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TCT@ACC-12 | innovation in intervention

A26
JACC March 17, 2015
Volume 65, Issue 10S Acute Coronary Syndromes

HIGH RISK OF CANCER AMONG SURVIVORS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A NATIONWIDE STUDY

Poster Contributions

Poster Hall B1

Saturday, March 14, 2015, 10:00 a.m.-10:45 a.m.

Session Title: Epidemiology of ACS Events: Of Comorbidity and Long Term Trends

Abstract Category: 2. Acute Coronary Syndromes: Clinical

Presentation Number: 1104-053

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Background: Increased survival post-Myocardial Infarction (MI) underlines the need for detection and management of non-cardiac diseases. The aim of this study was to assess the incidence of cancer in patients with and without MI in the Danish population using nationwide Danish administrative registries.

Methods: Diagnoses of cancer and MI were identified from the Danish National Patient Registry. Patients with cancer and MI before the study period were excluded. Incidence rates of cancer were estimated according to age group and history of MI.

Results: 125,926 patients diagnosed with MI without prior history of cancer from January 1996 to December 2012 (38% female, mean age 62 (SD = 13.68) years) were included. 2,893,947 patients without prior cancer and MI were included as the background population. During follow-up 10,678 new cases of cancer were identified in the background population, corresponding to an incident rate of 85.2 (95% CI 85.0-85.5) per 10,000 person-years. The incidence of cancer in patients with MI was 173.5 (95% CI 170.2-176.8) per 10,000 person-years. The most common malignant diagnoses were lung (1.75%), prostate (1.20%) and colon (0.96). The incidence rates of the background population were 51.7 (95% CI 51.5-52.0), 162.7 (95% CI 161.6-163.8) and 227.6 (95% CI 226.2-228.9) for patients aged <60, 60-70 and >70 years. Corresponding rates in the MI population were 75.0 (95% CI 71.4-78.9), 170.8 (95% CI 164.7-177.1) and 261.2 (95% CI 255.1-268.2), respectively.

Conclusion: Higher rates of cancer are seen among MI patients. Focus on long-term risk of cancer in MI survivors is warranted.