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Vaskularni događaji kod autoimunosnih bolesti: pregled literature i prikaz slučaja

Vascular Events in Autoimmune Diseases: A Literature Review and Case Report

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Background: Systemic autoimmune diseases are associated with an increased risk of vascular complications, representing an important cause of morbidity and mortality. Chronic inflammation, endothelial dysfunction, autoantibodies, vasculitis, and a prothrombotic state contribute to the development of arterial and/ or venous thrombosis, accelerated atherosclerosis, and ischemic events.
Objective: The aim of this presentation is to review the main mechanisms, clinical manifestations, and risk factors associated with vascular events in autoimmune diseases and to illustrate their clinical relevance along with a case report. Methods: Areview of the literature was conducted focusing on vascular complications in systemic autoimmune diseases, particularly systemic lupus erythematosus, antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic vasculitis.
Available evidence was considered alongside the clinical presentation and course of a patient with autoimmune disease who developed a vascular event.
Results: Patients with autoimmune diseases have an increased risk of venous thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, and cerebrovascular events. Disease activity, antiphospholipid antibodies, glucocorticoid exposure, endothelial dysfunction, and traditional cardiovascular risk factors may contribute to this increased risk. The presented case who initially presented in Neurology Department with cerebrovascular event, further was diagnosis and treated as autoimmune diseases in Rheumatology Department. This highlights the importance of early recognition of vascular complications and comprehensive assessment of both autoimmune disease activity and thrombotic risk.
Conclusion: Vascular events represent potentially severe complications of systemic autoimmune diseases. Early identification of high-risk patients, appropriate cardiovascular and thrombotic risk assessment, and a multidisciplinary approach are essential for prevention, diagnosis, and individualized management. Greater awareness of the interaction between autoimmunity, inflammation, and vascular pathology may contribute to early detection and improved clinical outcomes.

Ključne riječi: autoimunosne bolesti, vaskularni događaji, tromboza, vaskulitis
Keywords: autoimmune diseases, vascular events, thrombosis, vasculitis
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