ABSTRACT

ARRHYTHMIA IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THROMBOLYTIC IN ICCU RSUD DR SOETOMO SURABAYA IN 2015

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Introduction: Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is one of the leading cause of death in the world. It is widely known that AMI can cause several complications resulting in sudden death. Hence, reperfusion therapy, PPCI or thrombolytic is performed. Thrombolytic often cause reperfusion injury which can be observed as cardiac arrhythmia and conduction abnormalities. The purpose of this study is to determine the incidence, frequency and type of arrhythmia in relation to the site of infarction.

Methods: Data of this study is obtained from the medical records of ICCU RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. This study was an observational descriptive. Data was retrieved in January-December 2016, by taking total samples of 56 AMI patients who received thrombolytic during January-December 2015.

Results: Of the 56 cases, 78,6% were male and 21,4% female of which incidence being common between 5th-6th decade of life. AMI was common in patients with hypertension (64,2%) and hyperlipidemia (51,8%). Inferior wall myocardial infarction were seen in 37,5% patients. Out of all arrhythmia, Premature Ventricular Contraction (PVC) was the most common type accounting 33,9% of total sample. Patients with inferior wall MI were mostly seen develop heart block (57,7%), while patients with anterior wall MI were frequently seen with PVC (46,7%).

Conclusion: According to this study, the most common type of arrhythmia in AMI treated with thrombolytic is PVC. Heart block is common with inferior wall myocardial infarction while PVC is common in anterior wall myocardial infarction.

Keywords: Arrhythmia – acute myocardial infarction - thrombolytic