



## Stabilna angina pektoris u Hrvatskoj

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**R**elevantne podatke o stanju stabilne koronarne bolesti srca (KBS) u Hrvatskoj teško je dobiti zbog oskudnih literaturnih podataka. Na sreću postoje usmene komunikacije i osobno iskustvo, na temelju kojih se ipak mogu stvoriti neki, makar okvirni zaključci o toj temi.

Prema podacima Hrvatskog zavoda za javno zdravstvo (HZJZ) smrtnost od ishemiske bolesti srca (IBS) u Hrvatskoj je na prvom mjestu te iako je u blagom padu, još uvijek iznosi 21,6% uzroka smrti tijekom prošle godine<sup>1</sup>. Udio smrtnosti od kardiovaskularnih bolesti prema tim podacima veća je u žena. U muškaraca smrtnost od kronične IBS je tri puta veća od one uzrokovane akutnim infarktom miokarda (4.038 prema 1.502 u 2010. godini), dok je u žena jednaka (2.599 prema 2.114)<sup>2</sup>. Uvidom u podatke HZJZ mortalitet od IBS različit je prema županijama i kreće se od do 15,4% u Ličko-senjskoj županiji do 27,5% u Istarskoj županiji, bez jasnog uzroka. U tim podacima nije izdvojen tip KBS. Također su nepoznati podaci o poboxu, a služeći se nekim dostupnim informacijama, prosječna dob hospitalizacije bolesnika zbog KBS (neovisno o stabilnosti) muškaraca i žena je 63 odnosno 68 godina. Hospitalizacija zbog KBS slična je u svim regijama Hrvatske<sup>3</sup>. Čimbenici rizika u različitim hrvatskim regijama ukazuju na veću učestalost hiperkolesterolemije u sjevernim krajevima, dok je pušenje učestalije u mediteranskim regijama, ostali rizici su se pokazali podjednaki u svim regijama<sup>4</sup>. Isto tako ne postoje literaturni podaci o invazivnom pristupu u dijagnostici, kao i načinu liječenja ovih bolesnika. Liječenje bolesnika s novo nastalim simptomima angine pektoris u mnogočemu ovisi o njihovoj prvoj prezentaciji te ukoliko se ona shvati kao nestabilni oblik ti bolesnici u većini slučajeva budu upućeni kardiologu i liječeni prema smjernicama. Ukoliko se radi o stabilnoj angini dalje liječenje ovisi o liječniku prve kontakta, no poznavajući sustav, misljenja sam da će ipak većina liječnika opće/obteljske medicine uputiti bolesnika na kardioški pregled. Nakon toga upućivanje na invazivnu obradu ovisit će u prvom redu o dokazanoj ishemiji (neinvazivnom dijagnostikom), ali i o stavu kardiologa. Naravno da važnu ulogu ima i stav bolesnika. Što se tiče MSCT koronarografije u Hrvatskoj ona je dostupna, no prema vlastitom iskustvu često se primjenjuje neselektivno, prema individualnim preferencijama liječnika ili pacijenta, ne uzimajući u obzir činjenicu, da je za neke bolesnike unaprijed jasna nemogućnost interpretacije (stariji bolesnici s vjerojatno visokim kalcijskim "scoreom", bolesnici s jasnim simptomima gdje se onda zbog potrebe invazivne koronarografije duplira doza kontrasta i zračenja). S druge strane sve mogućnosti MSCT dijagnostike nisu iskorištene.

## Stable angina pectoris in Croatia

**R**elevant information about the condition of stable coronary heart disease (CHD) in Croatia is hard to obtain due to the scarce literature data. Fortunately, there is verbal communication and personal experience, from which we can still create some, albeit approximate conclusions about this topic.

According to the data of the Croatian National Institute of Public Health (HZJZ) mortality from ischemic heart disease (IHD) in Croatia takes the first place and although it is slightly decreasing, it still amounts to 21.6% of all-causes of death during the last year<sup>1</sup>. The proportion of deaths from cardiovascular disease according to such data is higher in women. In men, mortality from chronic IHS is three times greater than mortality caused by acute myocardial infarction (4,038 vs. 1,502 in 2010), while in women this mortality is the same (2,599 vs. 2,114)<sup>2</sup>. After having obtained data from HZJZ, we concluded that mortality from IHD varies by counties and it ranges from 15.4% in the County of Lika and Senj, to 27.5% in the County of Istria, without an apparent cause. In these figures, CHD is not an isolated type. The data on morbidity is not known, and using some available information, the average age of patients hospitalized for CHD (independently of the stability) of men and women is 63 or 68. Hospitalization for CHD is similar in all Croatian regions<sup>3</sup>. Risk factors in different Croatian regions indicate a higher incidence of hypercholesterolemia in the northern regions, while smoking is more common in the Mediterranean regions and other risks proved to be the same in all regions<sup>4</sup>. Also there are no literature data on invasive approach in diagnostics and manner of treatment for these patients. Treatment of patients with newly occurred symptoms of angina pectoris in many respects depends on their first presentation, and if it is observed as an unstable form, these patients in most cases are referred to a cardiologist and are treated according to guidelines. In case of stable angina, further treatment depends on the first contact physician, but knowing the system, I think that most general practice/family medicine physicians will, anyway, refer patients to cardiac examination. Following this, referral to invasive workup will primarily depend on the proven ischemia (by non-invasive diagnostics), but also on the cardiologist's attitude. Naturally, patient's attitude will also play an important role. As for MSCT coronaryography in Croatia, it is available, but according to my own experience is often applied non-selectively, according to individual preferences of physicians or patients, not taking into account the fact that for some patients, inability to provide any interpretation in advance is clear (probably older patients with high calcium "score", patients with clear symptoms where due to the requirement of invasive coronaryography the dose of contrast and



U medikamentoznoj terapiji IBS u Hrvatskoj acetilsaličilna kiselina se propisuje u 83% bolesnika, porasla je uporaba beta-blokatora i statina<sup>5</sup>, a u posljednjem desetljeću unatoč još uvijek previsokoj upotrebi nitrata dugog djelovanja njihova primjena je u padu te se terapija približava modernim smjernicama<sup>6</sup>.

Mala dostupnost invazivne obrade koronarnih bolesnika u Hrvatskoj je prošlost. Još početkom prošlog desetljeća Hrvatska je po broju dijagnostičkih, a osobito terapijskih zahvata bila na europskom začelju — 474 perkutanih koronarnih intervencija (PCI) na milijun stanovnika 2001. godine<sup>7</sup>. Taj je broj bio značajno poboljšanje u odnosu na 5 godina ranije (52 PCI na milijun stanovnika)<sup>8</sup>.

U posljednjih 10 godina značajno je povećan broj laboratorijskih za kateterizaciju u Hrvatskoj te sada broji 13. Samo jedan od njih godišnje izvrši više od 1000 interventijskih zahvata na koronarnim arterijama, u još četiri laboratorijske izvrši se preko 500 PCI, a ostali su laboratorijski manje volumena, što negativno utječe na efikasnost i sigurnost. Ukupan broj procedura je oko 5.500 perkutanih koronarnih intervencija godišnje (zbog nepotpunih izvještaja precizan broj nije moguće ustanoviti)<sup>9</sup>. Većina laboratorijskih aktivnih je u *Hrvatskoj mreži primarne PCI* i broj procedura u akutnom koronarnom sindromu određuje elektivni program u stabilnih bolesnika (što veći udio nestabilnih bolesnika, to manji broj elektivnih). Odnos između PCI u stabilnih i nestabilnih bolesnika u Hrvatskoj je 50:50%. Kao i u svijetu, implantacija stenta je najčešća procedura. U Hrvatskoj je uporaba stentova koji izlučuju lijekove (DES) ispod europskog prosjeka i iznosi između 5 i >30% (prosječno oko 15%), zbog ograničenja budžeta. Interesantno je da je udio DES veći u manjim laboratorijskim, izvan kliničkih bolnica. Procjena ishemije vrši se većinom neinvazivno prije procedure, a FFR (mjerjenje rezerve protoka), iako u posljednje vrijeme u porastu, primjenjuje se u vrlo malom postotku zbog nedostupnosti materijala. Komplikativnost intervencije je različita u pojedinim ustanovama, no intervencije na glavnom stablu lijeve koronarne arterije (LMCA), bifurkacijama, u višežilnoj kalcificiranoj KBS u Hrvatskoj su dostupne i nisu rijetkost. Nešto je manje iskustvo s intervencijama u kroničnim totalnim okluzijama (CTO), najviše zbog nedostatka skupog materijala. Komplikacije su u skladu s literaturnim podacima: mortalitet varira od 0 do 1,2% godišnje u elektivnim intervencijama, kao i potreba za hitnom kirurškom revaskularizacijom (0 do 3%). Osim u slučaju komplikacija, kontrola biljega miokardnog oštećenja (troponin, CKMB) se rutinski ne provode. Ranije isključivo korišten femoralni vaskularni pristup, posljednje dvije godine ustupa sve više svoje mjesto radijalnom, čija učestalost također varira od ustanove do ustanove (0 do >50%).

Ne postoji sustavno praćenje bolesnika nakon revaskularizacije. Učestalost reintervencija iznosi 10-15% nakon ugradnje BMS, a izuzetno rijetka nakon DES.

Kiruški se revaskularizira se između 10-15% bolesnika sa stabilnom KBS (veći dio otpada i na kombinirane zahvate u bolesnika s potrebom zahvata na zalistku). Postoji šest centara što je veliki broj za Hrvatsku. Točni podaci dostupni su za dvije ustanove (mrežne stranice [www.kbd.hr](http://www.kbd.hr) i [www.magdalena.hr](http://www.magdalena.hr)) u kojima se izvrši po 250 takvih zahvata s mortalitetom od 2,2% do 2,4%. Ukupan procijenjen broj CABG u prošloj godini u Hrvatskoj bio je oko

radiation is doubled). On the other hand, not all MSCT diagnostic options have been exploited.

In pharmacological therapy of IHD in Croatia, aspirin is prescribed for 83% of patients, the use of beta-blockers and statins<sup>5</sup> has risen during the last decade in spite of still too high use of long-active nitrates, their use is declining and the therapy is becoming more compliant with modern therapy guidelines<sup>6</sup>.

Low availability of invasive workup of coronary patients in Croatia is a historic data. At the beginning of the last decade, Croatia was according to the number of diagnostic and especially therapeutic interventions among the European countries with lowest number of such interventions, with 474 percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) per million inhabitants in 2001<sup>7</sup>. That number was a significant improvement compared to the previous five years' period (52 PCI per million inhabitants)<sup>8</sup>.

In the past 10 years, the number of catheterization laboratories in Croatia has risen and now there are 13 such laboratories. Only one of them annually completes more than 1,000 interventional procedures on coronary arteries, while in four other laboratories more than 500 PCI interventions are performed, while other laboratories are small volume laboratories which negatively affects the efficacy and safety. The total number of procedures is about 5,500 percutaneous coronary interventions per year (due to incomplete reports, the precise number is impossible to determine).<sup>9</sup> Most laboratories are active in the *Croatian primary PCI network* and the number of procedures in acute coronary syndrome is defined by an elective program in stable patients (the higher proportion of unstable patients, the smaller number of elective programs). The ratio between PCI in stable and unstable patients in Croatia is 50:50%. As in the rest of the world, the stent implantation is the most common procedure. In Croatia, the use of drug-eluting stents (DES) is below the European average standard and ranges between 5 and >30% (on average about 15%), due to budget constraints. It is interesting that the proportion of DES is higher in smaller volume laboratories, outside of the clinical hospitals. Assessment of ischemia is made primarily non-invasively prior to the procedure, while FFR (fractional flow reserve), although it has been rising recently, is applied in a very small percentage due to the unavailability of materials. The complexity of the interventions is different in individual institutions, but the interventions on the left main coronary artery (LMCA), bifurcation, in multi-vessel calcified CHD in Croatia are available and they are not uncommon. A little less experience is available with interventions in chronic total occlusions (CTO), mainly due to lack of expensive material. The complications are in accordance with literature data. Mortality ranges from 0 to 1.2% per year in elective interventions, as well as the need for urgent surgical revascularization (0-3%). Except in case of complications, the control of myocardial damage markers (troponin, CKMB) is not routinely performed. Only femoral vascular approach was previously used, during the last two years it has been more replaced by radial approach, the frequency of which varies from one institution to another (0 to >50%).

There is no systematic monitoring of patients after the revascularization. The frequency of re-intervention is 10-



1.000-1.200. Lijeva arterija mamarija kao premosnica na prednju lijevu silaznu arteriju (LIMA/ LAD) je standard, dok se druge arterijske premosnice rijetko koriste. Kirurgija bez izvantjelesnog krvotoka češće se primjenjuje u dvije ustanove.

Terapija stabilne KBS u Hrvatskoj prema dostupnim podacima odvija se prema smjernicama, kako medikamentozna tako i revaskularizacijska. Dvojna antiagregacijska terapija (acetilsalicilna kiselina i klopidogrel) preporuča se u stabilnih bolesnika godinu dana nakon implantacije DES te tri mjeseca nakon implantacije standardnog metalnog stenta (BMS). Isto se preporuča i bolesnicima nakon CABG. Osim u slučajevima stent tromboze ili u znanstvenim studijama mjerjenje agregabilnosti trombocita se rutinski ne provodi.

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15% following the implantation of BMS and it is very rare after DES.

Between 10-15% of patients with stable CHD are surgically revascularized (most of them refer to combined procedures in patients with the need for valvular surgery). There are 6 centers which is a high number of centers for Croatia. Precise data are available for two institutions (website [www.kbd.hr](http://www.kbd.hr) and [www.magdalena.hr](http://www.magdalena.hr)) where some 250 such operations are performed with mortality from 2.2% to 2.4%. The total estimated number of CABG in the last year in Croatia was from 1000-1200. The left mammary artery as the bypass on the left anterior descending artery (LIMA / LAD) is standard, while the other arterial bypass is rarely used. Surgery without extracorporeal circulation is more frequently used in the two institutions.

The therapy of stable CHD in Croatia according to the available data is carried out according to the guidelines, not only the medicamentous, but also revascularization therapy. Dual antiaggregation therapy (aspirin and clopidogrel) is recommended in stable patients one year after DES implantation and 3 months after the implantation of a standard bare-metal stents (BMS). The same is also recommended to patients after CABG. Except in cases of stent thrombosis or in scientific studies, the measurement of platelet aggregability is not routinely performed.