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CLINICAL OBSERVATION FOR ACUTE ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS WITH POST-FIBRINOLYSIS ANGIOPLASTY AND PRIMARY ANGIOPLASTY

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Objectives To observe the treatment effect and safety of the STEMI patients with Post-fibrinolysis Angioplasty.

Methods 212 STEMI patients were divided into two groups according to clinical therapy. One group accepted Post-fibrinolysis Angioplasty (n=104), the other group took Primary Angioplasty (n=108). Compared the TIMI flow, TIMI myocardial perfusion, left ventricular function and bleeding event, the compound endpoints between two groups in infusing the infarction related artery (IRA) after 30 days followup.

Results the baselines of two group were similar, the TIMI 3 grade were higher in Post-fibrinolysis Angioplasty than Primary Angioplasty (67% vs 13.7%, $p<0.001$), after PCI, the TIMI 3 grade were similar in two group, but TMP 3 grade were higher in Post-fibrinolysis Angioplasty than Primary Angioplasty (50% vs 25.3%, $p=0.03$), follow up data were similar in left ventricular function and bleeding event, the compound endpoints between two groups.

Conclusions Post-fibrinolysis Angioplasty is a safety, efficacy and economical treatment method and this therapeutic methods will be worthy for deeply search to treat AMI in clinic.