



Koteliukh M.

THE STUDY OF CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY INDICATORS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH AND WITHOUT TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Internal Medicine № 2, Clinical Immunology and Allergology
named after L.T. Malaya

Research advisor: MD, Prof. Kravchun P.

The aim: to determine coronary angiography parameters in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in the presence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM).
Materials and methods of research. The study involved 70 patients with AMI with type 2 diabetes and 40 patients without type 2 diabetes. Patients underwent coronary angiography. For the evaluation the state of the coronary arteries was used the Syntax Score scale. The condition of coronary arteries was assessed using a scale: moderate (<16 points), severe (≥ 16 points) and very severe (≥ 28 points).

The research result. Based on the analysis of the study, it was found that patients with AMI with the presence and absence of type 2 DM had lesions of the anterior descending artery of the left coronary artery. According to the Syntax scale, patients in both groups had the same severe coronary lesion. It should be noted that in patients with AMI without type 2 DM atherosclerotic lesions and coronary artery stenosis prevailed in comparison with patients with AMI and type 2 DM ($p < 0.05$). Note that subocclusion and occlusion of coronary arteries were observed more frequently in patients with AMI and type 2 DM compared to patients with AMI without type 2 DM, but the difference was not significant ($p < 0.05$). In type 2 DM, the percentage of patients with subocclusion and occlusion of coronary arteries exceeded that in patients without type 2 DM under the conditions of the corresponding number of affected arteries.

The conclusion. In patients with AMI and type 2 DM, severe coronary artery disease prevailed in comparison with patients without type 2 DM, which may be due to metabolic disorders in the presence of type 2 DM.