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The characteristics of stable angina in young adults who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention under 45 years of age

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**Backgrounds :** In this study, we attempted to analyze the coronary artery lesion characteristics of stable angina in young patients (aged less than 45 years). **Methods :** In this single-center retrospective cohort study, Of the 1218 patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention with stable angina, forty one patients under 45 years old were consecutively included from March 2003 to July 2008. We analyzed clinical risk factors and angiographic characteristics in patients under 45 years old. Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) were associated at 2 years after the procedure. **Results :** Male were more prevalent in young age group. Calcified lesion was less prevalent in young age group. No statistical significance was observed between the groups in other baseline characteristics. The short-term and long-term MACE were not different between the groups. **Conclusions :** Our data suggested that patients with stable angina under 45 years old was more male, had less calcification vessel. But the short-term and long term outcomes were not different compared with older patients.