was the evaluation of the short-term success and safety after PV stenting of severe stenosis.

Methods and results 5 patients (pts) with 11 PVS were prospectively evaluated. All 5 pts experienced onset of dyspnoea on exertion some weeks or several months before, 3 with dyspnoea at rest, 5 with cough, and 2 with chest pain. On multirow spiral CT examination for each case, the narrowest lumen of the affected PVSs measured 2±1.1 mm compared with 10±1.5 mm at baseline (p<0.001). The length of narrow segment was 10±2.9 mm. All of 11 veins were treated with stent implantation with Palmaz Genesis stents, which after radiofrequency ablation for AF. Nevertheless, mid-term and long-term follow-up study with flow determination in the affected vein is still need to assess.

Conclusions Percutaneous intervention produces rapid and dramatic symptomatic response was improved immediately and significantly.

Objective To investigate the association of coronary heart disease with carotid artery intima-media thickness and baPWV, by measuring carotid intima – media thickness and baPWV.

Methods 160 patients who had been examined by coronary angiography were divided into normal group and coronary artery disease group (this group was subdivided into 1 vessel group and multi-vessel group). Carotid ultrasonography and baPWV were performed on them.

Results Compared to the patients in normal group, The carotid artery IMT of the coronary artery disease group increased significantly with the aggravation of coronary artery stenosis (the normal group: 0.83±0.06 mm, the 1 vessel group: 0.91±0.11 mm, the multi-vessel group: 1.08±0.15 mm, p<0.01). The baPWV increased too (the normal group 1411.20±197.71, the 1 vessel group 1742±200.89, the multi-vessel group 2839.40±519.03, p<0.01). The carotid artery IMT and baPWV were significantly higher in multi-vessel group than those in 1 vessel group and normal group (p<0.01).

Conclusion Carotid atherosclerosis and baPWV have great value in predicting coronary artery disease. For the coronary heart disease high risk group, routine carotid ultrasound examine and the measure of baPWV can be used to estimate the state of coronary artery atherosclerosis.