

# Clinical Characteristics and Short-Term Outcomes of Multi-Vessel CAD Patients Presented with AMI – Tertiary Center Experience

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## **OBJECTIVE:**

Our aim is to analyze MVD-AMI patients regarding demographics, clinical characteristics, management and short-term outcomes in a tertiary care center located in specific region with advantage of variable clinical backgrounds of its admitted patients.

## **METHODS AND RESULTS:**

This is a retrospective, single center study reviewing the clinical details and hospital outcome measures of AMI referred to our center for early revascularization from 2016 to 2019. Out of 3041 of patients presented with AMI, 491(16%) had MVD on coronary angiogram. MVD-AMI patients were significantly older, had higher prevalence of pilgrims, DM, HTN and history of ischemic heart disease compared to non-MVD – AMI group (P <0.001 for all). However, they presented more with non-anterior myocardial infarction and lower peak of troponin; they showed higher rates of post myocardial infarction

LV dysfunction, complications and mortality (p<0.001). Older MVD-AMI showed higher rates of the in-hospital morbidities and mortality compared to young (P<0.001). MVD-AMI women and Middle Eastern patients were older at age; they showed higher rates of cardiovascular risk factors compared to men and South Asian population respectively. There no were no significant difference was recorded between those different subgroups of MVD-AMI patients regarding hospital outcome measures.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Our study highlighted the clinical characters and poor outcome of high-risk group of AMI-MVD with different demographic background. Age was determined as a strong predictor for more complications and poor outcome however, neither gender nor ethnicity affect the outcome among them.