

# Clinical trials of myocardial revascularization for acute myocardial infarction in >6h from onset of symptoms

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## 1 fibrinolysis

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>streptokinase vs placebo</b>			
<b>EMERAS (7-12h) , 1993</b> n=2257/2277 follow-up:	intravenous streptokinase 1.5 MU versus placebo	patients presenting 7-12 h from symptom onset	Parallel groups double blind
<b>t-PA vs placebo</b>			
<b>LATE , 1993</b> 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
<b>TAMI 6 , 1992</b> 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:

Late Assessment of Thrombolytic Efficacy (LATE) study with alteplase 6-24 hours after onset of acute myocardial infarction. Lancet 1993 Sep 25;342:759-66 [[8103874](#)]

### TAMI 6, 1992:

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
<b>late PTCA vs no PTCA</b>			
<b>Horie et al , 1998</b> 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...

<b>Trial</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Trials design and methods</b>
<b>TOAT , 2002</b> 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
<b>TOMIIS , 1994</b> 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
<b>DECOPI , 2004</b> 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
<b>Silva et al , 2005</b> 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
<b>OAT , 2006</b> 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
<b>TOSCA-2 , 2006</b> [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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## References

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### 3 About TrialResults-center.org

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