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**Original research**

**Factors influencing the outcome of thrombolysis in acute myocardial infarction**

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**Abstract**

**Objectives**: The aim of our study was to find the overall success rate of thrombolysis in the ICCU, Basaveshwar Teaching & General Hospital; Gulbarga and to find whether the risk parameters like age, sex, smoking, alcohol intake, time window between symptom onset and streptokinase / tenecteplase administration, hypertension, diabetic status and location of MI affect the outcome of thrombolysis.

**Methodology**: This study was undertaken in Basaveshwar Teaching & General Hospital attached to Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Gulbarga from October 2011 to October 2013. A total of hundred randomly selected STEMI patients, satisfying the inclusion criteria were studied. All patients were evaluated in detail and followed until discharge from the hospital.

**Results**: The overall success rate of thrombolysis was 65%. Time window period, that is those presenting within 0-4 hrs of symptom onset had higher success rate compared to those presenting later (P<0.01). Location of MI that is those with inferior wall infarctions had higher success rate compared to anterior wall (P<0.05). Patients presenting with higher Killips had high failure rate (P<0.05). Diabetics, hypertensives, smokers and alcoholics did not differ statistically compared to non diabetics, non hypertensives, non smokers and non alcoholics respectively with P>0.05. Streptokinase/ tenecteplase did not differ in their outcome statistically (P>0.05).

**Conclusion**: The overall success rate of thrombolysis was 65. 84% were thrombolysed with streptokinase and 16% with tenecteplase. Earlier is presentation to hospital, higher is success rate. Those with inferior wall MI had higher success rate compared to anterior wall MI and those presenting with higher killips class had worse outcome.

 **Keywords**: Time window period, Location of MI, Killips class