Abstract:

This thesis deals with the attitudes of patients after myocardial infarction in compliance with secondary prevention. Type of work is theoretical – empirical. The theoretical part deals with risk factors for myocardial infarction, the definition of myocardial infarction, pathogenesis and etiology of, as well as with nursing care of patients after myocardial infarction and the importance of patient education. The empirical part is realized by means of questionnaires. A group of consists of men and women over 18 years, all after the myocardial infarction within 2 years. The aim of this study is to examine how the principles of secondary prevention are adhered, how many patients are compliant or not to the recommendation and what is the largest area of problems in the secondary prevention. The importance of the work lies in the notice of the importance of respect for secondary prevention after myocardial infarction in the interest of patient health and any suggestions to improve patient education efforts. I found that about half of the respondents are able to adhere to the guidelines of secondary prevention and the other are not to do it. My result is, that it is very important to have an experienced nurse in the field of cardiovascular secondary prevention to give accurate information and educate patients in this area to improve their adherence to the recommendations and understanding their disease.

Keywords: patient, myocardial infarction, secondary prevention, patient health, education