

# Clinical trials of Rescue

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## 1 acute myocardial infarction

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>Rescue vs conventional PCI</b>			
Dudek , 2004 n=40/32 follow-up: hospital stay	Rescue (followed by stent implantation) versus PCI with stent implantation alone	patient with acute myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation	open
Kaltoft , 2006 n=108/107 follow-up: 1 month	Rescue versus standard PCI	patients with ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction lasting <12 hours undergoing primary PCI	open
NONSTOP , 2004 n=129/129 follow-up: Hospital	Rescue versus conventional PCI	patients with acute myocardial infarction	
<b>rescue PTCA vs no rescue PTCA</b>			
Belenkie , 1992 n=16/12 follow-up: hospital stay	rescue PTCA versus conservative treatment	patients with a persistently occluded infarct artery following thrombolytic therapy more than 3 h after symptom onset	Parallel groups open Canda
REACT (rescue PCI) , 2005 n=144/141 follow-up: 6-month	rescue PCI versus conservative treatment (with unfractionated heparin for 24 hours)	patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and failed reperfusion (less than 50 percent ST-segment resolution) within 90 minutes after thrombolytic treatment	Parallel groups open
MERLIN , 2004 n=153/154 follow-up: 30-day	emergency coronary angiography with or without rescue PCI versus conservative treatment	patients with STEMI and failed fibrinolysis	Parallel groups
RESCUE II , 2000 n=14/15 follow-up: 30-day	PCI versus conservative	patient with TIMI II flow after fibrinolytic therapy for moderate to large MI	Parallel groups
RESCUE , 1994 n=78/73 follow-up: 30-day	balloon angioplasty supplemented by further thrombolytic therapy as needed versus conservative therapy (aspirin, heparin, and coronary vasodilators)	patients with first anterior wall infarction and angiographically demonstrated occluded infarct vessel within 8 hours of chest pain onset after thrombolysis	Parallel groups

More details and results :

- myocardial revascularization for acute myocardial infarction in failed fibrinolysis (rescue revascularisation) at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q135>
- PCI for acute myocardial infarction in failed fibrinolysis (rescue PCI) at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q259>
- thrombectomy for acute myocardial infarction in all type of patients at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q350>

## References

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## 2 percutaneous coronary intervention

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>Rescue vs conventional PCI</b>			
Dudek , 2004 n=40/32 follow-up: hospital stay	Rescue (followed by stent implantation) versus PCI with stent implantation alone	patient with acute myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation	open
Kaltoft , 2006 n=108/107 follow-up: 1 month	Rescue versus standard PCI	patients with ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction lasting <12 hours undergoing primary PCI	open
NONSTOP , 2004 n=129/129 follow-up: Hospital	Rescue versus conventional PCI	patients with acute myocardial infarction	

More details and results :

- thrombectomy for percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with acute MI at <http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q355>

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