

**COMPARISON BETWEEN STABLE ANGINA
PECTORIS AND UNSTABLE ANGINA
CLINICAL AND CORONARY
ANGIOGRAPHIC CORRELATION**

*Thesis Submitted for
partial fulfillment of Master Degree of Cardiology*

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To

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My Parents

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Introduction

Introduction

The diagnosis of unstable angina is applied to several different conditions each producing severe myocardial ischemia but manifesting a broad spectrum of severity, clinical presentations, angiographic findings and prognosis.

The severity ranges from the abrupt intensification of chronic stable angina, or the onset of severe or frequent exercise-induced angina without pain at rest, to frequent episodes of angina at rest.

Angiographic findings in unstable angina vary from an absence of serious coronary artery obstruction (Bugiardini, et al, 1991) to high-grade stenosis sometimes containing non occlusive thrombi (Mizunok, et al, 1992).

The results of treatment of unstable angina range from complete resolution to refractory ischemia, myocardial infarction or death (Gold, et al, 1987).

A clinical classification was developed that considers both the severity of the condition (specially the occurrence and timing of pain at rest) and the clinical circumstances in which the unstable angina occurs (Braunwald, 1989).

This classification is being used increasingly in clinical studies (Hamm, et al 1992).

