

ABSTRACT

Acute myocardial infarction is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide, consisting of *ST-elevation myocardial infarction* (STEMI) and *non-ST elevation myocardial infarction* (NSTEMI). Sociodemographic characteristics and clinical features play an important role in the occurrence and management of this condition. This study aimed to determine the sociodemographic characteristics and clinical features of patients with STEMI and NSTEMI at Cut Meutia General Hospital, North Aceh. This was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design using medical record data. The sample consisted of 70 patients selected using a total sampling technique. The collected data included age, sex, diagnosis, blood pressure, and clinical symptoms. Data were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the majority of patients were aged 46–60 years (47.1%), predominantly male (54.3%), and most were diagnosed with NSTEMI (95.7%). The mean age was 58.96 ± 13.23 years, with mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 142.56 ± 18.09 mmHg and 87.13 ± 11.37 mmHg, respectively. The main clinical symptoms were chest pain (100%) and shortness of breath (85.7%), while nausea/vomiting and cold sweating were found in a smaller proportion of patients. In conclusion, patients with acute myocardial infarction were predominantly middle-aged to elderly males, with a higher proportion of NSTEMI cases. The main clinical features were chest pain and shortness of breath.

Keywords: *STEMI, NSTEMI, sociodemographic characteristics, clinical features*