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Hemoglobin A1c levels and 1-year mortality in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention

Abstract:

In this study, we investigated whether different levels of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) are associated with different short-term and 1-year mortality rates among diabetic patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. Patients & methods: Clinical events including in-hospital, 1-month and 1-year mortality were compared between three groups based on HbA1c levels of patients (I: ≤5.6%, II: 5.7–6.4%, III: ≥6.5%). Results: Among 165 diabetic individuals, patients with abnormal HbA1c levels (≥6.5%) experienced significantly higher hospitalization days (7.65 ± 1.64 days) compared with those with normal HbA1c (4.94 ± 0.97 days) ($p < 0.0001$). In-hospital mortality was significantly higher in group III (14.5%) and II (5.5%) compared with group I (0%) ($p = 0.008$). Conclusion: HbA1c levels may be a reliable predictor of short-term clinical events in diabetic patients.