

# Effect of streptokinase on reperfusion after acute myocardial infarction and its complications: an ex-post facto study.

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## Abstract

### INTRODUCTION:

Emergency treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction is very important. Streptokinase in Iran is often as the only clot-busting medication is used. The purpose of using streptokinase medication is to revive the ischemic heart tissue, although has dangerous complications too. Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the effect of streptokinase on reperfusion after acute myocardial infarction and its complications, has been designed and conducted.

### MATERIALS & METHODS:

This is an Ex-post facto study. The study population included patients who suffer from acute myocardial infarction. The sample size was 300 patients, and 2 groups were matched, in variables of age, sex, underlying disease, frequencies and area of MI. Data collection did by researcher making questionnaire, that accept face and content validity by 10 expert researcher, the reliability was conducted with Spearman's test ( $r=0.85$ ) by Test-retest method. Data analysis did by SPSS software: V 12.

### FINDINGS:

Mean of EF in SK group was ( $46.15 \pm 8.11$ ) and in control group was ( $43.11 \pm 12.57$ ). Significant relationship was seen between SK, arrhythmia occurring and improve EF reperfusion by chi-square test ( $p=0.028$ ), ( $p=0.020$ ). The most arrhythmia in SK group was Ventricular Tachycardia (20.7%). Significant statistical relation between SK and mortality were found by Chi-square test ( $p=0.001$ ). But a meaningful statistical relation was not found between SK and pulmonary edema incidence ( $p=0.071$ ).

### CONCLUSIONS:

Nurses of CCU should be aware about SK complications such as hypotension, bleeding and arrhythmias. Proposed compare SK and tissue plasminogen drug in reperfusion and complications effect.