

Utjecaj ablacija fibrilacije atrija na kvalitetu života bolesnika

Effect of catheter ablation on quality of life in patients with atrial fibrillation

 Mirjana Barišić*

 Vesna Babić

Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka,
Rijeka, Hrvatska

University Hospital Centre
Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

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***ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** Mirjana Barišić, Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka, Krešimirova ul. 42, HR-51000 Rijeka, Croatia. / Phone: + 385-91-567-3508 / E-mail: mirbarsib@hotmail.com

ORCID: Mirjana Barišić, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7267-5547> • Vesna Babić, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0140-642X>

Fibrilacija atrija (FA) je nakon ekstrasistolije najčešća aritmija koja značajno utječe na kvalitetu života i mortalitet. Kvaliteta života je subjektivni osjećaj i doživljaj svakog pojedinca, a ona podrazumijeva unutarnji mir, radost i zadovoljstvo životom, život bez posebne opterećenosti, straha i neizvjesnosti. Najčešći uzroci FA su životna dob, arterijska hipertenzija, koronarna bolest srca, zatajivanje srca, pretilost, bolesti mitralnog zališka, šećerma bolest, hipertireoza. Od simptoma koje bolesnici navode prisutni su palpitacije, otežano disanje, glavobolja, umor, bol u prsima. U održavanju sinusnog ritma i smanjenju simptoma, ablacija FA je učinkovitija metoda od terapije antiaritmiciма.¹

U Zavodu za aritmije Kliničkog bolničkog centra Rijeka provedeno je retrospektivno kliničko istraživanje kod bolesnika s FA koji su bili podvrnuti ablacijskom liječenju u razdoblju od 1. siječnja 2019. do 31. prosinca 2019. godine. Od ukupno 106 bolesnika koji su podvrnuti ablacijskom liječenju FA (33 krioablaciјe i 73 radiofrekventne ablaciјe), istraživanju je uključeno 88 bolesnika koji su za to dali svoj pismeni pristanak. Za ispitivanje kvalitete života koristio se AFEQT upitnik koji je specifičan i osjetljiv baš za bolesnike s FA. Ciljevi istraživanja su bili analizirati vrijednosti AFEQT upitnika prije i nakon učinjene ablaciјe FA i usporediti dobivene vrijednosti prije i nakon učinjene ablaciјe u zavisnosti o spolu, životnoj dobi, prisutnosti arterijske hipertenzije, učinjenoj vrsti ablaciјe i indeksu tjelesne mase.

Ukupan rezultat primjenom AFEQT upitnika je statistički značajno bolji nakon ablaciјe. Uključeni bolesnici mlađi od 65 godina su postigli statistički značajno bolji ukupan rezultat. Ispitanici muškog spola iskazuju više razine kvalitete života po ukupnom rezultatu AFEQT upitnika. Bolesnici s višim indeksom tjelesne mase postižu statistički značajno niže rezultate u ukupnom rezultatu AFEQT upitnika nakon učinjene ablaciјe. Nije bilo statistički značajne razlike u kvaliteti života između bolesnika koji su bili podvrnuti krioablaciјi i onih koji su bili podvrnuti radiofrekventnoj ablaciјi.

Ablacijsko liječenje FA u velikoj mjeri pomaže ublažiti simptome i poboljšati kvalitetu života. Uspoređujući rezultate ovog istraživanja sa literaturnim navodima¹ možemo zaključiti da je ablacija atrija opravdana metoda liječenja FA koja u znatnoj mjeri poboljšava kvalitetu života oboljelih.

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common arrhythmia after extrasystoles, which significantly affects quality of life and increased mortality. Quality of life is a subjective feeling and individual experience. It implies inner peace, joy and satisfaction with life, life without special burden, fear and uncertainty. The most common causes of AF are age, hypertension, coronary heart disease, heart failure, obesity, diseases of mitral valve, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism. Symptoms include palpitations, shortness of breath, headache, fatigue, and chest pain. In maintaining sinus rhythm and reducing symptoms, AF ablation is a more effective method than antiarrhythmic therapy.¹

A retrospective clinical study was conducted at the Department of Arrhythmias of the University Hospital Centre Rijeka in patients with AF who underwent ablation treatment between 1st January 2019 and 31st January 2019. Out of a total of 106 patients undergoing ablation treatment for AF (33 cryoablations and 73 radiofrequency ablations), 88 patients who gave their written consent approached the study. For testing quality of life, was used an AFEQT questionnaire, which is specific and sensitive specific to patients with AF. The goals of the study were to analyze the values of the AFEQT questionnaire before and after the ablation of atrial fibrillation, and to compare the obtained values before and after the ablation performed depending on sex, age, presence of arterial hypertension, the type of ablation and body mass index.

The overall result of the AFEQT questionnaire is statistically significantly better after ablation. Patients under the age of 65 achieved a statistically significantly better overall score on the AFEQT questionnaire. Male subjects report higher levels of quality of life. Subjects with a higher body mass index achieved statistically significantly lower results in the overall AFEQT questionnaire result after ablation was performed. There was no statistically significant difference in quality of life between patients who underwent cryoablation and those who underwent radiofrequency ablation.

Ablation treatment of FA largely helps decreased symptoms and improve quality of life. Comparing the results of this study with literature¹, we can conclude that atrial ablation is a justified method of treatment of AF, which significantly improves patients quality of life.

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LITERATURE

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