

Bacterial Gastritis Aggravates Atherosclerosis

Richard M Fleming<sup>1\*</sup>, Matthew R Fleming<sup>1</sup> and Tapan K. Chaudhuri<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>FHHI-OmnificImaging-Camelot, Los Angeles, CA, USA

<sup>2</sup>Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, Virginia

**\*Corresponding Author:** Richard M Fleming, FHHI-OmnificImaging-Camelot, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

**Received:** September 05, 2019; **Published:** September 13, 2019

**DOI:** 10.31080/ASPS.2019.03.0399

This case represents a 29-year-old Caucasian male with a history of gastritis, who developed retrosternal discomfort with exertion over several weeks. The discomfort was associated with nausea.

His fasting lipoprotein analysis revealed a total cholesterol of 201, LDLc of 137, HDL of 39 and triglyceride level of 123. The TC/HDLc ratio was ated 5.2. Additional blood tests showed an elevated C-RP of 5.2 (nl: <0.5) with acute phase antibodies for *H. Pylori* [3-5].

He underwent pharmacologic stress myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) with a technetium-99m based agent [1,2].

Following MPI he underwent cardiac catheterization, with results shown in Figure 2.

The patient underwent antibiotic treatment for *H. Pylori*, with resolution of angina, a normalization of C-RP and improved MPI as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 1: Pre-treatment myocardial perfusion imaging.

Figure 2: Coronary arteriogram.

Figure 3: Post-treatment myocardial perfusion imaging.

Acknowledgment

All figures reproduced with expressed consent of first author.

Questions

What percentage of acute myocardial infarctions present with a prior angiogram with less than 30% diameter narrowing? (the answer is d-70%)

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 50%
- d) 70%
- e) 90%

Which of the following is a marker of an acute inflammatory process? (the answer is d-all of the above).

- a) C-RP
- b) Fibrinogen
- c) Interluekin-6
- d) All of the above

If the angiogram reveals no evidence of stenosis, then

- a) There is no coronary artery disease present
- b) Coronary artery disease may be present, but coronary lumen disease is absent.

- c) Other causes of chest pain should be looked for, because the angiogram is the “gold standard” for detecting heart disease
- d) The patient should undergo a treadmill study. (the answer is b-the angiogram is useful for detecting focal stenotic disease, but does not show diffuse disease, medium or small blood vessel disease, or endothelial dysfunction).

**Volume 3 Issue 10 October 2019**

**© All rights are reserved by Richard M Fleming, *et al.***