

Summary

Detection of Culprit Lesion in Patients with Unstable Angina Pectoris by Using ATP Thallium-201 Myocardial SPECT

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The purpose of this study is to determine the diagnostic accuracy for detection of culprit lesions in patients with unstable angina. Both ATP ²⁰¹Tl SPECT and coronary angiography were performed in 51 patients with unstable angina pectoris within a week since the last attack. SPECT images were divided into 17 segments and the regional uptakes were scored semiquantitatively (0 = normal to 3 = no activity) and compared with the coronary angiographic findings. ATP ²⁰¹Tl SPECT revealed decreased uptakes in 54 of 56 culprit lesions. The sensitivity, specificity and ac-

curacy for detection of culprit lesions were 96.4%, 89.5% and 92.4%, respectively. Although adverse effects during ATP administration were complicated in 28 (54.9%) patients, all the complications were mild and resolved within two minutes. ATP ²⁰¹Tl SPECT is sensitive and reliable method for detecting culprit lesions and can be performed safely even at acute phase in patients with unstable angina pectoris.

Key words: Unstable angina pectoris, ²⁰¹Tl, SPECT, Diagnostic accuracy, Adenosine-5'-triphosphate (ATP).