From the Journals (cont)

Predictors and Implications of Q-Waves in ST-Elevation Acute Coronary Syndromes

LaBounty, Troy et al., American Journal of Medicine, February 2009, Volume 122, No. 2, 144-151

In a large cohort of 14,916 patients, LaBounty et al. evaluated the frequency, the predictors and the implications of Q waves in the current era that includes primary percutaneous coronary intervention. This multi-center observational study, from the Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events database, includes 111 study sites in 14 countries. The registry was designed to provide data in an unbiased, representative population of acute coronary syndrome patients. The authors found the following:

- Q waves are decreasing in incidence and now occur in a minority of ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome patients.
- Presenting Q waves are a major determinant of in-hospital mortality in patients with ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes and these patients might need more intensive observation and management.
- Q waves in patients with ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes do not impact post discharge six-month mortality

The study results provide additional information regarding the utility of EKG findings in the diagnosis and management of myocardial ischemia.

HOSPITALIST CONFERENCE AND LUNCHEON
TOPIC: HOSPITAL ACQUIRED INFECTIONS
MISSOURI ACP MEETING, SEPTEMBER 24-27
TAN-TAR A RESORT, LAKE OF THE OZARKS
DETAILS TO FOLLOW

ID CORNER

William Salzer MD

INFLUENZA

This may come a little late for flu season but it provides guidelines for the management of patients with influenza and outbreak control. If you serve on your infection control committee, it might be helpful as well.

Harper, SA et al. Seasonal Influenza in adults and children: Diagnosis, treatment, chemoprophylaxis and institutional outbreak management, Clinical Practice Guidelines of the Infectious Disease Society of America, Clin Infect Dis 2009; 48:1003-1032

http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/598513