

Epidemiological Changes and Improvement in Outcomes of Infective Endocarditis in Europe in the 21st Century

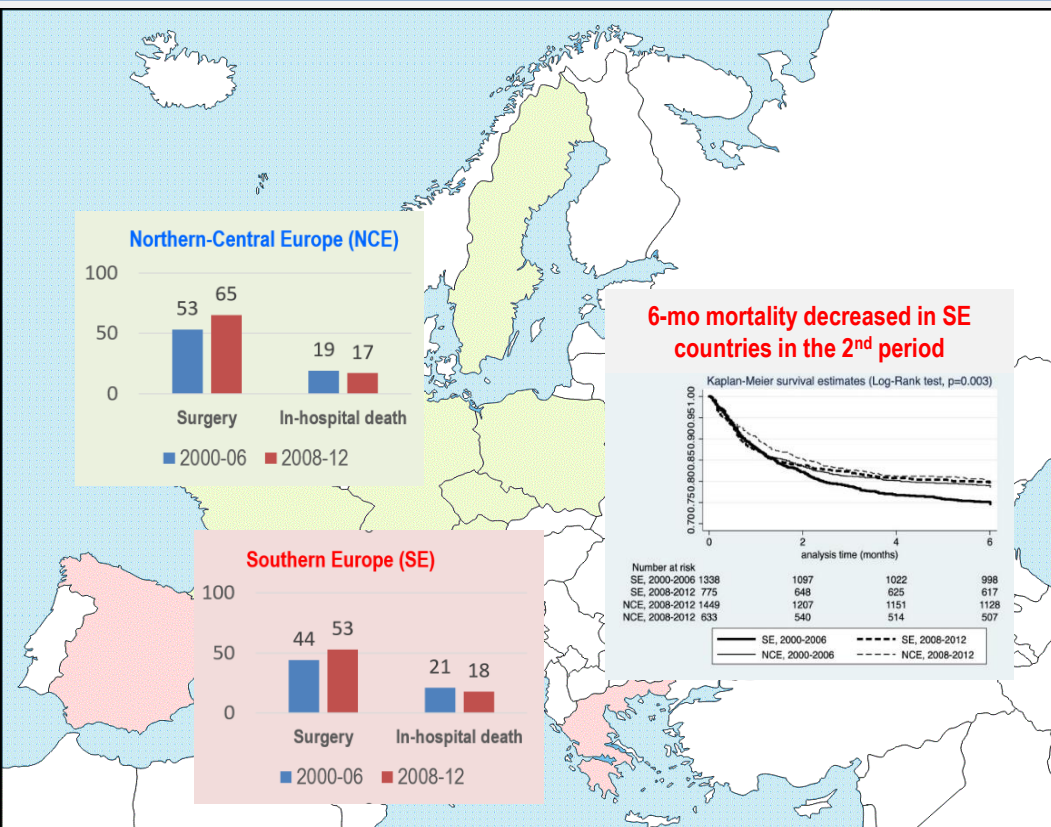
Ambrosioni J, Hernández-Meneses M, Durante-Mangoni E, Tattevin P, Olaison L, Freiburger T, Hurley J, Hannan M, Chu V, Hoen B, Moreno A, Cuervo G, Llopis J, Miró JM, and International Collaboration for Endocarditis (ICE) investigators



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FEATURE

Hypothesis: The epidemiology and outcomes of infective endocarditis (IE) in Europe could have experienced substantial variations according to predefined regions [Southern (SE) and Northern and Central Europe (NCE)] and throughout the first 12 years of this Century.

Objectives: The study aimed to compare IE epidemiological features and outcomes according to predefined European regions (NCE vs. SE) and between two different time periods (2000-06 vs. 2008-12) in this Century.



Main conclusions:

- The complexity of IE cases has increased in Europe between 2000 and 2012 with a rise in the proportion of patients who benefit from surgical treatment.
- Although the percentage of in-hospital and 6-month mortality decreased modestly, this may represent a significant improvement in the overall management and prognosis of IE in Europe.

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