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Assessment tools for myocardial infarction risk

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In a number of epidemiological studies, elevated blood pressure (BP) has been identified as a risk factor for coronary artery disease, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, etc. The object of the study is to assess the degree of influence BP as a risk factor for myocardial infarction (MI) by logistic regression analysis. During year 2012 study in 99 subjects with survived MI, inhabitants of Pleven region in republic of Bulgaria was conducted. The following biomarkers are tested (fasting): HDL-cholesterol, serum triglycerides (TG) and total cholesterol (TC). Data processing is a logistic regression analysis. In our study developed two regression models. The first model includes SBP, level of triglycerides (Tg) and the level of total cholesterol (TC). An increase of 10% from the average value of the factor increase in OR for the occurrence of MI in men SBP is 2.05 times, and the level of TC was 1.28 times. The second model includes SBP, Tg levels and levels of HDL-cholesterol. Increase by 10% the level of Tg in little increase in the chances of occurrence of MI in women (1.05 times) and can therefore be concluded that Tg is not a risk factor for subjects studied. The most important risk factor for MI in our study is the increase of SBP. It has a great influence on the attitude of the chances of heart attack in men than in women.

Biography

Galya Atanasova completed her PhD training in Cardiology from Department of Cardiology, Pulmonology and Endocrinology at Pleven Medical University, Bulgaria. She is a General Practitioner and Cardiologist in Trainee at Pleven Medical University, Bulgaria. She specialized in General Medicine from Pleven Medical University, Bulgaria during 1993. She has attended to many international events and presented her research work. She did many researches on metabolic syndrome and myocardial infarction of heart.

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Page 41