



Asimptomatska aortna stenoza: zbrinjavanje i liječenje

Asymptomatic aortic stenosis: management and therapeutic approach

Zumreta Kušljugić

*Sveučilišni klinički centar, Tuzla, Bosna i Hercegovina
University Clinical Centre, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Sažetak

Abstract

Aortna stenoza (AS) je najčešća valvularna bolest srca u razvijenim zemljama, odmah iza arterijske hipertenzije i koronarne bolesti srca i predstavlja značajan medicinski problem. Prema lokalizaciji može biti: valvularna, subvalvularna i supravvalvularna. Uzroci opstrukcije mogu biti prirodene anatomske promjene (bikuspidalna ili unikuspidalna valvula), ili stečene u sklopu reumatske bolesti srca ili degenerativnih promjena aortalnih kuspisa sa ili bez kalcifikacija. Kalcificirana AS je najčešća bolest srca u razvijenim zemljama Evrope. U većini europskih zemalja umjereni AS je prisutan u 5 % populacije nakon 75 godina starosti, a teška AS u 3% slučajeva, polovica od njih je asimptomatsko. Ne postoje specifične smjernice za zbrinjavanje asimptomatskih pacijenata sa valvularnom bolešću srca, pa je Radna skupina za valvularne bolesti Europskog udruženja kardiologa (ESC) napravila 2008. godine preporuke za zbrinjavanje asimptomatskih pacijenata s valvularnim bolestima srca. I pored toga nijedan klinički, hemodinamski, niti ehokardiografski parametar nije usvojen kao prva klasa za preporuku zamjene aortne valvule kod pacijenata s teškom aortalnom stenozom prije pojave simptoma.

Aortic stenosis (AS) is the most common valvular disease in the developed countries, after hypertension and coronary heart disease and represents important medical problem. In the terms of localization it can be: valvular, subvalvular and supravvalvular. Causes of obstruction could be congenital anatomical changes (bicuspidal or unicuspidal valve) or acquired (rheumatic heart disease) or degenerative changes of aortic cusps (with or without calcification). Calcific AS is the most common heart disease in the developed European countries. In most European countries moderate AS is present in 5% of the population over the age of 75 and severe AS in 3%, half of them being asymptomatic. The decision to intervene in asymptomatic patients with AS remains a source of hot debate, so the ESC Working Group for Valvular Disease published in 2008 the recommendations for the management of the asymptomatic patient with valvular heart disease. However, no clinical, hemodynamic nor echocardiographic parametar is accepted as the first class recommendation for aortic valve replacement in patients with severe asymptomatic aortic stenosis prior to occurrence of symptoms.

Received: 5th Oct 2009

E-mail: kardiologija.interno@ukctuzla.ba