



# Six-month survival benefits associated with clinical guideline recommendations in acute coronary syndromes

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## ABSTRACT

**Aims** The authors sought to define which guideline-advocated therapies are associated with the greatest benefit with respect to 6-month survival in patients hospitalised with an acute coronary syndrome (ACS).

**Methods and results** The authors conducted a nested case–control study of ACS patients within the Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events cohort between April 1999 and December 2007. The cases were ACS patients who survived to discharge but died within 6 months. The controls were patients who survived to 6 months, matched for ACS diagnosis, age and the Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events risk score. Rates of use of evidence-based medications and coronary interventions (angiography, percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass graft surgery) were compared. Logistic regression including matched variables was used, and the attributable mortality from incomplete application of each therapy was calculated. A total of 1716 cases and 3432 controls were identified. Coronary artery bypass graft surgery and percutaneous coronary intervention were associated with the greatest 6-month survival benefit (OR for death 0.60 (95% CI 0.39 to 0.90) and 0.57 (0.48 to 0.72), respectively). Statins and clopidogrel provided the greatest independent pharmacologic benefit (ORs for death 0.85 (0.73 to 0.99) and 0.84 (0.72 to 0.99)) with lesser effects seen with other pharmacotherapies.

**Conclusions** A diminishing benefit associated with each additional ACS therapy is evident. These data may provide a rational basis for selecting between therapeutic options when compliance or cost is an issue.

Randomised clinical trials provide the evidence for modern clinical decision making. Consensus guidelines have become an important venue for translating trial data into routine care across a broad range of disease states, including acute coronary syndromes (ACSs).<sup>1–5</sup> However, resulting from the manner by which this evidence is acquired, the relative clinical value of each new guideline-advocated therapy, added to and independent of other therapies, is uncertain. Consequently, with novel evidence, clinical guideline recommendations are often additive but do not inform us of therapies that may be omitted. When considering coronary revascularisation for instance, because access to this therapy is difficult in many parts of the world, establishing the relative advantages of invasive management in the context of more complete application of medical management may be useful for guiding resource allocation. The lack of data informing the choice between therapeutic

strategies (eg, optimal revascularisation vs  $\beta$ -blockade) is a consequence of trial design, as randomised trials are directed at balancing clinical heterogeneity and are only able to optimally answer one question per randomisation. To date, several observational analyses have explored the cumulative value of guideline application, but not the specific contribution of each therapy.<sup>6–7</sup> Furthermore, while clinical trials commonly advocate the application of all guideline-recommended therapies, such application is rarely complete. This is particularly relevant when considering recommendations based on clinical trials conducted in an era predating modern cardiologic practice, such as the relative value of  $\beta$ -blockade in the post-revascularisation era. Hence, consideration of guidelines does not always inform us of the correct choice between therapeutic recommendations when choices have to be made. Nor does it provide data on the relative incremental benefit of one therapy over the application of all others. This is more of an issue when recommendations suggest the continuation of multiple therapies for an indefinite duration, in which case compliance becomes problematic.

We sought to explore the incremental gain associated with each of the current guideline-advocated therapies assuming that all others have already been optimally applied. To evaluate the impact of guideline-advocated therapies on 6-month survival in patients with ACS, we conducted a nested case–control study drawn from the Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events (GRACE) cohort to evaluate the impact of guideline-advocated therapies and treatment strategies on 6-month survival in patients with ACS.

## METHODS

### Study population

GRACE is designed to reflect an unselected population of patients with ACS, irrespective of geographic region. A total of 113 hospitals located in 14 countries in North and South America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand have contributed data to this study. Full details of the GRACE methods have been published elsewhere.<sup>8–10</sup>

Adult patients (>18 years old) admitted with a presumptive diagnosis of ACS at participating hospitals were potentially eligible for this study. Eligibility criteria were a clinical history of ACS accompanied by at least one of the following: electrocardiographic changes consistent with ACS, serial increases in biochemical markers of cardiac necrosis (creatinine kinase-MB, creatine phosphokinase or troponin) and documented coronary artery disease.

Patients with non-cardiovascular causes for the ACS clinical presentation, such as trauma or surgery, were excluded. The patients were followed-up at approximately 6 months by telephone, clinic visits or through calls to their primary care physician to ascertain the occurrence of several long-term outcomes. Where required, study investigators received approval from their local hospital ethics or institutional review board for the conduct of this study. Data were collected by trained study coordinators using standardised case report forms. Demographic characteristics, medical history, presenting symptoms, duration of prehospital delay, biochemical and electrocardiographic findings, treatment practises and a variety of hospital outcome data were collected. Standardised definitions of all patient-related variables, clinical diagnoses and hospital complications and outcomes were used.<sup>6</sup> All the cases were assigned to one of the following categories: ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) or unstable angina. Data from the patients enrolled between April 1999 and December 2007 were used in this analysis.

### Definition of cases and controls

A nested matched case-control design was used because a large cohort of patients was available in the GRACE registry, enabling more explicit control of known powerful confounders, and such an analysis would be less impacted by issues of loss to follow-up. Cases were defined as patients presenting with ACS who survived to hospital discharge but died from any cause within 6 months of follow-up. All-cause mortality was used, as it is less subject to interpretation, whereas the duration of 6 months was used to enhance the likelihood that these events were cardiovascular in nature. Similarly, the patients presenting with an ACS who survived to 6 months were considered eligible controls. Standard definitions of ACS were used. The patients were with STEMI when they had new or presumed new ST segment elevation  $\geq 1$  mm seen in any location or new left bundle-branch block on the index or subsequent electrocardiogram with at least one positive cardiac biochemical marker of necrosis (including troponin measurements, whether qualitative or quantitative). In cases of NSTEMI, at least one positive cardiac biochemical marker of necrosis without new ST segment elevation seen on the index or subsequent electrocardiogram had to be present. Unstable angina was diagnosed when the serum biochemical markers indicative of myocardial necrosis in each hospital's laboratory were within the reference range.

### Matching

Where possible, the cases and the controls were matched in a 1:2 ratio (cases to controls) based on the following factors: clinical diagnosis at discharge (STEMI, NSTEMI and unstable angina), age strata (grouped by 5 years) and GRACE risk score (grouped by five points).<sup>11</sup> The patients with scores  $<66$  (845 patients (2%)) were excluded, as they were at very low risk, with only two deaths occurring in this group. Two controls were then found for each case.

### Therapies and treatment strategies

We explored key guideline-recommended treatment strategies.<sup>3 4</sup> Drug exposure was assessed by discharge prescriptions of aspirin,  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor antagonists, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor antagonists, clopidogrel and statins. Long-term compliance at 6 months after discharge was not assessed. Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors were aggregated at the class level and identified if used at any time during hospitalisation. The following invasive procedures during index hospitalisation were recorded: coronary arteriography, percuta-

neous coronary intervention (PCI) and/or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). PCI occurring as reperfusion for ST elevation (primary PCI) or as revascularisation were modelled as a single variable. Procedures after the initial hospitalisation or during subsequent hospitalisations were not included (ie, the patients were considered not to have received angiography or revascularisation) because these procedures occurred outside the exposure period of this study and may have been triggered by recurrent events. Referral to cardiac rehabilitation was identified by documentation of referral as recorded by the local site, with actual attendance and completion of the programme not confirmed.

### Statistical analysis

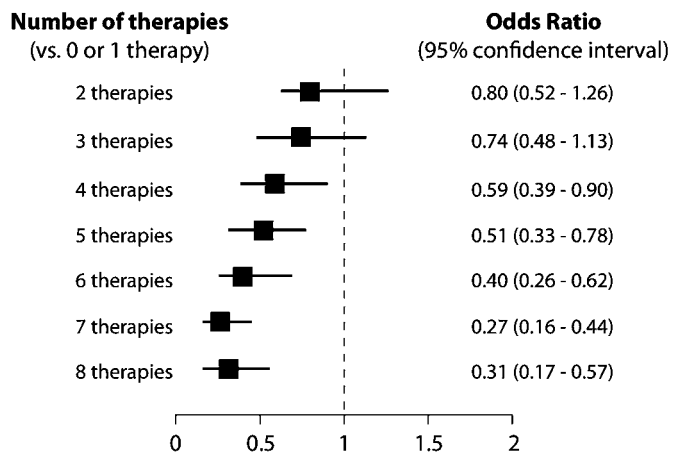
All-cause mortality by 6 months was the dependent variable. Logistic regression including matched variables and all other potentially confounding variables ( $p > 0.2$ ) was undertaken. Independent variables included the recommended therapies (aspirin, clopidogrel, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors, angiotensin-pathway blockers,  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor antagonists, statins, arteriography, revascularisation and cardiac rehabilitation). These factors were considered independently and in conjunction with each other (revascularisation + statins + clopidogrel + rehabilitation + aspirin +  $\beta$ -adrenoreceptor antagonists + ACE inhibitor, etc). Other factors adjusted for in the model included the patient's country, diagnosis, cardiac arrest at presentation, Killip class and history of angina, myocardial infarction, heart failure, coronary artery disease, positive stress test, hypertension, dyslipidemia, LVEF, peripheral arterial disease, atrial fibrillation, transient ischaemic attack or stroke, diabetes, renal insufficiency, major surgery, venous thromboembolism, implantable defibrillators and major bleeding. A subanalysis confined to patients with STEMI was also conducted. In these models, the use of pharmacologic and catheter-based reperfusion was also assessed in conjunction with the other guideline recommendations.

Estimates from the logistic regression models and the rate of each therapeutic recommendation applied were used to estimate the adjusted attributable fraction (AF) of death preventable by the improved application of the clinical guidelines by calculating

$$AF = \frac{\text{Deaths}_T - \text{Deaths}_{NG}}{\text{Deaths}_T}$$

where  $\text{Death}_T$  is the total deaths predicted and  $\text{Deaths}_{NG}$  is the deaths occurring among people not receiving the guideline-recommended therapy.<sup>12</sup>

Both the relative impact of each guideline (OR and 95% confidence interval (CI)) and the adjusted absolute contribution (AF, percentage and 95% CI) to 6-month survival were assessed for the entire population. The association between the number of guideline recommendations received (regardless of the specific guideline therapy given) and 6-month survival was assessed using logistic regression modelling and plotted in figure 1. In contrast, the predicted cumulative contribution of applying each of the guideline recommendations sequentially (greatest to least) was calculated by adding the  $\beta$ -coefficients for each of the recommendations in order and plotted in figure 2. For these estimates, PCI and CABG were combined into a single variable of revascularisation because these treatments are most often mutually exclusive. Continuous variables are expressed as a mean (SD) or median and interquartile range for variables with non-Gaussian distributions. All discrete variables are expressed as counts and percentages of the study population (n). The analyses were conducted using the SAS V.9 (SAS Institute) and the Stata 9.2 (Stata Corporation). A probability of  $<0.05$  was considered statistically significant.



**Figure 1** ORs for 6-month mortality associated with number of evidence-based guideline recommendations used.

## RESULTS

Of the 41 320 patients with GRACE risk scores who survived to hospital discharge, 1852 patients died by 6 months, and of these, 1716 cases (93%) were identified as having appropriately matched controls (n=3432). The characteristics of the study population are described in table 1. The patients presenting with STEMI accounted for 37.2% of the overall population. Among several factors, patients dying within 6 months of hospital discharge were more likely to have a history of myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure and have hypertension, dyslipidemia and previous cerebrovascular disease.

### Use of guideline therapies

The reported use of individual guideline recommendations among the cases and the controls is presented in table 2. Overall, patients surviving to 6 months were more likely to receive a greater number of guideline therapies. The adjusted ORs for mortality by 6 months with increasing guideline use are shown in figure 1.

### Guideline recommendations and 6-month survival

The independent and relative relationship between the use of each guideline and 6-month survival is given in table 3. After adjustment for clinical and regional factors, undergoing PCI or CABG was associated with the most substantial relative survival advantage. Pharmacotherapies most associated with an improved survival at 6 months were clopidogrel and statins. The absolute contribution to total mortality (attributable risk, associated with incomplete implementation of clinical guidelines, or the amount of mortality that may be prevented with complete application of a given therapy) is presented in table 4. Up to 31.9% and 9.7% of deaths by 6 months may be prevented with more complete use of revascularisation and statin therapy, respectively.

### Combined effects of guidelines: STEMI patients

In the smaller subset of patients with STEMI, the relationship between the guidelines was consistent with the analysis in the overall population. Apart from PCI, intravenous glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibition and statin therapy, many individual therapies did not reach statistical significance, contributed to by the smaller number of patients included. Fibrinolysis alone was not associated with reduced 6-month mortality after adjusting for other therapies (OR 0.96; 95% CI 0.70 to 1.30; p=0.77). When restricted to patients not receiving PCI (either as reperfusion or

revascularisation), a significant benefit was observed (OR 0.74; 95% CI 0.56 to 0.99; p=0.04).

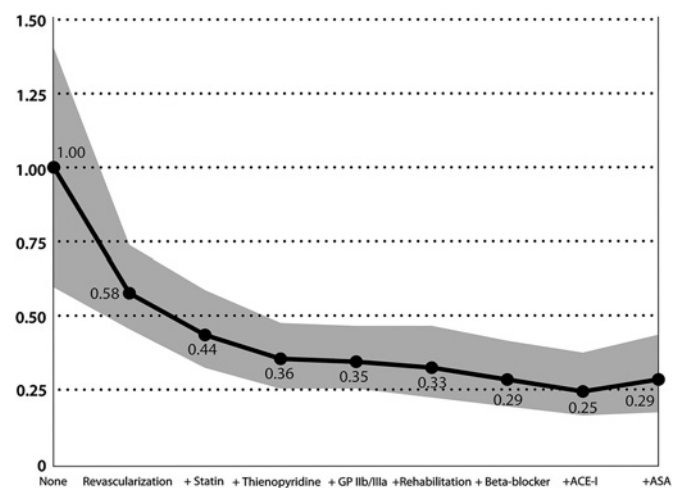
### Combined effects of guidelines: all the patients

When modelled collectively, application of all guideline recommendations in the overall population was associated with a lower 6-month mortality (OR 0.29; 95% CI 0.19 to 0.44; p<0.001). In this analysis, little incremental gain in 6-month survival was observed with the application of more than six guideline recommendations, although there were wide confidence bounds around these estimates (figure 2).

## DISCUSSION

With the expanding evidence base provided by clinical trials, the number of therapies and treatment strategies advocated by expert clinical guidelines can only increase.<sup>1-5</sup> This increase places a burden on patients in terms of compliance and on health systems in terms of resource allocation. By weighing the relative and absolute value of each recommendation with respect to 6-month survival, in contrast with the other recommendations, this analysis may inform choice between therapies and strategies when such decisions need to be made. This analysis seeks to explore the relative mortality reduction associated with each guideline-recommended therapy after controlling for all others and describing the absolute proportion of lives that may be preserved with more complete application of each of the therapies. In this regard, coronary revascularisation appears to provide greater survival benefit than pharmacotherapy in relative terms. Among the pharmaceuticals, statin therapy and thienopyridines were associated with the greatest relative reductions in mortality. In absolute terms, more complete applications of revascularisation, statin therapy and clopidogrel have the greatest association with limiting the absolute numbers of lives lost by 6 months.

By the very nature of placebo-controlled clinical trial design, new evidence supporting novel treatment approaches provides evidence that is additive. Hence, these studies inform clinicians about the treatments that should be prescribed but rarely inform us of which therapies may be omitted. While the recent increase in non-inferiority studies provides some information regarding the choices between drugs, studies weighing the incremental



**Figure 2** The mean effect of the sequential application of each guideline (greatest observed impact to least) and/or for 6-month mortality in patients with an ACS (PCI and CABG are considered revascularisation therapy). CIs are shown as the shaded area.

**Table 1** Baseline clinical and demographic characteristics

	Cases (n=1716)		Controls (n=3432)		p Value
	n	%	n	%	
Female	695	40.6	1401	41.0	0.83
Age, mean (SD)	75.4	(11.1)	75.3	(11.1)	0.76
Diagnosis					
ST segment elevation myocardial infarction	639	37.2	1278	37.2	0.65
Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction	744	43.4	1488	43.4	
Unstable angina	333	19.4	666	19.4	
GRACE risk score, mean (SD)	160.4	(33.5)	160.4	(33.6)	1.00
Medical history					
Angina	961	56.2	1817	53.2	0.04
Myocardial infarction	796	46.5	1145	33.5	<0.001
Congestive heart failure	518	30.4	585	17.1	<0.001
Angiogram diagnostic of coronary artery disease	629	37.6	962	28.5	<0.001
PCI	304	17.9	508	14.9	0.01
Coronary artery bypass graft	304	17.8	442	12.9	<0.001
Peripheral vascular revascularisation	11	1.3	18	1.0	0.55
Family history of coronary artery disease	176	21.2	405	22.8	0.36
Positive stress test	184	10.9	314	9.2	0.06
Hypertension	1231	72.1	2256	66.1	<0.001
Dyslipidemia	735	43.4	1434	42.2	0.42
Peripheral arterial disease	305	17.9	419	12.3	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	290	17.1	428	12.6	<0.001
TIA/stroke	289	17.0	393	11.5	<0.001
Smoker	923	54.0	1625	47.6	<0.001
Former smoker	604	66.4	1017	63.6	
Current smoker	283	31.1	543	33.9	0.34
Status not recorded	23	2.5	40	2.5	
Diabetes	578	33.8	904	26.4	<0.001
Diet controlled	61	11.3	130	15.1	
Oral hypoglycemia	244	45.0	443	51.3	0.004
Insulin dependent	206	38.0	253	29.3	
No treatment used	18	3.3	23	2.7	
Not recorded	13	2.4	15	1.7	
Renal insufficiency	327	19.2	379	11.1	<0.001
No dialysis	226	83.4	273	88.4	0.09
Dialysis	45	16.6	36	11.7	
Major surgery/trauma	159	9.3	203	5.9	<0.001
Major bleeding	47	2.8	79	2.3	0.34
Implantable cardiac defibrillator	11	1.3	9	0.5	0.03
Venous thromboembolism	33	3.9	43	2.4	0.03
Presentation/in-hospital					
Cardiac arrest	33	1.9	80	2.3	0.37
Killip class					
I (no heart failure)	1122	65.4	2320	67.6	
II (rales)	428	24.9	752	21.9	0.09
III (pulmonary oedema)	149	8.7	318	9.3	
IV (cardiogenic shock)	17	1.0	42	1.2	
Left-ventricular ejection fraction	1148	67.3	2399	70.5	0.02
Country					<0.001
Argentina	99	5.8	263	7.7	
Australia/New Zealand	172	10.0	354	10.3	
Austria	15	0.9	43	1.3	
Belgium	80	4.7	219	6.4	
Brazil	132	7.7	214	6.2	
Canada	92	5.4	238	6.9	
France	100	5.8	279	8.1	
Germany	58	3.4	119	3.5	

Continued

**Table 1** Continued

	Cases (n=1716)		Controls (n=3432)		p Value
	n	%	n	%	
Italy	22	1.3	100	2.9	
Poland	77	4.5	213	6.2	
Spain	62	3.6	206	6.0	
UK	142	8.3	241	7.0	
USA	665	38.8	943	27.5	

value of well-established therapies in the modern era of ACS treatment are lacking.<sup>15</sup> For example, clinical evidence supporting the long-term use of  $\beta$ -blockade among patients with ACS predates the current era where a relatively high rate of coronary angiography and revascularisation is practised.<sup>14</sup> Hence, the incremental value of this guideline recommendation in the current context is unclear and is unlikely to be addressed in future randomised clinical trials.<sup>15</sup>

Consequently, within a nested case-control design, the impact of several therapeutic options can be weighted in the context of current clinical practise. With this analysis, estimates of the survival advantage with coronary revascularisation are greater than those observed in the clinical trials.<sup>16-19</sup> This may be because patients enrolled in randomised trials may not be representative of individuals presenting in clinical practise.<sup>20</sup> Our data are consistent with but extend beyond studies that support an early invasive approach to the management of ACS, although unmeasured biases cannot be excluded. These observations suggest that invasive management resulting in revascularisation does provide a reduction in mortality, reinforcing the clinical trial data that have relied upon composite ischaemic end points and that have at times been inconsistent. The benefits associated with pharmacotherapeutic drugs such as statins and clopidogrel are also consistent with key clinical trials.<sup>21-24</sup> In contrast, the relationship with fibrinolysis is more modest than that observed in clinical trials and may be accounted for by PCI occurring both as reperfusion and revascularisation being included in the model. When the analysis was restricted to the patients not receiving any form of PCI, a benefit comparable with effects seen in clinical trials is evident. The modest benefits observed with the use of aspirin were less striking than expected and are likely explained by the high rate of use and, therefore, a low capacity to detect a difference associated with this therapy. Of course, all of these relative effects will be influenced by the adoption of new therapies into current practise.

At a clinical level, being able to independently value these therapies may provide the rationale for choosing between treatments when a choice must be made, either for reasons of cost or compliance. Among pharmacotherapies, statins and clopidogrel seem to impart the greatest additional benefit in this analysis. These drugs should, therefore, be the focus of efforts to improve compliance. Conversely, these data are reassuring when considering stopping  $\beta$ -blockade among patients who are poorly compliant or face significant adverse effects. Consequently, such an analysis may further the interpretation of performance measures in ACS care, which currently tend to weigh these measures either equally or cumulatively.<sup>7, 25</sup> However, such analyses cannot displace clinical judgement when considering any individual patient. Rather, they reflect potential gains at a population or average patient level.

At a policy level, these data help inform quality improvement priorities. Coronary revascularisation is associated with the greatest survival benefit, in part related to its incomplete application. Hence, limitations in the conduct of revascularisation

**Table 2** Rates of individual evidence-based recommendations among cases and controls

	Cases (n=1716)		Controls (n=3432)		p Value
	n	%	n	%	
Cardiac catheterisation	692	40.9	1772	51.9	<0.001
PCI	329	19.3	1111	32.5	<0.001
Coronary artery bypass graft surgery	49	2.9	150	4.4	0.01
ACE inhibitor	1148	67.4	2321	68.0	0.68
Aspirin	1563	91.2	3194	93.1	0.02
β-Blocker	1340	79.0	2775	81.3	0.05
Clopidogrel	661	39.0	1705	50.0	<0.001
Intravenous glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	299	17.7	821	24.2	<0.001
Statin	951	55.7	2097	61.6	<0.001
Referral to cardiac rehabilitation	302	23.7	752	28.5	0.001

represent the largest missed opportunity for preventing deaths by 6 months among patients with an ACS.<sup>26</sup> However, these data are in contrast to evidence suggesting a lack of mortality benefit associated with access to hospital with onsite invasive services.<sup>27</sup> This difference likely reflects the focus on provision of rather than the opportunity for revascularisation between these two studies. These observations lend themselves to the development of institutional performance indicators that reflect the rate of coronary angiography and revascularisation provision and inform the design of healthcare systems and referral patterns that support early access to invasive investigation and management.

### Limitations

Several limitations should be considered. First, as with all observational studies, the possibility for unmeasured biases exists, thus leading to overestimation or underestimation of treatment effects. Specifically, there is the potential for selection of those

**Table 3** Relationship between evidence-based recommendations and 6-month survival in the overall population and among patients with STEMI

	OR	95% CI	p Value	
Overall population				
Coronary artery bypass graft surgery	0.53	0.34	0.82	0.005
PCI	0.63	0.48	0.81	<0.001
Statin therapy	0.74	0.63	0.88	<0.001
Clopidogrel	0.80	0.67	0.95	0.01
Intravenous glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	0.83	0.66	1.05	0.12
β-Blocker	0.86	0.71	1.05	0.15
Referral to cardiac rehabilitation	0.88	0.73	1.05	0.15
ACE inhibitor	0.91	0.77	1.07	0.25
Aspirin	0.97	0.73	1.29	0.83
Cardiac catheterisation	1.14	0.92	1.40	0.23
Patients with STEMI				
Coronary artery bypass graft	0.53	0.25	1.10	0.09
PCI	0.62	0.38	0.99	0.05
Intravenous glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	0.63	0.43	0.92	0.02
Statin	0.67	0.49	0.90	0.01
Clopidogrel	0.78	0.57	1.08	0.14
β-Blocker	0.83	0.58	1.19	0.32
Referral to cardiac rehabilitation	0.84	0.62	1.14	0.26
ACE inhibitor	0.95	0.70	1.29	0.76
Aspirin	0.96	0.55	1.68	0.89
Fibrinolysis	0.96	0.70	1.30	0.77
Cardiac catheterisation	1.32	0.90	1.94	0.16

**Table 4** AF of 6-month mortality associated with incomplete application of evidence-based recommendations

Guideline recommendation*	AF (%)	95% CI (%)
Revascularisation	31.9	19.4 to 42.4
Thienopyridine	10.9	2.3 to 9.8
Statin therapy	9.7	4.1 to 15.0
Rehabilitation referral	10.6	-2.4 to 21.5
ACE inhibitor	4.3	-0.1 to 9.4
Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibition	1.9	-16.8 to 17.3
β-Blocker	0.1	-2.8 to 4.6

\*Effect of aspirin not estimatable.

controls with a greater likelihood for survival who are more likely to receive clinical guideline-recommended therapies and to be referred for cardiac rehabilitation. However, evidence suggests that biases towards lack of invasive management are coupled with underuse of guideline medications and interpreting the relative impact among therapies is less subject to this bias. Similarly, the case definition using all-cause mortality as opposed to cardiovascular mortality may bias towards a greater benefit seen with revascularisation but attenuate the observed impact of pharmacotherapies. Since angiography alone was not associated with any survival advantage, such biases would appear to be minimal, at least with respect to delivering invasive management, and it is the decision to undertake invasive management that is most likely coassociated with perceived survival.

Second, given that this analysis measures exposure to a guideline recommendation at a single time point (hospital discharge), bias towards revascularisation may exist. As ongoing adherence with pharmacotherapies is not measured, non-adherence may attenuate the benefit observed with drug therapies. Nevertheless, this is a persistent clinical problem compromising the effectiveness of all long-term therapeutic strategies. Adjustment for or exclusion of patients based on non-adherence would provide a false impression of true clinical effectiveness of these drugs. Third, the focus on patients that have survived to discharge may also provide a bias in favour of revascularisation because early mortality associated with revascularisation will not be included. However, inclusion of in-hospital deaths would confound the analysis because it is also unlikely that the pharmacotherapies (apart from fibrinolysis) are likely to impact these early events. Last, the ability to confidently estimate the benefits of therapies that are close to completely applied (or very rarely used) such as aspirin and β-blockade is limited in this approach because of a lack of power, resulting from either relatively small numbers of people not receiving these therapies.

### Conclusions

Within the modern management of patients presenting with ACS, a broad array of therapies are available and are recommended in clinical guidelines. Among these options, coronary revascularisation seems to provide the most robust survival advantage, highlighting the importance of improved systems of care enabling greater access to invasive management in many parts of the world. Among pharmacotherapies, statins and clopidogrel are associated with the greatest benefit. These data may provide a rational basis for selecting between therapeutic options when compliance or cost is an issue.

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**Ethics approval** The GRACE Study was conducted with the approval of each of the participating centres around the world.

**Contributors** Study concept and design: Chew  
Acquisition of data: Chew, Avezum, Eagle, Gore and Brieger  
Drafting of the manuscript: Chew and Brieger  
Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Chew, Anderson, Avezum, Eagle, Gore, FitzGerald and Brieger  
Statistical analysis: FitzGerald and Dedrick  
Administrative, technical or material support: Anderson.

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