

[P-362E] Utilizing HOPE criteria to evaluate angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor usage in a Veterans Affairs patient population

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This study utilized certain Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation (HOPE) Study Investigators criteria to evaluate angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor usage in a Veterans Affairs patient population. ACE inhibitor utilization was reviewed in patients who were at high risk for cardiovascular events, who did not have left ventricular dysfunction or heart failure. Two hundred and fourteen of 353 patients reviewed met the inclusion criteria. Ninety-nine of the 214 patients received ACE inhibitor therapy, and 115 did not. Of those patients receiving ACE inhibitor therapy, 39 had coronary artery disease, 11 had a previous stroke, 12 had peripheral vascular disease, and 64 had diabetes mellitus. Fifty-seven of the 64 patients with diabetes mellitus had hypertension, 14 had a total cholesterol >200, 10 had a high density lipoprotein level <35, and 3 had a history of smoking. Of those patients not receiving ACE inhibitor therapy, 49 had coronary artery disease, 9 had a previous stroke, 9 had peripheral vascular disease, and 47 had diabetes mellitus. Twenty-five of the 47 patients with diabetes mellitus not receiving ACE inhibitor therapy had hypertension, 9 had a total cholesterol > 200, 7 had a high density lipoprotein level <35, and 2 had a history of smoking. In this study, 46% of patients received ACE inhibitor therapy. As the role of ACE inhibitors in high risk patients who are not known to have a low ejection fraction or heart failure is further defined, it is likely that a broader range of patients will require ACE inhibitor therapy.