

عنوان مقاله:

Comparison of cardiovascular risk factors and biochemical profile in patients with cardiac syndrome X and obstructive coronary artery disease: A propensity score-matched study

محل انتشار:

مجله آریا آترواسکلروز، دوره 9، شماره 5 (سال: 1392)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

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خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: This study was designed to compare the frequency of conventional cardiovascular disease risk factors and clinical biochemistry profile in patients with cardiac syndrome X (CSX) and obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD). **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on patients with typical angina and positive exercise tolerance test undergoing coronary angiography in our center. ۳۴۲ consecutive patients with CSX were enrolled into this study and were matched regarding age and sex with ۳۴۲ patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and also ۳۴۲ patients with chronic stable angina (SA). Cardiovascular risk factors as well as biochemistry

profile of the patients were recorded. RESULTS: Mean age of the studied patients was 53.6 years and 41.5% were male. There was no significant difference between the CSX patients and CAD patients regarding body mass index (BMI). Frequency of diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, smoking, family history of premature CAD and hypertension was significantly lower in patients with CSX than ACS and SA patients. Patients with CSX had significantly higher levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-cholesterol) than comparators while the levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-cholesterol), total cholesterol, triglyceride and fasting blood sugar (FBS) were significantly lower in patients with CSX than CAD patients. CONCLUSION: The present study demonstrated that CSX patients had substantially lower frequency of all conventional CVD risk factors than patients with obstructive CAD. This might aid in developing novel scoring systems or appropriateness criteria for angiographic evaluation of patients with typical angina and positive exercise test in order to reduce the rate of negative results. Keywords: Cardiac Syndrome X, Microvascular Dysfunction, Coronary Artery Disease, Risk Factors

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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