AMED研究

J-PCIを利用した 本邦における予後調査の現状

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•Feed back system







☞更新において必須



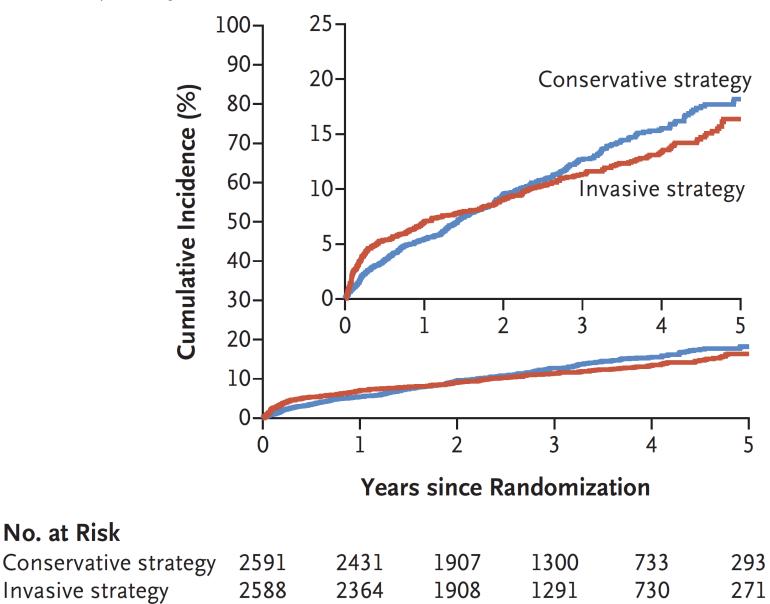


Coronary Intervention in Japan and the United States 2013-2017 **Methods:** The National Cardiovascular Data Registry CathPCI was used to describe care in the US, and the J-PCI was used to assess practice patterns in Japan (numbers of participating hospitals: 1752 in the US and 1108 in Japan). Both registries were summarized between 2013 and 2017.

Results: PCI volume increased by 15.8% in the US; from 550,872 in 2013 to 637,650 in 2017, primarily due to an increase in non-elective PCIs. In Japan, the volume of PCIs increased by 36%; from 181,750 in Conclusion: Elective PCI is more than two times more common in Japan than the U.S. in contemporary practice. CTA is much more commonly utilized pre-procedurally in Japan versus the U.S.

Conclusion: Elective PCL is more than two times more common in Japan than the U.S. in contemporary
practice. CTA is much more commonly utilized pre-procedurally in Japan versus the U.S.

A Primary Composite Outcome



Primary Outcome
CV death,
MI,
resuscitated CA,
hospitalization for UA or HF

Comparable btw CONS & INV

NEJM 2020; 382:1395-1407

Hatena Blog

「説明責任」とは「説明する 責任」ではない

苦手なことは訳せない

Professionalとして accountability



当初は2万を目標

悉皆性のある 本邦発の成績

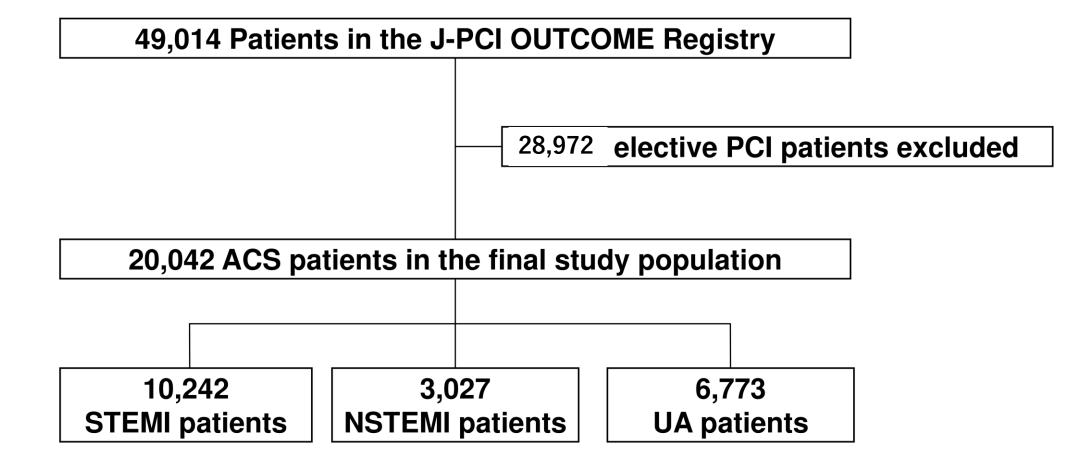
1,785

☞CVITだからできた 感謝申し上げます



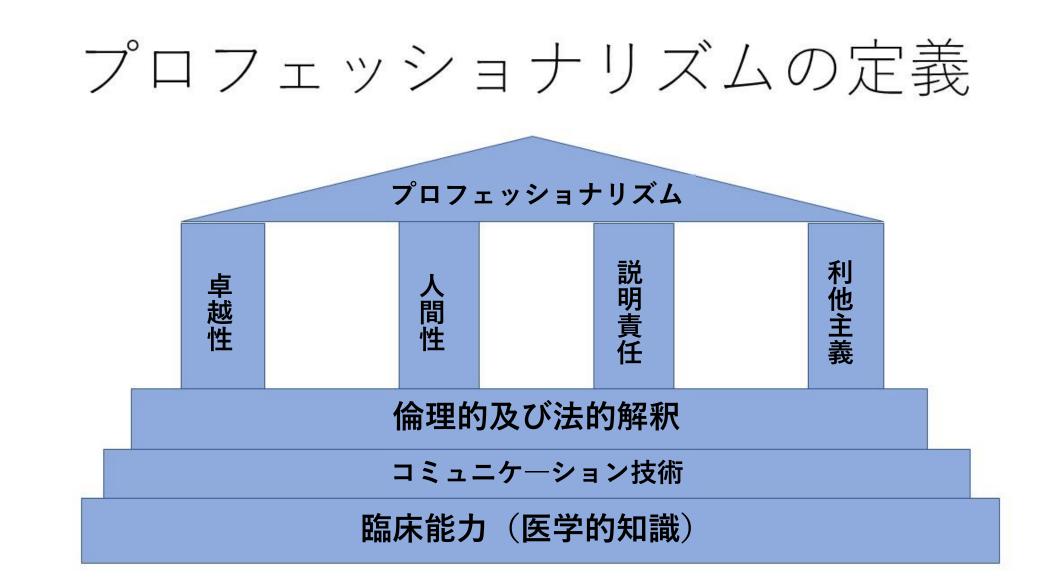
One-Year Outcome after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Acute Coronary Syndrome: An Analysis of 20,042 Patients from a Japanese Nationwide Registry





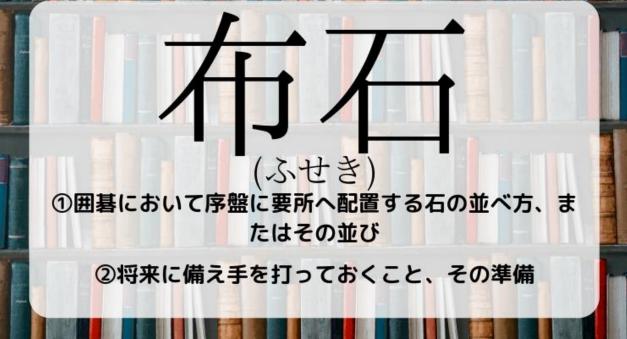
From 49,014 patients registered in the J-PCI OUTCOME registry, we extracted 20,042 patients that

underwent PCI for ACS. We further divided the population into STEMI, NSTEMI, and UA groups.



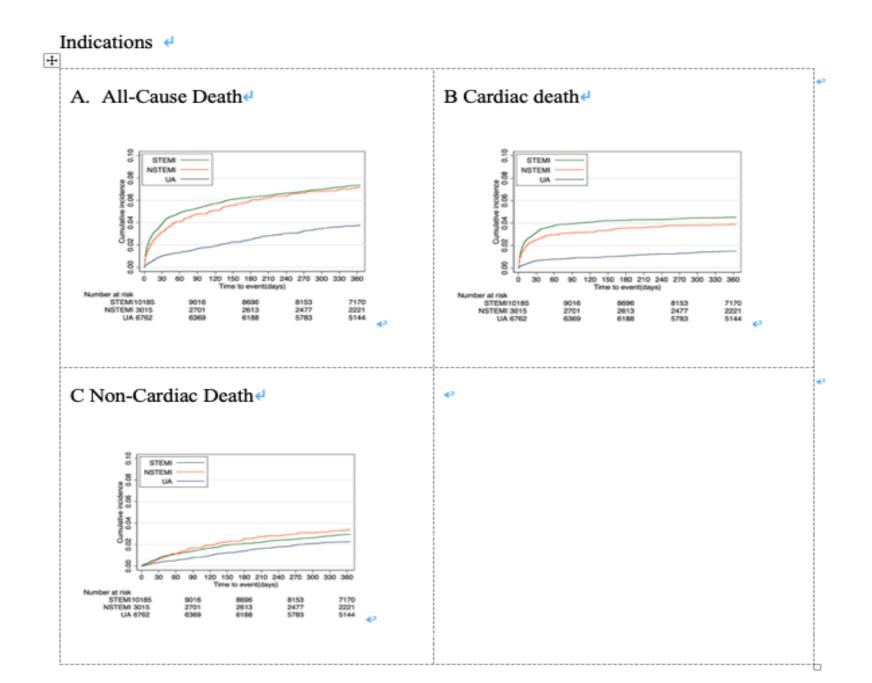
プロフェッショナリズムとして参画いただき、成績を共有できたことは大きな前進





ご清聴ありがとう ございました

FIGURE 2 Kaplan-Meier Curves of All-Cause, Cardiac and Non-Cardiac Deaths by



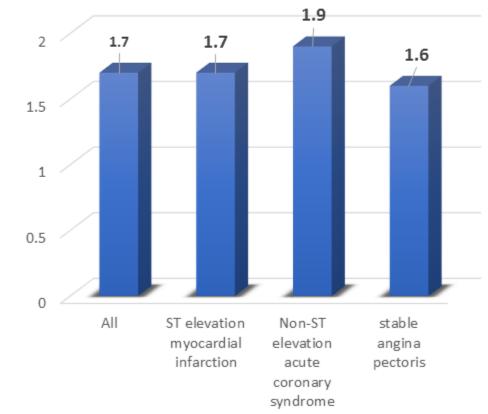
研究参加施設の登録症例数

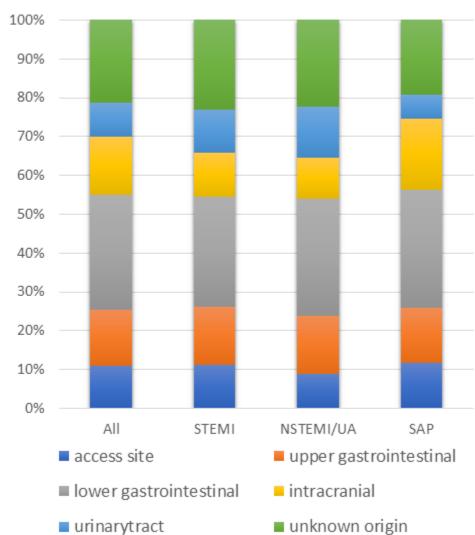


Incidence of bleeding complication



%





Bleeding sites