The frequency of blood type ABO and RH in patients with Acute coronary syndrome referred to Imam Khomeini hospital in Ardabil city from April 2016 to May 2017

Background and Objective: Regarding the high prevalence, the increasing trend of acute coronary syndrome, the importance of etiological studies of diseases and the existence of some reports on the role of blood groups in the development of diseases, including IHD, in order to study the blood groups in patients with acute coronary syndrome and other factors Their risk, this research was conducted in patients admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardebil.

Methods: This is a descriptive study that was carried out from March 1395 to May 1396 in Imam Khomeini Hospital of Ardabil. Sampling was unpredictable and the case group was selected from patients admitted to cardiac care unit of Imam Khomeini Hospital. The criteria for entering the study were: All subjects over the age of 30 and both sexes were males and females who had myocardial infarction (MI), unstable angina (UA) based on history, examination, serial electrocardiography and measurement Cardiac enzymes are given by a specialist physician and they are willing to participate in the study. Then, in the checklist for each patient, the blood type ABO and RH, the age, sex, and risk factors of the disease such as hypertension, diabetes, obesity, consumption Smoking, high blood lipids, and family history of premature stenosis were extracted from the patient records. Finally, all of the patients' questionnaire information was entered into the SPSS v16 statistical program and we analyzed the data.

Results: In this study, 500 patients with acute coronary syndrome were studied, 60.2% were male and the mean age was 62.28 years. In the study of cardiovascular risk factors, it was observed that hypertension with 61.6%, smoking with 37.4%, and hyperlipidemia with 23.4% were the most common risk factors among patients. In this study, the blood group A and the blood type A + were the most common type of blood type, but due to the higher prevalence of A blood group in healthy individuals living in Ardabil, there was no significant correlation between acute coronary syndrome and blood groups. Also, data analysis did not show a significant relationship between the findings of angiography with blood groups.

Conclusion: Results showed that blood groups did not show a meaningful relationship with the incidence of acute coronary syndrome and did not find any association between severity of this syndrome and blood groups.

Keywords: Acute coronary syndrome, Myocardial infarction, Blood group.