

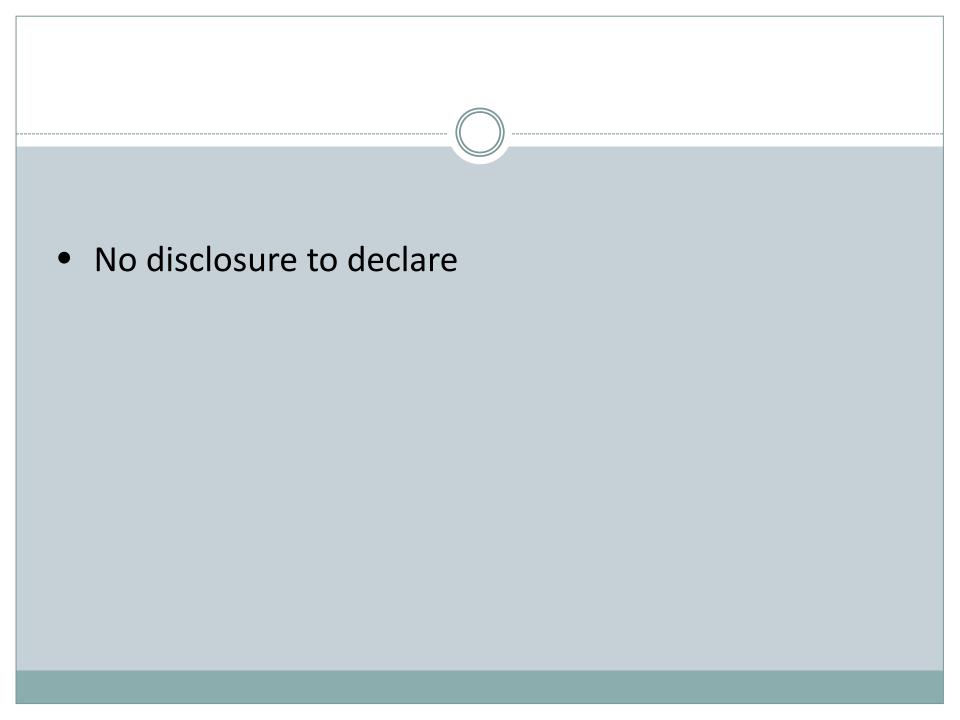
The 60th International Conference of the Israel Heart Society in association with the Israel Society of Cardiothoracic Surgery

22-23 April 2013, ICC International Convention Center, Jerusalem

Characteristics and Management of Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome and Normal or Non-Significant Coronary Artery Disease:

Results from Acute Coronary Syndrome Israeli Survey (ACSIS) 2004-2010

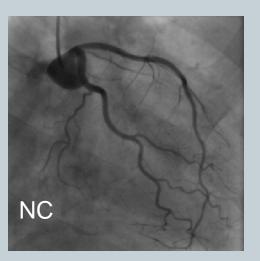
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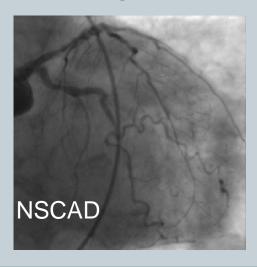


Background

- Incidence of ACS patients without an occlusive coronary artery disease (OCAD) is 5-12%
- These studies have included both Non-significant CAD (NSCAD) and Normal Coronaries (NC) as a single subset compared to OCAD as a whole group.



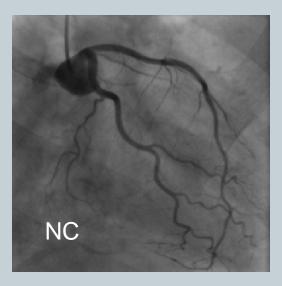


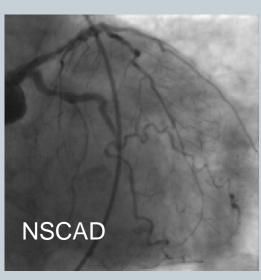


Study Hypothesis

 ACS presented with NSCAD compared with ACS presented with NC are different diseases, when NSCAD represent the lowest risk stratum of OCAD and ACS-NC have different underlying pathopysiology







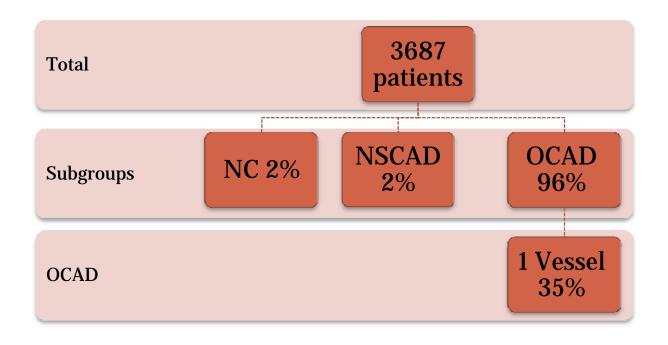
Methods

Nationwide ACS Israeli Survey (since 2004)

Included all patients underwent angiography

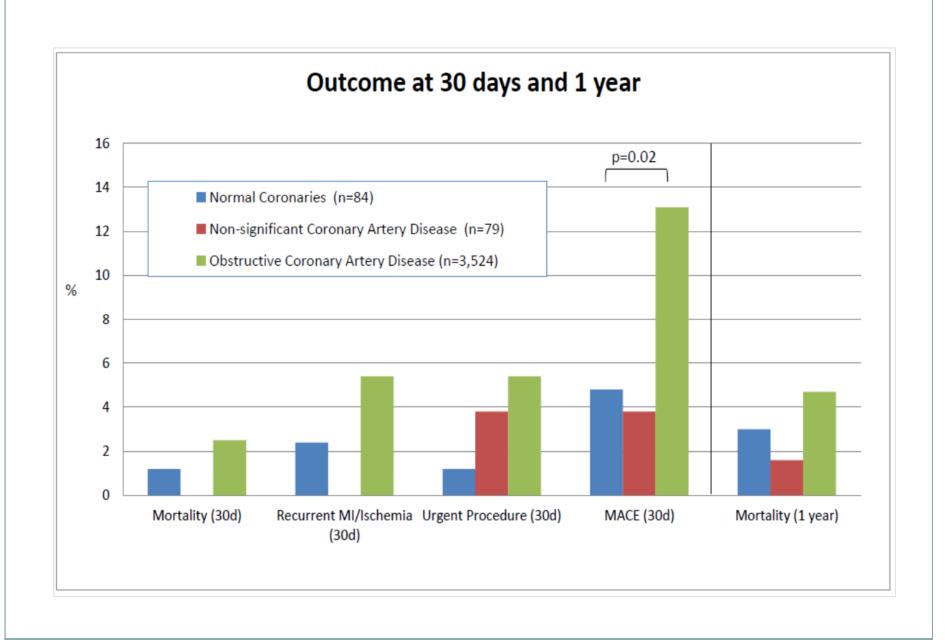
Excluded patients past-CABG or PCI

Results



Medical Therapy (chronic therapy, inhospital and at discharge)

	Chronic Medical Therapy				In-Hospital Medical Therapy				Medical Therapy at Discharge			
Variable	NC	NSCAD	OCAD	p	NC	NSCAD	OCAD	p	NC	NSCAD	OCAD	p
Aspirin (%)	20.2	27.8	26	0.36	98.8	98.7	98.6	0.98	83.1	93.7	97.7	<0.001
Anticoagulant (%)	4.8	2.6	1.6	0.02	39.3	51.9	49.8	0.15	6.0	8.9	7.0	0.76
Thienoprydine(%)	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.43	78.3	78.5	92.3	<0.001	29.3	50	85	<0.001
βblocker (%)	17.9	15.2	18.1	0.74	75	75.9	83.9	0.02	49.4	69.6	83.1	<0.001
ACEi/ARB (%)	16.7	21.5	16.6	0.62	48.2	73.4	76.8	<0.001	44.6	64.6	77.1	<0.001
Statins (%)	14.3	21.5	20.1	0.3	78.6	92.4	93.1	<0.001	72.3	93.7	93.5	<0.001



Conclusion

 Patients presenting with ACS with non-obstructive coronary disease may represent an heterogeneous group of patients with dissimilar mechanism other than the rupture plaque-thrombosis leading to ACS and were under-treated with evidence-based medical therapy in this large "real-world" cohort

