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Association of coronary atherosclerotic plaques and diabetes with multidetector computed tomography

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Purpose: Even after a normal stress test results, elevated cardiovascular event rates are still observed in diabetic patients compared with non-diabetic patients. We evaluated the difference in the presence, extent, and composition of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients with and without diabetes using multidetector computed tomography (MDCT). Methods: We studied 315 diabetic patients (47% males) and 1497 non-diabetic patients (44.6% males) with known or suspected CAD undergoing 64-slice MDCT. The severity and extent of CAD, plaque of coronary arteries, clinical and laboratory parameters were analyzed. Results: Patients with diabetes had a higher incidence of CAD and a significantly higher obstructive CAD (>50% luminal stenosis). Among with CAD, diabetic patients had a significantly higher extent of any plaque and mixed plaque, more severe CAD (>70% luminal stenosis). On multivariate analysis, the patients with diabetes had higher risk of atherosclerotic CAD and extent of mixed plaque independent of age. Conclusions: In our study, the patients with diabetes had higher frequency of CAD and higher significant stenosis and extent of CAD.

Variables	Total	With diabetes	Without diabetes	Pvalue
Presence of CAD	902 (50.5%)	222(24.6%)	680 (75.4%)	0.000
Obstructive CAD	389 (21.8%)	119 (53.6%)	270 (39.8%)	0.000
Extent of any plaque	3.39±2.14	3.78±2.22	3.26±2.09	0.002
Extent of NCP	1.12±1.18	1.19±1.24	1.09±1.15	0.267
Extent of MP	1.26±1.48	1.50±1.56	1.18±1.45	0.006
Extent of CP	1.02±1.36	1.09±1.46	0.99±1.32	0.353

Variables	OR(95%CI)	P value 0.025	
Age	1.01(1.00-1.03)		
Presence of CAD	1.98(1.35-2.92)	0.001	
Extent of NCP	1.17(0.98-1.28)	0.105	
Extent of MP	1.12(1.03-1.25)	0.011	
Extent of CP	1.05 (0.93-1.18)	0.464	