

## Incidence of hyperuricemia among Filipino patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction in a level II private hospital in Davao city

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**Background:** Cardiovascular disease is a global health problem in that it contributes to 17.9 million deaths per year, resulting to 31% of deaths worldwide. This makes cardiovascular disease a priority medical dilemma. Hyperuricemia is known to increase the risk of having coronary artery disease which can lead to myocardial infarction. Its incidence among such patients have not been extensively studied in the local setting.

**Objective:** To determine the incidence of hyperuricemia among patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction along with determining their demographic and clinical profile.

**Design:** A retrospective cohort study was used.

**Setting:** A level II private hospital in Davao City, Philippines was the setting.

**Participants:** Adult Filipino patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction based on the Philippine Heart Association guidelines were included.

**Results:** There is a 47.54% incidence of hyperuricemia among patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction. There was a prevalence of male overweight patients who were >70 years old. The most common risk factors were hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

**Conclusion:** Hyperuricemia is in fact not uncommon among patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction. Its early detection and control might be essential in preventing the latter, which can be fatal, if not debilitating.