



Gulf RACE – 2

Study Title: Gulf Assessment of Coronary Syndromes Registry

Study Acronym: Gulf ACS

Sponsor: Sanofi Aventis

Registration: January 2008

Principal Investigator: Prof. Khalid AlHabib

Start of enrollment: October 2008

End of enrollment: October 2009

Target Sample Size: 7930

Study Design: 2008 - 2011

Follow planned: 1 month and 1 year

Steering Committee:

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Dr. Khalid AlHabib (PI of the Gulf A.C.S STC)
- Bahrain: Dr. Haitham Amin
- Qatar: Dr. Nidal Alasaad
- United Arab Emirates: Dr. Nazar AlBustani
- Oman: Dr. Jawad Al-Lawati
- Yemen: Dr. Ahmad AlMutarreb



Primary Objectives:

- Describe a comprehensive view (E.R / In-patient / Out-patient) of the current diagnostic and treatment strategies for patients with ACS
- Identify opportunities to improve the quality of care for patients with ACS, produce cardiac care **Report Cards and Critical Pathways** for hospitals and test usefulness of cardiac care **Report Cards and Critical Pathways** in improving the quality of cardiac care.

Secondary Objectives:

- To create a permanent database tool for continuous quality measurement useful to both country-wide studies and to individual hospitals seeking to improve quality of care and allow comparison with local and national practice patterns (i.e.: **NOT** how to choose a hospital when seeking cardiac care since the involved hospitals will be kept anonymous in the publication process). To evaluate practice trends in the *proper* use of old and / or new tests and therapies, and encourage use of those with clear evidence and thus raise the standard of care and reduce the gap between guidelines and “real-life” practice
- To assess short term (one month) and long term (one year) morbidity and mortality of ACS patients, in addition to their compliance with proven medical therapies. To evaluate the prevalence of “Not ACS” patients who were thought to be “ACS” and required hospital admission, and assessment of the clinical features and in-hospital outcomes between the 2 groups. To foster collaborative interaction with other cardiovascular outcome assessment projects. Develop hypotheses for future clinical research. Increase public awareness of ACS management and outcome in the Arabian Gulf region compared to other countries

Inclusion Criteria: All the admitted and transferred patients with a diagnosis of Acute Coronary Syndrome. If the patient was enrolled in the registry as an “ACS case” on admission but was found out to be “Not ACS” during their hospital stay, it is still recommended to be enrolled in the registry.

Exclusion Criteria: NA