

中文題目：Wellens 症候群在左前降枝近端和非近端狹窄病患的發生率比較  
英文題目：Comparison of the occurrence rate of Wellens syndrome in patients with proximal left anterior descending artery versus non-proximal left anterior descending artery stenosis

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#### Background:

Wellens' syndrome has been reported to be an acute coronary event involving proximal LAD severe stenosis and a specific EKG sign : Wellens' sign. The severe LAD stenosis distal to first septal branch may be supposed to be associated with Wellens' syndrome

#### Methods and Material :

In personal cases series of angina pectoris with coronary angiography was reviewed. Those pts with LAD stenosis >50% stenosis were included. Those needs staged multivessel PCI after LAD intervention were excluded. The LAD stenosis proximal to first septal branch including the first septal branch was defined as proximal LAD stenosis. The Wellens ' sign include both type EKG changes of Wellens' sign. The pts with proximal LAD stenosis was in group (I) and those with non-proximal LAD stenosis in group (II). The occurrence rate of Wellens' syndrome in both groups was compared. Chi-square test was used for statistic comparison. p value < 0.05 was significant statistics.

#### Results:

There were total 29 pts, 16 male and 13 female, age 32 -88. 16 pts in group (I) and 13 pts in group (II). Positive wellens EKG sing was noted in 4 of 16 G(I) and 2 of 13 G(II) pts. 15/16 In G(I) and 9/13 in G(II) received LAD stenting. There was no statistically significance of difference of occurrence rate of Wellens' syndrome in these two group pts. (P= 0.523) . Using chi-square statistic with Yates correction , the P calve is 0.869. (Insignificant for difference) All cases with Wellens' syndrome have severe coronary stenosis and all received coronary stenting.

#### Conclusion:

Wellens' syndrome with clinical and EKG manifestation also occurs in pts with non -proximal LAD stenosis. The occurrrnce rate in different segment seems similar. The series is small. It may need large series study to get more further information.