



Correction to: Relation between myocardial blood flow and cardiac events in diabetic patients with suspected coronary artery disease and normal myocardial perfusion imaging

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Please note that an incorrect Chinese abstract was initially attached to this article. The corrected Chinese abstract is below:

摘要

背景: 我们在糖尿病可疑冠心病 (CAD) 需行PET/CT检查的患者中, 评估了心脏结构异常和冠状动脉舒张功能的预后价值。

方法: 分析了无明显的CAD并正常心肌灌注的451位糖尿病患者和451位非糖尿病患者。从动态的静息和负荷成像中计算出心肌血流量 (MBF)。心肌血流储备 (MFR) 定义为充血与基础MBF的比例, 当 ≤ 2 时被认为减少。

结果: 在平均44个月的随访期间内共发生了33起事件。糖尿病患者的年事件发生率 (AER) 高于非糖尿病患者 (1.4% vs. 0.3%, $P < .001$)。MFR降低的糖尿病患者的AER高于MFR保留的糖尿病患者 (3.3% vs. 0.4%, $P < .001$)。Cox分析表明, 年龄, BMI和MFR降低是糖尿病患者中事件发生的独立预测因子。与非糖尿MFR ≤ 2 的患者相比, MFR降低的糖尿病患者的无事件发生的生存率更低 ($P < .001$)。MFR正常的糖尿病患者与MFR降低无糖尿病的患者的无事件发生的生存率相似。

结论: 与MFR保留的非糖尿病患者相比, MFR降低的糖尿病患者的AER较高, 无事件发生的生存率较低。

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