

Albumin excretion in diabetic patients in the setting of acute myocardial infarction: association with 3-year mortality

G. Berton¹ · R. Cordiano² · R. Palmieri² · R. De Toni³ · G. L. Guarneri¹ · P. Palatini³

¹ Department of Internal Medicine and Cardiology, Conegliano General Hospital, Conegliano, Italy

² Department of Internal Medicine and Cardiology, Adria General Hospital, Adria, Italy

³ Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Padova, Clinica Medica, Padova, Italy

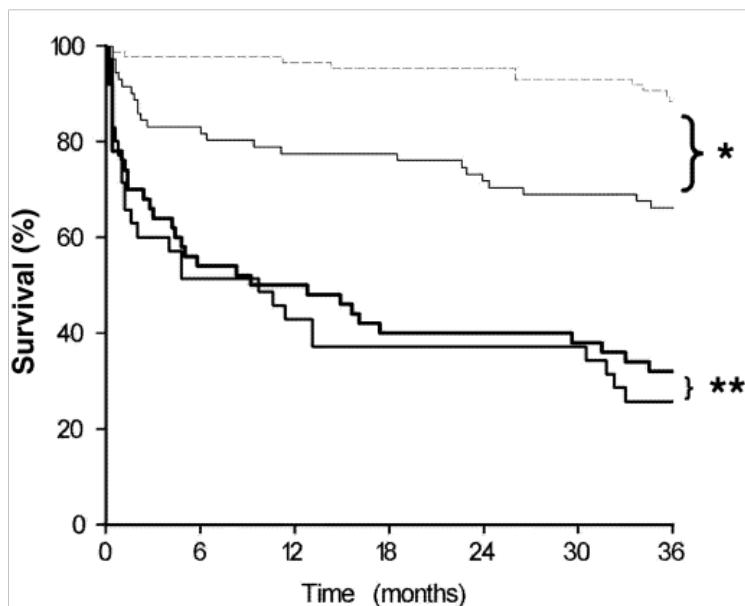


Fig. 3. Kaplan-Meier curves of 3-year all-cause mortality in AMI patients stratified according to diabetes status and the presence of microalbuminuria ($ACR \geq 30 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$) on the 3rd day of admission. Log-rank test: $\chi^2=79.6$, $p<0.0001$. * $p=0.001$, ** $p=0.53$. Interrupted line, non-diabetic patients with normoalbuminuria; thin solid line, diabetic patients with normoalbuminuria; medium solid line, non-diabetic patients with microalbuminuria; thick solid line, diabetic patients with microalbuminuria