Table 5: Risk of Adverse Outcomes following multivariate adjustment in ACS patients *only*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable  | Adjusted OR/HR as compare to reference (No EPD use) | P-value  | 95% CI |
| In-hospital mortality  |  |
| Adjusted OR\* | 0.54 | 0.17 | 0.23 to 1.30 |
| 30-day mortality  |
| Adjusted HR\* | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.48 to 1.58 |
| 1-y mortality  |
| Adjusted HR\* | 0.97 | 0.81 | 0.74 to 1.26 |
| No reflow/ slow flow phenomenon |
| Adjusted OR\* | 1.90 | <0.0001 | 1.38-2.64 |
| In-hospital MACE  |
| Adjusted OR\* | 1.07 | 0.79 | 0.64 to 1.78 |
| In-hospital stroke  |
| Adjusted OR\* | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.20 to 4.6 |

ACS; Acute Coronary Syndrome, EPD; Embolic protection devices, CI; Confidence interval, OR; Odds ratio, HR; Hazard ratio, MACE; Major adverse cardiovascular event, PCI; Percutaneous coronary intervention

\* Variables in model included age, sex, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, previous myocardial infarction, previous stroke, peripheral vascular disease, family history of coronary artery disease, Left Ventricular systolic dysfunction, radial access site, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor, Multiple territories attempted, Ventilatory Support, Circulatory support, Drug eluting stent use, number of stents, thrombus aspiration