UNIVERSITY^{OF} BIRMINGHAM University of Birmingham Research at Birmingham

Prognostic impact of comorbidity measures on outcomes following acute coronary syndrome

Zhang, Fangyuan; Wong, Chunwai; Chiu, Yida; Ensor, Joie; Mohamed, Mohamed O; Peat, George; Mamas, Mamas A

DOI: 10.1111/ijcp.14345

License: Creative Commons: Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Zhang, F, Wong, C, Chiu, Y, Ensor, J, Mohamed, MO, Peat, G & Mamas, MA 2021, 'Prognostic impact of comorbidity measures on outcomes following acute coronary syndrome: A systematic review', *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, vol. 75, no. 10, e14345. https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcp.14345

Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

•Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.

•Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.

•User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?) •Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

DOI: 10.1111/ijcp.14345

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Cardiovascular medicine

CLINICAL PRACTICE WILEY

Prognostic impact of comorbidity measures on outcomes following acute coronary syndrome: A systematic review

Fangyuan Zhang¹ | Chunwai Wong² | Yida Chiu³ | Joie Ensor^{1,4} | Mohamed O. Mohamed^{1,2} \square | George Peat⁴ | Mamas A. Mamas^{1,2}

¹Keele Cardiovascular Research Group, Centre for Prognosis Research, Institutes of Applied Clinical Science and Primary Care and Health Sciences, Keele University, Keele, UK

²Department of Cardiology, Royal Stoke University Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, UK

³Papworth Trials Unit Collaboration, Royal Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, UK

⁴School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK

Correspondence

Mamas A. Mamas, Professor of Cardiology, Keele Cardiovascular Research Group, Centre for Prognosis Research, Keele University, Keele, UK. Email: mamasmamas1@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

Aim: To identify existing comorbidity measures and summarise their association with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) outcomes.

Methods: We searched published studies from MEDLINE (OVIDSP) and EMBASE from inception to March 2021, studies of the pre-specified conference proceedings from Web of Science since May 2017, and studies included in any relevant systematic reviews. Studies that reported no comorbidity measures, no association of comorbid burden with ACS outcomes, or only used a comorbidity measure as a confounder without further information were excluded. After independent screening by three reviewers, data extraction and risk of bias assessment of each included study was undertaken. Results were narratively synthesised.

Results: Of 4166 potentially eligible studies identified, 12 (combined $n = 6\ 885\ 982$ participants) were included. Most studies had a high risk of bias at quality assessment. Six different types of comorbidity measures were identified with the Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) the most widely used measure among studies. Overall, the greater the comorbid burden or the higher comorbidity scores recorded, the greater was the association with the risk of mortality.

Conclusion: The review summarised different comorbidity measures and reported that higher comorbidity scores were associated with worse ACS outcomes. The CCI is the most widely measure of comorbid burden and shows additive value to clinical risk scores in use.

Review criteria

Observational studies reporting associations between comorbidity measures and ACS outcomes were identified using bibliographical searches of Medline, EMBASE and Web of Science. All articles were screened for eligibility using the pre-defined inclusion criteria. Meta-analysis was not possible due to differences in the study designs and outcomes in different studies.

Message for the clinic

CCI is the most widely used comorbidity measure to investigate the relationship between comorbid burden and outcomes in patients with ACS. While comorbidity burden according to all

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made. © 2021 The Authors. International Journal of Clinical Practice published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd 2 of 15 WILEY-WILEY-CLINICAL PRACTICE

six measures was associated with worse outcomes in the context of ACS, our review of model comparisons suggests that ECS might have better performance than CCI in predicting adverse outcomes.

1 | INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains the leading cause of death globally, representing 31% of all deaths.¹ Acute coronary syndromes (ACS) are a common acute presentation of CVD and are associated with significant morbidity, mortality and economic burden to society.² As the world's population is ageing rapidly, one consequence is the increase in the prevalence of chronic comorbid diseases, particularly in cardiovascular conditions such as in ACS. Comorbidity is the presence of more than one additional condition co-occurring with a primary condition.³ It is well established that patients with a significant comorbidity burden are at increased risk of adverse outcomes and are challenging to treat.⁴ Increasing comorbidity burden in patients with ACS is associated with an increased risk of mortality and future cardiovascular events.^{5,6} Comorbidities rarely occur in isolation, with ACS patients often having multiple comorbidities⁷ that increases the complexity of clinical decision-making in these patients.8,9

The Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) and the Elixhauser comorbidity score (ECS) are measures of global comorbid burden and have both been widely used to predict prognosis amongst different medical conditions.^{10,11} The original CCI is a measure of co-morbidity burden and provides a means of quantifying the prognostic impact of 19 comorbid conditions on the basis of their number and individual impact by means of a score developed as a prognostic indicator for patients with a variety of medical conditions.^{12:14} The ECS is another measure of comorbid burden and comprises 30 comorbidity measures used to derive a weighted comorbidity score (van Walraven ECS) to assess global comorbid burden.^{15,16}

Previous systematic reviews assessing the prognostic impact of comorbid burden have been restricted to CCI and reported a positive association between higher CCI scores and risk of mortality in patients with ACS.¹⁷ However, several other studies have evaluated the prognostic value of other comorbidity measures in ACS patients^{18,19} with some literature indicating that ECS and other comorbidity measures might outperform CCI scores in outcome prediction.^{20,21} There is still no systematic review conducted to summarise the totality of this evidence. Hence, the purpose of this systematic review is to identify existing comorbidity measures or indices that were used in ACS patients and report their associations with ACS outcomes.

2 | METHODS

We registered the protocol used for this review in the international prospective register of systematic reviews (PROSPERO registration

number: CRD42019138044). The review was conducted according to the guidance of systematic review and meta-analysis for prognostic factor studies proposed by Riley et al.²²

2.1 | Data sources and searches

The bibliographic databases (MEDLINE (OvidSP), EMBASE (OvidSP)) were searched to identify all potentially relevant published studies from inception to March 2021. Web of Science was searched to identify potentially relevant unpublished abstracts from the following three conference journals: American Heart Association (AHA), American College of Cardiology (ACC) and European Society of Cardiology (ESC) from 2017 onwards. Reference lists of all included studies were scrutinised, especially the primary studies included in the relevant systematic reviews identified from each database. Searches used broad terms and combinations of these terms that were related to the concept of three core terms: ACS, comorbidity and measure (Table S1). Search strategies combined a series of keywords with the most inclusive suffix and database-specific Medical Subject Heading terms (MeSH) with appropriate Boolean operators (Table S1). Our search strategies were further refined in consultation with an internal systematic review team prior to final execution.

2.2 | Study selection

2.2.1 | Inclusion criteria

The criteria for study selection mainly encompass the five domains: search designs, publication types, patient population, clinical outcomes and comorbidity measures. More detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review are provided in Table S2.

Study design

Our literature search included randomized control trials (RCTs) as well as observational (cohort and case-control) studies. No language restriction was imposed. Non-human articles and study design papers were excluded.

Population of interest/outcome of interest

Selected studies were limited to patients hospitalised for an ACS. ACS was defined as either acute myocardial infarction (MI) (STelevated myocardial infarction (STEMI) and non-ST elevated myocardial infarction (NSTEMI)) or Unstable angina (UA). Studies with patients presenting without acute MI (such as stable angina, coronary heart disease, elective percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and angiogram) were excluded. Outcomes of interest were one of the following three with no restriction on time point of outcome measurement: (1) mortality, (2) major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) and (3) bleeding.

Comorbidity measures as prognostic factors

Comorbid burden of patients was measured by composite comorbidity measures (scores or indexes). The comorbidity measures could be developed based on a simple count of comorbidities or on a numerical system with weightings assigned to individual comorbidities to produce a final weighted score. Studies must report at least one comorbidity measure (score or index) as primary prognostic factors used to predict the association of comorbid burden with ACS outcomes. It was agreed (decided by consensus of JE, GP and MAM) that studies only applying comorbidity measure as a confounder without estimate effects of outcomes were excluded.

2.2.2 | Selection process

We used references management software (Rayyan) to screen the studies and record reviewer decisions. After removing duplicates, every abstract was screened independently by two reviewers (FZ and CW) based on our inclusion and exclusion criteria defined above. Subsequently, any potentially relevant articles were obtained for full text review independently by three reviewers (FZ, CW and YC). The final study inclusion was decided by the senior authors (JE, GP and MAM).

2.3 | Data extraction and quality appraisal

Data extraction was completed independently by three reviewers using a pre-formatted Excel spreadsheet according to the critical appraisal and data extraction for systematic reviews of prognostic factor studies (CHARMS-PF) checklist.^{22,23} We contacted the authors of included studies where necessary data was missing or methodological information was not clear. Information collected from the studies include the authors, year of publication, country, study design, study population, patient characteristics, sample size, database used, outcomes, design of comorbidity measures, variables included in comorbidity measures, modelling method and how comorbidity measures were included in the model (continuous or categorical), association between comorbid burden and outcomes, prognostic effect estimates and their confidence intervals (Cls), adjustment factors used, if validated or not, and summary of main findings.

Quality assessment of the studies was performed using the Quality In Prognostic factor Studies (QUIPS) checklist.^{24,25} This tool was originally developed in 2006²⁵ and refined by Hayden and colleagues in 2013 for systematic reviews of prognostic factor studies by examining risk of bias (RoB) across the following six domains: study participation, study attrition, prognostic factor measurement, outcome measurement, adjustment for other prognostic factors,

and statistical analysis and reporting. Each of the six domains includes several prompting items, which were taken together to obtain the judgement of risk of bias in each domain (high, moderate, or low risk of bias). The method used to determine the overall risk of bias for each study was described by Grooten et al²⁵: A study having six low RoB or only having one moderate RoB was classified as low RoB (green); if more than one domain were assessed as high RoB, or \geq 3 moderate RoB, then this article was treated as high RoB (red); the remaining papers in between were considered as moderate RoB (yellow). Three reviewers independently completed this assessment, and the final decisions were reviewed and made by the senior authors.

TEINTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF

2.4 | Data synthesis and analysis

A narrative synthesis was conducted instead of implementing a meta-analysis, due to the heterogeneity related to the length of follow-up, modelling used, how the comorbidity measure was modelled, adjustment variables used, and ACS presentation. Data were summarised across studies and interpreted by (1) describing the characteristics of the included studies, (2) determining the design of comorbidity measures used to define the comorbid burden and identifying how comorbidity measures were coded in the model and (3) synthesising the association between comorbid burden and ACS outcomes and the prognostic effect sizes.

3 | RESULTS

A total of 4166 studies were retrieved from our search. After excluding studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria, a total of four retrospective studies²⁶⁻²⁹ and eight prospective studies^{18,19,30-35} were included (Figure 1). In addition, we identified another 10 studies^{20,21,36-43} that did not report any prognostic impact of comorbidity measure on ACS outcomes however offered information on model comparison in terms of predictive performance of different comorbidity measures.

3.1 | Characteristics of the included studies

The study designs and cohort characteristics of each included paper are presented in Table 1. Among four retrospective studies, one²⁶ had a follow up of 24 years, two had an 11-year follow-up,^{27,28} one had a follow up of one year.²⁹ The remaining eight prospective studies had follow-up duration between half a year and ten years.^{18,19,30-35} Eight studies were conducted between 1984 and 2008 and published between 2004 and 2019, four studies that were published in 2020 used relatively new data (year 2004-2016). The majority of the studies were conducted in European countries including five from Spain,^{19,31,32,34,35} one from Italy,³⁰ one from Denmark²⁶ and one from Switzerland,³³ with the exception of one from Israel¹⁸



FIGURE 1 Screening flowchart of articles for the systemic review

and two from the United States.^{27,28} Most studies were published as a full research manuscript although two were published as an abstract.^{32,34} There was no age limitation in most studies except three studies²⁶⁻²⁸ with an age limit of 15 years old or higher and two studies^{19,34} which focused on patients aged \geq 65 years and aged \geq 80 years, respectively.

Our review included a total of 6 885 982 patients with the sample size of individual studies ranging from 520 to 6 613 623 patients. The study populations comprised patients with ACS (N = 6 645 339 in five study^{27-29,33,34}), those with AMI (total N = 237 251 in three studies^{18,26,31}), those with NSTEMI (total N = 2652 in three studies^{19,32,35}), and those with STEMI (N = 740 in one study³⁰). The mean ages ranged from 66 to 74 years old from studies which reported such data. The percentages of female patients varied between 27% and 42%.

3.2 | Quality assessment of the included studies

Risk of bias (RoB) assessment based on the QUIPS tool showed that seven studies^{18,19,30-32,34,35} were at high RoB (see Figure 2) mainly due to lack of information on 'study attrition, prognostic factor measurement, statistical analysis and reporting' domains (eg, no information on response rate for study participants,³⁵ no description of patients who dropped out,³⁰ methodological issues,³² or selective reporting of results).^{30,34} Two studies from Radovanovic et al³³ and Hautamaki et al²⁹ were moderate RoB. Only three studies left²⁶⁻²⁸ were evaluated as low RoB. Seven studies were at low RoB in the 'outcome measurement' domain, whilst more than two thirds of studies were at low RoB in 'study participation and study confound-ing' domains.

ZHANG ET AL.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PRACTICE WILEY

5 of 15

TABLE 1	Study design and	characteristics of	f the included	studies
INDEE I	Study aconginanta	churacteristics o	the menuacu	Judics

Study ID	Study design; year; country	Study population size; type of population	Age (median, mean ± SD, %)	Female (%)	Description of inclusion for participants
Schmidt 2012	Retrospective cohort study; 1984-2008; Denmark	234 331 AMI	Women: median 74 in 1984 to median 77 in 2008; Men: median 68	37.9%	All first-time hospitalizations for MI among Danish-born inhabitants aged 15 years or older.
Plakht 2010	Prospective cohort	1885 AMI	<65, 44.6%	31.6%	No age limitation.
	study; 2002-2004; Israel		65-75, 26.3% >75, 29.1%		Patients who had been admitted with AMI and discharged alive from hospital.
Sanchis 2019	Prospective cohort study; 2002-2008 and 2010-2012; Spain	920 NSTEACS	76.4 ± 7.0	42%	Elderly (≥65) patients admitted for NSTEACS.
Balzi 2005	Prospective cohort	740 STEMI	69.5 ± 12.2	30.1%	No age limitation.
	study; 2000-2001; Italy				All residents in the Florence area arriving alive to the emergency department of one of the six hospitals with a suspected STEMI.
Sanchis 2011	Prospective cohort	1017 NSTEACS	68 ± 13	34%	No age limitation.
	study; 2002-2008, Spain				The patients who admitted to the Hospital with NSTEACS.
Núñez 2004	Prospective cohort	1035 AMI (508	68 ± 3	32.1%	No age limitation.
	study; 2000-2003; Spain	STEMI, 527 NSTEMI)			Patients diagnosed with AMI who were admitted to hospital.
Ramirez-	Prospective cohort	715 NSTEACS	66.2 ± 11.2	NA	No age limitation.
Marrero 2011	study; 2004-2005; Spain				Patients admitted to hospital for NSTEACS.
Radovanovic	Prospective cohort	29 620 ACS	66.3 ± 12.8	27%	No age limitation
2014	study; 2002-2012; Swiss				All ACS patients. ACS included acute MI and unstable angina.
Zhang 2020	Retrospective cross- sectional study; 2004-2014; United State	6 613 623 ACS	67 (56-79)	40.0%	All adults (≥18 years) with the principal diagnosis of ACS.
Zhang 2020	Retrospective cross- sectional study; 2004-2014; US	6 613 623 ACS	67 (56-79)	40.0%	All adults (≥18 years) with the principal diagnosis of ACS.
Pastor 2019	Prospective cohort study; no study period found; Spain	520 ACS	84.4 ± 3.6	38.5%	Elderly (≥80 years) patients hospitalised after NSTEACS.
Hautamäki 2020	Retrospect cohort study; 2015-2016; Finland	1576 ACS	69.3 ± 11.8	30.9%	Patients who underwent invasive evaluation by coronary angiography for a first episode of suspected ACS during a two- year period.

Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndrome; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; MI, myocardial infarction; NA, not available; NSTEACS, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; NSTEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

3.3 | Characteristics of comorbidity measures

The details of the comorbidity measures' design, reported outcomes, modelling used and the association of comorbid burden with ACS outcomes across the included studies were summarised in Table 2.

3.3.1 | Comorbidity measures' design

A total of six different types of comorbidity measures were identified in the studies examined: (1) CCI, (2) Soroka Acute Myocardial Infarction (SAMI), (3) Simplified comorbidity measure (SCM), (4)



Low risk (green); moderate risk (yellow); high risk (red).

FIGURE 2 Risk of bias for the included studies according to the Quality In Prognostic factor Studies (QUIPS) tool

Chronic comorbidity score (CS), (5) Simple comorbidity index (SCI) and (6) ECS. These comorbidity measures are summarised in Table S3.

The CCI was the most widely used measure in this review with seven studies^{26,27,29,31-34} using CCI to define comorbid burden, with three^{26,29,33} presenting use of the original CCI score¹² rather than

Deyo modification.¹³ Four of these studies^{26,27,31,33} computed CCI scores for each patient and categorised the scores into four levels of comorbidity (CCI = 0, 1, 2 or \geq 3), one study categorised CCI scores into quartiles,³⁴ whereas the studies by Ramirez-Marrero³² and Hautamaki²⁹ applied CCI scores as a continuous variable. Only one study²⁸ used the ECS method and categorised ECS scores into

CLINICAL PRACTICE WILEY

TABLE 2 Summary of measured outcome, comorbid measures used, modelling used, association presented and effect characteristics

Study ID	Outcomes	Comorbidity measure used	prognostic factor/ covariate; type of variable	Modelling	Final prognostic effect estimates for comorbidity measure (unadjusted and adjusted by other covariates)
Schmidt 2012	30-day all-cause mortality 31-365 days all- cause mortality	The original CCI (19 conditions)	CCI as prognostic factor. Summary scores as a categorical variable (0, 1, 2, ≥3)	Cox proportional hazard regression	30-day mortality: Results from unadjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 1.85 (95%Cl: 1.73-1.98) 2 versus 0: HR = 2.09 (95%Cl: 1.94-2.25) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 2.72 (95%Cl: 2.53-2.91) Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 1.35 (95%Cl: 1.26-1.45) 2 versus 0: HR = 1.52 (95%Cl: 1.41-1.64) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 1.96 (95%Cl: 1.83-2.11) 31- to 365-day mortality: Results from unadjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 2.64 (95%Cl: 2.42-2.87) 2 versus 0: HR = 3.61 (95%Cl: 3.30-3.96) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 5.80 (95%Cl: 5.34-6.31) Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 1.83 (95%Cl: 1.68-2.00) 2 versus 0: HR = 2.50 (95%Cl: 2.29-2.74) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 3.89 (95%Cl: 3.58-4.24)
Plakht 2010	1-year all-cause mortality	SAMI (11 parameters)	SAMI as prognostic factor. Summary scores as a continuous variable	Logistic regression	Results from adjusted models: OR = 1.39 (95%CI: 1.33-1.45)
Sanchis 2019	1-year all-cause mortality	SCM (6 comorbidities)	SCM as prognostic factor. Summary numbers of comorbidities as a categorical variable (0-1, 2, ≥3)	Cox proportional hazard regression	No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 2 versus 0-1: HR = 1.29 (95%Cl: 0.81-2.04) ≥3 versus 0-1: HR = 1.91 (95%Cl: 1.20-3.03)
Balzi 2005	1-year all-cause mortality	CS (14 chronic diseases)	CS as a covariate. Summary scores and tertile to 3 categories (cut-off values can vary)	Cox proportional hazard regression	No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 2 versus 1: HR = 1.87 (95%CI: 1.04-3.38) 3 versus 1: HR = 2.12 (95%CI: 1.18-3.82)
Sanchis 2011	1-year all-cause mortality	SCI (5 comorbidities)	SCI as prognostic factor. Summary points as a categorical variable (0, 1-2, ≥3)	Cox proportional hazard regression	No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 1-2 versus 0: HR = 1.7 (95%CI: 1.0-3.1) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 4.8 (95%CI: 2.7-8.5)
Núñez 2004	30-day mortality or reinfarction 1-year mortality or reinfarction	CCI/Deyo (17 comorbidities)	CCI as prognostic factor. Summary scores as a categorical variable (0, 1, 2, ≥3)	Cox proportional hazard regression	30-day mortality or reinfarction: No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 1.69 (95%CI: 1.10-2.59) 2 versus 0: HR = 1.78 (95%CI: 1.08-2.92) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 1.57 (95%CI: 0.87-2.83) 1-year mortality or reinfarction: No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: HR = 1.62 (95%CI: 1.18-2.22)
					2 versus 0: HR = 2.00 (95%CI: 1.39-2.89) ≥3 versus 0: HR = 2.24 (95%CI: 1.50-3.36)

7 of 15

17421241, 2021, 10, Downloaded from hups://onlinelibrary.witey.com/doi/10.1111/ijcp.14345 by University Of Birmingham Eresources And Serials Team. Wiley Online Library on [17082023]. See the Terms and Conditions (hups://onlinelibrary.witey.

terms

onditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

(Continues)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Study ID	Outcomes	Comorbidity measure used	prognostic factor/ covariate; type of variable	Modelling	Final prognostic effect estimates for comorbidity measure (unadjusted and adjusted by other covariates)
Ramirez- Marrero 2011	Intrahospital- phase mortality (24-month) mortality Readmission for HF after follow-up MACEs during follow-up	CCI (unknown version)	CCI as prognostic factor. Summary scores as a continuous variable	NA	Unclear whether the results are from unadjusted or adjusted models: Intrahospital- phase mortality: OR = 1.6 (95%CI: 1.4-1.8) Long-term (24-month) mortality: OR = 1.3 (95%CI: 1.2-1.5) Readmission for HF: OR = 1.2 (95%CI: 1.04-1.3) MACEs during follow-up: OR = 1.1 (95%CI: 1-1.2)
Radovanovic 2014	In-hospital mortality 1-year mortality	The original CCI (19 conditions)	CCI as prognostic factor. For in-hospital mortality: Summary scores as a categorical variable For 1-year mortality: Summary scores as a continuous variable	Logistic regression	In-hospital mortality: No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: OR = 1.36 (95%Cl: $1.16-1.60$) 2 versus 0: OR = 1.65 (95%Cl: $1.38-1.97$) ≥ 3 versus 0: OR = 2.20 (95%Cl: $1.86-2.57$) 1-year mortality: No results from unadjusted models. Results from adjusted models: OR = 1.44 (95%Cl: $1.36-1.53$)
Zhang 2020	In-hospital mortality MACCE Major bleeding	CCI/Deyo (17 comorbidities)	CCI as prognostic factor; Summary scores as a categorical variable (0, 1, 2, ≥3); In sensitivity analysis, summary scores as a continuous variable.	Logistic regression	No results from unadjusted models. In-hospital mortality: Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: $OR = 1.31 (95\%Cl: 1.29-1.34)$ 2 versus 0: $OR = 1.45 (95\%Cl: 1.41-1.50)$ ≥ 3 versus 0: $OR = 1.74 (95\%Cl: 1.68-1.79)$ OR = 1.13 (95%Cl: 1.12-1.14) In-hospital MACCE: Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: $OR = 1.23 (95\%Cl: 1.20-1.25)$ 2 versus 0: $OR = 1.35 (95\%Cl: 1.32-1.38)$ ≥ 3 versus 0: $OR = 1.70 (95\%Cl: 1.66-1.75)$ OR = 1.13 (95%Cl: 1.12-1.14) In-hospital Major bleeding: Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: $OR = 1.16 (95\%Cl: 1.13-1.18)$ 2 versus 0: $OR = 1.33 (95\%Cl: 1.29-1.37)$ ≥ 3 versus 0: $OR = 1.64 (95\%Cl: 1.59-1.69)$ OR = 1.12 (95%Cl: 1.12-1.13)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

CLINICAL PRACTICE WILEY	9 of 15

Acte ischemic stroke Stroke Stroke Hanne Acte ischemic stroke Hann	Study ID	Outcomes	Comorbidity measure used	prognostic factor/ covariate; type of variable	Modelling	Final prognostic effect estimates for comorbidity measure (unadjusted and adjusted by other covariates)
Zhang 2020 In-hospital mortality ECS (30 categorical variable (<0, 0, 15, 6-13, 214); Summary scores as a categorical variable (<1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 25) mmary number of comorbidity conditions as a continuous variable (<1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 25) In sensitivity analysis, summary scores and number of comorbidity conditions as a continuous variable (<1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 25)		Acute ischemic stroke				 In-hospital Acute ischemic stroke: Results from adjusted models: 1 versus 0: OR = 1.26 (95%CI: 1.21-1.31) 2 versus 0: OR = 1.48 (95%CI: 1.41-1.55) ≥3 versus 0: OR = 2.35 (95%CI: 2.23-2.46) OR = 1.18 (95%CI: 1.17-1.19) OR of Individual comorbidities for each outcome in Supplementary Table S4 in the paper.
Results from adjusted models. 0 versus < 0: OR = 0.61 (95%CI: 0.59-0.63)	Zhang 2020	In-hospital mortality	ECS (30 conditions)	ECS as prognostic factor Summary scores as a categorical variable (<0, 0, 1-5, 6-13, ≥14); Summary number of comorbidity conditions as a categorical variable (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ≥5) In sensitivity analysis, summary scores and number of comorbidity conditions as a continuous variable	Logistic regression	paper. No results from unadjusted models. <i>In-hospital mortality:</i> Results from adjusted models: 0 versus < 0: OR = 1.25 (95%CI: 1.20-1.30)
						Results from adjusted models: 0 versus < 0: OR = 0.61 (95%Cl: 0.59-0.63) 1-5 versus < 0: OR = 1.10 (95%Cl: 1.07-1.14) 6-13 versus < 0: OR = 1.49 (95%Cl: 1.45-1.54) ≥14 versus < 0: OR = 2.34 (95%Cl: 2.25-2.45) 1 versus 0: OR = 1.12 (95%Cl: 1.07-1.16) 2 versus 0: OR = 1.31 (95%Cl: 1.26-1.36)

WILEY - THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Study ID	Outcomes	Comorbidity measure used	prognostic factor/ covariate; type of variable	Modelling	Final prognostic effect estimates for comorbidity measure (unadjusted and adjusted by other covariates)
	Acute ischemic stroke				3 versus 0: OR = 1.58 (95%Cl: 1.51-1.66) 4 versus 0: OR = 1.93 (95%Cl: 1.84-2.04) ≥5 versus 0: OR = 2.59 (95%Cl: 2.46-2.72) ECS: OR = 1.06 (95%Cl: 1.05-1.07) NEC: OR = 1.19 (95%Cl: 1.18-1.20) <i>In-hospital Acute ischemic stroke:</i> Results from adjusted models: 0 versus < 0: OR = 0.98 (95%Cl: 0.92-1.03) 1-5 versus < 0: OR = 1.50 (95%Cl: 1.41-1.58) 6-13 versus < 0: OR = 3.03 (95%Cl: 2.85-3.21) ≥14 versus < 0: OR = 6.00 (95%Cl: 5.61-6.42) 1 versus 0: OR = 1.28 (95%Cl: 1.52-1.77) 3 versus 0: OR = 2.00 (95%Cl: 1.52-1.77) 3 versus 0: OR = 2.31 (95%Cl: 2.13-2.51) ≥5 versus 0: OR = 2.98 (95%Cl: 2.73-3.24) ECS: OR = 1.10 (95%Cl: 1.09-1.11) NEC: OR = 1.19 (95%Cl: 1.18-1.20) OR of Individual comorbidities for each outcome in Supplementary Table 5 in the paper.
Pastor 2019	6-month all- cause mortality 6-month readmissions (NA)	CCI (unknown version)	CCI as prognostic factor; Summary scores as a continuous variable; Summary scores quartile to 4 categories (cut-off values varied, no further information found).	Cox proportional hazard regression	No results from unadjusted models. 6-month mortality (not complete): Results from adjusted models: HR = 1.15 (95%Cl: 1.06-1.26) 4 versus 1: HR = 6.19 (95%Cl: 2.95-12.95) 6-month readmissions(not complete): Results from adjusted models: HR = 1.15 (95%Cl: 1.06-1.26) 4 versus 1: HR = NA
Hautamäki 2020	 1-month all-cause mortality 6-month all- cause mortality 	The original CCI (19 conditions)	CCI as prognostic factor; Summary scores as a continuous variable; Individual comorbidity conditions	Cox proportional hazard regression	1-month mortality: Results from unadjusted models: HR = 1.40 (95%Cl: 1.31-1.51) Results from adjusted models: HR = 1.14 (95%Cl: 1.03-1.25) 6-month mortality: Results from unadjusted models: HR = 1.43 (95%Cl: 1.34-1.52) Results from adjusted models: HR = 1.19 (95%Cl: 1.10-1.29)

Study ID	Outcomes	Comorbidity measure used	prognostic factor/ covariate; type of variable	Modelling	Final prognostic effect estimates for comorbidity measure (unadjusted and adjusted by other covariates)
	2-year all-cause				2-year mortality:
	mortality				Results from unadjusted models:
					HR = 1.45 (95%CI: 1.38-1.52)
					Results from adjusted models:
					HR = 1.25 (95%CI: 1.18-1.33)
					HR of Individual comorbidities for each outcome in Tables 2 and 3 in the paper.

Abbreviations: CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; CI, confidence interval; CS, chronic comorbidity score; ECS, Elixhauser comorbidity score; HF, heat failure; HR, hazard ratio; MACCE, major acute cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events; MACE, major acute cardiovascular events; NA, not available; OR, odd ratio; SAMI, Soroka acute myocardial infarction; SCI, simple comorbidity index; SCM, simplified comorbidity measure.

five groups (ECS < 0, 0, 1-5, 6-13, \geq 14) and stratified the number of Elixhauser comorbidities into five groups (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \geq 5). One study¹⁸ developed the SAMI risk score which consisted of 11 parameters. The total score for each patient was calculated to define comorbid burden and used as a continuous variable in the model. The SCM was used as a categorical variable with three levels (SCM = 0-1, 2, \geq 3) to define the comorbid burden according to the number of the six comorbidities.¹⁹ A summary CS was computed for each patient by summing disease-specific scores and then divided into a categorical variable with three levels (from CS-1 to CS-3) with increasing comorbid burden.³⁰ One study³⁵ stratified patients by summing the total SCI scores into three groups: SCI = 0, 1-2, \geq 3.

3.3.2 | Reported outcomes and modelling used

The clinical outcomes reported among the 12 studies varied, with the most frequently reported was mortality at various follow-up periods. One-year all-cause mortality was reported in six studies, ^{18,19,30,31,33,35} whilst in-hospital mortality was reported in four studies. ^{27,28,32,33} Other less frequent outcomes in individual studies included: 30-day mortality, ^{26,29,31} 6-month mortality, ^{29,34} 2-year mortality, ^{29,32} and in-hospital MACCE. ^{27,28} The modelling approaches used to assess the association of comorbidity measures with clinical outcomes were cox proportional hazard regression identified in seven studies, ^{18,27,28,33} no information was reported in the study by Ramirez-Marrero (Table 2).

3.3.3 | Synthesising the association of comorbidity measures with reported outcomes

Overall, the associations reported (ORs and HRs, in Table 2) between comorbidity measures and clinical outcomes indicated patients in a higher comorbid group or with higher scores were associated with a higher risk of adverse events. For example, five studies that treated comorbid burden as categorical and reported long-term mortality (≥1 year), indicated the adjusted HRs of the highest comorbid group (vs. the reference group) ranged from 1.9 to 4.8 (95% CIs located between 1.2 and 8.5)^{19,26,30,31,35}; for 30-day mortality, two studies suggested the adjusted HRs of the highest comorbid group ranged from about 1.6 to 2 (95% CIs from 0.8 to 2.8)^{26,35}; two studies^{29,34} that used CCI as continuous scores to predict over 6-month mortality also reported the adjusted HRs of per one-unit increase score ranging from 1.15 to 1.25 (95% CIs from 1.06 to 1.33). In studies using logistic regression models with long-term mortality, two studies that treated comorbidity scores as continuous variables reported ORs between 1.39 and 1.44 (95% CIs from 1.3 to 1.53) per one-unit increase in score.^{18,33} For in-hospital mortality, two studies^{27,32} that used CCI scores as continuous variable reported that higher comorbid burden was associated with a greater mortality risk (OR 1.6, 95%CI, 1.4-1.8 and OR 1.13, 95%CI, 1.12-1.14), whilst one study³³ that used CCI scores as categorical variable reported that the highest comorbid group had an adjusted OR of 2.2 (95%CI 1.86-2.57) for in-hospital mortality compared to the reference group. The study²⁸ which used ECS scores to define comorbid burden reported the highest burden group had a 4.8-fold increase in the odds of in-hospital mortality compared to the lowest comorbid group (OR 4.81, 95%CI, 4.60-5.02). In addition to other outcomes, one study³² reported the associations of MACE (OR 1.1, 95%CI, 1-1.2) and readmission for heart failure (OR 1.2, 95%CI, 1.04-1.3) with CCI scores used as continuous variables. Two studies^{27,28} reported that continuous CCI scores and ECS scores were independently associated with increased odds of in-hospital MACCE, major bleeding and acute ischemic stroke (MACCE: OR1.13, 95%CI,1.12-1.14; OR1.08, 95%CI,1.07-1.13). Most studies reported adjusted estimates of the association between CCI score and outcomes while only two studies reported unadjusted estimates^{26,29} and the study by Ramirez-Marrero lacked information whether the models were adjusted or unadjusted.

3.4 | Studies that only reported model comparison

We identified 10 studies which only reported model comparisons using different comorbidity measures. Although these studies did

ILEY-THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF

not have information on prognosis as per our protocol, their findings on model comparison are relevant to our review.

Nine studies were published between 1994 and 2014 and one study was in 2020. A retrospective study design was present in eight studies^{21,36-40,42,43} while a prospective design was identified in one study²⁰ and a historical inception cohort design was used in the remaining study.⁴¹ The study population comprised mainly patients with AMI ($N = 419\ 009$ in nine studies) and participants with ACS (N = 1202 in one study), while the sample size ranged in the individual studies between 1202 and 162 299. Eight comorbidity measures were used in the studies (Table S4). With different comorbidity measures as prognostic factors, the performances of logistic regressions (nine studies) and cox regression (one study) were assessed and compared. Of eight measures, the most common measures were CCI (nine studies) and ECS (six studies), which were also frequently compared and indicated that ECS outperforms CCI in these studies due to its higher model discrimination. In-hospital mortality was the main outcome in most studies. All the studies employed C-statistic as the method to assess and compare model performance. Five studies considered one or two additional methods including calibration slope, Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), Nagelkerke R-square and G-square statistic.

4 | DISCUSSION

4.1 | Summary of included studies

The aim of the present review was to provide an overview of existing measures used to evaluate comorbid burden in patients with ACS and investigate the prognostic impact of different measures of comorbid burden on ACS outcomes. We reported that the most widely studied comorbidity measure used to investigate the relationship between comorbid burden and outcomes in patients with ACS was CCI. We found that a greater comorbidity burden irrespective of how it was measured/defined was consistently associated with an increased risk of a variety of ACS outcomes including mortality and MACCE. Finally, our review also observed model comparisons using different comorbidity measures which implied ECS might have better performance than CCI.

Our review is the first analysis to study the prognostic impact of a broad range of comorbidity measures in patients with ACS. The 12 identified studies, dated between 2004 and 2020, representing data derived from over 6.5 million patients from diverse healthcare systems with a broad range of comorbidity measures used. Many of the identified comorbidity measures except the CS³⁰ have been externally validated, for example the CCI and the ECS were described in general medical populations and have been validated extensively in a number of medical conditions^{10-13,15,44}; Nonetheless there were drawbacks to these studies. Several studies had selective reporting of results, thereby increasing the difficulty of quality assessment as important information was either omitted or unclear (eg, missing data and adjustment variables).²⁴ Meanwhile, many of

the comorbidity scores were created early using historical datasets with small simple sizes, where the prognostic impact of a particular comorbidity may have been only relevant to the population studied. As patterns of medical diagnosis and treatments evolve, the estimated magnitude and direction of association between comorbidity and adverse outcomes may change. For example, AIDS is scored as +6 points in the CCI score consistent with the poor outcomes of AIDS when the CCI score was developed, even though the longerterm outcomes of patients with AIDS have substantially improved in contemporary clinical practice.⁴⁵ In addition, most identified measures apart from CCI and ECS have been merely validated in specific populations and may not be suitable for assessment of prognosis in other groups of patients more widely. Finally, our review showed ECS was not used widely to investigate the association of comorbidity burden with ACS outcomes except one study published in 2019,²⁸ even though comparative studies suggest that it may be superior in predicting mortality in cardiovascular cohorts.^{20,21,36,38} Previously a meta-analysis¹⁷ has summarized the impact of CCI scores on cardiovascular diseases, which showed that a higher CCI score was associated with an increased risk of mortality in ACS patients, with each unit increase of CCI score associated with a 33% increased risk of mortality (RR 1.33, 95% CI 1.15-1.54). While this review quantifies the association of CCI scores with ACS outcomes in a larger number of studies, our analysis provides more granular insights into the impact of other comorbidity measures on ACS-related outcomes and highlighted that regardless of how it was defined, a higher comorbidity burden was associated with an increased risk of mortality or MACE. For example, NSTEACS patients with the highest comorbid burden (SCI ≥ 3) had an adjusted HR of 4.8 (95%CI: 2.7-8.5) for 1year mortality compared to those with no comorbidities (SCI = 0).³⁵ Another study using CCI score as a continuous variable also showed NSTEACS patients with a higher comorbidity burden (CCI > 0) were more likely to encounter MACE (OR 1.2, 95%CI, 1.04-1.3).³²

There are several reasons why ACS patients with greater comorbidity burden have an increased risk of adverse outcomes. A study³³ found that the higher the comorbid burden, the longer the delay between the symptom onset and admission. Besides, the symptoms were less typical and there was higher degree of haemodynamic instability which translated into higher Killip class. The 6-month mortality of ACS patients with Killip class I versus class III/IV is around 4%-5% versus 23%-28%.^{46,47} An important therapeutic goal in AMI is rapid coronary reperfusion and current guidelines recommend early routine invasive management particularly for STEMI (in the form of primary PCI) and high-risk NSTEMI presentations.³⁰ However, as highlighted by Sachis et al, invasive strategies are underused in comorbid patients in the context of ACS.¹⁹ The most consistent finding across the studies identified in our review was the lower rate of utilization of coronary reperfusion therapy (eg, PCI or thrombolysis) among ACS patients with higher comorbidity.^{18,27,28,30,33,35} For example, Balzi et al³⁰ found that the proportion of patients receiving coronary reperfusion therapy reduced as the comorbidity increased, from 78.8% in the group with the least comorbidity to 41.9% in the group with the most comorbidities; two identified studies also

reported that patients in higher CCI and ECS groups were less likely to receive coronary angiography or PCI.^{27,28} This phenomenon may be attributed to the perception that patients with high comorbidities do not benefit from invasive management or are poor candidates for revascularization.³⁵ Furthermore, there is evidence that comorbid patients undergoing coronary revascularisation with PCI are at greater risk from sustaining major bleeding complications and adverse outcomes.^{7,44,48}

However, data does not support such a conservative approach to such patients, for example, a prospective study of 1017 NSTEACS patients hospitalized in Spain between 2006 and 2009³⁵ demonstrated that coronary reperfusion was associated with a better prognosis than conservative therapy and the differences were more marked with increasing comorbid scores. Furthermore, in the sensitivity analysis conducted by Sanchis et al,¹⁹ in-hospital revascularization reduced mortality in both groups of patients with less than three comorbidities and patients with three or more comorbidities. Interestingly, the magnitude of mortality reduction was greater among more comorbid patients (20.3% vs. 10.0%).

A previous cohort study⁴⁹ has shown that the inclusion of measures of comorbidity burden to commonly used prognosis scores may improve their performance. The GRACE risk prediction index (GRPI) is a tool that was developed for clinicians to estimate the risk of mortality in ACS patients.⁵⁰ A study of 1202 ACS patients⁴² reported that the prediction of outpatient mortality or cardiac-related events after discharge was improved when CCI scores were added to models using GRPI. Another study of 29 620 ACS patients from Switzerland from 2003 to 2012 found that an increased comorbidity score (CCI>0) was an independent predictor of mortality despite adjustment for type of ACS and the therapy received.³³

4.2 | Summary of comparison studies

Among the model comparison studies, studies^{20,21,36,38} reported that ECS might perform better than the more widely used measure, CCI in prediction models for ACS-related outcomes. For example, a retrospective study of 144,687AMI patients using administrative data from five countries in 2008-2009 reported that ECS may achieve better discrimination than CCI in the prediction of 30-day mortality²⁰; another two retrospective studies^{21,38} with a total of 50 479 AMI patients from 1994 to 2001 in California and Canada demonstrated the same conclusion in predicting in-hospital mortality. A study with 8961 AMI patients in 2001-2002 demonstrated the ECS model had the largest C-statistic (best-discriminated ability) in predicting 1-year follow-up mortality.³⁶ It is noted that, except for one study which was published recently in 2020,⁴³ four studies that included ECS applied it as separate binary variables in the model rather than using its scoring system due to lack of the weighting algorithm of the original ECS. Meanwhile, those studies also used CCI comorbidities as individual categorical variables instead of its weights that were more commonly used in practice. It is possible this way could cause ECS to have better predictive performance than CCI as ECS contained more conditions than CCI. Whilst ECS may have better discrimination than CCI, it is more complex to calculate than CCI, and so use of such comorbidity scores in clinical practice is often a balance between usability and performance.

4.3 | Potential research interest

Although comparison studies in our review indicated that the Elixhauser method has more discriminative ability for the prediction of outcomes following ACS than the Charlson/Deyo method, most studies used the CCI method to investigate the prognostic impact of comorbidity burden on ACS patients. The ECS method was rarely utilised except in one study published in 2019. Future work is required to study the performance of the ECS in wider ACS populations using routinely collected administrative data in the future. Finally, although all included studies revealed that the risk of adverse outcomes was associated with the increasing comorbid burden, it is unclear whether the ACS patients classified into the comorbid groups using one measure are similarly classified using another comorbidity method. Therefore, it is essential to investigate how the agreement between these comorbidity methods is when classifying patients.

4.4 | Limitations

Our analysis was performed complying with updated guidance²² of the systemic review for prognostic factor studies. However, we also acknowledge limitations of our review. It only has a small number of studies included, with most of them were considered to be at high RoB based on the assessment of QUIPS. Owing to the heterogeneity of these studies, with substantial differences in modelling approaches, ACS outcomes and coding of comorbidity variables, a quantitative synthesis was not performed.

5 | CONCLUSION

This systematic review paper identified six comorbidity measures, summarised their associations with ACS outcomes and assessed the quality of those studies. We observed that CCI was the most widely used measure of comorbidity burden that was used to explore the relationship between comorbidity burden and ACS outcomes. Despite methodological heterogeneity among the identified studies, the review confirmed that irrespective of how comorbidity burden was defined, higher comorbidity burden or scores were associated with a greater risk of mortality and MACE in patients presenting with ACS. The addition of measures of comorbidity burden may help to optimise risk stratification tools used in clinical practice to guide treatment for patients with ACS.

DISCLOSURES

None declared.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

There is no data in this article.

ORCID

Mohamed O. Mohamed (D) https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9678-5222

REFERENCES

- WHO Cardiovascular Disease Fact Sheet. https://www.who.int/ news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-(cvds). Accessed February 10, 2021.
- 2. Kolansky DM. Acute coronary syndromes: morbidity, mortality, and pharmacoeconomic burden. *Am J Manag Care*. 2009;15:S36.
- 3. Valderas JM, Starfield B, Sibbald B, Salisbury C, Roland M. Defining comorbidity: implications for understanding health and health services. *Ann Fam Med.* 2009;7:357-363.
- 4. Gale C. Acute coronary syndrome in adults: scope of the problem in the UK. *Br J Cardiol*. 2017;24:S3-S9.
- Canivell S, Muller O, Gencer B, et al. Prognosis of cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular multimorbidity after acute coronary syndrome. *PLoS One*. 2018;13:e0195174.
- Chen H, Saczynski JS, McManus DD, et al. The impact of cardiac and noncardiac comorbidities on the short-term outcomes of patients hospitalized with acute myocardial infarction: a populationbased perspective. *Clin Epidemiol.* 2013;5:439.
- 7. Potts J, Kwok CS, Ensor J, et al. Temporal changes in co-morbidity burden in patients having percutaneous coronary intervention and impact on prognosis. *Am J Cardiol*. 2018;122:712-722.
- Boyd CM, Leff B, Wolff JL, et al. Informing clinical practice guideline development and implementation: prevalence of coexisting conditions among adults with coronary heart disease. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2011;59:797-805.
- 9. Fassa AA, Urban P, Radovanovic D, et al. Impact of comorbidities on clinical presentation, management and outcome of patients with acute coronary syndrome. *Cardiovasc Med*. 2010;13:155-161.
- Yang C-C, Fong Y, Lin L-C, et al. The age-adjusted Charlson comorbidity index is a better predictor of survival in operated lung cancer patients than the Charlson and Elixhauser comorbidity indices. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2018;53:235-240.
- Ladha KS, Zhao K, Quraishi SA, et al. The Deyo-Charlson and Elixhauser-van Walraven Comorbidity Indices as predictors of mortality in critically ill patients. *BMJ Open*. 2015;5(9):e008990.
- Charlson ME, Pompei P, Ales KL, MacKenzie CR. A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidity in longitudinal studies: development and validation. J Clin Epidemiol. 1987;40:373-383.
- Deyo RA, Cherkin DC, Ciol MA. Adapting a clinical comorbidity index for use with ICD-9-CM administrative databases. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 1992;45:613-619.
- Romano PS, Roos LL, Jollis JG. Presentation adapting a clinical comorbidity index for use with ICD-9-CM administrative data: differing perspectives. J Clin Epidemiol. 1993;46:1075-1079.
- van Walraven C, Austin PC, Jennings A, Quan H, Forster AJ. A modification of the Elixhauser comorbidity measures into a point system for hospital death using administrative data. *Med Care*. 2009;47:626-633.
- Elixhauser A, Steiner C, Harris DR, Coffey RM. Comorbidity measures for use with administrative data. *Med Care*. 1998 Jan;36:8-27.
- 17. Rashid M, Kwok CS, Gale CP, et al. Impact of co-morbid burden on mortality in patients with coronary heart disease, heart failure, and

cerebrovascular accident: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur Heart J Qual Care Clin Outcomes. 2017;3:20-36.

- Plakht Y, Shiyovich A, Weitzman S, Fraser D, Zahger D, Gilutz H. A new risk score predicting 1- and 5-year mortality following acute myocardial infarction: Soroka Acute Myocardial Infarction (SAMI) Project. Int J Cardiol. 2012;154:173-179.
- Sanchis J, Soler M, Núñez J, et al. Comorbidity assessment for mortality risk stratification in elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome. *Eur J Intern Med.* 2019;62:48-53.
- Gutacker N, Bloor K, Cookson R. Comparing the performance of the Charlson/Deyo and Elixhauser comorbidity measures across five European countries and three conditions. *Eur J Public Health*. 2015 Feb;25:15-20.
- 21. Southern DA, Quan H, Ghali WA. Comparison of the Elixhauser and Charlson/Deyo methods of comorbidity measurement in administrative data. *Med Care*. 2004 Apr;42:355-360.
- 22. Riley RD, Moons KGM, Snell KIE, et al. A guide to systematic review and meta-analysis of prognostic factor studies. *BMJ*. 2019;364:k4597.
- Moons KGM, de Groot JAH, Bouwmeester W, et al. Critical appraisal and data extraction for systematic reviews of prediction modelling studies: the CHARMS checklist. *PLoS Med.* 2014;11:e1001744.
- Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, Côté P, Bombardier C. Assessing bias in studies of prognostic factors. Ann Intern Med. 2013;158:280-286.
- Grooten WJA, Tseli E, Äng BO, et al. Elaborating on the assessment of the risk of bias in prognostic studies in pain rehabilitation using QUIPS—Aspects of interrater agreement. *Diagn Progn Res.* 2019;3:5.
- Schmidt M, Jacobsen JB, Lash TL, Botker HE, Sorensen HT. 25 year trends in first time hospitalisation for acute myocardial infarction, subsequent short and long term mortality, and the prognostic impact of sex and comorbidity: a Danish nationwide cohort study. *BMJ*. 2012 Jan;25:e356.
- Zhang F, Bharadwaj A, Mohamed MO, Ensor J, Peat G, Mamas MA. Impact of Charlson co-morbidity index score on management and outcomes after acute coronary syndrome. *Am J Cardiol.* 2020;130:15-23.
- 28. Zhang F, Mohamed MO, Ensor J, Peat G, Mamas MA. Temporal trends in comorbidity burden and impact on prognosis in patients with acute coronary syndrome using the Elixhauser comorbidity index score. *Am J Cardiol.* 2020;125:1603-1611.
- 29. Hautamäki M, Lyytikäinen L-P, Mahdiani S, et al. The association between charlson comorbidity index and mortality in acute coronary syndrome-the MADDEC study. *Scand Cardiovasc J*. 2020;54:146-152.
- 30. Balzi D, Barchielli A, Buiatti E, et al. Effect of comorbidity on coronary reperfusion strategy and long-term mortality after acute myocardial infarction. *Am Heart J.* 2006;151:1094-1100.
- Nunez JE, Nunez E, Facila L, et al. Prognostic value of Charlson comorbidity index at 30 days and 1 year acute myocardial infarction. *Rev Esp Cardiol*. 2004;57:842-849.
- Ramirez-Marrero MA, Jimenez-Navarro M, De Teresa-Galvan E, De Mora-Martin M. The importance of the Charlson index in risk stratification in patients admitted for acute coronary syndrome without ST-segment elevation. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil*. 2011;18(Suppl 1):S113.
- Radovanovic D, Seifert B, Urban P, et al. Validity of Charlson Comorbidity Index in patients hospitalised with acute coronary syndrome. Insights from the nationwide AMIS Plus registry 2002– 2012. *Heart*. 2014;100:288-294. https://doi.org/10.1136/heart jnl-2013-304588
- 34. Esteve Pastor MA, Martin E, Alegre O, et al. Relationship of Charlson Comorbidity Index with adverse events in elderly patients

CLINICAL PRACTICE WILEY

15 of 15

with Acute Coronary Syndromes: an analysis from LONGEVO-SCA Registry. *Eur Heart J.* 2019 Oct;40:1488.

- Sanchis J, Núñez J, Bodí V, et al. Influence of comorbid conditions on one-year outcomes in non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2011 Apr;86:291-296.
- Chu Y, Ng Y, Wu S. Comparison of different comorbidity measures for use with administrative data in predicting short-and long-term mortality. BMC Health Serv Res. 2010;10:1-7.
- Li P, Kim MM, Doshi JA. Comparison of the performance of the CMS Hierarchical Condition Category (CMS-HCC) risk adjuster with the Charlson and Elixhauser comorbidity measures in predicting mortality. BMC Health Serv Res. 2010 Aug;20:245.
- Stukenborg GJ, Wagner DP, Connors AF Jr. Comparison of the performance of two comorbidity measures, with and without information from prior hospitalizations. *Med Care*. 2001;39:727-739.
- Normand ST, Morris CN, Fung KS, McNeil BJ, Epstein AM. Development and validation of a claims based index for adjusting for risk of mortality: the case of acute myocardial infarction. J Clin Epidemiol. 1995;48:229-243.
- Gili M, Sala J, López J, et al. Impact of comorbidities on in-hospital mortality from acute myocardial infarction, 2003–2009. *Revista Española de Cardiología (English Edition)*. 2011;64:1130-1137.
- Grunau GL, Sheps S, Goldner EM, Ratner PA. Specific comorbidity risk adjustment was a better predictor of 5-year acute myocardial infarction mortality than general methods. J Clin Epidemiol. 2006;59:274-280.
- Erickson SR, Cole E, Kline-Rogers E, Eagle KA. The addition of the Charlson Comorbidity Index to the GRACE Risk Prediction Index improves prediction of outcomes in acute coronary syndrome. *Popul Health Manag.* 2014;17:54-59.
- 43. Wellejus Albertsen L, Heide-Jorgensen U, Schmidt SAJ, et al. The DANish Comorbidity Index for Acute Myocardial Infarction (DANCAMI): development, validation and comparison with existing comorbidity indices. *Clin Epidemiol*. 2020;12:1299-1311.
- Potts J, Nagaraja V, Al Suwaidi J, et al. The influence of Elixhauser comorbidity index on percutaneous coronary intervention outcomes. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.* 2019;94:195-203.

- 45. Katz IT, Maughan-Brown B. Improved life expectancy of people living with HIV: who is left behind? *Lancet HIV*. 2017;4:e324-e326.
- 46. DeGeare VS, Boura JA, Grines LL, O'Neill WW, Grines CL. Predictive value of the Killip classification in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention for acute myocardial infarction. *Am J Cardiol.* 2001;87:1035-1038.
- Khot UN, Jia G, Moliterno DJ, et al. Prognostic importance of physical examination for heart failure in non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes: the enduring value of Killip classification. JAMA. 2003;290:2174-2181.
- Mamas MA, Fath-Ordoubadi F, Danzi GB, et al. Prevalence and impact of co-morbidity burden as defined by the Charlson comorbidity index on 30-day and 1-and 5-year outcomes after coronary stent implantation (from the Nobori-2 Study). Am J Cardiol. 2015;116:364-371.
- Vaughan-Sarrazin MS, Lu X, Cram P. The impact of paradoxical comorbidities on risk-adjusted mortality of Medicare beneficiaries with cardiovascular disease. *Medicare Medicaid Res Rev.* 2011 Sep 06;1:1.
- 50. Granger CB, Goldberg RJ, Dabbous O, et al. Predictors of hospital mortality in the global registry of acute coronary events. *Arch Intern Med.* 2003;163:2345-2353.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

How to cite this article: Zhang F, Wong C, Chiu Y, et al. Prognostic impact of comorbidity measures on outcomes following acute coronary syndrome: A systematic review. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2021;75:e14345. https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcp.14345