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THE ANGIOGRAPHIC MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Jia Dalin, Qiguoxian, Sunyingxian *Department of Cardiology, First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University*

Objective To analyse the angiographic morphologic features of the patients with chronic kidney dysfunction and coronary artery disease.

Methods According to the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) 299 consecutive patients who had undergone coronary angiography were divided into three groups: group I consisted of 144 patients with normal renal function GFR >90 ml/(min*1.73 m^2); group II included 97 patients with mild renal impairment GFR 60–89 ml/(min*1.73 m^2); and group III comprise 58 patients with medium renal impairment GFR<60 ml/(min*1.73 m^2). Then according to the albuminuria (0; minim, 1+, 2+, 3+) patients were divided into two groups: the albuminuria negative group included 171 patients, albuminuria positive group included 128 patients. Clinical features and coronary lesion characteristics were compared among the groups.

Results Patients with more severe renal dysfunction and positive albuminuria had higher incidence rate of coronary artery disease (66.7% vs 70.1% vs 72.4%, $p<0.05$ and 64.2% vs 75%, $p<0.05$) and multivessel disease, and coronary jeopardy score (15±14.7 vs 19±20.0 vs 22±21.2 and 15.2±16.0 vs 20.4±20.2) increased too.

Conclusion Chronic renal dysfunction and albuminuria may be an important factor determining the occurrence and the severity of coronary artery disease. Especially it was more significant to inspect albuminuria at the early stage of renal dysfunction.