

عنوان مقاله:

Systolic Heart Failure Patients Risk Factors in One-Year Follow-Up Study in Birjand Valiasr Hospital 2016

محل انتشار:

نوزدهمین کنگره پژوهشی سالانه دانشجویان علوم پزشکی کشور (سال: 1397)

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نویسندگان:

.Mahdi Abdollahi-Karizno - Student Research Committee, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran

.Naeem ravanbakhsh - MD student, Birjand university of medical science, student research Committee, Birjand, Iran

.Neda Partovi - Cardiovascular diseases research center, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran

.Mohammad Talvari - Student Research Committee, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: Today, patients with cardiovascular diseases and, specifically, patients with heart failure (HF) are becoming a main concern for the health care systems. Heart failure is a complex clinical syndrome resulting from structural and functional impairment of ventricular filling or ejection of blood. It is important to evaluate the most important risk factors and prognostic factors for HF in our society. Materials and Methods: 194 systolic heart failure patients administered in 2016 in Birjand Valiasr hospital were followed up for 12 months in a cross-sectional analytical study and adverse event including death or rehospitalization were recorded. Heart failure patient were diagnosed by a cardiologist via echocardiography and all patient with reduced left ventricle ejection fraction were included in this study (LVEF<50). Demographic data, history of comorbidities and laboratory test data were obtained at the first day of administration. All data were analyzed by SPSS V.24 using T independent test, Chi-Square Test, Mann-Whitney and descriptive statistic. Findings: In this study 194 systolic heart failure patients were involved 57% of them were male and 43% of them were female. The mean age was 68(13.1). 23 follow up data were missed. 40 patients (23.1%) were dead during one year follow up and 27 patients (15.5%) rehospitalized both for cardiovascular events. chi2 test showed that patients living in villages had a higher rates of mortality versus patients living in the city ($p=0.034$). our results show a significant difference in the history of dyslipidemia between dead and alive patients($p=0.032$). heart valvar replacement history was higher in patients rehospitalized within the follow up period($p=0.007$). mean values of age($p=0.002$), Abdominal circumference ($P=0.037$), blood Urea level ($P=0.015$), blood triglyceride level ($P=0.004$) and potassium levels ($P=0.020$) were significantly different between alive and dead patients. Conclusion: Aging is one of the most important causes of death in HF patients. The other important risk factor is associated with dyslipidemia disorders and specially TG levels. Fat patients are more at risk of death. So changing life style of the HF patients and monitoring their lipid profile could be considered very important matters in HF patients. Beside lipid profile electrolyte (such as K+) appropriate levels should be always controlled

کلمات کلیدی:

systolic Heart failure, follow up, risk factors

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

