Abstract

A comparative study of prevalence of kinds of cardiac Arrhythmias in patients with Acute Anterior myocardial Infarction and Acute Inferior Myocardial Infarction

Authors: Z.Rasouli, A.Hoseinian, B.Babapour

***Introduction**:* Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is the most common causes of human beings mortality in the world today.

The clinical manifestations that lead to death in these patients maybe as cardiogenic shock or cardiac arrythmias. Really, the main cause of death in these patients is arrythmia in prehosptial admition and cardiogenic shock in the post admission condition. In this survey we attempted to evaluate the prevalence of cardiac arythmia in patients with Ant –MI and Inf-MI and after their admission in hospital and compare prevalence of arrythmias in two groups.

***Material and methods**:* 30 patients with AMI were studied in one year in a prospective cross sectional analytic descriptive type. 28 patients were omitted due to having bias factors. The diagnosis of AMI was with taking history, serial physical examination, taking serial ECGs and checking serial cardiac Enzymes. The data of patients were gathered in special forms and analysis with statistical methods including SPSS software.

Findings: From 272 studied patients, 188 cases (69.12%) were male and 84 cases (30.88%) were female. The average age of all patients was 60.07 years, while it was 56.60 years in male group and 61.62 years in female group. In total 155 patients (56.98%) had Ant- MI and 117 patients (43.02%) had Inf-MI . from all of the patients 130 patients (47.08%) had at least one of the arrhythmia in their admission period. 56.71% of patients with Q-wave AMI and 26.83% of patient with non - Q-wave AMI had Arrhythmia.

21 patients of all of the studied cases were expired during their hospitalizations which 71.43% of them had at least one kind of arrhythmia. 48.33 Of patients in their hospitalization period with Ant- MI and 47.01 patients with Inf – MI has some kind of Arrhythmia

Conclusion: The prevalence of AMI in men was significantly more than women. Also the increasing of age has significantly relation with increasing of AMI. The mean age of women with AMI was higher than the mean age of men. In this study prevalence of arrythmias was lower than standard statistics, that maybe due to late arriving to hospital expiration of some of patients before arriving hospital or missing some of cases. The total prevalence of Arrhythmia had no deferent in Ant-MI and Inf-MI. There was a positive relation between prevalence Arrhythmias and AMI with Q-wave and also a positive relation between prevalence of Arrhythmias and mortality.

Key words: Ant – MI, Inf-MI, Arrhythmia, Ardabil.