

## 論 文 要 旨

## 〔 Impact of malnutrition on prognosis and coronary artery calcification in patients with stable coronary artery disease 〕

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Nutritional status is an important factor affecting prognosis of cardiovascular diseases. We compared major cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) between the malnutrition (geriatric nutritional risk index <92) and non-malnutrition (geriatric nutritional risk index  $\geq 92$ ) groups in 500 stable coronary artery disease patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention and evaluated coronary calcification by intravascular ultrasound. Incidences of all-cause death and MACCE differed between the malnutrition and non-malnutrition groups (22% vs 5%,  $P < 0.001$  and 24% vs 6%,  $P < 0.001$ ). In multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression, malnutrition significantly correlated with all-cause death ( $P = 0.006$ ) and MACCE ( $P = 0.010$ ). The proportion of moderate/severe calcification differed between the malnutrition (64%) and non-malnutrition groups (33%,  $P < 0.001$ ). Multivariate logistic analysis identified age ( $P < 0.001$ ), malnutrition ( $P = 0.048$ ), and hemodialysis ( $P < 0.001$ ) as significantly related to moderate/severe calcification. Malnutrition was an independent risk factor for all-cause death and MACCE in coronary artery disease patients after percutaneous coronary intervention and was associated with moderately/severely calcified lesions.