

Figure 1. Schematic of the Study Design.

Patient A represents a person who is infected with influenza and is hospitalized for acute myocardial infarction at any time during the 7-day risk interval (light-shaded areas) after exposure. Patient B represents a person infected with influenza who has an acute myocardial infarction during the control interval (dark-shaded areas). The study assessed the relative incidence of acute myocardial infarction during the risk interval as compared with the control interval. Note that the figure is not to scale.

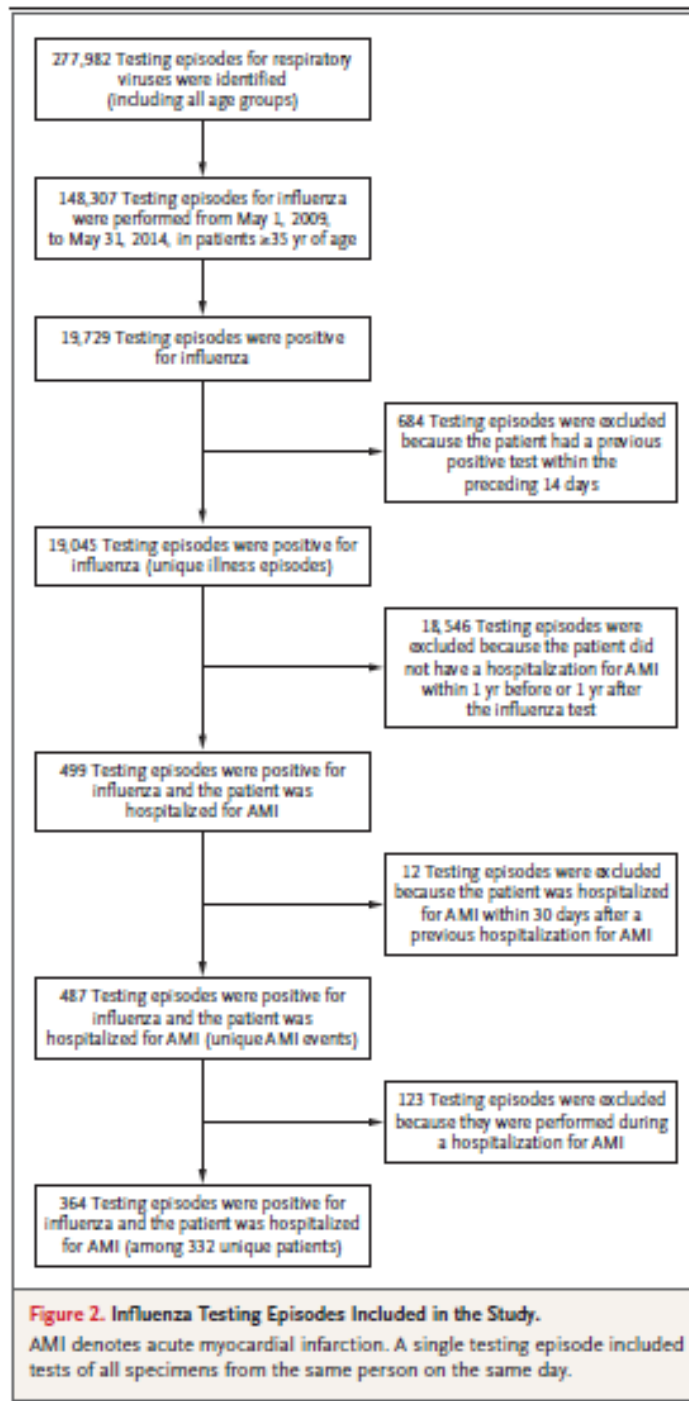


Table 2. Incidence Ratios for Acute Myocardial Infarction after Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Infection.*

Variable	Incidence Ratio (95% CI)
Primary analysis: risk interval, days 1–7	6.05 (3.86–9.50)
Days 1–3	6.30 (3.25–12.22)
Days 4–7	5.78 (3.17–10.53)
Days 8–14	0.60 (0.15–2.41)
Days 15–28	0.75 (0.31–1.81)
Sensitivity analyses	
Controlled for calendar month	6.19 (3.88–9.88)
Control interval limited to postexposure observation time	8.08 (5.04–12.95)
Control interval limited to preexposure observation time	4.84 (3.06–7.65)
Control interval limited to 2 months before and after influenza detection	5.01 (3.04–8.27)
Includes AMI cases with specimen obtained during admission	4.45 (2.85–6.97)
Induction interval†	
2 days before exposure	5.72 (3.65–8.98)
4 days before exposure	5.92 (3.77–9.29)
7 days before exposure	6.02 (3.83–9.45)
Alternative exposure	
RSV	3.51 (1.11–11.12)
Respiratory virus other than influenza or RSV	2.77 (1.23–6.24)
Illness with no respiratory virus identified‡	3.30 (1.90–5.73)
Hospitalization for diabetes and associated complications§	1.35 (0.50–3.62)

* RSV denotes respiratory syncytial virus.