The implementation of primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has significantly improved the clinical outcome of patients admitted for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). However, some patients still develop recurrent adverse events, with a negative impact on survival. Accordingly, we analyzed the data from the REAL (Registro Angioplastiche dell’Emilia-Romagna) registry in order to evaluate the 3-year readmission rate for cardiovascular causes and their influence on death.

Methods
For all patients with STEMI (from January 2003 to June 2009) undergoing primary PCI enrolled in the REAL registry, we evaluated the incidence of death and hospital readmission due to cardiovascular causes up to 3 years. Particularly, myocardial infarction (MI), coronary revascularization (CR), acute or congestive heart failure (HF), and serious bleeding events [...]