

急性心肌梗死的院前急救和急诊急救护理

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【摘要】：目的：分析院前急救和急诊急救对急性心肌梗死患者的干预效果。方法：选取2021年1月至2021年2月我院收治的148例急性心肌梗死患者，分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者在院前未接受急救，观察组患者在院前接受急救。比较两组患者的抢救时间、住院时间、抢救成功率、并发症发生率、患者满意度等指标。结果：观察组患者的抢救时间、住院时间均短于对照组，抢救成功率、患者满意度均高于对照组，并发症发生率低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（P<0.05）。结论：加强院前急救和急诊急救措施，能有效改善急性心肌梗死患者的临床症状，提高抢救成功率，降低并发症发生率，提高患者对护理工作的满意度，临床应用价值确切。

【关键词】：急性心肌梗死；院前急救；急诊急救；抢救成功率；满意度；并发症；效果

Pre-hospital and Emergency Care for Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the intervention effect of pre-hospital emergency care and emergency care in acute myocardial infarction. Methods: A total of 148 patients with acute myocardial infarction admitted to our hospital in recent one year (from January 2021 to February 2021) were selected, including 68 males and 80 females, aged 36-78 years. A review of the clinical data showed that the family members of the patients in the control group were sent to the hospital for treatment without taking emergency nursing measures during the treatment, while the patients in the observation group were all the patients outside the hospital and were sent to the hospital for treatment by the emergency nursing staff. Observe the nursing effect of two groups. Results: The rescue time and hospital stay of the observation group were shorter than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant (P<0.05). The success rate of rescue in observation group was higher than that in control group, and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). The complication rate of the observation group was lower than that of the control group (P<0.05). The satisfaction of patients in the observation group was higher than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). Conclusion: To strengthen the pre-hospital emergency care for acute myocardial infarction, pay attention to emergency emergency nursing measures, can effectively improve the clinical symptoms of patients, improve the success rate of rescue, reduce the rate of complications of patients, but also can effectively improve the satisfaction of patients with nursing work, clinical application value is exact.

Keywords: Acute myocardial infarction; Pre-hospital first aid; Emergency care; Rescue success rate; Satisfaction; Complication; Effect

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