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Updates in alcohol septal ablation for hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

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The first alcohol septal ablation (ASA) was performed more than 20 years ago (1994); since then, it has become a widely used technique for the treatment of highly symptomatic patients with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. It has been shown that post-procedural basal septal shrinking as a result of myocardial scarring is followed by a decrease of the left ventricular obstruction, regression of left ventricular hypertrophy within the first post-procedural year, improvement of diastolic function and reduction of the degree of mitral regurgitation. All of these changes are accompanied by significant symptom relief. Although there is rather limited evidence of post-procedural long-term survival, all of the presented studies are consistent in the low incidence of sudden death and similar prognosis with age- and sex-matched general population. Recently, studies dealing with mildly symptomatic patients and younger patients demonstrated encouraging long-term outcome of ASA patients. Also, it has been shown that a post-ASA residual obstruction is an independent predictor of worse post-procedural course.

Biography

Josef Veselka, MD, PhD attended medical school at Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic and graduated in 1989. He is a chief of Department of Cardiology in Motol University Hospital, which is a largest Czech hospital. His main area of expertise and interest are cardiomyopathies and interventional cardiology, and he is one of the pioneers in the field of structural and coronary interventions. He has published more than 300 scientific papers, edited 6 monographs and textbooks, and is a member of several editorial boards of medical journal.