ANGIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE WITH VARIOUS DEGREES OF OBESITY

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Introduction. Comparison of coronaryangiography in patients with CHD and various degrees of obesity.

Material and methods: 81 patients CHD and body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 kg/m2 were ehamined. 3 groups were distinguished: 1g. - 64 (BMI=30.0-34.9 kg/m2); 2g.– 12 (BMI=35.0-39.9 kg/m2) and 3g. - 5 patients (BMI ≥ 40.0 kg/2).

Results: Men prevailed in all groups, however, in 3g.the number of women = 40%, which was 15% more than in 2g. (p=0.917 and $\chi 2$=0.011) and 21.2% more than in 1g. (p=0.575 and $\chi 2$=0.214). By age, patients of 3g.were 5.2 years younger than those of 2g.and 1.2 years younger than patients of 1g. (all p>0.05).The total number of affected arteries (CA) in all three groups was about 1.4±0.7 units, and the number of affected segments was 1.6±0.8 units; all p>0.05. The diameter of the affected CA was the largest in 3 . (difference with groups 1 and 2 = 0.1 and 0.4 mm, respectively), and the length of the lesion was the smallest (8.0 mm and 5.8 mm shorter than in the 1st and 2nd group); all p>0.05.Characteristic for 3g.was the prevailing lesion of the circumflex artery (40% - in 3g. vs. 14.1% - in 1st (p=0.373 and 2=0.795) and 16.7% - in 2nd (p= 0.685 and 2=0.165)), while over 80% of lesions were localized in the anterior descending artery.

Conclusion: With BMI ≥ 40.0 kg/2, predominance - female, young age, the largest diameter and smallest length of the lesion.