

# Perkutano zatvaranje aurikule lijevog atrijsa – prevencija moždanog udara kod pacijenata s fibrilacijom atrijsa

## Percutaneous left atrial appendage closure – stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation

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Fibrilacija atrijsa je najučestalija postojana aritmija od koje boluje 1% opće populacije. Ishemijski moždani udar, kao tromboembolijska komplikacija, 5-7 puta je češći u pacijenata s nevalvularnom fibrilacijom atrijsa u odnosu na opću populaciju i zahvaća 23,5% pacijenata starijih od 80 godina s težim i ozbiljnijim posljedicama u odnosu na osobe sa sinusnim ritmom.<sup>1</sup>

Iako su oralni antikoagulansi, varfarin i antikoagulansi nove generacije standard u tromboprolaksi kod nekih pacijenata postoji intolerancija ili apsolutna kontraindikacija za njihovo dugotrajno uzimanje. Perkutano zatvaranje aurikule lijevog atrijsa kod tih pacijenata može biti metoda izbora u smanjenju rizika od ishemijskog moždanog udara.

Atrial fibrillation is the most common arrhythmia which affects 1% of general population. Ischemic stroke, as a thromboembolic complication, is 5-7 times more common in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation in relation to general population and affects 23.5% of patients older than 80 years with more severe consequences than in patients with sinus rhythm.<sup>1</sup>

Oral anticoagulants, warfarin and novel generation drugs, despite being the standard in treatment are low tolerable or contraindicated in some patients in which percutaneous left atrial appendage closure can be a method of choice in reducing the incidence of ischemic stroke.

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### LITERATURE

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