

## OUTCOME OF CORONARY BYPASS GRAFTING

Sir,

We read the article 'Outcome of coronary artery bypass grafting in patients.....artery disease' by Nozari *et al.*, which was published in the October 2007 issue of the journal.<sup>[1]</sup> It is an interesting article; and in the extant literature, one finds an endless list of articles focusing on the outcome of coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) surgery. Under 'Material and methods,' the authors describe a stenosis of 50% or more in the left main coronary artery as significant. We would appreciate an exact anatomical location of the stenosis under such circumstances. As anatomists, we also wonder if 70% or greater than

that can be considered as significant stenosis. It has to be spelt out in detail if there is any criterion for classifying such stenosis. The authors have mentioned in Table 5, left main disease as the risk factor. It needs to be described what they mean by 'left main disease.'

In the present-day scenario, the researchers have even identified the inflammatory markers like cardiac troponin I (cTnI), interleukin-6, SC5b-9 involved in such surgical procedures.<sup>[2]</sup> Perhaps the atrial fibrillation occurring after the surgery is best explained by the presence of these markers. Interestingly, it has been seen that the neurocognitive dysfunction (NCD) continues to occur in a significant number of patients after cardiac procedures.<sup>[3]</sup> It has been observed that acute renal failure is a major complication following CBAG surgery that is strongly associated with in-hospital mortality.<sup>[4]</sup> There is a need to discuss all such complications in detail.

We would have appreciated if the authors had made some sincere efforts to link the body mass index to the mortality. There are research reports on the study of body mass index into weight classes that can influence the hospital mortality, after CABG surgery.<sup>[5]</sup> Many factors have to be taken into consideration for the assessment of mortality and morbidity. The present study has more of statistical data and less new facts over existing literature.

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