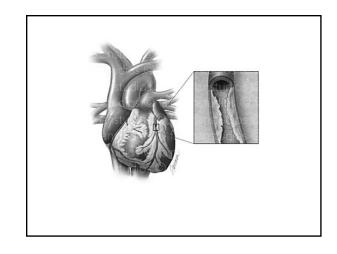


Outline

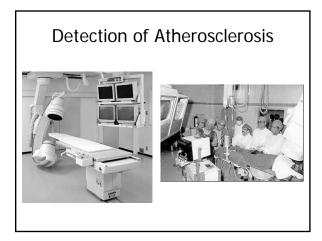
- The burden of heart disease
- The cardiovascular system
- How do heart attacks happen?
- How do we treat atherosclerosis?
 - Open heart surgery
 - Angioplasty
 - Stents
- What is heart failure?
- How do we treat heart failure?
 - Heart transplant
 - Left ventricular assist devices
 - Artificial heart

Early Warning Signs of Heart Attack Many heart attacks start slowly; symptoms may come and go

- Chest discomfort
 - Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or goes away and comes back. The discomfort can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body
 - Can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach
- Shortness of breath
 - Often comes along with chest discomfort. But it also can occur before chest discomfort
- Other symptoms
 - May include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea, or lightheadedness

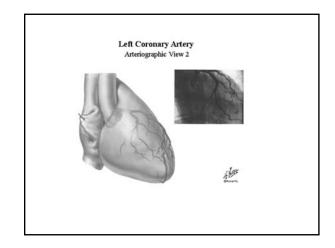


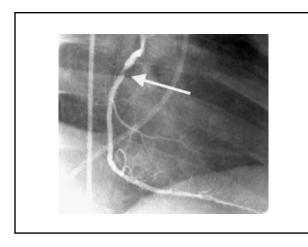
Heart Attacks Diagnosis of Atherosclerosis

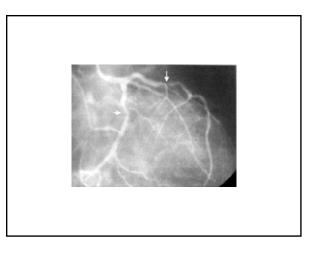


Access to Cardiothoracic Surgery

- surgery cost and availability of trained individuals and centers are significant issues for cardiothoracic surgery worldwide.
- It is estimated that >10,000 cardiothoracic surgeons in >6,000 centers globally perform more than 2M open heart operations per year.
- 1,222 open heart operations per
 - 1 million population in North America18 per million in Africa
- translates into 1 center per
 - 120,000 people in the USA
 - 33 million people in Africa





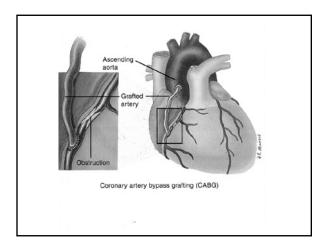


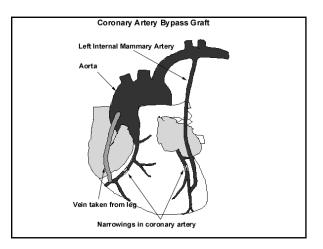
Heart Attacks

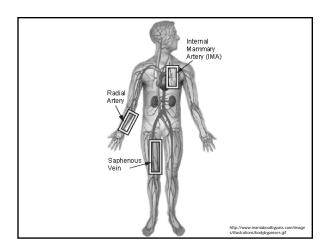
Treatment of Atherosclerosis

How Do We Treat Atherosclerosis?

CABG







CABG Procedure

- Patient is prepped, general anesthesia
- Chest access is gained, through sternum
- Graft vessel is retrieved
- Expose heart through pericardium
- Divert blood through heart lung machine
- Stop heart
- Insert graft
- Return circulation to heart
- Close incision

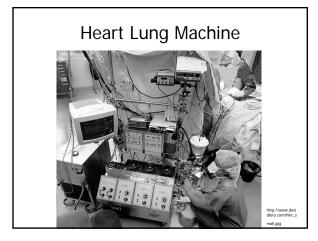


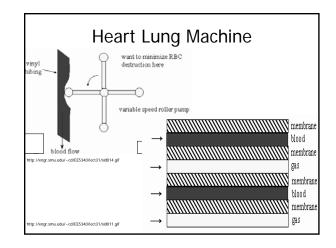


Heart-Lung Machine

- The heart-lung machine:
 - Consists of a chamber that receives the blood from the body
 - Blood is pumped by machine through an oxygenator
 - Oxygenator removes CO2 and adds oxygen
 - Pump then pumps this newly oxygenated blood back to the body
 - Connected to patient by a series of tubes that the surgical team places

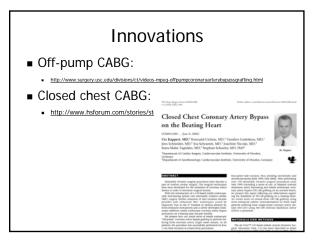
Heart Lung Machine A leart-lung machine if the leart is stopped Blood Blood





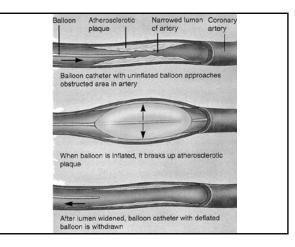
CABG Effectiveness

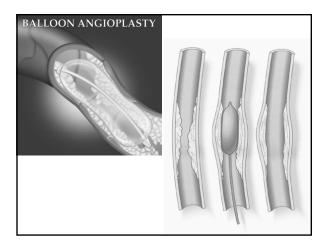
- 2001: 516,000 CABG surgeries performed globally
- Procedure takes 4-6 hours, 5-7 day hospital stay
- Grafts remain open & functioning for 10-15 yrs
- Risks:
 - Heart attack (5%)
 - Stroke (5%) (risk greatest in those over 70 years old)
 - Death (1-2%)
 - Sternal wound infection (1-4%)
 - "Post-pericardiotomy syndrome" (30%)
 - Occurs few days to 6 months after surgery
 - Symptoms are fever and chest pain
 - Some people report memory loss and loss of mental clarity or "fuzzy thinking" following CABG

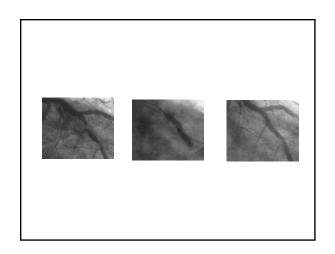


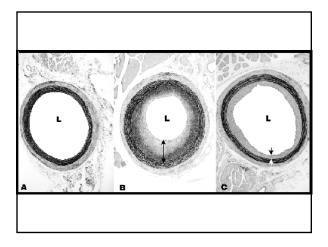
How Do We Treat Atherosclerosis?

Angioplasty







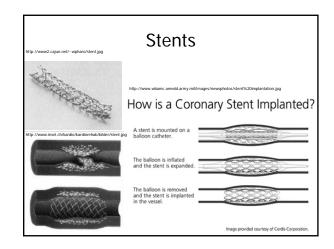


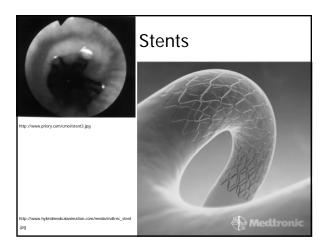
PTCA: Effectiveness

- Cannot always successfully perform procedure
 - Diffuse disease
 - Total occlusion
 - Calcified disease
- Restenosis
 - Occurs in 25-54% of patients
 - Usually occurs within 6 months

How Do We Treat Atherosclerosis?

Stent







Comparison of RX Methods

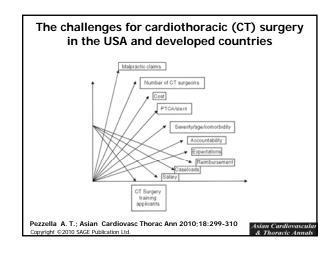
- Hospital Stay:
 - CABG 4-7 days
 - Angioplasty 1-2 days
 - Stent 1-2 days
- Restenosis:
 - CABG 5-6%, usually after 5 years
 - Angioplasty 25-45%, usually within 6 months
 - Stent 15-20%, usually within 6 months

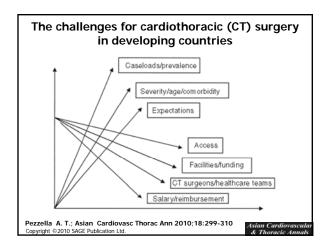
Comparison of RX Methods

- Cost
 - CABG \$35,000
 - Angioplasty \$17,000
 - Stent \$19,000
- Cost-effectiveness
 - Additive procedures:
 - Within 5 years, 20-40% of patients have second PTCA, 25% have CABG
 - Additive costs:
 - 0 years: per patient costs of PTCA 30-50% those of CABG
 - 1 year: 50-60%
 - 3 years: 60-80%
 - >3 years: >80%
 - Moving Target Problem

What Would You Do?

- Angioplasty
- Stent
- CABG
- A 28% decrease in coronary artery bypass operations between 1997 and 2005, and a 121% increase in stent procedures over the same period.





Cost-Effectiveness		
Therapy	Patient Group	<pre>\$ per yr life saved</pre>
tPA	Post MI high risk	\$3,600
tPA	Acute MI, large infarct, treatment started >2 hours post	\$24,200
Counseling	Smoking cessation	\$1300-\$3900
CABG	Two vessel disease, severe angina	\$9,200-\$42,500
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob-ArticleURL&_aset=B-WA-A-A-A-MSAYZA-UUA AUYWDCBYZYAVJUBBVZZYBWALIBWEUIBAU&_rdoc=1&_fm1=fulk_udi=B671048UX8Z5&_come Date=5%2252%252038_ci=4878&_drg1=asert&_s1=138_aset=advwiex=k_act=cc00000437 8&_version 1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=108429&md5=5/493caa5f65762c23cdg90eaea8b%2d		



