

# Management of Aortic Dissection in the ExtraHospital Emergency Service

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## Introduction:

The aortic dissection is a aortic dilation calibre secondary to the intima break with the bloodstream penetration and division to the aortic layer, it is been in 2 of 10.000 person and it is observed with more frequency in men among 40 and 70 years old. With the importance of this acute pathology and his extreme severity, we have treated to evidence the prevalence of this pathology in extrahospital medicine

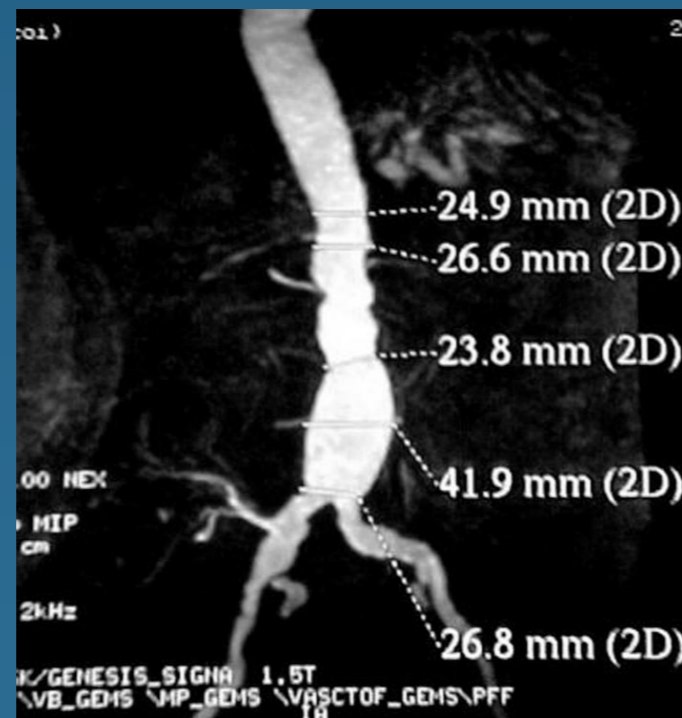
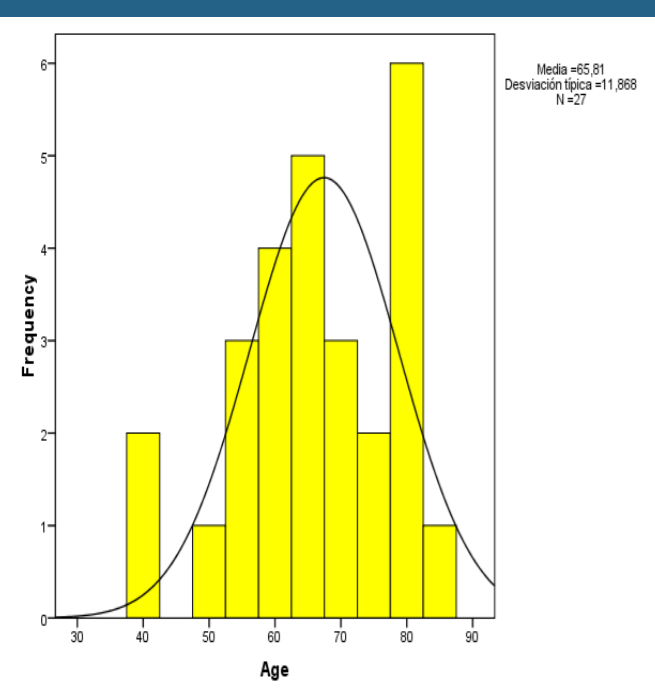
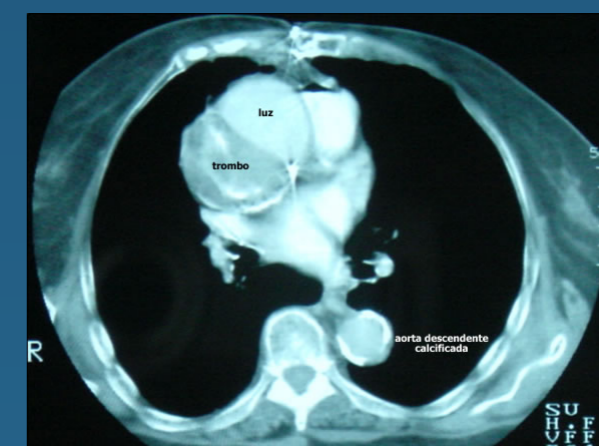
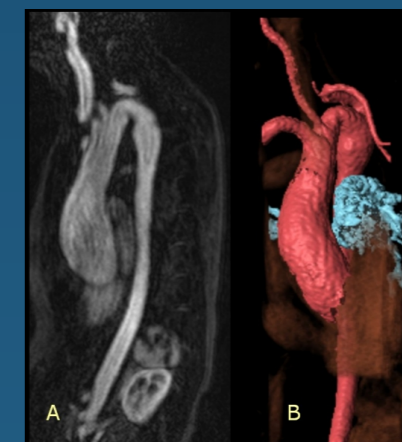


## Objectives:

- Descriptive study of the patients with suspicion of aorta dissecans aneurism in the last 6 years.
- Prevalence of the diagnostic suspicion of aorta dissecans aneurism broken..
- Demographic characteristic study and predictives signs of diagnosis.
- Survival at seven days.

## Method:

Descriptive Study transverse and retrospective of a critical cases population, agree with aneurism diagnostic. Population of Madrid, 2001 to 2007. The method to collection of data was the clinical history of the patient and hospital report. **variables:** Age, systolic blood pressure initial and final, diastolic blood pressure, cardiac frequency, sex, principal symptoms, treatment, EKG, survival at 6 hours. Data management and statistic study: Excel y SPSS v15



## Results:

**36 cases** diagnosed of aneurism confirmed by hospital diagnosis, from a compatible population (Clinical trial: chest pain, syncope or aortic aneurysm) of 1050 analyzed in 6 years (2001-2007). The mean age of the diagnosed patient of aneurism is of 65,81. Frequency in male 88.9 %, in female 11.1%. The survival: at 6 hours 77.8% , 24 hours 66.7%, 7 days of 63 %

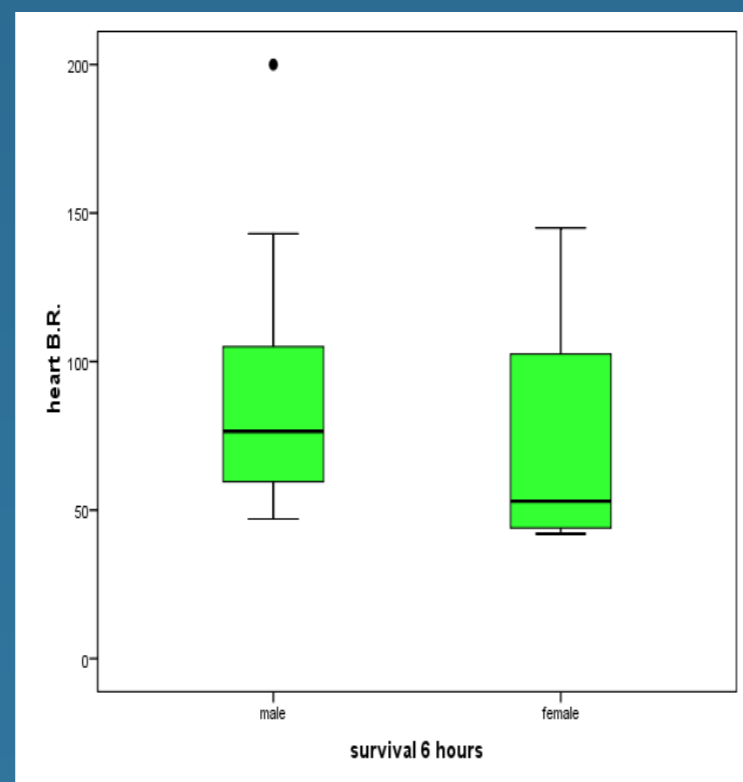
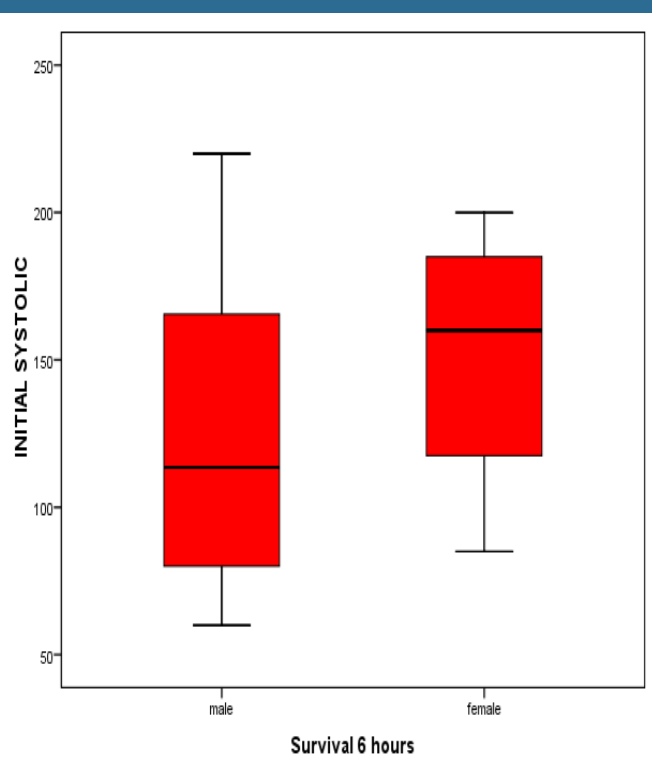
Motive of consultation: 40.7 % unspecific signs (dizziness), 29.6 % chest pain, 11.1 % unconsciousness and 18.5 % other causes (PCR, respiratory pathology, abdominal and inguinal ache, neurologic symptoms and bradycardias.)

The predictives signs characteristics for diagnosis of presentation are: mean initials blood pressure 130mmHg of systolic and 75mmHg of diastolic, mean heart rate 66 bpm and respiratory frequency 20 |bpm.

Have analyzed the extrahospital diagnostic concordance with the diagnose positive for hospitable aneurism.

Aneurism confirmed by hospital: 36 cases ( 16 cases not detected by extrahospital)

Possible aneurism extrahospital diagnostic: 20 cases by confirming hospitably as positive 11 and being discarded hospitably 9 cases.



## Conclusions:

- Analyzed the population finds that the aneurism of aorta has a major prevalence in patient elders 65 years, male (88.9 %) that activate the system of extrahospital medicine for unspecific symptoms (40.7%) with chest pain (29.6 %).
- Survival at seven days: 63%
- Medical anamnesis show us predictives signs of diagnosis: light tendency to the hypertension (130/75mmHg), bradycardia (66bpm) and tachypnea (20bpm).
- Can improve the diagnosis by marking again in the anamnesis the obtained predictives signs in this study .