

عنوان مقاله:

The relationship between acute cardiac attack and LDL-C serum levels in cardiac and CCU inpatients in Hajar hospital: Replying to a paradox

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and aims: Acute myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the most prevalent heart diseases across the world, including in Iran. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between acute MI and serum low-density lipoprotein (LDL) levels in patients with acute MI. Methods: In this descriptive-inferential study, ۱۲۷۴ MI patients hospitalized in Shahrekord Hajar Hospital were selected using the census method. The required information was drawn from the patient's medical records according to inclusion criteria. Statistical analyses were performed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and chi-square test to examine the relationship between the LDL level and awareness in patients. Results: In this study, the average age of patients with acute heart attack was ۳۰.۷۹ ± ۶۳.۱۸ years. Of the ۱۲۷۴ studied patients, ۷۸% (۹۹۹ people) were men and the rest were women. In both male and female genders, most patients had LDL levels between ۷۰ and ۱۲۹ mg/dL. Regarding statin use, ۷۵۷, ۲۸۷, and ۱۶۲ people had a history of statin use, hypertension (HTN), and cardiovascular disease, respectively. In addition, ۱۵۰ and ۱۵۲ people had diabetes and a history of smoking, respectively. In this study, a significant relationship was found between the history of statin use ($P < ۰.۰۰۰۱$) and the frequency of MI ($P = ۰.۰۴۹$) in LDL groups. Conclusion: The results of this research revealed a significant relationship between LDL groups and the number of times acute heart attack occurs as a long-term complication in people who have had one.

کلمات کلیدی:

Angiography, Acute myocardial infarction, Low-density lipoprotein

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