



Epidemiological analysis of medical records of patients with atrial fibrillation in a secondary hospital in Ribeirão Preto – SP

Análise epidemiológica de prontuários de pacientes com fibrilação atrial em um hospital secundário de Ribeirão Preto - SP

Stella Petrazzo Fascineli

Medical Student, University of Ribeirão Preto

E-mail: fascineli.stellinha@outlook.com

Cláudia Helena Cury Domingos Roselino

Graduated in medicine, and professor of medicine at the University of Ribeirão Preto

E-mail: cdomingos@unaerp.br

ABSTRACT

Atrial fibrillation is a cardiovascular disease that refers to a type of sustained arrhythmia, which can affect from 0.5 to 1% of the general population and 8% of the elderly from the formation or abnormal propagation of electrical impulse, which leads to the emergence of reentry phenomena that can be perceived in the electrocardiogram: heart rate between 90 to 170 bpm; irregularities of the RR interval; absence of P wave or any regular electrical activity and narrow QRS complex. Based on the introduction about the disease, an epidemiological analysis of medical records of patients from a tertiary hospital in Ribeirão Preto - SP was carried out. In a universe of 156 medical records, the incidence of atrial fibrillation was approximately 16.02% (25 patients with AF). Of this total, 23 patients have systemic arterial hypertension, being approximately 92% with SAH. There are also 19 patients with dyslipidemia, being close to 76% patients with DLP. The ratio of heart failure is 4% of the patients. Through this study, it is visible the relation of patients with more than one associated cardiovascular disease, which are systemic arterial hypertension, heart failure and dyslipidemia, which contributes to the cardiovascular risk of getting the aforementioned diseases. It is a fact that many of these patients do not follow adequate treatment for all the ailments mentioned, and the one with the lowest drug adherence is atrial fibrillation. In addition to poor compliance, there is also the fact that many of these diagnoses have other associated diseases, such as Chagas' disease, Diabetes Mellitus, valve diseases and high rates of sedentary lifestyle associated, which together contribute to a poor quality of life and difficulty in acquiring well - being.

Keywords: Epidemiological analysis, Patients with atrial fibrillation, Secondary hospital.