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.