ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION; EARLY REHABILITATION; CURATIVE EFFECT

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920e.6

Zhangtianlin Taikangxianyiyuan

Objectives To evaluate the early rehabilitation effects on acute myocardial infarction (AMI) through study of randomised comparison.

Methods 120 patients with AMI were categorised into 2 groups randomly, Contrast group and experiment group. The patients in experiment group increasing the amount of exercise regularly for 3 weeks; The patients in contrast group practice traditional nursing plan weekly. when experiment finished, left ventricular function, ventricular arrhythmia, exercise tolerance, incidence of thrombosis and embolism, hospitalisation were observed.

Results The maximum metabolism equivalent of exercise of experiment group higher than that of contrast group (p<0.01); incidence of ventricular arrhythmia above lown III less than that of contrast group (p<0.01); left ventricular ejection fraction improved.

Conclusions Early rehabilitation improves the prognosis in patients with AMI markedly and shorten hospitalisation.
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: EARLY REHABILITATION; CURATIVE EFFECT

Zhangtianlin

Heart 2012 98: E151
doi: 10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920e.6

Updated information and services can be found at: http://heart.bmj.com/content/98/Suppl_2/E151.1

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Drugs: cardiovascular system (8842)
- Acute coronary syndromes (2742)
- Venous thromboembolism (495)

Notes

To request permissions go to: http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to: http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to: http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/