Abstract:

Background:
The aim of this research was to assess the incidence and clinical predictors of Contrast Induced Nephropathy (CIN) after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD).

Methods:
The files of 176 patients with CAD whom undergoes PCI procedure, will be studied and the Creatinin of base and 24-72 hrs after doing procedure will be recorded. The term of CIN defined as a rise in Cr more than 0.5mg/dL or 25% above the basic creatinin level.

Results:
Overall, CIN occurred in 59 (33.5%) patients. After analyzing the multivariant data which gathered from the study, the volume of contrast media was the only variant which has met a statistical relation with the incidence of Contrast Induced Nephropathy (CIN) (P-value < 0.05).
In multivariate analysis we found no statistical relationship between CIN and diabetes, Chronic Renal Failure (CRF), Systolic LV dysfunction, clinical status, old age, hydration of patients before and after the procedure does, receiving NAC, kind of the procedure and kind of the contrast media.

Conclusion:
Contrast Induced Nephropathy frequently complicates PCI, even in patients with normal renal function and some factors are independent predictors for CIN.