

Clinical trials of Late revascularisation for acute myocardial infarction in late reperfusion

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1 fibrinolysis

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
streptokinase vs placebo			
EMERAS (7-12h) , 1993 n=2257/2277 follow-up:	intravenous streptokinase 1.5 MU versus placebo	patients presenting 7-12 h from symptom onset	Parallel groups double blind
t-PA vs placebo			
LATE , 1993 n=2836/2875 follow-up: 6 mo	intravenous alteplase (100 mg over 3 h) versus placebo	patients with symptoms and electrocardiographic criteria consistent with AMI between 6 and 24 h from symptom onset	Parallel groups double blind
TAMI 6 , 1992 n=96/101 follow-up: 6 months	tissue-type plasminogen activator 100 mg over 2 hours versus placebo	patients with 6 to 24 hours of symptoms and ECG ST elevation	Parallel groups double blind USA

References

EMERAS (7-12h), 1993:

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LATE, 1993:

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Topol EJ, Califf RM, Vandormael M, Grines CL, George BS, Sanz ML, Wall T, O'Brien M, Schwaiger M, Aguirre FV A randomized trial of late reperfusion therapy for acute myocardial infarction. Thrombolysis and Angioplasty in Myocardial Infarction-6 Study Group. Circulation 1992 Jun;85:2090-9 [[1591828](#)]

2 PCI

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
late PTCA vs no PTCA			
Horie et al , 1998 n=44/39 follow-up: 50 months, mean	late revascularization by primary PTCA versus no PTCA	patients with initial Q-wave anterior myocardial infarction >24 hours after onset	

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
TOAT , 2002 n=32/34 follow-up: 12 months, fixed	late revascularization (late intervention and stent to the LAD + medical therapy) versus conservative therapy (medical therapy)	symptom-free patients after acute myocardial infarction	open
TOMIIS , 1994 n=25/19 follow-up: 4 months, fixed	late PTCA versus no PTCA	patients with a recent, first Q-wave myocardial infarction and an occluded infarct-related coronary artery	open
DECOPI , 2004 n=109/103 follow-up: 34 months, mean	percutaneous revascularization carried out 2-15 days after symptom onset versus medical treatment	patients with a first Q-wave myocardial infarction and an occluded infarct vessel	open
Silva et al , 2005 n=18/18 follow-up: 6 months, fixed	percutaneous coronary intervention versus conservative therapy (no-PCI)	patients with occluded infarct-related artery between 12 h and 14 days post-anterior MI were	open
OAT , 2006 n=1082/1084 follow-up: 35 months, mean	routine PCI and stenting versus optimal medical therapy alone	stable patients who had total occlusion of the infarct-related artery 3 to 28 days after myocardial infarction and who met a high-risk criterion (open
TOSCA-2 , 2006 [NCT00025766] n=195/186 follow-up: 12 months, fixed	PCI with stenting versus optimal medical therapy alone	patients with an occluded native infarct-related artery 3 to 28 days after MI	open

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3 About TrialResults-center.org

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Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

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