

GW23-e2615

CLINICAL STUDY ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE WITH INCREASING AGE AND RISK FACTORS ANALYSIS

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920a.282

Song Hunbing, Jiang Shisen, Jiang Shisen. *Nanjing Jinlinghospital P. R. China*

Objectives

1. Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a chronic, progressive, lifelong cardiovascular disease, has become the common disease, frequently-occurring disease. The present study explored the population of CHD epidemiological features and relevant risk factors, evaluated the relationship between aging and CHD.
2. To investigate the relationship between aging, professional difference and coronary heart disease (CHD) in Servicemen and Non-servicemen.

Methods

1. All 1872 objects underwent Judkins of coronary angiography for enrolled in this study from 1 January 2006 to 30 December 2009 in our hospital, compared with group 1 (<40, n=64), group 2 (40-years old, n=208), group 3(50-years old, n=492), group 4 (60-years old, n=554), group5 (70-years old,, n=444), group 6 (80-years old, n=110) of the severity of coronary artery stenosis, lesion of vascular distribution and basic clinical indexes, Gensini integration, through multiple regression analysis related to CHD and age and risk factors.
2. The 221 Servicemen patients and the 1060 Non-servicemen patients underwent preliminary diagnosis of CHD enrolled in this study. The relationship of CHD and risk factors was analysed in six age groups according servicemen and non-servicemen.

Results

1. 1-6 groups prevalence rates were 43.8%, 50.5%, 64.8%, 74.5%, 79.7%, 80%, compared with the <40 age group population, increasing per 10 years of age, CHD risk was increased by 15%, 48%, 70%, 82%, 83%. Male CHD prevalence rate (74.7%) than women (60.4%) (p<0.01). Three vessel disease, prevalence, Gensini integral, along with age increase, 0 lesions decline, and multiple regression analysis showed that age, gender, smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension,, TC, HDL, UA are the independent risk factor for CHD, HDL is a protective factor.

2. Servicemen age was higher than non-servicemen age.(p<0.001). Two groups of disease risk factors, involving the blood vessels count, lesion, Gensini Score no significant difference. With the increase of age, servicemen and non-servicemen Gensini total score gradually increased, non-military personnel 70 years of age, total Gensini score compared to servicemen 80 age group was not statistically significant.

Conclusions

1. Accompany aging, the incidence of CHD risk gradually increased, the extent of disease and the degree is also increasing; male, smoking, hypertension, TC are risk factors for CHD, HDL is the protective factors.
2. With aging, coronary artery disease gradually increased. In the same risk factors, the same degree of atherosclerotic lesions, non-military than military aged about 10 years earlier, suggesting that in addition to traditional risk factors, social environment, different professional levels is a risk factor for coronary heart disease.