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Impact of intracardiac thrombosis in patients with acute myocardial infarction: insights from nationwide inpatient sample in the United States

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Background: Intracardiac thrombosis (ICT) is a complication of Acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

Hypothesis: Our aim was to evaluate the impact of ICT on mortality, thromboembolism, length of stay in patients with AMI.

Methods: Data was collected from the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) for the year 2016, where patients with a primary diagnosis of ICT as a complication of AMI (ICD10-CM code I23.6) were included. Comparisons were made between patients with ICT post-AMI (ICD10-CM code I23.6) vs those with AMI (ICD10-CM I21.0).

Results: Of a total of 200930 cases of AMI, 488 (0.5%) had ICT. The patients with ICT had an increased length of stay (LOS) (8.5±9.8 vs 5.7±7.4 days; p<0.001), increased ischemic stroke (10.6% vs 2.9%; p<0.001), and cardiogenic shock (15% vs 7%; p<0.001). There was no difference in mortality between the groups.

Conclusion: ICT as a complication of AMI is associated with increased hospital LOS and adverse events.

Table 1. Patient characteristics

	AMI% (n=200,930)	ICT post AMI% (n=488)	p-values
Demographic variables			
a. Males	59	73	
b. Females	41	27	<0.001
Race			
a. Caucasian	71	68	0.10
b. African American	11	15	0.01
c. Hispanic	7.5	6.1	0.23
d. Other races	5.6	6.2	0.80
e. Race not specified	4.4	4.9	0.59
Comorbidities			
Drug abuse	23.9	31.1	<0.001
Atrial Arrhythmias	33.1	41.6	<0.001
Ventricular Arrhythmias	5.6	9.2	<0.001
Chronic pulmonary disease	27.7	21.1	<0.001
Diabetes Mellitus	38.9	31.1	<0.001
Hypertension	81.2	70.2	<0.001
Peripheral Vascular disease	10.5	3.52	<0.001
Current or past smoker	20.5	26.1	<0.001
Chronic kidney disease	28.1	20.4	<0.001
History of coronary artery bypass surgery	10.6	5.9	<0.001
HFrEF	23.3	50	<0.001

HFrEF = Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; pVAD = Percutaneous ventricular assist device.