

## FEATURES OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND REVASCULARIZATION MYOCARDIA IN THE GROUP OF PATIENTS UNDER 40 YEARS

Naimov Dilshod Qayim o'g'li

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan, Bukhara

### Introduction

Currently, there are no clear criteria for the diagnostic search for coronary heart disease in young patients, timely correct diagnosis, choice of tactics, selection and implementation optimal treatment are difficult. Modern risk scales often do not affect the population young age, which also makes it difficult to conduct adequate screening among this group. For this category of patients is characterized by a low degree of operational risk and good results surgical treatment. A characteristic feature of these patients is the high frequency formation of postinfarction aneurysms. However, evaluation of long-term results showed a high frequency recurrence of the disease, which is due to the "malignant" course of atherosclerosis in young people and insufficient diagnosis of coronary artery disease.

### Materials and Methods

8 patients, 4 men and 4 women under 40 years of age. All patients underwent revascularization myocardium in accordance with the recommendations (domestic recommendations for coronary artery disease from 2021). Part of the patients by the time of hospitalization, PCI had already been performed one or more times - 2 cases. Acute myocardial infarction underwent 5 patients, 4 of them were men, 3 of them developed a post-infarction aneurysm left ventricle requiring surgical treatment.

### Results

In total, PCI was performed - 2 cases. CABG -6 including combined interventions with remodeling left ventricle. All patients were discharged in stable condition. It should be noted that men multivessel distal lesion is more common than in women, who are more likely to isolated proximal lesion, however, the diameter of the arteries is smaller, which complicates revascularization in the volume of CABG.

### Conclusions

The manifestation of the clinic of angina pectoris at a young age is often overlooked from the diagnostic search. specialist. According to modern recommendations, age as a risk factor for the development of coronary disease hearts in women after 60 years, in

# International Multidisciplinary Scientific Global Conference on Education and Science

Hosted Online from Warsaw, Poland on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

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men after 50 years, the only exception to these age groups, is the presence of a family ischemic history, which in our cases was absent among all patients. In view of the foregoing, the subjective sensations of the patient can be regarded as a manifestation intercostal neuralgia, which is more typical for this age group. Early detection coronary heart disease has been proven to help avoid the risks of developing adverse cardiovascular events, including sudden cardiac death. Despite the young age patients, the volume of treatment should be provided in full in accordance with the recommendations for the management patients with ischemic heart disease. However, there are currently no studies who would reliably answer the question about the method of treatment, its effectiveness, and most importantly, about duration of the result.