Chest pain in paediatric patients referred to paediatric cardiology clinic at PSCC qassim

Ali A. Al-Akhfash, Abdulrahman A. Almesnid, Zuhair Aalem, Suleiman Almesned

Chest pain is a common paediatric complaint. Chest pain due to a cardiac condition is rare in children and adolescents, with a prevalence of less than 6%. History and physical exam may be sufficient for identifying the majority of significant aetiologies.

Objectives: To review the different causes of chest pain of patients referred to PSCC-Q

Method: Retrospective analysis of our database. Follow up of patients was done with telephone call of all patients family to ask about the child and the chest pain status.

Results: During the period from January 2011 till December 2012, 28 patients were referred because of chest pain to the cardiac clinic. 18 (64%) were females and 10 (36%) were males. Palpitations were present in 7 of them (25%). Four patients were having noncardiac symptoms in the form of arthralgia in two and recurrent tonsillitis in two. Tow patients were having a positive family history of cardiac problems in the form of mitral valve prolapse in one and dilated cardiomyopathy in the other. General examination and Vital signs were normal in all of them. The mean ± SD of the heart rate, blood pressure and saturation were 99 ± 15 bpm, 102/63 ± 11/9 mm Hg, and 97 ± 1% respectively. The mean ± SD of the weight and height were 30 ± 16 kg and 131 ± 10 cm, respectively. Cardiovascular examination was normal in all of them. Innocent systolic murmur was present in 5 of them (18%). ECG was also normal in all of them. One patient had mild prolongation of the PR interval. Those with history of palpitations had Holter monitoring for 24 h which were normal in all of them. Chest pain was recurrent in 6 patients (22%) and was related to exertion in only one. On Followup all patients were alive and asymptomatic.

Conclusion: Chest pain in children usually is benign. History and physical exam usually are sufficient. Laboratory testing should be guided by History and physical exam.

Incidence of in-stent re-stenosis with CATANIA Coronary Stent

Rahim Gul, M. Alotaibii, Kazim Hameedullah, Hussein Al Amri, Ali AlMasood, Moheeb Alabdalalah, Abdulah AlKhushail, Abdulrahman Al Moghairi

Objectives: The study sought to assess safety and efficacy of implantation of CATANIA Coronary Stent.

Background: CATANIA Coronary Stent is new stents coated with an inorganic, high molecular weight polymer Polyzene F. It is a flexible cobalt chromium balloon expandable stent. Polyzine-F was claimed to have low surface thrombogenicity, anti-inflammatory, bacterial resistance, and pro healing effects which result in only one. On Followup all patients were alive and symptomatic.

Conclusion: Chest pain in children usually is benign. History and physical exam usually are sufficient. Laboratory testing should be guided by History and physical exam.

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