

Anketa Radna skupina za angiologiju i periferne vaskularne bolesti Hrvatskoga kardiološkog društva

Working Group on Angiology and Peripheral Vascular Diseases of the Croatian Cardiac Society – survey

Ljiljana Banfić*,
Zoran Miovski,
Majda Vrkić Kirhmajer

Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta
u Zagrebu, Klinički bolnički
centar Zagreb, Zagreb,
Hrvatska

University of Zagreb School of
Medicine, University Hospital
Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: anketa, antikoagulantna terapija, Hrvatska.

KEYWORDS: survey, anticoagulant therapy, Croatia.

CITATION: *Cardiol Croat.* 2016;11(10-11):510. | DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15836/ccar2016.510>

***ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** Ljiljana Banfić, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Kišpatićeva 12, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. / Phone: +385-98-1710-329 / E-mail: ljiljanabanfic@yahoo.com

ORCID: Ljiljana Banfić, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4538-8980> • Zoran Miovski, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3850-8905>
Majda Vrkić Kirhmajer, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1340-1917>

Uvod: Anonimna anketa na inicijativu Radne skupine za angiologiju i periferne vaskularne bolesti, provedena tijekom održavanja 10. kongresa Hrvatskog kardiološkog kongresa u Zagrebu 2014. imala je za cilj definirati javno mišljenje stručnjaka, uglavnom kardiologa i internista u pogledu liječenja periferne bolesti arterija kao i venske tromboze i tromboembolije.

Materijali i metode: Anketi je pristupilo svega 88 sudionika kongresa, i to 62 kardiologa, 14 internista i 12 liječnika drugih specijalnosti.

Rezultati: Rezultati ankete su ukazali na potrebu daljnje edukacije i boljeg nadzora u primarnoj i sekundarnoj prevenciji periferne vaskularne bolesti. Oko 75% anketiranih smatra da u svakodnevnoj praksi nailaze na probleme u dijagnostici periferne arterijske bolesti. Većina anketiranih bi i željela poboljšati svakodnevnu praksu kroz daljnju edukaciju i tehnološku podršku. Venska tromboza je pak problem koji je prvenstveno nailazi na probleme u primjeni i nadzoru nad režimom antikoagulantnog liječenja o čemu se izjasnilo čak 68% anketiranih ispitanika. Čak je 88% anketiranih priželjkivalo primjenu novih antikoagulantnih lijekova u svakodnevnoj praksi, smatrajući ju opcijom koja bi svakako poboljšala provođenje antikoagulantnog liječenja zbog bolje suradnje s bolesnikom. Na pitanje „Smatrate li da bi primjena novih antikoagulantnih lijekova (NOAC-a) smanjila troškove liječenja venske tromboze u vašoj regiji“ čak je 70% liječnika odgovorilo pozitivno. Čak je 75% ispitanika imalo osobna iskustva u primjeni NOAK a u liječenju venske tromboze.

Zaključak: Zaključak ankete nalaže potrebu za reorganizacijom i poboljšanjem angiološke prakse u dijagnostici i liječenju bolesnika s perifernom arterijskom i venskom bolešću, ali i mobilizaciju cjelokupne zdravstvene zajednice prvenstveno kroz racionalizaciju u svakodnevnoj medicinskoj praksi.¹

Introduction: The survey on peripheral arterial and venous disease was conducted by the Working Group on Angiology and Peripheral Vascular Diseases, in the course of X Congress of Croatian Cardiac Society. The aim was to get the information about professional opinion in diagnostic and therapeutic status on peripheral arterial and venous diseases in Croatian population.

Materials and Methods: The survey was completed by 88 participants, 62 cardiologist, 14 specialists in internal medicine and 12 were other medical profession.

Results: The results of the survey stressed the need for better professional education in primary and secondary prevention in peripheral arterial diseases. The need for further improvement through education and technical support declared 75% participants. The problem with venous thrombosis and embolism was oriented towards anticoagulant therapy, patient compliance and surveillance of therapeutic regime that 68% confirmed as the greatest problem. 70% of participants declared that the majority of the problem with anticoagulant therapy could be overcome with NOAK, as many of the participants (75%) had favorable experience with new drugs.

Conclusion: It could be concluded according to the survey data that angiology praxis need further rationality and improvement through medical and public initiative in screening, diagnostic and therapy in arterial and venous diseases that could be achieved with better education and availability of technical diagnostic support.¹

LITERATURE

1. Banfić Lj. *Cardiology* 2015; Peripheral Circulation. *Cardiol Croat.* 2016;11(8):314-8. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15836/ccar2016.314>

RECEIVED:
September 28, 2016

ACCEPTED:
October 10, 2016

