

Abstract No. **2**

Category: **Acute Coronary Syndromes**

Title: **Demographic Characteristics of Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome in Cali, Colombia**

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Abstract:

Background: Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Colombia, and the epidemiological profile of the ischemic heart disease is different in many regions of the country.

Methods: In a prospective cohort, we describe the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients admitted for acute coronary syndrome in a reference hospital in Cali, Colombia between 2011 and 2018

Results: We analyzed 4.110 patients; the average age was 61.9 (± 11) years (60.7 in men, and 64 in women), the majority of patients were male 71%. Arterial hypertension was the most common comorbidity in both men and women (57.7% and 73.5%, respectively), followed by dyslipidemia (43%), diabetes mellitus 22.9% (30.2% in women and 20% in men) and chronic kidney disease (5.14%). The 44% had a past or present tobacco use (31% for women and 49% for men). 26.3% had History of coronary artery disease where 94.8% had a Canadian Cardiovascular Society Angina Scale class I, 6.4% had a history of Coronary artery bypass grafting, 2% had Cerebrovascular disease, and 3.5% had peripheral vascular disease. The average hospital was slightly longer in women (5.2 days) compared to men (4.9 days). At 6 month of follow-up, the incidence of a new ACS was 1.2%, heart failure was 13.2%, and mortality was 1.8%.

Conclusion: The burden of comorbidities in this population with acute coronary syndrome was high, especially in women, which translates into more significant morbidity and hospital support.