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The relationship between ankle-brachial score and acute coronary syndrome event on patients at Margono Soekarjo Hospital

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The most deadly cardiovascular disease (CVD) is coronary heart disease (CHD). Ankle-brachial index has been recommended in testing the risk of CVD, especially in individuals who have moderate up to a high risk of CHD. There have been many researches on the same subject, but the results are controversial. This research is an analytic observational study and uses consecutive sampling methods. It used 32 patients who have different histories of cardiovascular disease at Cardio center of Margono Hospital, Purwokerto, who met some criteria's. Patients' systolic pressures were measured at the ankle and brachial. Fisher was used for data analysis. There isn't a significant correlation between the ABI score with ACS event $p > 0.05$. The mean of ABI score in patients who have a history of ACS is 1.073 ± 0.081 , while the patient without ACS history is 1.071 ± 0.197 . There isn't an association between ankle-brachial score and acute coronary syndromes event.

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