

Clinical trials of myocardial revascularization for acute myocardial infarction in failed fibrinolysis (rescue revascularisation)

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1 repeat fibrinolysis

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
repeat fibrinolysis vs no repeat fibrinolysis			
REACT (repeat fibrinolysis) , 2005 n=142/141 follow-up: 6 months	repeated thrombolysis versus conservative treatment with unfractionated heparin for 24h	patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and failed reperfusion (less than 50 percent ST-segment resolution) within 90 minutes after thrombolytic treatment	open
Sarullo , 2000 n=45/45 follow-up: in hospital	thrombolytic treatment (rTPA 50 mg), 10 mg as bolus plus 40 mg in 60 minutes versus placebo	patients with large AMI and failed thrombolysis	Parallel groups double blind
Mounsey , 1995 n=19/18 follow-up: 6 weeks	alteplase (tissue type plasminogen activator (rt-PA) 100 mg over three hours) versus placebo	patients with acute myocardial infarction and electrocardiographic evidence of failed reperfusion	Parallel groups

References

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2 rescue PCI

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
rescue PTCA vs no rescue PTCA			
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
vs balloon angioplasty			
STOPAMI 4 , 2004 n=90/91 follow-up: 12 months	coronary stenting versus coronary balloon angioplasty	patients with AMI referred for failed thrombolysis performed within the previous 24 h	Parallel groups 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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