

Procjena zastupljenosti pojedinih čimbenika rizika koronarne bolesti srca u romskoj populaciji sjeverozapadne Hrvatske

Assessment of the presence of some coronary heart disease risk factors in the Roma minority of Northwestern Croatia

 Vanja Hulak-Karлак*

 Ivana Jurin,

 Miroslav Raguz,

 Boris Starčević

Klinička bolnica Dubrava,
Zagreb, Hrvatska

University Hospital Dubrava,
Zagreb, Croatia

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Romi, koronarna bolest srca, čimbenici rizika.

KEYWORDS: Roma, coronary artery disease, risk factors.

CITATION: *Cardiol Croat.* 2018;13(11-12):436. | <https://doi.org/10.15836/ccar2018.436>

***ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** Vanja Hulak-Karлак, Klinička bolnica Dubrava, Avenija Gojka Šuška 6, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. / Phone: +385-91-518-5105 / E-mail: vanjahulak@me.com

ORCID: Vanja Hulak-Karлак, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0614-215X> • Ivana Jurin, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2637-9691> Miroslav Raguz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8608-0819> • Boris Starčević, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3090-2772>

Cilj: Procijeniti zastupljenost pojedinih čimbenika rizika koronarne bolesti, dobi, spola, psihosocijalnog i obrazovnog statusa, među bolesnicima romske manjine.

Bolesnici i metode: Presječnim istraživanjem obuhvaćeno je 466 bolesnika hospitaliziranih u Kliničkoj bolnici Dubrava pod radnom dijagnozom akutnog koronarnog sindroma. Svim je bolesnicima napravljena koronarografija, a temeljem etničke pripadnosti podijeljeni su u dvije skupine, Romi (97) i ne-Romi (369). Unutar svake skupine određena je zastupljenost odabranih čimbenika kardiovaskularnog rizika. Podatci su prikupljeni iz medicinske dokumentacije i obrađeni statističkim parametrijskim testovima nezavisnih varijabli.

Rezultati: Među skupinama, Romi vs. ne-Romi nije bilo statistički značajne razlike u spolnoj zastupljenosti (67,01% muškarci i 32,99% žene vs. 69,65% muškarci i 30,35% žene), no u ostalim kategorijama razlike su bile značajne. Prosječna dob Roma bila je 54,47 (26-75) vs. 59,51 (32-90) godine, bez/osnovno obrazovanje imalo je 64,95% vs. 20,1%, srednjoškolsko 31,96% vs. 59,89%, fakultetsko 3,09% vs. 20,01%. Psihičke poremećaje imalo je 21,65% Roma vs. 13,55%, a predominirao je anksiozno-depresivni sindrom 95,24% vs. 70%.

Zaključak: Ovim istraživanjem pokazano je da su romski bolesnici s koronarnom bolešću prosječno mlađe životne dobi uz značajnu zastupljenost psihičkih poremećaja, predominantno anksiozno-depresivnog, i niskog obrazovnog statusa u odnosu na ne-romsku populaciju. Navedeno otvara mogućnost novim istraživanjima te nameće plan etnički usmjerenih preventivnih strategija.^{1,2}

Objective: To evaluate the presence of certain risk factors of coronary disease, age, gender, psychosocial and educational status among the Roma minority.

Patients and Methods: Cross-sectional research included 466 patients hospitalized in the University Hospital Dubrava under the working diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome. All patients underwent coronarography, and by ethnicity they were divided into two groups, Roma (97) and non-Roma (369). Within each group the presence of selected risk factors is determined. The data were collected from medical records and processed by statistical parameter tests of independent variables.

Results: Among the groups, Roma vs. non-Roma there was no statistically significant difference in sex representation (67.01% m, 32.99% f vs. 69.65% m, 30.35% f), but in other categories the differences were significant. The average age of Roma was 54.47 (26-75) vs. 59.51 (32-90), without / primary education had 64.95% vs. 20.1%, high school 31.96% vs. 59.89%, faculty 3.09% vs. 20.01%. Psychotic disorders had 21.65% Roma vs. 13.55% and predominated anxiety-depressive syndrome 95.24% vs. 70%.

Conclusion: Our research has shown that Roma patients with coronary heart disease are on average younger adults with significant prevalence of psychological disorders, predominantly anxiety-depressive, and low educational status compared to non-Roma population. These findings open up the possibility of new research and implements a plan of ethnically-oriented preventive strategies.^{1,2}

RECEIVED:
October 27, 2018

ACCEPTED:
November 5, 2018



LITERATURE

1. Zeljko H, Skarić-Jurić T, Narancić NS, Salihović MP, Klarić IM, Barbalčić M, et al. Traditional CVD Risk Factors and Socio-Economic Deprivation in Roma Minority Population of Croatia. *Coll Antropol.* 2008 Sep;32(3):667-76. **PubMed:** <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18982735>
2. Masseria C, Mladovsky P, Hernandez-Quevedo C. The socio-economic determinants of the health status of Roma in comparison with non-Roma in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. *Eur J Public Health.* 2010 Oct;20(5):549-54. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckq102>