**PREVALENCE OF ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM IN VETERANS WITH MULTIVESSEL CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE**

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*Background*: Coronary artery disease (CAD) and abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) share common risk factors. Current guidelines recommend one-time screening for AAA in males aged 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked. Emerging data indicates a greater AAA prevalence in CAD patients, even in those younger than 65 years of age.

*Objectives*: We conducted a retrospective study to examine the prevalence of AAA found on recent abdominal imaging in veterans with a history of 2-3 vessel CAD. To our knowledge, such a study has not been conducted in the veteran population.

*Methods*: The medical records of male veterans aged who had undergone revascularization for multivessel CAD were examined from a 2-year period. A total of 132 subjects had imaging data available out of 222. The data were analyzed to determine prevalence of AAA in two age groups < 65 years and > 65 years old. Univariate analysis was performed to determine the significance of various risk factors for AAA.

*Results*: In the 44 subjects aged <65 years, the prevalence of AAA was 13.6%, while it was 11.4% in the 88 patients aged > 65 years; univariate analysis did not find difference in prevalence of AAA between these two age groups of multivessel CAD subjects (p = 0.71). Additionally, no association was found between the degree of CAD (2 versus 3 vessel) and the presence of AAA (p = 0.67).

*Conclusion*: The prevalence of AAA in patients with CAD in this study was high, regardless of age or number of vessels involved. These results suggest importance of screening for AAA in a high-risk population with a history of CAD regardless of age.