PE-500
Successful Prediction of Clinical Outcome by New Non-Invasive Vascular Indexes

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Background: We recently showed that AVI was correlated with BNP, central blood pressure and augmentation index, and API was independently correlated with FCVRS and Suita score (Nakashima et al. Journal of Cardiology, 2016). The aim of this study is to evaluate whether AVI and API predict the clinical outcome.

Methods and Results: We assessed MACE in 180 subjects (age: 66±13). Mean follow-up period was 769 days. The frequency of MACE was 13 patients (7.2%). In the subjects with MACE, AVI was significantly higher than the subjects without MACE (29.2 vs. 22.9, p=0.004). Using log rank test, the patients with highest tertile of AVI has significantly more MACE (p=0.017) and hospitalization of HF (p=0.022) than others.

Conclusion: AVI and API might become newly important indicators of clinical outcome.

[Keywords] atherosclerosis / prognosis

Kaplan-Meier Analysis

![Graph showing Kaplan-Meier Analysis](image)