

Boston Scientific to hold workshops in Interventional Cardiology

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Technology is paving the way for improved cardiac interventional treatment to help people suffering from cardiovascular diseases (CVDs)



Boston Scientific has collaborated with international interventional cardiologist, Dr. Masahisa Yamane, Director of Cardiovascular Division, Sekishinkai Saitama Hospital, Saitama, Japan to proctor workshops in five cities India including Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Patna between February 3, 2020 and February 7, 2020.

Dr. Yamane will be working collaboratively with leading Indian physicians for effective usage of latest innovative technologies for optimal treatment of extremely complex and high-risk angioplasties to ensure better patient outcomes.

Boston Scientific has therapies available in India which enable medical imaging using ultrasound waves to view inside the target blood vessels in the heart. This can provide the physician with critical information about the diseased area and may aid in selection of optimal treatment plan and stent implantation.

A global clinical study reported that solely based on such imaging evaluation of blood vessels in the heart, Intervention Cardiologists changed their angioplasty strategy in 74% of patients.

Drug Eluting Stents which have extensive clinical evidence in human populations across geographies and globally acknowledged accreditations with optimum drug eluting regimen of 3- 4 months may also provide better outcomes in Highly Complex Angioplasties in the long term for the patients, thereby improving the quality of life.

Manoj Madhavan, Managing Director, Boston Scientific said, "We at Boston Scientific are dedicated to transforming lives through innovative medical solutions that improve the health of patients around the world. Collaborative workshops like these conducted on latest technological advancements in the Interventional Cardiological space would enable a platform for our doctors in India to discuss how technology has aided the journey of CVD treatments, with next generation stents and therapies like Intravascular Ultrasound and Rotational Atherectomy as frontrunners that may aid in treatment of artery blockages and other coronary complexities."

As per data by WHO, the global burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) is expected to increase to 57% by 2020. And almost half of NCDs related mortalities can be attributed to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). At the domestic front, India tops the global burden (235) of CVDs at 272 per 100,000 people.

This epidemiological transition in the disease profile is largely driven by the presence of comorbidities like obesity, high cholesterol, hypertension, and sleep apnea.

The result is that there has been a surge in CVD related mortalities from 155.7 (1990) to 209.1 (2016) deaths per 100,000 people.

Within the divisions of CVD, Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is emerging as an alarming public health issue leading to a steep increase in heart diseases among Indians below the age of 45 years.