

# To Explore the General Situation of Medical Care for Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients in a Regional Hospital in Central Taiwan

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## Background

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occurs due to coronary artery obstruction, requiring urgent medical treatment to minimize myocardial damage. Following discharge, lifestyle modifications, medication therapy, and regular follow-up are necessary to reduce readmission and mortality rates. This study aims to investigate the subsequent medical records of patients hospitalized for AMI.

## Methods

This study is a prospective observational research, utilizing medical records or phone follow-ups to observe AMI patients' medical records six and twelve months post-hospitalization and discharge. The enrollment period for our hospital spans from April 1, 2022, to March 18, 2024.

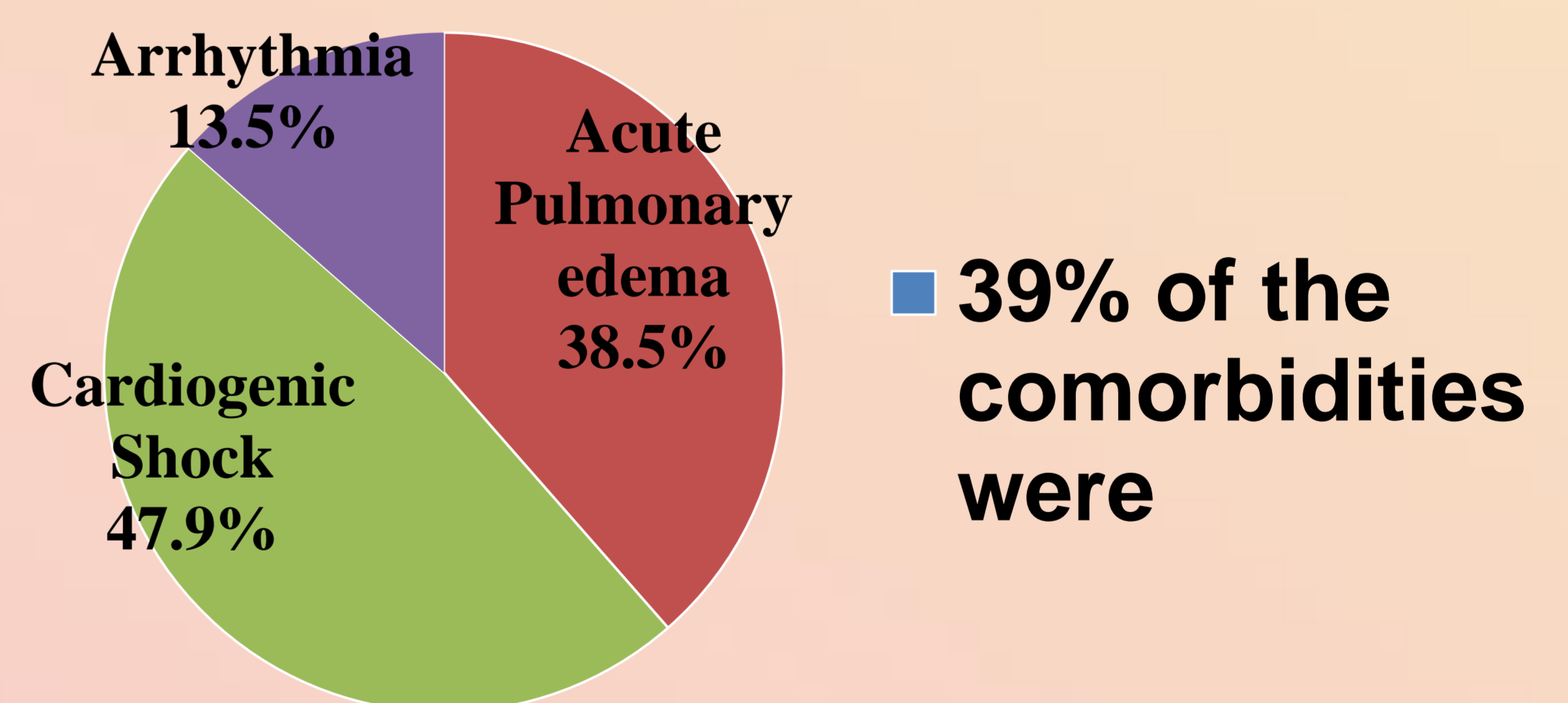
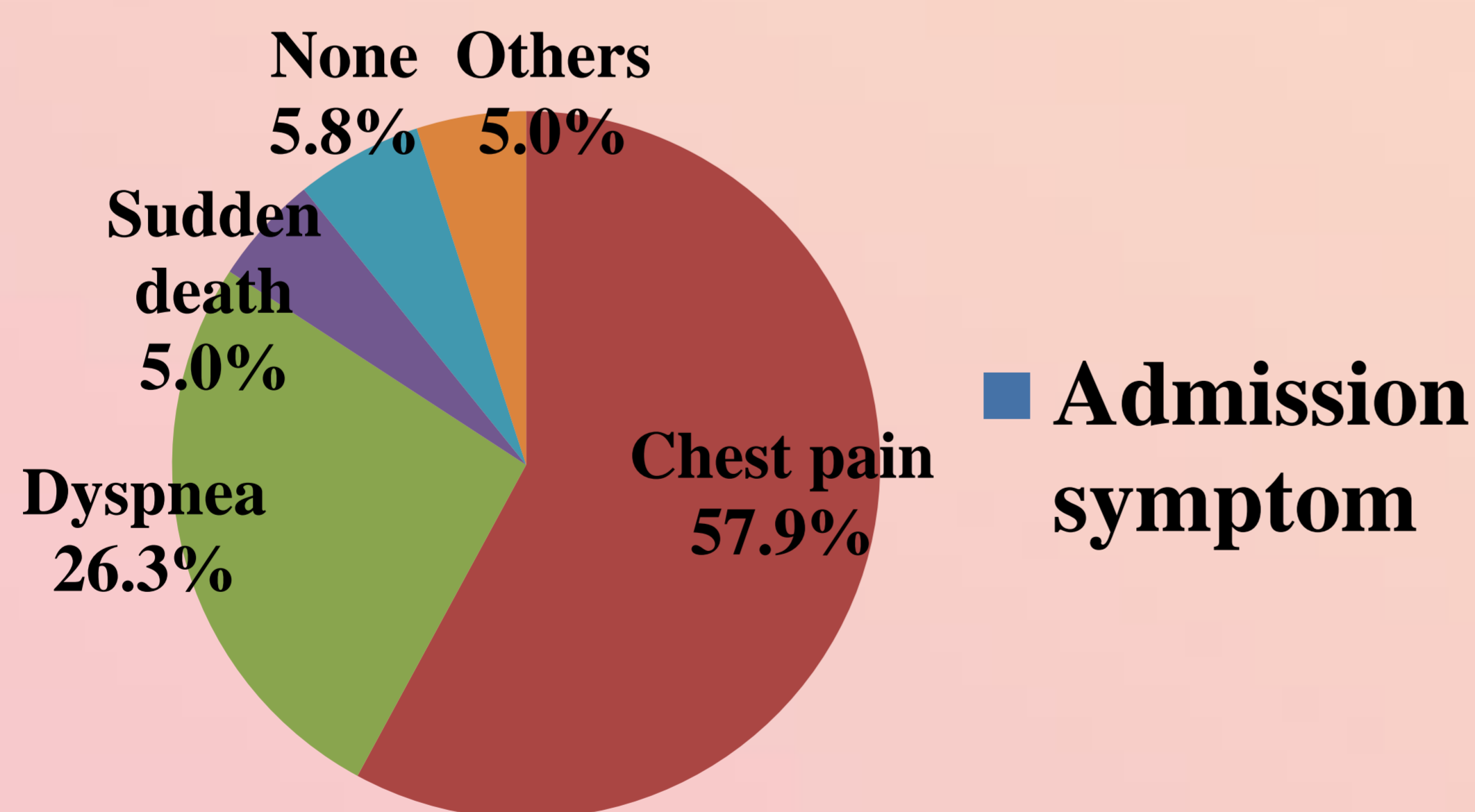
## Results

The study total 200 cases of AMI, STEMI 33.5%, NSTEMI 66.5%. Male 81.5%, average age of 63.2 years, BMI 26.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, waist circumference 93.1 cm, and smoking history 75.0%.

**Table 1 Analysis of continuous follow-up of patients with AMI**

	Hospitalized	discharge 6 months	discharge 12 months	F
EF (%)	44.3	66.1	71.8	F=17.927**
HbA1c (%)	6.9±1.7	6.7±1.3	6.6±1.1	F=5.837**
LDL (mg/dL)	103.4±40.9	86.2±33.3	79.6±25.4	F=30.734**

\*\* When P = 0.01 (two-tailed), the correlation was significant



## Conclusions

Continued monitoring of patients' cardiac function and risk factor assessments post-discharge revealed data consistently superior to the inpatient period. This improvement suggests advancements in medical interventions and the care team's effectiveness. However, it underscores that complications resulting from delayed medical attention can pose a greater threat to patients. Therefore, actively promoting the concept of seeking prompt medical care for AMI symptoms remains crucial.

**Keywords** Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI), observational research

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