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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

PREVALENCE OF ASYMPTOMATIC PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree
In Cardiology

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

﴿قل ربي اشرح لي صدري، ويسر
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"سورة طه ٢٥- ٢٨"

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATION

CAD	:	Coronary artery disease.
CHD	:	Coronary heart disease.
PVD	:	Peripheral vascular disease.
PAD	:	Peripheral artery disease.
LDL	:	Low density lipoprotein.
VLDL	:	Very low density lipoprotein.
HDL	:	High density lipoprotein
ABI	:	Ankle brachial index.
HMG-co	:	Hydroxy methyl gludaryl- co.
ECG	:	Electrocardiogram.
AFB	:	Aorto-femoral by pass.
CFA	:	Common femoral artery.
SFA	:	Superficial femoral artery.
IVC	:	Inferior vena cava.
DFA	:	Deep femoral artery.
MRI	:	Magnetic resonant imaging.
AAPI	:	Ankle arm pressure index.
SD	:	Standard deviation.
DM	:	Diabetes mellitus.

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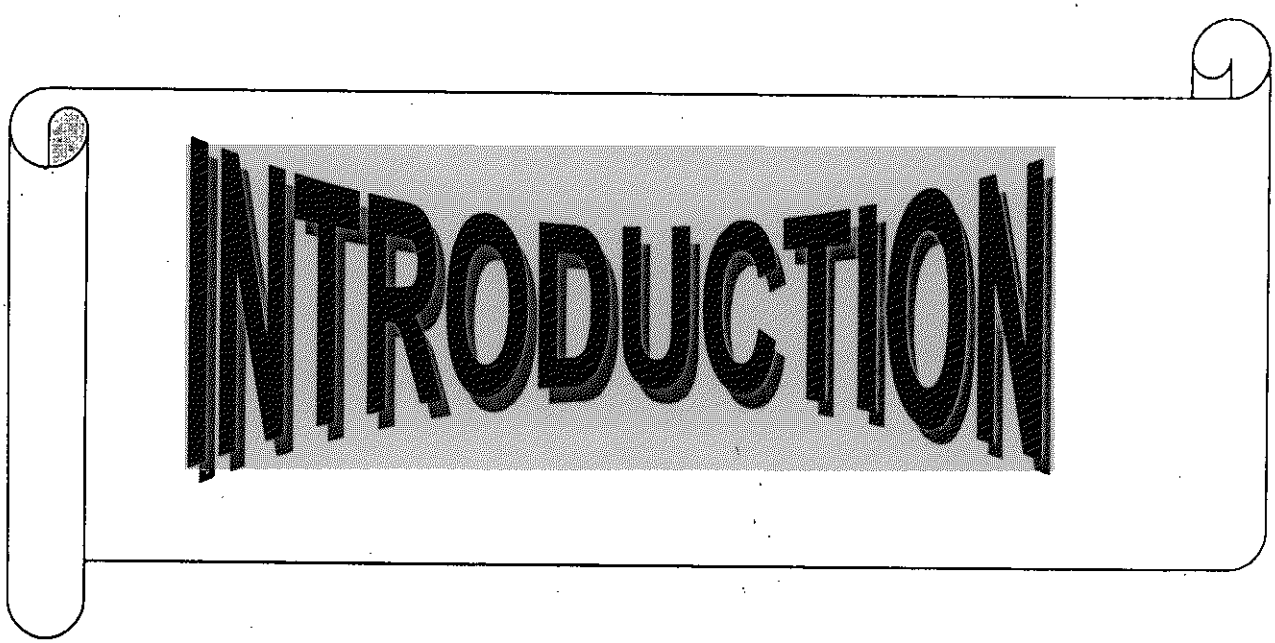
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The atherosclerotic disease is a very important medical problem in advanced countries. There has been a strong association between atherosclerotic peripheral arterial disease and atherosclerotic CAD. This has been demonstrated in many studies ***(Kornitzer, et al., 1995).***

In patients with peripheral arterial disease, the main cause of death is acute myocardial infarction, due to atherosclerotic CAD. The main risk factors are smoking then hypertension and the diabetes mellitus. The dyslipidemia and coagulative diseases are important risk factors in some populations.

(Fowkers, et al., 1991) showed an increased prevalence of coronary vascular diseases in both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with peripheral arterial disease.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of mortality in most populations. Large arteries pathology is the major contributor to cardiovascular disease morbidity and mortality ***(Ardent D.K. et al., 1994).***

Peripheral angiography or other invasive imaging techniques allow a precise evaluation of the arterial lumen and an analysis of the arterial wall structure ***(McDonald, 1998).***

There was increasing prevalence of peripheral artery disease with more advanced coronary artery disease for this reason a non invasive investigation of the peripheral arterial circulation should be included early in the clinical consideration of patients with chest pain or other symptoms suggesting coronary heart disease ***(Asmar, et al., 1997).***