

Effect of educational level on the prognosis of acute myocardial infarction Efecto del nivel educacional en la sobrevida posterior a un infarto agudo de miocardio: Registro Chileno de Infarto de Miocardio, GEMI 2009-2012

Nazzari, Carolina

Corbalán, Ramón

Díaz, Claudia

Sepúlveda, Pablo

Schacht, Eliana

© 2015, Sociedad Médica de Santiago. All rights reserved. Background: Socioeconomic status is associated with cardiovascular mortality. Aim: To evaluate the effect of educational level, on the prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction in Chile. Material and Methods: Cohort study of 3,636 patients aged 63.1 ± 13.2 years, 27% women, hospitalized in 16 centers participating in the Chilean Myocardial Infarction Registry (GEMI) between 2009 and 2012. Vital status was obtained from the National Mortality Database. Patients were divided, according to educational level, in four groups, namely none (no formal education), basic (< 8 years), secondary (8-12 years) and tertiary (> 12 years). Crude and adjusted (age, sex, cardiovascular risk factors and treatments) hazard ratios (HR) were estimated using Cox regression models. Results: The distribution by educational level was 3.2% none, 31.8% basic, 43.0% secondary and 22.0% tertiary. During a median follow-up period of 22 months (int