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A descriptive multi-centered study of clinical and epidemiological profile of patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) without significant stenosis on angiography

Alberto Giraldez Valpuesta¹, Alejandro Gutiérrez Barrios¹, Santiago Camacho Freire¹, Livia Gheorghe², Sergio Gamaza Chulian¹, Antonio Agarrado Luna¹, Manuel Sancho Jaldón² and Javier Benezet Mazuecos¹

¹Cadiz University, Spain

²Hospital Universitario Puerta del Mar, Spain

Background: ACS patients with normal or near normal coronary arteries (NONCA) have traditionally been associated with a more favorable risk profile (young woman with few cardiovascular risk factors) and with an excellent prognosis, although in recent years it is being shown an increased risk clinical profile and a not so benign course.

Methods: Descriptive multi-centered study of clinical and epidemiological characteristics of 68 patients with ACS without severe angiographic lesions

Results: 52% were women. Mean age 62.2 years ± 12. Regarding risk factors: smoking 44%; hypertension 71%, 34% Diabetes Mellitus; hypercholesterolaemia 35%; cocaine use 2%;

Other comorbidities: COPD 13%; CKD 17%, obesity (BMI > 30) 47%, atrial fibrillation 10.4%; systolic ventricular dysfunction (EF < 50%) 5.6%, although 22% had any regional wall motion abnormalities Regarding the clinical event (ACS), 11% of patients presented some degree of heart failure, 56% had ST segment depression and/or T-wave changes, 15% ST-segment (transient) elevation and 25% of patients presented with an elevation of cardiac troponins Stress testing was performed in 35% of patients, being positive in 71% of cases Regarding coronary angiography, 53% had mild to moderate lesions, the left anterior descending being the most affected artery (32%) Regarding treatment, 62% of patients were receiving statins at discharge; 60% Beta-blockers, 75% ACE inhibitors; 71% antiplatelets agents and 7% anticoagulants

Conclusion: We found in our study that patients with ACS without angiographic lesions present a cardiovascular risk profile and clinical characteristics similar to patients with traditional ACS

agiraldez@gmail.com

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