

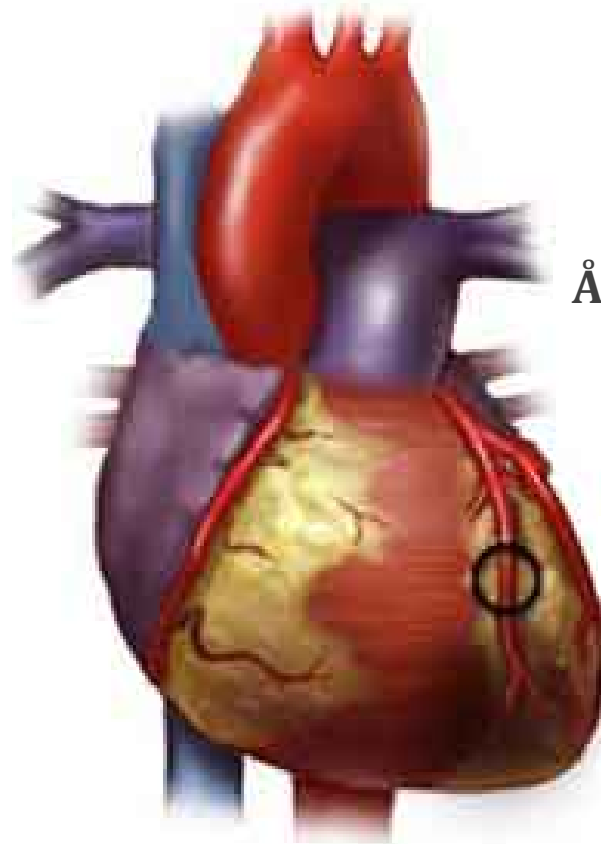
**Gentofte
Hospital**

REGION

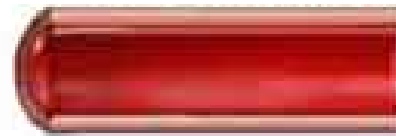
**Body mass index is inversely
correlated to risk of definite stent
thrombosis after percutaneous
coronary intervention irrespective
of stent type
- a register-based study**

**Michelle Schmiegelow, Christian Torp-Pedersen, Gunnar Gislason,
Charlotte Andersson, Stig Lyngbæk, Sune Pedersen og Peter Riis
Hansen**

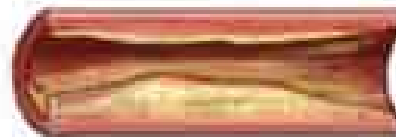
Baggrund



Normalt



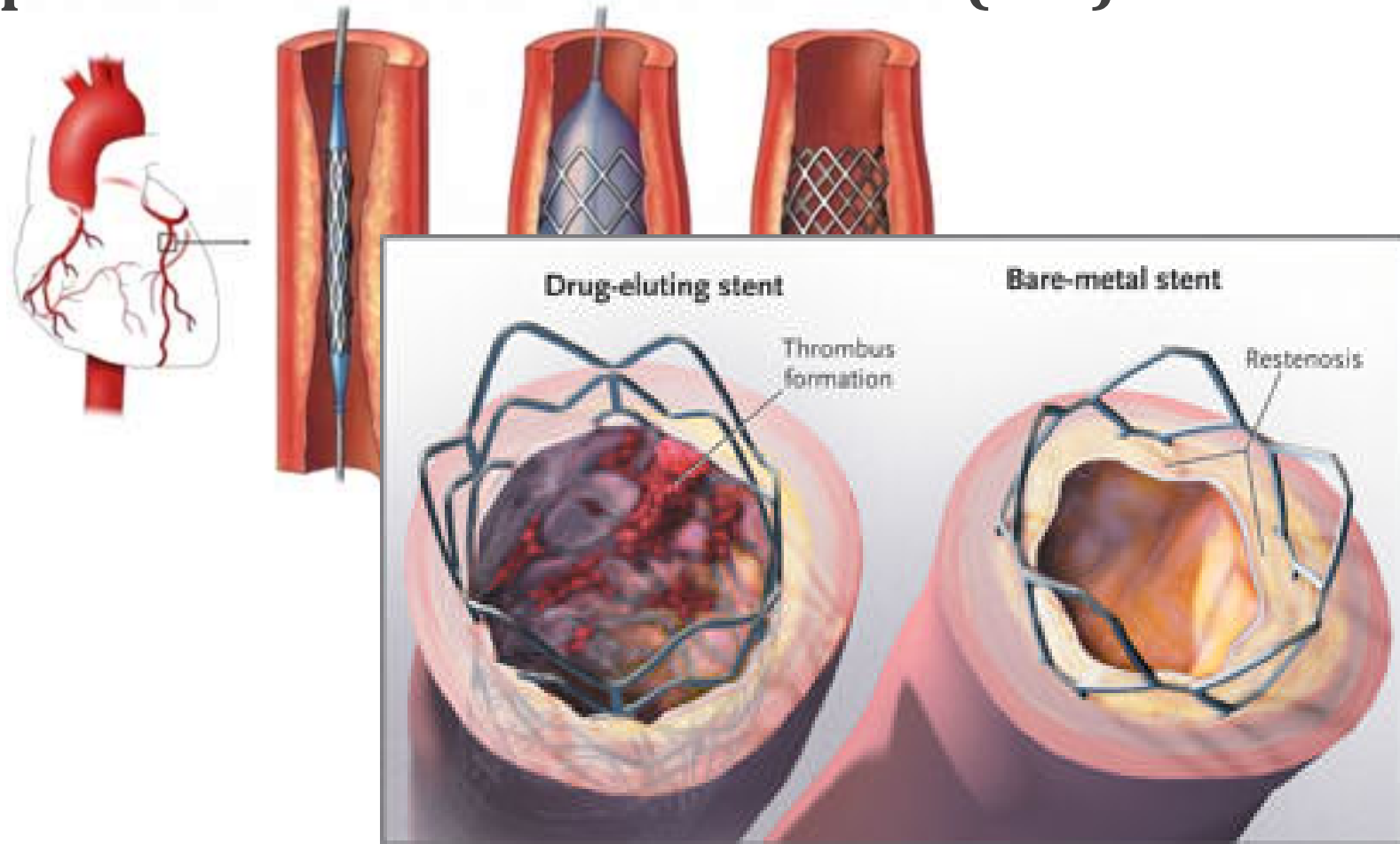
Åreforkalkning - arteriosklerose



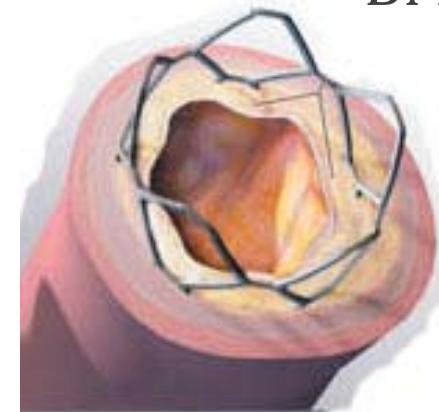
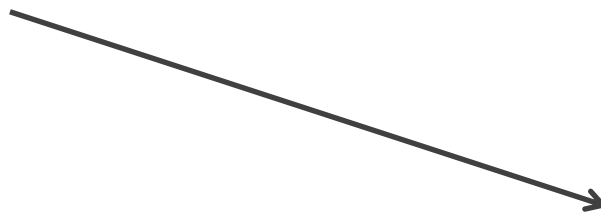
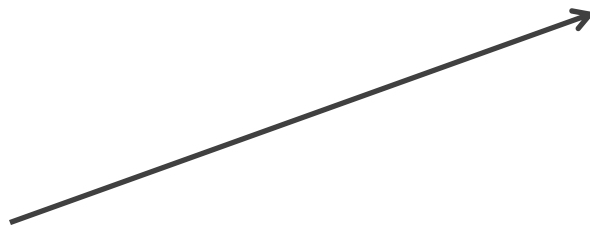
Blodprop - akut myokardieinfarkt (AMI)



Ballonudvidelse af kranspulsåre - perkutan koronar intervention (PCI)



Formål



BMS

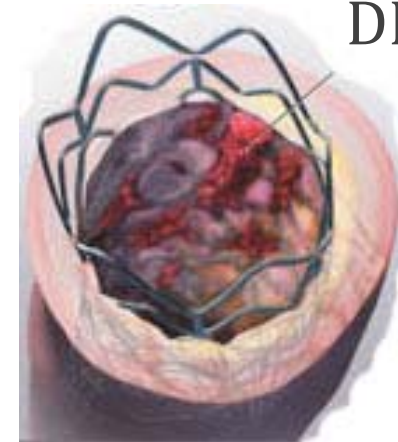


DES

Formål

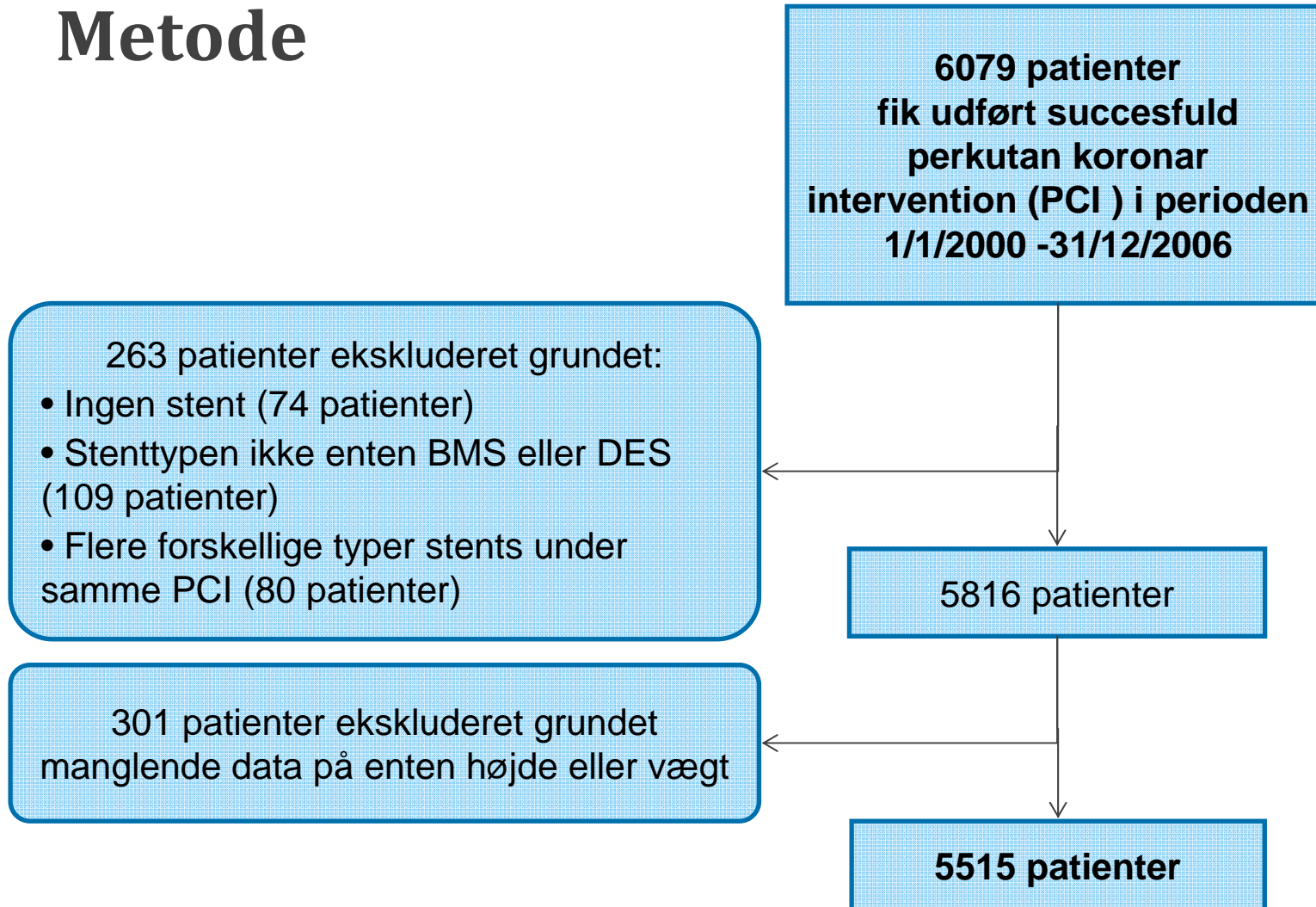


BMS



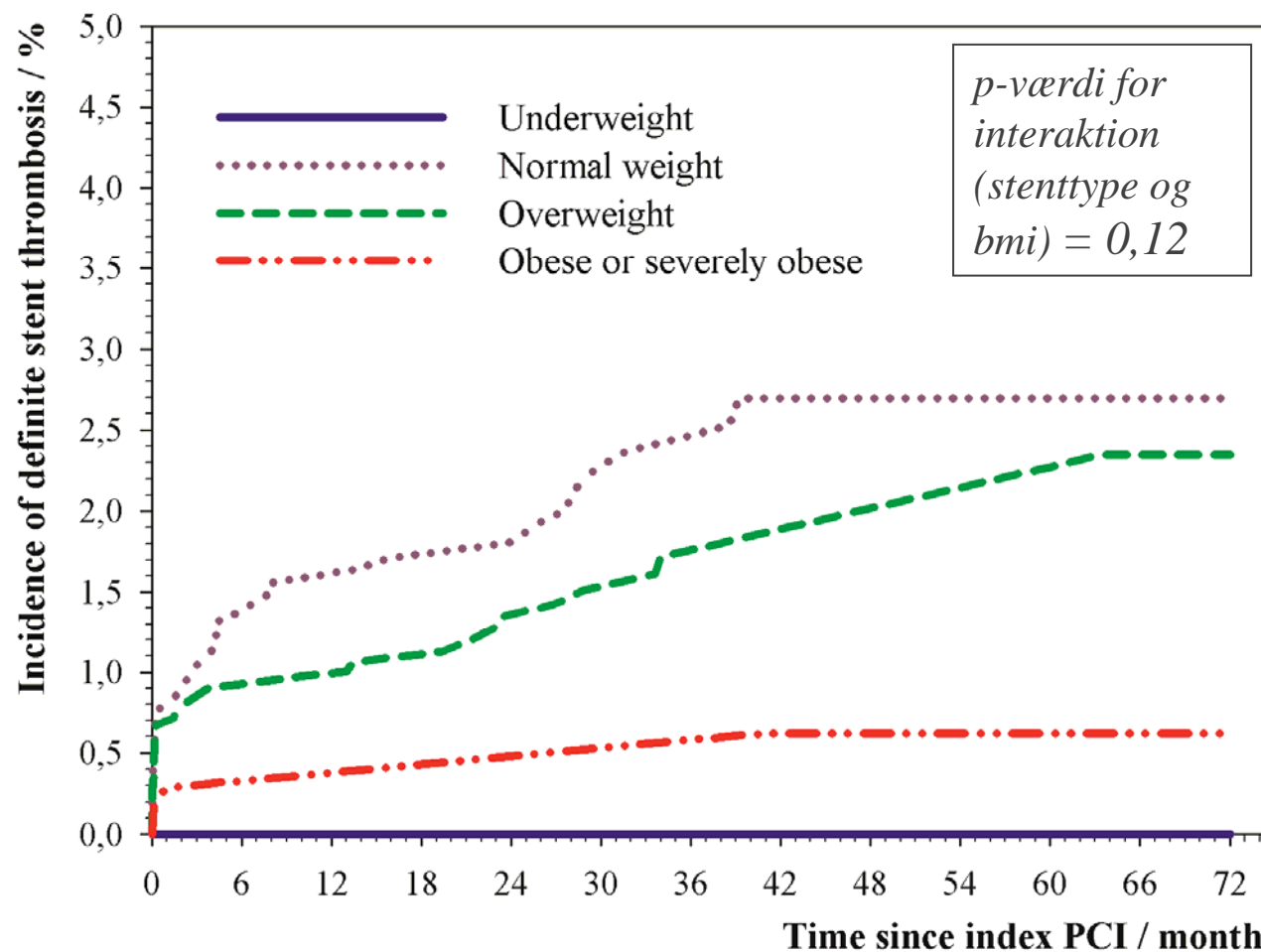
DES

Metode



Resultater - 1

Incidence of definite stent thrombosis



Resultater - 2

	Hazard ratio	95% konfidensinterval
BMI	0,91	0,85-0,96
Antal stents ved index PCI	2,04	1,32-3,17

Resultater - 2

	Hazard ratio	95% konfidensinterval
BMI	0,88	0,83-0,94
Antal stents ved index PCI	1,82	1,17-2,86
År for index PCI	1,70	1,42-2,04
Alder	1,00	0,98-1,02
Mand vs. Kvinde	1,37	0,80-2,36
DES vs. BMS	0,54	0,32-0,92
Diabetes	2,30	1,25-4,23
Behandling med statiner	0,47	0,27-0,80

Konklusion

- Stigende BMI var associeret med en nedsat risiko for stenttrombose
- Associationen var den samme ved BMS som ved DES
- Tidligere screening, bedre behandling og tidligere debut kan være forklaringen



BMI, stenttype og risikoen for sikker stenttrombose

Michelle Schmiegelow, afdeling P