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Type D personality in patients with coronary artery disease underwent coronary stenting: a prospective study

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Background: Type D personality is associated with unfavorable outcomes in patients with cardiovascular diseases (CVD). At the same time, in a number of papers such associations have not been revealed. Thus, the study on the comprehensive assessment of the impact of type D personality on the prognosis in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) seems to be important.

Purpose: To evaluate the relationship of type D personality with clinical and instrumental parameters in patients with CAD underwent coronary stenting (CS) and to determine the influence of type D personality on the prognosis in these patients within one year after CS.

Methods: 977 patients (741 men and 236 women) aged from 33 to 86 years (mean age 58.6±9.4 years) who underwent CS were included into prospective study. The Cox proportional hazard regression model was used to estimate the relative risk (RR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of the end point. The end points included death from all causes, death from CVD, myocardial infarction (fatal + non-fatal) (MI), non-fatal MI, unstable angina (UA) and stroke.

Results: Type D personality was found in 31.8% of patients. They did not differ from the others by age, gender and major risk factors for CVD. Patients of D-type had tendency to the increased diabetes detection – 25.1% vs 20.3% (p=0.09). Also D-type patients more often had history of 2 or more previous MI (9.0% vs 4.5%, p=0.006). There was no difference between the groups according to echocardiography and the short-term outcomes of CS. During the prospective study period (12±1.8 months) 24 patients (2.4%) died from all causes, 21 patients (2.1%) died from CVD. MI developed in 47 patients (4.8%), from them 23 patients (2.4%) had non-fatal MI. In 50 patients (5.1%) CAD was complicated by UA. 8 patients (0.8%) had a stroke. There was no effect of type D personality on the prognosis in patients with CAD who underwent CS in one year after the procedure.

Conclusion: Among CAD patients underwent CS, type D personality was found in 31.8%. We detected no association of type D personality with severity of CAD as well as with short-term and long-term outcomes of CS.