Tumori srca

Cardiac tumors

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Tumori srca mogu biti primarni (benigni ili maligni) ili metastatski (maligni). Miksom, benigni primarni tumor, najčešći je tip. Tumori srca mogu nastati na bilo kojoj vrsti srčanog tkiva; mogu uzrokovati opstrukciju valvularnog ili ulazno-izlaznog trakta, tromboembolizam, aritmije ili bolesti perikarda. Dijagnoza se postavlja transtorakalnom i transezofagealnom ehokardiografijom.

Tumori srca uzrokuju simptome i znakove karakteristične za česte srčane bolesti. Simptomi i znakovi srčanih tumora ovise o vrsti tumora, lokalizaciji, veličini, pravilnosti građe i mogu biti svrstani u ekstrakardijalne, intramiokardne ili intrakavitarne. Ekstrakardijalni simptomi i znakovi mogu biti konstitucijski (opći) ili mehanički. Opći simptomi su obično vrućica, zimica, malaksalost, artralgie i gubitak težine.

Benigni primarni tumori se liječe kirurškom ekscizijom koja je praćena redovnim ehokardiografskim pregledima u razdoblju od 5–6 godina. Tumori se odstranjuju ukoliko neka druga bolest nije kontraindikacija operaciji. Kirurško liječenje je uglavnom kurativno (95% preživljenje u tri godine). Liječenje malignih primarnih tumora je uglavnom palijativno, primjenjuje se radioterapija, kemoterapija i liječenje komplikacija, a prognoza je uglavnom loša. Liječenje metastatskih tumora srca ovisi o porijeklu tumora; može uključivati sistemsku kemoterapiju ili ostalo palijativno liječenje.

Stalnom edukacijom i vještinama izvođenja ehokardiografije na visoko sofisticiranim uređajima te pravodobnim prepoznavanjem bolesnikovih simptoma, prvostupnica sestrinstva-ehosonografičar i/ili magistra sestrinstva-ehosonografičar, tijekom izvođenja pretrage, u slučaju prisutnosti tvorbe u srcu i osrčju, izvan protokola snimanja ehokardiografije, snima dodatne projekcije, pohranjuje ih i odmah izvještava nadležnog kardiologa.

Cardiac tumors may be primary (benign or malignant) or metastatic (malignant). Myxoma, a benign primary tumor is the most common type. Cardiac tumors may occur in any cardiac tissue. They can cause valvular or inflow-outflow tract obstruction, thromboembolism, arrhythmias, or pericardial disorders. Diagnosis is made by transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography.

Cardiac tumors cause symptoms and signs characteristic for frequent heart disease. Symptoms and signs of cardiac tumors depend on a type of tumor, location, size, structure regularity and they can be classified into extracardiac, intramyocardial or intracavitary tumors. Extracardiac symptoms and signs may be (general) or mechanical according to their structure. General symptoms are usually fever, chills, fatigue, arthralgia, and weight loss.

Benign primary tumors are treated by surgical excision, which is accompanied by regular echocardiographic examinations over a period of 5-6 years. Tumors are to be removed if some other disease is not contraindicated in the surgical procedure. Surgical treatment is usually curative (95% survival rate at 3 years). The treatment of malignant primary tumors is mainly the palliative treatment for example radiotherapy, chemotherapy, treatment of complications, whereas the prognosis is generally poor.

The treatment of metastatic cardiac tumors depends on the origin of the tumor; it may include systemic chemotherapy or other palliative treatment.

As a result of continuing education and acquired skills of performing echocardiography on high-tech instruments and timely recognition of symptoms in patients, Bachelor of Nursing-Echosonographer will, while performing the examination, record additional images beyond the echocardiographic protocol, store them and immediately inform a cardiologist in charge in case of presence of the formation in the heart and pericardium.

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