

Category : **Cardiovascular: Other**

A44 - Evaluation of the prognosis value of pulmonary embolism severity index in acute pulmonary embolism : experience of the ibn rochd cardiology departement.

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Introduction:

Embolism Severity Index (PESI) and simple PESI (sPESI) scores are helpful prognosis assessment tools for Acute pulmonary embolism (PE) to assess the severity of PE on admission and initiate the proper management. The aim of our study was to evaluate the prognosis value of PESI score in patients admitted for PE in our Unit.

Methods:

We conducted a retrospective study of 308 patients hospitalized between July 2017 and February 2021 for acute pulmonary embolism in the cardiology department of University hospital Ibn Rochd of Casablanca. Risk stratification of our the patients was performed using the PESI score based on age, sexe, history of cancer, heart failure, chronic lung disease, heart rate, systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate, temperature, oxygen saturation and mental status.

Results:

308 patients (mean age 54.3 ± 16.7 years, 77,5% female) with a confirmed PE were included in this study. As for risk factors for thromboembolic disease, 23,3 % had cancer history, prolonged bed rest in 25%, oral contraception in 14%, obesity in 28,1%. Right ventricular dysfunction was assessed by echocardiography in 41,6% cases and pulmonary hypertension in 66,7%. D-dimer were high in half our patients. The PESI score averaged 98 points. It was class I in 11,6%, class II in 25,8%, class III in 41,6% and class IV to V in 20,8%. 27 patients were transferred to intensive care units, from which 19 s had a class IV to V PESI score. The evolution was marked by the death of 9 patients with class V PESI.

Conclusion:

The PESI score is significantly correlated with mortality. Our data indicate that the PESI can be used to predict the prognosis of patients with PE and in making decisions in the medical management of these patients.