



Psychological Assessment of Patients with Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract:

Myocardial infarction (MI) is a world wide life threatening condition. Psycho- social factors contribute significantly to the pathogenesis and expression of myocardial infarction, which includes: Depression, anxiety, personality factors, social isolation and chronic life stress. The aim of the study: Psychological assessment of patients with myocardial infarction. Patients and methods: The study included 119 patients (78 (65.6%) males and 41(34.4%) females). The study was recruited at cardiac outpatient clinic of Assiut University Hospital during one year duration from 1st December 2009 until 30th November 2010. Methods: Each patient was assessed through Symptoms Check list-90-Revised (SCL- 90- R), Beck depression inventory (BDI) and Norbeck social supportive scale. Results: The highest percentage of subjects were males (65.6%), above 50 years old, resided in urban areas, illiterate, with low socio economic state, not working, had acute onset of ischemia, (had hypertension, diabetes, smoking, obesity, not practice exercise and with family history of MI) as risk factors, also 25.2% had complication of MI, 59.7% with bad social supportive network, according to SCL- 90 [revised symptoms, revealed that high percentage of patients had psychiatric symptoms, 88.2% had symptoms of depression, 90.8% anxiety, 67.2% stress, 65.5% Somatization, 37.8% sensitivity, 37.8% hostility, 42.9% paranoia, 44.5% phobia, 54.6%obsession, 36.1% psychosis. Conclusion and Recommendation: Psychiatric symptoms are very frequent findings in patients with myocardial infarction and have to be detected and managed accordingly.

Keywords:

Psychological assessment, Myocardial Infarction, Social Support

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