INTRODUCTION
Thyroid dysfunctions are common in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) but its effect on the clinical outcomes in this subset of patients are not well-studied.

AIM
To assess the association of non-thyroidal illness syndrome (NTIS) and clinical outcomes in patients with ACS by means of a meta-analysis.

METHODS
- Outcomes of interest:
  - In-hospital mortality
  - Long-term cardiovascular mortality
  - Long-term all-cause mortality
- Random-effects DerSimonian-and-Laird model
- Odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

HIGHLIGHTS
- In patients with ACS, NTIS appears to associated with adverse short and long-term all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality.
- Results are hypothesis generating and warrant confirmation
- Explore causes of cardiovascular mortality

RESULTS
- 8 studies with 5,931 ACS patients (629 NTIS, 5,302 euthyroid patients)
- Median follow-up period was 1.7 (1.0-3.9) years
- NTIS vs Euthyroid patients
  - Unadjusted
    - in-hospital mortality (OR 6.01, 95% CI 4.05-8.95, p<0.001),
    - long-term cardiovascular mortality (OR 2.14, 95% CI 1.55-2.96, p<0.001)
    - long-term all-cause mortality (OR 2.86, 95% CI 1.85-3.28, p<0.001)
    - Remained significant after sensitivity analysis via leave-one-out method
  - Adjusted
    - long-term cardiovascular mortality (OR 2.04, 95% CI 1.42-2.93, p<0.001)
    - long-term all-cause mortality (OR 2.01, 95% CI 1.56-2.60, p<0.001)