ESTIM register model of management of acute coronary syndromes with ST segment elevation at the emergency cardiac care of the CHU Meni-Messous, Algiers, Algeria

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Purpose of study: estimating the initial management of patients suffering from acute coronary syndrome with ST segment elevation at the CHU Beni-Messous department of cardiology.

Patients and methods: a prospective observational study carried out over the period from the 1st of August 2009 to the 31st of March 2012. The patients included presented a myocardial infarction for less than 24 hours, were looked after by the emergency cardiac care.

Results: 271 patients were included, 227 men, 44 women, average age: 57.45 years. All these patients were received at the emergency cardiac care and they all came by their own means none was brought by any type of medical transport.

76% of the patients presented chest pain.

61% of the patients were smokers, 35% are hypertensive, 16% had dyslipidemia, 27% are obese, 50% had a sedentary lifestyle.

At their arrival 89% of the patients were on Killip1, 6% on Killip2, 1% on Killip3, 4% on Killip4.

80% of the patients taken care of in their acute phase benefited from a strategy of reperfusion: thrombolysis 93% or primary angioplasty 7%.

Amongst the thrombolysed patients 58.41% received alteplase, 33.16% received tenecteplase, and 8.43% received streptokinase.

However the delay in receiving medical attention proves to be very long; the median separating the onset of chest pain and the thrombolysis is 220 min.

The adjuvant treatment administrated during the initial stages was: Aspirin 97%, Clopidogrel 81%, Low molecular weight heparin 81%, Analgesics 70%.

The patients were reviewed at one month or reached by telephone.

The global mortality was 10.7% of which 51.72% were due to a cardiogenic shock.

Conclusion: The population of our study is young with high cardiovascular risk factors. In the case of chest pain the SAMU did not take charge of any patient. Thrombolysis remains to be the most used reperfusion technique. Primary angioplasty is not frequent due to insufficient medical and paramedical personnel. The delay to medical assistance is very long. The mortality remains high.

Our ESTIM register is still recruiting patients

Gender peculiarities of lipid profile and metabolic oxygen-dependent reactions in patients with acute myocardial infarction accompanied with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis

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It is well known that prognosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in women (taking into consideration the age correction) is more unfavorable than in men. That’s why studying of pathogenetic issues of AMI in women with metabolic disorders is highly important.