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Impacts of opium addiction on patterns of angiographic findings in patients with coronary artery syndrome

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Opium, after tobacco, is the most abused substance in the Middle East, especially in Iran. The effects of opium use on coronary artery disease are indeed unclear. This study aimed to assess the association between opium use and angiographic findings in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) diagnosis at Al-Zahra Heart Hospital, Shiraz, Iran.

Methods: In this case-control study, 170 patients admitted for coronary angiography were enrolled from 2019 to 2020. They were categorized into two groups based on their history: "nonopium" and "opium." SPSS (Version 26) was used to investigate the correlation between opioid addiction and the severity of coronary artery disease.

Results: The results of our study reveal that the mean age of the participants was 61.63 ± 9.07 . This study indicated that 49 (28.82%) patients were female and 121 (71.17%) were male. Our findings revealed that three-vessel disease was more frequent in non-opium (40; 47.05%) and opium (45; 52.94%) groups. There was a significant correlation between the severity of the second diagonal artery(D2) and right coronary artery (RCA) involvement and opium consumption. There

was a strong positive correlation between the location of the vascular lesion in the left circumflex artery and opium consumption.

Conclusion: Opium, as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, can have specific effects on angiographic findings in patients with coronary artery disease. Public health officials and politicians should arrange several programs to increase the general population's consciousness about opioid use and its consequences.

Biography

Shirin Sarejloo is a cardiologist with more than 14 years of experience working as a consultant cardiologist in teaching private and public hospitals in the management of emergency patients including MI, hypertension crisis, DVT, Abd HF. Bleeding tendencies due to warfarin toxicity, Dig toxicity and any arrhythmia management. Performing Coronary angiography, EST, TTE (Echocardiography), Blood pressure and EKG Holter monitoring.

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