Research Informed Consent

TITLE OF STUDY

Impact of Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention on ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction Patients: A Comprehensive Analysis

PRIMARY RESEARCHER

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PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study, titled "Impact of Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention on ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction Patients: A Comprehensive Analysis," is to carry out a rigorous investigation into the correlation between primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI) and patient outcomes in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) cases. By gauging mortality rates (in-hospital and 30-day) post-PPCI, identifying potential predictors of increased mortality, and analyzing the role of the symptom onset-to-hospital arrival time in patient prognosis, the study aims to provide invaluable insights -- insights that may shape future management strategies, contribute to personalized care, and, ultimately, improve outcomes for STEMI patients.

PROCEDURES

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the impact of primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI) on ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients, the study followed these general procedures:

Study Design and Selection: A retrospective, observational cohort study was designed. Participants were selected based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant institutional review board.

Data Collection: The researchers gathered data from patient medical records, including demographic information, presenting symptoms, medical history, electrocardiogram findings, angiographic features, procedural details, and clinical outcomes.

Variable Definition: Key variables, such as the onset-to-door time, predictors of increased mortality, and specific subgroups, were defined and identified.

Statistical Analysis: The collected data were analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, such as descriptive statistics, univariate and multivariate regression analyses,

and survival analyses. The goal was to identify significant factors associated with in-hospital and 30-day mortality rates.

Results Interpretation: The researchers interpreted the results, taking into account the study's limitations and biases. They evaluated the clinical implications of the findings, as well as their relevance to current practices in treating STEMI patients.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Finally, the study drew conclusions regarding the impact of PPCI on STEMI patients and made recommendations for future research directions and improvements in the management of these patients.

RISKS

No risk

BENEFITS

This comprehensive analysis of the impact of primary percutaneous coronary intervention on ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patients could significantly enhance patient outcomes by identifying key predictors of mortality and emphasizing the importance of shortening the onset-to-door time, thereby informing future clinical strategies and potentially leading to personalized patient care.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Please do not write any identifying information.

Every effort will be made by the researcher to preserve your confidentiality including the following:

- Assigning code names/numbers for participants that will be used on all research notes and documents
- Keeping notes, interview transcriptions, and any other identifying participant information in a locked file cabinet in the personal possession of the researcher.

Participant data will be kept confidential except in cases where the researcher is legally obligated to report specific incidents. These incidents include, but may not be limited to, incidents of abuse and suicide risk.

Researcher's Signature _____ _____ Date _03-09-2023

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