Results: Conventional echocardiographic measurements (LV end diastolic diameter, LV end systolic diameter, LV EF) and LV volumes by 3 DE were similar between the groups. Interventricular septum and posterior wall thickness were increased, compared to controls. (1.27±0.07 cm to 1.1±0.19 cm, p=0.02; 1.25±0.23 cm to 0.9±0.02 cm, p=0.01, respectively). In TDI analysis, we observed marked reduction in LV peak systolic velocity (Sa) (0.06±0.008 m/s to 0.14±0.02 m/s, p=0.0001). LV longitudinal peak systolic strain (9.66±1.29% to 17.60±2.18%, p=0.0001) and strain rate (0.21±0.08 1/s to 1.66±0.56 1/s, p=0.0001) were significantly impaired in patients, compared to controls, demonstrating subclinical ventricular systolic dysfunction. Significant positive correlation was obtained between energy loss index and LV strain/strain rate. (r=0.481, p=0.015; r=0.596, p=0.002 respectively). Aortic valve area was also positively correlated with LV strain (r=0.422, p=0,036).
Conclusions: Patients with AS have evidence of subclinical LV systolic dysfunction, despite preserved EF. Changes in LV geometry are correlated to impairment in LV function. Strain imaging-based novel echocardiographic techniques may provide additional data for detecting early deterioration in systolic function in patients with AS.

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OP-008

The Long Term Incidence and Predictors of Radial Artery Occlusion Following a Transradial Coronary Procedure

Ali Buturak[1], Sevket Gorgulu[1], Tugrul Norgaz[1], Nuray Voyvoda[2], Yusuf Sahingoz[2], Alex Degirmencioglu[1], Yasemin Demirci[1], Sinan Dagdelen[1]
[1]Acıbadem University School of Medicine Department of Cardiology, Istanbul, [2]Acıbadem Kocaeli Hospital Department of Radiology, Istanbul

Objectives: Our aim was to establish the long term incidence of radial artery occlusion and investigate its predictors.
Background: Radial artery occlusion (RAO) is an infrequent complication of transradial coronary procedures (TRA). To our knowledge, there are no studies reporting the incidence and predictors of RAO in the late term following TRA.
Methods: This was a single center prospective study. A total of 409 consecutive patients undergoing their first TRA were recruited. Clinical and procedural data were all recorded. Doppler ultrasound examination was performed at the time of 6-15 months following the TRA.
Results: RAO was detected in 67 patients and 342 patients maintained radial artery patency (RAP). The overall RAO incidence was 16.4% at late term. Patients with RAO were younger than the patients with RAP (55.9±9.7 years versus 59.1±9.4 years, p=0,014). The incidence of RAO in hypertensive patients was 9.8%, lower (p<0.001) than the observed incidence (23.0%) in non-hypertensive patients. RAO group has higher rate (28%, p=0.027) of post-procedural access site pain. Regression analysis revealed that hypertension was negative while post-procedural access site pain was positive independent predictors for RAO. In addition the relative risk for RAO also increased significantly (p<0.001) when the ratio of sheath/artery diameter (S/A) was >1.
Conclusions: The present study reveals that the long term incidence of RAO is 16.4%. Hypertension, post-procedural access site pain and S/A ratio >1 are independent predictors of the long term incidence of RAO.

OP-009

Anxiety Score As a Risk Factor for Radial Artery Vasospasm During Radial Interventions: A Pilot Study

Süleyman Ercan[1], Ahmet Unal[2], Gokhan Altunbas[3], Hilal Kaya[2], Vedat Davutoglu[1], Murat Yuce[1], Orhan Ozer[1]
[1]Department of Cardiology, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, [2]Department of Psychiatry, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, [3]Department of Cardiology, Kilis State Hospital, Kilis

Aim: Radial artery approach is an increasingly used technique. The most frequent complication of this approach is arm pain due to vasospasm. Studies about role of anxiety level on vasopasm are lacking, thus we sought to determine the role of anxiety level on radial artery spasm.
Method: A total of 82 patients who had an indication for coronary angiography were enrolled to study. Radial artery vasospasm was determined according to addressing five signs as follows: persistent forearm pain, pain response to catheter manipulation, pain response to sheath withdrawal, difficult catheter manipulation after being "trapped" by radial artery and considerable resistance on withdrawal of the sheath. Patients who had at least 2 of the 5 signs were diagnosed with clinical radial artery spasm. All patients were evaluated with Hamilton Anxiety Scale questionnaire in order to evaluate level of anxiety.
Results: The ratio of male to female was 45/36. Vasospasm was observed 19.1% of the patient population. The rate of vasospasm was 4.4% for men and 38.4% for women. Mean anxiety score of the whole study population was 14.0±7.9. The score was 17.6±7.3 for women and 11.1±7.2 for men. Anxiety score was significantly higher in women (p<0.001). Vasospasm was strongly correlated with female sex (p<0.001, R=0.43) and anxiety score (p=0.007, R=0.29). Female sex was associated with higher anxiety scores (p<0.001, R=0.43). However, age was associated with neither anxiety score nor vasospasm (p>0.05).
Conclusion: Higher anxiety scores and female sex are risk factors for radial artery vasospasm.

Table 1

	Male (n = 45)	Female (n = 36)	P value
Age (years)	55.9 ± 12	55.9 ± 10	NS
Anxiety score	11.1 ± 7.2	17.6 ± 7.3	<0.001
Vasospasm (%)	4.4	38.4	<0.001
Height (cm)	172.1 ± 7.4	162.5 ± 6.5	<0.001
Weight (kg)	87.2 ± 13.6	79.8 ± 14.4	NS
Body mass index (kg/m^2)	29.4 ± 4.3	30.2 ± 5.3	NS

Comparison of male and female patients who underwent radial coronary angiography

OP-010

Predictors of Microvascular Obstruction Assessed by the Index of Microcirculatory Resistance Following Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

Ayhan Erkol[1], Selçuk Pala[2], Vecih Oduncu[3], Burak Turan[1], Can Yücel Karabay[2], Taylan Akgün[2], Kürşat Tigen[4], Cihan Dündar[5], Akın İzgi[2], Cevat Kırma[2]
[1]Kocaeli Derince Education and Research Hospital, Kocaeli, [2]Kartal Kosuyolu Heart Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, [3]Medical Park Hospital, Istanbul, [4]Marmara University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiology, Istanbul, [5]Atasam Hospital, Department of Cardiology, Samsun

Purpose: We aimed to investigate the predictors of microvascular obstruction (MVO) among clinical, electrocardiographic, laboratory and angiographic parameters available on admission in patients with acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention (pPCI).
Methods: Forty-nine patients treated successfully by pPCI were enrolled. On post-pPCI day 4 to 5, index of microcirculatory resistance (IMR) was measured with the use of a guidewire tipped with pressure and temperature sensors. MVO was defined as IMR above the mean value of 31 U.
Results: The mean IMR was 31.2±14.5 U. MVO was present in 23 (46.9%) patients. At univariate analysis, age >65 (p=0.012), pain to balloon time>180 min (p=0.012), ST segment resolution (STR) at postprocedural 90th min <70% (p=0.05), lesion length (p=0.04), BNP (p=0.03) and D-dimer (p=0.05) levels on admission were found to be associated with MVO. At multivariate analysis, pain to balloon time>180 min (Odds ratio (OR) 2.94, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 1.54 – 50, p=0.025), STR<70% (OR 5.5, 95% CI 1.64 – 20, p=0.05), BNP level on admission (OR 1.029 per unit increase, 95% CI 1.002 – 1.057, p=0.035), and D-dimer level on admission (OR 1.11 per unit increase, 95% CI 1.016 – 1.212, p=0.05), were found to be independent predictors of MVO.
Conclusions: In addition to the well known predictors of MVO such as delayed time to reperfusion and incomplete STR, we showed that BNP and D-dimer levels on admission independently predict the presence of MVO in patients with STEMI treated with pPCI.

OP-011

Assessment of Silent Neuronal Injury Following Coronary Angiography and Intervention in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

Ahmet Çağrı Aykan, Tayyar Gökdeniz, Hüseyin Bektaş, Faruk Boyacı, İlker Gül, Ezgi Kalaycıoğlu, Turhan Turan, Şükrü Çelik
Ahi Evren Chest Cardiovascular Surgery Education and Research Hospital, Trabzon

Objectives: To date limited data is available regarding the occurrence and predictors of silent neuronal injury (SNI) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The aim of this study is to evaluate the incidence and predictors of SNI after coronary angiography and intervention by serial measurement of serum neuron specific enolase (NSE) in patients presented with acute coronary syndrome.
Methods: Ninety-eight consecutive patients presented with ACS who underwent coronary angiography and intervention were included in the study. NSE was studied before and 18 hour after the PCI. Clinical and echocardiographic characteristics were analyzed and independent predictors of SNI were evaluated.