Survey condition of myocardial infarction patients undergoing primary angioplasty

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Introduction: The different therapeutic approaches apply to treatment of myocardial infarction heart patients. Primary angioplasty is new method that its effectiveness is different in myocardial infarction patients. This study aimed to evaluate myocardial infarction patients undergoing primary angioplasty.

Methods and Materials: This is descriptive cross-sectional study that was 2015. The sample size was 33 subjects undergoing primary angioplasty accepted in Kurdkuy. The subjects selected in availably sampling. The demographic characteristics and survey scale recorded in the questionnaire. Data analyzed by SPSS version 16. test used in data analysis was descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis, Spearman correlation. The significance level for all the tests was considered P<0.05.

Results: The 16 subject (48.5 %) ware female. Mean age of participants was 55.3±8.6 years. The 22 patient (66.7 %) accepted conduct to emergency. In of total Died 4 subject (12/1 %). The majority (63.6%) subjects had myocardial infarction left ventricular area. The most associated symptoms at the time of angioplasty (56.4%) were chest pain. The average time of hospital admission was 2.5 hours after chest pain on an outpatient basis. Average time of admission to the start of primary angioplasty was 45 minute. Tests showed significant relationship between Primary angioplasty times with the onset of chest pain (p=0.001, r=0.372), patient's age (p=0.02, r=0.441.6)

Conclusion: The proper understanding of the situation and accelerate the onset of myocardial infarction patients performed primary PCI is effective in controlling and improving these patients.

Keywords: primary angioplasty, myocardial infarction, patients

