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THE EFFECT OF ATROVASTATIN ON THE QRS DURATION IN THE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ANTERIOR ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION UNDERGOING PRIMARY ANGIOPLASTY

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¹Bianbo, ²Tianjin Heart Association. ¹Cardiology Department, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital; ²Tianjin Heart Association

Objectives To evaluate the value of early and intensive atorvastatin treatment on changes of QRS duration and ventricular arrhythmia in the patients with acute anterior ST elevation myocardial infarction undergoing primary Angioplasty.

Methods From December 2009 to December 2011, 150 consecutive patients admitted to the Cardiology Department of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital with the diagnosis of acute anterior STEMI within 12 h or if cardiogenic shock present within 24 h from the onset of symptoms and who underwent primary angioplasty of IRA were primarily enrolled in the study.

Results Group A: Routine dose group, n=74; Group B: Intensive dose group, n=76. There were no difference between the 2 groups for the comparison of baseline clinical characteristics adjusted for age, gender, body mass index, symptom onset to balloon time, heart rate, history of heart failure, hypertension, smoking, sinus rhythm at admission, left ventricular ejection fraction, atrioventricular block, β -blocker use, calcium-blockers, or ACE inhibitors) inhibitor use.

Conclusions The intensive administration of atorvastatin in patients with STEMI has more intensive effect in shortening the QRS duration and antiarrhythmic effect.