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Acute Myocardial Infarction Incidence, Mortality and Case Fatality in Santa Clara, Cuba, 2007–2008

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION Information on acute myocardial infarction incidence and mortality is essential for determining the efficacy of the health system's cardiovascular disease prevention activities; however, in Cuba, sufficient data related to acute myocardial infarction are lacking, particularly at the local level.

OBJECTIVE Describe acute myocardial infarction incidence, mortality and case fatality rates from January 2007 through December 2008 in persons aged 45–74 in the municipality of Santa Clara, Villa Clara Province, Cuba.

METHODS A retrospective descriptive study was conducted. The World Health Organization MONItoring Trends and Determinants in Cardiovascular Disease Project (MONICA) methodology was used, but only in part, since out-of-hospital case fatalities were not investigated, resulting in insufficient data for such cases. Cases of acute myocardial infarction covered under MONICA definition 1 were included (non-fatal definite, fatal definite, fatal possible, and unclassifiable deaths). Hospitalized patients were followed for 28 days. Incidence, mortality and case fatality rates in the population were calculated by age group (45–54, 55–64 and 65–74 years) and sex. Age-standardized incidence and mortality rates were calculated using the direct method, with the world population as a reference.

RESULTS A total of 482 cases of acute myocardial infarction were registered. The percentage of cases of non-fatal definite, fatal definite, fatal possible and fatal with insufficient data were 32%, 18.3%, 26.3% and 13.9% respectively. The cumulative age-standardized incidence per 100,000 population was 433 (95% CI 365–501) in men and 195 (95% CI 152–237) in women, while mortality per 100,000 population was 242 (95% CI 192–292) in men and 120 (95% CI 87–153) in women. Case fatality was 56.4% in men and 62.6% in women. Most fatal cases (65.6%) occurred out of hospital, a trend that was more marked in men (73.9%) than in women (51%).

CONCLUSIONS Case fatality from acute myocardial infarction in Santa Clara residents was high, especially in women. Two thirds of fatalities occurred out of hospital, a higher proportion of these deaths in men. It is recommended that the AMI registry be completed by investigating out-of-hospital case fatalities with insufficient data; expanding it to include the 35–44 age group; and that the supply of cardiac marker enzyme immunoassay test kits in Santa Clara be stabilized.

KEYWORDS Myocardial infarction, heart disease, cardiovascular disease, chronic disease, epidemiology, mortality, incidence, surveillance, registries, Cuba

INTRODUCTION

Chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD)—mainly cardiovascular diseases (CVD), cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease—are responsible for roughly 60% of all deaths worldwide. Some 78% of deaths from NCDs and 85% of deaths from CVDs are in low- and middle-income countries.[1]

Elevated CVD burden in developing countries appears to be attributable to increasing incidence of atherosclerotic diseases; population growth; urbanization; drug shortages in public health services; and high prevalence of risk factors such as obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia and hypertension.[1,2] Deaths from ischemic heart disease (IHD)—the principal cause of CVD deaths—are projected to increase in developing countries by 120% in men and 137% in women between 1990 and 2020, increases far greater than those anticipated in developed countries (29% and 48%, respectively).[1]

In Cuba, IHD mortality rates fell substantially between 1990 and 2005. Nevertheless, since 2000, these rates have stabilized or reintroduced an upward trend.[3] Taken together, CVDs remain the leading cause of death and potential years of life lost in the country, accounting for 33% of the latter.[3,4] Thus, CVDs continue to be Cuba's main health problem.

One of the main international recommendations for CVD prevention in each country is to implement systematic surveillance of IHD and record risk factor trends to use in national policy-making.

[5,6] Cuba has a relatively long history of population health statistical record-keeping and registries.[7]

It is well established that adequate surveillance of IHD and other NCDs requires three elements: risk factors; incidence; and mortality.[8] In Cuba, the National Risk Factor Surveys,[9] as well as the 10 de Octubre,[10] Global Cienfuegos[11,12] and PAHO's Collaborative Action for Risk Factor Prevention and Effective Management of Non-Communicable Diseases (CARMEN) initiative[12,13] have helped identify risk factor trends over the past 20 years. Mortality from CVD has been monitored since 1970, when mortality registries were established.[14]

However, comprehensive incidence data are scarce:[14] there is no national registry for acute myocardial infarction (AMI),[15] and, for example, the *Anuario Estadístico de Salud 2009* [Health Statistics Yearbook 2009] contains only three tables on cardiovascular morbidity related to hospital discharge diagnosis, with estimates based on a sample of 35 hospitals.[4]

A number of methods have been employed to estimate IHD incidence, including use of information on hospitalized cases[14] and from death certificates.[16] Annual AMI risk and case fatality rates have even been estimated by hospital admission diagnosis of ST-Elevated AMI (STEMI).[17,18] However, WHO recommends monitoring infarction incidence through population registries, which should investigate all death certificates and autopsies with relevant diagnoses, as well as hospital admissions/discharges

and information from medical transport systems of all hospitals in their catchment area.[19,20]

Population-based AMI registries enable calculation of IHD incidence, mortality and case fatality rates and point out trends if registration is continuous. Such registries are uncommon and are carried out mainly in developed countries, since they are expensive and difficult to conduct, requiring a complex organizational network involving multidisciplinary collaboration among cardiologists, intensive and urgent care specialists and epidemiologists.[19,20]

The best-known population registry is WHO's MONICA Project, which analyzes AMI trends in persons aged 35–64 years in 37 populations in 21 countries—primarily in Europe, although it also includes the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and China.[21]

Using MONICA methodology, therefore, facilitates comparison of results across regions, as done by one of the most prestigious studies in Spain, REGISTRE GIRONI del COR (REGICOR), which analyzes AMI trends in a broader age group (35–74 years).[22]

MONICA was launched in 1984 to monitor IHD mortality and morbidity trends, acute coronary care and risk factors, and to determine whether changes in IHD mortality trends were related to changes in incidence or case fatality rates.[20,21] REGICOR was initiated in 1978 as a hospital-based registry and extended in 1990 to cover part of the municipality of Girona, Catalonia. [20] Its multidisciplinary research team has made significant contributions to cardiovascular epidemiology[22–26] and has collaborated with investigators at the Villa Clara Heart Center in Cuba.[27–30]

With guidance from REGICOR and motivated by the need to lay the foundations for a population-based AMI registry, this study was designed to describe AMI incidence, mortality, and case fatality rates in 2007 and 2008 in the population aged 45–74 in the municipality of Santa Clara, Villa Clara Province, Cuba.

METHODS

A retrospective descriptive study of AMI morbidity and mortality was conducted, incorporating aspects of retrospective cohort analysis for case fatality. It included all AMI cases in 2007 and 2008 in the population aged 45–74 in the Santa Clara municipality, capital of Villa Clara Province, Cuba.

In order to get closer to the upper age limit for life expectancy at birth for the Cuban population, which is currently 78,[4] we excluded the youngest age group used in the MONICA project (35–44 years) and added an older group not analyzed by MONICA (65–74 years).

Study area demographics Santa Clara municipality is located in central Cuba, its population of 159,362 constituting 19.7% of that of Villa Clara Province, according to 2007 data; with 45.3% (34,341 men and 37,818 women) aged 45–74 (unpublished data, Villa Clara Province Health Statistics Bureau).

Data collection The MONICA algorithm was used for case classification, although only partially, since out-of-hospital fatal cases with insufficient data were not included. Detailed

methodology for detecting and classifying cases is published on the MONICA website.[31] In brief, the classification depends on symptoms; electrocardiographic findings; enzymes; and, for fatal cases detected solely by death certificate, a history of IHD and autopsy results, if performed. Cases classified under MONICA definition 1—definite AMI, fatal or non-fatal; fatal possible AMI, and unclassifiable deaths—were included in the study. Researchers retrieved clinical information for the first 28 days following admission with AMI diagnosis.[31]

MONICA forms were used for data collection.[31] Sources of information were patient discharge lists, clinical records, death certificates and autopsy records from the three city hospitals with cardiac intensive care units (the Arnaldo Milián Castro, Celestino Hernández Robau and Comandante Manuel Piti Fajardo hospitals). Patients who died out of hospital were identified through death certificate review and the Santa Clara death registry.

Study variables

Diagnostic categories under the MONICA algorithm[31]

- (1) Definite AMI:
 - a. Living patient meeting 2 or more the following criteria: typical angina, typical AMI changes in ECG and positive enzymes.
 - b. Fatal case, whether or not from sudden death, in which signs suggestive of AMI or recent coronary occlusion are observed on autopsy or indicated in clinical records.
- (2) Possible AMI:
 - a. Living patient with typical symptoms, whose ECG and enzymes do not permit classification in category 1 and with no evidence of another diagnosis.
 - b. Fatal case, whether or not from sudden death, with no clear evidence of another cause of death, clinically or on autopsy,
 - with typical, atypical or inadequately-described symptoms; or,
 - without typical, atypical or inadequately described symptoms, but with evidence of chronic coronary occlusion, stenosis or old AMI on autopsy; or,
 - with history of chronic IHD, such as definite or possible AMI, angina or coronary insufficiency.
- (3) Neither AMI nor death of coronary origin:
 - a. Living patient
 - with a combination of symptoms and diagnostic tests do not support classification as “definite”, nor typical symptoms that would permit classification as “possible”; or in whom the episode can be explained by another diagnosis.
 - b. Fatal case:
 - in which another clinical diagnosis or diagnosis on autopsy is determined as the cause of death.
- (4) Unclassifiable deaths: fatal cases without autopsy or data on symptoms or history of ischemia.

Annual rates: [22]

1. Cumulative incidence: number of AMI cases (first or recurrent) per 100,000 inhabitants.
2. Mortality: fatal cases per 100,000 inhabitants.
3. Case fatality in the population: proportion of fatal cases in the first 28 days among all patients with AMI in the region studied.

Place of death:

1. In hospital: deaths occurring in hospitals (including emergency services) or polyclinic intensive care units.
2. Out of hospital: deaths that do not occur in hospitals or polyclinic intensive care units.

Analysis The population of Santa Clara in 2007 was used to calculate annual incidence and mortality rates. Rates were directly standardized to the 2007 world population[22,32] and, in addition, were compared with those of each of the MONICA countries. SPSS for Windows 10 was used for analysis.

Comparison between Cuban and other country rates: comparison country ratios of 0.95-1.05 were defined as similar. In MONICA countries with more than one population represented, the rate was selected for the region with the highest number of IHD deaths.

Ethical aspects The ethics committee of the Medical University of Villa Clara approved the study design, which involved the use of patient records and other administrative data, with appropriate data management procedures to ensure patient confidentiality.

RESULTS

In 2007–2008, 482 cases (66.2% of them men) were reported, 288 (59.8%) classified as definite AMI (fatal or not) and the rest as fatal possible AMI or unclassifiable deaths (Table 1).

Cumulative age-standardized AMI incidence was 433 per 100,000 population (95% CI 365–501) in men and 195 (95% CI 152–237) in women, while standardized mortality rates per 100,000 population were 242 (95% CI 192–292) in men and 120 (95% CI 87–153) in women (Table 2).

AMI case fatality in the population was 58.5% (282/482), higher in women (62.6%, 102/163) than in men (56.4%, 180/319) (Table 3).

Most fatal AMI cases (65.6%) occurred out of hospital. This trend was more marked in men (73.9%, 133/180) than women (51.0%, 52/102) (Table 4).

Table 1: Diagnostic classification of acute myocardial infarction cases by sex, Santa Clara, Cuba, 2007–2008

Classification	Men n=319	Women n=163	Total n=482
Non-fatal definite AMI	139 (43.6%)	61 (37.4%)	200 (41.5%)
Fatal, definite AMI	51 (16.0%)	37 (22.7%)	88 (18.3%)
Fatal, possible AMI	92 (28.8%)	35 (21.5%)	127 (26.3%)
Unclassifiable deaths	37 (11.6%)	30 (18.4%)	67 (13.9%)
Total	319 (66.2%)	163 (33.8%)	482 (100.0%)

Table 2: Cumulative incidence and annual mortality from acute myocardial infarction* by age and sex, Santa Clara, Cuba, 2007–2008

Age Group	Cumulative incidence ^a (95% CI)		Mortality Rate ^b (95% CI)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
45–64	302 (236–368)	99 (64–135)	160 (113–208)	54 (28–80)
65–74	932 (725–1140)	558 (405–710)	553 (393–713)	374 (249–498)
45–74	433 (365–501)	195 (152–237)	242 (192–292)	120 (87–153)

* Definite cases (fatal or not), fatal possible cases and unclassifiable deaths.

^a Rates per 100,000 population per year in the period 2007–2008.

^b Annual mean rates per 100,000 standardized to 2007 world population.

Table 3: Case fatality from acute myocardial infarction,* Santa Clara, Cuba, 2007–2008

Age Group	Case Fatality		
	Men n/N (%)	Women n/N (%)	Total n/N (%)
45–54 years	23/52 (44.2)	7/17 (41.2)	30/69 (43.5)
55–64 years	65/112 (58.0)	26/43 (60.5)	91/155 (58.7)
65–74 years	92/155 (59.4)	69/103 (67.0)	161/258 (62.4)
45–64 years	88/164 (53.7)	33/60 (55.0)	121/224 (54.0)
45–74 years	180/319 (56.4)	102/163 (62.6)	282/482 (58.5)

* Definite cases (fatal or not), and fatal possible cases or unclassifiable deaths.

n: deaths N: cases of AMI

Table 4: Place of death from acute myocardial infarction by age, sex and case classification; Santa Clara, Cuba, 2007–2008 (n=282)

Variable	Place of death		
	Hospital n=97 (34.4%) n (%)	Other medical center n=78 (27.7%) n (%)	No medical center n=107 (37.9%) n (%)
Sex			
Male (n=180)	47 (26.1)	57 (31.7)	76 (42.2)
Female (n=102)	50 (49.0)	21 (20.6)	31 (30.4)
Age group			
45–54 (n=30)	6 (20.0)	10 (33.3)	14 (46.7)
55–64 (n=91)	30 (33.0)	29 (31.9)	32 (35.1)
65–74 (n=161)	61 (37.9)	39 (24.2)	61 (37.9)
Classification			
Fatal, definite AMI (n=88)	62 (70.5)	9 (10.2)	17 (19.3)
Fatal, possible AMI (n=127)	26 (20.5)	46 (36.2)	55 (43.3)
Unclassifiable death (n = 67)	9 (13.4)	23 (34.3)	35 (52.3)

DISCUSSION

Distribution across diagnostic categories The low proportion of non-fatal definite cases vs. the 58.4% of REGICOR (-16.9 percentage points)[22] and the 54.1% of MONICA-Catalonia (-12.6 percentage points) was striking.[33] This could reflect a truly high AMI case fatality in the Santa Clara population, or could be caused by possible underreporting of non-fatal STEMI cases, influenced by unstable out-of-hospital supplies of high-priced marker enzyme immunoassay kits to test for myocardial necrosis.[34] Undercounting of the denominator would thus exaggerate case fatality. It should be noted that some developed countries have also had enzyme immunoassay supply problems.[35]

The percentage of STEMI detection in hospitals in our study was 17.9%, according to unpublished data from the Santa Clara Heart Registry (RECORSA, its Spanish acronym), a value higher than the 16% mean detected in the 1997 Spanish study Investigation, Specific Search for, and Registry of Acute Coronary Ischemia (IBERICA, its Spanish acronym).[36] In contrast, another Spanish study, the Project for Hospital Myocardial Infarction Registry (PRIAMHO, its Spanish acronym) reported higher percentages of STEMI in both 1995 (28.1%) and 2000 (30.6%).[37] In the United States, STEMI incidence (using creatine kinase MB isoenzyme as a necrosis marker) in persons aged >30 years increased from 53% in 1999 to 77.1% in 2008, which could be related to improvements in primary prevention,

as well as a decrease in STEMI case fatalities.[38] It should be noted that with the use of troponins as markers of myocardial necrosis, a 37% increase in AMI incidence has been found.[39]

Cumulative incidence rates Comparing our incidence, mortality, and case fatality rates is difficult, because there are few population-based AMI registries, and the methods, age ranges, and periods studied differ. For example, available MONICA results are for the group aged 35–64 years in the period 1981–1995,[21] while REGICOR reports on the group aged 35–74 years in 1990–1999.[22]

Our study excluded one of the MONICA age groups (35–44) for reasons we will discuss; however, we added an age group not analyzed by MONICA (65–74 years) to reach closer to the upper age limit for the Cuban population's life expectancy at birth, which is currently 78 years.[4] There is no doubt that including this age group makes AMI morbidity and mortality surveillance in Santa Clara more useful.

The group aged 35–44 years was excluded because of constraints in the use of marker enzyme immunoassay tests for detecting myocardial necrosis, especially in out-of-hospital urgent care settings (unpublished data from RECORSA). This constraint could theoretically have a greater impact on AMI diagnostic accuracy in the group aged 35–44 years than in older age groups (45–54, 55–64, and 65–74), since acute coronary syndrome in younger people may often be of non-atherothrombotic origin. For example, cardioresonance may be required in this age group to differentiate AMI from myocarditis, which is the most common diagnosis in younger troponin-positive patients presenting with chest pain and unobstructed coronary arteries.[40]

That said, cumulative AMI incidence rate per 100,000 in men (433) was similar to that of MONICA (434),[21] although higher than those of REGICOR (258) [22] and MONICA–Catalonia (315).[33] In women, cumulative incidence per 100,000 (195) was higher than those of MONICA (103),[21] REGICOR (55),[22] and MONICA–Catalonia (80).[33]

In the group aged 65–74 years, our cumulative incidence rates in men and women (932 and 558 per 100,000, respectively) were higher than those of REGICOR (709 and 211, respectively)[22] and one population in the United States (760 and 490, respectively).[41]

To facilitate comparison with MONICA countries, we calculated cumulative incidence rates per 100,000 population in the group aged 45–64 years (302). In men, MONICA rates in the range of 288–318 per 100,000 (corresponding to Cuba: MONICA country ratios of 0.95 to 1.05, respectively) were considered similar to ours. Only France–Lille[21] was in this range. Only four countries had rates that were lower than Cuba's; they are China, with the lowest (81), Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. The other 16 countries studied had higher rates than Cuba's, with considerable variation among them, from Germany–East, with 370, to Finland–Kuopio, with 718.[21]

In women, incidence rates in the 94–104 per 100,000 range were considered comparable to ours (99). Iceland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia were in this range, as was the mean for MONICA

(103),[21] while our rate was higher than that of 8 countries, which had figures ranging from 35 (China) to 92 (Australia–Perth),[21] and lower than those of the nine nations in the range of 115 (New Zealand) to 265 (United Kingdom–Glasgow).[21]

Annual mortality rates With the same constraints on international comparisons described earlier, we can say that the mortality rate per 100,000 in men (242) was higher than those of MONICA (211),[21] REGICOR (59),[22] and MONICA–Catalonia (135).[33] Mortality per 100,000 in women (120) was also higher than those of MONICA (54),[21] REGICOR (12),[22] and MONICA–Catalonia (43).[33]

To facilitate comparison with MONICA countries, we calculated mortality rates per 100,000 in the 45–64 age group. No country had rates similar to that found in the Cuban study (160), considering the range of similitude to be 152–168. Five countries had rates lower than Santa Clara, Cuba: China with the lowest (48), Spain, Switzerland, Italy, and Australia,[21] while our rate was lower than those of the other 16 countries studied, with considerable variation among them: from France–Lille (172) to Poland–Tarnobrzeg (378).[21]

Mortality rates per 100,000 in women ranging from 51 to 57 were considered similar to ours (54); Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, as well as the MONICA mean (54), were in this range. The Cuban rate was higher than those of 11 countries: Spain with the lowest (16), Italy–Friuli, China, Iceland, Australia–Perth, Sweden–Northern, France–Lille, Lithuania, Canada, Finland–Kuopio, and Germany–East, but lower than those of 7 nations: New Zealand, Russia–Moscow/Intervention, Belgium–Charleroi, United States, Denmark, Poland–Warsaw and the United Kingdom–Glasgow, the latter with the highest (123).[21]

Significant gradients in cardiovascular morbidity and mortality rates can exist within a country. In Spain, for example, IHD mortality in men in Las Palmas Province (164.4 per 100,000) in 1998 was 2.4 times that of Segovia (67.7). These regional differences in Spain can be explained by variations in prevalence of factors affecting cardiovascular risk including: consumption of fish, wine, and saturated fats; socioeconomic status; and quality and accessibility of health care.[42]

Population case fatality AMI case fatality in men for the period 2007–2008 (56.4%) was higher than mean case fatalities in MONICA (49%),[21] REGICOR (41.6%),[22] and MONICA–Catalonia (46%).[33] In women, AMI case fatality was also higher (62.6%) than those of MONICA (53.8%),[21] REGICOR (45.3%),[22] and MONICA–Catalonia (53%).[33] but our female:male case fatality ratio was similar to those of the three studies (approximately 1.1 in all cases). More advanced age, prevalence of comorbidity—especially diabetes, hypertension and heart failure—delays in reaching hospital, and treatment intensity have been suggested as factors related to higher population and hospital AMI case fatalities in women.[43,44] According to a recent study comparing IHD mortality in Cuba and Spain by sex, Cuban women may have greater cardiovascular vulnerability,[29] a finding that calls for future studies.

To facilitate comparison with MONICA, case fatality rates in our population were calculated in the 45–64 age group.

The MONICA case fatality rates of 51% to 56% in men are considered similar to ours (53.7%). Yugoslavia, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Lithuania were in that range. Our rate was higher than those of 13 countries: Sweden, with the lowest rate (36.1%), Australia–Perth, Spain, Switzerland, Iceland, Canada, Italy–Friuli, United Kingdom–Belfast, Finland–Kuopio, United States, New Zealand, Germany–East, and Belgium–Charleroi. It was lower than 4 nations: China, France–Lille, Russia–Moscow/Intervention, and Poland–Tarnobrzeg, the last with the highest rate (82.7%).[21]

MONICA population-level case fatality rates in women ranging from 52% to 58% were considered similar to ours (55%). The overall MONICA mean was in this range, as were those of the United States, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Denmark. Our rate in women was higher than those of 10 countries: Canada, with the lowest rate (33.6%), Iceland, Sweden–Northern, Finland–Kuopio, Australia–Perth, Spain, United Kingdom–Glasgow, Italy–Friuli, Yugoslavia, and New Zealand. It was lower than those of 6 countries: Poland–Warsaw, Belgium–Charleroi, Germany–East, Russia–Moscow/Intervention, France–Lille, and China, the last with the highest rate (73.6%).[21]

Place of death by age, sex and case classification The proportion of out-of-hospital deaths (65.6%) was similar to that of REGICOR (66.8%), although there was a smaller difference between men and women in the Spanish study (67.8% and 63.2% in men and women, respectively, vs 73.1% and 51% in our study).[22]

In Cuba, the percentage of out-of-hospital fatal AMI cases reported nationally in 2007 (58.5%) was lower than seen in our municipal study; differences in classification of out-of-hospital deaths may have contributed to this result.[45]

In general, population-based AMI registries show that some two thirds of deaths occur out of hospital, which underscores the critical role of primary care in reducing mortality from AMI.[22] This proportion is higher in men than women, since the latter die primarily of heart failure rather than acute complications such as ventricular arrhythmias.[43]

The majority of fatal definite cases occur in hospitals, where diagnostic tools are more readily available, as well as more highly trained physicians in handling cardiovascular emergencies. Most fatal cases of unclassifiable deaths, in contrast, occur out of hospital. This highlights the need to obtain further information from physicians and families of deceased patients.[46]

Study constraints These results should be viewed with caution, since:

- The MONICA algorithm was not fully employed, because out-of-hospital unclassifiable deaths were not investigated. Conducting an inquiry to obtain information would permit more accurate characterization of these cases and is the most onerous part of maintaining a population-based AMI registry.[46]
- Unstable out-of-hospital supply of cardiac marker enzyme immunoassay test kits in Cuba could lead to underreporting of STEMI and hence, underestimation of incidence rates and overestimation of AMI case fatality rates.

- Rates cannot be extrapolated from Santa Clara to other areas of Cuba.
- The study did not analyze the same age ranges as MONICA (35–64 years)[21] or REGICOR (35–74 years),[22] making comparison with these studies difficult, except for groups aged 45–54, 55–64, and 65–74 years (which did coincide with REGICOR).

As one of REGICOR's principle investigators said, "Is it better to have a small-scale registry... than to have none at all if the "ideal" registry cannot be obtained? The answer must be another question: Is anything better available? If not, there is no choice but to use available information, expressing appropriate reservations about its generalization..."[19]

Study importance For the first time in Cuba, AMI incidence, mortality, and population case fatality rates have been estimated using the WHO MONICA algorithm, if only partially. The study also offers a simple approach to comparing rates among countries.

Finally, the results and experiences of this study have made it possible to obtain financing from the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (CITMA, its Spanish acronym) for RECORSA, a multidisciplinary registry involving epidemiologists, cardiologists, intensive care specialists, general practitioners, pathologists, statisticians, and nurses; it is backed by the provincial health department and the government of Villa Clara province.


Information on incidence, mortality, case fatality and trends resulting from the creation and maintenance of a population-based AMI registry in Santa Clara will be useful in assessing effectiveness of specific prevention strategies, identifying and prioritizing high-risk populations for prevention and management programs, and generating reference values to detect environmental, occupational or other health risks in population groups.[5]

A recent article noted that creating a national AMI registry is a priority for the Cuban Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP),[15] and RECORSA's investigators have the experience to collaborate in this endeavor.

CONCLUSIONS

Case fatality from acute myocardial infarction in the Santa Clara population was high, especially in women. Two thirds of acute myocardial infarction victims died out of hospital, an even higher proportion in men. It is recommended that the AMI registry be completed by investigating out-of-hospital unclassifiable deaths, expanding it to include the 35-44 age group, and that the supply of cardiac marker enzyme immunoassay test kits in Santa Clara be stabilized.

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