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### Time-Dependent risk and predictors for recurrence of cardiac arrest in survivors of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest with chronic coronary artery disease

#### Abstract:

The prevalence of the individuals with a history of occlusive cardiovascular event has been steadily increasing, indicating a higher risk of fatal recurrence among patients. This study aims to identify the variables associated with the time to recurrence of cardiovascular events over a two-year follow-up period. A cohort of patients with a history of occlusive cardiovascular events was prospectively followed, with main clinical outcome included Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACEs) confirmed by medical history assessed by a general practitioner and cardiologist. Proportional hazard models and time-dependent hazard models were carried out. Among 727 patients, 12.38% (90/727) experienced recurrence. Of these, 215 (30%) had less than one year of evolution since the last event. The two-year recurrence risk was 3.9% (95% CI 2.7-5.6). In the multiple model, severe depression was associated with an HR of 8.25 (95% CI 2.98-22.86,  $p < 0.001$ ) and LDL  $\geq 120$  mg/dl with an HR of 2.12 (95% CI 1.2-3.9,  $p = 0.01$ ). Sustained LDL  $> 120$  mg/dl over time increased recurrence risk by 19% (HR 1.19, 95% CI 0.13-0.25,  $p = 0.03$ ). These findings highlight the importance of promptly interdisciplinary treatment for patients at risk of coronary events recurrence.

#### Biography

Medical doctor from the University of Antioquia (Colombia), Master's in Epidemiology, and candidate for a PhD in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, with over 10 years of experience in clinical research as an epidemiologist at the Cardiovascular Foundation of Colombia. Currently serving as the leader of the epidemiology unit at this institution, member of the research ethics committee, and Commissioner for Medical Devices and Reagents at INVIMA.