

"Exploration of Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Aortic Aneurysm Admitted in Ardabil Province from 2018 to 2021"

Abstract:

Background: Aortic aneurysm, as a medical emergency, can lead to various complications, including death.

Aim : This study aimed to determine the demographic and clinical information of patients with aortic aneurysm admitted in hospitals in Ardabil province over a five-year period (2018-2022).

Materials and Methods: This descriptive study involved a case series design, examining the medical records of patients with abdominal aortic aneurysms. The study population consisted of patients diagnosed with abdominal aortic aneurysm admitted to Imam Khomeini hospital in Ardabil from March 2018 to March 2022. The minimum sample size, based on similar studies and the sample size formula for limited populations, was determined to be 60.

Results: The data indicates a higher occurrence of aortic aneurysms in males (66%) and a high prevalence of smokers (71.7%). Participants exhibited a significant history of cardio-metabolic conditions, including dyslipidemia (86.8%) and atherosclerotic involvement (54.7%). The most common treatment approach was non-invasive (62.3%), with diverse reported symptoms, including abdominal pain (35.9%). A majority of the aneurysms affected the abdominal aorta (60.4%), and the average age of the study population was 66.6 years.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the comprehensive data presented in the tables sheds light on the demographic, clinical, and treatment-related characteristics of individuals with aortic aneurysms in the study population. These findings provide valuable insights, contributing to a deeper understanding of the condition and facilitating targeted strategies for its management and prevention.

Keywords: Aneurysm, Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Prevalence