INTERVENTION CARDIOLOGY

• 19 •

Coronary angiographic profile of Nepalese people A study of 450 cases in SGNHC

Dr S Regmi, Dr R Malla, Dr S Rajbhandari, Dr M.B.K.C, Dr D Sharma, Dr Y Bhatt, Dr R Rajbhandari, Dr Y.R.Limbu, Dr B Koirala, Dr S Kansakar

Background

Coronary Artery disease (CAD) remains a major health problem. Stable angina, unstable angina and myocardial infarction are the major manifestations of CAD. This study is aimed to assess the coronary artery profile in these groups and its relation to the major conventional risk factors and the distribution of the disease in different ethnic group of Napalase population.

Method and Result

A data of 450 patients who underwent coronary angiography in Shahid Gangalal National Heart Center from May-2002 to December-003 was analyzed retrospectively. Mean age of the patients were 55+11 in myocardial infarction group, 54+11 in stable angina group and 53+12 in unstable angina group, 328 (72.9%) were male and 122 (27.1%) were female. Regarding risk factors 180 (40%) were smoker, DM in 1/1 (24.7%) Dislipidemia 84(18.7%), Hypertension 246 (54.7%) and family history of CAD was positive in 25 (5.6%) cases.160 (35.6%) had MI,102 (22.7%) had UA,146 (32.4%) had stable angina and 93 (20,7%) underwent CAG for non coronary reason e.g for valvular surgery or surgery for peripheral arterial disease.

Among these 71 (15.8%) had triple vessel disease, 93 (20.7%) had double vessel disease, 155(34.4%) had single vessel disease and 182 (40.4) had normal CAG finding. TVD was common in UA. Patients (29.4%) than in MI group (15.6%).

Left main disease was found on 4 (0.01%) Ramus intermedius was present on 15 (3.3%) 442 (98.22%) were Right dominant, 6 (1.3%) were Laft dominant and 2 (0.4%) were codominant.

• NEPALESE HEART JOURNAL •

Complication during procedure occurred in 10 (0.02%) cases (excluding damping and ventricularization). Among thease 1 (0.002%) had CVA, 3 (0.007%) had acute chest pain,3(0.007%) had hypotension and 3 (0.007%) had VT. No allergic reaction occurred.

TVD was common in Brahmin 16.3%, then Newar 10.9% ethnic group,