Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is a common cardiovascular event that affects millions of people worldwide. The treatment of AMI often involves percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) to restore blood flow to the myocardium. However, the long-term outcome of AMI patients remains a significant challenge. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the impact of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) on the clinical and infarction outcomes of AMI patients.

Methods: A total of 1,000 AMI patients admitted to the Cardiology Department at Hippokration Hospital, Greece, were included in the study. Patients were randomized to either the CPAP group or the control group. The primary outcome measure was the incidence of major adverse cardiac events (MACE).

Results: The incidence of MACE was significantly lower in the CPAP group compared to the control group (12% vs. 24%, p < 0.05). The hazard ratio for MACE was 0.5 (95% CI: 0.3-0.8).

Conclusions: CPAP use in AMI patients is associated with a significant reduction in the incidence of MACE. These findings support the use of CPAP in the management of AMI patients.