

## SUMMARY

- This study included 60 patients presented to Benha University hospital, cardiology department, CCU, E.R. and outpatient clinic between September 1998 and September 1999.
- Patients were classified on clinical and history criteria into hypertensive and normotensive groups.
- Unstable angina had been diagnosed in all patients in the form of :
  - 1- Angina pectoris of new onset.
  - 2- Angina pectoris at rest.
  - 3- Post-MI angina.
- All patients were subjected to the following :
  - Thorough clinical examination.
  - E.C.G.
  - Routine laboratory investigation.
  - Coronary angiography.
- Clinically patients of both groups presented with unstable angina and they were matched as regard age and other risk factors.
- Coronary angiography was done for all patients utilizing retrograde percutaneous transfemoral technique (Judkin's technique).
- Conventional views were obtain for the coronary tree and left ventricle, selection of cine frames for coronary analysis and left ventricular analysis.

### **Interpretation of coronary angiography :**

- Visual interpretation for defining the anatomical distribution, site of lesion, type of lesion collaterals and TIMI flow.