

عنوان مقاله:

Relationship between metabolic syndrome and angiographic severity of coronary artery disease

محل انتشار:

مجله آریا آترواسکلروز، دوره 12، شماره 5 (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان:

Reza Miri - Associate Professor, Department of Cardiology, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Amir Sajjadih - Associate Professor, Department of Cardiology, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Mohammad Parsamahjoob - Associate Professor, Department of Cardiology, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Bahareh Hajibaratali - Associate Professor, Department of Cardiology, Shahid Labbafinejad Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Masood Shekarchizadeh - Internist, Fellow of Cardiology, Rajaei Cardiovascular Research Center AND Department of Cardiology, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Ali Asghar Kolahi - Associate Professor, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mehran Sadeghi - Resident, Cardiac Rehabilitation Research Center, Cardiovascular Research Institute, School of Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Zahra Ahmadi - Resident, Department of Cardiology, Modarres Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Hamedreza Farmanara - Resident, Department of Sports Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mansoureh Shekarchizadeh-Esfahani - Internist, Department of Internal Medicine, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: There are a few literature data on the correlation between metabolic syndrome (MetS) and coronary disease among Iranian population. This study aimed to find relationship between MetS and severity of coronary artery disease (CAD) in presence of diabetes. **METHODS:** Total of ۱۹۲ patients were consecutively enrolled in the study who were admitted to coronary care unit because of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and then underwent coronary angiography. MetS was defined by Iranian criteria. A coronary atherosclerosis score was used to quantify the extent of atherosclerotic involvement. The relationship between MetS and angiographic CAD severity or clinical presentation

was compared between them after adjusting for diabetes. RESULTS: Individuals with MetS (n = 125) had a higher prevalence of ST-elevation myocardial infarction (71% vs 30%, $P < 0.001$), multi-vessel disease (50% vs. 34%, $P = 0.003$), decreased ejection fraction ($P = 0.001$) and more severe angiographic stenosis based on both modified Gensini ($P = 0.001$) and syntax ($P = 0.008$) scores, compared to those without MetS. Syntax score showed statistically significant difference between two groups before ($P = 0.021$) and after adjustment for diabetes ($P = 0.005$). CONCLUSION: MetS was related to the severity of CAD both clinically and by angiographic scores but diabetes was a challenging factor and may independently increase the severity of CAD

کلمات کلیدی:

Metabolic Syndrome, Angiography, Severity, Coronary Artery Disease

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1504783>

