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#### Clinical Outcomes for Impella Patients Associated with Hyperlipidemia: An Analysis of the National Inpatient Sample

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#### **ROWAN-VIRTUA** School of **Osteopathic Medicine**

# Background

• Impella is a percutaneously inserted ventricular assist device that has been widely used in patients with severe heart failure complicated by cardiogenic shock .<sup>1</sup>

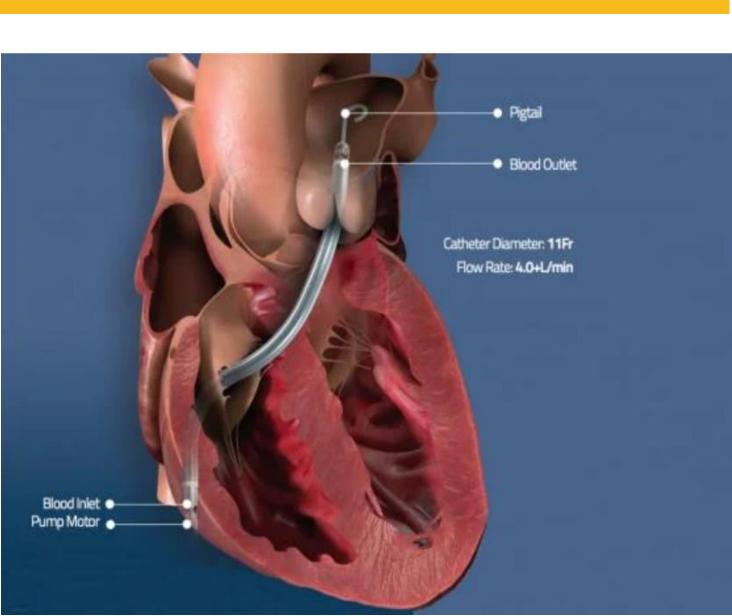
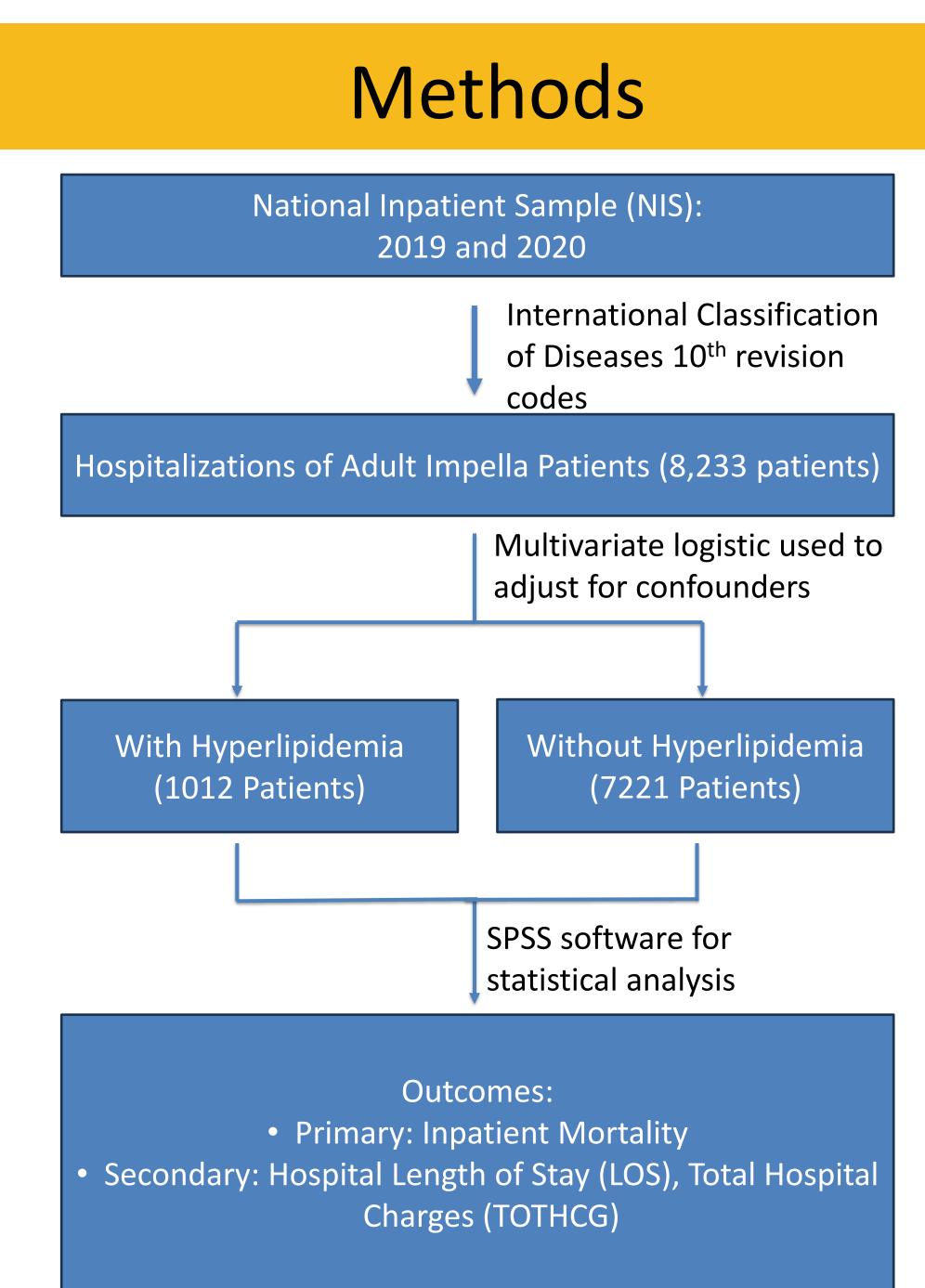


Figure 1. Venous implantation of Impella on Right side of heart.<sup>2</sup>

• There is limited data available on the impact of hyperlipidemia on Impella patients.

# Aim

• We sought to examine the national inpatient sample database to describe in-hospital outcomes among these patients.



# **Clinical Outcomes for Impella Patients Associated with Hyperlipidemia: An Analysis of** the National Inpatient Sample

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- This study included 8233 Impe patients, of which 1012 (12.3% patients had hyperlipidemia.
- Impella patients with hyperlipi had higher prevalence of hype (30.2% Vs 29.1% %, P< 0.001), mellitus (21.6% VS 15.6% p < and chronic kidney disease (9. 8.0%, P< 0.001) compared to I patients without hyperlipidemi hospital mortality was higher those with hyperlipidemia (7.2) 6.0% p<0.001).
- Multivariate regression showed those patients had higher inpatient mortality (OR 1.884, 95% CI 1.815-1.954, P < 0.001) in addition to paying significantly more total hospital charges (\$251,419 VS \$225,969, P < 0.001). The mean length of stay (LOS) was longer among the Impella patients with hyperlipidemia (12.4 days VS 10.5 days, P < 0.001).
- On secondary analysis it has shown that those patients had higher odds of having acute kidney failure (OR 2.008, 95% CI 1.946-2.072, P < 0.001), ventricular arrhythmia (OR 1.913, 95% CI 1.847-1.981, P < 0.001), stroke (OR 2.865, 95% CI 2.618-3.134, P < 0.001, deep vein thrombosis (DVT, OR 1.689, 95% CI 1.544-1.848, P < 0.001), and sepsis (OR 1.786, 95% CI 1.711-1.865, P < 0.001) compared to Impella patients without hyperlipidemia.

## Results

ella %)	Outcome	Hyperlipidemia (n = 1012)	No Hyperlipidemia (n = 7221)	P-value
oidemia ertension ), diabetes 0.001), 0.1% Vs Impella nia. In- among 2% VS	Hypertension (%)	30.2	29.1	< 0.001
	Diabetes Mellitus (%)	21.6	15.6	< 0.001
	Chronic Kidney Disease (%)	9.1	8.0	< 0.001
	In-Hospital Mortality (%)	7.2	6.0	< 0.001
	Total Hospital Charges (\$)	\$251,419	\$225,969	< 0.001
	Length of Stay (days)	12.4	10.4	<0.001
	Table 1. Comparison of prevalence of various outcomes in Impella patients with and without hyperlipidemia.			
	Outcome	Odds Ratio	95% CI	P-value
ed that	In-Hospital Mortality	1.884	(1.815 – 1.954)	< 0.001

nyperlipidemia.						
Outcome	Odds Ratio	95% CI	P-value			
In-Hospital Mortality	1.884	(1.815 – 1.954)	<0.001			
Acute Kidney Failure	2.008	(1.946 – 2.072)	<0.001			
Ventricular Arrythmia	1.913	(1.847 – 1.981)	<0.001			
Stroke	2.865	(2.618 – 3.134)	< 0.001			
Deep Vein Thrombosis	1.689	(1.544 – 1.848)	<0.001			
Sepsis	1.786	(1.711 – 1.865)	<0.001			

Table 2. Associations between various conditions and hyperlipidemia among Impella patients.

• In this nationally representative population-based retrospective cohort study, hyperlipidemia was associated with higher mortality and worse outcomes among Impella patients.

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#### Conclusion

### References

Glazier, James J., and Amir Kaki. "The Impella device: historical background, clinical applications and future directions." International Journal of Angiology 28.02 (2019):

2. Meraj, P. (2019, March 26). *Right Heart Hemodynamic Support With Impella RP,* Getting it Right. Diagnostic and Interventional Cardiology. https://www.dicardiology.com/article/right-heart-hemodynamic-support-impella-rp-