


Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

Tc-99m Sestamibi SPECT imaging is a better tool for the detection of restenosis after PTCA within 6 months in comparison with anginal chest pain and EST. Tc-99m Sestamibi imaging has the highest sensitivity for detection of restenosis in LAD distribution than those of LCX and RCA, whereas it has higher specificity and accuracy for detection of restenosis in LCX and RCA than those of LAD. Patients with multivessel disease have higher sensitivity, specificity predictive value of Tc-99m Sestamibi imaging for detection of restenosis than those with single vessel disease. And it was suggested that Tc-99m MIBI scan should probably not be done before 4 to 6 weeks because of the possibility of a false positive in detection of restenosis in the early after PTCA.



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