

**PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF HYPONATREMIA IN ACUTE ST
SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

By

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:

STEMI is one of leading causes of mortality across the world. Hyponatremia has been identified as an independent predictor of short- term/long- term mortality, and re-hospitalization because of heart failure. While the prognostic value of hyponatremia in chronic heart failure is established, data in case of STEMI are lacking. Hence the need for our study.

METHODOLOGY:

Study subjects: 100 consecutive patients with STEMI presenting to SDM hospital [SDM emergency and CCU –NH hospital SDM, Dharwad.]

Study period: 1 -11- 2019 to 30-10-2020.

Study design: Prospective and observational study.

RESULTS:

In our study 76 patients who had mild hyponatremia two deaths was seen having a percentage of 1.4% whereas out of the 24 moderate hyponatremia patients, three deaths (5.6%) was seen – which is not statistically significant.

And patients who underwent revascularization procedures i.e out of 78 patients, 1 patient died but out of 22 pts who did not undergo any cardiac revascularization procedure, 4 died – it is statistically significant with p value <0.05.

CONCLUSION:

There is no significant association between the severity of hyponatremia and short term mortality in our study. Also the same applied to patients undergoing revascularization procedures.

Revascularisation procedures are not associated with improving sodium levels but is associated with reduced mortality risk

KEYWORDS: STEMI; Hyponatremia; Short term mortality; Revascularisation;