

# IDENTIFYING PATIENTS WITH CORONARY MICROVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION (CMD)



- 40-60% of all elective patients undergoing angiography suffer from ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease (**INOCA**).<sup>1,2</sup> Half of this patient population may have angina due to Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction (CMD).<sup>3</sup>
- Angina **post-PCI** occurs in 20-30% of patients at 1-year and may be caused by CMD.<sup>4</sup>
- CMD predominately affects women, having been detected in up to 50% of women presenting with chest pain. A definitive diagnosis is critical as women with this condition are at an increased risk of cardiovascular events in the future.<sup>5,6</sup>



## Patients suffering from CMD may include<sup>7</sup>:

- Patients suffering from angina whose coronary arteries appear clear under angiography
- Patients suffering from angina post-PCI
- Patients with a negative stress test but suffering from angina
- Patients presenting to the ER with chronic angina
- Female patients suffering from angina

## Other symptoms of CMD<sup>8,9</sup>:

- Chest pain, squeezing or discomfort (angina), which may worsen during daily activities and times of stress
- Discomfort in the left arm, jaw, neck, back or abdomen associated with chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Tiredness and lack of energy

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