

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES: THE INFLUENCE OF SUBCLINICAL DISORDERS OF THYROID GLAND ON CARDIAC DISEASES

Abstract: Subclinical thyroid disease in many ways are associated with cardiovascular disease. The most common cardiovascular disorders in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism are diastolic dysfunction and reduced functional capacity of the heart, and thus weakened cardiopulmonary response during exercise. According to published data subclinical hypothyroidism is associated with abnormal cholesterol levels, increased risk of coronary heart disease and diseases of the aorta, and increased cardiovascular mortality.

Patients with subclinical hyperthyroidism are at increased risk of atrial fibrillation, which may lead to thromboembolic events; increased left ventricular mass is related to the sudden cardiac death; significant diastolic dysfunction can lead to cardiac decompensation and chronic heart failure.

Given that subclinical thyroid disease is usually progressive, is a clear great importance of timely functional diagnostics in the treatment and prevention cardiovascular complications.

Key words: thyroid, subclinical, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism