

Role of Intracoronary Adenosine on Prevention of No Reflow during Primary PCI in STEMI Patients

Guided by MVO in CMR

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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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