

Category : **Cardiovascular: coronary syndromes**

A350 - The predictive value of the simplified cami score in fibrinolysis failure in patients admitted to the emergency room for myocardial infarction with elevated st segment (STEMI)

Y WALHA¹; W BAHRIA¹; K JMAI¹; H OUERGHI¹; J SEBAI¹; M BOURAOUI¹; F AZAIEZ²; NE Noura³

¹Mongi Slim Academic Hospital, EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, Tunis, Tunisia, ²Mongi Slim Academic Hospital, CARDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, Tunis, Tunisia, ³Mongi Slim Academic Hospital, Emergency Department, Tunis, Tunisia

Introduction:

STEMI is a medical emergency that requires immediate reperfusion. The CAMI score (China Acute Myocardial Infarction) has proven its predictive value for mortality as well as major cardiovascular events, in Chinese patients and subsequently in other populations presenting with STEMI but has never been evaluated in the prediction of fibrinolysis failure. The aim of our study was to determine the predictive value of CAMI score in fibrinolysis failure.

Methods:

This was a prospective, observational and prognostic study conducted from January 2022 until May 2023, including patients who received fibrinolytic treatment with alteplase or tenecteplase for STEMI in the emergency room. The CAMI score, calculated for all patients, was simplified by eliminating the biological parameters (white blood cells and creatinine) to adapt it to the urgency of decision between thrombolysis and primary angioplasty. The score varies from 0 to 181.

Results:

During the study period, 54 patients received fibrinolysis among 122 patients admitted to the emergency room with STEMI. The mean age was 60 ± 13 years. The sex ratio was 2.6; among these patients, 16.7% had known coronary artery disease of which 77.7% had previously undergone primary angioplasty, lysis failure was observed in 46.3% of patients, four patients presented with cardiogenic shock and three patients died in the emergency room. The predictive fibrinolysis failure value of the CAMI score was statistically tested and the results were significant ($P=0.004$), as well as by analyzing the ROC curve ($P=0.004$; air under the curve=0.73; CI [0.59-0.86]). The cut-off value was 47 sensitivity and specificity were 96% and 71%, respectively.

Conclusion:

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The simplified CAMI score can predict fibrinolysis failure, it remains to be tested on a larger sample.