

Koronarna CT angiografija i perfuzija miokarda u jednom aktu — klinički primjeri

Coronary CT angiography and myocardial perfusion in a single act — clinical cases

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Kompjutorizirana tomografija (CT) predstavlja neinvazivnu dijagnostičku metodu koja se u kliničkoj praksi sve više koristi i kao metoda za probir koronarne bolesti srca (KBS), poglavito zahvaljujući značajnom smanjenju doze zračenja u posljednjih nekoliko godina.

U Poliklinici Sunce u Zagrebu CT-koronarografiju vršimo sukladno preporukama Advanced Cardiovascular Imaging Consortium za minimaliziranje doze zračenja te koristimo 64-slojni CT-uređaj Dual Source posebno dizajniran za oslikavanje srca. Novija istraživanja ukazuju da se na CT, osim anatomije i morfologije, može pouzdano analizirati i funkcija — perfuzija miokarda.

U ovom radu prikazujemo nekoliko kliničkih slučajeva gdje uspoređujemo morfološki nalaz aterosklerotskog plaka s perfuzijom miokarda. Morfološko i perfuzijsko oslikavanje srca i krvnih žila izvodi se u jednom scanu bez dodatne doze zračenja i bez dodatnog kontrastnog sredstva. Na ovaj način CT oslikavanje srca omogućava potpuno kliničko, ne samo dijagnostičko već i terapijsko, razrješavanje većine pacijenata sa suspektom KBS.

Ključne riječi: kompjutorizirana tomografija, koronarna bolest srca, neinvazivna kardiološka dijagnostika.

Computed tomography (CT) is a noninvasive diagnostic method which is also increasingly used in clinical practice as a screening method for coronary artery disease (CAD), mainly owing to a significant reduction of radiation dose over the last few years.

In the Sunce Polyclinic in Zagreb, CT-coronarography is performed in accordance with the recommendations of the Advanced Cardiovascular Imaging Consortium for minimizing the radiation dose and we use the 64-layer CT Dual-Source device specifically designed for cardiac imaging. The recent trials show that the CT, except for anatomy and morphology, can reliably analyze the myocardial function - perfusion.

In this article we present several clinical cases where we compare the morphological findings of atherosclerotic plaque with myocardial perfusion. Morphological and perfusion imaging of the heart and blood vessels is performed in a single scan with no additional radiation dose and additional contrast agent. In this way, CT imaging of the heart allows a total clinical, not only diagnostic, but also therapeutic management of the majority of patients with suspected CAD.

Keywords: computed tomography, coronary heart disease, cardiac noninvasive diagnostics.

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