

# WORLD CONGRESS ON RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

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**Title:** CLINICAL AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE IN TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN EASTERN INDONESIA

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**Background & Aims:** Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD) remains to be the highest heart valve abnormality burden in Indonesia. As the fourth country in the world with the highest incidence rate of RHD, Indonesia is estimated of 1.18 million people. This study aimed to describe a single centre comprehensive data regarding characteristics of the socio-demographic characteristics, clinical profile, and echocardiographic profile.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective study performed between January 2020 and December 2022 at a tertiary hospital (Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Indonesia). Patients baseline characteristics, clinical profile and echocardiographic parameters were collected retrospectively from hospital information systems.

**Results:** A total of 100 patients with RHD were included. Patients were generally in the age range of 17-25 years and 26-35 years (23%), predominantly female (63%), mostly low socioeconomic status (58%), demographic majority from South Sulawesi Province (83%), and mostly ethnic seen from Makassar ethnic with 48 people (57.8%). Major complaint of dyspnea on effort 97 patients (54.2%). The most common type of heart valve abnormality was mitral regurgitation followed by mitral stenosis (61 (33%); 52 (28.1%)) respectively. Most patients were preserved LV function (86%) and had normal right ventricular (RV) contractility (69%).

**Conclusions:** RHD in Indonesia as a low-to-middle income nation, especially in rural areas such as in Eastern Indonesia with limited access to healthcare, remote locations dan limited health resources require comprehensive approach that includes early diagnosis, prompt treatment, education and awareness preventions, also secondary prophylaxis programmes in order to prevent further burden of RHD. In order to ensure control of the disease, addressing socio-demographic, ethnical, valvular severity in a register-based data is beneficial to be utilized to guide public health interventions and policies for the improvement of RHD care and reduce this preventable disease in Eastern Indonesia.