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Dorel P Dimcea

Dr. Dimscha Cardiac Clinic, Cyprus

The treatment of acute myocardial infarction

The atheroma plaque rupture/erosion and the consecutive thrombosis are the main pathogenic mechanism of ACS. Infective agents in the coronary atheroma have the role in atheroma plaque rupture. Eventually we can say that atherosclerosis and the rupture of the plaque are somehow associated with the infectious agents. The goal is to make the vessel permeable again, to save the affected myocardium.

The goal is to stop the thrombosis progression in the involved artery and remote emboli. Specific case study will illustrate the importance of antibiotic treatment added to classic treatment from the first moment of Acute Myocardial Infarction.

Conclusion: The antibiotic Roxithromycin added to other treatment had a highly positive role in the evolution of the patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction.

Biography

Dorel P Dimcea, MD, PhD. Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine (PhD Degree), Doctor of Cardiology/DPhil-Cardiology, DSc. PhD-Cardiologist, Post-Graduate in Cardiology, Post-Graduate in Echocardiography, Doctor of Medicine (MD Degree). Owner & Clinician in the field of Cardiovascular Medicine at Dr. Dimscha Cardiac Clinic, Cyprus.

doreldimceamdphd@gmail.com