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Survival rate After Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is one of the most common diseases of the cardiovascular system throughout the world and ranks first in the structure of morbidity, early disability and mortality of the Russian population. The most important reason for the development of coronary heart disease is atherosclerotic damage to the coronary arteries, caused by endothelial dysfunction, dyslipidemia and impaired rheological properties of blood. n the treatment of this disease, along with the use of new effective medications, surgical methods of myocardial revascularization are becoming increasingly important. Despite significant advances in the surgical treatment of ischemic disease, the issues of assessing the structural and functional parameters of the left ventricle before and in the long-term period after surgical myocardial revascularization have not yet been resolved. Risk factors affecting the functional status of patients in the long-term period after coronary artery bypass grafting have not been sufficiently studied. Developing an integrated approach to assessing the diagnosis of the functional state of the heart muscle in patients with coronary heart disease and identifying factors influencing the contractile function of the myocardium in the long-term period after coronary artery bypass grafting is of great practical importance. Hence we aimed to study the contractile function of the left ventricle, functional state and survival of patients with coronary heart disease in the long-term period of coronary artery bypass grafting. It has been shown that an echocardiographic test with nitroglycerin can detect reversible left ventricular dysfunction. It was found that in patients with a positive nitroglycerin test in the long-term period after coronary artery bypass surgery, there was a significantly significant improvement in indicators of contractile function of the left ventricle compared with patients whose test was negative.

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None declared by author

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