

An epidemiological insight of acute myocardial infarction incidence in the countryside of the city of Rio de Janeiro for a decade

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INTRODUCTION

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is caused by myocardial tissue necrosis, due to the ischemia caused by coronary obstruction. It is considered the leading cause of death in the country, according to Datasus, showing the need for awareness regarding the prevention of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), in addition to tracking cardiovascular risk in the population, increasing the effectiveness of this prevention. The present study aimed to analyze the current panorama of AMI treatment procedures in the city of Vassouras for 10 years and correlate the current epidemiology with the results obtained.

METHODS

A literature review and an observational, descriptive and cross-sectional collection of AMI treatment data, available at DATASUS Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) for a period of ten years in the city of Vassouras, from December 2008-2018.

RESULTS

A total of 383 hospitalizations were observed for AMI treatment procedures, representing a total expense of R\$884,301.88, with 2014 and 2015 being the years with the highest number of hospitalizations (47) and 2013 was responsible for the largest amount spent during the period (R\$169,936.03). Of the total, 5 were performed on as elective and 378 as urgent procedure, 383 being considered of medium complexity. The total mortality rate in the 10 years studied was 20.63, corresponding to 79 deaths, 2011 being the year with the highest mortality rate, 33.33, while 2017 had the lowest rate, 9.68. The year 2018 had the highest number of deaths, 13, followed by 2016 and 2013, with 11, and the year with the lowest number was 2016.

CONCLUSIONS

It's necessary investments in the prevention and early diagnosis of AMI to reduce the risk of death. Also, to invest in primary prevention, avoiding secondary and tertiary prevention, often the search for medical care is mostly after the greatest worsening of the disease.