

# **Secondary Prevention of Acute Coronary Syndrome**

- “ACC/AHA Guidelines for the Management of Patients With ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (2004 update)”,
- “ACC/AHA 2002 Guideline Update for the Management of Patients With Unstable Angina and Non ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction”,
- “ACC/AHA 2002 Guideline Update for the Management of Patients With Chronic Stable Angina”

# 2

- 70%,  
; CAD

- 50% .

- Real World ; Under Used !!!

*Ineffective secondary prevention in survivors of cardiovascular events in the US population: report from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Arch Intern Med 2001; 161:1621-8.*

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Class I

1.

2

,  
.(LOE ;B)

2.

가

5  
) (LOE;C)

119 ( ,

3.

가  
.(LOE;C)

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## Class I

- $\geq 3$  ( $\geq 2$ ,  $< 7\%$ , chol  $< 200\text{mg/day}$ )  
(LOE;A)
- (24) (LOE;C)
- LDL-C  $< 100\text{mg/dl}$ ; (LOE;C)
  - a. LDL-C  $> 100\text{mg/dl}$  statin (LOE;A)
  - b. LDL-C  $< 100\text{mg/dl}$  statin (LOE;B)
- HDL-C  $< 40\text{mg/dl}$  non-HDL-C  $< 130\text{mg/dl}$  HDL 가  
(LOE;B)

## Class IIa

- Non-HDL-C >130mg/dl  
• (LOE;B)
- LDL-C <100mg/dl, non-HDL-C <130mg/dl  
HDL-C <40mg/dl niacin fibrate  
HDL-C . (LOE;B)
- TG >500mg/dl LDL, HDL  
niacin fibrate 가 .  
LDL-C non-HDL-C (<130mg/dl).  
niacin .  
(LOE;B)

가

?

- 5 (coronary Death)
  - ; 24 - 42%
  - ; 2 - 3%

*Scandinavian Simvastatin Survivsal Study, CARE trial,*

*LIPID study, LISA study*

?

- LDL-C <100mg/dl ( )
- non-HDL C <130mg/dl ( TG>200mg/dl)
  
- LDL-C <70mg/dl vs. <100mg/dl  
(*PROVE-IT-TIMI 22*)
  - 16%
  - LDL-C 100mg/dl가



Statin

LDL-C

?

- LDL-C <100mg/dl  
simvastatin 40mg  
(*Heart Protection Study*).
- Adult Treatment Panel III  
;For LDL-C 100-120mg/dl  
Non pharmacological Tx first  
Statin Tx initially

# HDL - C

?

- 25%;  
cholesterol HDL - C .
- LDL - C 100 - 129mg/dl gemfibrozil (HDL - C  
가)  
-> LDL - C 22% .

*(VA-HIT; for the Veterans Affairs High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Intervention Trial Study Group. Gemfibrozil for the secondary prevention of coronary heart disease in men with low levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. N Engl J Med 1999;341:410-8.)*

- LDL HDL - C 가 -  
가 .

# TG가 ?

- -  
TG > 200mg/dl  
-> niacin, fibrate 가 .
- non-HDL-C < 130mg/dl.

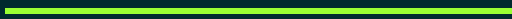
?

•

->가

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*(Lipid - Coronary Artery Disease trial, MIRACL,  
Swedish Resisatry of Cardiac Intensive Care)*

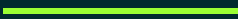


## Class I

- Body Mass Index(BMI) (LOE; B)
  - Ideal BMI (18.5-24.9Kg/M<sup>2</sup>)
  - >40inch( ), >35inch( )
  - ( ; 2005.2. 36 inch , 34 inch )  
가, .
- . (LOE; B)
- , BMI . (LOE; B)

3

1.  $\text{WC} > 40\text{inch}$  ( ),  $> 35\text{inch}$  ( )
2.  $\text{TG} > 150\text{mg/dl}$
3.  $\text{HDL-C} < 40\text{mg/dl}$  ( ),  $< 30\text{mg/dl}$  ( )
4.  $\text{BP} > 130/85\text{mmHg}$
5.  $\text{FBS} > 110\text{mg/dl}$



# Class I

- (2ndhand smoking)

- bupropion (LOE; B)

- 가. (LOE; A)

# 가?



200% 가.

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—

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*Barry Jet al. Effect of smoking on the activity of ischemic heart disease. JAMA 1989;261:398.*



# Houston-Miller-Taylor

;

1.

2.

가

가

3.

가

4.

5.

6.

7.

,



- Nicotine (nicotine, bupropion; 가 .
- Nicotine ( , )
  - 가 .
  - .
  - , 가 .
- Bupropion
  - norepinephrine, dopamine
  - nicotine . ( 12.4%)
  - 1 23%

# Renin-Angiotension-Aldosterone

Class I

1. 가 ACE-I STEMI ACE-I (LOE; A)

2. ACE-I STEMI

<40%



aldosterone

;

Creatinine > 2.5mg/dL ( ), 2.0mg/dL ( )  
(potassium > 5.0mEq/L) (LOE; A)

3. ARB

ACE-I

가

<40%

STEMI

Valsartan

candesartan

(LOE; B)

## Class IIa

### 1. ACE-I

STEMI

가

40%

ARB ACE-I

Valsartan candersartan  
(LOE; B)

## Class IIb

40%

ACE-I ARB

(LOE;B)

CAD

ACE-I

?

- STEMI ACE-I  
(SAVE trial, AIRE, TRACE)  
22-27%
- STEMI ACE-I 25% (SAVE  
*post hoc analysis*)
- CAD 20%  
(HOPE, EUROPA).

-> 가 CAD (ACS) ACE-I .

# ARB

?

- MI valsartan captopril . (VALIANT)  
Candesartan ACE-I CHF . (CHARM)  
23% , ACE-I 가 15%

-> ACE-I ARB ,  
가 ACE-I가 ARB 가 .

- candesartan ACE -I ACE-I (CHARM-  
added),  
valsartan captopril . (VALIANT)

->ACE ARB ,  
candesartan valsartan .

# Aldosterone Inhibitor

?

- aldosterone inhibitor  
(EPHESUS, RALES)
  - 24%
  - ACE-I
  - ACE-I 가 aldosterone inhibitor
- ARB+Aldosterone inhibitor +aldosterone inhibitor
- ARB+ACE

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## Class I

1. ( , STEMI 가

. (LOE; A)

2. STEMI

. (LOE; B)

## Class IIa

가 STEMI  
. (LOE; A)



?

•

— 23%(RRR)

—

—

,

,

가 가

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•

가

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,

->

가

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?

• ; 가 가 .

• , COPD,  
, 1 , ;

가

?

• 2-3 ( )

• .

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## Class I

1.  $<140/90\text{mmHg}$   
( ,  $<130/80\text{mmHg}$  ) . (LOE; B)
2.  $>120/80\text{mmHg}$  ( , , ) . (LOE; B)

## Class IIb

STEMI  $120/80\text{mmHg}$  . (LOE; C)

## Class III

short acting dihydropyridine  
(LOE; B)



- 1 ; beta-Blocker, ACE-I, ARB.
- 2 ; Thiazide
  - ACE-I, long acting CCB  
(*ALLHAT*)
- ;
  - short acting CCB
- 2 , 20/10mmHg  
2 . (*JNC-7*)

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Class I

HbA1c <7%

(LOE; B)

Class III

Thiazolidinedione

NYHA class III

IV

(LOE; B)

- - Microvascular complication
  - Macrovascular complication ( , ) .

- Thiazolidinedione (Insulin Sensitizer)

-

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Class III

1. Estrogen + Progestin  
2  
(LOE; A)
2. Estrogen + Progestin

1-2

)

(

(LOE; B)



- Estrogen+Progestin

- LDL-C ↓, HDL-C ↑ 가 -
- 심혈관 질환 위험도 ↓ 가
- 혈당, 인슐린 저항성 ↑ 가.

*(HERS, ERA, WHI, WAVE)*

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## Class I

1. ASA 75-162mg/day . (LOE; A)
2. ASA allergy clopidogrel 75mg/day ( )  
ticlopidine 250mg bid . (LOE; C)
3. ASA allergy , 75  
(INR 2.5-3.5) clopidogrel , warfarin  
. (LOE; C)

## Class III

- Ibuprofen ASA  
. (LOE; C)

?

- , , 25% .
- ASA .

*Antiplatelet Trialists' Collaboration (12 )*

ASA

가

?

- clopidogrel warfarin ASA .  
*(CAPRIE, WARIS II)*

ASA

?

• 1

;

가.

• 2

;

.

; 2

가

가

.

# ASA

# NSAID?

- ibuprofen ASA .
- ASA ;  
diclofenac, acetaminophen .

# Warfarin

Class I (in STEMI patients)

1. (+), ASA allergy(+)
  - a. Stent(-) ; Warfarin (INR 2.5-3.5) (LOE; B)
  - b. Stent(+); clopidogrel 75mg/day + Warfarin (INR 2.0-3.0) (LOE; C)
  
2. Stent (-) ASA allergy (+)  
clopidogrel Warfarin (INR 2.5-3.5) . (LOE; B)
  
3. warfarin (INR 2.0-3.0) .(LOE; A)
  
4. warfarin 3 (LOE; B)  
. (LOE; C)
  
5. Stent (-), (+)  
warfarin (INR2.5-3.5)  
ASA (75-162mg/day) (INR 2.0-3.0) . (LOE; B)

## Class IIa (in STEMI patients)

1. **Age <75**, **no** (**-**)  
**2**
  - warfarin (INR 2.5-3.5)
  - ASA (INR 2.0-3.0) 가 . (LOE; B)
2. **LV dysfunction, wide regional wall motion abnormality**  
warfarin . (LOE; A)

1. STENT  
2. ASA allergy  
3.

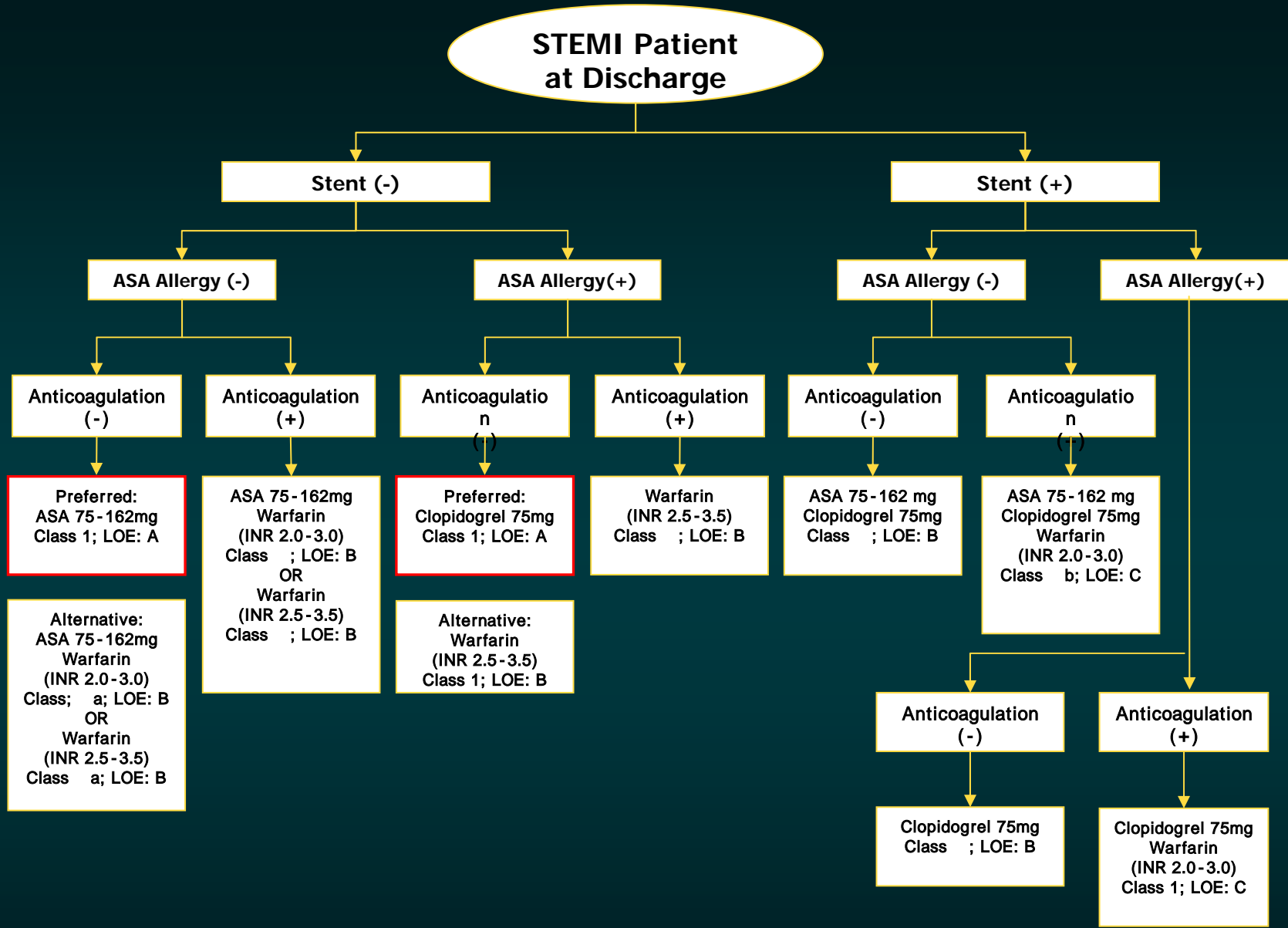


Fig. 1. Long-term antithrombotic therapy at hospital discharge after ST-elevation myocardial infarction. (reprint from Antman *et al.* 2004 ACC/AHA Practice Guidelines )



Class I

1. 가 ( ) STEMI ;

30

( 1 3-4 ),

( , , ),

가 (가

) (LOE; B)

2.

2

. (LOE; C)

가

Class III

Vit. E, C

STEMI

2

(LOE; A)

# Secondary Prevention for Patients With STEMI

## **Smoking:** Goal Complete cessation

Assess tobacco use.

Strongly encourage patient and family to stop smoking and to avoid secondhand smoke.

Provide counseling, pharmacological therapy (including nicotine replacement and bupropion), and formal smoking cessation programs as appropriate.

## **Blood pressure control:** Goal <140/90 mm Hg or <130/80 mm Hg if chronic kidney disease or diabetes

If blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg or greater:

- Initiate lifestyle modification (weight control, physical activity, alcohol moderation, moderate sodium restriction, and emphasis on fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy products) in all patients.

If blood pressure is 140/90 mm Hg or greater or 130/80 mm Hg or greater for individuals with chronic kidney disease or diabetes:

- Add blood pressure–reducing medications, emphasizing the use of beta-blockers and inhibitors of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.

## **Lipid management:** (TG <200 mg/dL) Primary goal: LDL-C substantially <100 mg/dL

Start dietary therapy in all patients (less than 7% of total calories as saturated fat and less than 200 mg/d cholesterol).

Promote physical activity and weight management.

Encourage increased consumption of omega-3 fatty acids.

Assess fasting lipid profile in all patients, preferably within 24 hours of STEMI.

Add drug therapy according to the following guide.

LDL-C < 100 mg/dL (baseline or on treatment): • Statins should be used to lower LDL-C.

LDL-C > 100 mg/dL (baseline or on treatment): • Intensify LDL-C–lowering therapy with drug treatment, giving preference to statins.

## **Lipid management:** (TG >200 mg/dL) Primary goal; Non-HDL-C substantially <130 mg/dL

If TG >150 mg/dL or HDL-C <40 mg/dL: • Emphasize weight management and physical activity. Advise smoking cessation.

If TG is 200-499 mg/dL: • After LDL-C–lowering therapy, consider adding fibrate or niacin.

If TG > 500 mg/dL: • Consider fibrate or niacin† before LDL-C–lowering therapy.† • Consider omega-3 fatty acids as adjunct for high TG.

**Physical activity:** Minimum goal; 30 minutes 3 to 4 days per week, Optimal daily

Assess risk, preferably with exercise test, to guide prescription.

Encourage minimum of 30 to 60 minutes of activity, preferably daily but at least 3 or 4 times weekly (walking, jogging, cycling, or other aerobic activity)

supplemented by an increase in daily lifestyle activities (e.g., walking breaks at work, gardening, household work).

Cardiac rehabilitation programs are recommended for patients with STEMI, particularly those with multiple modifiable risk factors and/or those moderate- to high-risk patients in whom supervised exercise training is warranted.

**Weight management:** Goal; BMI 18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, Waist circumference: Women <35 in Men <40 in

Calculate BMI and measure waist circumference as part of evaluation. Monitor response of BMI and waist circumference to therapy.

Start weight management and physical activity as appropriate. Desirable BMI range is 18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

If waist circumference is greater than or equal to 35 inches in women or greater than or equal to 40 inches in men, initiate lifestyle changes and treatment strategies for metabolic syndrome.

**Diabetes management:** Goal HbA1C < 7%

Appropriate hypoglycemic therapy to achieve near-normal fasting plasma glucose, as indicated by HbA1c.

Treatment of other risk factors

**Antiplatelet agents/ anticoagulants;**

Start and continue indefinitely aspirin 75 to 162 mg/d if not contraindicated.

Consider clopidogrel 75mg/d or warfarin if aspirin is contraindicated. Manage warfarin to INR 2.5 to 3.5 in post-STEMI patients when clinically indicated or for those not able to take aspirin or clopidogrel.

**Renin-angiotensin- aldosterone system blockers;**

ACE inhibitors in all patients indefinitely; start early in stable high-risk patients (anterior MI, previous MI, Killip class >II [S3 gallop, rales, radiographic CHF], LVEF less than 0.40).

Angiotensin receptor blockers in patients who are intolerant of ACE inhibitors and with either clinical or radiological signs of heart failure or LVEF less than 0.40.

Aldosterone blockade in patients without significant renal dysfunction§ or hyperkalemia who are already receiving therapeutic doses of an ACE inhibitor, have an LVEF < 0.40, and have either diabetes or heart failure.

**Beta-Blockers;**

Start in all patients. Continue indefinitely. Observe usual contraindications.









