

**PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF SERUM URIC ACID LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION****Dr. A. Sri Sasidharan**

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KEYWORDS :**INTRODUCTION**

This study is to assess the prognostic significance of serum uric acid level in acute myocardial infarction and its correlation with Killip classification of cardiac failure.

METHODS-

Total number of cases included in this study were 100, those who had normal uric acid levels were taken as control and the rest who had elevated uric acid level were taken up as study population. Patients with coexisting disease or drug therapy which might itself produce a high uric acid level were excluded. In both groups the complications and short term outcomes were compared.

RESULTS-

The total of 41 patients developed Killip class 3 & 4, among which 28 patients had high uric acid levels. 15 out of 100 patients died due to their cardiac ailments in this study. It was observed that 12 deaths were contributed by patients with high uric acid levels and 3 deaths by those who had normal uric acid levels. Thus 80% of death in post infarction period occurred in those who had a high uric acid level.

CONCLUSION-

1. Measuring serum uric acid level is one of the predictable prognostic indicator in acute MI and one of the early and short term predictor.
2. A high serum uric acid level correlated with short term mortality in acute MI.
3. Elevated serum uric acid is strongly associated with cardiac arrhythmias as against controls and can be used as an immediate prognostic indicator in acute MI.
4. There is a strong correlation of elevated serum uric acid and cardiac failure.
5. Patients with high uric acid level belonged to higher Killip class status (3&4)
6. Elevated uric acid level had a objective correlation with echocardiographic evaluation LV dysfunction.

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