

Outcome of Older Bedouin Females after Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)

Ygal Plakht^{1,2}, Harel Gilutz³, Doron Zahger³, Shimon Weitzman⁴

¹ Unit of Nursing Research, ² Department of Cardiology, Soroka University Medical Center,

³ The Leon and Matilda Recanati School for Community Health Professions, ⁴ Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel

Background: Older age and belonging to minority groups are associated with higher one year mortality rate post myocardial infarction. However, the impact of gender is that particular group requires further evaluation. **Aim:** to estimate the 1-year survival among Bedouin Females after an acute myocardial infarction (AMI). **Methods:** Consecutive AMI patients age ≥ 70 years old who were hospitalized in the Soroka University Medical Center, between 2002-2004 and were discharged alive. Four groups of gender-ethnicity were defined: Female-Bedouins, Female-Jews, Male-Bedouins and Male-Jews. Kaplan-Maier survival and Cox regression adjusted for age, reperfusion treatment and discharge diagnoses were performed to compare between the groups. **Results:** There were no significant differences in most defined potential confounders between Female-Bedouins and the other groups. One-year survival rates and adjusted Hazard ratio values are presented in the table:

Demographic group	Females-Bedouins (n=36)	Males-Bedouins (n=52)	Females-Jews (n=542)	Males-Jews (n=593)
1-year survival, %	66.7	86.5	77.9	78.2
AdjHR (95%CI), p	1	0.38 (0.15-0.98), 0.045	0.49 (0.27-0.49), 0.02	0.52 (0.29-0.94), 0.03

Conclusions: Bedouin females are at a higher risk of 1-year mortality after AMI compared to the other gender and Jewish patient groups. As the case-mix and in-hospital treatment were adjusted, the difference may be attributed particularly with post-discharge low adherence with guidelines.