

Erratum to in-hospital outcomes after switching from a bivalirudin-first strategy to an unfractionated heparin-first strategy for percutaneous coronary interventions

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Erratum to: *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther* 2018;8:137-45.

The article “*In-hospital outcomes after switching from a bivalirudin-first strategy to an unfractionated heparin-first strategy for percutaneous coronary interventions*” (1), published by *Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy* on April 2018 exhibited some mistakes in *Tables 1,2*. They should be as follow:

Table 1 Patient characteristics at baseline

Characteristic	Bivalirudin era June 2013–July 2014 (N=752)	UFH era Oct 2014–May 2015 (N=393)	P value
Age (years)	64±12	64±12	0.6
Male [%]	525 [70]	269 [68]	0.6
Weight (kg)	89.1±21.8	89.6±21.0	–
White [%]	537 [71]	277 [70]	0.7
History and risk factors [%]			
Diabetes	327 [43]	176 [45]	0.7
Current smoker	205 [27]	100 [25]	0.5
HTN	652 [87]	328 [83]	0.1
Hypercholesterolemia	585 [78]	284 [72]	0.04*
Family history of CAD	188 [25]	53 [13]	<0.0001*
Prior MI	266 [35]	127 [32]	0.3
Prior PCI	323 [43]	136 [35]	0.006*
Prior CABG	161 [21]	73 [19]	0.3
CKD (GFR <60)	193 [26]	100 [25]	1
Cardiogenic shock	34 [5]	18 [5]	0.7

*, significance to P<0.05. HTN, hypertension; CAD, coronary artery disease; MI, myocardial infarction; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; CKD, chronic kidney disease; UFH, unfractionated heparin.

Table 2 Procedure characteristics

Characteristic	Bivalirudin era June 2013–July 2014 (N=752)	UFH era Oct 2014–May 2015 (N=393)	P value
Indication for PCI [%]			
Stable angina	17 [2]	22 [6]	0.003
Unstable angina	446 [59]	193 [49]	0.001
NSTEMI	184 [24]	107 [27]	0.3
STEMI	83 [11]	50 [13]	0.4
Target lesion [%]			
LAD	318 [42]	166 [43]	0.9
LCx	87 [12]	49 [12]	0.6
RCA	308 [41]	138 [35]	0.07
Left main	21 [3]	16 [4]	0.2
Ramus	14 [2]	8 [2]	0.8
Multiple	3 [0.4]	12 [3]	0.0002
Medication use [%]			
Aspirin	741 [99]	374 [95]	0.0007
P2Y12 inhibitor			
Clopidogrel	547 [73]	257 [65]	0.01
Prasugrel	177 [24]	119 [30]	0.01
Ticagrelor	6 [1]	13 [3]	0.002
GPI	34 [5]	24 [6]	0.2
LMWH	3 [0.4]	8 [2]	0.007
Unfractionated UFH	91 [12]	384 [98]	<0.0001
Bivalirudin	665 [88]	5 [1]	<0.0001

Target lesion was defined as coronary artery stenosis in which revascularization was attempted. Procedures in which multiple coronary interventions were attempted are represented as individual target lesions. NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCx, left circumflex artery; RCA, right coronary artery; LMWH, low molecular weight heparin; GPI, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor; UFH, unfractionated heparin.

Article published with the error: <http://cdt.amegroups.com/article/view/17475/19191>

References

1. Jaswaney RV, Caughey MC, End C, et al. In-hospital outcomes after switching from a bivalirudin-first strategy to an unfractionated heparin-first strategy for percutaneous coronary interventions. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther* 2018;8:137-45.

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