Rezultati uvođenja tikagrelora u liječenju akutnog infarkta miokarda s ST-elevacijom u Hrvatskoj

Results of introduction of ticagrelor in acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction in treatment in Croatia

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Uvod: Studija PLATO ("Platelet Inhibition and Patient Outcomes") je dokazala prednost tikagrelora u odnosu na klopidogrel u akutnom koronarnom sindromu u prevenciji kardiovaskularne smrti, infarkta miokarda i moždanog udara. Ovi su rezultati uveli tikagrelor u smjernice Europskog kardiološkog društva i drugih stručnih društava za liječenje akutnog koronarnog sindroma.[1-3]

Pacijenti i metode: Ova prospektivna multicentrična opservacijska studija uspoređuje rezultate klopidogrela i tikagrelora u liječenju akutnog infarkta miokarda sa ST-elevacijom (STEMI) na nacionalnoj razini. Ispitivani su bolesnici s akutnim STEMI liječenih primarnom perkutanom koronarnom intervencijom (pPCI) u jedanaest hrvatskih pPCI centara između 1. lipnja 2015. i 31. svibnja 2016. Bolesnici su podijeljeni u tri skupine: tikagrelorsku skupinu, konvertiranu skupinu (liječenje započeto klopidogrelom i zamijenjeno tikagrelorom) te klopidogrelsku skupinu.

Rezultati: U istraživanje je uključeno 1947 bolesnika. Istraživači su pronašli statistički značajno bolje rezultate liječenja (postproceduralni TIMI 3 protok, unutarbolnička smrtnost) i statistički značajno manje klinički značajnog krvarenja u bolesnika s akutnim STEMI liječenih tikagrelorom u usporedbi s onima liječenim samo klopidogrelom.

Zaključak: Ovi se nalazi mogu smatrati potvrdom sličnih rezultata iz randomiziranih studija u svakodnevnoj kliničkoj praksi.

Introduction: PLATO ("Platelet Inhibition and Patient Outcomes") study demonstrated advantage of ticagrelor in comparison with clopidogrel in acute coronary syndrome in prevention of the cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction and stroke. These results introduced ticagrelor in the European Society of Cardiology and other guidelines for management of acute coronary syndrome.[1-3]

Patients and Methods: This prospective multicentric observational study compares results of clopidogrel and ticagrelor in the treatment of acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) on national level. Authors investigated acute STEMI patients treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention (pPCI) in 11 Croatian pPCI centers between June 1st 2015 and May 31st 2016. Patients were divided in three groups: the ticagrelor group, converted group (treatment initiated with clopidogrel and replaced with ticagrelor), and clopidogrel group.

Results: In 1947 investigated acute STEMI patients treated with pPCI investigators revealed statistically significant better results of treatment (postprocedural TIMI 3 flow, intrahospital mortality) with statistically significant less clinicaly significant bleeding in those treated with ticagrelor in comparision with those treated only with clopidogrel.

Conclusion: These findings may be considered as real-life confirmation of similar results obtained in randomized studies.

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