Response to Letter Regarding Article, “Intracoronary Versus Intravenous Administration of Abciximab in Patients With ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction Undergoing Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Thrombus Aspiration: The Comparison of Intracoronary Versus Intravenous Abciximab Administration During Emergency Reperfusion of ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (CICERO) Trial”

We thank Niccoli et al for their letter, which interestingly suggested that intracoronary administration of abciximab may exert its action in patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction through facilitation of reversible no reflow. Our study was designed to detect a difference in electrocardiographic and angiographic measures of immediate myocardial reperfusion after primary percutaneous coronary intervention, markers that are frequently used in medium-sized randomized studies and show strong correlation with clinical outcome.1,2 In this regard, we did not include recovery of myocardial perfusion at a later time point as a prespecified end point. It is not our center’s routine clinical practice to reevaluate the initial angiographic result and recovery of myocardial perfusion in the infarct-related artery before discharge, either by repeat angiography or by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. Because the infarct-related artery may have been filmed in additional revascularization procedures only in highly selected cases, we believe that analysis of this small, nonprespecified subset of patients would not support the hypothesis that may be further tested in ongoing randomized studies on intracoronary versus intravenous abciximab administration that include cardiac magnetic resonance end points.3,4

Disclosures

None.

References


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