

Nursing care in patients with acute myocardial infarction in an intensive care unit

Os cuidados de enfermagem em pacientes com infarto agudo do miocárdio em unidade de terapia intensiva

Cuidados de enfermería en pacientes con infarto agudo de miocardio en una unidad de cuidados intensivos

Wilkimara Cristina Soares De Oliveira¹, Divala Alves de Sousa²

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REVISA

1. Brazilian Institute of Intensive Care. Sao Caetano do Sul, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9877-5204>

2. Brazilian Multidisciplinary Institute of Health Education. Sao Caetano do Sul, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8961-3502>

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Deste modo, o presente estudo teve como objetivo discorrer sobre os cuidados de enfermagem com pacientes vítimas de IAM em Unidade de Terapia Intensiva. **Método:** Para tanto, foi proposto uma revisão integrativa em artigos que versam sobre o tema que compreendem o período de 2012 a 2020, totalizando 16 estudos. **Resultados e Discussão:** Como resultado obteve-se que os cuidados de enfermagem com o paciente de IAM em unidade de tratamento intensivo vão desde obter a história do paciente, administrar e observar o efeito de medicamentos, fazer exames físicos e demais cuidados técnicos até aliviar a preocupação e o stress do paciente mediante a oferta de conforto e tranquilidade, visto que, no exercício hospitalar, denota-se que um ambiente seguro e calmo é algo apreciado pelos pacientes no decorrer de seu tratamento e recuperação. **Considerações Finais:** Portanto, espera-se que os resultados obtidos neste artigo possam viabilizar reflexões, sobre os cuidados e intervenções de enfermagem, no que diz respeito à pacientes de IAM proporcionando cuidados sistematizados que aumentam a eficiência do tratamento, reduzem os impactos negativos das complicações de patologias cardiovasculares e reabilitando o paciente de IAM.

Descritores: Cuidados em enfermagem; Infarto Agudo do Miocárdio; Unidade de Terapia Intensiva.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Thus, the present study aimed to discuss nursing care for patients suffering from AMI. **Method:** For this purpose, an integrative review was proposed in articles dealing with the theme covering the period from 2012 to 2020, totaling 16 studies. **Results and Discussion:** As a result, it was found that nursing care for patients with AMI in an intensive care unit ranges from obtaining the patient's history, administering and observing the effect of medications, doing physical examinations and other technical care, to relieving patient's concern and stress through the offer of comfort and tranquility, since, in hospital exercise, it is noted that a safe and calm environment is something that is appreciated by patients during their treatment and recovery. **Final Considerations:** Therefore, it is expected that the results obtained in this article may enable reflections on nursing care and interventions with regard to AMI patients providing systematic care that increases the efficiency of treatment, reducing the negative impacts of complications cardiovascular diseases and rehabilitating the AMI patient.

Descriptors: Nursing care; Acute Myocardial Infarction; Intensive Care Unit.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Así, el presente estudio tenía como objetivo debatir la atención de enfermería con pacientes víctimas de AMI en la Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos. **Método:** Con este fin, se propuso una revisión integrativa en los artículos que abordan el tema que comprenden el período de 2012 a 2020, con un total de 16 estudios. **Resultados y discusión** Como resultado, se obtuvo que la atención de enfermería con el paciente AMI en una unidad de cuidados intensivos va desde la obtención de la historia del paciente, la administración y observación del efecto de los medicamentos, la realización de exámenes físicos y otros cuidados técnicos para aliviar la preocupación y el estrés del paciente a través de la oferta de comodidad y tranquilidad, ya que en el ejercicio hospitalario, se indica que un ambiente seguro y tranquilo es algo apreciado por los pacientes en el transcurso de su tratamiento y recuperación. **Consideraciones finales:** Por lo tanto, se espera que los resultados obtenidos en este artículo puedan permitir reflexiones sobre la atención e intervenciones de enfermería, con respecto a los pacientes con AMI que prestan atención sistematizada que aumentan la eficiencia del tratamiento, reducen los impactos negativos de las complicaciones de las patologías cardiovasculares y rehabilitan al paciente con AMI.

Descritores: Cuidado de enfermería; Infarto agudo de miocardio; Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos.

Introduction

One of the main causes of mortality and morbidity in developing and developed countries are coronary or cardiovascular diseases. According to the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, these types of disease are responsible for 2.3 times more deaths than all other types of external causes such as violence and accidents, as well as killing three times more than respiratory diseases and neoplasms. Also, according to data from the SBC until November 2020, 378,550,000 deaths from cardiovascular diseases were recorded in Brazil, including hypertensive diseases - HIPD - (including arterial hypertension), cerebrovascular diseases -CVD (including stroke) and ischemic heart disease - IHD (including myocardial infarction), being last responsible for 53,400 deaths per year.¹

Although it is possible to notice advances in the treatment of coronary diseases, Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) still continues to respond to almost 32% of deaths and is the third largest responsible for hospitalizations in Intensive Care Units (ICU) in the country.²

Given the substantiality of the data presented and the high morbidity and mortality rate caused by AMI, studies focused on the disease become of great relevance, since the scientific basis affirms that the care, follow-up, speed and effectiveness of care provided by ICU nursing professionals are determining factors for the survival of these patients. Given this evidence, in the course of the integrative review, carried out on the subject.¹⁻²

It is also worth mentioning that, to the detriment of the relevance of the theme in terms of public health, it is denoted the indigence of ICU nurses to improve and contract new knowledge that can be applied in their practice of intensive care. Thus, nurses who provide care and care to patients with cardiovascular diseases in the ICU should be continuously seeking to update themselves and be able to better assist these patients.¹⁻²

In this sense, the accomplishment of this article is due to the fact that the patient who suffered AI (Acute Infarction), hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit, require rapid intervention, and the nurse should be a professional with scientific knowledge and technical skills to perform direct care and procedures, which minimize clinical situations that indicate high risk of death, because the prognosis and rehabilitation of AMI patients depend essentially on this assistance.¹⁻²

Thus, the present study started from the question about: how does the intervention of nursing professionals to patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) in an Intensive Care Unit intervene? Aiming, in this way, to identify evidence in the literature on nursing care for patients with AMI hospitalized in the ICU from scientific publications.¹⁻²

This work is justified due to the high rate of people suffering AMI in Brazil and worldwide, most of which require hospitalizations in the Intensive Care Unit, thus requiring the health professional, especially the nurse to be able and qualified to meet the needs of this patient, thus reducing the sequelae and the risk of death resulting from acute amia ischemia.¹⁻²

In this sense, the aim of the study was to investigate in the already established literature on nursing care with patients victims of AMI in intensive care units.

Theoretical Framework

Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is responsible for the highest financial cost of coronary diseases in the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS), about R\$ 22.4 billion, in addition to accumulating high mortality rates in the population.³ The most common factors responsible for Acute Myocardial Infarction are usually high cholesterol, sedentary lifestyle, obesity, age, hypertension, diabetes and others.⁴

The emphasis given to ischemia is due to the fact that it is one of the most frequent pathologies of hospitalization of patients in intensive care units⁵, in this context the nursing team working in this environment should understand the characteristics of AMI from its physiological process, diagnosis and treatment, important information that will contribute to decision-making and the conduct of interventions by the nurse it provides.

Thus, in relation to the pathophysiological process of AMI, it can be affirmed that it is characterized by rupture of an atherosclerotic plaque of a coronary artery, technically known as coronary arteriosclerosis. That is, it is an interruption of blood flow to a given region, due to partial or complete obstruction of the coronary artery responsible for its irrigation.⁶ This disease is slowly derived, progressing as atheroma plaques appear by the accumulation of lipids in blood vessels and obstructing them. This obstruction favors the formation of thrombi that blocks the arrival of oxygen and nutrients in cardiac tissues, resulting in necrosis of cells and heart muscle, in addition to tissue suffering.⁷ The damage caused by AMI depends on the extent of necrotic cardiac tissue, using a variation of factors to evaluate, such as: time of obstruction evolution, artery caliber and among others.⁸ This damage is what causes cardiac arrest or sudden death, heart failure and late death, and a series of physical limitations that may be irreversible.⁹

When the patient undergoes ANIA, hospitalization is required for specific treatment, primary therapeutic options include the use of aspirin, beta-blockers, nitroglycerin, morphine, heparin and acetylsalicylic acid, arrhythmia monitoring, percutaneous angioplasty, thrombolytic therapy, intravenous access medications (antiplatelet agents, vasodilators and anticoagulants), oxygen and myocardial revascularization, among others.¹⁰

All these procedures should be followed up and evaluated by professionals who will determine the most appropriate type of therapy for each individual.² Usually these patients are referred to the Coronary Intensive Care Unit (ICUs) when the hospital has a specific ward, otherwise they go to the General Intensive Care Unit. These sectors are intended for the clinical or surgical treatment of patients with coronary or non-coronary pathologies that require continuous monitoring and 24-hour surveillance, carried out by multidisciplinary team such as: nutritionists, psychologists, doctors, nursing technicians and nurses, responsible for providing comprehensive care and differentiated care to patients in order not only to meet their needs, but to minimize the risks of death and rehabilitate their vitality.¹¹

In this context, the ICU nursing team is responsible for systematic and continuous observation of the patient with AMI, due to the possible complications that he may still suffer, in this sense the nursing professional

should evaluate the rhythm and heart rate, observing the signs of low cardiac output: hypotension, sweating, tachycardia and arrhythmia constantly in order to detect the early onset of arrhythmias.¹²

The following activities are also included: verifying central venous pressure, performing partial and total water balance, noting drain flow, keeping the headboard elevated, controlling diuresis, performing dressing, communicating changes in ventilatory pattern, performing hemoglycotest, monitoring bleeding, maintaining pulse oximetry, evaluating surgical wound aspect, performing respiratory rate monitoring (RF).¹³ Perform temperature monitoring and bed bathing, oral hygiene, exchange peripheral accesses, equipment and extensors, observe level of consciousness, inspect the skin for hyperemia or ischemic points and blood pressure (BP) monitoring, promptly communicating the manifestation of symptoms and signs outside the standards expected of the on-call physician.⁸

Method

The methodological procedure was the integrative review, since to achieve the proposed objective, it is presented as a broader method with a range of reviews that include experimental and non-experimental studies for complete apprehension of the problem considered.

The present study was further developed through narrative and literature review through bibliographic survey in databases such as Virtual Health Library (VHL), Latin American Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO), Nursing Database (BDEnf) and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE), during the month of November 2020.

For the survey of the articles, the Descriptors in Health Science (DeCS): Acute Myocardial Infarction, nursing care and care, intensive care unit and cardiovascular diseases were used. The descriptors chosen were adjusted to each other, according to the database.

The sample was composed of the constitution of articles that used the following inclusion criteria: articles published in the last 8 years (2012 to 2020), with full and accessible text, written in Portuguese and made available online not taking into account the applied research method. Excluding: theses, books, dissertations and book chapters.

Subsequently, the selected articles were analyzed, studied, discussed and systematized. In the operationalization of this review, the following steps were applied: 1. Identification of the theme and selection of the hypothesis or research question for the elaboration of the integrative review; 2. Establishment of criteria for inclusion and exclusion of studies/sampling or search in the literature; 3. Definition of the information to be extracted from the selected studies/categorization of the studies; 4. Evaluation of the studies included in the integrative review; 5. Interpretation of the results; 6. Presentation of the review/synthesis of knowledge.

The topics related to the theme were grouped into a table according to its contents and presenting the following information: publication title, authors, year, objectives, results and conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Based on the inclusion criteria and systematic analysis of the articles, 16 scientific productions were selected with the object of study, on nursing care for patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) in intensive care unit (ICU), categorized in Chart 1.

Chart 1. Sample overview of selected articles in descending order.

Title	Author	Year	Objective	Results	Conclusion
1. Care for patients with acute coronary syndrome: integrative review. ⁴	NUNES, Flávia Maria Palmeira; SILVA, Amanda Benício da.	2020	Identify evidence in the literature about nursing care for patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome	The actions of nursing teams, in front of patients with ischemic diseases, were evidenced in the following contexts: patient orientation during specific procedures, bed bathing and adoption of measures that minimize physiological and psychic changes.	Caring for patients with coronary arteriopathy is a challenge for nursing, however, the performance of this professional allows the patient to go through hospitalization and improve his/her clinical condition, provided that he/she receives quality care focused on their specific rehabilitation needs.
2. Nursing conducts applied to patients with acute myocardial infarction. ⁶	SOARES, Francisco Mayron Morais. et al.	2020	Describe nursing conducts applied to patients with acute myocardial infarction in the pre-hospital.	Nurses work in the care of patients with AMI through instrumental and care actions, in the performance of tests, especially the ECG electrocardiogram, this test allows the analysis of all cardiac electrical activity, being possible the identification of ischemic disorders; Ventilatory support, in AMI there is coronary occlusion, which decreases the oxygen supply available for cardiac activity; Guarantee of venous access and administration of medications, such as thrombolytic agents and morphine sulfate; Continuous monitoring, looking at signs and symptoms, respiratory depression and heart rhythm.	The role of nurses in the care of patients with AMI, in the Intensive Care Unit, in addition to the nurse acting in the identification of AMI through signs and symptoms and interpretation of exams, the nurse develops competencies also in the process of continuous care, it is important to highlight that the survival of these patients is directly related to quality care, so the contribution of clinical nursing care involves scientific knowledge and technical skills.
3. Nursing care for patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction: an integrative review. ⁷	OLIVEIRA, Leilyanne de Araújo Mendes, et al.	2019	Answer the following question: "What is the role of nurses in the work of the nursing team in the care of patients with acute myocardial infarction.	The infarcted patient needs to be observed continuously due to possible complications, and the nurse should monitor the patient, evaluate the frequency and heart rate continuously intervene and provide rapid and quality care, to minimize possible damage to the patient, reducing the risk of sequelae or deaths caused by the infarction.	When talking about care to patients with AMI, it should be taken into account that for the same to occur it is necessary an interactive process where the professional caregiver, in this case the nurse, applies in addition to his technical skill, knowledge, intuition and, above all, a lot of sensitivity to the individual to be cared for.
4. The role of nurses in the care of patients victims of acute myocardial	LOPES, Dalva Maria, et al.	2019	Describe the role of nurses in the care of patients who are victims of AMI. To analyze the role	Among the main nursing care so in the AMI protocol we have: to measure vital signs, puncture and maintain venous access, to measure saturation, to perform ECG,	It is undeniable to say that the nurse is one of the great keys in the care of patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction, since in most cases, it is he who will make the risk classification and

infarction: an integrative review. ¹⁴			of nurses to AMI victims and describe the influence of nurses on the recovery of AMI victims.	to make anamnesis administer the prescribed medications quickly, to administer oxygen therapy, reducing pain and improving respiratory distress.	identify the patient who is with suggestive symptoms for AMI and already start the first care.
5. Nursing care for patients with acute myocardial infarction. ³	MARTINI, Ione Coimbra dos Anjos; SAI, Alessandra Aparecida.	2019	To know the role of nursing care in the face of patients with acute myocardial infarction in the hospital unit.	After the identification or confirmation of an AMI, it is up to the professionals to intervene to reduce the effects and discomfort caused by the pathology by implementing an appropriate treatment consisting of medications that minimize pain and establish blood flow in the affected area. In addition to performing all drug care and complementary examinations one of the essential care with the infarction is to keep you at absolute rest and monitored attentive to any change.	The nurse, through his care, is an essential professional in the construction of adequate conduct in the care of the infarcted patient in the intensive care unit requires from the nurse a knowledge of the conditions of each patient, due to the severity and instability, attention is required to prepare the professional to perform procedures with patients in the ICU.
6. Importance of nursing care in the emergency unit for patients affected by Acute Myocardial Infarction. ¹⁵	SILVA, Ana Cristina; MENDES, Jafé de Melo.	2018	To analyze the importance of nursing care in the emergency service for patients affected by acute myocardial infarction.	The role of nurses in the emergency room consists in performing anamnesis, physical examination, performing treatment, advising and teaching health maintenance and guiding for continuity of treatment and vital measures.	Emergency nurses need to have scientific, practical and technical knowledge, so that they can make quick and concrete decisions, transmitting safety to the entire team and, mainly, reducing the risks that threaten the patient's life
7. Nursing interventions in patients in the cardiac intensive care unit of a university hospital undergoing myocardial revascularization surgery. ⁸	SILVA, Lísia Divana Carvalho, et al.	2018	To identify nursing interventions performed in patients undergoing myocardial revascularization surgery correlating them with the Nursing Interventions Classification.	Postoperative nursing interventions are directed towards restoring homeostatic balance, preventing complications. 17 Studies identify how complications directly influence the length of hospital stay and require attention from professionals in order to identify the manifestations and act in the prevention of damages and sequelae.	In the CAIC ICU, in addition to the prescription of intensive care such as invasive hemodynamic monitoring, water control, MV care, most nurses provide uninterrupted care, which allows direct observation, identifying and tracing diagnoses to build the care plan.
8. The work process of nurses in front of patients affected by acute myocardial infarction.	OLIVEIRA, Crislânea Cecílio Goes de. et al.	2018	Describe the importance of nurses in the care of patients affected by acute myocardial infarction.	The nurse stands out with an important and fundamental role, which is to outline goals and care necessary for the client with AMI, interacting and sharing with his team, leading, organizing the care and redistributing the tasks among the nursing team so that the goals can be achieved.	Nurses should also have a focus on strategies that can favor the quality of life of patients affected by AMI. They should be performed from the moment of entry into the hospital until the moment of hospital discharge aiming at self-care and their treatment support.

9. The nursing conduct in emergency care for patients with acute myocardial infarction. ⁹	MARTINS, Idel de Oliveira. et al.	2017	To define the diagnosis of AMI to know the role of nurses with patients who are victims of AMI, emphasizing the nurse as an intermediary of the procedures and tests performed, which is a fundamental part of the follow-up of protocols.	The nurse, through their care, is an essential professional in the construction of adequate conduct in the care of the infarcted patient	It is concluded that the conduct of nurses in the face of the infarcted patient requires training and technical competence.
10. Acute myocardial infarction: an approach with nurses in a coronary intensive care unit. ¹²	SANTOS, Bruno da Silva. et al.	2017	Understand nursing care for victims of Acute Myocardial Infarction in the Coronary Care Unit.	The role of nurses in the ICU consists in obtaining the patient's history, taking physical examination, performing treatment, advising and teaching the maintenance of health and guiding the sick to a continuity of treatment and measures, it is also up to this professional to take care of the individual in different critical situations within the ICU, in an integrated and continuous way.	ICU nurses need to think critically analyzing problems and finding solutions for them, always ensuring their practice within the ethical and bioethical principles of the profession. Evaluating, systematizing and deciding on appropriate care for the intensive care patient.
11. The difficulties of the nurse's performance in the care of the client with acute myocardial infarction in the emergency unit. ⁵	RIBEIRO, Amanda Soares, et al.	2017	To point out the difficulties faced by nurses in the execution of nursing care, as well as to analyze the care of nurses in front of the client affected by AMI in the emergency unit.	It was also possible to establish the importance of as soon as possible care to the client affected by AMI and the qualification of the professional, enabling the best prognosis.	In the care of clients with AMI, it is essential that nurses have a broad view, considering the biopsychosocial aspects. The intervention should be unique and individualized, respecting the conditions of each client.
12. Knowledge of Acute Myocardial Infarction: implications for nursing care. ¹⁰	RIBEIRO, Kaiomakk. Renato Assunção, et al.	2016	Describe the care developed by the nursing team in relation to patients with acute myocardial infarction.	Nursing care for patients who are victims of this pathology is based on psychological and emotional support, reduction of stress and anxiety at the time of symptom sharpening, pain care, family support, guidance, among others.	The care of patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction is based on the elaboration of the systematization of nursing care. The nursing conduct to the infarcted patient requires training and technical competence for detection and immediate action in this situation, which requires this professional assistance centered on scientific knowledge.
13. Clinical Nursing Care for Comfort of Women with Acute Myocardial Infarction. ¹⁶	PONTE, Keila Maria de Azevedo, et al.	2014	Describe the contribution of clinical nursing care to the environmental comfort of women with	The contributions of clinical nursing care to promote comfort based on the Comfort Theory of women with AMI sought to make the adaptation to the coronary unit comfortable, providing a	In these circumstances, it is essential that care nurses be attentive to the training process and professional clinical practice, sensitizing clinical nursing care for the comfort of patients with AMI.

			Acute Myocardial Infarction, based on the Comfort Theory and mediated by research-care.	favorable environment for the recovery and rehabilitation of patients.	
14. Most frequent nursing diagnoses in patients admitted to the Coronary Intensive Care Unit. ¹¹	ALMEIDA, Débora Vieira, et al.	2013	Identify the most frequent nursing diagnoses of NANDA taxonomy II of patients admitted to the Coronary Intensive Care Unit.	The main causes of hospitalization were: angioplasties (38.33%), cardiac surgeries, including myocardial revascularization and mitral or aortic valve replacement (18.33%), congestive heart failure (CHF) (8.33%) and acute myocardial infarction (AMI) (8.33%).	It is observed that in the case of intensive care, the restriction of movements is necessary for the prevention of hemodynamic complications of the patient, or by the constant need for multiparametric monitoring, and the performance of self-care is impaired, requiring nursing support for the planning of specific care for patients hospitalized in the Coronary Intensive Care Unit.
15. The importance of nursing interventions for patients with acute myocardial infarction. ¹³	CARVALHO, Dayane Caroline et al.	2013	Analyze which nursing interventions are adopted in patients with acute myocardial infarction and describe the importance of these interventions and raise the main nursing diagnoses according to NANDA	Early diagnosis of AMI and start emergency care, increases the chance of survival of infarcted patients, for better rehabilitation it is necessary to trace nursing diagnoses by applying necessary interventions to later favor the expected outcome.	We conclude that the nurse is an indispensable piece, to elaborate the systematization of nursing care to patients diagnosed with myocardial infarction, thus enabling a favorable care plan for their rehabilitation and restructuring of the damage, being able to evaluate, implement and reevaluate the results and adapt the treatment according to the needs of each person.
16. Professional competence of nurses to work in Intensive Care Units: an Integrative review. ¹⁷	CAMELO, Silvia Helena Henriques	2012	Analyze the professional competencies of nurses in Intensive Care Units (ICU)	It is the responsibility of ICU nurses, among other activities, to evaluate the patient, plan care, supervise care	By providing nursing care to high complexity patients, as is the case in ICUs, nurses get involved, perform, learn to exercise their commitment, favoring a close relationship with the patient and, consequently, contributing to quality care.

Based on the knowledge seized during the review of integrative literature, the following discussion is elaborated:

In thirteen of the articles (81.25%), we observe the description about the pathophysiology of ischemic disease, taking into note the relevance of the nursing professional to know all physiological action of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) known more popularly as heart attack. The knowledge acquired by nursing professionals will provide a more efficient treatment for ICU patients.¹⁴

Regarding the nursing professional's performance in the care of acute myocardial infarction patients in ICU, only 3 articles (18.75%), deal more specifically with the subject, although the literature states that this professional in the historical course has accumulated a series of scientific, empirical, theoretical and practical knowledge based not simply on disciplinary norms, but also by the continuous and repeated experience of their routine of action and

execution of appropriate technical activities to improve care, the systematization of actions and interventions that provide safety and comfort to AMI patients in an intensive care unit.¹⁵

It can be said that nursing care with the AMI's patients in an intensive care unit ranges from obtaining the patient's history, administering and observing the effect of medications, taking physical examinations to taking care of the adequacy and functioning of devices that are part of their work routine with this type of patient.¹⁸

It is up to the nursing team that deals with AMI patients in the ICU in addition to maintaining technical care to alleviate the patient's concern and stress by offering comfort and tranquility, since, in hospital exercise, it is denoted that a safe and calm environment is something appreciated by patients during their treatment and recovery.¹⁶

Final Considerations

As described, cardiovascular diseases are the main causes of death in Brazil and worldwide, including AMI, which is responsible for a considerable number of hospitalizations in intensive care units, since the patient with this diagnosis needs care in a specialized sector, by personnel able to constantly monitor the patient and be able to act quickly in the different critical situations that the patient may present, it is up to the nurse to provide adequate care and care in search of recovery in the shortest possible time of the patient with AMI and minimizing the risks of sequelae of ischemia.

It is affirmed that despite the importance of nursing professional performance in the care of AMI patients in an intensive care unit, the literature consulted brings little on the work of this professional with this type of patient, presenting more articles that deal with the care of these patients in emergency units in care of the first care and minimization of the risk of death.

Thus, attention is drawn to the need to develop further studies focused on nursing care with patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction in the Intensive Care Unit, to the detriment of the nursing professional being an important factor in the rehabilitation and recovery of these patients, requiring the nurse technical-scientific, humanistic and ethical competence in the care of knowing the need and conditions of each patient, given the severity and instability presented by patients with AMI. Thus, attention and preparation of the nursing professional is required to care for and perform procedures with AMI patients in the ICU.

Therefore, it is expected that the results obtained in this article can enable reflections on nursing care and interventions, with regard to AMI patients providing systematized care that increase treatment efficiency, reduce the negative impacts of complications of cardiovascular pathologies and rehabilitate the AMI patient.

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Correspondent Author

Wilkimara Cristina Soares De Oliveira
212 Vereador Salustiano Salles Xavier Av.
ZIP: 5290-000. Santos Prates II. Mantena,
Minas Gerais, Brazil.