

AMI (n-22047, 1990-2010) in Context with the Paradigm - Month of Birth and Longevity
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Time and environmental physical activity are involved in timing of many medical events. In a recent study published by the National Academy of Science , USA it was shown that month of birth is related to longevity .The aim of this study was to check the month of birth distribution in a great group of AMI patients of both gender,one of the great killers in the developed countries, to check the mentioned paradigm of month of birth and longevity.

Methods & Patients: Patients admitted to Cardiology Departments of a tertiary University Hospital in Kaunas, Lithuania with AMI at years 1990-2010 (n-22047) were studied. Month of birth of these patients, total and both gender were checked. Monthly, quarterly and trimestrial comparition were done. Statistical differences established using t-Student test and percentual distribution of the yearly months of birth.

Results: It was a significant difference in the month of birth of the studied AMI population. January and first quarter and trimester born patients were more often in the studied AMI patients group. The higher morbidity by Cardiovascular diseases can be a significant ingredient in the structure of population longevity. Possible mechanisms explaining our findings are discussed.

Conclusion: In the AMI population people born in January, first quarter or trimester of the year are dominating in total and both gender groups. The results of this study can be an additional confirmation of the paradigm about links between month of birth and longevity.