Abstract

Introduction: The infectious endocarditis follows challenging to the modern medicine. Objective: It characterizes clinic, epidemiológica and anatomic of the deceased and decide the causes that make difficult the clinical diagnosis. Method: It become fulfilled a descriptive and retrospective study of 44 died for infectious endocarditis, departing from the diagnostic necrópsico in the provincial hospital surgical physician university student Sánchez Manduley beverage, of manzanilla olive tree, Granma, of the years 2001 to the 2006. Results: The frequency of the EI in the necroscopies oscillated between 0,5 and 1,4 %. The group of ages more affected went those of 15 to 29 years. The elders of 60 years represented the fifth departs. The left heart went the affected more. The clinical form went the acute endocarditis and embolizante, and in their course the generalized sepsis with multiorgánica affectation and the cardiaca insufficiency as cause direct mortal (77,3 %). The germ more frequent went the gold staphylococcus. The nosocomial endocarditis was present between the cases. Conclusions: The below harrow of anatomoclínica correlation it suggests insufficiency and difficulties between other for the diversity of clinical manifestations, doesn’t keep in mind new epidemiológicos and etiopatogénicos elements and the vulnerable population or of risk.

Keywords

Infectious endocarditic, mortality, diagnosis.