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Clinical-epidemiological aspects of acute coronary syndrome in the morbidity and mortality in the Republic of Moldova

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Abstract

Background: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is associated with high costs of hospital care, frequent recurrences and high risks of sudden death and short-term mortality.

Material and methods: The retrospective study was based on the evaluation of 140 patients who met the ACS criteria. Clinical and epidemiological data were obtained based on the analysis of statistical reports of the Ministry of Health during 2016-2020.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 65.0 ± 27.7 years. Incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in the population increased from 4.7 to 5.2 cases per 1000 inhabitants. The study found the following occurrence of risk factors: history of cardiovascular disease – 42 (91.3 %) patients, hypertension in 35 (76.1%), obesity in 21 (45.6%), diabetes mellitus in 14 (30.4%) and smoking in 13 (28.3%). The share of risk factors in the male group was distributed as follows: history of cardiovascular disease – 82 (87.2%) patients, hypertension – 63 (67.1%) patients, smoking – 40 (42.5%) patients, diabetes mellitus – 27 (28.7%) patients and obesity was established in 24 (25.5%) of men.

Conclusions: ACS affects men more frequently, compared to women, in a ratio of 2.04:1. People under the age of 65 years constitute 57.5%. The results of the study showed that compared to men, women with ACS were older and had significantly more comorbidities.

Key words: acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction.

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