Abstract

Objectives: To analyse survival rate after 24 months in consecutive patients with a diagnosis of PE as well as associated factors. Methods: Prospective cohort study during a follow-up period of two years in a series of consecutive patients with PE. Results: During the follow-up period, 34 out of 148 patients died (23%). Factors independently associated with reduced survival rate were: creatinine levels > 2 (OR, 8.8; 95% CI, 1.1 - 70.87), previous neoplasm (OR, 8.8; 95% CI, 3.69 - 20.98), dementia (OR, 6.85; 95% CI, 2.1 - 22.33) and dyslipidemia (OR, 5.07; 95% CI, 1.92 - 13.44). Forty four percent of the patients with dyslipidemia died vs. 20.8% of patients without this condition. Conclusions: In our study dyslipidemia shows as a long-term negative prognostic marker for survival in patients with EP.

Keywords

Dyslipidemia, Lipid metabolic disorders, Pulmonary embolism, Survival analysis, Venous thromboembolism.