Poster Session (English) 74
Angina Pectoris (Clinical) 2

2017 年 3 月 18 日（土） 10:10-11:00
ポスター会場 5 ｜ 金沢市教育プラザ此花 特設テント

Chairperson：Shunichi Miyazaki（Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Kindai University, Osakasayama）

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PE-500
Successful Prediction of Clinical Outcome by New Non-Invasive Vascular Indexes

Rie Nakashima [1]、Tomoaki Ishigami [1]、Tabito Kino [1]、Lin Chen [1]、Hiroshi Doi [1]、Shintaro Minegishi [1]、Teruyasu Sugano [1]、Koichi Tamura [1]

1:Department of Medical Science and Cardiorenal Medicine, Yokohama City University Graduate School of Medicine, Yokohama

Background: We recently showed that AVI was correlated with BNP, central blood pressure and augmentation index, and API was independently correlated with FCVRS and Suita score (Nakashima et al. Journal of Cardiology, 2016). The aim of this study is to evaluate whether AVI and API predict the clinical outcome. Methods and Results: We assessed MACE in 180 subjects (age: 66±13). Mean follow-up period was 769 days. The frequency of MACE was 13 patients (7.2%). In the subjects with MACE, AVI was significantly higher than the subjects without MACE (29.2 vs. 22.9, p=0.004). Using log rank test, the patients with highest tertile of AVI has significantly more MACE (p=0.017) and hospitalization of HF (p=0.022) than others. Conclusion: AVI and API might become newly important indicators of clinical outcome.

[Keywords] atherosclerosis / prognosis

Kaplan-Meier Analysis

第81回 日本循環器学会学術集会
The 81st Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Circulation Society