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Patient preferences in coronary revascularization.

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: This study was performed to assess patient preferences for consequences of 3 coronary revascularization procedures: angioplasty, conventional coronary bypass surgery, and minimally invasive coronary bypass surgery.

METHOD: A nationwide sample of 3 types of respondents was recruited: respondents with no heart disease (n = 89), respondents with heart disease who had not undergone cardiac surgery (n = 97), and respondents with heart disease who had undergone cardiac surgery (n = 118).

RESULTS: Sixty-two percent ranked the risk of repeat revascularization as the most important concern, followed by postprocedure pain (22%), time to recovery of physical functioning (8%), time in hospital (4%), and body appearance (4%). Respondents preferred angioplasty to conventional and minimally invasive cardiac surgery if the 3-year risk of repeat revascularization with angioplasty were to decline to less than 28% and 21%, respectively.

CONCLUSION: These data suggest that patient preference should influence individual and policy recommendations when choosing among coronary revascularization procedures.

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