

Evaluation the outcome of primary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction patients and its risk factors in Imam Khomeini Hospital of Ardabil from 2016/5/21 to 2016/8/22

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Coronary angiography is the gold standard of coronary artery disease and its use is increasing widely. Primary angiography in cases of emergency and, if necessary, primary angioplasty is performed. Considering the importance of acute myocardial infarction patients, side effects of medical interventions, this study was performed to evaluate the outcome of primary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction patients and its risk factors.

Methods: In this study, patients with symptoms of heart disease referred to the emergency room of Imam Khomeini Hospital of Ardabil and after examination and initial investigations like ECG, if high cardiac enzymes are diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction patients and primary PCI is performed, they are imported to study.

Results: 106 patients were evaluated the outcome of primary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction patients and its risk factors which 65.09% were male and the other female patients. The mean age of patients was 61.3 ± 11.9 years. Diagnoses included 32 patients with Inferior MI and 7 patients with Lateral MI and as well as 61 patients with Anterior MI. Arterial involvement of patients included 63 patient LAD and 34 patients RCA and 12 patients LCX.

Conclusion: Considering the high success rate of primary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction patients, it is recommended that a study be conducted with a higher statistical population in all centers of the province and large cities to determine more accurately the efficacy of angioplasty and its complications and risk factors.

Key words: angioplasty, myocardial infarction, fibrinolysis, Ardabil