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Gender differences in epidemiology and risk factors of acute coronary syndrome in Algerian patients of the Oran city: Descriptive cross-sectional study

Asma Amrani-Midoun^{1*}, Nadia Laredj², Taki Djebaili², Abdelkader Djelloul², Lilia Zouli², Hamid Aoumeur², Farouk Boukerche² and Mourad Nachi^{1,2}

¹University of Oran 1, Algeria

²University Hospital Center of Oran, Algeria

Background and aims: The aim of this study is to determine the role of clinical, lifestyle and behavioral characteristics on the severity of the disease according to the gender.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive study.

Results: An initial sample of 1219 patients was admitted for ACS in the cardiology service of Oran University Hospital Center. The electrocardiographic results revealed 34% of the patients had ST-Segment Elevation (STEMI) while 66% had Non ST-Segment Elevation (NSTEMI). In STEMI patients, the mean age was 60.87 ± 12.20 . STEMI patients sample included 413 patients with 324 men with a mean age of 59.92 ± 11.78 and 89 women with a mean age of 64.36 ± 13.13 . A male predominance was observed with a sex-ratio of 3.6 while a sex ratio of 1.3 was noticed in NSTEMI patients. Among STEMI patients, 34.8% of patients had hypertension where it was significantly higher in women than in men (65.6% vs. 26.5% respectively, $P < 0.05$). Diabetes was observed in 31.7% of the whole sample where it was also more common in women compared to men (50.6% vs. 26.5% respectively, $P < 0.05$). Out of the 413 STEMI patients 63.9% had dyslipidemia which was significantly higher in men compared to women (76.5% vs. 13.5% respectively, $P < 0.05$), 64.5% of men were current smokers. Out of the 324 STEMI men patients, 46.5% had three risk factors while in the 89 STEMI women patients, 34.8% had 4 risk factors.

Conclusion: Our results demonstrated a higher prevalence of ACS among the studied sample. STEMI patients presented with several cardiovascular risk factors. Sex differences in the ACS presentation and risk factors were also noticed.

Keywords: Acute coronary syndrome, Algerian population, Descriptive study, ST elevation myocardial infarction.

Biography

Asma Amrani Midoun is affiliated to Biotechnology Department, Faculty of Sciences of Nature and Life, Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oran 1 Ahmed Benbella, Algeria.

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