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## Contemporary retrospective analysis of acute coronary syndrome - An Egyptian study

Mahmoud K Nour, Hany Tawfeek, Akram A Bary and Alia A Fattah Cairo University, Egypt

Background: Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Egypt and worldwide, placing great strain on the world's health systems. This is one of the few Egyptian registries dealing with patients with acute coronary syndrome admitted in critical care department, Cairo University.

Methods: This is a retrospective non-controlled cohort study of patients with acute coronary syndrome admitted from January 2010 to December 2012. Retrospective analysis of these patients data were retrieved through reviewing written paper and electronic database.

Results: A total number of 503 patients were enrolled in our study. The mean age is 57.2±10.4 years. Their pain duration was 14±24.4 hours. Average length of stay was (7±4.4 days). Primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) was done to 154 patients (30.6%), while we had 105 elective PCI procedures (20.9%). Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) was higher in patients with higher age (60 vears vs. 56.7 vears P value 0.021), STEMI (25.7% vs. 18% in UA/NSTEMI P value 0.002), higher CKMB levels (157IU/l vs. 89IU/l P value0.019), higher Killip class upon presentation (class III-IV 64.9% vs. 2.2% class I-II p-value<0.001). Patients with UA/NSTEMI who treated conservatively developed statistically significant higher incidence of MACE as compared to those treated interventionally (23.4% vs. 13.5% P value 0.031). Patients with STEMI who treated without intervention have significant higher incidence of MACE than those who treated interventionally (15.4% vs. 5.5% P-value 0.46).

**Conclusion:** 1) Higher incidence of MACE was observed in the higher age group, higher levels of cardiac biomarkers, higher Killip class. 2) Outcome was affected by early interventional treatment in all patient groups.

noricu76@yahoo.com

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