

Diagnosis and Intervention of Non coronary Vascular disease in Patients Initially Referred for Coronary Angiography: Time has Come to be Active!

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Background: Atherosclerosis is a systemic disease and pts with one clinical manifestation often have coexistent disease in other vascular bed.

Aim: To identify candidates for non coronary endovascular interventions among pts referred for coronary angiography.

Material and Methods: During 1-10 /2008, 1757 pts were referred for coronary angiography. Based on medical history and abnormal physical findings 68/1757 (3.8%) underwent additional non-coronary angiography. After diagnostic angiography (Dx an) 52/68 (76%) pts needed non-coronary interventions (Interv). All procedures were undertaken by interventional cardiologists. Pts clinical characteristics, number of major risk factors (RF), cardiac history: Angina pectoris (AP), old MI's, previous CABG and angiographic outcome are presented. n-number

Vascular site	n	Mean age (years)	Male/ Female	≥3 RF's	AP	s/p MI's	s/p CABG	Dx an/ Interv
Carotids	14	68±11	10/4	11	11	5	5	4/10
Subclavian	15	67±8	10/5	9	5	6	5	5/10
Renal	13	58±7	8/5	10	7	4	4	3/10
Iliac	21	60±8	17/4	15	8	8	6	3/18
other	5	62±13	3/2	3	3	2	1	1/4

Forty eight of 68 pts (70%) were male and had at least 3 major RF's for atherosclerosis. Thirty four of 68(50%) suffer from AP, 25/68 (37%) had previous MI's and 21/68 (31%) underwent CABG. Fifty one of 52 (98%) procedures were successful. Neither peri procedure complication nor death was reported.

Conclusions: Among coronary pts, medical history and physical examination can be used as a simple initial tool for diagnosis of non coronary vascular pathology.