

Abstract Preview - Step 3/4

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Topic: Health Care, Life Science Strategy and Digital Health and Future of Clinical Trial

Title: The correlation of diastolic dysfunction with TIMI frame count in patients with chronic stable angina pectoris

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Text:

Background: Evaluation of diastolic dysfunction and its relationship with TIMI frame count in patients with stable coronary artery disease referred to Ayatollah Taleghani Hospital in Tehran in the years 2010-2011 is the purpose of this study.

Methods: Patients were divided into two groups: case and control. Both groups had chronic angina. Patient information on check list has been studies based on data provided by angiography and echocardiography methods.

Results: Cases had significantly higher values of corrected TIMI frame count (TFC) for the left anterior descending artery (LAD), TFC for Circumflex artery (Cx) & Right coronary artery (RCA), (mean TFC $P < 0.001$). Conventional echocardiography showed significantly lower maximal peak systolic velocity (sm) (cm/s), Correlation of early diastolic velocity at myocardial segments (Em) & peak systolic velocity at myocardial segments (Sm) with mean TFC in all 3 vessels were significant ($P=0/0001$). Ratio of maximal early to late diastolic filling (E/A), in patient with TFC 21 was 0/7 & in patients with TFC 21 was 1. DT (Deceleration time) had no significant correlation with TFC. Mean of isovolumetric relaxation time (IVRT) in cases was 91 m/s & in controls was 72 m/s Which was higher in patients with mean TFC 21. Correlation between mean of angiography and diastolic disfunction was significant.

Conclusion: According to this study diastolic dysfunction which estimated by echocardiography showed significant correlation with TIMI frame count in chronic stable angina patients. Due to simplicity, low cost, quality and reproducibility of this method, this will be helpful.

Keywords: coronary artery, diastolic function, TIMI fram count

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