



Younger patients with heart failure during ACS have higher cancer death risk in the long-term than the elderly

The ABC-10* Study on Heart Disease

The ABC Heart Disease Foundation-ONLUS, Conegliano, Italy.

Berton G, Cordiano R, Palmieri R, Merotto D, Dario ML, Dal Bo A, Visentin P, Cavuto F, Mahmoud HT.



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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 (Veneto region, ITALY).

All data were connected with **Padua** University.



Introduction

Emerging evidence suggests that patients with **CAD** have an increased risk of **cancer death**.

Objective

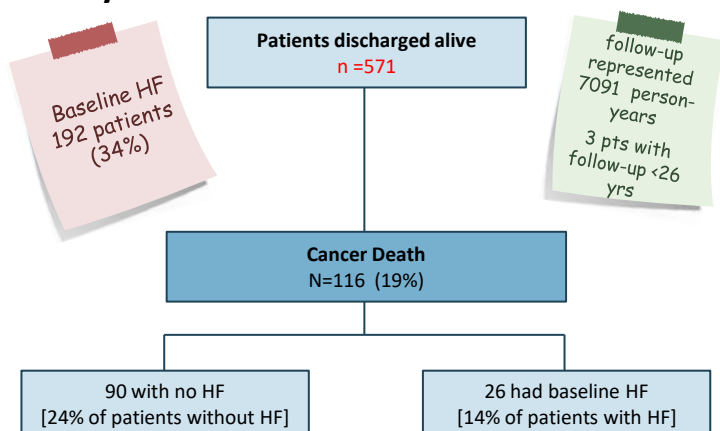


To assess the association between **heart failure** (HF) during hospitalization with **acute coronary syndrome** (ACS) and the very long-term **cancer death risk**.

Methods

We enrolled **571 patients** admitted with **ACS** to 3 Italian hospitals and discharged alive and free from neoplasia.

Patients were followed prospectively for **26 years** or until death.

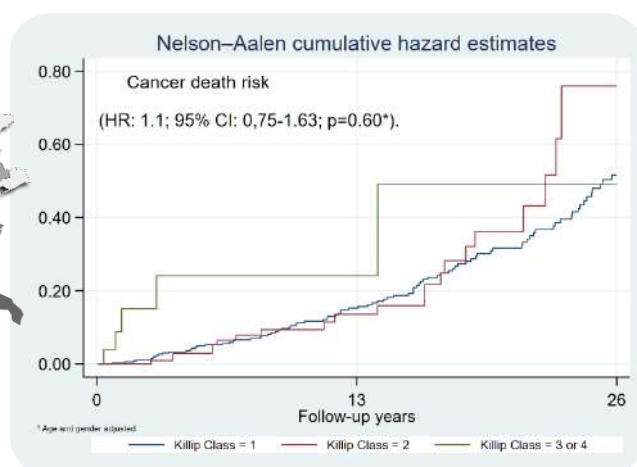


Results

Patients' mean age was 66 ± 12 years and 70% were males.

The incidence rates for cancer death were 17 and 16 per 1000 person-years for patients with and without baseline HF, respectively ($p = 0.73$).

The risks for cancer death associated with HF was:



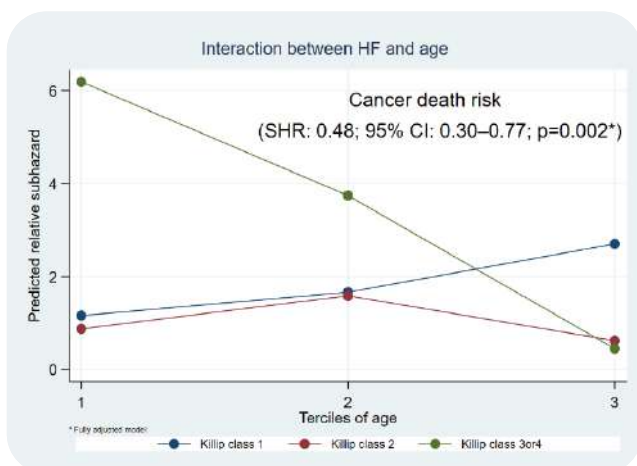
Risk in **older** patients:

HR: 1.09; 95% CI: 1,06-1,11; $p < 0,001$.

Risk in **male** patients:

HR: 1.77; 95% CI: 1,10-1,85; $p = 0.02$.

When a formal interaction analysis was set, we observed a negative interaction between age and HF for the long-term risk of cancer death:



Conclusions

This very long-term prospective study suggest that **younger patients with HF during ACS have higher cancer death risk** than elderly patients. This observation is independent from gender and other main clinical characteristics of the patients.