

Methods From January 2000 and May 2010, 1024 patients with STEMI were investigated for the exact onset time of symptoms. They were classified as the middle-youth group (<65 years, n=536) and the old group (≥65 years, n=488). Based on age, the authors contrast the difference of the onset months, weeks, days between two groups.

Results The peaks of onset of STEMI in middle-youth group were observed in October and February, On Friday, Saturday and Wednesday, at 10:00 and 22:00. And the peaks in the old group were observed in October, January and March, on Friday, Sunday and Monday, at 06:00 and 02:00. The incidences of STEMI in the old group were significant higher than in the middle-youth group in March (11.89%), on Sunday (15.97%) and Monday (17.42%), at 06:00 (6.35%) and 02:00 (5.74%) ($p<0.05$). However, the rates were significant higher in the middle-youth group in February (9.89%), on Saturday (16.98%), at 20:00 (4.86%) and 22:00. (5.78%) ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion The discipline of onset timing with STEMI in old people was significantly different than that in the middle-youth people. The onset time of old people had high rate occurrence in seasonal shifts, interchanging of working day with non-working day and in the early morning. The results suggest that the discipline of onset timing with STEMI changes with age.

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EFFECT OF AGE ON DISCIPLINE OF ONSET TIMING WITH ACUTE ST SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: STUDY IN CHINA

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Objective To compare the differences of onset time in old people and middle-youth people with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).