



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY

IAMI

Influenza Vaccination After Myocardial Infarction

**Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled,
multicenter trial**

OBJECTIVE: To test whether early influenza vaccination after myocardial infarction (MI) or high-risk coronary artery disease reduces cardiovascular (CV) events.

2,532

PARTICIPANTS

INCLUSION CRITERIA: Participants were eligible if they had STEMI or non-STEMI and had completed coronary angiography or PCI



**INFLUENZA VACCINE GROUP
(N=1,272)**

vs.



**PLACEBO GROUP
(N=1,260)**

PRIMARY OUTCOME

**ALL-CAUSE DEATH, MI, OR
STENT THROMBOSIS AT 12 MONTHS:
5.3% vs. 7.2% (P=0.04)**

SECONDARY OUTCOMES

**RATE OF ALL-CAUSE DEATH:
2.9% vs. 4.9% (P=0.01)**

**RATE OF CV DEATH:
2.7% vs. 4.5% (P=0.014)**

**RATE OF MI:
2.0% vs. 2.4% (P=0.57)**

CONCLUSION

Influenza vaccination early after an MI or in high-risk coronary heart disease resulted in a lower risk of a composite of all-cause death, MI, or stent thrombosis, as well as a lower risk of all-cause death and CV death at 12 months compared with placebo.