Evaluation of Intra-hospital mortality and morbidity and six-month follow up of patients with myocardial infarction referred to Imam Hospital in year 2018-2019

Abstract

Background & Objective: Cardiovascular disease is one of the leading causes of disability and premature death worldwide. Adjustment of risk factors has been shown to reduce morbidity and mortality in people with diagnosed or even undiagnosed cardiovascular disease. Therefore, recognition of these risk factors, including hypertension, diabetes, gender, age, type of treatment (primary coronary intervention versus thrombolytic therapy) and having a positive family history and their effects on disease progression to reduce mortality and morbidity in all patients, Post-myocardial infarction is essential, and since most studies discussion the acute phase of myocardial infarction, we examined mortality and morbidity over a six-month period.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional descriptive study. In this study, 322 patients admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil during a six-month period with the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction and their mortality and morbidity rates and their relationship with age, gender, risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, Family history) and the type of treatment performed. The data of all patients will be collected in special forms and will be analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: Of the 322 patients studied, 27 died, all of whom were older (over 59 years), and about 125 had morbidity over the course of 6 months, the majority (78%) being older. In terms of gender, mortality and morbidity rates were lower in men than in women. In terms of risk factors for diabetes and hypertension and positive family history, these factors had a significant impact on mortality and morbidity at first glance and in terms of the type of treatment the findings showed that streptokinase injection was superior to primary coronary intervention with mortality and morbidity .

Conclusion: Findings showed that mortality and morbidity rate in acute myocardial infarction was directly related to the type of treatment (primary coronary intervention versus streptokinase injection), age, sex, being diabetic, having hypertension and having a positive family history.

Keywords:Mortality ,Morbidity,Acute myocardial infarctio