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Causes and outcomes in patients underwent primary percutaneous coronary angiogram with angiographically normal coronary arteries

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Backgrounds : A minority of patients underwent primary percutaneous coronary angiogram(PPCI) have angiographically normal coronary arteries. We aimed to assess its incidence, identify possible etiologies, clinical manifestation and determine long-term prognosis. **Methods** : In this single-center retrospective cohort study, of 520 patients who underwent PPCI, fifty one patients with angiographically normal coronary arteries were consecutively included from March 2003 to July 2009. **Results** : Diagnosis at discharge was variant angina in nineteen patients (36.5%), gastro-esophageal reflux diseases in ten patients(19.2%), pericarditis in six (11.5%), stress induced cardiomyopathy in three (5.8%), acute myocarditis in three (5.8%). Other diagnosis was severe aortic valve stenosis, panic disorder, pulmonary thrombo-embolism, aortic dissection. Two years major adverse cardiac events is 1.95%. **Conclusions** : The prevalence of normal coronary angiography in patient underwent PPCI with normal coronary arteries was about 0.98%. Most of patients who had shown normal coronary angiogram during PPCI were diagnosed as not myocardial infarction. Careful pre-interventional evaluation should be needed before PPCI.