

KLINIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE I ISHODI LEČENJA PACIJENATA SA AKUTNIM MIOKARDITISOM

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDITIS

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Incidenca idiopatske dilatacione kardiomiopatije je 5-8 slučajeva na 100.000 stanovnika godišnje, i taj broj je u postepenom porastu. Dosadašnjim ispitivanjima prediktora prognoze pacijenata sa IDKMP utvrđeno je da je test fizičkim opterećenjem jedan od najpristupačnijih načina procene prognoze ovih pacijenata.

Cilj: Ispitivanje značaja testa fizičkim opterećenjem kod pacijenata sa idiopatskom dilatacionom kardiomiopatijom.

Materijal i metode: Sprovedena je petogodišnja prospективna studija sa 55 bolesnika. Prediktori su identifikovani univarijantnim i multivarijantnim Cox modelom. Tačke razdvajanja bolesnika u odnosu na pojavu kombinovanog ciljnog događaja određene su ROC krivama, a Kaplan-Meier analiza za procenu vremena bez ciljnog događaja.

Rezultati: Sve ROC krive pokazuju nisku senzitivnost i dobru specifičnost. Najbolju specifičnost ima merenje dvostrukog proizvoda na piku i na početku testa. Najveći prognostički značaj imaju razlike u srčanoj frekvenci, postignut stepen radnog opterećenja, kao i vrednosti BNP-a. Pacijente sa lošom prognozom najbolje razdvajaju razlike u dvostrukom proizvodu, srčanoj frekvenci, trajanje testa i postignuto radno opterećenje. U univarijantnoj analizi prediktori za pojavu kombinovanog ciljnog događaja bili su: viša NYHA klasa, manji porast frekvence rada srca, kraće trajanje testa, ostvareno niže radno opterećenje izraženo preko metaboličkih ekvivalenta, niži maksimalni ostvareni dvostruki proizvod, niža razlika u dvostrukom proizvodu i viši nivo BNP-a.

Zaključak: Test fizičkim opterećenjem je bezbedan i pruža više parametara sa prognostičkim značajem kod bolesnika sa IDKMP. Kao nezavisni faktori loše prognoze izdvajaju se: mala razlika u dvostrukom proizvodu i visoka vrednost BNP-a u miru. NYHA klasa ima prognostički značaj, ali nije nezavisni prediktor.

Ključne reči: ergometrija, idiopatska kardiomiopatija

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (IDCM) is 5-8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants annually, and this number is gradually increasing. Previous studies investigating prognostic predictors in patients with IDCM have shown that ergometry is one of the most accessible methods for assessing prognosis in these patients.

Aim: To investigate the prognostic significance of ergometry in patients with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy.

Materials and Methods: A five-year prospective study was conducted on 55 patients. Predictors were identified using univariate and multivariate Cox regression models. Cut-off points for the occurrence of the composite endpoint were determined using ROC curves, while Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to assess event-free survival time.

Results: All ROC curves demonstrated low sensitivity and good specificity. The highest specificity was observed in the measurement of the double product at peak and at the beginning of the test. The most significant prognostic factors were the difference in heart rate, the level of achieved workload, and BNP values. The parameters that best differentiated patients with poor prognosis were the difference in double product, heart rate, test duration, and achieved workload.

In the univariate analysis, predictors of the composite endpoint included: higher NYHA class, lower increase in heart rate, shorter test duration, lower achieved workload expressed in metabolic equivalents, lower maximum double product, lower difference in double product at peak and start of the test, and higher BNP levels. In the multivariate analysis, the difference in double product and elevated BNP level stood out as independent predictors.

Conclusion: Ergometry is safe and provides several parameters with prognostic significance in patients with IDCM. Independent predictors of poor prognosis include a small difference in double product and high resting BNP levels. NYHA class has prognostic value, but it is not an independent predictor.

Key words: ergometry, idiopathic cardiomyopathy