Koronarografija – kada, kako, zašto

Coronarography – when, how, why

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Koronarna angiografija (koronarografija) je invazivna dijagnostička metoda koja se koristi za potvrđivanje ili isključivanje postojanja bolesti koronarnih arterija čija je temeljna funkcija nutritivna opskrba srčanog mišića. Temeljem nalaza koronarografije, osim definitivne dijagnoze koronarne bolesti srca, dostupno je i planiranje liječenja. Ono podrazumijeva upućivanje pacijenta na interventnu kardiološku proceduru (perkutane transluminalnu koronarnu angioplastiku – PTCA i implantaciju stenta), ili kiruršku revaskularizaciju miokarda aortokoronarnim premoštenjem. Osobina koronarografskog zapisa točno je anatomske lociranje i kvantificiranje suženja (stenoze) ili okluzije pojedinih koronarnih arterija ili njihovih grana.

Sama koronarografski postupak sastoji se od punkcije femoralne arterije u području desne prepone (ili bilo koje druge veće arterije) i retrogradnog uvođenja posebno dizajniranog katetera do samih ušća koronarnih arterija.

Vodeće značajke koronarografije jesu:

- detekcija sužene ili začepljene koronarne arterije koja bi mogla biti uzrokom angine pectoris;
- spoznaja o zasićenosti srca kisikom (hemodinamska ocjena);
- mjerenje tlaka unutar srčanih struktura;
- uzorkovanje srčanoga tkiva za potrebe patohistološke analize;
- dijagnosticiranje srčanih grešaka;
- utvrđivanje patologije srčanih zalistaka.

Coronary angiography (coronarography) is an invasive diagnostic method that is used to confirm or rule out the presence of coronary artery disease, whose basic function is nutritional supply the heart muscle. Based on the results of coronarography, except for a definite diagnosis of the coronary artery disease, the planning of treatment is available as well. This implies referring a patient to undergo cardiac interventional procedures (percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty – PTCA and stent implantation) or surgical revascularization of the myocardium by coronary artery bypass grafting. The feature of coronarographic record is the accurate anatomic localization and it quantifies the narrowing (stenosis) or occlusion of individual coronary arteries or their branches.

The coronary angiography consists of femoral artery puncturing in the right groin (or any other large artery) and retrograde insertion of a specially designed catheter to the very mouth of the coronary arteries.

The leading features of coronarography are:

- detection of the narrowed or blocked coronary artery that could be the cause of angina pectoris;
- insights about the heart oxygen saturation (hemodynamic score);
- measuring the pressure within the heart structures;
- sampling of heart tissue for pathohistological analysis;
- diagnosing heart defects;
- determining the pathology of the heart valves.

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