MATERIAL AND METHOD
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The present study consisted of 40 patients, their age ranging from 38 years to 70 years with mean age of 51 years. These patients were admitted in intensive coronary care unit (ICCU) and emergency ward in M.L.B. Medical College hospital Jhansi (U.P.). These patients were divided into two groups.

1. **GROUP "A"**: The group A consisted of 15 patients treated with thrombolytic agents. Out of 15 patients, two patients were females and 13 were males.

2. **GROUP "B"**: The group B consisted of 25 patients treated with conventional methods. They did not receive thrombolytic therapy. Out of 25 patients, 2 were females and 23 patients were males. The standard criteria were used such as prolonged chest pain suggestive of acute myocardial infarction, arrival within 6 hours of symptom onset and an E.C.G. changes of ST segment elevation in two or more leads. Contraindications for thrombolytic therapy included such as Hypertension with Blood pressure > 180/110 mmHg, Diabetic Retinopathy, Bleeding diathesis, surgical treatment within 2 weeks and history of allergy to SK. Patients meeting these criteria were given intravenous STREPTOKINASE 7.5 lakhs to 1.5 Million units and average 1.4 million units or UROKINASE 7.5 Lakh units in 100 ml of 5% Dextrose water infused with in 60 minutes, along with ASPIRIN 150 mg once daily orally. Group B patients were given non-thrombolytic therapy because of the following reasons.
(i) Late arrival of patients in hospital beyond 6 hours of chest pain.

(ii) Cost of thrombolytic therapy which is most important. Many patients in India are unable to bear the cost of such drugs.

(iii) Lack of awareness of role of such thrombolytic drugs in patients and in general population.

(iv) Some Contraindications such as raised Blood pressure > 180/110 mm Hg.

(v) Misreading of ECG changes in acute myocardial infarction by physicians.

In both groups a complete history and examination done at the time of admission. In group A the thrombolytic therapy was given between time interval of 2 hours and $5^{1/2}$ hours. A thorough clinical examination and relevant investigation done like TLC, DLC, Hg%, Blood Urea, Blood sugar, Serum creatinine, Serum cholestrol, Creatine Phosphokinase, (CPK), SGOT, SGPT, the electrocardiography has been recorded at the time of admission to the hospital and complication during and after thrombolytic and non-thrombolytic therapy noted. The same procedure has been applied for the patients of Group "B" and after the treatment following comparision has been done between thrombolytic treated group and non-thrombolytic treated group.

i. Difference in the mortality between the patients of group A and group B.
ii. Effect on complications between two groups.

iii. Effect on ECG changes between two treated groups.

iv. Effect on serum enzymes between two treated groups.