

Clinical Experience of The Korea Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry and Future

Development of KAMIR

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Abstract

Korea Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry (KAMIR) is the first nationwide registry, reflecting the current therapeutic approaches and management for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in Korea.

The results of KAMIR demonstrated different risk factors and responses to medical and interventional treatments. The prevalence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia has increased, whereas smoking has decreased. Different pattern of dyslipidemia was demonstrated.

The KAMIR score had more predictive value than TIMI and GRACE scores for long-term mortality in AMI patients. Triple antiplatelet therapy, consisting of aspirin, clopidogrel and cilostazol, was effective in preventing adverse clinical outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention. Statin therapy was effective in Korean AMI patients, including those with very low levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and those with cardiogenic shock. Drug-eluting stents were effective and safe without increased risk of stent thrombosis in Korean AMI patients. KAMIR will be instrumental in establishing new therapeutic strategies and effective methods for secondary prevention of AMI

and guidelines for Asian patients. The KAMIR will make a vital contribution to the assessment and improvement of treatment outcomes in patients with AMI. Ultimately, KAMR study will be instrumental in the establishment of Asian AMI guidelines.