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Prognostic value of coronary artery calcium score in patients after myocardial infarction and diabetes mellitus

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Background: Coronary artery calcium score is considered to predict cardiovascular events in patients with diagnosed ischemic disease of the heart. Aim of the study was to estimate the prognostic value of coronary artery calcium score in patients with diabetes mellitus after myocardial infarction.

Methods: 98 consecutive patients with diabetes mellitus who undergone myocardial infarction in history were enrolled in this study (aged 42-65 years; mean age 53±12.4 years; male n=57). Coronary artery calcium was defined by multi slice spiral computed tomography and coronary artery calcium score were defined by Agatston method. Predictors of the fatal and non fatal cardiovascular events were estimated. Mean follow up was 42 months.

Results: According to our study results in 14 % patients were occurred fatal and non fatal cardiovascular events (including: 1.0 % death, 5.0 % acute coronary syndrome, 3.0% stroke and 5.0% revascularization. Calcium score =109.5 was predictor for the fatal and non fatal cardiovascular events in patients with dyabetes mellitus after myocardial infarction, with the 75% of sensitivity and 82% specificity with negative value.

Conclusion: Our study results show that coronary calcium score show a high prognostic value for the prognosis of total cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus after myocardial infarction.