

Abstract

The metabolic syndrome is characterized with the clustering of closely associated interdependent atherosclerotic risk factors, including insulin resistance, high blood pressure, low level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, elevated triglyceride level, increased plasma glucose concentration, and abdominal obesity. The prevalence of the association between acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and metabolic syndrome is remarkably high. The metabolic syndrome is associated with a 2-fold increase in cardiovascular outcomes and 1.5-fold increase in all-cause mortality. Metabolic syndrome was associated with larger infarct size and increased risk of in-hospital complications, including acute renal failure. Thus, the present study was designed to estimate the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in patients with acute MI and its impact on complications of MI and hospital outcomes.

Key Words: Metabolic Syndrome, Myocardial Infarction Correlation

