Accepted Manuscript

Impact of vasomotion type on prognosis of coronary artery spasm induced by acetylcholine provocation test of left coronary artery

Eun Mi Lee, Man Ho Choi, Hong Seog Seo, Kim Hyun Ki, Nam-Ho Kim, Cheol Ung Choi, Jin Won Kim, Hong Euy Lim, Eung Ju Kim, Seung-Woon Rha, Chang Gyu Park, Dong Joo Oh

PII: S0021-9150(16)31329-6

DOI: 10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2016.09.015

Reference: ATH 14793

To appear in: *Atherosclerosis*

Received Date: 14 May 2016

Revised Date: 30 July 2016

Accepted Date: 14 September 2016

Please cite this article as: Lee EM, Choi MH, Seo HS, Ki KH, Kim N-H, Choi CU, Kim JW, Lim HE, Kim EJ, Rha S-W, Park CG, Oh DJ, Impact of vasomotion type on prognosis of coronary artery spasm induced by acetylcholine provocation test of left coronary artery, *Atherosclerosis* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2016.09.015.

Impact of vasomotion type on prognosis of coronary artery spasm induced by acetylcholine provocation test of left coronary artery

Eun Mi Lee[a¶], Man Ho Choi[b¶], Hong Seog Seo[c,d*], Kim Hyun Ki[a], Nam-Ho Kim[a], Cheol Ung Choi[c], Jin Won Kim[c], Hong Euy Lim[c], Eung Ju Kim[c], Seung-Woon Rha[c], Chang Gyu Park[c], Dong Joo Oh[c]

[a]Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Wonkwang University Sanbon Hospital, Gyeonggi-do 435-040, Republic of Korea

[b]Future Convergence Research Division, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 136-791, Republic of Korea

[c]Cardiovascular Center, Korea University Guro Hospital, Seoul 152-703, Republic of Korea

[d] Korea University–Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KU-KIST) Graduate School Converging Science and Technology, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea

[¶]These authors contributed equally to this work.

[*] Corresponding author. Cardiovascular Center, Korea University Guro Hospital, 80 Guro-dong, Seoul 152-703, Republic of Korea. Tel.: 82-2-2626-3018; Fax: 82-2-863-1109.

E-mail address: mdhsseo@unitel.co.kr (H.S. Seo)

*Keywords:*Coronary artery spasm**,**Vasomotion type**,**Acetylcholine provocation test**,** Long-term clinical outcome.