

MEDICINA

Področje: 3.06 – Srce in ožilje – Najpomembnejši dosežki

Dosežek 1. Radšel P, Knafelj R, Kocjančič Š, Noč M. **Angiographic characteristics of coronary disease and postresuscitation electrocardiograms in patients with aborted cardiac arrest outside a hospital.** Am J Cardiol 2011; 108(5): 634-638.

Angiographic characteristics of coronary disease and postresuscitation electrocardiograms in patients with aborted cardiac arrest outside a hospital.

The authors compared ECG to urgent coronary angiogram in 158 consecutive patients with STEMI and 54 patients not fulfilling criteria for STEMI admitted to our hospital from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008. At least 1 obstructive lesion was present in 97% of patients with STEMI and in 59% of patients without STEMI with ≥ 1 occlusion in 82% and 39%, respectively ($p < 0.001$). Obstructive lesion was considered acute in 89% of patients with STEMI and in 24% of patients without STEMI ($p < 0.001$). Percutaneous coronary intervention, which was attempted in 148 lesions in patients with STEMI and in 17 lesions in patients without STEMI, resulted in final Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction grade 3 flow in 87% and 71%, respectively ($p = 0.34$). In conclusion, STEMI on postresuscitation ECG is usually associated with the presence of an acute culprit lesion. However, in the absence of STEMI, an acute culprit lesion is still present in 1/4 of patients. An acute lesion in STEMI is more thrombotic and more often leads to complete occlusion. Urgent percutaneous coronary intervention is feasible and successful regardless of postresuscitation ECG.

Raziskava je bila narejena v okviru raziskovalnega programa P3-0331 "Nujna stanja v interni medicini", vodja Marko Noč. Osrednja tema raziskovalnega programa so zapletene oblike akutnega koronarnega sindroma. V najbolj odmevni raziskavi v letu 2011 so ocenjevali angiografske in elektrokardiografske značilnosti koronarne bolezni po uspešnem oživljanju srčnega zastoja na terenu. Gre za najbolj zapleteno skupino bolnikov z akutno trombotično zaporo koronarne arterije. Ugotovili so, da je nujna perkutana koronarna intervencija izvedljiva in uspešna ne glede na elektrokardiografske značilnosti po oživljanju. Izsledki raziskave imajo neposredni pomen v aktivnem interventnem pristopu k zdravljenju bolnikov s primarnim srčnim zastojem v Sloveniji in svetu.

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Dosežek 2. LUNDER, Mojca, JANIĆ, Miodrag, HABJAN, Sara, ŠABOVIČ, Mišo. Subtherapeutic, low-dose fluvastatin improves functional and morphological arterial wall properties in apparently healthy, middle-aged males - a pilot study. *Atherosclerosis*. [Print ed.], 2011, vol. 215, no. 2, str. 446-451, doi: [10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2010.12.041](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2010.12.041). [COBISS.SI-ID [28582873](https://www.cobiss.si/id/28582873)]

Subtherapeutic, low dose fluvastatin improves functional and morphological arterial wall properties in apparently healthy, middle aged males – a pilot study.

In a double blind, randomized study, 50 middle-aged males received either placebo or fluvastatin (10mg) for 30 days. Brachial artery flow-mediated dilation (FMD), pulse wave velocity (PWV) and β -stiffness of the common carotid artery were measured on the 1st, 14th and 30th day of the study using an Aloka instrument by integrated eTracking. We found that subtherapeutic low-dose fluvastatin (10mg daily; 30 days) considerably improves and reverses early functional and morphological arterial wall impairments that are present in apparently healthy, middle-aged males. It might be supposed that such a new and original approach could be valuable in cardiovascular prevention.

Raziskava je narejena v okviru raziskovalnega projekta L3-2293 "Zaščitni pleiotropni učinki nizkih odmerkov zaviralcev sistema renin-angiotenzin in statinov pri zdravi populaciji srednjih let", vodja Mišo Šabovič. V dvojno slepi randomizirani klinični raziskavi so potrdili, da fluvastatin v nizkih odmerkih izboljšuje zgodnje funkcijske in morfološke okvare arterijske stena pri zdravih moških srednjih let. To je lahko novi in inovativen pristop pri preprečevanju srčno-žilnih bolezni. Pred objavo v ugledni mednarodni reviji je raziskava bila nagrajena z univerzitetno nagrado za Prešernovo raziskovalno študentsko nalogo.