



Differences in Clinical Nature and Outcome Among Young Patients Suffering from an Acute Coronary Syndrome

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Purpose: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a life-threatening cardiac disease identified by acute, regional reductions in coronary blood flow, resulting in myocardial ischemia, or infarction, and manifesting as discomfort in the chest area, neck, or arms. Frequently, ACS is provoked by an atherosclerotic plaque; therefore, coronary atherosclerosis is converted into a chronic disease to an acute medical emergency. The purpose of this study was to explore the differences among these variables in patients less than 45 years of age suffering from this major health problem compared to older adults admitted with an ACS diagnosis, and to adopt an optimized temporary management.

Patients and Methods: A retrospective chart review study was conducted on a total of 652 ACS patients admitted at King Fahad Hospital of the University (KFHU) between 2015 and 2020. The patients' medical records were utilized for obtaining demographic data, presenting symptoms, risk factors, and clinical outcomes.

Results: Overall, 652 patients were enrolled. Of these, 109 patients (16.7%) were under 45, with a mean age of 38 ± 7 . Younger patients showed a higher rate of palpitation (23.9% versus 13.6%; $P = 0.019$). A positive smoking history and a family history of CAD were seen more often in younger patients (42.2% vs 27.3%, $P < 0.001$; 22.9% vs 9.4%, $P < 0.001$, respectively). Older patients had greater renal impairment with higher creatinine (median = 1.10 mg/dl (range, 0.3–13.0) vs 1.0 (0.3–19.0); $p = 0.001$), BUN (median = 16.0 (range, 0.9–141.0) vs 12.0 (0.9–49.0); $P < 0.001$). Younger patients had higher levels of LDL and total cholesterol (median 138c. 115; $p < 0.001$) and cholesterol (median 209 vs 178.5; $p < 0.001$). Hospital mortality was 0.9% in younger patients versus 7.4% in older patients ($P = 0.004$).

Conclusion: Palpitations, smoking, family history, higher LDL levels, and total cholesterol levels were more prevalent in adults younger than 45 years old with ACS. Impaired renal function, hypertension, and diabetes were more in older patients with ACS.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome, young adults, clinical features, in-hospital outcome

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease, which includes coronary heart disease and stroke, is the leading cause of death and disease burden globally.¹ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is characterized by acute local reduction in blood flow to the myocardium, also known as ischemia.² Ischemic heart disease may present with a variety of symptoms, eg, a symptom complex called acute coronary syndrome (ACS), which may lead to a diagnosis of one of unstable angina (UA), non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), or ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction

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(STEMI). The former is a clinical diagnosis, whereas the latter two are diagnosed from the abnormalities seen on the EKG, possibly complemented by serum enzyme assays, eg, of troponin C.³

Atherosclerosis is a chronic inflammatory process of the arterial wall, and although it starts early in life, it takes years to be of serious pathological severity, so that young people do not present with ACS very often.^{4,5} However, in recent years, coronary artery disease (CAD) has been affecting younger patients, which raises concern due to the accompanying results of premature morbidity and mortality.⁵ Patients less than 45 years of age represent 6–10% of cardiac infarctions in the United States.^{5–7} Smoking was found to be the prevailing risk factor and was frequently found along with coronary events in young patients.^{8,9} ACS presents with similar clinical features irrespective of age.⁹ The main presenting symptom is chest pain in both the young as well as in the elderly.¹⁰ It is also important to note that the severity and presentation of the diseases caused by atherosclerosis seem to differ between men and women in their different stages of life.¹¹ For example, men are more likely to develop advanced coronary artery disease (CAD) compared to pre-menopausal women.¹² However, post-menopausal women are more affected by an adverse prognosis than their male counterparts.¹²

Publications on ACS from Saudi Arabia are limited and there is a definite paucity of new information about the increasing prevalence among young patients less than 45 years of age.¹³ We hypothesized that the clinical severity and outcomes of ACS patients are different for young people compared to older patients, owing to their different lifestyles and cultural differences. The aim of this present study was to explore the demographic characteristics, cardiovascular risk factors, short-term outcomes and complications in young adults below the age of 45 years compared to older adults who were admitted with a diagnosis of ACS at the King Fahd University Hospital between 2015 and 2020, in order to update the expertise on this major health problem. This study complements the scarce existing data on the acute coronary syndrome in youth and adults and is considered helpful for resource planning and short-term management optimization.

Materials and Methods

Setting

The study was conducted at King Fahad Hospital of the University (KFHU), a tertiary care university teaching

hospital with 600 beds in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. It is a retrospective study that was conducted using medical records of all ACS patients admitted between 2015 and 2020. Demographic data, presenting symptoms, risk factors, and clinical outcomes were obtained. The local institutional research body approved this study.

Study Design and Study Population

A descriptive retrospective study was conducted with the sample size determined by the number of patients in King Fahd Hospital of the University in Al-Khobar city, and this was a total of 652 patients. All methods were performed in accordance with STROBE guidelines and regulations of cohort studies.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

We recruited all patients who were diagnosed with ACS based on the international classification of diseases version 10 ICD-10, including younger adult patients (from 18 to 45 years old) and older patients (above 45-year-old). We excluded patients labeled DNR (do not resuscitate), and incomplete patient files (48 patients).

Statistical Analysis

All categorical variables were represented by frequency as percentages, and were analyzed using chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests. Continuous variables were represented by median with range because the data did not follow the normal distribution. The Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used for the comparison between the two groups. All analyses were performed using SPSS (21 version). A *P* value of less than 0.05 was considered significant by Kruskal–Wallis test.

Ethical Approval

This study was performed in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975 (revised in 1983) and the Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University Institutional Review Board considered the descriptive and retrospective nature of this study and granted approval for the study to be conducted at KFHU (IRB-UGS-2016-01-075). Anonymized data were collected, analyzed, and reported only in aggregate form, and no identifiable participant information (image, face, name, etc.) was revealed in the study.

Results

A total of 652 patients were enrolled in this study without significant difference in gender distribution (M:F, 1:1) (Figure 1). Of these, 109 (16.7%) patients were less than

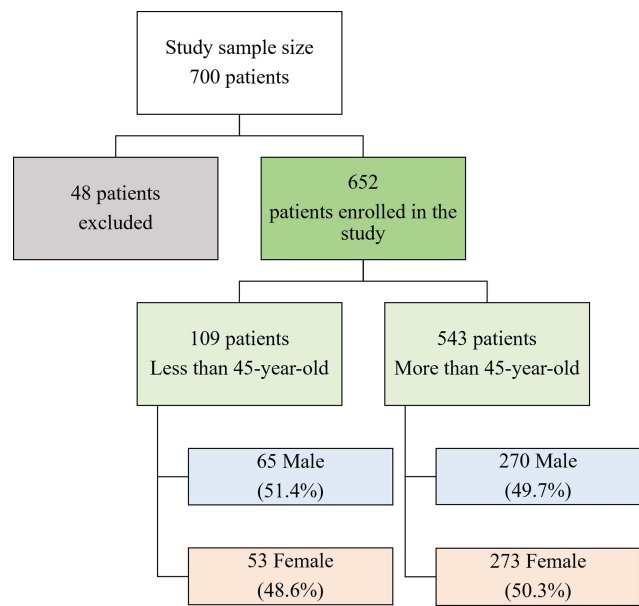


Figure 1 Flowchart illustrating the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the study and the size of the patient groups.

45 years of age. The mean age was 38 ± 7 vs 60 ± 11 years in the young and old groups, respectively ($P < 0.001$). Table 1 shows that younger patients had a higher frequency of palpitations (23.9% vs 13.6%; $P = 0.019$). Older patients had higher frequencies of hypertension, eg, a systolic blood pressure reading of >140 mmHg (68.7% vs 37.6%; $P < 0.001$), diabetes (61.1% vs 37.6%, $P < 0.001$), and history of CAD (52.3% vs 30.3%; $P < 0.001$), but less frequent history of smoking, and positive family history, which were higher among younger patients

Table 1 Clinical Presentations of ACS Upon Admission According to Age

Presentation	Less Than 45-Year-Old (n= 109)	More Than 45-Year-Old (n= 543)	P value*
Chest pain	97 (89%)	444 (81.8%)	0.071**
Epigastric pain	11 (10.1%)	60 (11%)	0.929
Syncope/ Pre-Syncope	10 (9.2%)	48 (8.8%)	0.834
Dyspnea/ SOB	49 (45%)	243 (44.8%)	0.286
Palpitation	26 (23.9%)	74 (13.6%)	0.019**
Sweating	38 (34.9%)	185 (34.1%)	0.604
Nausea and vomiting	29 (26.6%)	126 (23.2%)	0.446
Cardiac arrest	3 (2.8%)	38 (7%)	0.246

Notes: *Statistical significance was set at p-values <0.05 . **Statistically significant by Kruskal–Wallis test.
Abbreviations: SOB, Shortness of breath; n, total number of patients.

Table 2 Risk Factors of ACS Patients According to Age

Risk Factor	Less Than 45-Year-Old (n= 109)	More Than 45-Year-Old (n= 543)	P value*
HTN	41 (37.6%)	373 (68.7%)	<0.001 **
DM	41 (37.6%)	332 (61.1%)	<0.001 **
Abnormal lipid profile	60 (55.0%)	227 (41.8%)	0.038
Smoking history	46 (42.2%)	148 (27.3%)	<0.001 **
Family history	25 (22.9%)	51 (9.4%)	<0.001 **
CAD history	33 (30.3%)	284 (52.3%)	<0.001 **

Notes: *Statistical significance was set at p-values <0.05 . **Statistically significant by Kruskal–Wallis test.

Abbreviations: HTN, Hypertension; DM, Diabetes Mellitus; n, total number of patients.

(42.2% vs 27.3%, $P < 0.001$, 22.9% vs 9.4%; $P < 0.001$) (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the laboratory outcomes; older patients had significantly higher creatinine levels (median = 1.10 mg/dl (range, 0.3–13.0) vs 1.0 (0.3–19.0); $p = 0.001$), BUN (Median = 16.0 (Range, 0.9–141.0) vs 12.0 (0.9–49.0); $P < 0.001$), but less in Hb, LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol, which were high among younger patients (14.4 g/dl (8.4–17.6) vs 13.5 g/dl (0.11–158); $P < 0.001$, 138 mg/dl (43–224) vs 115 mg/dl (25–411); $p < 0.001$, 209 mg/dl (59–303) vs 178.5 mg/dl (18–485); $p < 0.001$) (Figure 2).

Table 4 shows the length of hospital admission and mortality, and there was a significant difference in mortality, that is, the in-hospital mortality was 7.4% among older patients and 0.9% among younger patients ($P = 0.004$).

Discussion

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in young adults is a rare entity, yet it occurs. Assessing the clinical features, risk factors, and outcomes, which may be due to either primary disease or secondary complications, would set several measures to prevent further episodes of ACS. In this study, our cutoff point to define young patients was 45 years. It was determined upon similar studies in Thailand, Singapore, Israel, and California.^{14,15} While other studies from Japan, Poland, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, and the USA have defined young adults to be under 40 years.¹⁵ Our findings are as follows: First, 109 ACS patients were younger than 45 years with a mean age of 38 ± 7 . Domestic and international studies found that 5–10% of ACS manifest before the age of 46.^{16,17}

Our estimated prevalence was slightly higher than the reported percentages. The authors attributed the increased

Table 3 Comparison of Laboratory Work Up Results in ACS Patients According to Age

Lab. Result	Less Than 45-Year-Old (n= 109) (Median, Average)	More Than 45-Year-Old (n= 543) (Median, Average)	P value*
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1 (0.3–19)	1.1 (0.3–13.0)	0.001**
BUN (mg/dL)	12 (0.9–49.0)	16 (0.9–141.0)	<0.001**
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	14.4 (8.4–17.6)	13.5 (0.11–158)	<0.001**
Troponin (ng/mL)	1.63 (0.04–450)	1.08 (0.01–165.5)	0.286
LDL (mg/dL)	138 (43–224)	115 (25–411)	<0.001**
HDL (mg/dL)	36 (10–56.0)	36 (9–172.0)	0.283
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	139 (20–1111)	126 (1.18–557.0)	0.103
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)	209 (59–303)	178.5 (18–485)	<0.001**

Notes: *Statistical significance was set at p-values <0.05. **Statistically significant by Kruskal–Wallis test.

Abbreviations: n, total number of patients; lab., laboratory; ACS, acute chest syndrome; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; LDL, low-density lipoproteins; HDL, high-density lipoproteins; g, gram; mg, milligram; dL, deciliter; mL, milliliter.

ACS exposure to health system's transformation and adopting western lifestyle as a new way of living in Saudi Arabia as risk factors. Second, regarding risk factors, older patients had a higher frequency of hypertension, diabetes, and a history of CAD. Also, Systemic Mastocytosis (SM) is proven to be a major risk factor for developing acute coronary syndrome.¹⁸ However, unlike younger patients, they had less frequent history of smoking and family history of ACS. Furthermore, a recent retrospective cohort study of two academic institutions suggests an increased likelihood of encountering ACS with a family history of hypercholesterolemia.¹⁹ Previous

studies reported that 82% of young patients who suffered from ACS were smokers which makes smoking a crucial risk factor.^{20–22} Chua et al interestingly found that the rate of smoking patients aged ≤ 35 years who suffered from MI was significantly higher than in patients >65 years of age with the same condition.²¹

Aligning with the findings of other studies, it is suggested that both history of smoking and family cardiovascular disease are risk factors in young patients with ACS (Figure 2).^{20–22} A study in Thailand reached the same conclusion, whereas it discovered that the most common risk factor of ACS in patients aged <45 years of age was

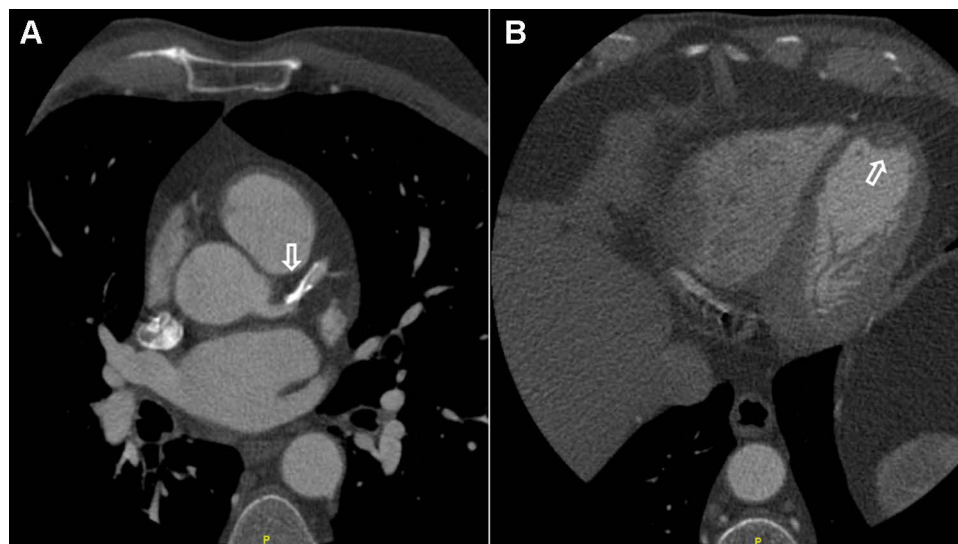


Figure 2 The patient is 42 years old, suffering from atypical chest pain. He's overweight, and his lab results came back positive for dyslipidemia. Cardiac CT scan performed to evaluate the presence of coronary heart disease. An ECG-gated cardiac CT acquisition was performed using an ECG-modulated radiation dose. A sublingual nitroglycerin tablet given three minutes prior to the procedure. **(A)** The left anterior descending artery presents a benign diffuse disease with moderate calcification and no apparent obstructive lesions (arrow). However, the presence of calcification impedes an accurate evaluation of stenosis. **(B)** The left ventricle is slightly dilated, the left ventricular volume at the end of diastole is 211 mL, and the volume at the end of systole is 114 mL. The calculated ejection fraction is 46%. An organized small wall-mounted apical clot was displayed (arrow), which denotes an infarction of the old LAD territory with an organized old LV apical clot. There is an akinesis of the medium and distal septum and the major part of the apex (not shown).

Table 4 In-Hospital Outcome for ACS Patients According to Age

Outcome	Less Than 45-Year-Old (n= 109) (Median, Average)	More Than 45-s (n= 543) (Median, Average)	P value*
In-hospital stay (days)	5 (0–97)	5 (0–26)	0.709
Mortality	1 (0.9%)	40 (7.4%)	0.004**

Notes: *Statistical significance was set at p-values <0.05. **Statistically significant by Kruskal–Wallis test.

Abbreviations: n, total number of patients; ACS, acute chest syndrome.

smoking.¹⁴ A different study found that patients whose parents developed cardiovascular disease of early onset had an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.²³

Both quantity and duration of smoking accelerate the development of atherogenic cardiovascular disease.^{24,25} Furthermore, smoking also alters the defensive response of the immune system against vascular damage, which is characterized by an increase in oxidative influence on lipid peroxidation, endothelial cell dysfunction, and generation of foam cells in the tunica media.^{25,26} It also leads to increased platelet aggregation, disrupts the metabolic activities of lipoproteins, and tends to reduce HDL cholesterol.^{25,26} Cigarette smoking is linked to increased levels of inflammatory markers. During the acute phase of the inflammatory process, C-reactive protein is elevated, white blood cells and fibrinogen are increased, and serum albumin is decreased.^{24–26} Smoking can also increase myocardial load due to stimulation by catecholamines and reduce consumption of O₂ due to inhalation of carbon monoxide, which may cause tachycardia, vasoconstriction of blood vessels, and which may modify the permeability of the vessel wall.^{25,26}

Primary and secondary prevention specifically are important in this subset of patients. In addition, one study has shown that diabetes mellitus was more prevalent in younger adults. Emphasized by several authors, ACS is clinically similar in both young patients and the elderly.^{9,27–29} However, in our study, we found that palpitations occurred more frequently in younger adults.

In addition, some laboratory parameters including creatinine, and BUN, were higher in older patients, but HGB, LDL, and cholesterol levels were higher among younger patients. This result was similar to those of previous studies.

In our study, the length of stay was not significantly different between the two age groups, although other studies have shown that older patients with ACS had longer hospital stays.^{30,31} Besides, in-hospital mortality was 7.4% among older patients and 0.9% among younger patients.

Patients who were discharged from the hospital were followed by general cardiologists in an outpatient setting after an average of one month and then every year. Our findings align with those of a recent cohort of Yang et al, which demonstrated equity among both age groups in terms of short- and long-term outcomes.³²

This study confirmed a previously established correlation between the modifiable risk factors of ACS, and adoption of healthy dietary habits and exercise programs.^{29,32} Compared to the western diet, changing nutritional behaviors and seeking weight reduction and reducing BMI strategies in patients with CAD and metabolic syndrome found to show significant improvement in patients' inflammatory and metabolic biomarkers.³³ This current study is newly conducted by licensed academic physicians from various medical specialties involved in the management of ACS including emergency medicine, vascular interventional radiology, anesthesiology, and intensive care medicine with adequate experience in ACS management, in a teaching hospital. Similar national and international studies have only examined the relationship of ACS to sex and age – young or old. In contrast, our study examined the influence of all these determinants and their contribution to the clinical severity and outcomes in patients with ACS. Potential limitations of our study include the fact that our selected design was retrospective. However, our sample size was reasonably large (652 cases), which in our opinion reduced information bias and therefore strengthened the results. We accept the limitation of not to employ the types of ACS in this study which might be a trigger for future studies. The changes in waist circumference which were reported to be linked to increased risk of ACS especially with waist circumference ≥ 102 cm in males and ≥ 88 cm in females were not included in our data collection.³³

Conclusion

Palpitations, positive smoking history, positive family history, and higher lipid profile were more prevalent in adults younger than 45 years old with ACS than in older ones.

Impaired renal function, hypertension, and diabetes were more common in older patients with ACS. Younger patients seem to have a better outcome in terms of mortality with no difference in length of hospital stay.

Abbreviations

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; CAD, coronary artery disease; NSTEMI, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets generated during and analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to the privacy of research participants but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Consent to Participate

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient. The Standing Committee for Research Ethics on Living Creatures (SCRELC) from the Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Dammam, Saudi Arabia approved this project by IRB number: IRB-UGS-2016-01-075. No patients were involved neither in the design, recruitment and conduct of this study, nor in the development of outcome measures.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest for this work.

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