Myocardial Revascularization Surgery

Limacedo Firmino da Silva¹, Sonia Silva dos Santos¹, Isabel Cristina Pinheiro da Fonseca¹, Georgia Cybelle dos Santos Silva¹, Veronica Emile Santos de Araujo², Cristie Aline Santos de Araujo³

¹Graduandos do curso de Bacharelado em Enfermagem. Faculdades Integradas da Vitória de Santo Antão – FAINTVISA, Vitória de Santo Antão ( PE), Brasil; ²Enfermeira do Hospital Pelopidas da Silveira - Recife (PE), Brasil; ³Docente. Faculdades Integradas da Vitória de Santo Antão – FAINTVISA, Vitória de Santo Antão ( PE), Brasil.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is characterized as the cellular death of the muscle that involves the heart, causing ischemia, which is associated with the clinical presentation, presenting electrocardiographic compatibility and / or electrocardiographic changes typical of the reduction or interruption of blood flow to the myocardium. Myocardial revascularization (MRI) is a surgical procedure that connects mammary arteries, radial arteries, or saphenous veins. These “bridges” allow the blood to return to the coronary arteries preserving them, in any part of their follow-up. Objectives: To describe the casuistry of the patient with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), developing for a post-surgical picture of chronic renal failure (CRI), including therapeutic management, specific care, criticism and referential confrontations. Methodology: This is a descriptive and casuistic study. The study was based on a review of recent and recent publications regarding the proposed theme, electronic search of articles and journals in the following databases: in the portal of CAPES and BIREME, LILACS, SCIELO, MEDLINE, conducting authors’ confrontation and exposition of a case carrying out the specific considerations. The data collection instrument consists of data collection and has as study period from May 2016 to September 2016. Results: Description and analysis of the clinical picture of the patient JJFG, male, 77 years old, hospitalized in a hospital of the private network, where he was hospitalized in this hospital for more than a hundred days. After the therapeutic interventions the patient presented decay in his clinical picture. With several associated complications that culminated in the death of the patient. Conclusion: The infection table and the old age were determining factors for the clinical decline of this patient. Keywords: Myocardial infarction; Chronic Renal Insufficiency; Revascularization of the myocardium; Health of the elderly.

How to cite this article: Limacedo Firmino da Silva, Sonia Silva dos Santos, Isabel Cristina Pinheiro da Fonseca, Georgia Cybelle dos Santos Silva, Veronica Emile Santos de Araujo, Cristie Aline Santos de Araujo. Myocardial Revascularization Surgery. International Journal of Aging Research, 2019, 2:51

*Correspondence to Author: Limacedo Firmino da Silva

Website: https://escipub.com/