DOI:

COVID-19 I KARDIOVASKULARNE BOLESTI

COVID-19 AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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SAŽETAK

COVID-19 se vrlo brzo tokom 2020. godine raširio širom svijeta. Vrlo brzo stručnjaci su zaključili da pacijenti sa pratećim kardiovaskularnim oboljenjem imaju težu kliničku sliku COVID-19. Takođe su vrlo brzo sagledali da su kardiovaskularna oboljenja i komplikacije COVID-19. Ovaj pregledni rad ima za cilj da sagleda povezanost COVID-19 sa pojavom kardiovaskularnih bolesti.
Razvoj kardiovaskularnih neželjenih događaja nastaje kao posljedica interakcije između virusa i njegovog receptora, inflamatornih faktora, različitih oblika stresnog odgovora, hipoksičnog okruženja i primejene lijekova. Analiza literature ukazuje da su najčešće kardiovaskularne komplikacije među pacijentima hospitalizovanim sa COVID-19 srčana insuficijencija, miokarditis, srčane aritmije i akutni koronarni sindrom. Liratura takođe ukazuje da je vakcinacija protiv COVID-19 smanjila rizik od srčanih i tromboembolijskih ishoda nakon COVID-19.
Zaključak: COVID-19 je često praćen kardiovaskularnim oboljenjima. Rana identifikacija i praćenje srčanih komplikacija mogu dovesti do povoljnijih ishoda. Vakcinacija protiv COVID-19 smanjuje rizik od ovih komplikacija
Ključne riječi: pandemija COVID-19, kardiovaskularne komplikacije, vakcine protiv COVID-19

ABSTRACT

During 2020, COVID-19 spread very quickly around the world. Very quickly, experts concluded that patients with accompanying cardiovascular disease have a more severe clinical picture of COVID-19. They also quickly realized that cardiovascular diseases and complications of COVID-19. This review paper aims to look at the association of COVID-19 with the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases.
The development of cardiovascular adverse events occurs as a consequence of the interaction between the virus and its receptor, inflammatory factors, various forms of stress response, hypoxic environment and the use of drugs. An analysis of the literature indicates that the most common cardiovascular complications among patients hospitalized with COVID-19 are heart failure, myocarditis, cardiac arrhythmias, and acute coronary syndrome. The literature also indicates that vaccination against COVID-19 reduced the risk of cardiac and thromboembolic outcomes after COVID-19.
Conclusion: COVID-19 is often accompanied by cardiovascular diseases. Early identification and monitoring of cardiac complications can lead to more favorable outcomes. Vaccination against COVID-19 reduces the risk of these complications
Key words: COVID-19 pandemic, cardiovascular complications, vaccines against COVID-19