Treatment outcome of patients with myocardial infarction in the General Hospital of Šibenik-Knin county during the pandemic year 2021

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Introduction: Acute myocardial infarction is one of the leading causes of death in the developed world, and it is divided into those with or without ST-segment elevation. Myocardial infarction is necrosis caused by a sudden decrease in coronary flow to the affected part of the myocardium. Our aim was to determine the relationship of risk factors to the outcome of percutaneous coronary interventions and to determine the frequency of positive percutaneous coronary interventions in the General Hospital Šibenik-Knin County.

Patients and Methods: The research was conducted as a cross-sectional study with a convenience sample. Patients hospitalized in the General Hospital Šibenik-Knin County with symptoms of myocardial infarction with or without ST elevation during the 2021 pandemic year were included in the study. Data for this research were extracted from the Hospital Information System after the approval of the Ethics Committee of the General Hospital Šibenik-Knin County.

Results: We included 118 patients with myocardial infarction, of whom 67 (56%) had non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and 51 (43%) had ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. In terms of gender, men are more represented (81, or 68%) compared to women. The median age of patients is 71 years. 19 (17%) patients recovered from COVID-19, and 42 (36%) were vaccinated. Percutaneous coronary intervention without stenting was performed in 25 (21%) patients, and in 74 (62%) patients, percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting was performed. Aortocoronary bypass was performed in three (3%) patients.

Conclusion: By searching professional data bases, papers were found with the results of similar research that confirmed our results[1-3]. Namely, the same risk factors were determined, only with a different ratio and gender. The analysis of the results confirmed known risk factors that were present in almost all patients, which indicates the need for active prevention measures and action on modifiable risk factors.

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LITERATURE

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