

MAYO
CLINIC



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Anemia and ACS

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No conflicts or disclosures

Anemia in ACS

Prognosis: causality or association?

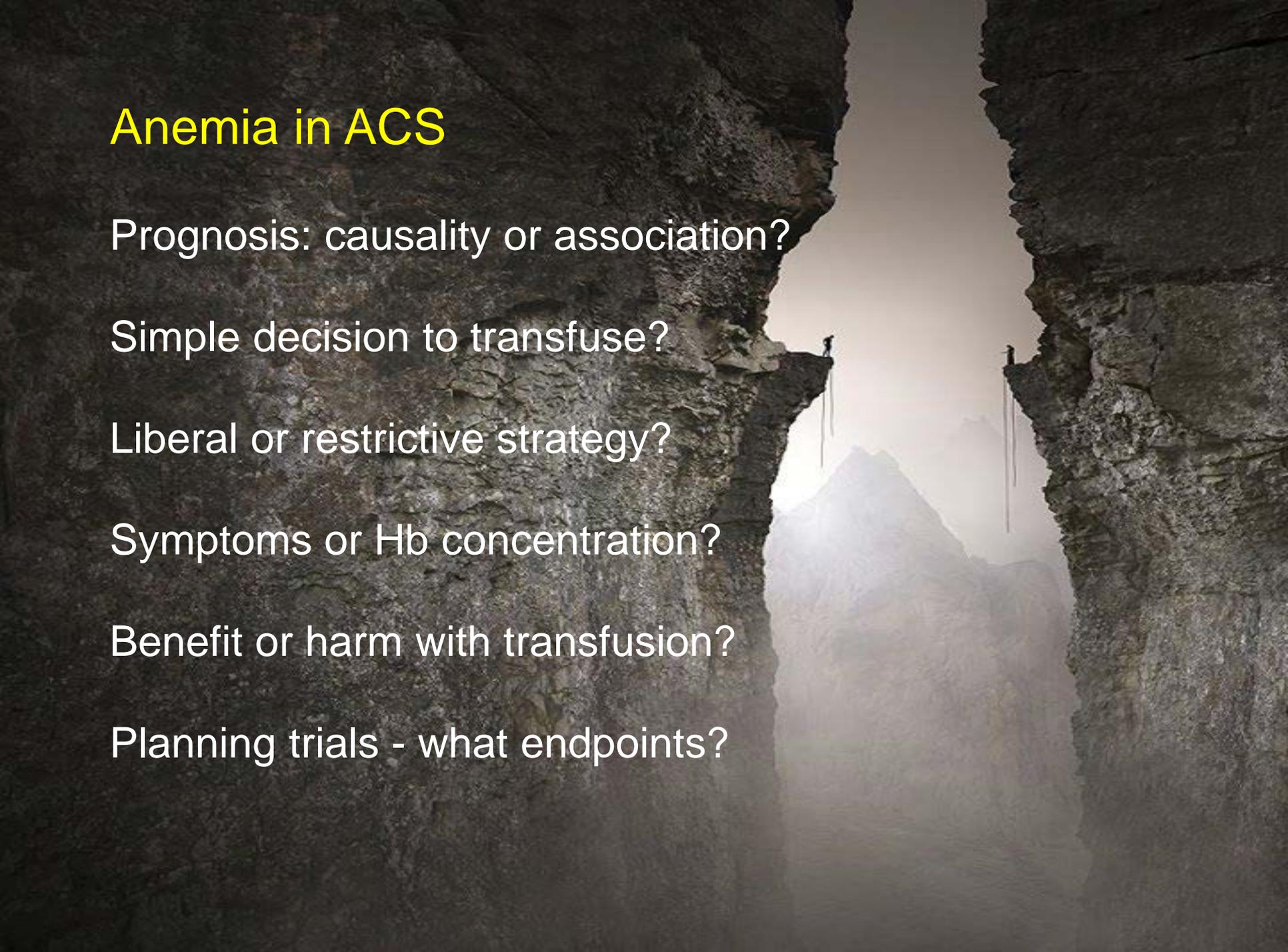
Simple decision to transfuse?

Liberal or restrictive strategy?

Symptoms or Hb concentration?

Benefit or harm with transfusion?

Planning trials - what endpoints?





Transfusions per year:
85 million units worldwide
15 million units in USA

Wasting Health-care Money

2009 - \$210 billion wasted on unnecessary services

2012 - AMA and JCAHO “National Summit on Overuse”



1. Blood transfusions
2. Coronary stents
3. Ear tubes
4. Antibiotics
5. Induction of birth in pregnant women

<http://www.amednews.com/article/20130812/opinion/130819971/4/>
(accessed March 29, 2016)

Transfusions in Adults

Restrictive rather than *liberal* strategy is preferred

Hb concentration <7 to 8 g/dL

Treatment of symptoms

Patients' wishes

Mayo Clinic Blood Transfusion Standardization Project

Introduced restrictive guidelines in 2013

2 years later....

Transfusions, outside of published guidelines,
had fallen from 40% to 25%



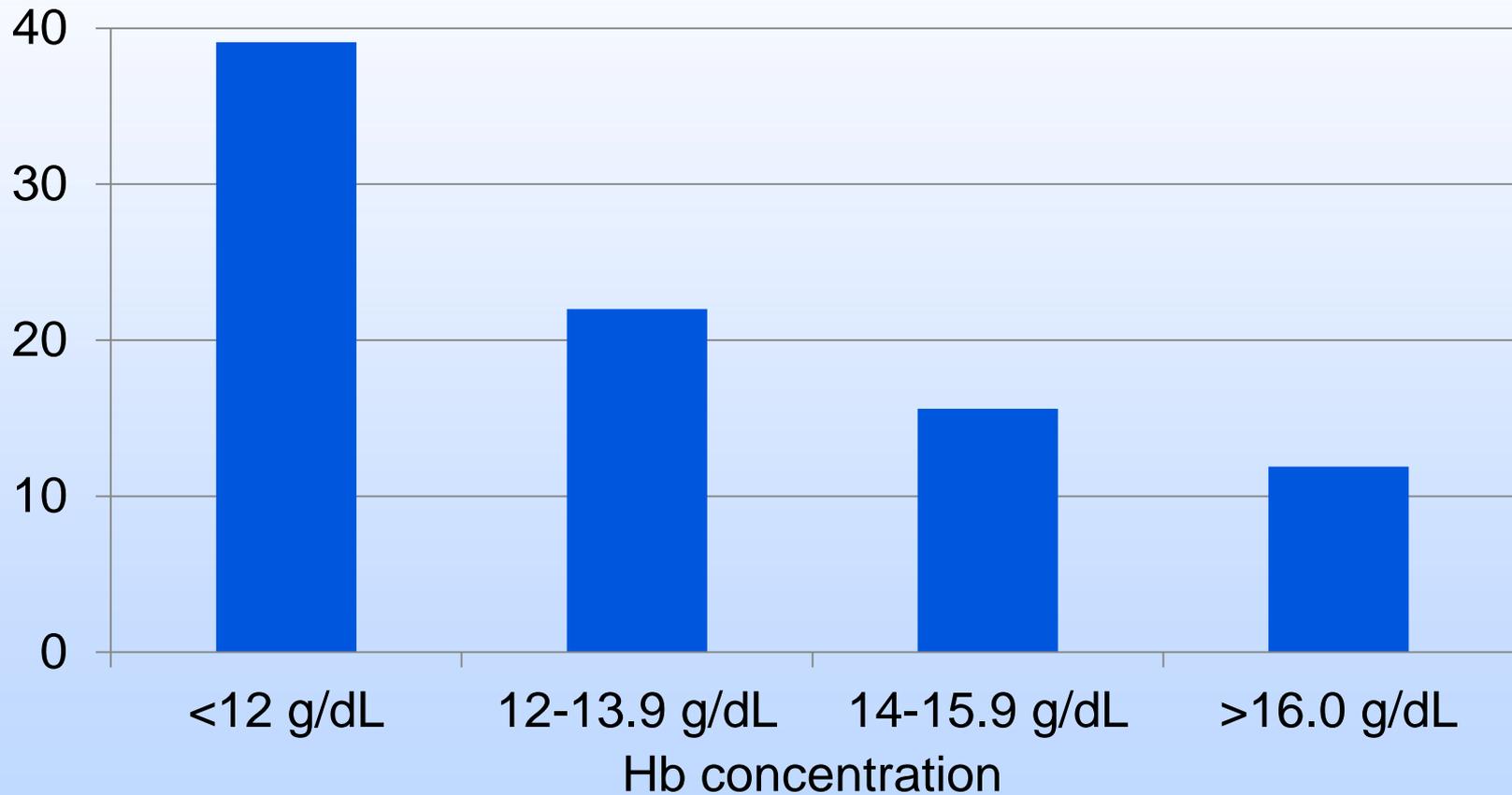
Cost savings of >\$11 million



Are coronary heart disease patients at greater risk with anemia?

Baseline anemia in ACS causes ischemia

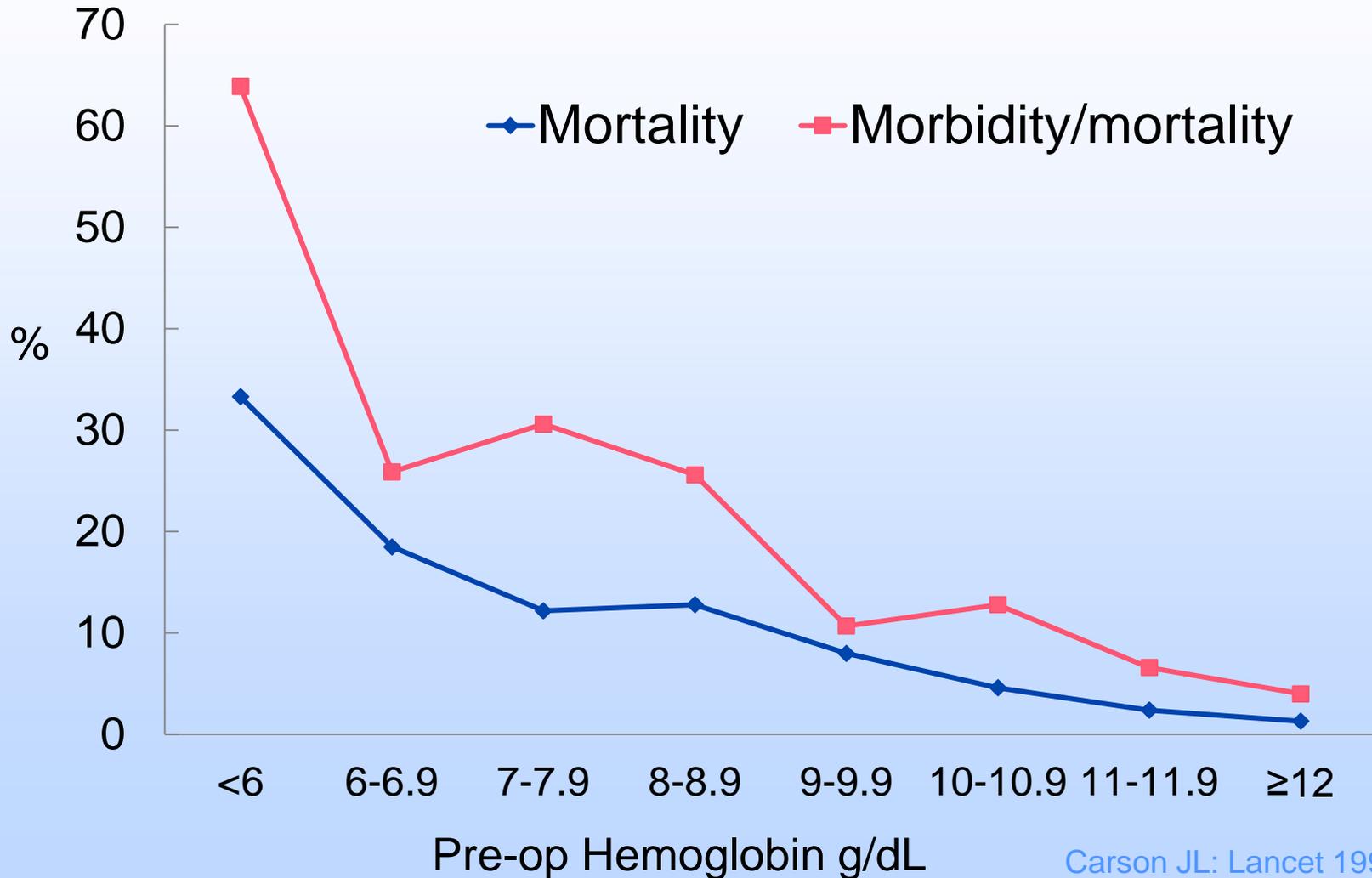
% with Holter ST shift in first 48 hours



INTERACT trial – Rousseau M: Am J Cardiol: 2010

Anemia and 30-Day Surgical Outcome

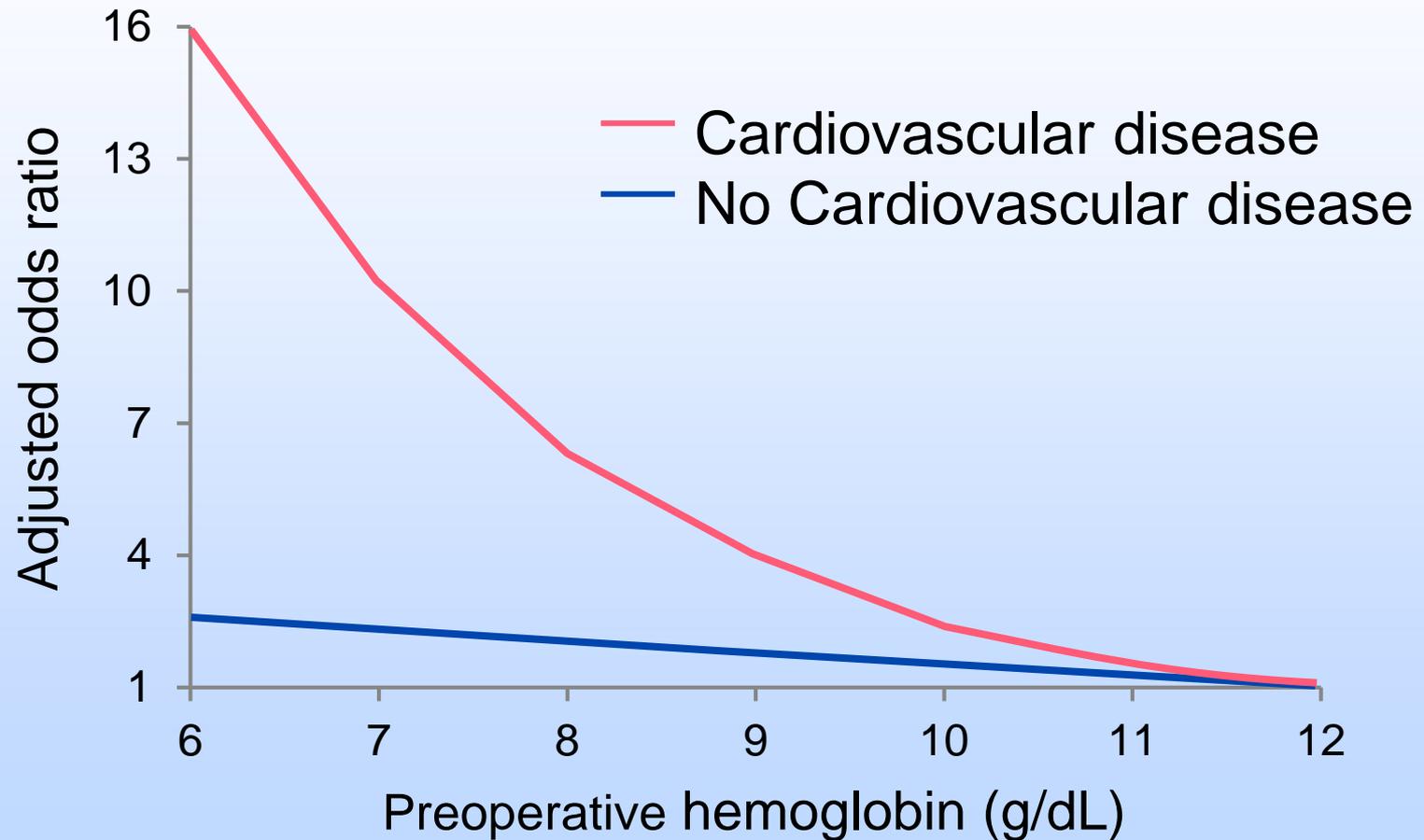
A "Natural History" Study in 1958 patients



Carson JL: Lancet 1996

Anemia and 30-Day Surgical Mortality

A "Natural History" Study



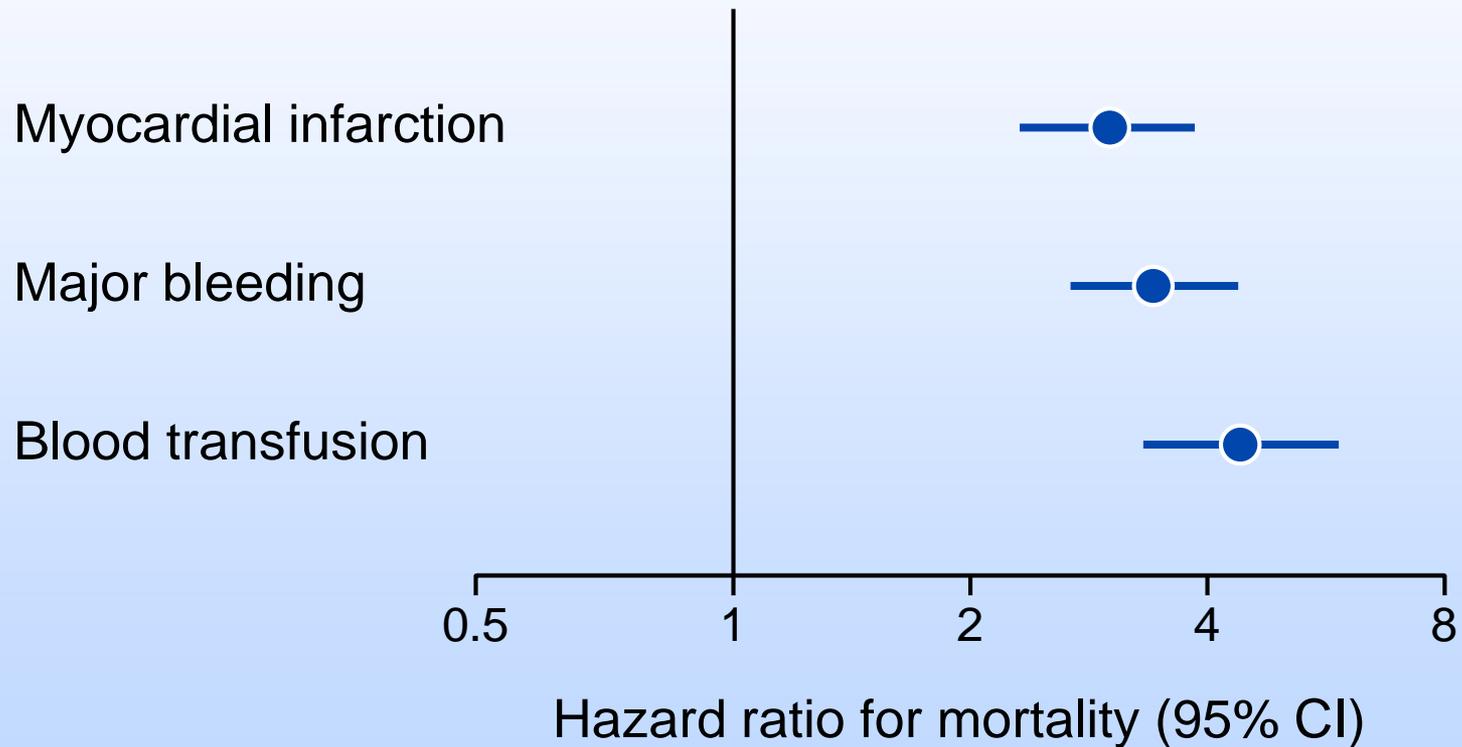
Carson JL: Lancet, 1996

Major bleeding occurs in 2-10% of
ACS Patients

**Strong association between
bleeding or anemia
with mortality in ACS patients**

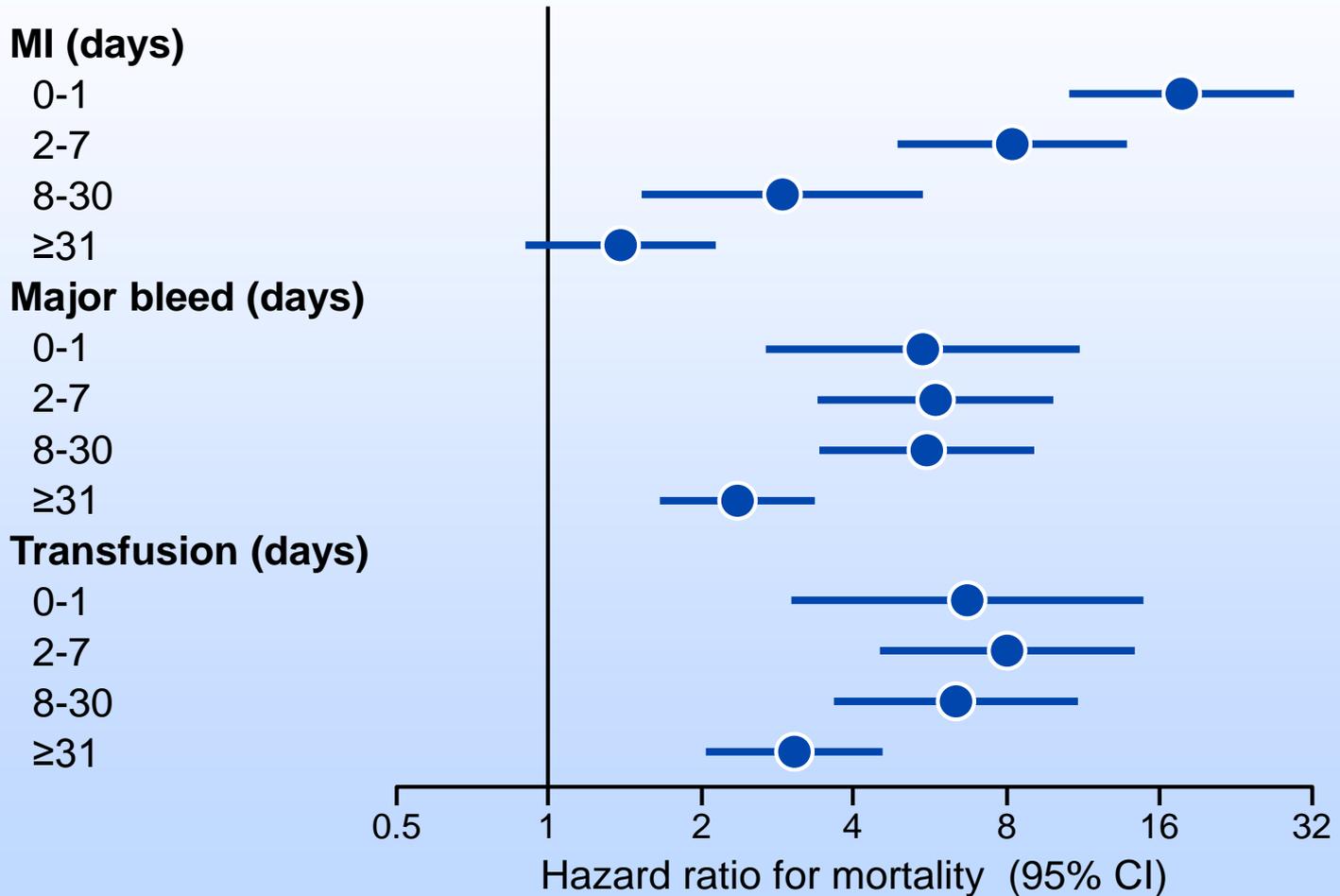
Bleeding equivalent to having an MI

Observations from ACUITY



Mehran R: EHJ, 2009

Any major bleed in first month is associated with higher mortality

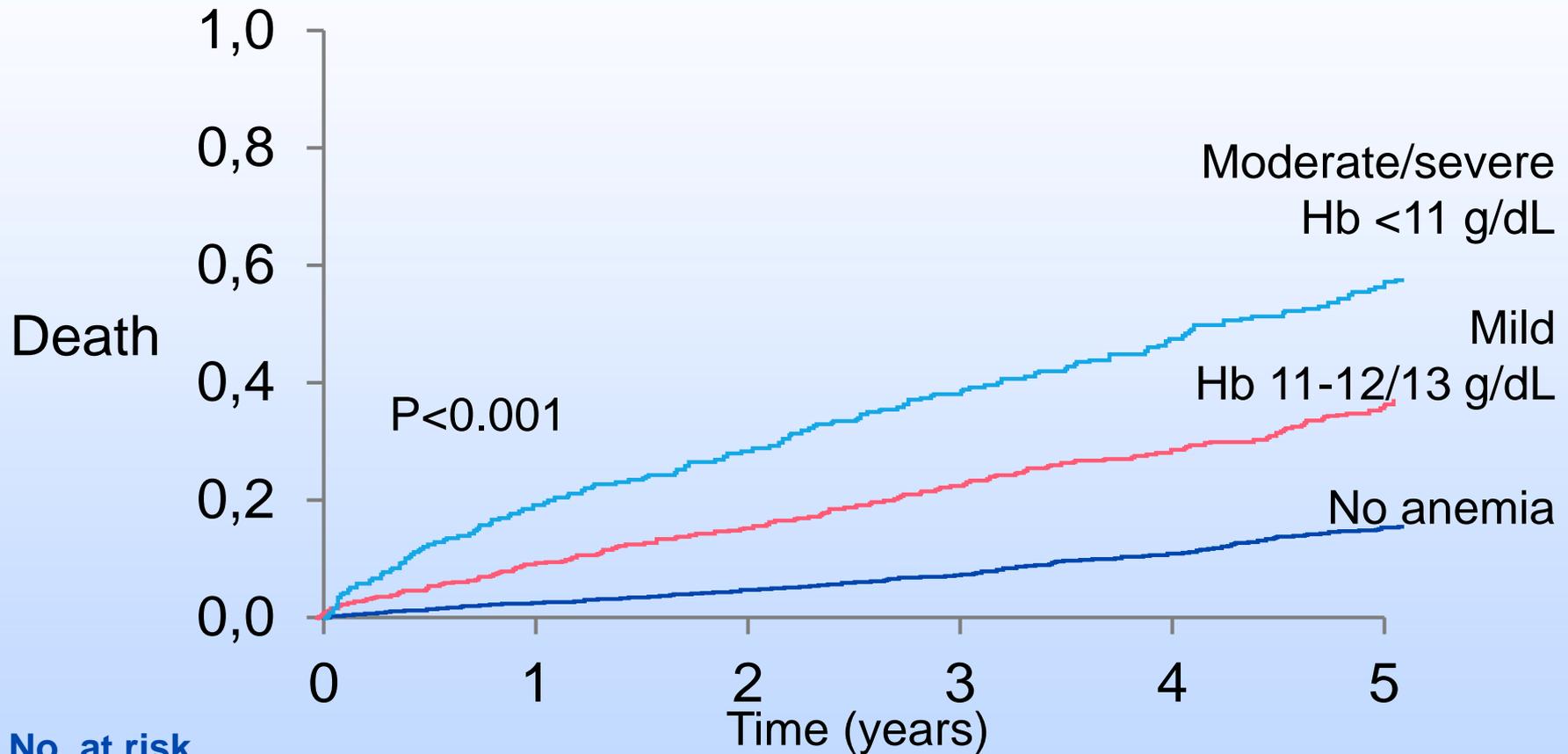


Observations from ACUITY

Mehran R: EHJ, 2009

Anemia in ACS patients undergoing PCI

Mayo Clinic



No. at risk

None	3,762	2,747	2,347	1,924	1,423	891
Mild anemia	1,041	740	608	494	361	225
Moderate-severe	706	429	336	253	165	89

Al-Hijji M (under review): 2016

Why might bleeding lead to higher mortality?

Physiologic stress

Cessation of antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapy \pm other guideline-directed therapy

Hypotension – remote ischemic organs

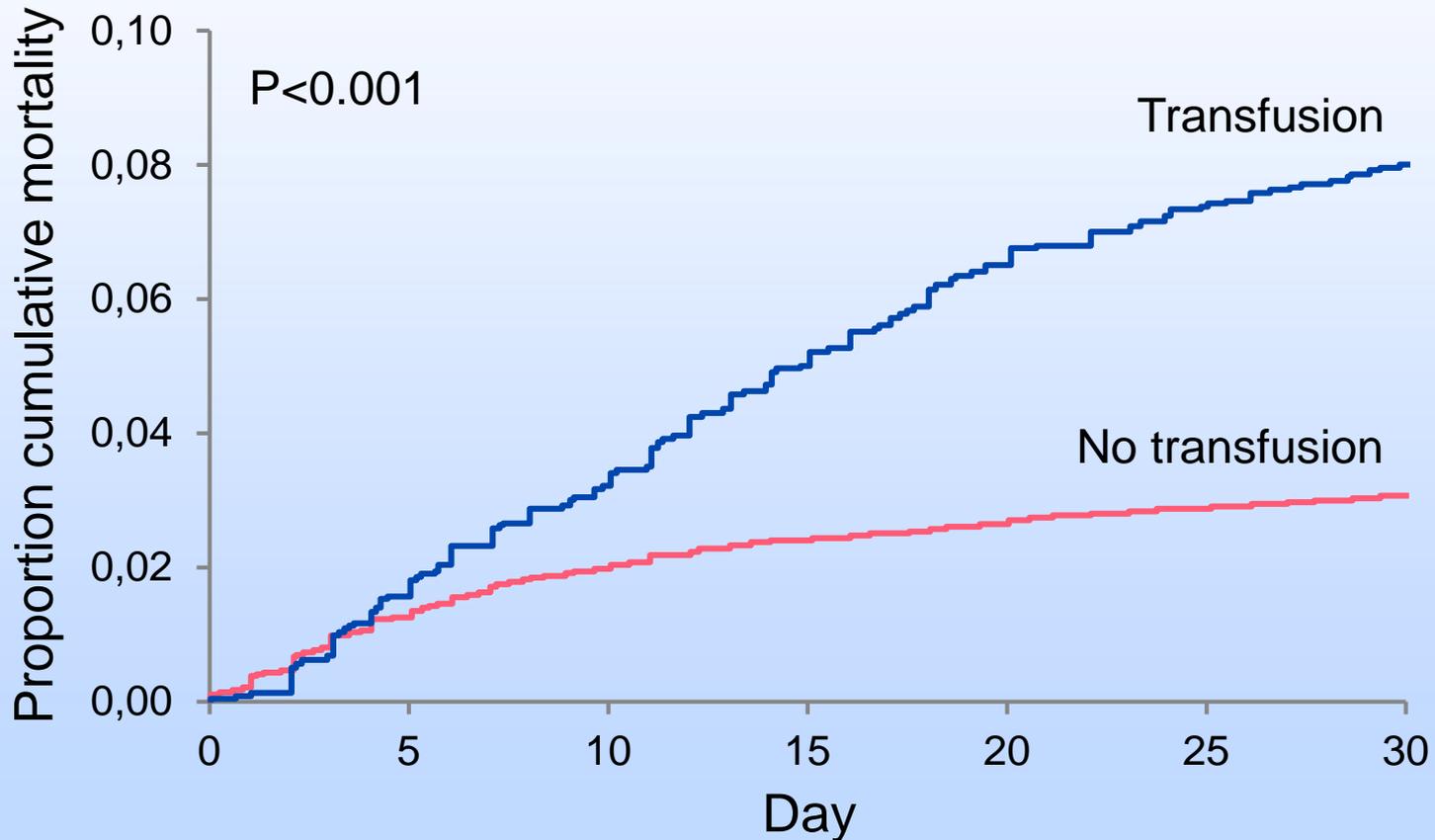
Unmask occult malignancy

Transfusion risk?

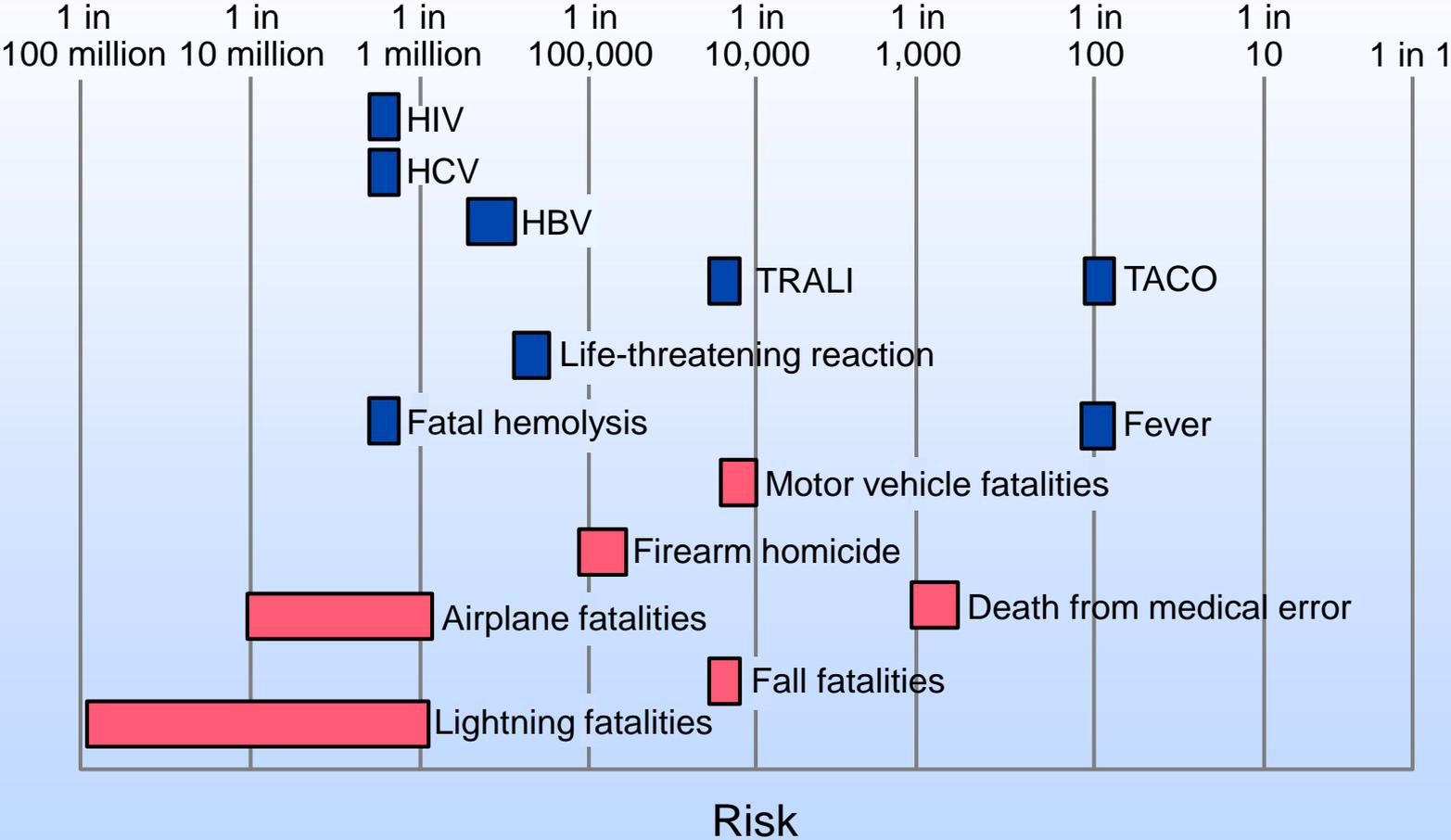
Risk by association – not causality

Transfusions and Higher Mortality in ACS

Data from GUSTO IIb, PURSUIT, PARAGON B



Risks of RBC Transfusions



Carlson JL: Ann Intern Med, 2012



Guidelines for RBC Transfusion in ACS Limited to Observational Data Only

Organization	Recommendation	Grade
ACC/AHA	Routine transfusion if Hb >8g/dL	III
ESC	Transfuse if hemodynamically unstable or Hb \leq 7 g/dL or hematocrit <25%	IIb
AABB	None	--

Amsterdam EA: JACC 2014; Roffi M: EHJ 2015; Carson JL: Ann Intern Med 2012

AABB Guidelines: Evidence from RCTs

Hospitalized patients	Quality of evidence	Strength of rec.
Pre-existing CV disease and stable <i>Restrictive strategy recommended</i> <i>Hb \leq8 g/dL or symptoms*</i>	Moderate	Weak

*Chest pain, orthostatic hypotension or tachycardia unresponsive to fluid, CHF

AABB Guidelines: Evidence from RCTs

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ACS and hemodynamically stable <i>Unable to argue for or against a liberal</i> <i>or restrictive transfusion strategy</i>	Very low	?

*Chest pain, orthostatic hypotension or tachycardia unresponsive to fluid, CHF

MINT Trial – Transfusion Strategy in ACS

Hypothesis:

Liberal versus a restrictive transfusion strategy will reduce the primary endpoint of *all-cause death and recurrent MI* through 30 days

Liberal transfusion

Recommend if Hb <10 g/dL

vs.

Restrictive transfusion

Permitted if Hb <8 g/dL
Recommend if Hb <7 g/dL

3500 ACS patients

Summary of anemia and bleeding in ACS

Relatively common with prognostic implications

By association or causal?

Quality of data to guide management is poor

Transfusions: a precious and expensive resource

Restrictive transfusion but with clinical judgement

Symptoms or Hb threshold?

Focus on identification of high risk patients and prevention of bleeding

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