

abstract

The term acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to any group of clinical symptoms compatible with acute myocardial ischemia and includes unstable angina (UA), non—ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). These high-risk manifestations of coronary atherosclerosis are important causes of the use of emergency medical care and hospitalization in the United States.

Recently, one of the major issues cardiologists are addressing is risk stratification in patients with ACS to identify the severity and complexity of coronary artery disease (CAD). For this reason, a large number of scoring systems and laboratory parameters have been used in clinical practice

key words:.. **fragmented QRScomplex in the prediction of the extent**