## The CADILLAC Irial<sup>1</sup>

## Baseline LVEF is the single most powerful predictor of mortality.<sup>1</sup>

The CADILLAC risk score was developed to be a straightforward clinical scoring system for the prediction of short- and long-term mortality after primary PCI.

CADILLAC Patient Score	Risk Category
Score ≥6	High
Score 3–5	Intermediate
Score 0–2	Low

Risk Factor	Score
Baseline LVEF <40%	4
Renal insufficiency	3
Killip class II/III	3
Age >65 years	2
Final TIMI flow 0-2	2
Three-vessel disease	2
Anemia	2

- A patient with baseline LVEF <40% plus any other risk factor has a high short-term mortality.<sup>1</sup>
- 60% of mortality is due to sudden cardiac death<sup>2</sup>

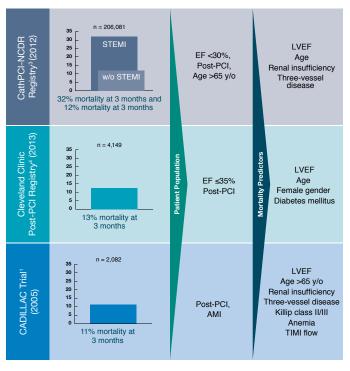
Download the Post-PCI Risk Calculator now.





## Low EF and SCD Risk

Among these 3 studies, LVEF has been consistently



- 1 Halkin A et al. Prediction of mortality after primary percutaneous coronary intervention for acute myocardial infarction: CADILLAC risk score. J Am Coll Cardiol 2005;45:1397-1405
- 2 Stone G et al. Prevention of sudden cardiac arrest post PTCA in high-risk patients. http://www.theheart.org/article/1202823.do (released April 2011).
- 3 Weintraub W et al. Prediction of long-term mortality after percutaneous coronary intervention in older adults: Results from the National Cardiovascular Data Registry, Circulation 2012;125:1501-1510.
- 4 Zishiri ET et al. Early risk of mortality after coronary artery revascularization in patients with left ventricular dysfunction and potential role of the wearable cardioverter defibrillator. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol 2013;6:117-128.



