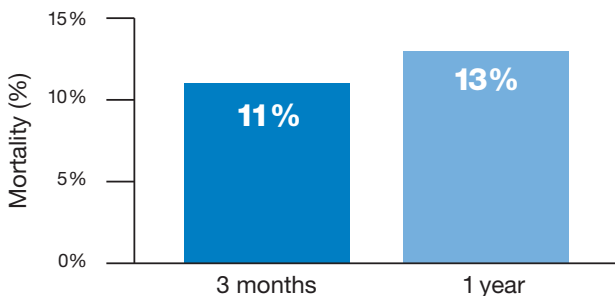


The CADILLAC Trial¹

High-risk post-PCI patients have high early mortality following revascularization.¹



1 in 5 post-PCI patients were categorized as high risk.

These patients had a 15-fold higher 1-year mortality.

The CADILLAC trial included 2,082 patients who had a PCI procedure following an AMI.

- In the high-risk group (20% of patients), mortality was 7%, 11%, and 13% at 1 month, 3 months, and 1 year, respectively
- 60% of mortality is due to Sudden Cardiac Death²

“Aggressive medical management of patients with reduced left ventricular function is warranted to prevent sudden cardiac death and development of congestive heart failure.”

1 Halkin, A et al. Prediction of Mortality After Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Acute Myocardial Infarction: CADILLAC Risk Score. *JACC* 2005;45:1397–1405.2.

2 Stone, G et al. Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Arrest Post PTCA in High-Risk Patients. <http://www.theheart.org/article/1202823.do> (April 2011).

The CADILLAC Trial¹

The CADILLAC risk score was developed to be a straightforward clinical scoring system for the prediction of short- and long-term mortality after primary PCI.

A patient with baseline LVEF <40% plus any other risk factor has a high short-term mortality.¹

7 risk factors constitute the CADILLAC risk score.

Baseline LVEF is the single most powerful predictor of long-term mortality.¹

CADILLAC Patient Score Risk Category

Score ≥ 6	HIGH
Score 3–5	Intermediate
Score 0–2	Low

Risk Factor Score

Baseline LVEF <40%	4
Renal Insufficiency	3
Killip Class II/III	3
Age >65 years	2
Final TIMI flow 0–2	2
Three-Vessel Disease	2
Anemia	2

¹ Halkin, A et al. Prediction of Mortality After Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Acute Myocardial Infarction: CADILLAC Risk Score. *JACC* 2005;45:1397–1405.2.