Predictive value of dipyridamole myocardial perfusion tomography on survival

Estratificación de riesgo de muerte a mediano plazo de pacientes evaluados por enfermedad coronaria con SPECT de perfusión miocárdica bajo efecto de dipiridamol

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© 2018, Sociedad Medica de Santiago. All rights reserved. Background: Dipyridamole (DIP) is the most commonly employed pharmacological stressor for myocardial perfusion tomography (SPECT) in patients unable to reach an adequate work load. Aim: To assess the predictive capacity of DIP SPECT on survival. Material and Methods: We included 985 adults aged 66 ±11 years (45% women) with rest and DIP-SPECT. The main indications for the procedure were coronary artery disease (CAD) screening in 66% and known CAD in 33%. Participants were followed up for a median of 65 months (interquartile range 54 to 86 months). During the follow up, 261 deaths were recorded and 98% had a specified cause in their death certificate. Results: Myocardial SPECT was abnormal in 44% of participants. Transient ischemic defects were observed in 34%, fixed defects concordant with infarction in 27% and post-stress systolic dysfunction in 23%. Twenty five percent of deaths were attributable to cardiac or ischemic cause a