

عنوان مقاله:

Family history of sudden cardiac death among victims of sudden death in yazd, iran

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Objectives: A positive family history of Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD) is an independent risk factor for mortality. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of a positive family history of SCD and its associated risk factors among victims of sudden death in Yazd. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study investigated SCD cases in Yazd, Iran, in ۲۰۱۱. The study included victims who were aged ۲۰ years or older, and the cause of death was the cardiac arrest within one hour of symptom onset. The data obtained from families of SCD victims through verbal autopsy interviews. **Results:** A total of ۳۱۷ cases of SCD occurred among victims, resulting in an incidence rate of ۱۳۹.۴ per ۱۰۰,۰۰۰ population ۲۶.۲% had a positive family history of SCD, with a mean age of ۶۰.۴ ± ۱۲.۳ years. Individuals with a positive family history of SCD had a significantly younger mean age at the time of death (۶۰.۹ ± ۱۲.۳ vs. ۶۶.۹ ± ۱۶.۵ years, $P = ۰.۰۱۸$). The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (odds ratio ۱.۴۳, CI ۹۵% = ۱.۰۳-۱.۹۹, $P = ۰.۰۴۲$), dyslipidemia (odds ratio ۱.۴۷, CI ۹۵% = ۱.۰۷-۲.۱, $P = ۰.۰۲۸$), chronic coronary artery disease ($P = ۰.۰۲۷$), and revascularization ($P = ۰.۰۴۹$) had a significant association with positive family history of SCD. **Conclusions:** This study highlights the importance of assessing family history as a risk factor for SCD, along with other risk factors such as diabetes, dyslipidemia, and chronic coronary artery disease.

کلمات کلیدی:

Sudden cardiac death, risk factor, family history, Coronary Artery Disease

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