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IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR (ICD): UTILISATION RATE IN ASIA



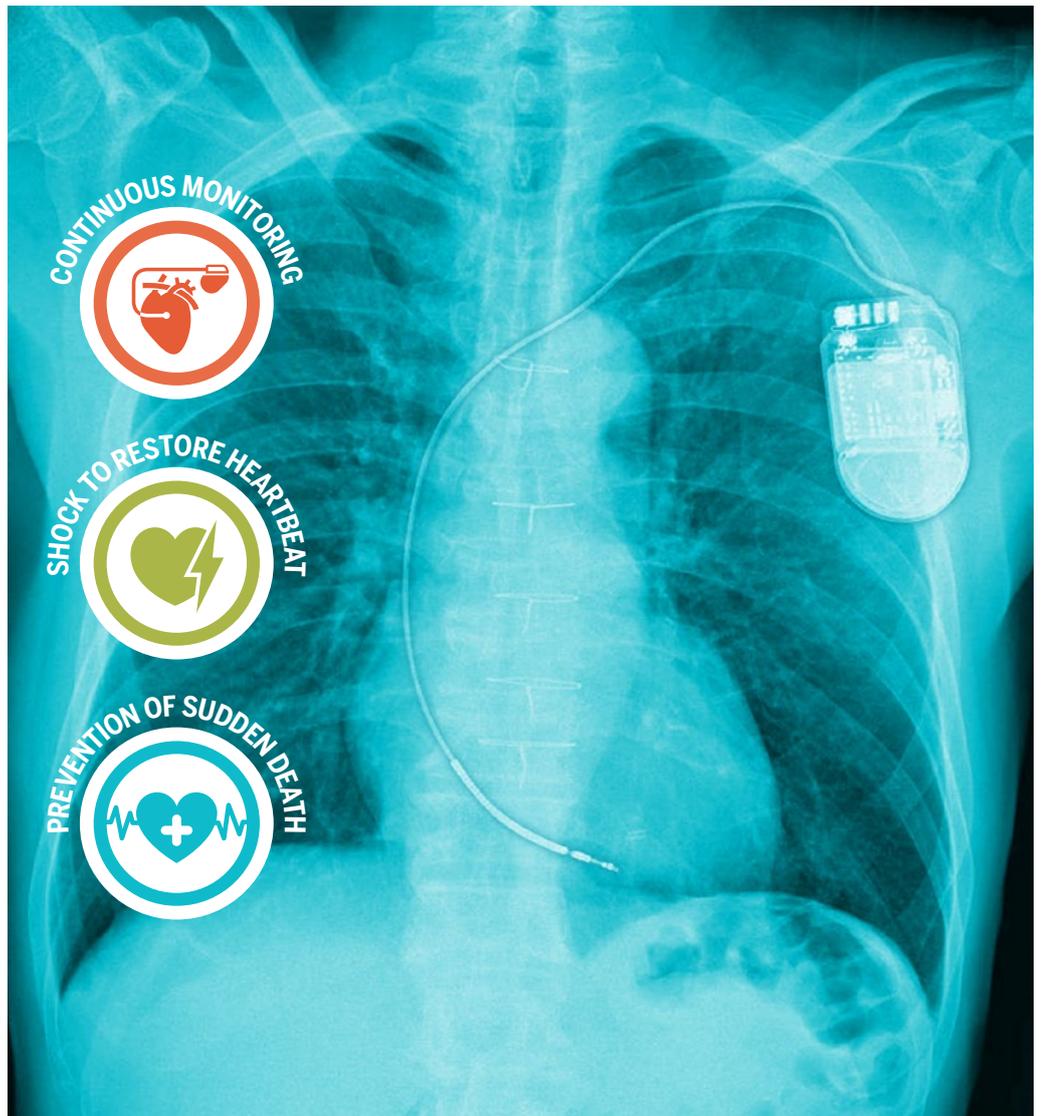
BRINGING TECHNOLOGY
TO HEALTHCARE



IN SEARCH OF THE
SECRET TO HAVING
A HEALTHIER HEART



HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE,
THE SILENT KILLER



National Heart
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ICD – YOUR BEST INSURANCE AGAINST CARDIAC ARREST



ICD is a device that is placed in the chest with connecting wires to the heart to monitor and correct episodes of rapid heartbeat. It can give your heart electric pulses or shocks to get your heart rhythm back to normal. If you have been found to be at recurring risk of heart rhythm problems such as ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation (when the heartbeat is both fast and irregular), an ICD may be your

best insurance against cardiac arrest. Recent studies have confirmed the usefulness of the ICD in addition to optimal medical therapy. The ICD protects these patients at risk from premature deaths due to life-threatening erratic heart rhythm.

HEART FAILURE IN ASIA – WHAT DO WE KNOW NOW?

Professor Lam and her co-investigators analysed 5,276 patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF, also known as systolic HF) in the Asian Sudden Cardiac Death in Heart Failure (ASIAN-HF) registry whom they have followed up on since 2012, when the registry was set up. Ejection fraction (EF) refers to the percentage of blood that is ejected out of the ventricles with each contraction, and a low EF means that there is weakness of contraction or “pump failure”. The ASIAN-HF registry is the first pan-Asian study across 11 regions on the impact of ICDs on mortality in Asian patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction.

ICD: UTILISATION RATE IN ASIA

Singapore ranked third in Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) eligibility, however its ICD utilisation is below the Asian average, ranking fifth after Japan, Hong Kong, China and Thailand.

A prospective multinational data study on Asian heart failure patients conducted by Professor Carolyn Lam, Senior Consultant, Department of Cardiology, National Heart Centre Singapore, who is also the Principal Investigator of the study, revealed findings that there is a low utilisation of ICD in Asia despite its significant life-saving capability.



Despite being younger than their Western counterparts, comorbidities were highly prevalent among Asian patients (two-thirds of patients had two or more comorbidities), with Southeast Asian heart failure patients, in particular, having the highest risk profile in Asia. In addition, the utilisation of ICDs in Asia was very low, with disparity across geographic regions and socioeconomic status.

“Over a median follow-up of 417 days, the study showed that ICD implantation reduced risks of all-cause mortality and sudden cardiac deaths,” said Professor Lam.

Professor Lam continued, “Even though ICDs are known to be life-saving devices in patients with HFrEF, utilisation and determinants of ICD insertion in Asia remain poorly defined. In Singapore, almost two-thirds (704 patients, 66.0%) out of a total of 1,066 patients were eligible for an ICD implantation for primary prevention of sudden cardiac death, yet only 66 (9.4%) of them received an ICD. This is despite that Singapore has one of the highest ICD eligibility rates in Asia, after India (71.7%) and Indonesia (67.7%). The average ICD eligibility rate across Asia is 61.4%.”

Singapore’s ICD utilisation rate falls below the Asian average of 12.0%, and it is far lower than that of Japan, which has the highest ICD utilisation among the Asian countries studied of 52.5%. Some possible reasons for the low ICD utilisation rate in Singapore and across Asia (except Japan), according to Professor Lam, could be socio-cultural factors (such as the unwillingness to have an unnatural object in their body) and lack of knowledge on the advantages of ICD. Among the ICD recipients in Asia, the study also showed that they were likely to be older, have tertiary education and reside in a high income region.

ICD UPTAKE (%) BY REGIONS



TOWARDS BETTER HEALTHCARE OUTCOMES

In summary, this is the first prospective multinational data on ICD utilisation among patients with HFrEF across Asia. While a myriad of complex factors influenced the low and heterogeneous ICD utilisation within Asia, better patient education and targeted healthcare reforms present opportunities for optimum public health intervention to improve the outcomes of heart failure patients.

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT AN ICD



An implanted device which monitors the heart rhythm continuously.

When an abnormal heart rhythm is detected, the ICD will deliver an electric shock to restore a normal heartbeat.



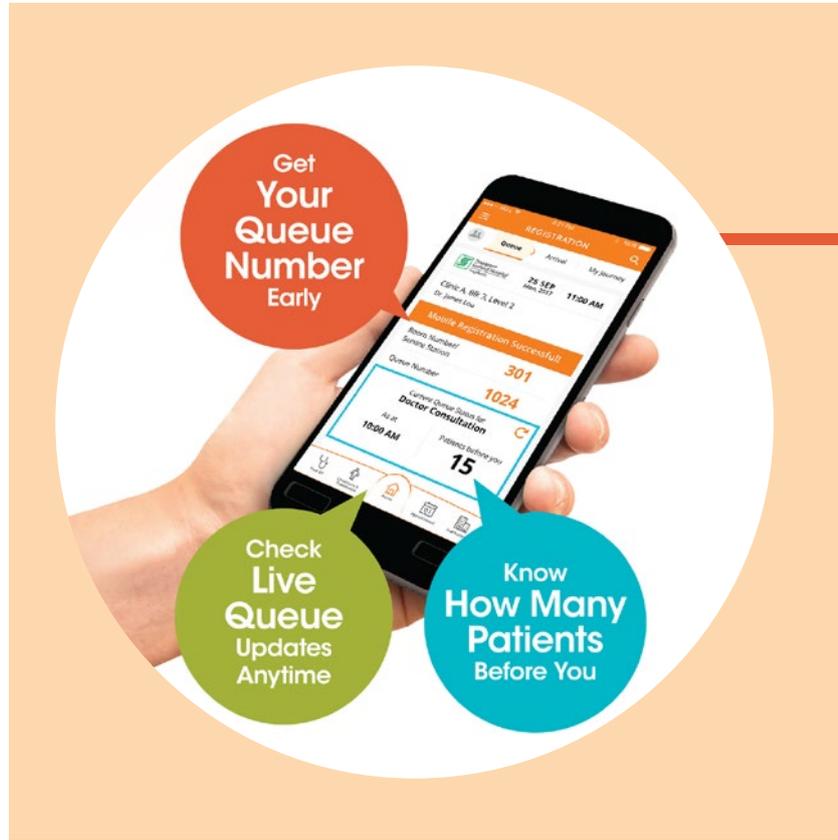
An established therapy for the prevention of sudden cardiac deaths.

WHO NEEDS ICD?

- If you have potentially life threatening heart rhythms such as ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation
- If you have a high risk of sudden cardiac death

BRINGING TECHNOLOGY TO HEALTHCARE

Many would agree that technology is the driving force behind improvements in healthcare, and looking at the rate of change and evolving trends, there is a need to keep up and innovate to find new ways to improve patient care and practise medicine.



QUEUE, FROM THE CONVENIENCE OF YOUR MOBILE PHONE

In 2016, almost 4.11 million Singaporeans have a smartphone and on average, each user spends 12 hours a day on their phones.

Such staggering figures only serve to push one towards adopting and adapting to the rapidly changing technological landscape. Healthcare is no different and it was evident in a SingHealth survey in 2015 where 75% indicated that they want a mobile registration service.

The Health Buddy mobile application (app) was piloted at National Heart Centre Singapore (NHCS) and Singapore General Hospital (SGH) since last October, and SingHealth has been working hard to improve the value of the services offered via the app to our patients. In particular, waiting time at outpatient clinics has been better managed with the introduction of mobile registration.

The service was officially launched in NHCS clinics in June this year. Patients can now log in to their Health Buddy app, register for consultations and proceed to have their breakfast in leisure, while having peace of mind that they will still be able to arrive at the clinic before their queue numbers are called – all thanks to the real-time updates on queue status available via the mobile app.

On the day of their appointment, patients will receive a SMS reminding them to register remotely. Upon login to the app, a queue number will be issued. Patients can manage their time better while receiving real-time updates on the number of patients before their turn.

REGISTER YOUR APPOINTMENT IN 5 EASY STEPS ON HEALTH BUDDY MOBILE APP

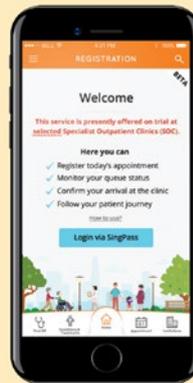


STEP 3



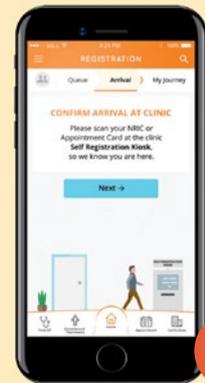
Receive your queue number and monitor the queue status 'live'.

STEP 1



Go to Health Buddy app and click "Register Today's Appointment". Login via SingPass.

STEP 4



Don't Forget!

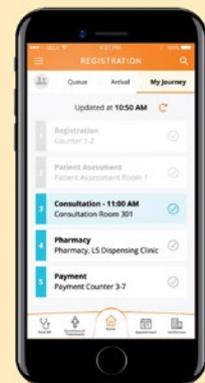
Confirm your arrival at the clinic. Scan your NRIC or Appointment Card at the clinic's Self Registration Kiosk.

STEP 2



Choose your appointment of the day and click "Register".

STEP 5



Track your appointment journey.

DOWNLOAD THE HEALTH BUDDY APP ON:



AUTOMATE FOR PATIENT'S SAFETY

Technology has been integral in the innovation of healthcare facilities. While state-of-the-art medical equipment and devices help us to provide optimal care to our patients, many processes are still done manually – the need to integrate and converge information across different platforms remains a challenge.

For one, patients' vital signs are often taken with various medical devices. With the Electronic Medical Records (EMR) in place, nurses are required to manually record and input readings into the EMR. Such manual processes call for time and effort as well as open up opportunities for human errors.



One might ask if there is a way to let these devices talk to one another.

The Integrated Health Information Systems (IHIS) team and staff from various SingHealth institutions came together to tackle this very question, and the Medical Device Integration (MDI) solution was born.

Using a software-based vendor-neutral solution, nurses now scan the barcode on the patient's wristband and perform a validation check against the patient's name and identification number, and the corresponding readings before confirming the data entry into the system. These steps built into the MDI solution ensure completeness and accuracy of the vital sign readings before they are interfaced with the correct patient's records in the EMR.

The communication between the numerous medical devices and the EMR is made possible through a middleware using HL7 messages (an IT programme used to transfer electronic data between different healthcare systems).

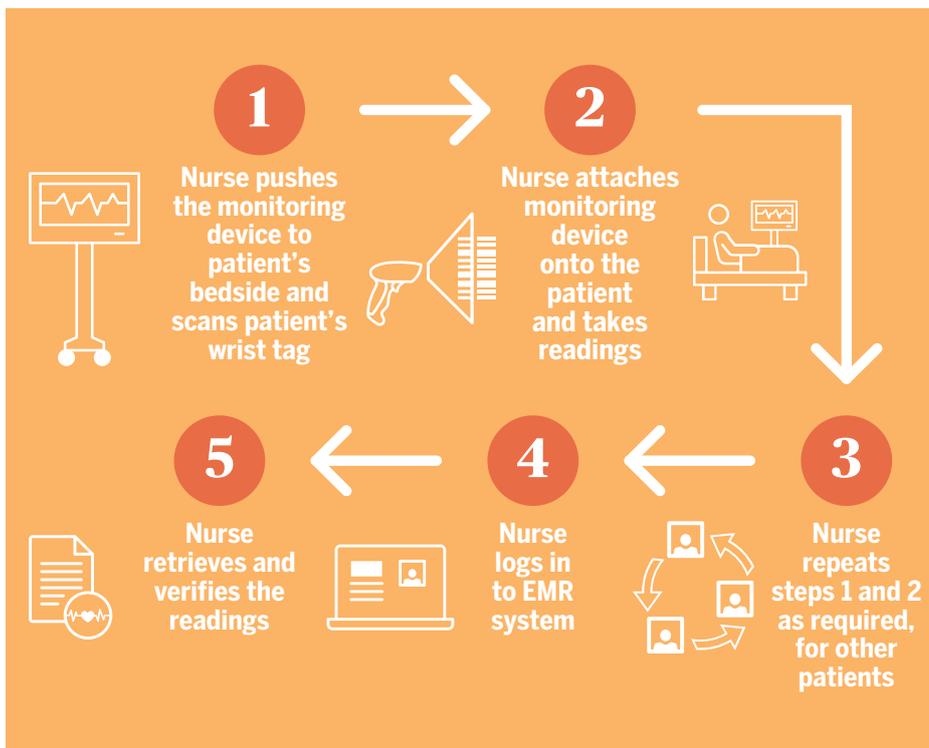
Since its implementation, the benefits have been significant, at both the operational and patient's safety fronts.

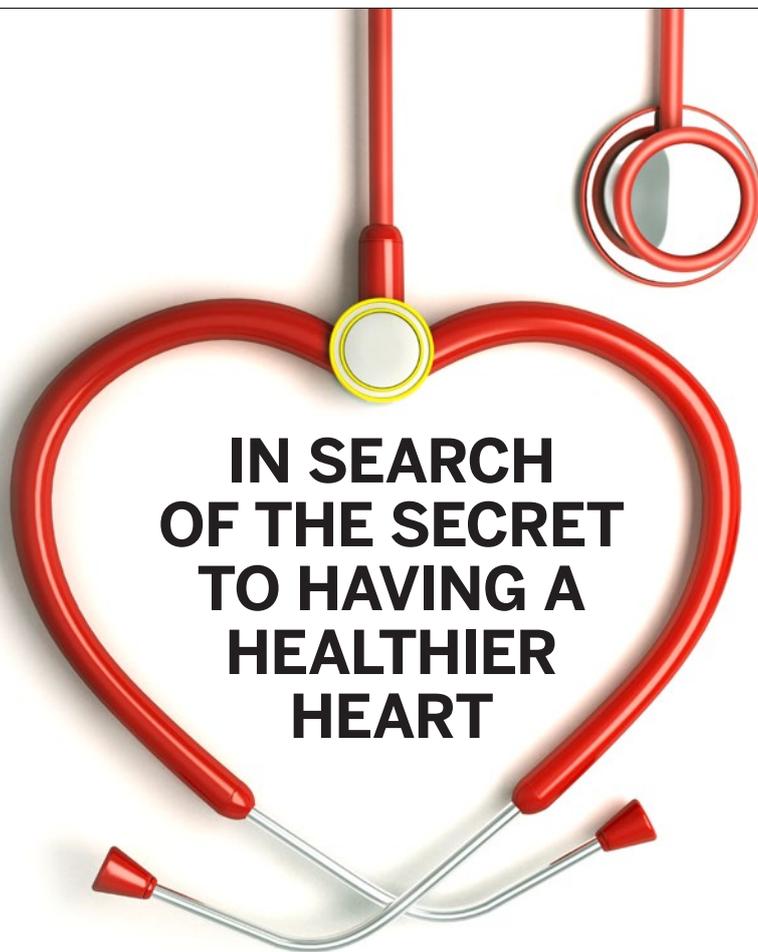
With full automation, manual processes for vital sign charting have been done away with, allowing for timely and accurate data capturing in the EMR, enhancing the care team's diagnosis and treatment.

The time saved in data transcription has also enabled nurses to spend more time on patient care.

Equally important, the validation checks built into the system have served to improve patient's safety by ensuring that the right reading has been tagged to the right patient, and that the right entry has been transmitted to the EMR of which all data subsequently flow to the various medical devices in use.

This quality improvement initiative of the MDI won the PS21 ExCEL Awards in 2015 for the Most Innovative Project/Policy (Merit Award).





IN SEARCH OF THE SECRET TO HAVING A HEALTHIER HEART

While there have been many studies done on cardiac ageing, there is a need to focus on how it affects the Asian population. A team of researchers is now trying to gain insights in this area.

It should come as no surprise that age is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease. But how exactly does our cardiovascular system change as we grow older? How can we slow down these changes so that we can preserve cardiac structure and function in the elderly for as long as possible to ensure that they continue to live a reasonably good quality of life as they age?

Studies have shown that cardiac function is central to one's functional capacity and cognitive ability. An elderly person who has poor cardiac function is also more likely to experience deteriorating health with the risk of loss of mobility and independence. Against the backdrop of a rapidly ageing population and a dramatic increase in life expectancy, plans are underway for a research study to be conducted to understand how ageing affects one's heart functions.



While there have been many studies done on cardiac ageing, there is a need to focus on how it affects the Asian population; and to define and understand what it means to age healthily in Asia. Currently, no study has been carried out to understand how Asians age from midlife to old age. Gaining insight in this area will not only enable us to come up with new treatments to preserve heart function but also to move one step closer to being able to better predict the development of heart disease in healthy individuals and intervene before heart disease affects them.

This study on cardiac ageing will leverage on the data collected from a population-based cohort of more than 63,000 adults.

These participants were carefully selected when they were in their midlife ages of 45 years and above; and their biological blood samples were collected and kept.



Using this group of healthy individuals as a baseline cohort, the research team aims to define the key cardiac processes that occur with ageing through performing detailed heart imaging tests as well as comparative investigative studies of the blood samples collected then and now.

Dr Angela Koh, Consultant, Department of Cardiology, National Heart Centre Singapore and Principal Researcher, explains,

“We are hopeful that the results of this study will shed new light on the workings of the human heart and how it ages. Having a comprehensive understanding of cardiac ageing – in terms of structure and function – at midlife is the first and critical step we need to take before we can make significant impact upstream on the heart health of our population. For example, targeted preventive therapies and clinical interventions can be devised to retard the ageing process for middle-aged adults. At the same time, our findings can go towards shaping the formulation of healthcare policies that promote healthy ageing in Singapore, the region and globally.”

To realise the far-reaching impact of this study, the team hopes to use the biological samples of 700 volunteers which have been collected, to perform detailed heart imaging and investigative studies of their biological samples.

Source: Tomorrow's Medicine. Reproduced with permission.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, THE SILENT KILLER

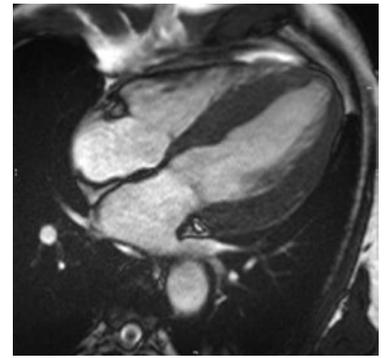
By Asst Prof Calvin Chin
Consultant, Department of Cardiology, National Heart Centre Singapore

Cardiovascular disease accounts for approximately 17 million deaths worldwide a year, of which 9.4 million are caused by complications arising from high blood pressure.



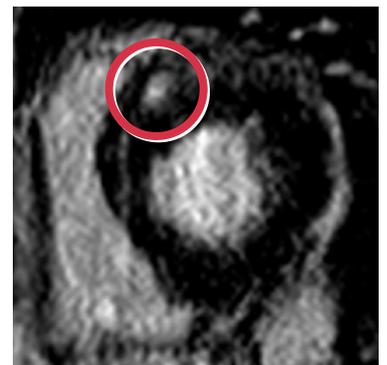
In Singapore, one in every two adults more than 60 years old has high blood pressure, and hypertension-related cardiovascular complications account for close to 4% of total deaths (ranked 6th) in 2015.

High blood pressure occurs when systolic blood pressure is persistently over 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure is over 90 mmHg. Whilst normal levels of blood pressure are important to maintain overall health, persistently high blood pressures are detrimental. The heart muscle thickens in the presence of increased stress from hypertension. Initially, this process is adaptive to maintain heart function. Over time, the increased stress leads to a failing heart and other complications. This transition from adaptation to decompensation is mediated by the scarring of the heart muscles due to the increased stress (refer to images on the right).

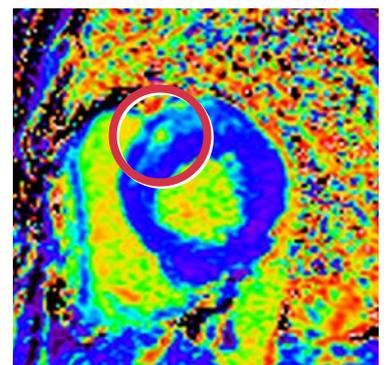


An individual with hypertension and evidence of thickening of the heart muscles.

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES IN CARDIOVASCULAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING



Detected areas of scarring in the heart muscles (circled in red).



IN SINGAPORE



**1 IN 2 ADULTS
ABOVE 60 YEARS
HAS HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE**



In addition to the adverse effects on the heart, excessive high blood pressure can also lead to complications in the eye (which causes blindness), kidneys (which causes kidney failure requiring dialysis in advanced stage) and brains (which causes stroke). Hypertension can cause non-specific symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, chest pain and palpitations. When heart failure is present, patients would typically notice increasing breathlessness that worsens on exertion, swelling in the legs and the inability to lie flat during sleep.

However, it is critical to be aware that most hypertensive patients do not have symptoms and this is why high blood pressure is notoriously termed the “silent killer”.

Because of its lack of associated symptoms, many hypertensive patients are frequently diagnosed from community health screening programmes or in a clinic when they see a doctor for an unrelated medical condition. If hypertension is detected early, it is possible to minimise the risk of developing hypertension-related complications. Hypertension is commonly present with other medical conditions such as diabetes, obesity and obstructive sleep apnea. Lifestyle management such as moderation in salt intake, smoking cessation and weight loss may improve one's blood pressure. If that fails, patients may require one or more medications to keep their blood pressure under control.

It is interesting to note that individuals may have different responses to hypertension. For instance, some hypertensive patients may develop heart failure while others remain well despite similar blood pressure levels or duration of disease. These heterogeneous responses to hypertension is an area which requires active research. The National Heart Centre Singapore is currently conducting a hypertension programme to identify vulnerable patients so that more aggressive treatment and monitoring may be instituted before complications develop. Individuals with hypertension who are interested to participate in the study can email remodel@nhcs.com.sg.

CONTACT US



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Centre Singapore
SingHealth

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Overseas Referrals Tel **(65) 6844 9000**

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Fax **(65) 6222 9258**
Email **central.appt@nhcs.com.sg**

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

Tel **(65) 6704 8000**
Fax **(65) 6844 9030**
Email **nhcs@nhcs.com.sg**

NON-INVASIVE CARDIAC IMAGING, ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY AND NUCLEAR CARDIOLOGY

NHCS has a comprehensive range of investigations to detect cardiovascular problems including the latest gamma camera technology for heart scans which reduces scanning time by 75%, and a 320-slice cardiac computed tomography (CT) scan machine which reduces radiation exposure in patients undergoing heart scans by 90%. NHCS also runs the Cardiomyopathy Clinic for patients with abnormal heart muscle.

OUR SPECIALISTS

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| Assoc Prof Tan Swee Yaw | <i>Senior Consultant and Director, Cardiac Rehabilitation Unit</i> |
| Asst Prof Felix Keng Yung Jih | <i>Senior Consultant and Director, Nuclear Cardiac Imaging</i> |
| Asst Prof Tan Ju Le | <i>Senior Consultant and Director, Adult Congenital Heart Disease</i> |
| Assoc Prof Sahlen Anders Olof | <i>Senior Consultant</i> |
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RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

MARCH – SEPTEMBER 2017

MARCH 2017

Invasive or non-invasive imaging for detecting high-risk coronary lesions? *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther.* 2017 Mar.

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Patient-reported outcomes in the SOLuble guanylate Cyclase stimulator in heart failure patientS with PRESERVED ejection fraction (SOCRATES-PRESERVED) study. *Eur J Heart Fail.* 2017 Jun.

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HONING THE SKILLS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MEDICINE

Returning recently from a one-year Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology (EP) Health Manpower Development Programme (HMDP) Fellowship in May this year, Dr Chua Chi Ming Kelvin, Consultant, Department of Cardiology, National Heart Centre Singapore (NHCS), shares with us how life is like training at The University of Chicago Medicine, USA (UCM), one of the world's leading academic medical institutions, which also features the Arrhythmia Technology Suite, dubbed the "EP Lab of the Future".



Dr Kelvin Chua (far right), with Dr Roderick Tung (back row, third from the left), along with the entire Electrophysiology team at The University of Chicago Medicine's newly minted Arrhythmia Technology Suite.

WHAT WAS THE TRAINING LIKE AT UCM?

I completed a one-year fellowship in Cardiac Electrophysiology at UCM, under the mentorship of Dr Roderick Tung. This one year had been intense and filled with endless learning opportunities. A typical day for me would mean waking up around 4.30am, trying to catch the 5am train, reaching the hospital by 6am, reviewing the post- and pre-procedural patients, preparing for daily conferences at 7am, and starting procedures at 8.30am. There were only two of us – my co-fellow and me during the fellowship year – we had to be on the pager every alternate week. Hence, we had to juggle the inpatient consultation service, procedural cases and clinics, and this often meant leaving the hospital as late as 8pm, clocking in a more-than-12-hour day. Being on call also meant travelling back to the hospital after office hours whenever patients required electrophysiology consultations or device interrogations. Indeed, life was tough but exciting during that period.

HOW HAS THE OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE HELPED YOU?

As my mentor is renowned for performing complex arrhythmia ablation procedures, we were often referred patients who had prior failed ablations. A large proportion of these patients had complex ventricular arrhythmias requiring a combined endocardial and epicardial approach in order to achieve success. In addition, some of these patients had arrhythmias that were haemodynamically poorly tolerated. Through strong collaboration with our interventional cardiology colleagues who inserted percutaneous left ventricular assist devices such as the Impella device, we were able to support these patients while they were having their arrhythmias, allowing us to investigate the mechanisms of these arrhythmias to optimise targets for ablation. We also collaborated extensively with our cardiothoracic team and established a robotic hybrid ablation procedure where we could tackle atrial fibrillation from the epicardium surgically and the endocardium using electrophysiology catheters. Our team was also the first to describe the ablation of ventricular ectopics from the left ventricular summit region through the assistance of the Da Vinci robotic system. This is a region where ventricular ectopics are notoriously difficult to reach endocardially using electrophysiology catheters yet we were able to adopt a minimally invasive surgical approach to tackle this issue. All these experiences have honed my clinical and technical skills considerably to approach the treatment of complex arrhythmias.

WHAT WOULD BE THE MOST CHALLENGING SITUATION YOU HAVE ENCOUNTERED AND HOW DID YOU OVERCOME IT?

The most challenging part of my fellowship was having to shuttle back and forth from the hospital after office hours, which was physically draining. The hospital was not situated in a central location that is easily accessible and thus commuting even with driving often took at least 30 to 40 minutes. There was once I was called back to deactivate a device for a patient going for a heart transplant. It was the day after the Presidential Election – the whole city was filled with protestors and many areas were cordoned off with road blocks. I took a wrong turn and ended up on a street full of protestors who stopped my car, laid on the road in front of my car to stop me from moving, and questioned my election vote. I had to show them my badge and yelled that I had a medical emergency to attend to before they would let me pass. It was quite an experience!

The most memorable part of my training was performing live cases during Heart Rhythm Scientific Sessions, which was one of our Electrophysiology (EP) Society's biggest meetings. I was tasked as the main operator for one of the cases, working with UCM's renowned robotic surgeon, Dr Husam Balkhy. It was indeed a great honour to be showcasing our expertise to the entire EP community there.



Dr Roderick Tung (middle), Dr Kelvin Chua and co-fellow Dr Andrew Beaser (both at the back row) letting their hair down with fellow EP Society comrades at a party.

JOIN US!

ART FOR HEARTS EXHIBITION

For the second year running, the National Heart Centre Singapore (NHCS) building is transformed into a gallery space. Showcasing exclusive art pieces such as paintings and sculptures, some of these amazing works come from NHCS' patients. The touch of colour adds vibrancy to the clinic areas and walkways, and injects an air of positivity to the surroundings.

Art has the power to heal, connect and transform people and their environment.

Art for Hearts aims to help soothe the patients' minds and cultivate a healing, uplifting environment for both patients and healthcare staff.



DATE:
Until 30 Nov 2017

VENUE:
**NHCS Levels 2, 4 & 5
5 Hospital Drive
Singapore 169609**

FREE ADMISSION. For more information, please contact **Ms Veronica Khoo** at **6704 2384 / development@nhcs.com.sg**.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS



ASST PROF TAN TEING EE
Head and Senior Consultant, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery
Subspecialty interest: Cardiac Surgery (Adult), Heart/Lung Transplant, Mechanical Heart Assist Device, Robotic Surgery



ASST PROF LIM SEE LIM
Deputy Head and Senior Consultant, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery
Subspecialty interest: Cardiac Surgery (Adult)



DR CHIN CHEE YANG
Consultant, Department of Cardiology
Subspecialty interest: Interventional Cardiology



DR LAU MAN CHUN JEFFREY
Consultant, Department of Cardiology
Subspecialty interest: Echocardiography



DR LIM CHUN YIH PAUL
Consultant, Department of Cardiology
Subspecialty interest: Electrophysiology, Pacing



DR LOHENDRAN BASKARAN
Consultant, Department of Cardiology
Subspecialty interest: Nuclear Cardiology



DR TEO LOON YEE (LOUIS)
Consultant, Department of Cardiology
Subspecialty interest: Heart Failure, Echocardiography



DR HO JIEN SZE
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology



DR FOO JIE SHENG
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology



DR LOH XINGYUAN JULIAN KENRICK
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology



DR MOHAMMED RIZWAN AMANULLAH
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology



DR NG CHOON TA
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology



DR YAP JIUNN LIANG JONATHAN
Associate Consultant, Department of Cardiology

APPOINTMENT WITH DUKE-NUS MEDICAL SCHOOL

ASSOC PROF SAHLEN ANDERS OLOF
Adjunct Associate Professor, Department of Cardiology



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