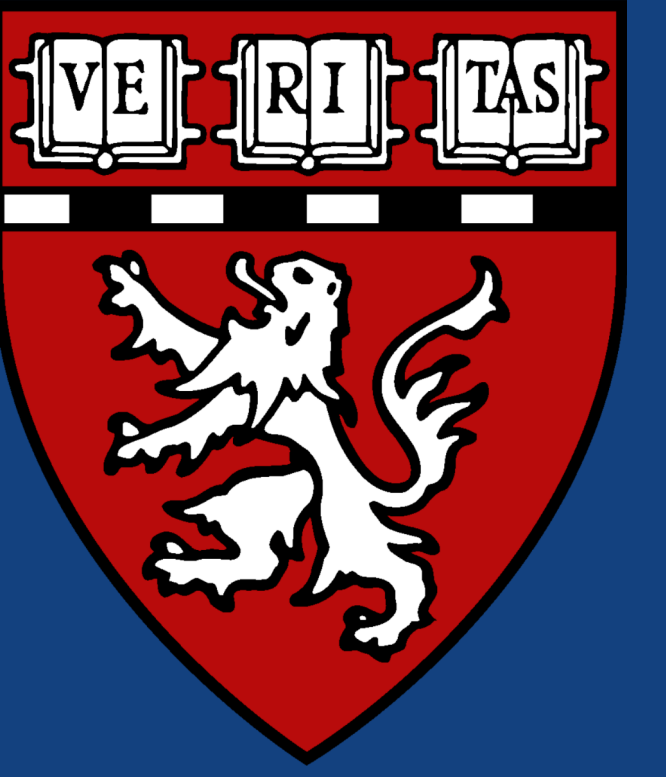


Disparities in the Prevalance of Acute Myocardial Infarction in Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis: A Nationwide Analysis



Umar Hayat, MD, MPH, Maham Waqar, MBBS, Fnu Faheela, MBBS, Muhammad Umar Kamal, MD, Cyrus Munguti, MD, Hayrettin Okut, PhD, Tariq Ahmad, MD, Muhammad Haseeb, MD MSc



University of Kansas school of medicine, Wichita, Kansas, King Edward Medical University, Lahore, Pakistan, Nishter Medical University, Pakistan, Essen Healthcare System, New York, NY, Geisinger Wyoming Valley Medical Center, Wilkes-Barre, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA

Abstract

- Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) is a severe form of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD).
- Fatty liver disease is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, but this association has not been well established.
- Aim: Assess the epidemiological data and association of NASH and Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI).

Methods

- Study: Retrospective Cohort
- Database: National Inpatient Sample (NIS) for 2016-2019 was queried using ICD-10-CM Codes.
- Basic demographic variables were analyzed to determine the disparities in the prevalence of AMI among NASH patients.
- A univariate logistic regression model using demographic characteristics was used to determine the odds of having AMI among NASH patients.
- Multivariate linear regression analysis followed by predictive margins of the model was used to get adjusted estimates.

Results

- A total of 1455 patients hospitalized with AMI had a concurrent diagnosis of NASH.
- Among them, 49% (715) were males, and 51% (739) were females.

Results

Logistic regression for AMI outcome (Unadjusted and Adjusted)

Variables	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p-value
Sex			
Male (reference)	-	-	-
Female	0.76	0.59-0.84	<0.001
Age			
>50 (reference)	-	-	-
<50	0.23	0.19-0.27	<0.001
Race			
White (reference)	-	-	-
Black	0.26	0.20-0.33	<0.001
Hispanic	0.64	0.53-0.78	<0.001
Asian and Pacific Islanders	0.70	0.50-0.99	<0.001
NASH and AMI (Adjusted)	2.09	1.98-2.20	<0.001

Adjusted for both sociodemographic and clinical variables.

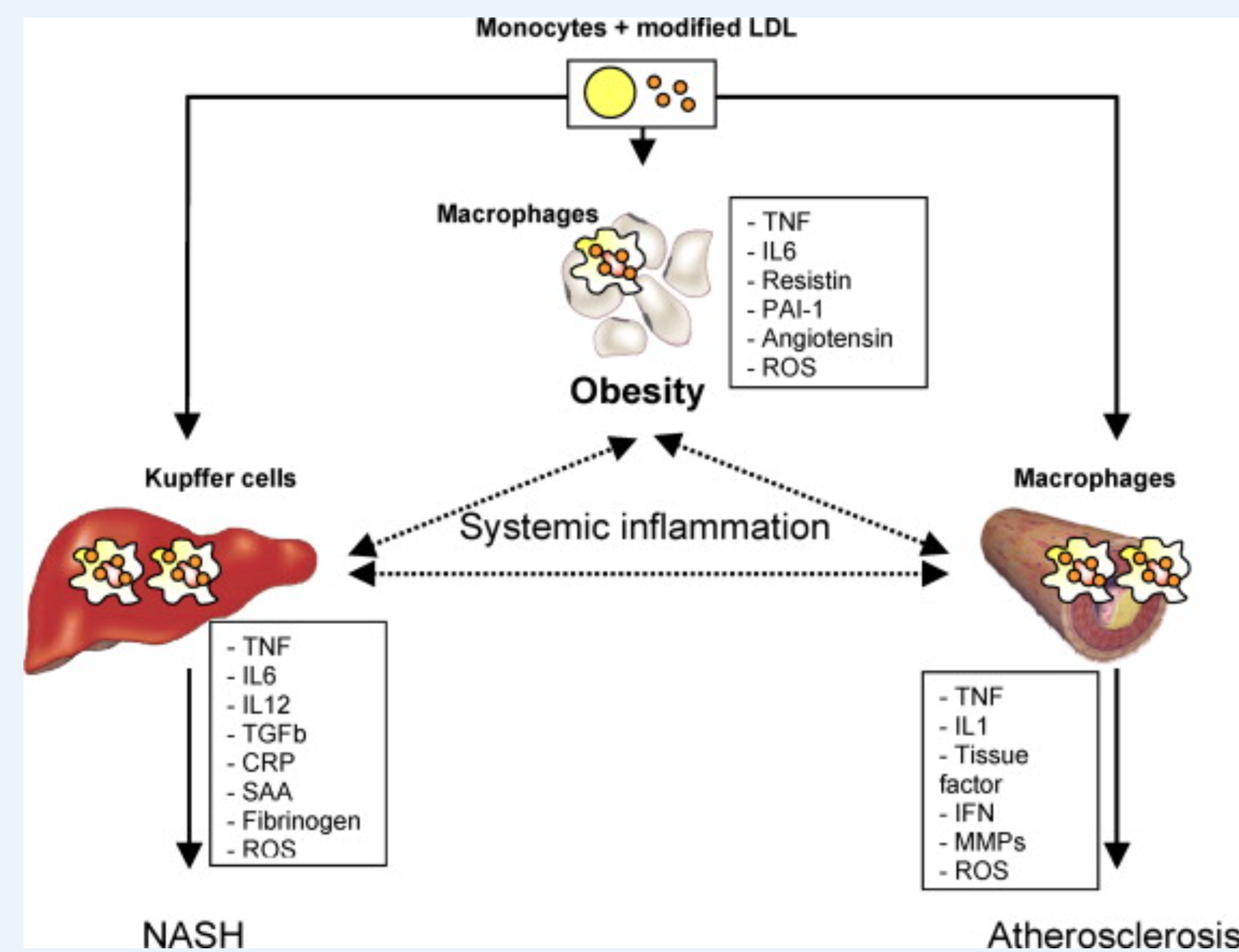


Table 1. Linear and Logistic regression analysis. Figure 2. Mechanism of Heart disease in NASH.

Results (Cont.)

- When stratified by age, 89.3% (1300) were above 50, and 10.7% (155) were below 50.
- Females were less likely to have AMI than males.
- Younger patients (< 50) with NASH were less likely to have AMI compared to the older (>50).
- Compared to the white population, Blacks, Hispanics, Asian and Pacific Islanders had lower odds of having an AMI.
- On multivariate analysis, the patients with NASH had higher odds of AMI [OR 2.09, 95% CI 1.98-2.20, p< 0.001] after adjusting for both sociodemographic and cardiovascular risk factors.

Conclusions

- Our study showed that older white males with NASH had a higher prevalence of AMI.
- NASH was found to be an independent predictor of AMI. E

Presenter's Bio & References

