Baseline shock index-creatinine clearance score and long-term mortality after ACS. Results from 24 years of follow-up of the ABC study on heart disease.

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The ABC Study on ACS:

- An ongoing, **prospective** investigation designed to reflect, as closely as possible, an unbiased population of patients with **ACS**.
- Started in 1992-1993.
- Patients were enrolled in Adria, Bassano and Conegliano Hospitals.
- All data were connected with Padua University.

Background:

Shock Index-Creatinine Clearance score (SI-C) is an updated version of the shock index that includes renal function.

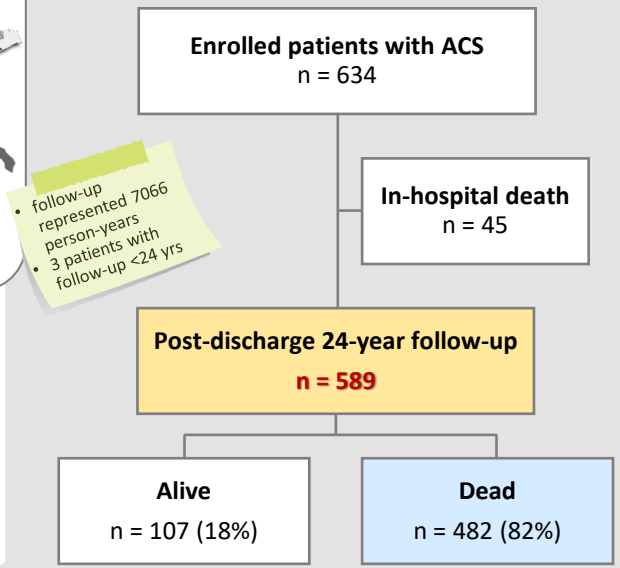
SI-C = (SI * 100) - estimated CCr

Purpose:

To assess the long-term predictive value of baseline SI-C score in patients long after ACS.

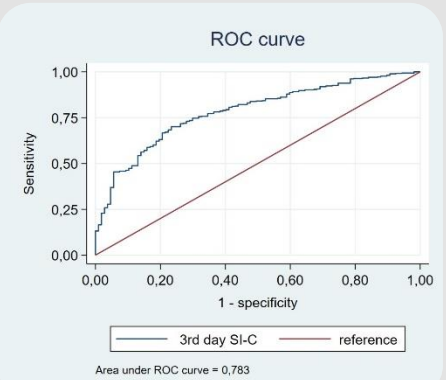
Methods:

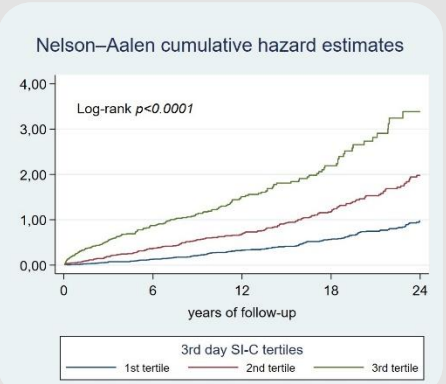
- 589 ABC study patients with **ACS.**
- Follow-up **24 years** or until death.
- Baseline data recorded within the first 7 days of hospitalization.



Results:

- Patients' mean age was 66±12 years, 70% were males.
- 482(82%) had died during follow-up.
- Most of the clinical characteristics were significantly different between patients who died and those who survived.
- SI-C score was higher in the patients who died during follow-up (-11± 25 vs -36±23 p<0.0001
- The predictive value of SI-C for 24-year mortality was very good.
- The cumulative risk was significantly higher in the upper SI-C tertile.
- Cox regression analysis showed a significant association with **long-term all-cause mortality and SI-C score** (HR: 2.1, 95% CI 1.8-2.3, p<0.0001).
- This association persisted in the fully adjusted model.





Conclusions:

- **Baseline SI-C seems** to be an effective and **independent predictor** of long-term all-cause mortality after ACS.

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