

(N37) Comparison of the Effects of Early Plavix Treatment in Emergency Departments

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Introduction: Considering the high rate of cardiovascular disease in Iran, a quick diagnosis for prescribing drugs and dosages should be adopted. A study to determine which methods are suitable for the country is needed. The early administration of Plavix to patients with heart conditions will be discussed.

Methods: Two Tehran specialty hospitals that receive a large number of cardiovascular patients (Baghiatullah and Imam Hossein Hospitals) were selected for the study. Early doses of Plavix were administered to patients with cardiovascular conditions. At Baghiatullah Hospital, the initial dose was 75 milligrams, while at Imam Hossein Hospital, the initial dose was set at 300 milligrams. The domestic product was used in both hospitals. Patients given the initial dose were provided with a constant daily dose equal to the initial dose. The number of days of hospitalization and side effects were monitored until discharge.

Results: Patients with acute coronary conditions who were taken to Baghiatullah Hospital and given a dose of 75 milligrams, were hospitalized for 48 to 72 hours, then discharged, while patients of a similar condition who were not given the shot usually were hospitalized for 96 hours before being discharged. Patients with acute coronary condition.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome; cardiovascular disease; emergency department; emergency health; medication; Plavix

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(N38) Early Prescription of Streptokinase in Myocardial Infarction

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Introduction: Cardiovascular incidents are the most common cause of deaths in the world. Myocardial Infarction (MI) is the most life-threatening occurrence, which is mostly caused by plaque rupture or erosion with superimposed non-occlusive thrombus. Early treatment with anti-thrombotic agents plays an important role in reducing the number of deaths caused by MI. This study is designed to assess the mean time between the entrance of possible MI patients to Emam Hossein Hospital and the initiation of the treatment.

Methods: This study is an interpretive-descriptive in a form of cross sectional study. It assessed 110 patients admitted to the Eman Hossein Emergency Department. The data were obtained from checklists filled by patients' families or the emergency staff. Student's *t*-test and variant analysis were used to compare the average and results.

Results: Of the 110 cases, 31 were female and 79 were male. The mean time was 66/39 minutes; 73/74 minutes for female patients and 63/5 minutes for male patients. In addition, the mean time was 49/92 minutes in the morning shift, 69/78 minutes in the afternoon shift, and 72/68 minutes in the night shift.

Conclusions: This mean time, called "Door To Needle" time in valid scientific leagues, in the world is 30 minutes. In comparison with this study, it is two times faster, longer in female than males, and longer in the afternoon and night compared to the morning shift. Different variants such as emergency staffs, physicians, patient factors, and environmental-physical factors can cause this difference.

Keywords: cardiovascular incidents; myocardial infarction; patients; public health; treatment

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(N39) Demography of Patients Transported by Helicopter to Imam Khmeiny Hospital

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In the past century, industrialized nations underwent an epidemiologic transition. Trauma became the leading cause of years-of-potential-life-lost, and consumed large amounts of healthcare resources. In Africa and some part of Asia, trauma now is a major cause of death and disability. Since there has been significantly less research in the field of trauma than in other conditions, trauma has been termed the "neglected disease of modern society". This phrase also may apply to the status of trauma in most developing nations where a minimal amount of money is spent on published health programs and trauma research.

Since the beginning of the month of Khordad in 1379, air ambulances have been transporting severely injured patients. Because this form of transportation is costly to the government, an evaluation was performed.

The aim of this study is to determine some aspects of the epidemiology of trauma and quality of emergency services. This study will build a base for more comprehensive studies in the future.

In this study, the demographic information of patients transported to Imam Khmeiny Hospital by medicopter from the beginning of this service was analyzed.

Of the 158 cases, the male:female ratio was 2:8, and the most common patient age was 30 years. A total of 92% were injured in accidents, which demonstrates the necessity of better programs in road traffic safety. The most commonly injured site was to the extremities, followed by the head and neck. The most severe injuries were seen in patients with injuries to the head, neck, and thorax.

Most patients were treated in general surgery and orthopedics, which demonstrates the necessity of more attentions for these services. Most of patients left the hospital on their own will. This illustrates their dissatisfaction with services.

Keywords: emergency medicine; helicopter; Iran; transport; trauma

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(N40) World-Class Treatment in Chile in a Complex Case

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A 38-year-old Caucasian female airplane passenger suffered a massive pulmonary embolism due to a deep venous