

Association of glycosylated hemoglobin level with short-term outcomes of acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction in nondiabetic patients

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Introduction: In recent years, much attention has been paid to the glycometabolism in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD). The prognostic value of hemoglobin A¹C (HbA¹C) in CAD remains controversial. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to define the relationship between HbA¹C level and the short term outcome in non-diabetic patients with CAD.

Method & material: 290 patients with ST-Elevation-MI (STEMI) and no history of diabetes who were admitted to Tabriz Madani heart center were studied. Patients were stratified into 2 groups based on HbA¹C level (HbA¹C < 6.0 and ≥ 6.0). In-hospital mortality and morbidity of STEMI was compared between groups. Severity of CAD was assessed using Califf score and all patients were followed up for readmission and mortality during first 6-12 months after discharge.

Results: Fifteen patients died within the admission and 6-12 months follow-up period. In-hospital mortality was similar in 2 Hb(A¹C) groups (P=0.304). There was no significant difference between the 2 groups in the 6-12 months mortality (P=0.242). There was significant relationship between HbA¹C level and rehospitalization rate in 6-12 months follow up (P=0.001). An HbA¹C of 6.90 was recommended as the Cut off point for rehospitalization due to cardiovascular events using ROC curve. The mean of Califf Score were 6.9±2.09 and 7.9±2.9 in 2 groups of HbA¹C (P=0.031). 6-12 months major cardiovascular events were also similar between 2 groups.

Conclusion: This study suggests that elevated HbA¹C level in nondiabetic patients with ST-Elevation-MI are associated with severe coronary artery disease and higher readmission rates due to cardiovascular causes.

Key words: acute myocardial infarction, HbA¹C, nondiabetic patients