

WORLD HEART CONGRESS

May 22- 24, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Differences in the risk factors and inpatients outcomes of patients with acute myocardial infarction by race in Durres population

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Introduction: A little is known about the differences in clinical and angiographic features and the outcomes of patients with acute myocardial infarction by race.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in the frequency of risk factors and in-hospital outcome among patients with AMI by race in Durres population, Albania.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: In the study were enrolled 499 patients with acute myocardial infarction hospitalized in cardiology department in regional hospital Durres, Albania, from September 2012 to September 2015. Demographic, risk factors and clinical data were collected from hospital medical records. Differences in distribution of risk factors and inpatients outcomes by race were assessed by the chi-square test for categorical variables and by Student's t-test for continuous variables. A p-value <0.05 was considered significant.

Findings: Of 499 patients, 49 participants (9.8%) belonged to the black race. Compared with white patients, the black patients with AMI were younger (62.5 vs. 65.8 years old p<0.05), had more frequently a positive family history (65.2 % vs. 40.3%, p<0.05), a higher percentage of history of smoking (77.6% vs. 52.6%, p<0.05) and a higher percentage of obesity (65.3% vs. 51.2% p<0.05). The black patients were less likely to undergo coronary angiography and coronary revascularization after the AMI episode. There was no difference in the in-hospital mortality and complications rate between two groups of race.

Conclusion & Significance: The risk factors for an AMI event are more likely to be present among patients who belong to black race. The black patients received less frequently a coronary angiography after episode of AMI. However, no difference was found in the complications and in-hospital mortality rate between two groups.

Biography

Eliverta Zera is working as a Cardiologist in regional hospital Durres AL. She has a long experience as a Cardiologist and has tried to give her contribution in improving the health and wellbeing. This abstract is a part of her PhD studies and has a huge research background in the field of Epidemiology. This study is the first to investigate the differences in the risk factors, rate of complications and in hospital mortality between white and black patients. Our results suggest that appropriate measures are needed to increase the awareness on risk factors for patients with cardiovascular disease.

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