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THE ANGIOGRAPHIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF CORONARY LESIONS IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS EXPERIENCED SUDDEN HEART ARREST

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Objective To assess the angiographic demonstrations of coronary lesions in patients with acute coronary syndrome who experienced sudden heart arrest and evaluate the significance of coronary angiography on risk stratification of ACS.

Methods The data of 52 consecutive patients with acute coronary syndrome experienced sudden heart arrest underwent coronary angiography a month within the cardiac arrest attack were collected and the severity of stenosis, the location and the length of the coronary lesions were evaluated.

Results Single factor test shows that location, the severity of stenosis, the length of lesion of IRA and the number of culprit vessel enter the formula ($p < 0.05$), and then location, the severity of stenosis of IRA and the number of culprit vessel are associated with a increased risk of SCD by multi-factor logistic regression analysis.

Conclusions Our study shows that patients with ACS experienced sudden coronary death usually suffer multi-vessel lesions with more severe stenosis of IRA, coronary angiography may serve as a reference on risk stratification for sudden coronary death.