Infarct size and microvascular obstruction (MVO) were assessed using cardiac MRI. Monocytes were quantified in a second study of 14 STEMI patients. A mouse model of cardiac I/R injury was used to study monocyte infiltration following MI. The recruitment of classical monocytes [CD11b+ GFPmid CCR2hi] and NC monocytes [CD11b+ GFP^{hi} CCR2lo] into the injured myocardium at 2h and 24h post-I/R was studied by immunofluorescence in CX3CR1+/GFP CX3CR1GFP/GFP mice. FC quantified absolute monocyte subset counts in mouse blood at 2h and 24h post-I/R.

Results STEMI patients showed a 46% (±4) drop in circulating CX3CR1hi CD16++ NC monocytes ($p<0.0001$) at pre-90 min post-reperfusion. This was not observed for classical and intermediate monocytes (7% and 20%, respectively). STEMI patients with larger infarcts and reduced LVEF post-MI showed a significantly greater decline ($p=0.039$ & $p=0.043$, respectively) in CX3CR1hi CD16++ NC monocytes. These findings were confirmed by enhanced monocyte subset quantification in a second STEMI cohort (52% (±6) NC drop, $p=0.0008$). Intra-myocardial infiltration of NC monocytes was determined in a CX3CR1+/GFP mouse model of cardiac I/R. At 24h post-I/R, NC counts significantly increased from 2h by approximately 5-fold ($p<0.0001$). In CX3CR1GFP/GFP mice, NC monocyte infiltration was 2-fold lower compared to CX3CR1+/GFP mice, suggesting that NC monocytes may rely partly on the fractalkine receptor for myocardial infiltration post-I/R. In the circulation, there was a 70% reduction in NC monocytes from baseline to 2h post-I/R, suggesting that NC mono may originate from the marginating pool of monocytes in the peripheral blood.

Conclusion & Future Work: NC monocytes appear to specifically respond to cardiac I/R, and may be predictive of cardiac function following STEMI. The 2-fold reduction in CX3CR1hi LY6Clo NC monocyte infiltration in CX3CR1GFP/GFP mice suggests that CX3CR1 has an important function in the NC monocyte response to cardiac I/R.

Conflict of Interest non

148

CARDIAC MYOSIN-BINDING PROTEIN C TO DIAGNOSE ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE PRE-HOSPITAL SETTING, USING MULTI-FACTORIAL NOMOGRAMS

¹Thomas Kaier*, ²Carsten Stengaard, ¹Jack Marjot, ²Jacob Thorsted Sørensen, ¹Bashir Alaour, ¹Stavroula Stavropoulou-Tatla, ²Christian Juhl Terkelsen, ¹Luke Williams, ²Kristian Thygesen, ³Ekkehard Weber, ¹Michael Marber, ²Hans Erik Botker. ¹King's College London BHF Centre; ²Aarhus University Hospital; ³Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg

10.1136/heartjnl-2019-BCS.145

Background Early triage is essential to improve outcome in patients with suspected Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI). This study investigated whether cardiac myosin-binding protein C (cMyC), a novel biomarker of myocardial necrosis, can aid early diagnosis of AMI and risk stratification.

Methods cMyC and hs-cTnT were retrospectively quantified in blood samples obtained by ambulance-based paramedics in a prospective, diagnostic cohort study. Patients with ongoing or prolonged periods of chest discomfort, acute dyspnoea in the absence of known pulmonary disease, or clinical suspicion of AMI were recruited. Discrimination power was evaluated by calculating the Area under the Receiver-operating characteristics curve; diagnostic performance was assessed at pre-defined

Abstract 148 Figure 1

thresholds. Diagnostic nomograms were derived & validated using bootstrap resampling in logistic regression models.

Results 776 patients with median age 68 [58;78] were recruited. AMI was the adjudicated diagnosis in 22%. Median symptom to sampling time was 70 minutes. cMyC concentration in patients with AMI was significantly higher than with other diagnoses: 98 [43;855] vs 17 [9;42] ng/L. Discrimination power for AMI was better with cMyC than with hs-cTnT: AUC 0.839 vs 0.813 ($p=0.005$). At a previously published rule-out threshold (10 ng/L), cMyC reaches 100% sensitivity and NPV in patients after 2 hours of symptoms. In logistic regression analysis, cMyC is superior to hs-cTnT and was used to derive diagnostic and prognostic nomograms to evaluate risk of AMI and death (figure 1): the nomogram for diagnosis of AMI incorporates easily accessible clinical information plus two biomarker values (cMyC and creatinine) into a probability score for AMI at presentation. When modelling the probability of death during 2-year follow-up, cMyC followed a non-linear curve, with marked variation depending on age and prior myocardial infarction (figure 2).

Conclusion In the prehospital setting, cMyC demonstrates improved diagnostic discrimination of AMI and could significantly improve the early triage of patients with suspected AMI.

Conflict of Interest None

Abstract 148 Figure 2