

## Late Presentation of Both Genders in ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction: Predictors and In-Hospital Outcomes

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### Background:

Despite improvements in ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) care, total ischemic time remains long in patients who present late. our goal was to identify predictors of late presentation in both genders to determine outcomes.

### Aim and objectives:

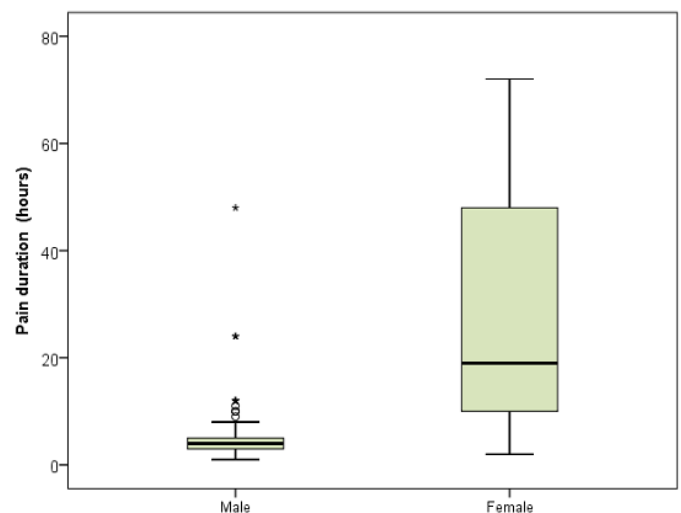
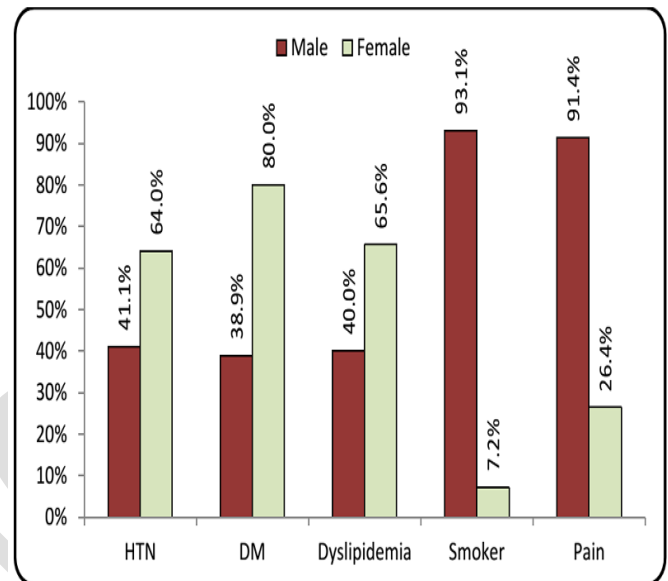
The aim of this study was to evaluate the late presentation in STEMI in both genders and outcomes.

### Methods:

This is a retrospective observational study that included 300 patients (males and females) having STEMI underwent comprehensive clinical assessment, echocardiography, revascularization and 48 h in hospital follow up regarding outcomes and complications.

### Result:

There was a statistically significant increase in pain duration among females more than males with p-value < 0.001. Outcome of the studied patients had shown that there was a statistically significant higher of complication among Females (21.6%) more than males (4.6%). There was a statistically significant increase in mean of pain duration as very strong factor participating in the complicated male cases with p-value < 0.001. range of pain duration in not complicated patients was 1 – 48 hours while in complicated cases was 4 – 12 hours.



**Conclusion:**

The observed higher in-hospital mortality in women was largely attributed to the increase of duration pain presentation as a very strong factor and other co morbidities of DM and dyslipidemia.

**Keywords:**

Acute Coronary Syndrome, Epidemiology, Gender, Complication, Chest Pain, Time, Mortality, Women.

