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Cardiac Rehabilitation in India: Need of the Hour

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Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a major health problem accounting for one of the leading causes of death all over the world. WHO in 2019, estimated that 17.9 million people died from CVD which is 32% of global deaths. Amongst these 75% deaths take place in low and middle income countries. India reported 272 deaths per 100,000 due to CVD in 2016. Cardiac Rehabilitation (CR) is a multidirectional approach for patients with heart disease which includes health education, advice on cardiovascular risk reduction, physical activity, and stress management. Studies have shown that cardiac rehabilitation reduces mortality, morbidity, unplanned hospital admission, improvement in quality of life with better exercise capacity and psychological well-being. CR is long-term comprehensive programmes provided on outpatient departments or in rehab centre designed to the needs of individual patient needs. The major goals are to help patient regain strength, prevent further deterioration maintaining a healthy lifestyle and improve well-being. Divided into 4 phases, the 1st phase begins while the patient is still in the hospital with the aim to get the patient discharged from the hospital. Phase 2 includes sub-acute outpatient care in which post discharge follow up is done and patient is empowered to become more independent. In phase 3 of CR, also known as intensive outpatient rehab, more independent exercises and self-monitoring is introduced to the patient. The main goal of this phase is to help patient manage their own heart condition for a happier and healthier life. Phase 4 is the last of all which is about maintenance of the changes done during the previous 3 phases. Rarely physical activity during rehab may cause serious problems like muscle and bone injury, possibly arrhythmia. In that case CR is stopped immediately and patient is referred to the doctor for management. Despite of known benefits participation in CR programmes is around 20-50%. As per International Council of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation (ICCP) study in 2020 there is a need for more CR in India particularly in north. Collaboration with health care providers, home based care, endorsement by clinicians and use of internet and mobile phones can enhance participation of cardiac patients in CR.

Biography

Anubha Devagourou is a Tutor working in the College of Nursing, AIIMS, and New Delhi, India. His area of expertise is nursing. She has served 19 years in various positions. She has worked as clinical Nurse in CTVS ICU at AIIMS, New Delhi and Cleveland Clinical Heart Centre, Ohio, USA for 6 yrs. Worked as Senior Nurse Educator at Apollo Hospital New Delhi for 2 yrs. presently working as Tutor at college of Nursing, AIIMS New Delhi since last 10 yrs. She has publications in national and international indexed journals.