

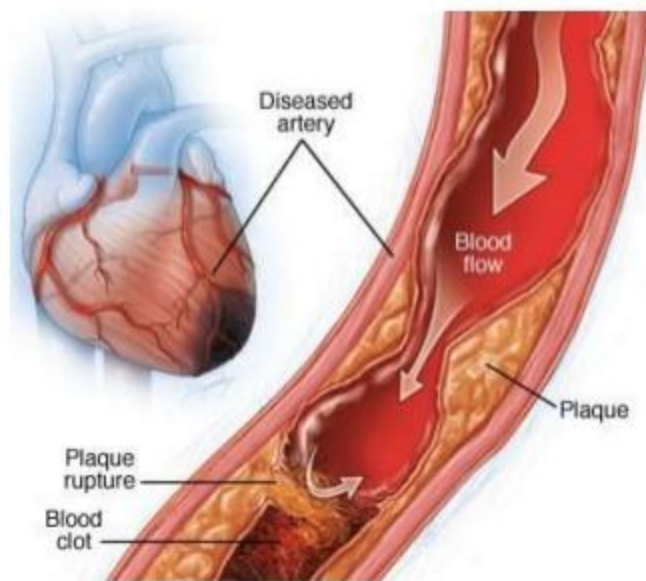


MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Presented by-
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DEFINITION

It is defined as death of a segment of heart muscle, which follows interruption of its blood supply.



INCIDENCE:

According to a Spanish study, the crude coronary heart disease (CHD) incidence rate was 300.6/100,000 person-years for men and **47.9/100,000** person-years for women. The incidence of MI in India is 64.37/1000 people in men aged 29-69 years, alcohol intake led to 30% lower CHD incidence.

RISK FACTORS:

MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS:

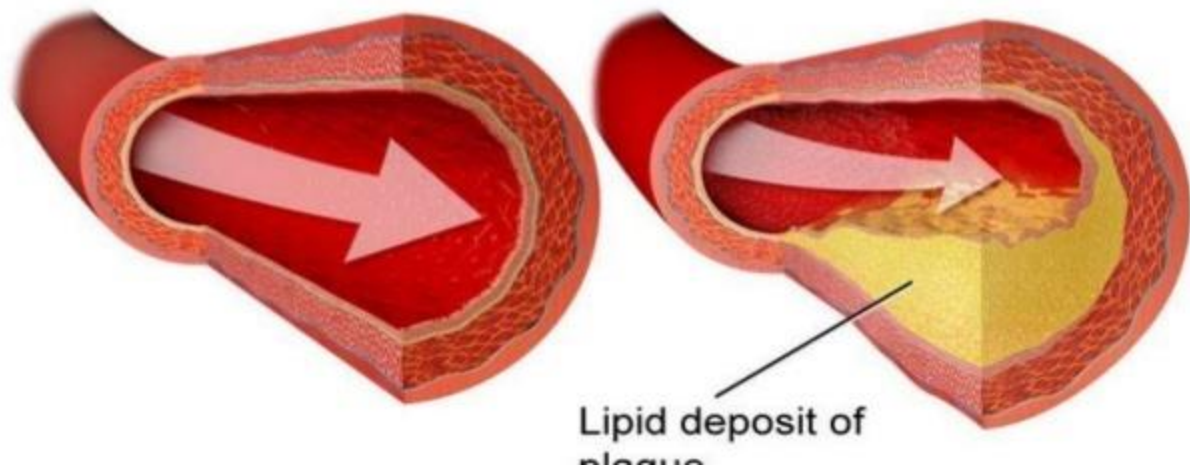
- ▶ Tobacco use
- ▶ High blood cholesterol or triglyceride levels
- ▶ Lack of exercise
- ▶ Obesity
- ▶ Stress

NONMODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS:

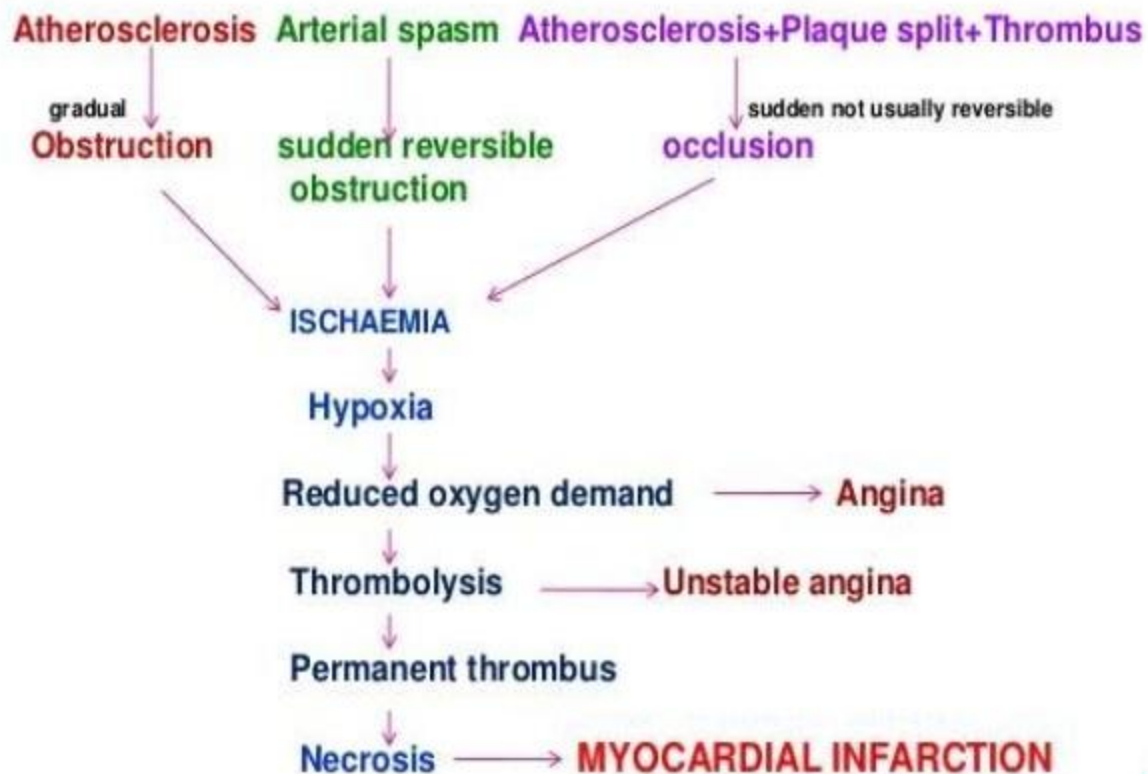
- ▶ Family history of heart disease
- ▶ Older age
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ High blood pressure

CAUSES

- ▶ Coronary artery disease (atherosclerosis).
- ▶ Blood clot
- ▶ Coronary artery spasm



PATHOPHYSIOLOGY:



SYMPTOMS:

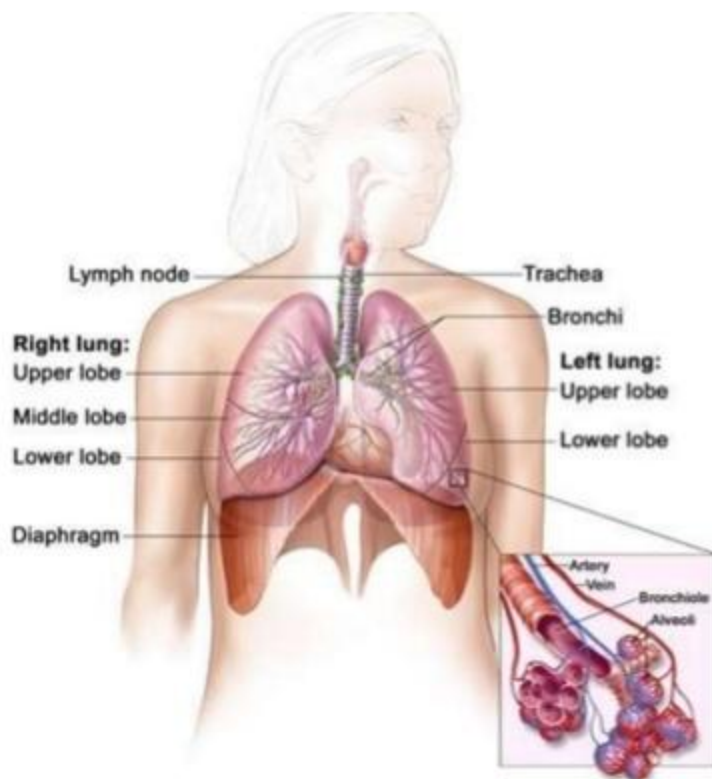
CARDIOVASCULAR-

- ▶ **Ischemia-**
- ▶ **Low cardiac output-**
- ▶ **Chest pain** –chest pain occurs suddenly , severe immobilizing chest pain that not relieved by rest , position change and medications.
 - ❑ **Severity** – more than angina pectoris
 - ❑ **Duration** –more than 15 minutes and not relieved by nitroglycerine
 - ❑ **Radiation** - pain radiated to nose, jaw, shoulder and upper left arm and downward 4th and 5th fingers
- ▶ Decrease pulse rate.
- ▶ Bradycardia (Decrease pulse rate)
- ▶ Hypertension
- ▶ **Myocardial infarction-**
- ▶ **Diaphoresis** –excessive sweating
- ▶ **ECG changes** – ST segment and T wave changes, also show tachycardia, bradycardia, or dysrhythmias.

CONTI...

RESPIRATORY-

- ▶ Shortness of breath.
- ▶ Pulmonary edema
- ▶ Chest heaviness
- ▶ Dyspnea- difficulty of brathing
- ▶ Fatigue

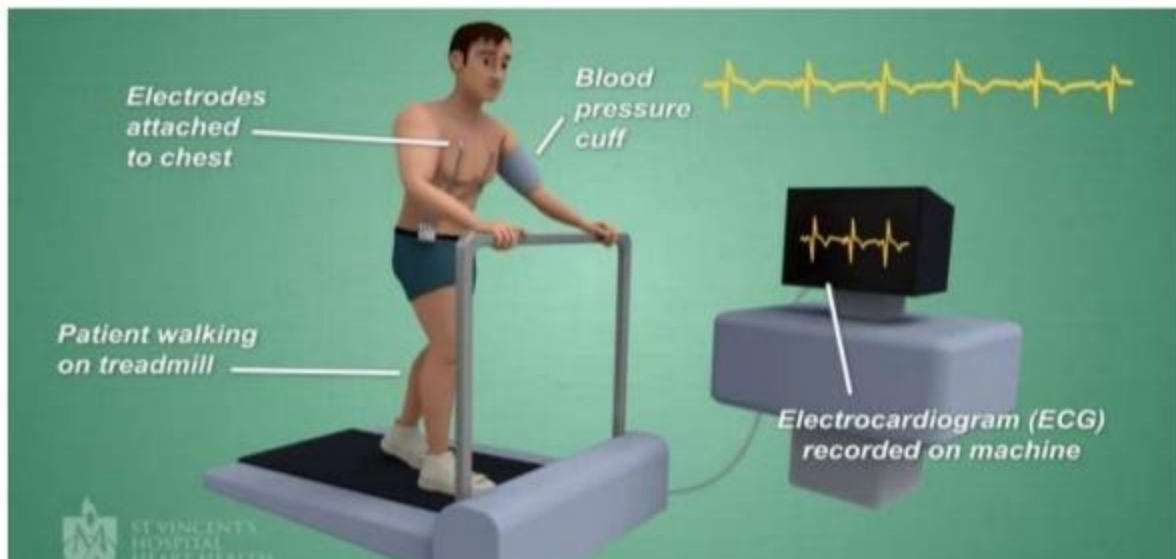


CONTI....

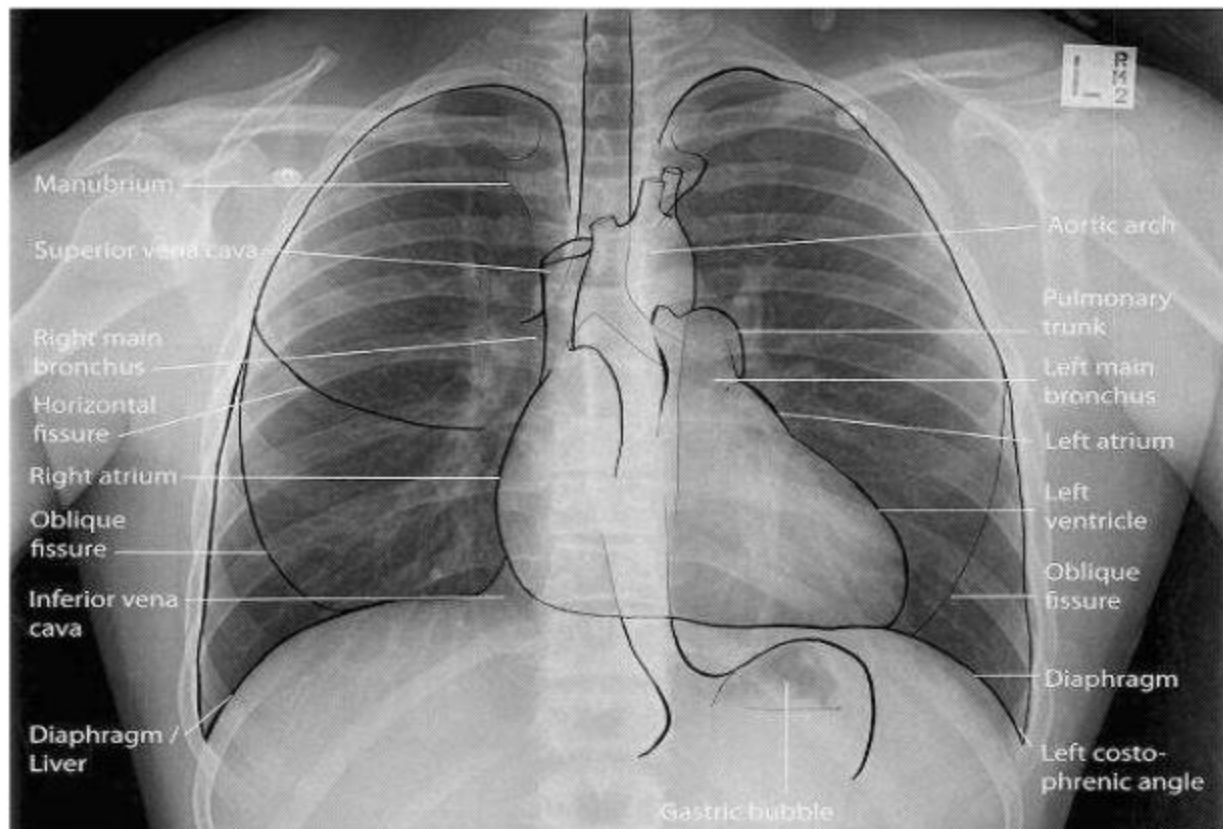
- ▶ **Genitourinary**-Decreased Urinary Output May Indicate Cardiogenic Shock.
- ▶ **Gastrointestinal**- Nausea And Vomiting
- ▶ **Skin**- Cool, Clammy ,Diaphoretic , And Pale Appearance On Skin

DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

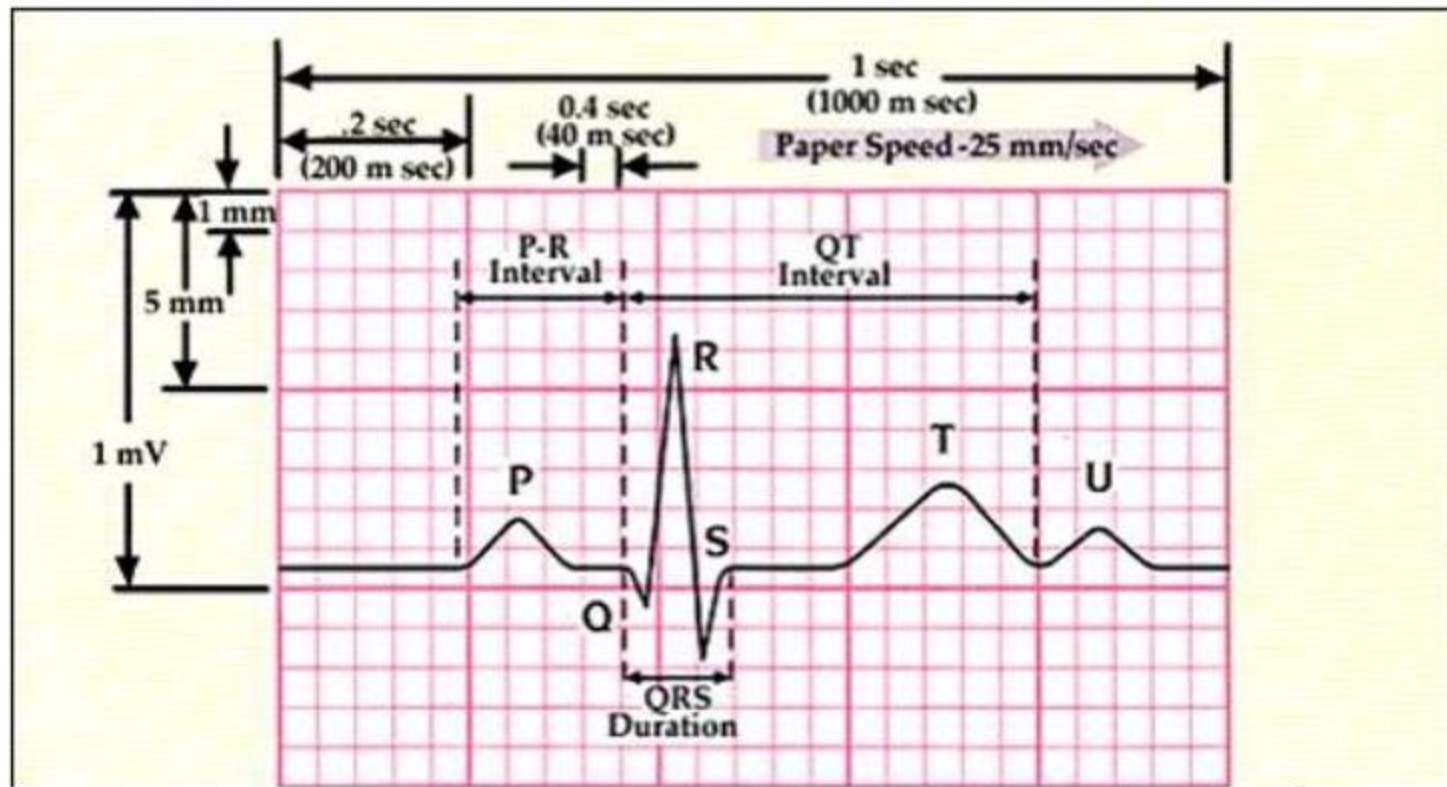
- ▶ Physical Examination
- ▶ History collection
- ▶ Stress test



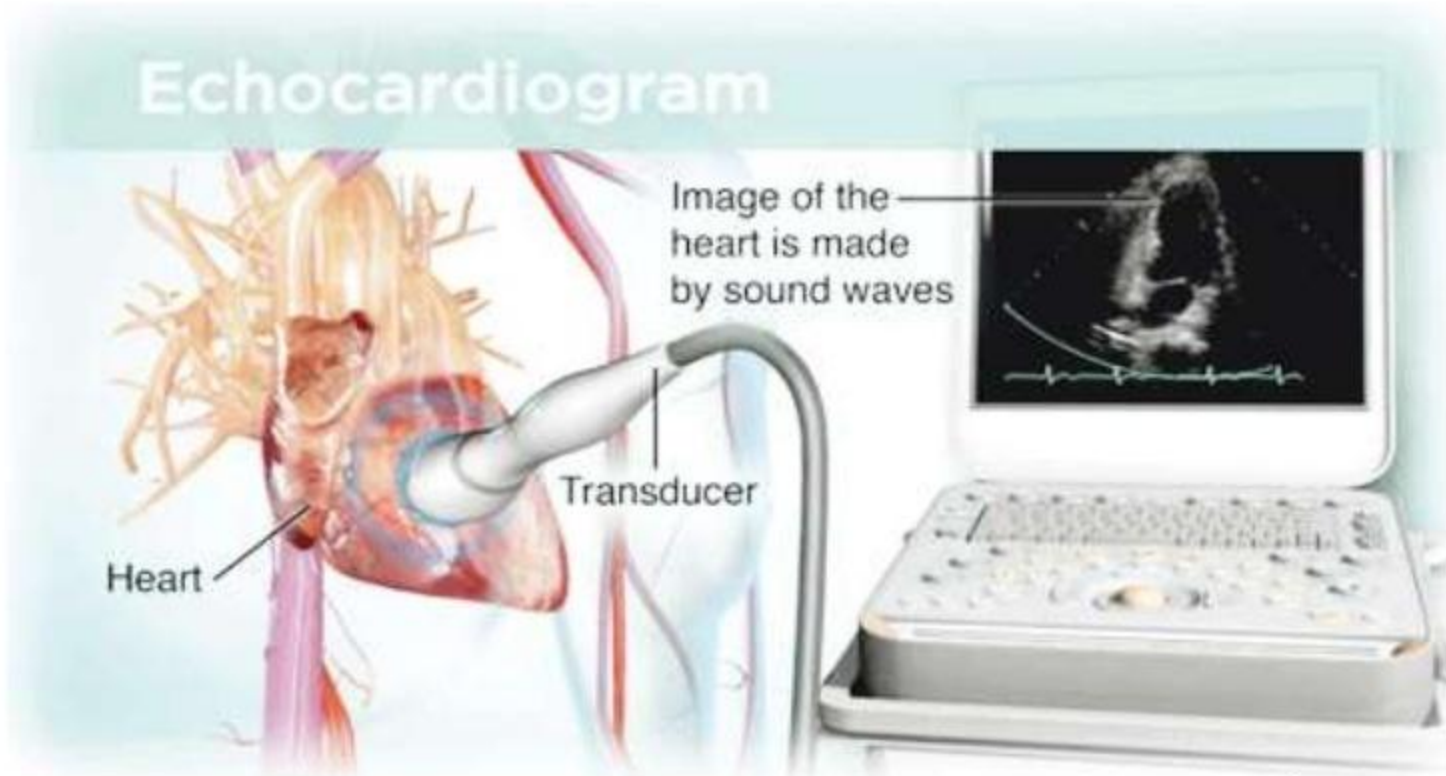
Chest X-ray.



Electrocardiogram (ECG).

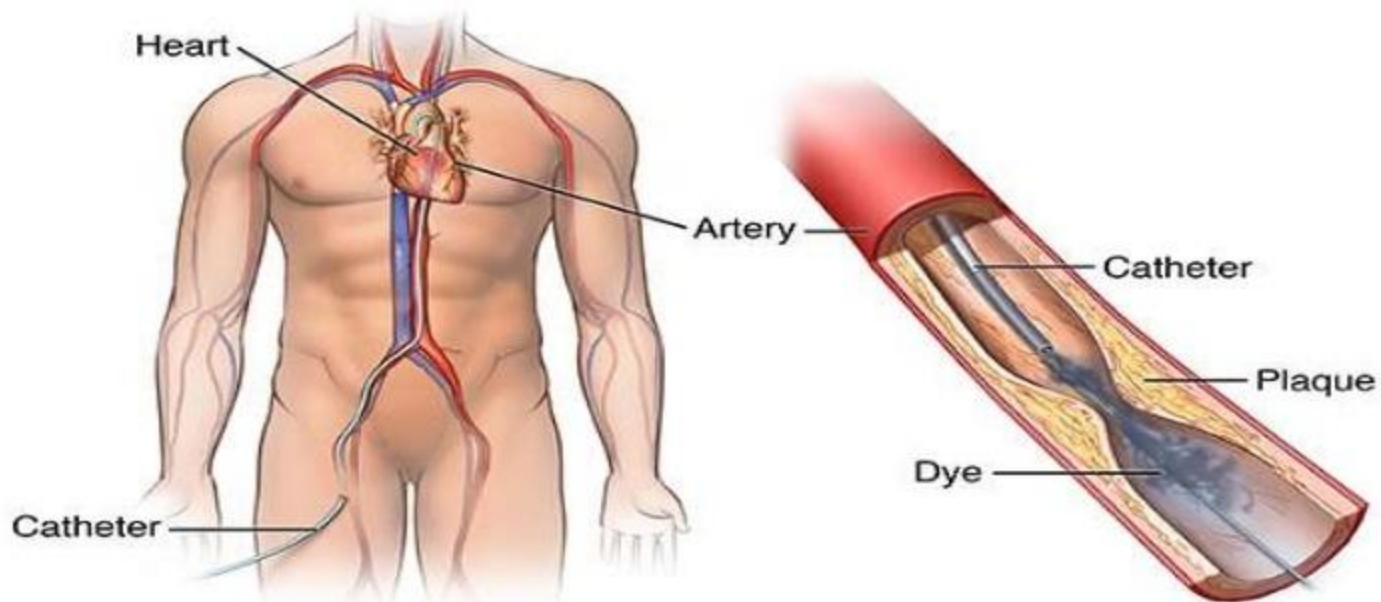


Echocardiogram



Cardiac catheterization (angiogram).

Coronary angiography



TROPONIN-TEST



COMPLICATIONS:

- ▶ Heart attack
- ▶ Heart failure
- ▶ Abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia)

PREVENTION:

- ▶ Quit smoking
- ▶ Control conditions such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol and diabetes
- ▶ Stay physically active
- ▶ Eat a low-fat, low-salt diet that's rich in fruits, vegetables and whole grains
- ▶ Maintain a healthy weight
- ▶ Reduce and manage stress

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT:

Various drugs can be used to treat coronary artery disease, including:

➤ **Vasodilators** (These drugs acts as blood vessel dilator):

- Nitrates

▶ **Beta-Blockers** (Decrease work load in heart):

- Propranolol 20-40 mg

➤ **Calcium channel blocker** (They improve coronary blood flow):

- Nifedipine
- Verapamil

CONTI....

- **Anticoagulant Drugs:**

- ▶ Heparin

- **Opiate Analgesic (For reduce pain)**

- ▶ Morphine sulphate

- **Thrombolytic Drugs:**

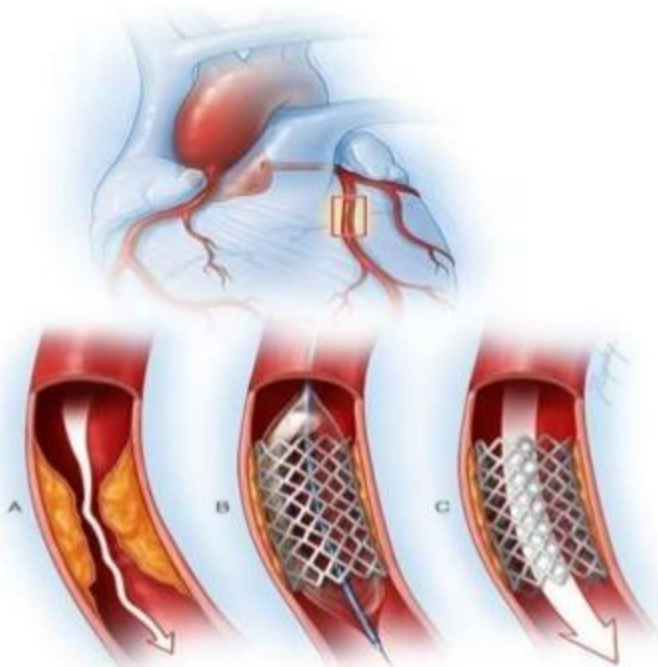
- ▶ Streptokinase,Urokinase

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE MEDICINES-

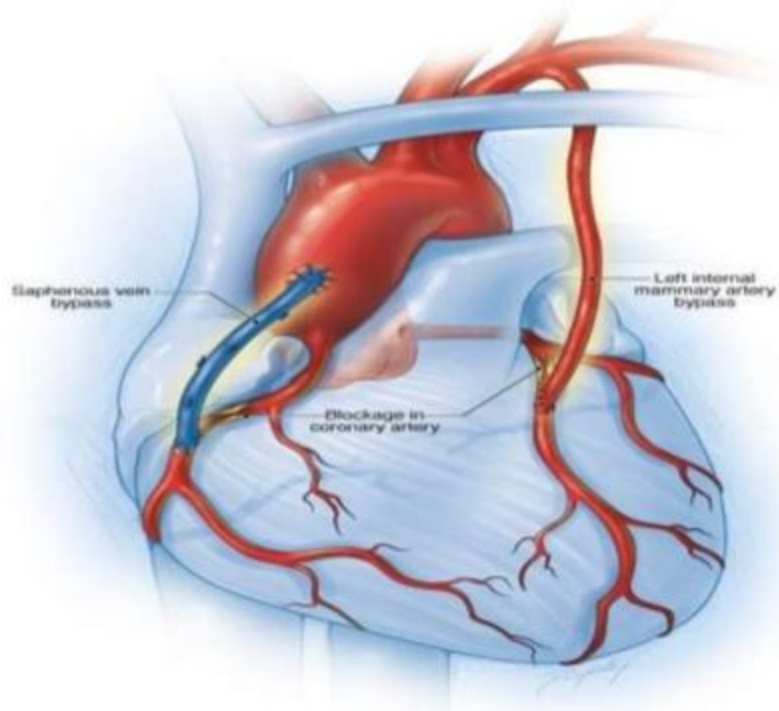
- ▶ **Methylopa** - This medication is used alone or with other medications to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks, and kidney problems. Methylopa works by relaxing blood vessels so blood can flow more easily.
- ▶ **Sodium nitroprusside**- It is used for lowering the blood pressure.
- ▶ **Amlodipine**- Amlodipine is used with or without other medications to treat high blood pressure. Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks, and kidney problems. Dose-10 mg,20 mg.

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Angioplasty and stent placement (percutaneous coronary revascularization):



Coronary artery bypass surgery:



NURSING MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Instruct the client regarding the purpose of diagnostic medical & surgical procedures and the pre- & post procedure expectations.
- ▶ Assist the client to identify risk factors that can be modified, and set goals that will promote change in lifestyle to reduce the impact of risk factors.
- ▶ Instruct client regarding a low-calorie, low-sodium, low-cholesterol, low-fat diet with a increase in dietary fiber. Stress that dietary changes are not temporary and must be maintained for life.
- ▶ Provide community resources to client regarding exercise, smoking cessation and stress reduction.

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

- ▶ Impaired gas exchange related to decreased blood flow as evidenced by breathlessness
- ▶ Acute pain related to disease condition as evidenced by patient verbalization
- ▶ Impaired physical mobility related to weakness as evidenced by patient is unable to perform daily activity.
- ▶ Imbalanced nutrition less than body requirement related to less intake of food as evidenced by weight loss
- ▶ Disturbed sleep pattern related to hospitalization as evidenced by patient verbalization
- ▶ Anxiety related to hospitalization as evidenced by patient asking too many question.
- ▶ Knowledge deficit related to disease process and treatment as evidenced by patient is having many doubts

RESEARCH STUDY

- ▶ For years chest pain (angina) has been considered symptomatic almost synonymous with heart attacks (myocardial infarction). A recent study suggests this might not be the case. Many patients taken to the hospital have virtually no discernible chest pain which leads to them being treated on a less urgent basis which leads to higher casualties.
- ▶ According to estimates 42% of women never experienced chest pain, while the figure was 30.7% in the case of men. This puts women as a higher risk group when it comes to painless heart attacks. According to a leading cardiologist, 3 out of 10 people in India have a painless heart attack mostly people who have hypertension and diabetes. The signals of discomfort are usually too vague to cause alarm. Therefore people who suffer from diabetes and hypertension should be rushed to the hospital even if the.

CONCLUSION

Chomping on nuts leads to higher levels of good cholesterol (Hdl, high-density lipoprotein) and lower levels of C-reactive protein, which can trigger chronic diseases including heart disease, said a new study. “One of the more interesting findings was the fact that tree nut consumers had lower body weight, as well as lower body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference compared to nonconsumers,” said Carol O’Neil, professor at Louisiana State University Agricultural Centre, who led the study. The study looked at 13,292 men and women (over 19 years) participating in the 1999-2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES), the Journal of the American College of Nutrition reported



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YOU