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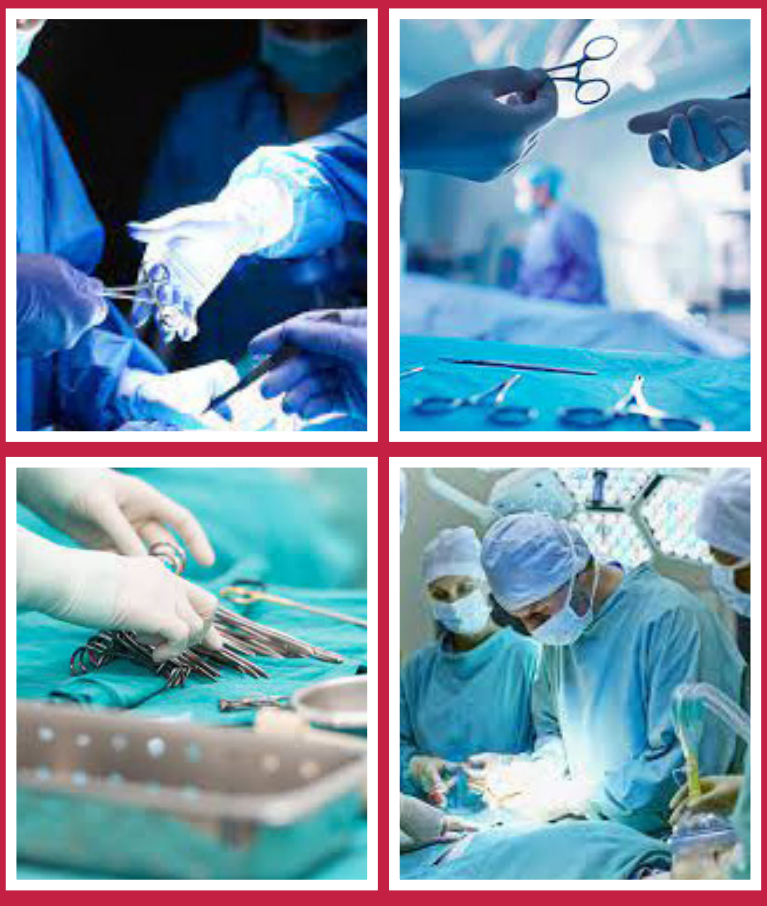
Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



November 29-30, 2021
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The effect of statin on Carotid intima media as assessed using shear wave elastography

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Background and Purpose:

One of the potential markers of cardiovascular risk is the changes in the carotid intima media thickness. These changes include the modification of the carotid IMT stiffness due to the alternation of structure and function of the intima media layers. Statin treatment has a beneficial effect on the IMT progression. However, no studies have examined the effect of statin on carotid intima-media stiffness using the shear wave elastography technique. This study examined the statin effects of 40-80 mg daily dose for the duration of -+5 years on carotid intima media elasticity measured by shear wave elastography.

Methods:

A pilot study included three retrospective patient groups from the Hammersmith hospital database. The first patient group selected had peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD) with an average age of 43 years old and had no statin treatment. The second group had PAOD and had been using statin therapy (40-80 mg) for approximately 5 years. The third was a control group that did not have a PAOD and received no statin treatment. Several parameters were evaluated, including carotid IMT, common carotid peak systolic velocity (PSV) and intima media stiffness using ultrasound B-mode and doppler scanning and shear wave elastography SWE technique.

Results:

The results showed a significant association between the statin treatment and the carotid intima media stiffness. Carotid IM stiffness reduced significantly ($P<0.000$) in patients who took statin compared to those who did not take statin treatment. However, there was no significant ($P>0.5$) difference in the thickness of intima media between the two PAOD groups.

Conclusion:

This study showed reduced intima media stiffness in patients who were treated with 40-80mg daily dose of statin. No difference was noted in the intima media thickness between the two groups, possibility because a period of 5 years on statin may not be sufficiently long to show any physical changes in the IM thickness. Shear wave elastography appears to be a more sensitive diagnostic modality in comparison to B-mode ultrasound measurement of IMT alone.

Keywords:

Carotid IMT Statin, carotid stiffness, carotid elasticity, shear wave elastography.

Biography:

Maha Ahmed Asiri is currently working as a Teaching Assistant in the department of Radiological Sciences and medical imaging at King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia. Her Research interest mainly focusses on Vascular Surgery related areas.

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The impact of Arteriovenous fistula anastomosis angle and diameter on steal syndrome: Ultrasound assessment: Pilot study

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Abstract

Distal hypoperfusion ischemic syndrome, commonly known as steal syndrome, is a common problem of arteriovenous-access patients. It causes hypoxia, distal hypoperfusion, tissue necrosis, gradual tissue loss. The common cause of this phenomenon includes proximal or distal stenotic lesion, diabetes and lack of collaterals. However, there are insufficient studies about the anastomotic angle or diameter and how it influences steal syndrome. Therefore, we believe that the anastomotic angle and diameter may have a correlation with steal syndrome in the end-stage-renal-failure patients.

Method:

A pilot retrospective study was conducted involving two groups: one with 29 patients with steal syndrome symptoms, second with 61 patients with arteriovenous fistula but without steal syndrome symptoms (control group). The patients' data were collected from the vascular laboratory of Hammersmith Hospital. Several parameters were assessed: the anastomotic angle, diameter and volume flow and the diameter and volume flow of the artery that was used for the creation of the fistula. The patients' clinical history and demographic data were recorded for analysis purposes, and then the positive and negative steal anastomotic volume flow ratios were analysed and compared.

Results:

The results showed that there was no significant association between the anastomotic angle and steal syndrome development when the angle was $\geq 45^{\circ}$ ($p > 0.05$). The 45–90° angle range showed the lowest percentage of associated steal syndrome among all the angles. In terms of risk factors, our results showed that hypercholesteremia and family history of cardiovascular disease were the major risk factors associated with steal syndrome development. Moreover, our results suggest that age and gender have an impact on steal syndrome development as it was associated with > 60% of those in the above-60 age group and especially with the female gender.

The anastomotic diameter and ratio were shown to be significantly higher in the patients with steal syndrome than in those without steal syndrome ($p < 0.005$). Furthermore, the patients with steal syndrome had a significantly higher volume flow and volume flow ratio than the control group ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusion:

This study suggests that patients with an anastomotic diameter of > 3 mm or an anastomotic ratio of ≤ 1.7 have a greater chance of developing steal syndrome than those with an anastomotic diameter of < 3 mm or an anastomotic ratio of ≥ 1.8 . In addition, patients with a volume flow in the outflow vein exceeding 800 ml/min or with a volume flow ratio of ≥ 0.95 are more prone to develop steal syndrome than patients with a volume flow rate of < 700 ml/min in the outflow vein or a volume flow ratio of ≤ 0.7. Our results showed a 45–90° anastomotic angle range, which is considered preferable as it showed the lowest percentage of associated steal syndrome among all the angles.

Keywords:

Anastomosis angle, Anastomosis diameter, chronic kidney disease, Steal syndrome.

Biography

Fadi Alrehaili grew up in Saudi Arabia and received his bachelor degree in radiology science from Taibah University. He was awarded MSc in vascular ultrasound from imperial college London, UK in 2021.

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Endoleak: Complication Incidences and Treatment Outcomes of Endovascular Aneurysm Repair-A Single-Center 10 Year Follow-Up Study

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Introduction:

Endoleak is a common complication of endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) which occurs in 25% of patients. There are 5 types of endoleaks, with type 2 being the most common.

Aims:

Our aim is to review all EVARs performed at ELHT between 2011-2020, to identify endoleaks as a complication, how they were managed, and what was the outcome?

Material & Method:

Patients were identified by searching for the EVARs that had taken place at ELHT between 24/10/2011.

27/09/2020. A retrospective review of the case notes, radiology, and discharge summaries was carried out.

Results:

272 patients had an EVAR between 2011-2020 (3 of which were revisions). 229 (84.2%) patients of these had no endoleak following EVAR. 40 patients (14.7%) had a confirmed endoleak. Among these 37 were male and 3 were female. Mean age was 76 years (range 60-88 years). 21 (52.5%) of patients who had an endoleak are now deceased - no documentation to suggest that the deaths were related to a ruptured aneurysm or endoleak.

Out of the 19 patients, 9(47%) patients had Endoleak type2. Out of these 9 patients 2 were treated with Onyx embolization, 1 was offered balloon molding while 6 patients resolved under surveillance without any treatment. Endoleak Type 1 was seen in 6 (31.5%) patients, two out of these 6 were offered balloon molding and onyx embolization respectively, while 4 resolved without any treatment. In our study, 2 (10.5 %) patients had type 3 Endoleak who were treated with stent extension and balloon molding. 1 (5.2%) patient had endoleak with no type labelled but had redo EVAR.

Conclusion:

The most common endoleaks worldwide following EVAR are type 2 endoleaks. In the last 10 years at ELHT, type 2 endoleaks were the most common in line with national data. We can see the incidence of type III endoleaks at ELHT is comparable to large randomized controlled trials at 5%.Most resolved with no intervention or are under surveillance with no change in sac size. In summary, we have had no deaths related to rupture following endoleak to the best of our knowledge. Our complication rates compare favorably with the results achieved in many tertiary centers for EVAR procedure.'

Key words:

EVAR; arterial aneurysms; complications; endovascular procedures

Biography:

Muhammad Sufian Khalid is currently working in the Department of Vascular Surgery at Royal Blackburn Hospital-East Lancashire, UK. His research interest mainly focusses on Vascular Surgery.

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Management of femoral Pseudoaneurysm

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Background:

Pseudoaneurysm is a condition arising from disruption in arterial wall with blood dissecting into the tissues around the damaged artery creating a sac that communicates with the arterial lumen. Its incidence is on rise due to increase in endovascular procedures, orthopedic surgeries and intravenous drug abuse.

Objective:

Comparing the causes of femoral artery pseudoaneurysm, clinical and radiological diagnosis, treatment of such condition and postoperative complications including morbidity or mortality of this condition.

Patients and Methods:

20 patients with femoral artery pseudoaneurysm from drug abuse, 14 patients with femoral artery pseudoaneurysm after femoral catheterization, for percutaneous coronary intervention,& 1 post hip surgery admitted to The Vascular Surgery Unit in my Hospital in the period from Jan. 2015 to Jan 2019. Direct repair, Ligation without revascularization or Ligation with revascularization by direct segment replacement or extra-anatomical bypass were done.Direct ligation was done in drug abuser infected PSA.

Results:

Femoral artery pseudoaneurysm after femoral catheterization, for percutaneous coronary intervention & post hip surgery was managed by direct repair without any postoperative morbidity or morality regarding the procedure. femoral artery pseudoaneurysm from drug abuse was different as 20 patients were directly ligated femoral artery without revascularization but 1 of them suffered from acute limb ischemia and revascularized urgently but both of them end by above knee amputation ,also later on follow up 2 patients suffered from severe claudication pain and need revascularization with extra- anatomical bypass,1 patients were managed by ligation with extra-anatomical bypass and 1 patients were managed by direct repair.Hip surgery lead PSA went to government ceneter due to budget issues as I planned it for endovascular stenting being non-infected & PSA site was only Profunda femoris A.

Conclusion:

Early management of pseudoaneurysm of femoral artery and good flow up of patient postoperatively can reduce morbidity and mortality of this fatal condition. Pseudoaneurysms in IV drug abusers present frequently in an infected state, usually delayed by several days to weeks. As a result, ligation and debridement appears to be a simple, safe and effective procedure, saving life and limb with minimal morbidity. However, there is a need to evaluate the long term follow up on these patients.

Biography

Sandeep Raj Pandey is currently working as a vascular specialist post fellowship & training in Vascular Chief of Vascular at Norvic International Hospital, Nepal. His research interest mainly focusses on Vascular Surgery related areas.

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ROLE OF PET CT-IN ACUTE DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

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Venous thromboembolism (VTE), mostly presenting as deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), affects approximately 300,000 to 600,000 individuals and 60,000 to 100,000 die of VTE each year in the United States. Clinical symptoms of VTE are nonspecific and sometimes misleading. Additionally, side effects of available treatment plans for DVT are significant. Therefore, medical imaging plays a crucial role in proper diagnosis and avoidance from over/under diagnosis, which exposes the patient to risk. In addition to conventional structural imaging modalities, such as ultrasonography and computed tomography, molecular imaging with different tracers have been studied for diagnosis of DVT. In this review we will discuss currently available and newly evolving targets and tracers for detection of DVT using molecular imaging methods.

Keywords

FDG-PET/CT, venous thromboembolism, deep vein thrombosis, SPECT, molecular imaging.

Biography:

Harivadan Lukka has completed his M.Ch (Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgery) at the age of 30 years from Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati, India and postdoctoral studies from Sir Ganga Ram hospitals, New Delhi, India . He is the Chairman/ director of Venkateshwara Vascular Foundation, a service organization. He has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals.

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Traumatic cardiac tamponade due to intrapericardial aorta injury

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Introduction:

Cardiac tamponade is an event of difficult diagnosis, quick evolution, and requires accurate and adequate decision making, both to arrive at the diagnosis and to achieve the correct treatment and avoid a potentially fatal outcome.

Clinical Case:

25-year-old man, Paraguayan, single, architecture student, a native of Coronel Oviedo, without a medical antecedent of interest, was brought unconscious to the Emergency Unit of the President Franco District Hospital for a chest wound, caused by White weapon, with 15-minute evolution. Physical examination: penetrating puncture wound of the thorax was observed between the fourth and fifth ribs on the midclavicular line and cardiorespiratory arrest was found. Advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation was performed, after 20 minutes, it worked. Then, during his transfer to the operating room he presented another arrest, and thoracotomy was performed by a left anterolateral incision without success, and it was improvised with enlargement of the left parasternal incision, after a cardiac tamponade was diagnosed. An intrapericardial ascending aorta lesion of approximately 0.5cm was found with active bleeding, after a failed attempt to repair with vicryl 1.0, is achieved with mononylon 3.0. During the surgery were three cardiac arrests that were resolved favorably with direct cardiac massage, there was loss of approximately 3,000ml of blood. Subsequently, the patient was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit of the Regional Hospital of Ciudad del Este. The patient recovered and evolved favorably.

Conclusion:

The surgical approach is in most cases applied as a diagnostic method and then as treatment due to the lack of auxiliary studies in some centers. With fatal outcomes due to various reasons, but with survival also in a good percentage, the difference between them is in some cases in the fast acting of the professionals that attend these patients.

Keywords-Cardiac tamponade, Pericardial Effusion, Trauma, Heart Arrest

Biography:

Andres Ramon Martinez Cardozo has completed his specialty in general surgery at the age of 30 years from the Ciudad del Este Regional Hospital. He studied medicine at Eastern National University, Py. He is Anatomy head of chair at the Eastern Private University, Py. Also works as a surgeon at the Presidente Franco District Hospital and the Social Security Institute. He is also a videolaparoscopic surgeon and he has a master's degree in higher education. In the past, he worked as Assistant Chair of Anatomy at the Eastern National University, Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Eastern Private University, and he had many other positions in the universities of the area.

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Effectiveness of Anganwadi workers training in monitoring patients with occupation lung disease working in Mines around Udaipur Region

Shailendra Mehta

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Background and objectives:

Occupational Lung Disease requires chronic lifelong ongoing care which our existing health systems are ill-equipped to handle. India Produce 89 Minerals bioperating 569 coal mines, 67 oil and gas mines, 1770 non coal mines and several more small mines running into over a lake all of which translate into direct employment of about 1 million on a daily average basis and overall sector contribute of about 5% of the country's GDP. The program of the Department of Physiotherapy, Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidhyapeeth Deemed-to-be University aims at creating such a model where an NCD prevention and care package is being implemented in an integrated manner. Need for the study is to crate resources to monitor Occupational Lung Disease patients at grass root level by training Anganwadi Workers. The objective of study is to assess the knowledge and skills of Anganwadi workers of the community to monitor individuals with Occupational Lung Disease by training them for cognitive and psychomotor strategies.

Methods:

90 Anganwadi Workers sare trained by conducting sessions of Occupational Lung Disease by public health care physicians and physiotherapist. At the end of the sessions an examination was conducted to assess the knowledge and skill demonstration by OSCE examination.

Results:

70 Anganwadi Workers were present on the day for examination. The overall score of seventy Anganwadi Workers was 72.68(13.95). The Mean score for knowledge and skill based demonstration was 63.83(23.95) and 81.29(27.12) respectively, which indicates that the training was effective for Anganwadi Workers working at grass route level. Average age of Anganwadi Workers was 42.2 $\pm$ 11.2 years (17-75 years) and 57.1% of Anganwadi Workers were working with Government functionaries or NGOs.

Conclusions:

The score of the Anganwadi Workers indicates that the training was effective for Anganwadi Workers working at grass route level.

Keywords:

Examination, Occupatioanl Lung Disease Training, Anganwadi Workers

Biography:

Shailendra Mehta working as Principal in the Department of Physiotherapy at JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, India. He is PhD (running), MPT, PGDCBR, PGYED, CLT. He has founded SHECR and Social Welfare Foundation and has trained broad horizon of lymphedema management to 1000 physiotherapists and students. He has presented 32 research papers and published 30 articles. He has authored a book entitled "Management of Lymphedema" and had developed a new Technique for the management of lymphedema. He has been awarded with 15 prestigious awards. He is editor in chief of International Journal of Physiotherapy and Cancer Rehabilitation. Areas of specializations- Cancer Rehabilitation, Lymphedema Management etc.,

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Significance of ICT in Hospital Management System

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Exponential6 growth into ICT and Web based skill has had significant effect upon academic & infrastructure distribution structures of the current global economy. An Online Hospital Management Systems (OHMS) offer benefits of streamlined procedures, efficient compliance & tracking, quality patient service, strict cost containment and expanded efficiency. The research focused on identifying success metrics for Hospital Information Systems summing up current widely accepted guidelines & procedures such as Health Level Seven requirements for shared communications, HIS elements, etc. For several customized variants of OHMS Systems & HIS upon marketplace, a basic module edition of OHMS was meant to offer simple understanding to analysts and business specialists. Throughout numerous positive research articles discussed in the study, the performance indicators & difficulties presented through positive adoption of OHMS have been highlighted.

Keywords:

Accountability Act, Hospital Information System, Healthcare Insurance Portability, Information & Communication Technology

Biography:

Shiv Singh Sarangdevot is the Vice Chancellor of Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, Udaipur Executive President, All India Association of Vice Chancellors and Academicians.

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Drug discovery a history of a pharmacognostic approach

Antonio Steardo
Italy

Since the ancient Romans and ancient Greek used medical herbs, the pharmacognostic profiles of medicinal herbs guaranteed cures and remedies for minor daily health problems. Over the centuries, the tradition of medical herbs has allowed many simple therapies and complex diseases treatment. This gave birth to a part of modern pharmaceutical chemistry at the end of the 19th century. It started by the extraction of active ingredients from medicinal herbs. During the twentieth century, chemical modification led natural molecules to it characterises the discovery of new molecules. They were improving their pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic profile. Both the research and discovery of herbal medicine came from tradition. Even though their study ran into nefarious errors. During my pharmacologist career, I combined endogenous pharmacological modulation systems looking for new therapies. The discovery of many drugs derives from pharmacognostic research and the ethnobotanical tradition. There is no doubt that the chemistry of pharmacognostic products leads to the extraction of complex structures sometimes. Indeed, the most fascinating part is the historical testimonies on herbs studied over the centuries by those who practiced them. The oriental medicine, as well as the ancient Aesculapius, Galen, Paracelsus and Hippocrates, used herbal medicine. Its uses still leave some surprises to those who practice Drug Discovery in this sense.

Biography

Doctor Antonio Steardo specialized in Pharmacology and graduated in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemist. He has now gained years of experience since 2002 in the pharmaceutical products trade sector as he could have been behind the counter of the Steardo pharmacy from an early age. Already in elementary school, the curiosity for chemistry manifests itself during his games and continues lectures at the department of science at the University of Salerno. Therefore during the cycle of studies, he prefers biochemistry and biochemistry of drug action, graduating in July 2007 with a thesis on the functioning of the endocannabinoid system on Alzheimer's disease in pharmacology. Following the beginning of his pharmaceutical chemistry studies, he stopped for a competition as a postgraduate in pharmacology at the University of Rome La Sapienza in July 2014. Expecting constant improvement as a professional update, he enrolled in the continuing professional training department at the University of Oxford to follow courses in experimental and translation therapy and on medical research. His desire to improve leads him to attend international conferences and seminars.

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