Clinical prediction guide

A simple risk index accurately predicted mortality in patients with ST elevation myocardial infarction


QUESTION: Can a simple risk index based on 3 routinely collected variables accurately predict mortality in patients with ST elevation myocardial infarction (MI)?

Design
Patient data from 3 multicentre randomised controlled trials were used for the development and validation of a risk index (Intravenous nPA for the Treatment of Infarcting Myocardium Early [InTIME II] Trial; and Thrombolysis and Thrombin Inhibition in Myocardial Infarction [TIMI] 9A and B trials).

Setting
>800 hospitals worldwide from the InTIME II trial for index development and >150 centres in the US, UK, Canada, Israel, and Germany* from the TIMI 9A and B trials for index validation.

Patients
The development set comprised data from 13,253 patients who had ST elevation MI and were enrolled within 6 hours of symptom onset, and who did not have a history of cerebrovascular disease, systolic blood pressure (SBP) >180 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure (DBP) >110 mm Hg, cardiogenic shock, or increased risk of severe bleeding. The validation set comprised data from 3,659 patients who had ST elevation MI and were assessed by a physician as suitable for thrombolytic therapy. Both the development and validation sets excluded a small number of patients with a heart rate <50 beats/minute or >150 beats/minute.

Description of prediction guide
Based on the observed relations between age, heart rate, and SBP and 30 day mortality, the following equation was constructed as the risk index:

\[ \text{risk index} = \left( \text{heart rate} \times \left( \frac{\text{age}}{10} \right)^2 \right) / \text{SBP}. \]

Main outcome measures
30 day mortality predicted by the risk index. Other outcomes included 24 hour and in hospital mortality, and heart failure.

Main results
In the derivation set, the risk index strongly predicted mortality at 30 days (area under the receiver operating characteristic curve \( c = 0.78 \)). When index scores were categorised as quintiles, the risk index showed a more than 20 fold gradient of increasing mortality risk \( (c = 0.76) \).

In the validation set, stratification of index scores into quintiles showed a similar gradient of mortality risk over 30 days and strongly predicted risk \( (c = 0.77) \). The risk index was a strong predictor of mortality at 24 hours and of heart failure.

Conclusion
In patients presenting with ST elevation myocardial infarction and a heart rate of 50–150 beats/minute, a simple risk index based on age, heart rate, and systolic blood pressure predicted mortality at 30 days.


Risk index scores (quintiles) and mortality risks for patients with ST elevation myocardial infarction (derivation data set)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk index scores†</th>
<th>24 hours</th>
<th>In hospital</th>
<th>30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤12.5</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12.5 to 17.5</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;17.5 to 22.5</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;22.5 to 30</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†(Heart rate × [age/10]^2)/systolic blood pressure.

COMMENTARY
Morrow et al describe a method to predict mortality in patients with an ST elevated MI by performing a simple calculation based on heart rate, age, and SBP. The calculation is relatively simple, and the variables are collected as part of the routine assessment of patients being evaluated for acute coronary syndromes, regardless of setting. A study strength is the use of a large pre-existing data set from >800 hospitals worldwide.

Patients who had an ST elevated MI and were eligible for thrombolytic treatment. However, some high risk patients, such as those who had extreme heart rates (<50 or >150 beats/min), were ineligible for thrombolytic treatment, or were having a non-ST elevated MI, were excluded from the study. Therefore, nurses caring for patients in pre-hospital settings, such as physicians’ offices or ambulances, should not use this calculation alone to determine which patients are at particularly high risk for a cardiac related death. It may lead to a perception that those identified at lower or moderate risk should be treated less urgently or less aggressively. The risk index should be used on appropriate patients to alert clinicians to patients who are at higher risk than they might think.

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