

Result PCI rates increased slightly from 2007 to 2009 in Beijing residents with coronary heart disease. The extent of PCI rate for other types of CHD was increased greatly (118.8%), the rate of AMI increased 47.4%, and the rate of unstable angina increased 23.2%. PCI rate for male discharge patients of CHD was higher than female discharge patients in all age groups. The gender gap of PCI rate for discharge patients of CHD was wider before 65 years old, but it became narrower after 65 years old. The rate of PCI was higher in young patients (<35 years old) than old patients (>65 years old). In these years, PCI rate was highest in first-class hospitals in suburb nearby urban areas and was higher than in first-class hospitals in the far suburbs.

Conclusion PCI rates were increasing from 2007 to 2009 in Beijing residents with coronary heart disease. Male discharge patients of CHD accepted PCI earlier than females. The authors should pay attention to the importance of prevention of CHD in young men and improve the quality of PCI in the far suburb hospitals.

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THE PREVALENCE OF PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION IN BEIJING RESIDENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE, 2007–2009

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Objectives To describe the prevalence of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in Beijing residents with coronary heart disease (CHD) from 2007 to 2009.

Method The study is based on a subset of records extracted from the Beijing Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) Surveillance Platform containing electronic records of all second-class hospitals and first-class hospitals admissions from any form of coronary heart disease occurring in the period 2007–2009, the Beijing residents with coronary heart disease older than 25 was selected. The total number of hospital admissions relating to these people was 182 791.