

Original Article



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Impact of Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers on Clinical Outcomes after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction Based on Data from the Korean National Health Insurance Database (2005–2014)

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: The effectiveness of angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs) compared with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) has not been established. We investigated the effects of ARBs on clinical outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in AMI patients.

Methods: Patients receiving ACEIs or ARBs after AMI treated with PCI between January 2005 and December 2014 were selected from the Korean National Health Insurance Service database. The primary endpoint was major cardiovascular adverse event (MACE; all-cause death, myocardial infarct [MI], or stroke).

Results: We included patients regularly taking ACEIs (n=22,331) or ARBs (n=28,533) (medication possession ratio ≥80%). Compared with the ACEI group, the ARB group contained more females (31% vs. 18%), were older (mean, 63 vs. 60 years), and had more comorbidities, including hypertension (62.8% vs. 44.8%), diabetes (33.9% vs. 26.4%), congestive heart failure (7.9% vs. 4.3%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (25.5% vs. 18.9%), and end-stage renal disease (1.3% vs. 0.4%) (p<0.001 for all). After propensity score-matching, ARBs were associated with a 23% lower risk of MACE (hazard ratio [HR], 0.774; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.715–0.838; p<0.001) than ACEIs. ARB use was also associated with a significantly reduced risk of death (HR, 0.741; 95% CI, 0.659–0.834; p<0.001), MI (HR, 0.731; 95% CI, 0.638–0.837; p<0.001), and revascularization (HR, 0.816; 95% CI, 0.773–0.861; p<0.001).

Conclusions: ARB use was associated with a lower risk of MACE, MI, and revascularization than ACEIs in our retrospective analysis of AMI patients who underwent PCI.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Kim GS, Ko YG; Data curation: Kim GS, Ko YG, Suh Y; Formal analysis: Kim GS, Ko YG; Funding acquisition: Ko YG; Investigation: Kim GS, Ko YG, Suh Y; Methodology: Kim GS, Ko YG; Supervision: Ko YG; Validation: Kim GS, Ko YG, Suh Y, Won H, Hong SJ, Ahn CM, Kim JS, Kim BK, Choi D, Hong MK, Jang Y; Writing - original draft: Kim GS, Ko YG; Writing - review & editing: Kim GS, Ko YG, Suh Y, Won H, Hong SJ, Ahn CM, Kim JS, Kim BK, Choi D, Hong MK, Jang Y.

Keywords: Angiotensin type II receptor blockers; Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; Myocardial infarction; Drug therapy

INTRODUCTION

Chronic activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) plays an important role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases, and inhibition of RAAS reduces cardiovascular mortality and morbidity across a wide spectrum of cardiovascular disorders.^{1,2)} Specifically, increased angiotensin II levels after myocardial infarction (MI) exert adverse cardiovascular effects through vasoconstriction, fluid retention, sympathetic nerve system activation, platelet activation, and myocardial remodeling.^{3,4)}

RAAS blockade is accomplished therapeutically by two main groups of medications that have different pharmacologic actions: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) and angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs).^{1,2)} ACEIs suppress not only the production of angiotensin, but also prevent the breakdown of bradykinin, thereby inducing additional cardioprotective effects. In contrast, ARBs reduce RAAS activity by selective inhibition of angiotensin II receptors.

Use of ACEIs after MI has been demonstrated to slow the progression of heart failure and reduce the occurrence of cardiovascular events. International guidelines recommend early use of ACEIs after an acute myocardial infarction (AMI), especially in patients with heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, or ST segment elevation MI.⁵⁻⁷⁾ However, ACEIs may produce cough, altered taste, or rash leading to dose reduction or permanent discontinuation of the medication, and drug discontinuation is more frequent with these drugs than with ARBs. ACEI intolerance is especially common in Asians, occurring in up to 20% of patients.⁸⁾

ARBs are currently recommended for patients intolerant to ACEI therapy.^{9,10)} In two randomized controlled trials, ARBs and ACEIs exhibited similar efficacy for the prevention of death and cardiovascular morbidities after AMI.^{11,12)} However, clinical evidence in support of the use of ARBs in patients with AMI remains limited. In the present study, we used claims data from the Korean National Health Insurance Service (KNHIS) to compare clinical outcomes in real-world practice between the use of ARBs or ACEIs after AMI in patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with stent insertion.

METHODS

Study population

This is a retrospective cohort study using claims data from KNHIS, which is the sole insurer of the Korean national health insurance program. KNHIS operates a medical claims database that includes diagnoses, treatments, pharmaceuticals, and procedures, as well as personal data, such as age, sex, residential area, and date of death. All medical service providers and people seeking medical services in Korea are required by national acts to join the KNHIS insurance program. Therefore, the KNHIS database covers almost all medical services performed in the Korean population since 2002. The database is based on the

Korean Standard Classification of Disease-7 coding system, which is compatible with the International Classification of Diseases-10 coding system.

For the present study, we included all patients in the KNHIS database who underwent PCI using a bare metal stent or drug-eluting stent (DES) from 2005 to 2014 while admitted to a hospital under new diagnosis of AMI (diagnostic codes: I21, I22, or I23). The exclusion criteria were coronary bypass surgery, PCI without stent insertion, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, in-hospital death during the index admission, or the presence of metastatic cancer. We also excluded patients who received no antiplatelet agents after the index PCI to minimize confounding factors. The study population was followed after stent implantation for 2 years or until the primary end point occurred.

Data collection and outcome assessments

Data were collected by analyzing diagnostic, prescription, and procedural codes in the claims database. We calculated the medication possession ratio (MPR) by dividing the sum of days for which a medication was prescribed by the number of follow-up days. We classified the study population as regular medication users (MPR $\geq 80\%$), irregular medication users (MPR 1%–79%), or non-users (MPR 0%).¹³⁾ Only regular users of the respective medications were included in the outcome comparisons between the ARB and ACEI groups. Patients receiving both ACEIs and ARBs and those who changed medications from 1 group to the other during follow-up were excluded from the clinical outcomes comparisons. We defined the index time point as the date of admission for the procedure.

The primary end point was major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE), defined as the composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, or stroke (all types). MI was considered to have recurred during follow-up if the main diagnosis of AMI (diagnostic codes: I21, I22, or I23) was combined with rehospitalization and coronary angiography (procedure code: HA670) or if a new diagnosis of sudden cardiac arrest (diagnostic code: I469) was confirmed. We adopted this narrow definition of AMI to avoid misdiagnosis of a previous MI as a new event during follow-up. Strokes included ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, or unknown type of stroke (diagnostic codes: I60, I61, I62, I63, or I64) that were confirmed with an imaging study (examination codes: HE101, 201, 135, 235, 236, 451, or 461) during hospitalization.

Statistical analysis

χ^2 tests or Fisher's exact tests were used to compare categorical variables; Student's t-tests were used to compare continuous variables. Univariate and distributional analyses included measures of clinical outcomes. For propensity-score matching, we performed 1:1 case-control matching based on the propensity score with a hierarchical sequence until there were no more further matches. SAS logistic procedure code was used to create the propensity scores. The variables included in the propensity score matching were following confounding factors: age, sex, year of study enrollment, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, previous stroke, previous MI, heart failure, history of malignancy, stent type, number of stents, and in-hospital and follow-up medications (dual antiplatelet agents, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, statins, loop diuretics, and spironolactone). Cox proportional-hazards regression analysis was used to assess the effects of ACEIs or ARBs as independent predictors of MACE. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS software (SAS Institute, Ver 9.1, Cary, NC, USA). The statistical significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

We identified a total of 108,728 patients who met the study inclusion criteria from January 2005 to December 2014. Of these, 84,260 (77.5%) patients were prescribed one or more RAAS blockers at hospital discharge and 68,459 (62.96%) patients were regular RAAS blocker users during the 2-year follow-up period (**Figure 1**). After excluding 17,595 patients who were prescribed both ARBs and ACEIs or who converted from an ARB to an ACEI or from an ACEI to an ARB during follow-up, we enrolled 50,864 regular users of either an ARB (n=28,533) or an ACEI (n=22,331) in this study.

Overall, the mean age of the study population was 62 years, and 74% of the included patients were male. Baseline characteristics, implanted stents, and prescribed medications for the two patient groups are summarized in **Table 1**. Compared with the ACEI group, the ARB group contained more females (31% vs. 18%, $p<0.001$) and was older (mean age, 63 years vs. 60 years, $p<0.001$). In addition, several comorbidities were more frequent in the ARB group than in the ACEI group: hypertension (62.8% vs. 44.8%, $p<0.001$), DM (33.9% vs. 26.4%, $p<0.001$), CHF (7.9% vs. 4.3%, $p<0.001$), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (25.5% vs. 18.9%, $p<0.001$), and end-stage renal disease (1.3% vs. 0.4%, $p<0.001$) (**Table 1**).

After performing propensity-score matching for the entire population, we obtained 19,762 matched pairs of ARB users and ACEI users (**Table 2**). Standardized differences between propensity-matched groups were <0.1 for all baseline characteristics and medications. The ARBs and ACEIs prescribed for the study population were presented in **Supplementary Table 1**.

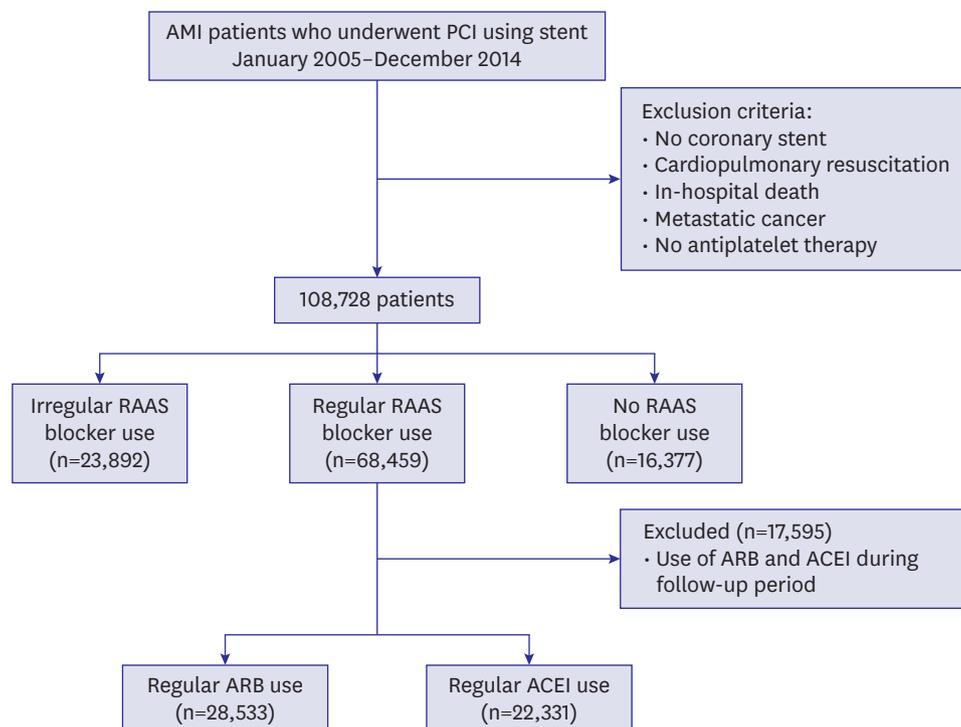


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study population.

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; AMI = acute myocardial infarction; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; RAAS = renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of ACEI or ARB users

Characteristic	ARB group (n=28,533)	ACEI group (n=22,331)	p
Age (years)	63±12	60±12	<0.001
Male	19,711 (69.1)	18,408 (82.4)	<0.001
Study enrollment			<0.001
2005–2008	8,411 (29.5)	8,610 (38.6)	
2009–2011	8,786 (30.8)	6,702 (30.0)	
2012–2014	11,336 (39.7)	7,019 (31.4)	
Comorbidities			
Hypertension	17,915 (62.8)	10,012 (44.8)	<0.001
DM	9,657 (33.9)	5,891 (26.4)	<0.001
Dyslipidemia	9,617 (33.7)	5,626 (25.2)	<0.001
Previous stroke	2,884 (10.1)	1,595 (7.1)	<0.001
CHF	2,255 (7.9)	948 (4.3)	<0.001
COPD	7,278 (25.5)	4,216 (18.9)	<0.001
ESRD	372 (1.3)	84 (0.4)	<0.001
History of malignancy	934 (3.3)	658 (2.9)	0.036
Type of stent			<0.001
BMS	1,025 (3.6)	1,247 (5.6)	
1st generation DES	7,329 (25.7)	6,957 (31.2)	
2nd generation DES	20,179 (70.7)	14,127 (63.3)	
Number of stents			0.725
1	23,485 (82.3)	18,407 (82.4)	
2 or more	5,048 (17.7)	3,924 (17.6)	
Medications during follow-up			
Dual antiplatelet agents (aspirin plus clopidogrel)	17,077 (59.9)	13,554 (60.7)	<0.001
Aspirin only	7,827 (27.4)	6,295 (28.2)	
Clopidogrel only	3,312 (11.6)	2,310 (10.3)	
Beta blocker	20,291 (71.1)	17,619 (78.9)	<0.001
Statin	24,381 (85.5)	19,237 (86.1)	0.026
Loop diuretic	3,564 (12.5)	2,322 (10.4)	<0.001
Aldactone	1,606 (5.6)	1,432 (6.4)	0.002
Vasodilator	9,753 (34.2)	8,040 (36.0)	<0.001
Number of antihypertensives	1.93±0.63	1.86±0.49	<0.001

Values are expressed as number (%), or mean±standard deviation.

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor II blocker; BMS = bare metal stent; CHF = congestive heart failure; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; ESRD = end-stage renal disease; SD = standard deviation.

Clinical outcomes

In non-matched comparisons, the ARB and ACEI groups had similar rates of MACE (6.5% vs. 6.8%, hazard ratio [HR], 0.947; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.885–1.014), as well as individual clinical events, including all-cause death, MI, stroke, and revascularization (**Table 3**). However, in matched comparisons, the ARB group had a 23% lower risk of MACE (HR, 0.770; 95% CI, 0.711–0.834; $p < 0.001$), compared with the ACEI group. The ARB group also had significantly lower risks of all-cause death (HR, 0.743; 95% CI, 0.66–0.835; $p < 0.001$), MI (HR, 0.727; 95% CI, 0.635–0.833; $p < 0.001$), and revascularization (HR, 0.821; 95% CI, 0.759–0.845; $p < 0.001$) (**Table 4**).

In a Cox proportional hazard multivariate regression model, ARB was identified as an independent protective factor for MACE (HR, 0.781; 95% CI, 0.727–0.839; $p < 0.0001$) (**Table 5**). Other determinants for MACE were age, male gender, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, previous stroke, congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, endstage renal disease, history of malignancy, bare metal stent, 1st generation drug-eluting stent, number of implanted stents ≥ 2 , dualantiplatelet agents, non-use of antiplatelet agent, use of statin, loop diuretics, aldactone, and vasodilators.

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of ACEI or ARB users after propensity-score matching

Characteristic	ARB group (n=19,762)	ACEI group (n=19,762)	SD	p
Age (years)	61±12	61±12	0.00	<0.001
Male	15,960 (80.7)	15,872 (80.3)	-0.01	<0.001
Study enrollment				0.581
2005–2008	6,842 (34.6)	6,886 (34.8)	0.00	
2009–2011	6,045 (30.6)	6,099 (30.9)	0.00	
2012–2014	6,875 (34.8)	6,777 (34.3)	-0.01	
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	9,901 (50.1)	9,829 (49.7)	-0.01	0.820
DM	5,526 (27.9)	5,574 (28.2)	0.00	<0.001
Dyslipidemia	5,360 (27.1)	5,402 (27.3)	0.00	<0.001
Previous stroke	1,509 (7.6)	1,545 (7.8)	0.01	<0.001
CHF	912 (4.6)	937 (4.7)	0.01	<0.001
COPD	3,984 (20.2)	4,036 (20.4)	0.01	<0.001
ESRD	76 (0.4)	83 (0.4)	0.01	<0.001
History of malignancy	623 (3.2)	613 (3.1)	0.00	<0.001
Type of stent				0.729
BMS	859 (4.4)	891 (4.5)	0.01	
1st generation DES	5,770 (29.2)	5,773 (29.2)	0.00	
2nd generation DES	13,133 (66.5)	13,098 (66.3)	0.00	
Number of stents				<0.001
1	16,380 (82.9)	16,303 (82.5)	-0.01	
2 or more	3,382 (17.1)	3,459 (17.5)	0.01	
Medications during follow-up				
Dual antiplatelet agents (aspirin plus clopidogrel)	11,930 (60.4)	11,880 (60.1)	0.00	0.760
Aspirin only	5,607 (28.4)	5,592 (28.3)	0.00	
Clopidogrel only	2,057 (10.4)	2,123 (10.7)	0.01	
Betablocker	14,821 (75.0)	15,019 (76.0)	0.00	<0.001
Statin	17,107 (86.6)	17,015 (86.1)	-0.01	<0.001
Loop diuretic	2,063 (10.4)	2,147 (10.9)	0.01	<0.001
Aldactone	1,173 (5.9)	1,198 (6.1)	0.00	<0.001
Vasodilator	6,884 (34.8)	6,976 (35.3)	0.01	<0.001
Number of antihypertensives	1.8±0.60	1.88±0.48	0.00	<0.001

Values are expressed as number (%), or mean±standard deviation.

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor II blocker; BMS = bare metal stent; CHF = congestive heart failure; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; ESRD = end-stage renal disease; SD = standard deviation.

Table 3. Number of events after percutaneous coronary intervention with stent insertion in patients with acute MI before propensity-score matching

Clinical events	ARB group (n=28,533)	ACEI group (n=22,331)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)*
MACE	1,870 (6.5)	1,513 (6.8)	0.947 (0.885–1.014)
All-cause death	937 (3.3)	682 (3.1)	1.052 (0.953–1.161)
MI	554 (1.9)	577 (2.6)	0.737 (0.656–0.828)
Stroke	431 (1.5)	299 (1.3)	1.105 (0.953–1.280)
MI or stroke	980 (3.4)	873 (3.9)	0.861 (0.786–0.943)
Revascularization	3,409 (12.2)	3,376 (15.1)	0.772 (0.736–0.809)

Values are expressed number (%).

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor II blocker; CI = confidence interval; MACE = major adverse cardiovascular event; MI = myocardial infarction.

*Compared with ACEI as the reference.

DISCUSSION

In this retrospective study using KNHIS claims data, we found that patients with AMI treated with PCI were more frequently prescribed ARBs than ACEIs. Furthermore, patients treated with ARBs had significantly lower rates of adverse clinical events, including MACE, all-cause death, MI, and revascularization, than those treated with ACEIs.

Table 4. Clinical outcomes after propensity score matching

Clinical events	ARB			ACEI			HR of ARB	95% CI	p
	Patients-year	Number of events	2-year predicted event rate*	Patients-year	Number of events	2-year predicted event rate*			
MACE	3,146.1	1,085	0.06	4,076.6	1,365	0.08	0.774	0.715–0.838	<0.0001
All death	1,420.8	490	0.03	1,917.3	642	0.04	0.741	0.659–0.834	<0.0001
MI	1,061.3	366	0.02	1,460.4	489	0.03	0.731	0.638–0.837	<0.0001
Stroke	742.3	256	0.01	833.2	279	0.02	0.894	0.754–1.059	0.1949
MI or stroke	1,794.9	619	0.03	2,284.7	765	0.04	0.789	0.71–0.877	<0.0001
Revascularization	7,118.7	2,455	0.13	8,753.5	2,931	0.15	0.816	0.773–0.861	<0.0001
All rehospitalization	23,762.7	8,195	0.46	24,265.4	8,125	0.45	0.969	0.939–0.999	0.0419

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor II blocker; CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; MACE = major adverse cardiovascular event; MI = myocardial infarction.

*Events at 100 patient years.

Table 5. Univariate and multivariate predictors of major adverse cardiovascular event after coronary stenting after AMI

Risk factors	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95% CI	p	HR	95% CI	p
Age	1.055	1.052–1.058	<0.0001	1.045	1.042–1.049	<0.0001
Male	0.636	0.593–0.683	<0.0001	1.189	1.101–1.285	<0.0001
Study enrollment						
2005–2008	1	-	-	1	-	-
2009–2011	0.809	0.746–0.878	<0.0001	1.084	0.976–1.204	0.1334
2012–2014	0.744	0.686–0.807	<0.0001	0.984	0.874–1.109	0.7944
Underlying medical condition						
Hypertension	2.003	1.861–2.157	<0.0001	1.138	1.046–1.239	0.0028
DM	1.826	1.706–1.954	<0.0001	1.323	1.229–1.425	<0.0001
Dyslipidemia	1.182	1.1–1.27	<0.0001	0.919	0.851–0.992	0.0304
Previous stroke	2.436	2.233–2.657	<0.0001	1.484	1.355–1.624	<0.0001
CHF	2.573	2.336–2.835	<0.0001	1.344	1.213–1.49	<0.0001
COPD	1.678	1.562–1.804	<0.0001	1.140	1.057–1.228	0.0006
ESRD	5.973	5.057–7.054	<0.0001	4.152	3.484–4.946	<0.0001
History of malignancy	2.117	1.84–2.435	<0.0001	1.621	1.407–1.869	<0.0001
Type of stent						
BMS	1.827	1.596–2.091	<0.0001	1.723	1.491–1.991	<0.0001
1st generation DES	1.369	1.273–1.472	<0.0001	1.290	1.157–1.438	<0.0001
2nd generation DES	1	-	-	1	-	-
Number of stents						
1	1	-	-	1	-	-
≥2	1.025	0.938–1.118	0.5885	0.852	0.777–0.934	0.0007
Medication						
Antiplatelet agents						
Dual antiplatelet agents	4.691	4.182–5.262	<0.0001	4.128	3.677–4.634	<0.0001
Clopidogrel only	1.331	1.106–1.6	0.0024	1.178	0.979–1.418	0.0835
Aspirin only	1	-	-	-	-	-
No antiplatelet agents	4.465	3.298–6.046	<0.0001	2.985	2.201–4.05	<0.0001
ARB (compared with ACEI)	0.947	0.885–1.014	0.1172	0.781	0.727–0.839	<0.0001
Beta blocker	0.839	0.779–0.904	<0.0001	1.027	0.844–1.25	0.7888
CCB	0.919	0.815–1.037	0.1695	0.800	0.692–0.925	0.0026
Statin	0.513	0.475–0.555	<0.0001	0.653	0.602–0.709	<0.0001
Loop diuretics	2.745	2.54–2.967	<0.0001	1.502	1.374–1.641	<0.0001
Aldactone	2.393	2.16–2.651	<0.0001	1.401	1.251–1.57	<0.0001
Vasodilators	1.444	1.348–1.545	<0.0001	1.198	1.118–1.284	<0.0001

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; AMI = acute myocardial infarction; ARB = angiotensin receptor II blocker; BMS = bare metal stent; CCB = calcium channel blocker; CI = confidence interval; CHF = congestive heart failure; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; ESRD = end-stage renal disease; HR = hazard ratio.

Although both ARBs and ACEIs modulate the RAAS, these drugs have different action mechanisms which may lead to different effects on cardiovascular outcomes in AMI patients. ACEIs not only block the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II but also

the degradation of bradykinin by inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme.¹²⁾ Thereby, ACEIs decrease the formation of angiotensin II, a potent vasopressor, but increase the level of bradykinin, a vasodilator. However, long-term treatment with ACEIs leads to a gradual rise of circulating angiotensin II concentration to pretreatment levels, a phenomenon described as “angiotensin II escape.”¹⁴⁾ Angiotensin II production by other enzymes in the tissues may be responsible for this phenomenon. In contrast, ARBs directly target on the angiotensin type 1 receptor (AT1R).¹⁵⁾ The selective action on the attenuated total internal reflection leads to unopposed stimulation of angiotensin type 2 receptor, which in turn counteracts the vasoconstrictive effects due to AT1R stimulation.¹³⁾ However, ARBs bypass the bradykinin pathway and may lack potential cardiovascular protective effects of bradykinin. On the other hand, ARBs do not induce cough or angioedema by accumulation of bradykinin.¹⁶⁾

Recent meta-analyses demonstrated that ACEIs and ARBs have similar effectiveness for preventing major cardiovascular outcomes, such as AMI, stroke, and heart failure or hospitalization, although ACEIs are more effective for reducing total deaths and cardiovascular deaths.¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁾ However, only 2 randomized controlled trials have compared ARBs versus ACEIs for preventing mortality and morbidity after AMI.¹¹⁾¹²⁾ The Optimal Trial in Myocardial Infarction with the Angiotensin II Antagonist Losartan (OPTIMAAL),¹¹⁾ which compared losartan with captopril in patients with AMI and symptoms of heart failure or left ventricular dysfunction, found no significant differences between the 2 drugs for all-cause mortality and cardiovascular events, although there was a trend towards lower mortality in the captopril group. In the Valsartan in Acute Myocardial Infarction (VALIANT) trial,¹²⁾ which compared valsartan with captopril in patients with heart failure or left ventricular systolic dysfunction after AMI, valsartan was non-inferior to captopril with regard to total mortality and fatal or non-fatal adverse cardiovascular events. Based on these trials, current guidelines recommend ACEIs as first-choice treatment after AMI in patients with heart failure and/or left ventricular dysfunction, with ARBs considered an alternative for ACEI-intolerant patients.⁹⁾¹⁰⁾²⁰⁾²¹⁾ However, these trials were conducted in the early 2000s; reperfusion therapy was performed in only approximately 10% and 30% of subjects in the OPTIMAAL¹¹⁾ and VALIANT¹²⁾ trials, respectively; and the statin prescription rate was only 30%. Thus, these trials may not reflect contemporary clinical practice for the treatment of AMI.

In recent years, several retrospective cohort studies comparing ARB and ACEI use after AMI reported inconsistent results. Hara et al. found that ACEIs were associated with better survival than ARBs.²²⁾ Similarly, Korean investigators such as Ann et al.²³⁾ and Choi et al.²⁴⁾ also demonstrated improved survival with ACEIs. By contrast, Lee et al.²⁵⁾ reported that ARBs were superior to ACEIs for preventing in-hospital mortality and 12-month MACE, findings compatible with our study results. Other Korean data by Yang et al.²⁶⁾ showed comparable effectiveness of ARBs and ACEIs. Unlike the randomized controlled trials, these cohort studies included patients both with and without heart failure or left ventricular dysfunction after AMI.¹⁹⁾²²⁻²⁶⁾ The percentages of patients with heart failure or Killip class II/IV in these cohort studies ranged from 2.2% to 18.1%. In the present study, approximately 6% of enrolled patients had congestive heart failure. Thus, the results of the cohort studies cannot be directly compared with those of the randomized control trials. A recent meta-analysis reported that ARBs effectively reduce cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in patients without heart failure; although studied in a non-AMI setting,²⁷⁾ these findings are consistent with the results of our study. Previously, several studies reported increased cardiovascular events in patients treated with ARBs, suggesting the existence of an ARB MI paradox.²⁸⁾ We did not observe an increased risk of cardiovascular events with ARB use in the present analysis.

Our study has several strengths. Firstly, it represents data from essentially all patients with an AMI treated with PCI (including stent insertion) in Korea between 2005 and 2014, which included >100,000 patients. This is the largest study population reported so far. Secondly, all clinical events during the follow-up period were captured; collecting data from the KNHIS database minimized loss of outcome information. Thirdly, our study differs from the previous studies in the study design. The previous studies categorized patient groups based on hospital discharge medication. However, in our study, the patient groups were analyzed based on the outpatient prescription for a 2-year follow-up period. Furthermore, this study accounted for treatment compliance by including only patients with an MPR $\geq 80\%$ when comparing outcomes of ARBs versus ACEIs. No prior cohort study accounted for compliance in their analyses. Ortolani et al.²⁹⁾ reported that poor adherence to ACEI or ARB prescription medication was associated with a 20% increased risk of recurrent AMI. We further excluded 17,595 patients who received both ACEIs and ARBs during the follow-up period. Among them, 84.3% changed the medication from an ACEI to an ARB. Thus, discharge medication may not represent the actual medication the patients take for long term. In the OPTIMAAL study, ARBs were significantly better tolerated than ACEIs, with fewer patients discontinuing study medication.¹¹⁾ The relatively high rate of conversion from ACEI to ARB observed in our study likely reflects the previously reported higher rate of ACEI intolerance in Asians.⁸⁾

Our study also has limitations. Firstly, this is a retrospective observational study. The possibility of bias cannot be excluded, despite the use of propensity score-matching to adjust for known potential confounding factors. Secondly, in this study, we included all patients who underwent PCI using stents under new diagnosis of MI. However, since cardiac biomarker or electrocardiogram data were not available, the accuracy of MI diagnosis remains uncertain. Furthermore, MI was considered to have recurred during follow-up if the diagnosis of MI was combined with rehospitalization and coronary angiography or if a new diagnosis of sudden cardiac arrest was confirmed. However, some of these patients might have been rehospitalized and have undergone coronary angiography for reasons other than recurrent MI. Thus, the rate of recurrent MI might have been overestimated. Thirdly, we were unable to obtain important laboratory, angiography or echocardiography data. Thus, we could not accurately determine cardiovascular disease status or heart failure severity, although we tried to adjust for left ventricular systolic dysfunction by identifying patients prescribed loop diuretics or spironolactone. In addition, there might have been also other confounding factors that were not included in the KNHIS database. Lastly, we were unable to collect information about the dosage of ACEIs or ARBs, which also may have impact on the clinical outcomes.

In conclusion, ARB use was associated with lower rates of MACE, MI, and revascularization than ACEIs in our retrospective analysis of a large, diverse group of patients with AMI treated with PCI in Korea. Further clinical trials are required to validate our findings.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Table 1

Frequency of ACEIs and ARBs prescribed in the study population

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