

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Coronary Ischemia Study for Patients Admitted to Damascus Hospital under the Age of Forty years

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that involves the formation of atherosclerotic plaques in the lumen of blood vessels. This study describes the evaluation, diagnosis, and management of coronary artery disease and highlights the role of the health care team in the evaluation and treatment of patients with this condition.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional study targeting 200 patients under the age of 40 attending a Damascus hospital with coronary ischemia.

RESULTS

We extracted, by interpreting the results of the descriptive statistics and applying the Chi-Square tests and ANOVA, many interesting results regarding the assessment of coronary heart injury in patients admitted from the age groups younger than 40, and we found a concentration of infection in the ages. At older ages, as it develops in adults younger than 40 years old.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the most important recommendations of our study is to ascertain the reasons for the absence of this relationship in the age groups younger than 40 years, and to search for other non-traditional risk factors that may be useful in determining the causality behind the increasing incidence of coronary heart diseases in unusually young age groups.

KEYWORDS

Coronary artery disease; Atherosclerotic plaques; Health care; Coronary Ischemia

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