

Comparative Study Between Young And Elderly Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome

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Abstract

Background: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS), one of the commonest causes of intensive care unit (ICU) admission, casts a large burden of cost on the health care system, along with a huge mortality in the elderly population, both in Egypt and worldwide.

Objectives: Comparative study between young and elderly patients whom were admitted with the diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome in the last 4 years in the critical care department, Cairo University.

Patients: Population of the study included 570 patients whom were admitted to the Critical Care department, Cairo University with ACS (between January 2011 and February 2015). Patients divided for two groups: 1) Elderly ≥ 60 year. 2) Younger < 60 year

Methods: Data collection focused on Patients' demographics, Risk factors for CAD, Percutaneous coronary intervention indications, Baseline cardiac status & associated medical conditions, Angiographic & PCI procedure and clinical Success of PCI.

Results: It was found that dyslipidemia, hypertension and diabetes were the most prevalent and significant risk factors for ACS in elderly ($p < 0.001$), While smoking was the most significant risk factor in younger ($p < 0.001$). Predictors of heart failure were only age and TIMI score, Being elderly increases odds ratio of heart failure by 3.154 times, (P value .035), Also increases in TIMI score increase incidence of heart failure by 0.825 times, (P value < 0.001). Mortality was frequent in elderly than younger, (P value = 0.002).

Conclusion: Predictors of Heart failure were increase both age and TIMI score. Mortality was more frequent in elderly than younger.

Key words: ACS; CAD; risk factors; smoking; dyslipidemia; coronary angiography.