

## عنوان مقاله:

Cardiac Rehabilitation and Secondary Prevention Program effect in Chronic Total Occlusion Percutaneous Coronary Intervention patients

## محل انتشار:

مجله پزشکی قلب و قفسه سینه، دوره 9، شماره 3 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

## نویسندگان:

Lara Jorge Antonio - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Tomas Hernández-Esparza - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Adriana Puente-Barragán - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Julieta Morales- Portano - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Enrique Gómez-Álvarez - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Jose Merino-Rajmé - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Eduardo Leyva-Valadez - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

Jose Aceves-Chimal - *Cardiac Rehabilitation and Nuclear Medicine Departments. NMC ۲۰ de Noviembre, México City, México*

## خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Chronic Total Coronary Occlusion has a high risk of mortality associated with Acute Coronary Syndrome with significantly ventricular dysfunction reflected in functional class patient by intolerance to perform physical effort. The Percutaneous Coronary Intervention is the gold standard approach, but in many patients this procedure is not successful. Cardiac Rehabilitation and Secondary Prevention Programs has showed improve the patient's ability to perform physical effort by its positive effect on endothelial function and promote angiogenesis, increasing the ischemic threshold. We evaluate the Cardiac Rehabilitation and Secondary Prevention program effect on myocardial performance and ischemic profile in successful and unsuccessful Chronic Total Occlusion Percutaneous Coronary Intervention patients. Materials and Methods. A non-randomized clinical trial was conducted in patients with CTCO underwent to Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI). Patients were divided into two groups: 1) With successful PCI

and ۲) With unsuccessful PCI. All patients underwent a Sestamibi-Dipyridamole cardiac scan and stress test before and after of CRH&SP. The cardiac rehabilitation program considered ۴-۶ weeks of ۵ weekly ۳۰-minute training sessions with aerobic at ۷۰% of Heart Resistance Reserve (HRR), with interspersed ۳ weekly strength training sessions, as well as nutritional and Psychiatric group interventions. Results. We evaluated ۲۵ patients with successful PCI (n = ۱۳) and unsuccessful PCI (n = ۱۲). For both groups, the CRH&SP showed significant improvement ( $p < ۰.۰۵$ ) in myocardial performance parameters, ischemic profile, and physical effort tolerance, with a Cohen's Delta  $\geq ۸۰\%$  in Nuclear Medicine Risk, NYHA functional class, METs reached, oxygen consumption, Myocardial Efficacy Index and Duke Score. Conclusions. The CRH&SP has a high positive effect on ventricular function improvement, myocardial performance, and ischemic profile in patients with Chronic Total Coronary Occlusion

### کلمات کلیدی:

Chronic Total Occlusion, Secondary Prevention, Percutaneous Coronary, Interventionism

### لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1281027>

