

Encouraging survival rates in patients with acute myocardial infarction treated with an intra-aortic balloon pump

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Abstract

Objective To evaluate a 30-day and long-term outcome of patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) treated with intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) counterpulsation and to identify predictors of a 30-day and long-term all-cause mortality.

Methods Retrospective cohort study of 437 consecutive AMI patients treated with IABP between January 1990 and June 2004. A Cox proportional hazards model was used to identify predictors of a 30-day and long-term all-cause mortality.

Results Mean age of the study population was 61 ± 11 years, 80% of the patients were male, and 68% had cardiogenic shock. Survival until IABP removal after successful haemodynamic stabilisation was 78% ($n=341$). Cumulative 30-day survival was 68%. Median follow-up was 2.9 years (range, 6 months to 15 years). In patients who survived until IABP removal, cumulative 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival was 75%, 61%, and 39%, respectively. Independent

predictors of higher long-term mortality were prior cerebrovascular accident (hazard ratio (HR), 1.8; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.0–3.4), need for antiarrhythmic drugs (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.5–3.3), and need for renal replacement therapy (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.2–4.3). Independent predictors of lower long-term mortality were primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI; HR, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.4–1.0), failed thrombolysis with rescue PCI (HR, 0.5; 95% CI, 0.3–0.9), and coronary artery bypass grafting (HR, 0.3; 95% CI, 0.1–0.5). **Conclusions** Despite high in-hospital mortality in patients with AMI treated with IABP, a favourable number of patients survived in the long-term. These results underscore the value of aggressive haemodynamic support of patients throughout the acute phase of AMI.

Keywords Acute myocardial infarction · Intra-aortic balloon pump · Outcome · Predictors · Survival

Introduction

The intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) was introduced by Kantrowitz et al. in 1968 as a means of circulatory support in haemodynamically unstable patients in cardiogenic shock following acute myocardial infarction (AMI) [1]. In the years thereafter, indications for its use have expanded. Today, it is used mainly as a mechanical support device in addition to pharmacological treatment in patients with low cardiac output or sustained myocardial ischaemia. In patients with AMI, IABP reduces afterload, which leads to a more effective and easier emptying of the left ventricle which will increase cardiac output. It may also reduce myocardial ischaemia by augmenting coronary perfusion [2, 3].

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The IABP may improve cardiac performance and haemodynamic parameters while the ischaemic myocardium recovers. IABP also decreases the incidence of recurrent ischaemia and infarct-related artery re-occlusion after reperfusion therapy, improves survival when used in conjunction with thrombolytic therapy compared with thrombolytic therapy alone, and enhances rescue percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for failed thrombolysis. Other indications for IABP use are mechanical complications of AMI, refractory ventricular arrhythmias, support during high-risk PCI and preoperative support for high-risk cardiac surgery [4–8].

Despite increasing experience, more frequent utilisation and broadening indications for IABP use, little is known about the long-term outcome after IABP treatment of AMI. This study was conducted to investigate the in-hospital and long-term outcome of patients with AMI treated with IABP, and to identify predictors of in-hospital and long-term survival.

Methods

Patient Selection

We conducted a single-centre retrospective follow-up study. All 437 consecutive patients admitted with AMI and treated with IABP between January 1990 and June 2004 were included. Data were acquired from patient records and local databases. Indications for IABP use were AMI with cardiogenic shock, haemodynamic support during PCI, refractory or post-myocardial infarction angina, valvular dysfunction, mechanical complication, or refractory ventricular arrhythmia after AMI.

Balloon Pump

From 1990 to 1995, Datascope 9.5 and 10.5 French catheters were used. Between 1995 and 2000, 9-French Arrow catheters were used. From 2000 until the end of 2004, 8-French Arrow catheters were used.

Study Definitions

Cardiogenic shock was defined as systolic blood pressure ≤ 90 mmHg due to impaired cardiac function diagnosed by echocardiography and associated with clinical signs of decreased cardiac output not responsive to optimisation of filling pressures. Relevant complications were limb ischaemia requiring IABP removal, bleeding, embolic and thrombotic events, need for vascular surgery, and infection. Limb ischaemia was defined as diminished or absent peripheral pulsations. Bleeding complications

were classified as major and minor. Major bleeding was defined as bleeding requiring red cell transfusion, minor bleeding as any access site bleeding. IABP-related infection was defined as fever with an increase in white blood cell count, C-reactive protein (>5 mg/l), and signs of local infection. Blood and catheter tip cultures to confirm the diagnosis of IABP-related infection were not available. Left ventricular systolic function (LVF) was estimated qualitatively by echocardiography. LVF was classified as normal, moderate, impaired, or severely depressed.

Follow-up

Follow-up for vital status was obtained by contacting the civil registry and was complete in 99.5% at the reference date of December 2004. For two patients who moved abroad, the latest available information was used. Minimal follow-up duration was 6 months.

Statistical Analysis

Discrete variables were compared with the χ^2 or Fisher's exact test when appropriate and are presented as percentages. Continuous variables were compared with the Student's *t* test and are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Survival data were analysed using the Kaplan–Meier method. Survival curves were compared with the log-rank test. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression analyses were performed to delineate predictors of in-hospital and long-term survival. Preselected variables were age, gender, blood pressure and heart rate, diabetes, hypertension, smoking, hypercholesterolaemia, positive family history, peripheral vascular disease, prior cerebrovascular accident (CVA), AMI, PCI, coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), infarct location, extent of vessel disease, LVF, treatment during IABP use, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and IABP running time.

Results

Baseline Characteristics

The baseline characteristics of the study population are presented in Table 1. The mean age of the population was 61 ± 11 years. Eighty per cent of the patients were male. The median follow-up was 2.9 years (range, 6 months to 15 years). Indications for IABP use were cardiogenic shock (68%), haemodynamic support during PCI (6%), high-risk CABG (17%), refractory or post-myocardial infarction angina (9%), valvular dysfunction or mechanical

Table 1 Baseline and clinical characteristics of patients with AMI treated with IABP

	Total (<i>n</i> =437)
Age (years)	61±11
Male gender (%)	80
Risk factors (%)	
Diabetes	20
Hypertension	36
Smoking	51
Hypercholesterolaemia	30
Peripheral vascular disease	10
History (%)	
CVA/TIA	8
AMI	50
CABG	10
PCI	11
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	108±28
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	65±17
Heart rate (bpm)	94±25
Left ventricular function (%)	
Normal/moderate	19
Impaired	24
Severely depressed	25
Unknown	32
Three vessel/left main stem coronary disease (%)	44
Cardiogenic shock (%)	68
Infarct location (%)	
Antero-septal wall	64
Infero-posterior wall	36
Reperfusion therapy (%)	84
Primary PCI	40
Thrombolysis	25
Rescue PCI	21
CABG	25
No reperfusion therapy	16
Treatment during ICCU stay (%)	
Inotropic agents	72
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	25
Mechanical ventilation	54
Antiarrhythmic drugs	43
Renal replacement therapy	4
IABP running time (%)	
1 day	31
2 to 5 days	51
≥6 days	18

Data are presented as mean±SD, or as a percentage

AMI acute myocardial infarction, IABP intra-aortic balloon pump, SD standard deviation, CVA cerebrovascular accident, TIA transient ischaemic attack, CABG coronary artery bypass grafting, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention, mmHg millimetres of mercury, bpm beats per minute, ICCU intensive cardiac care unit

complications (8%), or refractory ventricular arrhythmias (1%). In some patients there was more than one indication for IABP support. Reperfusion therapy was performed in 84%. Forty per cent of the patients were treated with primary PCI, 25% with thrombolysis, 21% had a rescue PCI and 25% were treated with emergency CABG.

Predictors of Successful IABP Weaning

Baseline characteristics of patients who survived until IABP removal (78%, *n*=341) are presented in Table 2. IABP running time in this group was 1 day in 23%, 2–5 days in 57%, and ≥6 or more days in 20% of these patients. Patients with IABP running time ≥6 days had a significantly lower systolic blood pressure and were more often in cardiogenic shock. Prior AMI, prior CABG, diminished LVEF, administration of inotropic or antiarrhythmic drugs (AAD) and need for resuscitation were also significantly more frequent in this subgroup as compared with an IABP running time of 2–5 days. They were also less frequently treated with primary PCI.

Thirty-Day and Long-term Outcome

Cumulative survival was 58%, 47%, and 30% at 1, 5, and 10 years follow-up, respectively. In the patient group who survived until IABP removal, cumulative survival was 75%, 61%, and 39% at 1, 5, and 10 years follow-up, respectively. Patients with IABP running time of ≥6 days had a significantly higher long-term mortality compared with patients with an IABP running time of 2–5 days (*p*<0.05) (Fig. 1).

Adjusted predictors of 30-day mortality are presented in Table 3. Age (hazard ratio (HR) 1.03; 95% CI, 1.0–1.06), cardiogenic shock (HR, 2.7; 95% CI, 1.2–6.0), the need for inotropic agents (HR, 7.5; 95% CI, 2.8–19.6) and CPR (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.2–4.2) were independently associated with lower 30-day survival. Independent predictors of higher 30-day survival were treatment with primary PCI (HR, 0.2; 95% CI, 0.1–0.5), thrombolysis (HR, 0.1; 95% CI, 0.0–0.8), rescue PCI (HR, 0.3; 95% CI, 0.1–0.6), and CABG (HR, 0.1; 95% CI, 0.0–0.3).

Adjusted predictors of long-term mortality in patients who survived until IABP removal are presented in Table 3. Prior CVA or transient ischaemic attack (TIA; HR, 1.8; 95% CI, 1.0–3.4), need for AAD (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.5–3.3), and renal replacement therapy (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.2–4.3) were independently associated with lower long-term survival. Independent predictors of higher long-term survival were primary PCI (HR, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.4–1.0), rescue PCI (HR, 0.5; 95% CI, 0.3–0.9), and CABG (HR, 0.3; 95% CI, 0.1–0.5).

Table 2 Baseline and clinical characteristics of patients with AMI who survived until IABP removal, stratified by IABP running time

	Total (n=341)	1 day (n=77)	2–5 days (n=195)	≥6 days (n=69)	p value
Age (years)	61±11	63±11	60±11	60±11	0.1
Male gender (%)	80	79	78	84	0.5
Risk factors (%)					
Diabetes	21	20	22	17	0.7
Hypertension	37	46	38	26	0.1
Smoking	51	46	50	60	0.3
Hypercholesterolaemia	32	36	31	29	0.6
Peripheral vascular disease	10	15	9	7	0.2
History (%)					
CVA/TIA	8	8	9	7	0.9
AMI	50	60	44	57	<0.05
CABG	10	14	6	16	<0.05
PCI	13	18	12	9	0.2
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	110±28	119±25	110±30	103±26	<0.01
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	67±17	71±16	66±17	63±16	<0.05
Heart rate (bpm)	92±25	87±25	91±26	97±22	0.1
Left ventricular function (%)					<0.001
Normal/moderate	22	29	21	17	
Impaired	28	23	30	29	
Severely depressed	24	9	25	39	
Unknown	26	39	24	15	
Three vessel/left main stem coronary disease (%)	43	45	42	46	0.4
Cardiogenic shock (%)	61	48	63	71	<0.05
Infarct location (%)					0.4
Antero-septal wall	63	60	66	54	
Infero-posterior wall	37	40	34	46	
Reperfusion therapy (%)					
Primary PCI	41	51	43	25	<0.01
Thrombolysis	26	19	26	34	0.1
Rescue PCI	21	13	21	30	0.1
CABG	30	35	28	31	0.5
No reperfusion therapy	11	5	9	22	<0.01
Treatment during ICCU stay (%)					
Inotropic agents	68	43	72	86	<0.001
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	19	13	17	30	<0.05
Mechanical ventilation	50	46	52	52	0.6
Antiarrhythmic drugs	45	26	44	70	<0.001
Renal replacement therapy	4	0	5	7	0.1

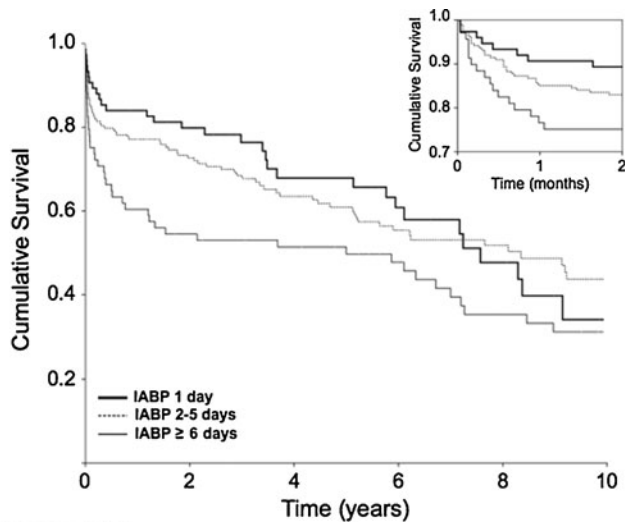
Data are presented as mean±SD, or as a percentage

AMI acute myocardial infarction, IABP intra-aortic balloon pump, SD standard deviation, CVA cerebrovascular accident, TIA transient ischaemic attack, CABG coronary artery bypass grafting, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention, mmHg millimetres of mercury, bpm beats per minute, ICCU intensive cardiac care unit

IABP Use Over the Years

Between 1990 and 1994 (period I) 116 patients were treated with IABP: from 1995 to 1999 (period II) 141 patients and between 2000 and 2004 (period III) 180 patients. Mean age was 62±9, 59±12, 63±11 years in period I, II and III

respectively ($p<0.05$). No difference in the number of patients in cardiogenic shock was observed. The use of primary PCI increased from 20% in period I to 58% in period III ($p<0.001$). The use of thrombolytic therapy ($p<0.01$) and emergency CABG ($p<0.01$) decreased. The utilisation of reperfusion therapy increased over time



Numbers at risk						
	0	2	4	6	8	10
1 day	77	52	31	24	14	4
2-5 days	195	110	75	52	36	14
≥ 6 days	69	36	32	24	17	11

Fig. 1 Long-term survival according to IABP running time

($p < 0.01$). Mean IABP running time decreased from three to two days between period I and III. The complication rate decreased from 28% to 9% ($p < 0.001$). Thirty-day mortality decreased from 41% to 26% ($p < 0.05$).

IABP-Related Complications

Complications were observed in 88 patients (20%). The most frequently observed complications were infection

($n = 34$; 8%), bleeding ($n = 23$; 5%), and limb ischaemia ($n = 21$; 5%). Of all bleeds, five patients had major bleeding. Limb ischaemia was transient in the majority of the cases ($n = 17$, 81%), with either spontaneous recovery, or after IABP removal. Vascular surgery was needed in four patients (19%).

Discussion

The main finding of this study is that the use of the IABP in patients admitted with AMI is associated with an excellent prognosis in hospital survivors. Almost half of these patients are alive after 10-year follow-up. In-hospital mortality declined over the years and was lower in patients in whom IABP support was required for a relatively short period (5 days or less).

In this study in-hospital survival was 68%. Other studies have reported survival rates ranging from 71% to 79%. This observation, however, must be seen in perspective to the percentage of patients in cardiogenic shock in our population (68% compared with 19–27% in other studies) [9–12]. Mortality rates for AMI and cardiogenic shock are as high as 60% [13]. The relatively high survival rate despite a high percentage of cardiogenic shock may be due to the higher use of reperfusion therapy (84%) in our study compared with other studies [7]. The incidence of cardiogenic shock has only slightly declined over the years but in-hospital survival increased due to increased use of reperfusion therapy [14–16]. A recent report by our group on a subgroup of patients from this present study also underlines

Table 3 Multivariate regression analysis

	HR	95% CI
Predictors of 30-day mortality in patients with AMI treated with IABP		
Age	1.03	1.0–1.06
Cardiogenic shock	2.7	1.2–6.0
Reperfusion therapy		
Primary PCI	0.2	0.1–0.5
Thrombolysis	0.1	0.0–0.8
Rescue PCI	0.3	0.1–0.6
CABG	0.1	0.0–0.3
Inotropic agents	7.5	2.8–19.6
Resuscitation	2.3	1.2–4.2
Predictors of long-term mortality in patients with AMI who survived until IABP removal		
CVA/TIA	1.8	1.0–3.4
Reperfusion therapy		
Primary PCI	0.6	0.4–1.0
Rescue PCI	0.5	0.3–0.9
CABG	0.3	0.1–0.5
Antiarrhythmic drugs	2.3	1.5–3.3
Renal replacement therapy	2.3	1.2–4.3

Only statistically significant predictors are described
IABP intra-aortic balloon pump, *AMI* acute myocardial infarction, *HR* hazard ratio, *CI* confidence interval, *CABG* coronary artery bypass grafting, *PCI* percutaneous coronary intervention, *CVA* cerebrovascular accident, *TIA* transient ischaemic attack

the usefulness of IABP support in conjunction with reperfusion therapy leading to encouraging 30-day and long-term survival rates in patients with AMI complicated by cardiogenic shock [17].

Predictors of lower in-hospital survival were advanced age, diminished LVEF, longer IABP running time, the need for inotropic support and resuscitation. CABG or PCI were associated with higher in-hospital survival. This is in line with the findings of Stone et al., who also found that increased age and cardiogenic shock were associated with worse in-hospital survival and that coronary revascularisation was a strong independent predictor of in-hospital survival [9].

To our knowledge, this is the first study reporting up to 15 years of follow-up of patients admitted with AMI and treated with IABP. Our results show that although initial in-hospital mortality is relatively high, when discharged from the hospital alive, long-term survival was better than expected. Almost 50% of these patients are still alive after 10 years follow-up. As a large proportion of our population was in cardiogenic shock at presentation, survival is certainly better than expected.

Predictors of long-term mortality were previous CVA/TIA, the need for AAD and renal replacement therapy. These probably represent patients in a worse clinical condition requiring additional supportive therapy. However, PCI or CABG were associated with sustained long-term survival benefit in a study by Van Domburg et al. [18]. This shows that the beneficial effect of reperfusion therapy extends beyond the acute moment [14].

Despite older age, a decline in in-hospital mortality was observed over the years which seems to be related to expanding treatment options and the increasing use of reperfusion therapy. In the latest inclusion period almost 60% underwent primary PCI. This increase in primary PCI is reflected in the decrease in emergency CABG. Nowadays even more patients admitted with AMI undergo primary PCI.

In-hospital mortality was highest on the first day after IABP insertion. This group mainly consisted of patients who could not be stabilised. Early IABP removal was possible in patients who had the IABP inserted during PCI for transient hypotension or because of a large myocardial area at risk. From days 2 to 5 in-hospital mortality was relatively low. This group represented patients who could be stabilised. IABP running time of ≥ 6 days was associated with increased in-hospital mortality. These patients survive the first days after admission but either remain unstable or develop complications eventually leading to death.

The most frequent complications were limb ischaemia, bleeding from the IABP entry site and infection. Previously reported complication rates range from 7% to 47% [19–23]. The Benchmark registry reported a complication rate of 8.1% which is lower than observed in this study. Our

complication rate may be higher due to our study definitions. Ischaemia was present when patient records mentioned diminished or absent pulsations. Detection of diminished pulsations may be subjective and may potentially lead to a higher ischaemia percentage. Infection was more prevalent (8%) than in the Benchmark registry. This may also be caused by our less strict definition of IABP-related infection as no definite tip or blood cultures were available to confirm the diagnosis. However, a study by Cristal et al. reported true bacteraemia and sepsis in IABP patients in 15% and 12%, respectively, mainly during the first 48 h after insertion [24]. As shown in previous studies, complication rate decreased with the introduction of smaller French size catheters [22, 25, 26].

Limitations

Since Erasmus MC is a tertiary referral centre, selection bias may influence our results. However, this probably leads to an underestimation of the effect as our study population consists of high-risk patients. Due to incomplete documentation of several clinical variables, information bias cannot be excluded.

Conclusions

This is, to our knowledge, the first study reporting on 15 years of follow-up in patients with AMI treated with IABP. Almost half of the in-hospital survivors are still alive after 10 years of follow-up, which is better than expected. Furthermore, in-hospital mortality was related to IABP running time, with the highest mortality during the first day (patients in severe cardiogenic shock who could not be stabilised), a decrease in mortality from days 2 to 5 and from day 6 on again a higher mortality (patients with severe impairment who did not recover). Finally, a trend towards lower in-hospital mortality was observed over the years. So, despite older age and a trend towards more cardiogenic shock, survival is quite good, and aggressive haemodynamic support is useful even up to 5 days after IABP insertion.

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