## The challenge in diagnosis and current treatment of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension

Anggoro B. Hartopo, author

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## Abstrak

Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) is currently underdiagnosis and consequently undertreatment in the clinical practice. A deficient in diagnostic modality and treatment availability especially in developing countries makes the CTEPH diagnosis unlikely to confirm. However, high index of clinical suspicion of CTEPH will lead to proper diagnosis and correct treatment with significant reduction in morbidity and mortality. Left untreated, the mean survival time is 6.8 years and the three year mortality rate may be as high as 90%. The pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of CTEPH are necessary to be shared among internists and primary care physicians, in order to improve the overall outcome of the patients. .....Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) saat ini masih mengalami underdiagnosis dan ketersediaan modalitas tata laksana terutama di negara berkembang membuat diagnosis CTEPH sulit ditegakkan. Namun dengan indeks kecurigaan klinis terhadap CTEPH yang tinggi akan menuju ke diagnosis yang tepat dan terapi yang benar sehingga dapat menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian. Bila tidak diterapi, angka kesintasan rerata 6,8 tahun dan angka kematian dalam tiga tahun dapat mencapai 90%. Patofisiologi, diagnosis dan tatalaksana CTEPH perlu untuk diperkenalkan kepada para internis dan dokter pelayanan primer, sehingga outcome pasien dapat lebih baik.