

Changes over Time in Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1C) Levels Predict Long-term Survival Following Acute Myocardial Infarction Among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract:

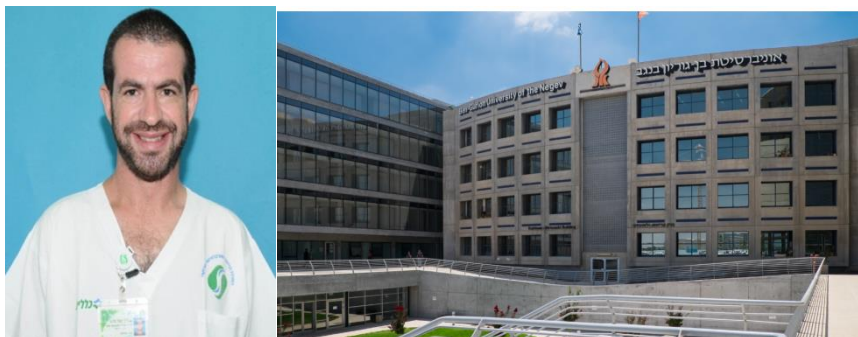
Frequent fluctuations of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1C) values are independent predictors of diabetic complications and patient outcomes. However, data regarding prognosis depending on the long-term changes in HbA1C among patients after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) are scarce. We evaluated the prognostic significance of HbA1C levels and their changes among diabetic patients after non-fatal AMI.

Patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) admitted with AMI (2002-2017) and survived >1year were evaluated. All the results of HbA1C values during the follow-up period (up to 10-years after discharge) were obtained and analyzed. The changes (Δ) of HbA1C were calculated for all pairs of tests in each patient. The time interval of Δ HbA1C values was classified as rapid (<1 year) and slow (≥ 1 year) change. The outcome was all-cause mortality.

A U-shaped association was observed between HbA1C and mortality: adjOR=1.887 and adjOR=1.302 for HbA1C <5.5% and $\geq 8.0\%$ respectively, as compared with 5.5-6.5% ($p < 0.001$). A U-shaped independent association between Δ HbA1C and mortality was found: adjOR=2.376 and adjOR=1.340 for the groups of <-2.5% and $\geq 2.5\%$ HbA1C changes, respectively ($p < 0.001$ for each), as compared to the group of minimal Δ HbA1C ($\pm 0.5\%$). A rapid increase in HbA1C (but not decrease) was associated with a greater risk for mortality.

Biography:

Ygal Plakht was currently working in the department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He has published many research articles and received many awards for his publications.



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