



ACC.16

65th Annual Scientific Session & Expo

Effect of Early Administration of Beta Blockers in patients with STEMI before primary PCI: The EARLY-BAMI trial

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On behalf of the EARLY BAMI investigators.

AT THE
INTERSECTION
OF SCIENCE
& CHANGE

#ACC16



STEMI (any location)

Study Design

Inclusion criteria:

Exclusion criteria:



Metoprolol i.v.

2 x 5 mg

N= 336

pPCI

MRI (one month)

N=162

Placebo i.v.

2 x 5mg

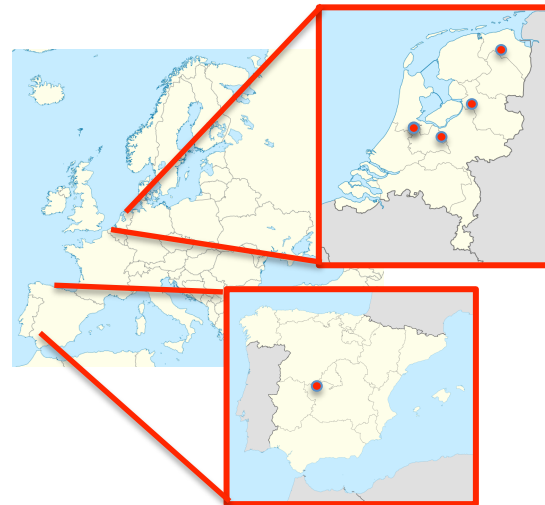
N= 347

pPCI

MRI (one month)

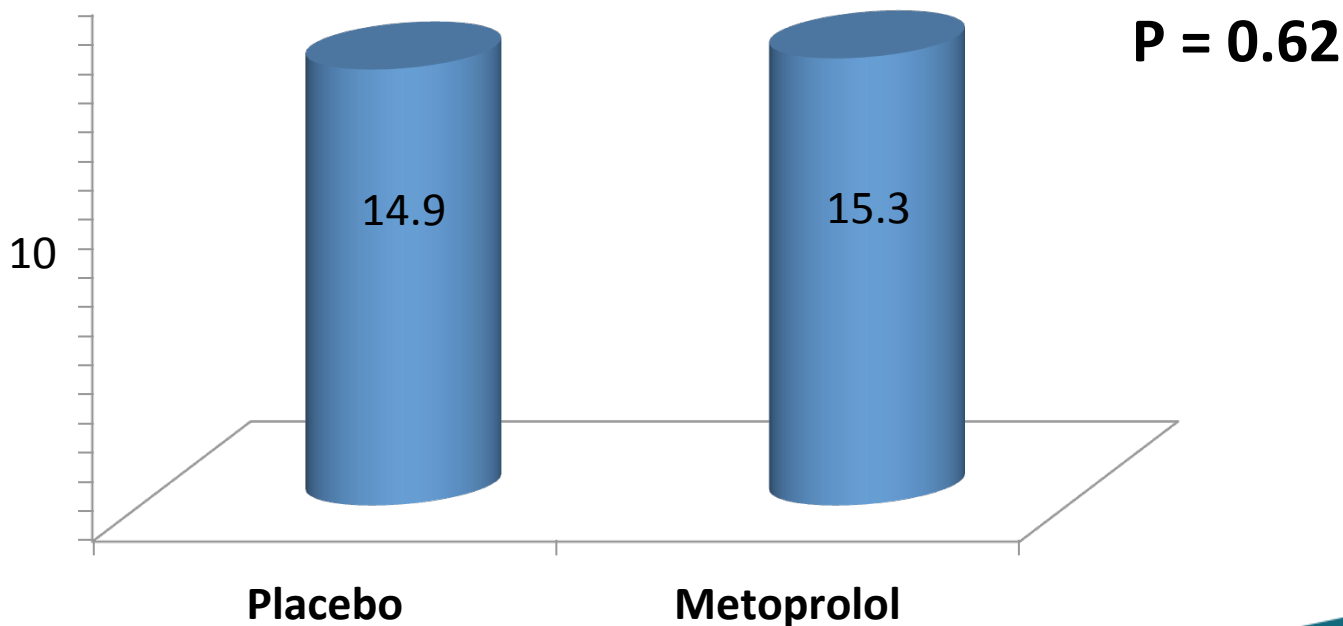
N= 169

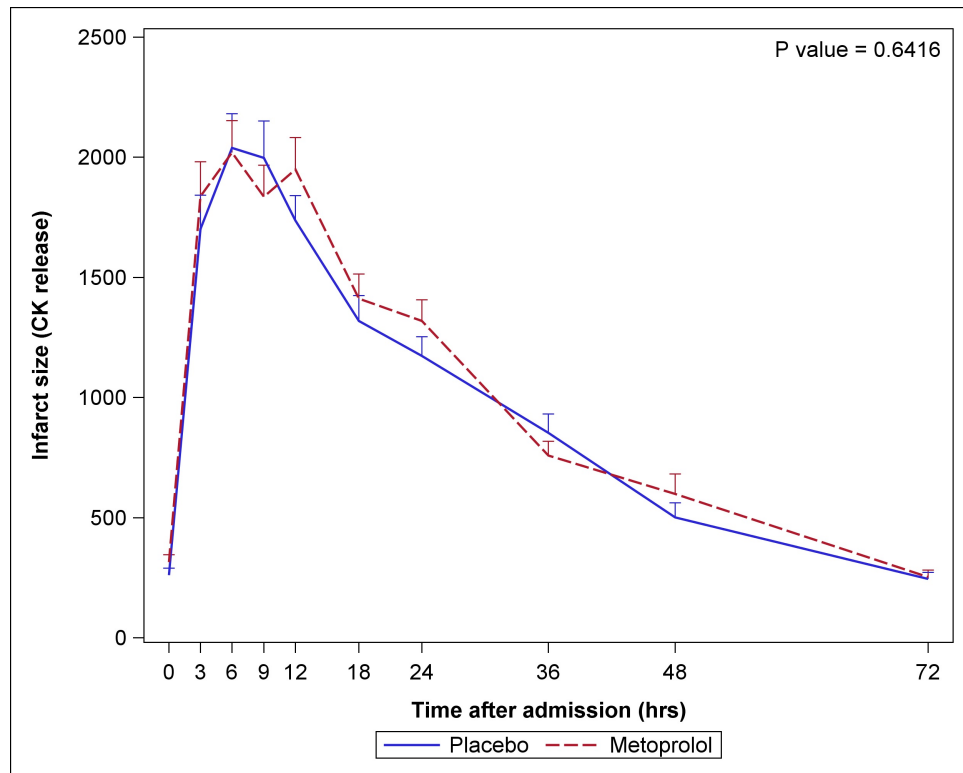
Unrestricted grant: - Dutch Heart Foundation
- Medtronic



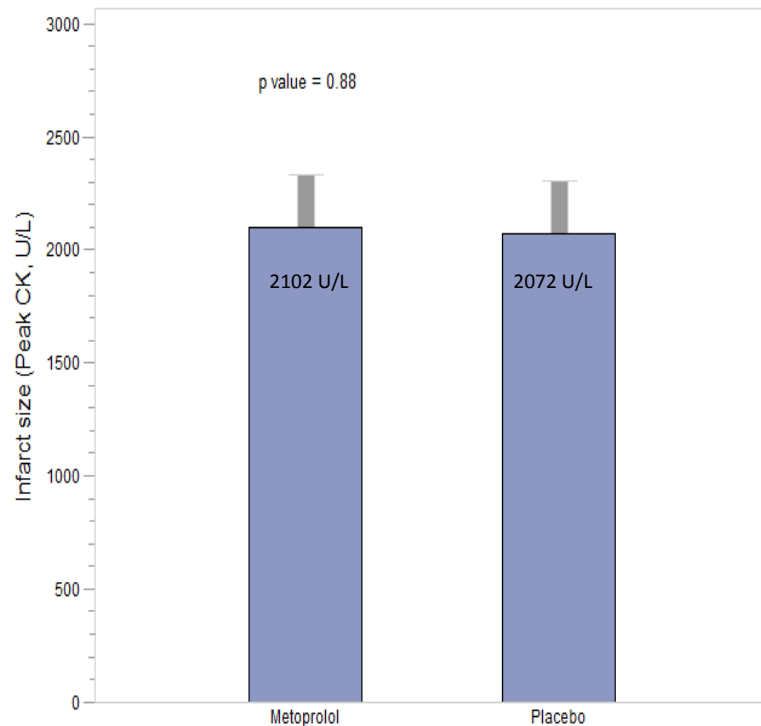
Infarct size at MRI

Delayed enhancement-Infarct (% of LV)





enzymatic infarct size



Safety endpoint

Outcome	Metoprolol (N=336)	Placebo (N=347)	P-value
Severe bradycardia (%)	1.5	0.6	0.279
Severe hypotension (%)	2.9	5.5	0.102
Cardiogenic shock (%)	0.6%	0.3	0.618
Malignant ventricular arrhythmias (%)	3.6	6.9	0.050

Conclusion

- In a non-restricted STEMI population, early intravenous metoprolol before pPCI, was not associated with a reduction in infarct size
- Metoprolol reduced the incidence of malignant arrhythmias in the acute phase and was not associated with an increase in adverse events