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**ASSOCIATION OF MALIGNANCY WITH THE RISK OF LONG TERM DEATH AFTER ACUTE PULMONARY EMBOLISM**

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**Objective** Malignancy is an independent predictor of acute pulmonary embolism (PE), but its long term value with regards to death after acute PE remains largely undefined. The aim of this study is to assess the association of malignancy with the long term risk of death after acute PE.

**Method** The patients with acute PE were consecutively enrolled. They were followed up regularly with the primary study end point of all-cause death and PE-related death.

**Results** A total of 224 consecutive patients with acute PE were enrolled for the study with average age of  $60\pm 14$  years, in which 126 female patients and 4 patients were accompanied with malignancy. After  $31\pm 19$  months followed up, there were 15 deaths result from all cause and 7 PE-related deaths. Malignancy was an independent predictor of all-cause death (HR 8.51; 95% CI 1.91 to 37.82;  $p=0.005$ ) and PE-related death (HR 9.10; 95% CI 1.09 to 75.79;  $p=0.04$ ).

**Conclusions** Malignancy increases the risk of long-term death after acute pulmonary embolism.