

5th World Congress on Cardiology and Cardio care

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This statistic displays the number of deaths as a result of ischaemic heart disease (IHD) in the Czech Republic from 2000 to 2014. In 2014, 388 men and 253 women died as a result of ischaemic heart disease, a downturn from 2013. The number of deaths from IHD peaked for men in 2000 and again in 2007 with 461 deaths reported in each period. The number of deaths among females increased in 2007 at 315 deaths

By the report of international standards, Czech healthcare services are excellent in terms of quality and availability of treatment on time. However, the growing cost of healthcare is one of the main issues facing the Czech Republic. Longer life expectancy and unhealthy lifestyles (obesity and heart disease) are on the rise.

Devices used to monitor symptoms and treat disease are in expanding demand. The most familiar cause of death is circulatory system diseases (heart disease, stroke, etc.) The Czech Republic likewise has a portion of the most exceedingly awful mortality figures for coronary illness (IHD) and stroke (cerebrovascular mishap or CVA). Demise rates from coronary illness are 260.4 per 100,000 populaces and for stroke, the rate is 106.4 per 100,000 populaces. The Czech Republic has more than divided its rate of case casualty after a heart assault, from 15% in 2001 to 6% in 2011. The pervasiveness of unending coronary illness among sort 2 diabetes patients has fallen, from 40% in 2001 to underneath 30% in 2008. The nation additionally has lower clinic confirmation rates for asthma and incessant obstructive pneumonic sickness. The Czech Republic has started screening of circulatory strain, cholesterol and other cardiovascular hazard factors. In any case, the cost-viability of this program should be assessed.

Toward the finish of 1980s, the fast progress from communists financial to showcase monetary brought about additional uniqueness in mortality. While in a few nations like in Czechia, fast improvement in wellbeing condition were recorded and belatedly cardiovascular unrest took place. Since 1990s, among the Czech populace, numerous progressions and tremendous upgrades in cardiovascular wellbeing have happened and brought about over half decay of CVD death rates; both because of changes in way of life, resulting decline in predominance of hazard factors and because of changes in social insurance. This pattern redirected Czechia from the vast majority of the Eastern European nations closer to Western European nations; be that as it may, the east–west mortality hole still continues on account of CVDs.

It is essentially the mortality because of ischaemic coronary illness (IHD) (International Classification of Diseases which causes the distinctions. The dimension of IHD mortality in Czechia (institutionalized demise rate (SDR) in 2014 was 199 for each 100 000 guys, 115 for every 100 000 females) is multiple occasions higher than in the European Union (EU) (SDR in 2014 was 96 for each 100 000 guys, 47 for every 100 000 females). On opposite, the dimension of mortality because of stroke in Czechia (SDR in 2014 was 61 for every 100 000 guys, 48 for every 100 000 females) is just about 25% higher than in EU (SDR in 2014 was 49 for every 100 000 guys, 39 for each 100 000 females). While the nations of Western Europe have passed the phase of cardiovascular upset, the Czech populace still stays a long way from

having a 'solid way of life', chiefly because of an eating regimen wealthy in soaked fat and salt and poor in products of the soil consumption, absence of physical action prompting overweight and the predominance of diabetes. Changes in the way of life of the Czech populace are moderate contrasted and the remarkable upgrades in human services made amid the 1990s.

Colleges Associated with cardiology:

- Charles University
- Masaryk University
- Czech Technical University
- Palacký University Olomouc
- College of Chemistry and Technology Prague
- Brno University of Technology
- Czech University of Life Sciences Prague
- Ostrava University
- Specialized University of Ostrava
- Tomas Bata University in Zlín
- College of Pardubice
- College of West Bohemia
- Specialized University of Liberec
- College of South Bohemia (USB) in Ceske Budejovice
- Around the world:
- Therapeutic University of Graz
- Paracelsus Private Medical University of Salzburg
- Universiteit Utrecht
- College of Groningen
- College of Leiden
- Yerevan State Medical University
- College Roosevelt
- Wageningen University
- In Holland University of Applied Sciences
- Saxion University of Applied Sciences
- Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- VU University Amsterdam
- Scholarly Medical Center
- Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences
- Wittenberg University of Applied Sciences
- Tio University of Applied Sciences
- EMGO+/Amsterdam Public Health investigate organization
- College of Groningen
- Netherlands Heart Institute
- Harvard University

- College of Oxford
- College of Cambridge
- Johns Hopkins University
- College of Melbourne
- College of Geneva
- College of Bern
- College of St Gallen (HSG)
- Stanford University
- Emergency clinics Associated with the Cardiology:
- Všeobecná fakultní nemocnice v Praze
- Ústav professional Péči O Matku a Dítě
- Nemocnice na Františku
- Fakultní nemocnice v Motole
- Fakultní Nemocnice Královské Vinohrady
- Gynekologicko-porodnická klinika VFN
- Thomayerova nemocnice
- Poliklinika I.P.Pavlova
- Nemocnice na Bulovce
- Psychiatrická léčebna Bohnice
- Gynekologicko-porodnická klinika
- Asklepion Medical Center
- Poliklinika Parník Medical Centers
- Mediscan Group
- Poliklinika Mazurská
- Moje Ambulance
- Poliklinika Medifin
- Mayo Clinic
- New York-Presbyterian Hospital
- Cedars-Sinai Medical Center
- Massachusetts General Hospital
- Houston Methodist Hospital
- Loyola University Medical Center
- NYU Langone Medical Center
- UPMC Presbyterian Shadyside
- Scripps La Jolla Hospitals
- Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center
- UCSF Medical Center
- College of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital
- College of Colorado Hospital
- Ventures Associated with Cardiology:
- Pfizer pharmaceutical organization
- Sanofi pharmaceutical organization
- Merck pharmaceutical organization
- AstraZeneca pharmaceutical organization
- Gilead Sciences and social insurance
- Johnson and Johnson pharmaceutical maker organization
- Novartis pharmaceutical organization Ltd.
- Roche pharmaceutical organization
- Sea Health Care Industries
- Clinton Industries Inc
- Cardiology Associations:
- Czech Acute Cardiac consideration Association
- Czech Association of Outpatient Cardiology
- Czech Interventional Cardiology Association
- Czech Heart Rhythmus Association
- Czech Heart Failure Association
- Czech Cardiovascular Imaging Methods
- Working Group on Valve Heart Disease
- Working Group on Myocardial and Pericardiac Diseases
- Working Group on Young Cardiologists
- KardioTech
- Working Group on Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy
- Working Group on Cardiovascular Rehabilitation
- Working Group on Nurses in Cardiology
- Working Group on Preventive Cardiology

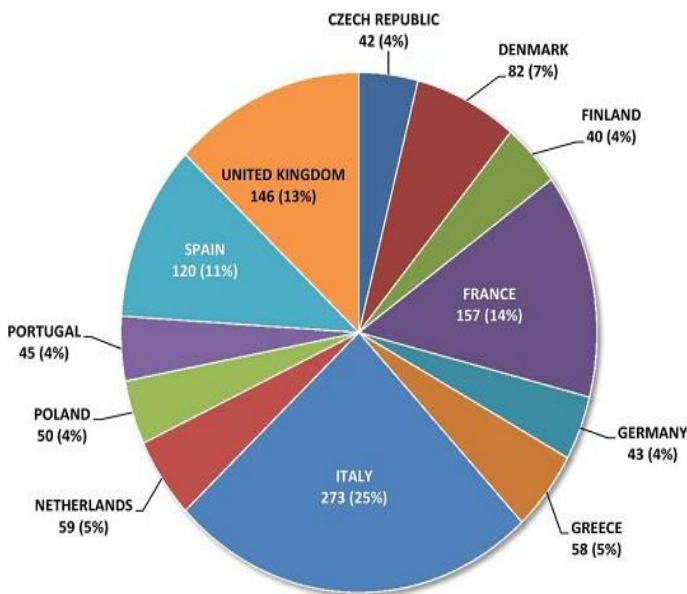
Globe:

- Johns Hopkins Hospital
- Northwestern Memorial Hospital
- Emergency clinics of the University of Pennsylvania-Penn Presbyterian
- Mount Sinai Hospital
- Sentara Norfolk General Hospital-Sentara Heart Hospital
- Texas Heart Institute at Baylor St. Luke's Medical Center
- Beaumont Hospital-Royal Oak
- Minneapolis Heart Institute at Abbott Northwestern Hospital
- Vanderbilt University Medical Center
- Remembrance Hermann-Texas Medical Center
- College of Michigan Hospitals and Health Centers
- Duke University Hospital
- Brigham and Women's Hospital
- Barnes-Jewish Hospital
- UCLA Medical Center
- Stanford Health Care-Stanford Hospital
- Heart Hospital Baylor Plano
- Cleveland Clinic

Total sales for cardiovascular diseases will grow steadily over the next six years, reaching about \$60B in 2023. The top five major drivers of this growth will be two anticoagulants (Bristol-Myers Squibb's [BMS'] Eliquis [apixaban] and Johnson & Johnson [J&J]/Bayer's Xarelto [rivaroxaban]), a heart failure drug (Novartis's Entresto [sacubitril/valsartan]) and two drugs for pulmonary arterial hypertension (J&J's Opsumit [macitentan] and Uptravi [selexipag]). These five drugs will represent 50% of the total cardiovascular market in 2023, while Eliquis and Xarelto alone will represent 36% of the whole

cardiovascular market. Cholesterol-lowering drugs were not part of this analysis, as they were considered to be part of the metabolic disorders therapeutic area.

Governments are trying to limit hospital readmissions to reduce the prevalence of hospital acquired infections (HAIs) by imposing penalties on hospitals. As a result, adoption of home healthcare, remote patient monitoring, and long term care services is rapidly increasing. Thus, demand for cardiovascular devices is increasing from hospitals, patients based in home settings, and long term care centers. In addition, favorable government policies such as reimbursement coverage are fueling adoption of these devices. Thus, increasing target patient population, rising acceptance of home healthcare, and favorable government policies are some of the major factors driving the growth of the global cardiovascular devices market.



On the other hand, high device cost and stringent regulatory approval procedure are some of the prime factors challenging the growth of the market. In addition, lack of skilled professionals to perform surgical procedures using advanced devices is impeding the adoption of new devices. The global cardiac monitoring market is expected to register a CAGR of around 4%. North America accounted for the highest market value in 2017. However, Middle East & Africa is expected to register the highest CAGR during the forecast period. Cardiovascular diseases have become one of the primary reasons for mortality and are becoming a major concern in most parts of the world. Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the most common type of heart disease, with a death toll of more than 370,000 people annually. The American Heart Association (AHA) reports cardiovascular disease to be the leading global cause of death, accounting for 17.3 million deaths per year, a number that is expected to grow to more than 23.6 million by 2030. The Heart Foundation also states that CVD is a major cause of death in Australia, with 45,053 deaths attributed to CVD in the country, in 2014.