

Older patients with acute coronary syndrome have benefited most from changes in therapy over time: Data from a longterm city wide registry

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Background: Over the last 15 years treatment for patients with ACS has changed fundamentally. Whether this change has affected older ACS patients more than younger ones was our question.

Method: The BMIR collects data on hospital care of ACS patients prospectively since 1999. In our analysis we included data of 33353 patients from 1999 to 2014 and studied changes over time for 5 different age groups: <55 yrs. (n=6874), 55-64 yrs. (n=7242), 65-74 yrs. (n=9223), 75-84 yrs. (n=7197) and >=85 yrs. (n=2817).

Results: see table and figure

Table: Baseline characteristics of ACS patients

Characteristics in %	<55 yrs (n=6874)	55-64 yrs (n=7242)	65-74 yrs (n=9223)	75-84 yrs. (n=7197)	>=85 yrs. (n=2817)
Women	17.6	22.3	30.3	47.1	65.3
STEMI	64.2	57.7	48.0	42.0	40.2
Hypercholesterolemia	48.9	51.8	54.6	50.3	39.6
Hypertension	55.9	70.0	81.9	85.7	86.7
Smoker	75.7	54.1	31.2	15.3	5.9
Renal failure	3.4	6.6	16.0	26.0	37.9
Diabetes mellitus	14.9	25.8	42.2	39.0	35.3
CHF	4.3	8.3	15.0	22.4	32.5
former ACS	12.2	17.9	23.7	26.6	26.9
Card. shock on admission	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.2

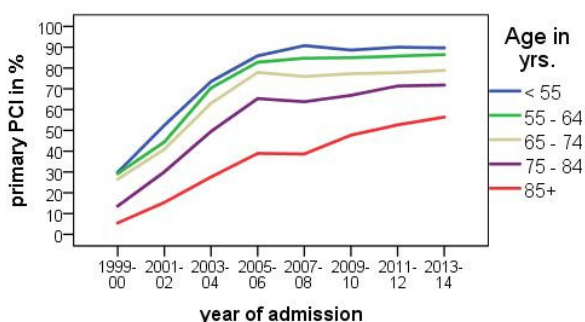
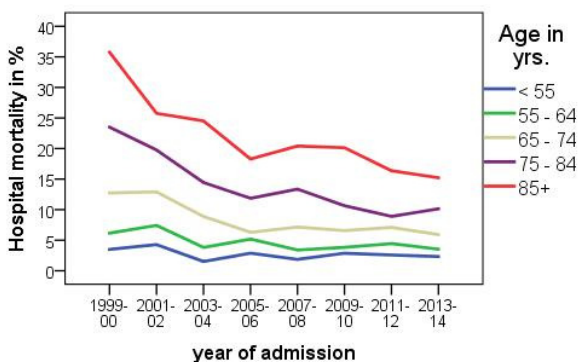


Figure: PCI and hospital mortality of ACS patients



Conclusion: Despite of having more comorbidities older ACS patients benefited more from changes in therapy than younger patients over time.