

.Background Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is the leading cause of death in the world
Fibrinolytic therapy combined with aspirin and heparin significantly decreased mortality and
reduced the infarction area resulting in larger increases in the preservation of myocardial
contractility compared with previous conventional treatment. Objective To study the
efficacy
and safety of accelerated streptokinase regimen in patients with ST segment elevation
.myocardial infarction (STEMI) compared to standard regimen