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## **Prognostic Impact of Hospital Readmissions After Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention**

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The implementation of primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has significantly improved the clinical outcome of patients admitted for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2-4</sup> 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 [...]