Incidence of renal artery stenosis in normal coronaries with co-morbidities

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Background: A number of studies have reported association between RAS and CAD. However, there is no much data available to comment about the incidence RAS in patients with normal coronaries with Co-morbidities. In this study we have analysed 1309 patients of suspected CAD for incidence and predictors of RAS in Normal Coronaries with Co-morbidities.

Methods: A total of 1309 patients with suspected Coronary artery disease underwent coronary angiogram and renal angiograms in the same sitting. Patients having more than 50% RAS were considered significant. Data from the patients with significant RAS but normal coronaries was analysed for association with co-morbidities.

Results: Out of total 1309 patients, 74 patients had significant RAS. Among 74 patients with RAS 16(22%) had normal coronaries. 6 (37%) of them were females, 10 (62%) were males, 11 (68.7%) patients were < 60 years old, 5 (31.2%) were >60 years old, 4 (25%) were Diabetics, 6(37%) were Hypertensive’s, 10(62%) were Tobacco users and 6 (37%) had Dyslipidemia.

Conclusion: This study indicates that significant number of patients (22%), irrespective of co-morbidities can have RAS with Normal Coronaries.

Cardiac Surgery

Efficacy of surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation in patients with rheumatic valvular heart disease

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Background: Atrial fibrillation is the most common sustained cardiac arrhythmia. Maze procedure concomitant with major cardiac surgeries is recognized as an effective way to eliminate atrial fibrillation.

Aims & objectives: To assess the efficacy of restoration of sinus rhythm in various surgical ablation procedures for atrial fibrillation in patients who underwent concomitant valve procedure for rheumatic valvular heart disease.

Material and method: The 100 rheumatic valvular heart disease patients above age >18 years, who underwent Maze procedure concomitant with valve surgery were included in study and patients with ejection fraction < 35% were excluded. Data was obtained from medical records. One follow up data was obtained minimum 6 months after discharge.

Results: In this study, mean age was 42.4±13.34 years with female preponderance. Most of the patients had mitral valve lesion (n=69) and mean duration of atrial fibrillation was 4.04±2.89 years. Concomitant with valve surgery 28 patients underwent left atrial Maze and 72 patients underwent Mini-Maze. Complications were observed in 10 patients. Normal sinus rhythm was achieved in 76% patients in late follow up. Significant reduction in left atrial size [8.779 mm] was observed in patients who achieved normal sinus rhythm. (P value=<0.001) The left atrial Maze and Mini-Maze method for AF ablation were equally effective. [success rate 75.0% and 76.4% respectively]

Conclusions: The surgical Mini-Maze and left atrial Maze procedure concomitant with valve surgery are equally effective in restoring normal sinus rhythm with 76% success rate.

Changing trends of reoperative coronary artery bypass grafting: A 16 year study

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Background: Currently fewer patients are undergoing reoperative coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The present study analyzed the prevalence of redo vs primary CABG, prior percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI), evolving trends and outcomes of patients undergoing reoperative CABG.

Methods: Data on demographics, preoperative risk factors and early postoperative outcomes were collected for 209 consecutive patients