

Prediction of Survival after Myocardial Infarction Using Killip Class

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ABSTRACT

Background: Short and long term predictions of mortality and survival after a myocardial infarction (MI) are important in order to assist physicians in their decision about optimal treatment. We considered the utility of Killip class and other risk factors in the prediction of cardiac death after a MI. **Methods:** One hundred and eighty two patients with myocardial infarctions were studied over a one year period. Variables include historical factors, physical examination and non-invasive factors measured during hospitalization. All patients were selected in the Imam Khomeini hospital in Ilam City in Iran. Discriminant function and Logistic regression were used to analyze data. The percent of correct classification was compute using the Jack knife method. **Results:** The one month, 6 months, and one year mortality rate after MI was 25.8, 29.7, and 32.8 percent, respectively. The rate of mortality for women was 1.78 times higher than of the men (RR = 1.78, P-value = 0.02). The mean age was 62.45 year. Our results show that the mortality at 1 month and 6 months after MI had a significant relation with Killip class (P-value < 0.01). Discriminant function analysis shows that with knowledge of Killip class mortality and patient survival could be predicted with 88.1 percent accuracy up to 6 months. By adding age, cholesterol, and sex it could be increased to 91 percent. The results of logistic regression analysis revealed that there was a significant relation between mortality after MI and variables such a age, sex, cholesterol and the maximum blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level. **Conclusion:** Death and patient survival of up to one year after MI is predictable using an initial Killip class and other patient characteristics.

Keywords: Prediction; Myocardial Infarction; Logistic Regression; Discriminant Function; Killip Class

1. Introduction

Heart diseases are the major cause of death in the world wide[1] and it seems that nothing will change in this case [2]. It is predicted that one from every three persons will die because of heart diseases [3].

The statistics show that in Iran the mortality because of heart diseases has had an increasing trend so that it has increased from 24.4% in 1979 to 38% in 1992. In Ilam province 33.4% of deaths was due to heart diseases in 2003 [4].

When patients with symptoms of MI are at first evaluated, clinicians make decisions based on the history, physical examination and ECG. During hospitalization, further decisions are made during acute care based on the

clinical course [2]. Prediction of death and survival after MI is very important in planning interventions (including behavioral change, medication, and revascularization) to improve outcome. Knowing relation between baseline clinical characteristics and 30-day, 6-month and 1-year outcome is the main goal of this research that it helps physician to decide and to optimize the treatment of the patient. Determining the value of initial Killip class and other variables in predicting death and survival of patients after MI is the other goal of this research.

2. Methods

2.1 Study Population

One hundred eighty two patients were followed up one year after MI. Patients were chosen from Imam Khomeini

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hospital (a university hospital) from 2006 to 2009.

2.2. Follow up Methods

An enrollment, detailed personal data were collected; including addresses and telephone number of the patient. Variables including, historical factors, physical examination and noninvasive factors were measured during hospitalization. Only survival or death status was obtained for 30 days, 6 months and one year after MI.

2.3. Statistical Methods

Data analyzed with χ^2 , t-test, logistic regression and Discriminant function. Jack knife method was used for computing the percent of correct classification. Data was analyzed using the SPSS software Ver. 18. A P-value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

3. Results

25.8% of 182 patients died during 30 days, 29.7% in 6 months and 32% one year after MI, respectively. The

mean age of the sample was 62.42 ± 4 , and the percentage of women was 30.9%. Some of the characteristics of the patients with MI were: Smoking 55.6%, previous MI 24%, previous heart failure 18.7%, previous hypertension 46.3%. **Tables 1-3** showed the baseline clinical and demographic characteristic in the patients died during 30-day, six-month and one-year after MI.

There was a significant relationship between sex and 30-day mortality after MI (RR = 1.78, $\chi^2 = 5.38$, P = 0.02). The rate for female to die 6 months after MI was higher than for male (45.1 vs. 26.1, RR = 1.7, P = 0.019). There was the relation: $Y = \ln(p/1 - p) = -2.98 + 0.038 * \text{Age}$. Between age and survival and death 30 days after MI that it shows with increasing every 10 years to age the odds of death increase 1.47 times. The percent of correct classification in predicting death and survival with using age was 74.3%. Logistic regression between age and mortality after 6 months from MI was: $\ln(p/1 - p) = -3.8 + 0.049 \text{ age}$; (P = 0.000) that shows with increasing age the prognosis of patient will be worse. There was logistic regression equation; $\ln(p/1 - p) = -2.033 + 0.0334 \text{ Max (BUN)}$ between mortality 30 days after MI and max

Table 1. Comparison baseline clinical and demographic characteristic in the patients died during 30 days after MI.

Variable	Status	Frequency	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard error	T	P
Age	Death	47	67.14	17.86	2.6	2.58	0.0011
	Survival	126	60.7	13.6	1.17		
Heart rate	Death	15	83.2	7.8	3.6	0.7	0.49
	Survival	46	80.5	43.2	1.6		
SBP	Death	17	80.6	43.2	10.5	0.4	0.68
	Survival	47	118.3	28.2	4.1		
DBP	Death	16	113.6	19.5	4.1	0.24	0.8
	Survival	49	69	15.1	4.8		
Cholesterol	Death	23	170.1	53.5	11.2	2.88	0.007
	Survival	127	47.2	47.2	4.2		
CPK	Death	19	548	447	109	1.65	0.11
	Survival	7	903.6	509.8	192.7		
Max BUN	Death	23	53.1	30.2	6.3	2.57	0.01
	Survival	52	33	12.7	1.8		
Max QRS	Death	9	2.1	1.2	0.42	0.5	0.67
	Survival	27	2.5	2.4	0.47		
PR	Death	9	4.7	3.2	1.1	0.42	0.67
	Survival	27	5.3	3.4	0.65		
QT	Death	8	8.5	3.4	1.2	0.15	0.87
	Survival	25	8.9	6.7	1.3		

Table 2. Comparison baseline clinical and demographic characteristic in the patients died during months after MI.

Variable	Status	Frequency	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard error	T	P
Age	Death	54	69	6.9	2.3	39.7	0.000
	Survival	109	59.6	12.8	1.2		
Heart rate	Death	17	83.3	13.6	3.3	1.15	0.25
	Survival	36	79.8	8.3	1.3		
SBP	Death	20	113.7	40.8	9.12	.24	0.8
	Survival	37	116.1	30.3	4.4		
DBP	Death	19	65	19.8	4.4	1.57	0.12
	Survival	39	72.3	14.9	2.4		
Cholesterol	Death	40	190.7	59.2	9.3	0.71	0.47
CPK	Death	37	1773	1466	241.3	1.14	0.26
	Survival	92	1499	1173	122.4		
Max BUN	Death	21	52.7	31.4	6.8	2.5	
	Survival	42	38.7	12.5	1.9		
Max QRS	Death	12	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.17	0.86
	Survival	42	2.4	2.5	0.06		
PR	Death	12	5.7	3.4	0.9	0.71	0.47
	Survival	42	4.8	3.3	0.7		
QT	Death	9	8.80	3.32	1.1	0.015	0.98
	Survival	24	8.83	6.8	1.4		

Table 3. Comparison baseline clinical and demographic characteristic in the patients died during one year after MI.

Variable	Status	Frequency	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard error	T	P
Age	Death	32	66.5	17.4	3.1	3.58	0.000
	Survival	10	55.5	14	4.4		
Heart rate	Death	18	77.7	13.2	2.5	1.31	0.19
	Survival	9	110.2	7.72	8.7		
SBP	Death	22	110.3	41.2	8.7	0.34	0.74
	Survival	8	115.6	37.5	13.3		
DBP	Death	20	64.75	19.3	4.3	1.4	0.17
	Survival	10	72	9.2	2.9		
Cholesterol lipid	Death	23	170.1	53.5	11.2	2.88	0.007
CPK	Death	19	548	447	109	1.65	0.11
	Survival	7	903.6	509.8	192.7		
Max BUN	Death	23	53.1	30.2	6.3	2.57	0.01
	Survival	10	33.5	10.7	3.38		
Max QRS	Death	12	2.3	.36	2.1	1.25	0.23
	Survival	3	3.8	3.8	0.36		
PR	Death	3	3.8	0.36	2.08	1.14	0.3
	Survival	3	4	2	1.1		
QT	Death	9	8.8	3.2	1.1	0.13	0.9
	Survival	3	9	1.7	1		

BUN that it was significance.

Figures 1 and 2 show, with increasing Killip class after MI, the hazard of death, 30-day and 6-month after MI was increased ($P < 0.01$). The rate of death in clinical class 3, 4 is significantly higher than clinical classes 1, 2 ($P < 0.01$). The multivariate logistic model

$$Y = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4)}$$

With independent variables; x_1 : age, x_2 : max (BUN), x_3 : cholesterol lipid, x_4 : Killip class was considered.

With using forward stepwise method the final model was estimated as: $\text{Ln}(p/1 - p) = -5.71 + 1.98x_4$ that shows Killip classification has had strong relationship with death and survival 30-day after MI. The percent of correct classification in the survived group and death group was 91.1 and 88.1 respectively that shows this model has high accuracy in predicting death and survival 30 days after MI. The total correct classification was 88.1%. For 6 months after MI the total correct classification with Killip class was 90% (95.9% in the survival group and 75% in the death group). In the prediction death and survival the power of logistic regression and discriminant function was approximately same.

4. Discussion

The objective of this research was to find predictive factors of death and survival after MI using statistical mod-

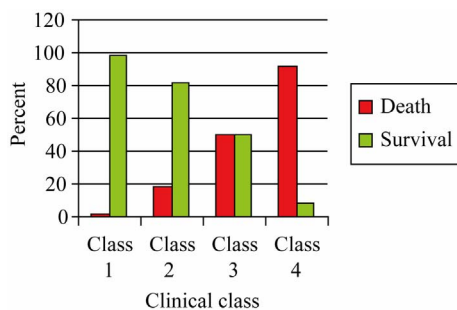


Figure 1. Frequency of death and survival after 30 days of MI according to clinical class.

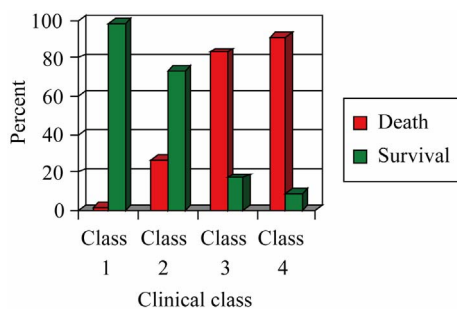


Figure 2. Frequency of death and survival after six months of MI according to clinical class.

els. In the survey of 182 patients, 25.8%, 29.7% and 32% died during 30 days, 6 months and one year after MI, respectively. In Korhonen, P., study during a mean follow-up of 50 months, 30 patients (19%) died [5].

The mean age patients that suffered MI was 62.45 years (67.14 years the group that died 30 day after MI and 60.7 years in the survived groups). It shows that the older patient have a worse prognosis after MI ($P < 0.05$). In a research that was done by E.modson *et al.* on 818 patients the mean of age with MI was 64 ± 15 [6]. In a research did by Brender *et al.* the median of age patient with MI was 62 [7]. The logistic regression shows that there is a relation between age and mortality, so that with increasing of every 10 years to patients age, the probability of death 6 months after MI, increases 1.63 times. Discriminant function analysis shows with having the age of patients with accuracy 74% it can be predicted death and survival of patients 6 months after MI. Many research show that age is an independent predictive factor for prediction death after MI [2,8,9]. Killip class was the most important variable in predicting death and survival after MI [2-4,7,10,11]. In a research was done by Hurtmu H. *et al.* by using Discriminant function with 16 variables the death and mortality of patients 30 days after MI 86% deaths and 96% survivals were predicted [12]. Sahasakul *et al.* show that age, a previous infarct, high Killip class, cardiomegaly, high serum concentrations of cardiac enzymes, a low ejection fraction, and a high wall motion score index correlated significantly with in-hospital mortality. Age and wall motion score index predicted in-hospital mortality with a sensitivity of 76.5%, a specificity of 91.5%, and a predictive accuracy of 89.2% [13]. Hsu, L. *et al.* derived an index for predicting coronary events in the first year after a myocardial infarction using: 1) previous infarction/angina, 2) radiological evidence of cardiomegaly or lung congestion in the Coronary Care Unit, 3) Non-Q wave infarction and (4, 5 and 6) angina, atrial arrhythmias and a decrease in R wave amplitude in V5 during a pre-discharge exercise test. The jack-knife method in discriminant function classified correctly 71.2% of those with events and 72.6% of those without events. In patients with discriminant scores greater than + 0.2, 82% developed events [14].

In a research was done on 40,121 patients by Collif. R. M. *et al.* [10] Cox proportional hazard model shows Killip class, age, QRS, SBP, HR and smoking are important variables in predicting death and survival after MI.

Prediction death and survival after MI was done in many researches with different variables [5,9,15-18] some prediction models were optimal for short time prediction [11,13,19] and some for long time prediction [14, 20-22].

To sum up death and survival of patients up to one year after MI is predictable using age, cholesterol, sex,

max BUN, and Killip class.

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