

Thrombolytic surveying outcomes in reducing mortality and morbidity in patients with cardiogenic shock following acute myocardial infarction- A retrospective study

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Abstract

Background: Cardiogenic shock is a sudden complication that occurs in 5 to 10% of patients with acute myocardial infarction. According to statistics, mortality and morbidity from this event, despite all hospital care, are approximately 70-80%, so the medical community is looking for a way to reduce it. **Objective:** We studied the safety and efficacy of thrombolytic treatment in patients with cardiogenic shock after acute myocardial infarction, compared with other hospital treatments.

Methods: This study was conducted over 3 years (2012 to 2015) in 28 cases of acute myocardial infarction, which was complicated by cardiovascular shock, before, during or after admission.

We divided patient into 3 groups; the first group was treated with thrombolytic therapy, the second group was underwent primary PCI, and the rest (group 3) were initially treated with medical stabilization.

We compared the outcomes of these three groups. The 30-day follow-up was the first end point, and the 3-month follow up was the second end point of the study.

Results: Mean (\pm SD) age of the patients was $62.99 \pm 13/99$ years. 41.7% of patients had 3SVD involvement. 80% of the thrombolytic group died. 100% of the medical stabilization group and 50% of primary PCI group died. 7 patients (58%) of the primary PCI group underwent IABP, 5 cases of this group (71%) died. The median time to the onset of shock was 648.75 ± 1393.58 minutes after infarction.

Conclusion: Although cardiogenic shock is a potential risk of early death, it is important that the thrombolytic in these patients doesn't increase survival and the primary PCI is more effective than thrombolytic agents.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, cardiogenic shock, early revascularizations, Thrombolytic, mortality.



Biography:

Zahra Soroureddin Abadi is currently working as medical doctor at Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science in Iran. During her undergraduate years in addition to medicine, she has worked in clinical and basic research in different fields especially in cardiology and had extensive experience in the field of cardiology. In addition to publication of several articles, she is currently working on several projects also expanding her experience in the field of cardiology.

Speaker Publications:

1. "Targeted anti-inflammatory therapy is a new insight for reducing cardiovascular events: A review from physiology to the clinic"; Life Sciences. / 2020 / Vol 253, 117720.
2. "Menstrual Disorders and its Association with Migraine"; Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research/ 2020/Vol 14-Issue 2/Page: OC10-OC14.
3. "Association of the mean platelet volume and red cell distribution width with dipper and non-dipper blood pressure in prehypertensive non-smokers"; BMC Research Notes/ 2019.
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5. "The Influence of PDS in Patients under Septoplastic Surgery"; Journal of Otorhinolaryngology and Facial Plastic Surgery/ 2019, Vol 5-Issue 3: Pages 1-6.

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