ABSTRACT:
BACKGROUND:
Microvascular obstruction (MO) or no-reflow phenomenon is an established complication of coronary reperfusion therapy for acute myocardial infarction. It is increasingly recognized as a poor prognostic indicator and marker of subsequent adverse LV remodeling. Microvascular obstruction (MO) or no-reflow phenomenon is an established complication of coronary reperfusion therapy for acute myocardial infarction. It is increasingly recognized as a poor prognostic indicator and marker of subsequent adverse LV remodeling.

RESULTS:
There was no significant difference between two groups regarding TIMI and MBG score. There was a significant difference in myocardial salvage index and myocardium at risk with p value less than 0.001. Yet no increase in myocardial hemorrhage among the two groups. There was significant improvement in EF, LV mass and LV volumes in those who were given adenosine.

CONCLUSION:
Adenosine improves no reflow on giving as a prophylactic drug. It improves the microcirculation thus increasing the salvaged myocardium improving micro vascular obstruction and does not increase the percentage of microvascular hemorrhage.

KEYWORDS
STEMI, Coronary no-reflow, MVO , MV HGE , Salvage Index, TIMI, MBG adenosine.

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