

Clinical significance of smoking in acute inferior wall myocardial infarction complicated by third degree atrioventricular block

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Abstract:

Inferior wall myocardial infarction accounts for 40-50% of all acute myocardial infarctions. Association of acute inferior wall myocardial infarction and third-degree atrioventricular block (AVB) was established, but the effect modifiers are still not known. We assessed the predictors of patients presenting with acute inferior wall myocardial infarction and third-degree atrioventricular block. We conducted a prospective cross-sectional study on patients presented within ≤ 12 hours with signs & symptoms of acute inferior wall myocardial infarction at Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi from February to August 2018. Third degree AVB was assessed through ECG. The diagnosis of inferior wall myocardial infarction was established by the presence of ST segment elevation in leads II, III, aVF or Q waves of >0.04 sec in duration in lead II, III and aVF with reciprocal ST segment depression in the lateral and/or high lateral leads (I, aVL, V5 and V6). Out of 115 patients with acute inferior wall myocardial infarction, 70 (80.5%) patients were male. Mean age was 47.5 ± 7.47 years and duration of symptoms was 4.6 ± 1.28 hours. Diabetes was found in 57.4% patients, 72.2% were hypertensive, and 50.4% patients were smokers. Third degree AVB was observed in 13.0% patients. Smoking status was significantly associated with third degree AVB (OR: 2.1, 95% CI: 87% , p-value: 0.01). Among patients with acute inferior wall myocardial infarction, third degree AVB occurred in 15 (13%), and has significant association with smoking. Generalizability of results is limited because it was a single center, non-randomized study with small size.

Biography:

Reema Qayoom is a final-year FCPS Cardiology trainee at Tabba Heart Institute Karachi, Pakistan. She has done her two years General Medicine training at Liaquat National Hospital Karachi Pakistan. She received a bachelor's degree from Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, Pakistan. She is currently working on 4 research papers in variable fields related to cardiovascular medicine.

Speaker Publications:

1. Kumar V, Sinha S, Kumar P, Razi M, Verma CM, Thakur R, Pandey U, Bhardwaj RS, Ahmad M, Bansal RK, Gupta S. Short-term outcome of acute inferior wall myocardial infarction with emphasis on conduction blocks: a prospective observational study in Indian population. *Anatolian journal of cardiology*. 2017 Mar;17(3):229.
2. Jaffe AS. Third universal definition of myocardial infarction. *Clin Biochem*. 2013 Jan. 46 (1-2):1-4.
3. Rogers WJ, Frederick PD, Stoehr E, Trends in presenting characteristics and hospital mortality among patients with ST elevation and non-ST elevation myocardial infarction in the National Registry of Myocardial Infarction from 1990 to 2006. *Am Heart J*. 2008 Dec. 156 (6):1026-34.

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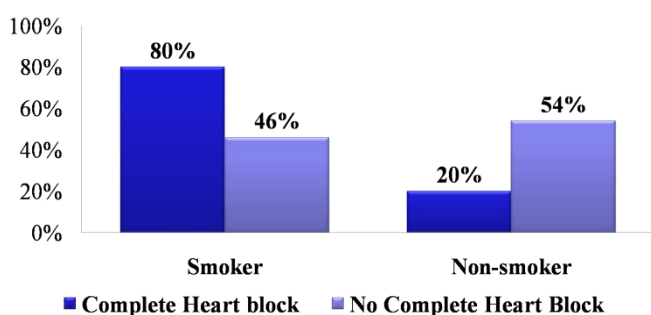


Figure 1. Smoking status in study population

