

summary

Ischemic heart disease is associated with a great percentage of morbidity and mortality in both developed and developing countries.

Anemia has been showed to be a strong predictor to worse outcome in patients admitted with ACS.

This prospective study was conducted in order to find out the relationship between the haemoglobin level and in hospital outcome among patients admitted with acute coronary syndrome.

In this study 100 patients were admitted to National heart institute by acute coronary syndrome(ACS), The age of the patients ranged from 33 to 75 years with a mean age of 59.06 ± 8.67 . There were 84 (84%) males and 16 (16%) females. 49 (49%) patients presented with ST segment elevation MI, 13 (13%) patients presented with NSTEMI and 38 (38%) presented with unstable angina.

All patients underwent assessment of complete blood picture in addition to the routine lab work up such as renal function tests, liver function tests and lipid profile and all patients underwent follow up for the occurrence of in hospital complication such as arrhythmias and heart failure.

Patients were classified into two groups:

- Group (1) includes 50 patients, admitted with ACS and anemia.
- Group (2) includes 50. patients, admitted with ACS and normal hemoglobin level.

Regarding the Ejection fraction the present study showed statistically significant difference between the two groups with , $p=0.024$

As regards to hyperlipidemia, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups and it was higher in anemic group (P value to triglycerides was < 0.008 and to cholesterol it was < 0.001).

Regarding to the in hospital complication, arrhythmias and heart failure was higher in anemic group, but without statistically significant difference with P value .($p=0.921$) and. ($p=0.466$)respectively.