

CLINICAL RESULT-ASSESSMENT OF CABG TO ELDERLY PATIENTS, DEPENDING ON THE CONDUITS VARIETY

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Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the leading pathology of the elderly people. In spite of pharmacotherapy and the development of percutaneous coronary intervention, the coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) is required for patients with hemodynamically significant coronary artery stenoses. Operation outcomes depend on the conduit-selection. The study purpose is clinical result-assessment of CABG to elderly patients, depending on the conduits-variety. Patients belong to the high-risks group (Duke index); the average patient's age is 71.4 years old. The surgery results are satisfactory and independent on the chosen conduit immediate. Examinations of patients show change in the angina pectoris' functional class and tendency to increase need for nitrates in a quarter with autovenous conduits through three-five years after treatment. With the use of internal thoracic arteries, the angina

pectoris' functional class didn't reach preoperative level in 83% of cases after five years. The best results were achieved with bimammary aortocoronary bypass: no cases return of angina pectoris' within three years after the surgery, there is no need for nitrates, but the operations performed by this method are the least recorded. When assessing the quality of life of patients (WHOQOL-BREF method) higher values were obtained in patients who underwent CABG using an arterial conduit.

Biography

Goncharova Veronika is a 6th year student of the Novosibirsk State Medical University, Russia. She is the scholarship student of the Russian Federation President for Achievements in Science. She has published more than 38 papers and abstracts in Russian journals).

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