

Clinical manifestation of acute myocardial infarction in the Elderly

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian retrospektif terhadap pasien infark miokard akut (IMA) yang dirawat di ICCU RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta antara Januari 1994 sampai Desember 1999. Dari 513 pasien yang dirawat dengan IMA, 227 pasien adalah usia lanjut, di mana 35,2 % dari mereka adalah wanita. Sebagian besar IMA usia lanjut mengeluh nyeri dada yang khas seperti pada pada kelompok usia muda. Pasien IMA usia lanjut cenderung terlambat datang ke rumah sakit dan lebih banyak menderita IMA gelombang Q. Faktor risiko diabetes melitus dan hipertensi lebih sering dijumpai pada usia lanjut. Prevalensi fibrilasi atrial dan mortalitas lebih tinggi pada usia lanjut. (Med J Indones 2003; 12: 229-35)

A retrospective study were performed in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) that hospitalized in ICCU Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital, Jakarta during the period of January 1994 until December 1999. There were 513 patients hospitalized with MCI, 227 patients (44.2%) were classified as elderly, and 35.2% of them were female. Most of the elderly AMI patients reported typical chest pain just like their younger counterparts. Elderly AMI patients tend to come later to the hospital, and more Q-wave myocardial infarction were identified compared to non-Q-wave myocardial infarction. Risk factors of diabetes mellitus and hypertension were more common among the elderly. The prevalence of atrial fibrillation and the mortality rate were higher among elderly AMI patients. (Med J Indones 2003; 12: 229-35)