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В статье рассмотрен вопрос построения информационной технологии прогнозирования протекания и результата заболевания инфарктом миокарда передней и задней локализации. Использование технологии на основе ранее разработанных математических моделей определения вероятности развития постинфарктного синдрома и прогнозирования рецидивирующего инфаркта миокарда дает врачу дополнительную диагностическую информацию и позволяет принимать оптимальные медицинские решения.

Ключевые слова: информационная технология; инфаркт миокарда; медицинская информационная система; модель; система поддержки принятия решения.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR PREDICTING THE OUTPUT OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

The article deals with the construction of information technology for predicting the course and outcome of myocardial infarction of anterior and posterior localization. The use of technology on the basis of previously developed mathematical models for determining the probability of developing a postinfarction syndrome and predicting recurrent myocardial infarction provides the physician with additional diagnostic information and allows making optimal medical decisions. One of the problems of cardiology is the timely detection of disorders and latent processes in determining the survival rate of patients with myocardial infarction. Despite the improvements in the technical equipment of medical institutions in Ukraine, there is no reduction in the lethal cases from myocardial infarction. In modern medicine, the main sources of data for diagnosis and prognosis are the results of clinical and instrumental and clinical laboratory tests, the number of which can reach up to a hundred. Despite the constantly evolving information environment, the existing tools and established principles of medical care do not allow to effectively assess the status of patients with MI without involving new information models for determining the outcome of this disease, new methods for determining the development of postinfarction complications. The model for predicting the outcome of MI includes six important processes: "Collecting information", "Processing information about the patient and his disease," "Determining the outcome of myocardial and posterior localization," "Determining the likelihood of developing a post-infarction syndrome," "Predicting relapsing myocardial infarction," "Forming a diagnostic report".

Keywords: information technology; myocardial infarction; medical information system; model; decision support system.

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: - 7,4%, - 18,7%, - 17,4% [1, 2].

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- [18–20]. 6
1. :
 2. ,
 3. (1) (2).

$$|A| = |K_1| \times |K_2| \times |K_3| \times |K_4| \times |K_5|, \tag{1}$$

1– 5 – [20].

$$A = \{a_i\}, \tag{2}$$

$a_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, a_{i3}, a_{i4}, a_{i5}) -$
 4. $i -$, $a_{ij} \in K_i$.

(4)

$$S_q(t) = \prod_{j=1}^i \frac{n_j - d_j}{n_j}, \tag{3}$$

$n_j -$, $t_i; d_j -$
 ; $q = 1 -$, $q = 0 -$

5.

$$f(k_{i1} \dots k_{ij} \dots k_{zn}) = \sum_{i_1=1}^{|K_1|} \dots \sum_{i_j=1}^{|K_j|} \dots \sum_{i_n=1}^{|K_n|} b_{i_1 \dots i_j \dots i_n} k_{i_1}^{|K_1|-i_1} \dots \times \tag{4}$$

$$\times k_{i_j}^{|K_j|-i_j} \dots \times k_{z_n}^{|K_n|-i_n},$$

$(k_{i1} \dots k_{ij} \dots k_{zn}) -$; $b_{i1 \dots ij \dots in} -$

6.

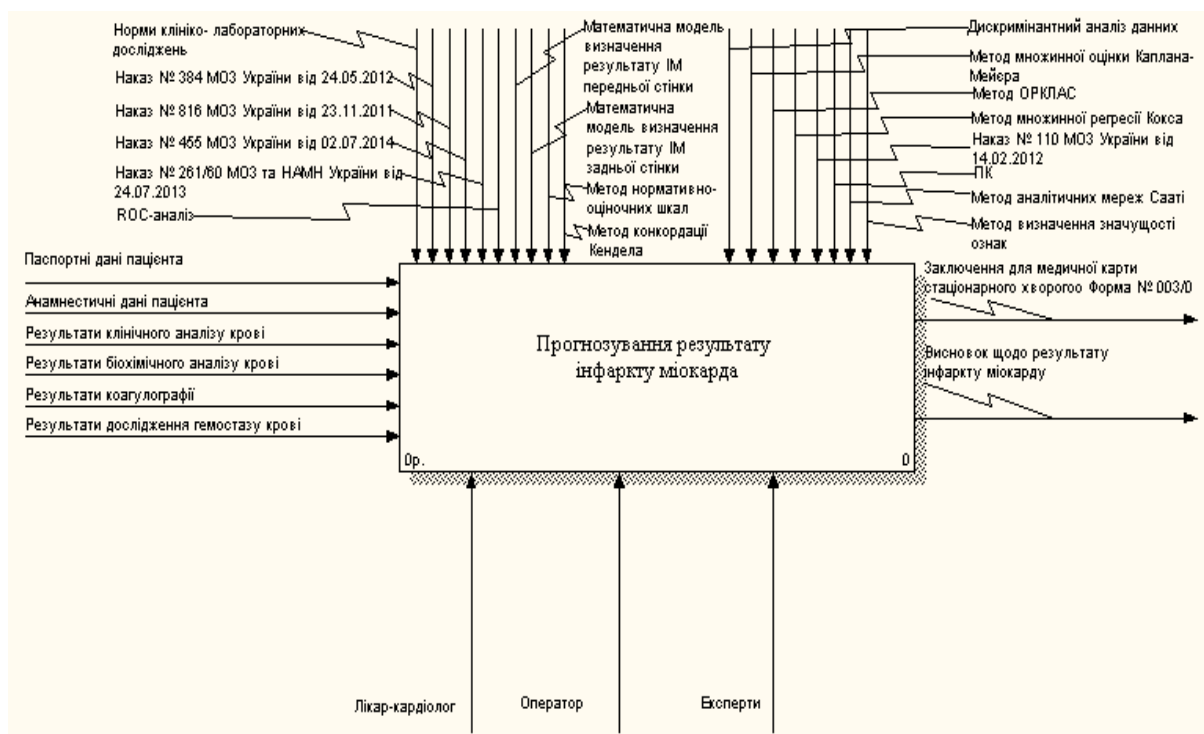
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CASE- All Fusion Process Modeler 7 (BPwin),
 IDEF0 (), IDEF3 (WorkFlowDiagram) DFD (DataFlowDiagram).
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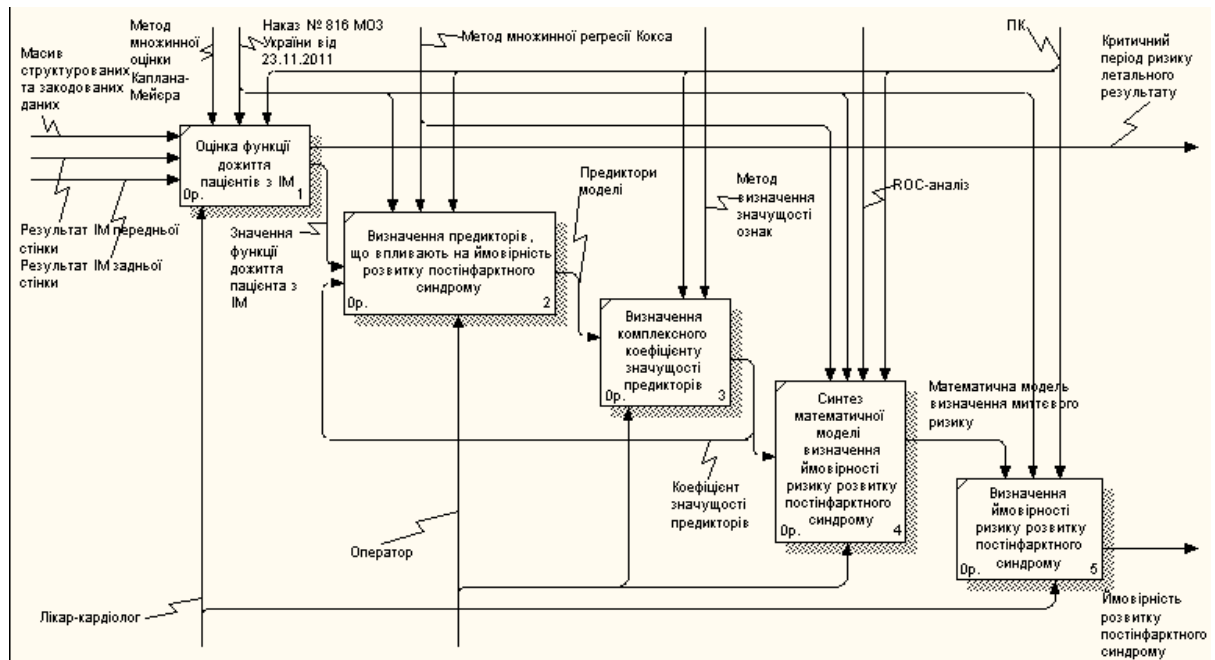
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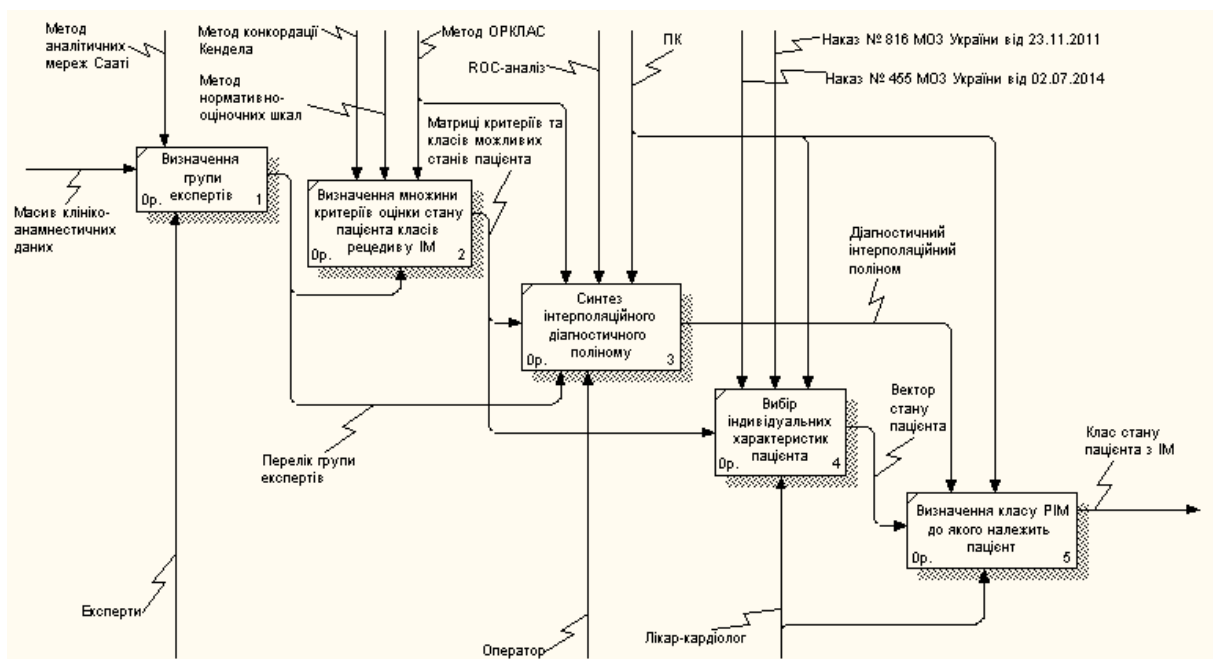
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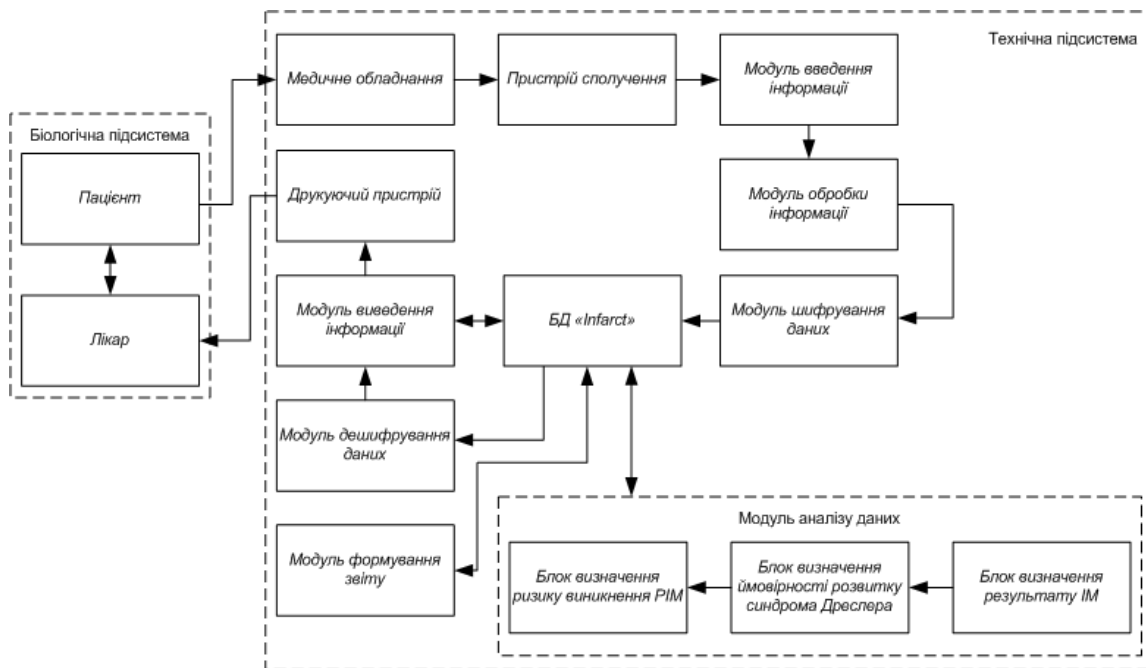


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