

Eleven-years experience and results from the Cath Lab in General hospital Valjevo

Dušan Ružičić¹, Marko Stanković¹, Ivica Obradović¹, Vladimir Đorđević¹, Danijel Cvetanović¹, Milan Nikolić¹, Branislav Pavlović¹, Marija Mirković¹, Milan A Nedeljković²

¹Department for invasive cardiology, General Hospital Valjevo, Valjevo, ²Catheterization laboratory, Cardiology Clinic, University Clinical Center of Serbia, Belgrade

Introduction. Coronary artery disease is a leading cause of mortality in the world, with more than 7 million mortality during one year because of complication of coronary artery disease. More than 30% patients with acute myocardial infarction with ST elevation died during first 24h, with many of them who survive will have complication and invalidity. Additional 5-10% patients will die during first year following acute myocardial infarction. Half of the patients with myocardial infarction will be hospitalized during the first year of primary event.

Methods. We retrospectively analyzed Cath Lab angiographic findings of patients who were treated with invasive diagnosis due to acute and chronic forms of coronary artery disease in the General Hospital Valjevo. Data were collected from a registry of patients of our Cath Lab, and were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results are presented in graphical and tabular form.

Results. In General hospital Valjevo, from Dec 21, 2010 until June 1, 2021, 2749 patients or 99% of the total number of all STEMI patients had revascularization with primary percutaneous coronary intervention (pPCI). Monthly average was 28.42 STEMI patients treated with pPCI, or 281.1 patients per year. 1139 patients with acute myocardial infarction without ST elevation (NSTEMI) was treated according to the recommendations of the PCI within 48 to 72 hours, and in 3158 patients were treated with elective PCI. In total, coronary angiography was performed in 12155 patients, including 7049 patients with PCI; we performed 3126 invasive diagnostic procedures on peripheral blood vessels with 678 percutaneous angioplasties. Permanent pacemaker was implanted in 709 patient, and ICD in 56 patients.

Conclusion. By introducing pPCI in our hospital, intrahospital mortality in patients with STEMI is reduced to about 6-7%. Early revascularization of occluded coronary artery in STEMI is essential for myocardial preservation and prevention of complications.

Key words: acute myocardial infarction with ST elevation, PCI, coronarography, Cath lab OB „Valjevo“