



AMIS Plus Newsletter Nr. 45 - November 2014

Dear AMIS Plus Participants & Sponsors

The days are now getting shorter and here's hoping the winter brings us a few sunny days to cast some light into the dark winter months ahead. We would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a wonderful Advent season. Here we have the latest news from AMIS Plus.

AMIS Plus Sponsors & Participants' Meeting, March 5, 2015, 14:00 Honegger Room, Hotel Ador, Laupenstrasse 15, CH-3001 Berne

The topics to be presented will cover aside from the usual updates of the AMIS Plus project, hypertension in ACS patients, the obesity paradox in STEMI patients who underwent PCI, trends in treatment of octogenarians and nonagenarians, changing strategies during hospitalization, triple therapy, and also quality measurements using AMIS Plus data.



Personal invitations will be sent out in January 2015.

PCI time

The auditing visits have brought to our attention the need to improve the recording of the door-to-balloon times. From January 1, 2015 the starting time of PCI will be mandatory.

AMIS Plus Highlights Box



An AMIS study looked at the impact of pre-existing hypertension on outcome in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS). From 41,771 patients, 24,916 (59.6%) had pre-existing hypertension. These patients had a more favorable in-hospital outcome (OR 0.82, 95%CI 0.73-0.93; p=0.022). The independent predictors of in-hospital mortality for patients with pre-existing hypertension were: age, Killip classes>2, Charles Comorbidity Index>1, no pretreatment with statins and lower admission systemic blood pressure. However, pre-existing hypertension was not an independent predictor of 1-year mortality in a subgroup of 7801 patients followed (OR 1.07, 95%CI 0.78-1.47; p=0.68). For the 4796 patients with pre-existing hypertension, the independent predictors of mortality 1 year after discharge were age, male and comorbidities, whereas ACEI/ARB and statins prescribed at discharge improved outcomes. Although pre-existing hypertension was associated with an improved in-hospital prognosis, this effect was not long-lasting and indicates that the short- and long-term management of hypertension in ACS patients could be improved. *Erne P et al. J of Hypertension 2014 in press*

Please find enclosed the AMIS Plus publication entitled "Impact of Body Mass Index on mortality in Swiss hospital patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction: does an obesity paradox exist? *Witassek et al. Swiss Medical Weekly 2014; 144:w13986.*

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Yours sincerely

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