

Coronary angiography findings in patients with unstable angina who were admitted in Emam Khomeini hospital from February 2017 to July 2017.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity all over the world. The aim of this study was to determine the coronary angiography findings in patients with unstable angina who were admitted in Emam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil.

Methods: In this descriptive study 188 patients who referred to the Emem Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil from February 2017 to July 2017 were studied. Gender, age, body mass index (BMI), cigarette smoking, hypertension and diabetes history, hyperlipidemia, family history and coronary arteries angiography findings were studied for each subject.

Results: A total of 188 patients with unstable angina who went under coronary angiography procedure were studied. 47/3% of patients were male and 52/6% were female. Most of the patients were 60 to 69 years old(31/3%).63/7% of patients had more than 50% stenosis in their coronary arteries ,12/7% had less than 50 percent stenosis and 23/4% of patients had normal coronary arteries. The most common result of angiography was the involvement of two vessels (31/9%). Anterior Descending Artery was the most common artery suffering from stenosis (60%).Among the risk factors, 51/5% had a history of hypertension,34% (64 patients) had diabetes, 24/4% had hyperlipidemia,40/4% had positive familial history,79/5% had high BMI 45/7% of patients had a history of smoking.

Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that the prevalence of unstable angina is higher in women and hypertension is the most common risk factor.Most of the patients had more than 50% stenosis in their coronary vessels and Left Anterior Descending Artery was most common artery suffering from stenosis.

Keywords: Coronary artery, Angiography, Cardiovascular diseases