

编号: YY004-20230109001

标题: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy Guideline Adherence and Risk Factor Control in Portuguese Community Pharmacy Patients

简介: Background: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains the leading cause of death worldwide. Assessing the patients' CVD risk, controlling the risk factors, and ensuring the guideline-adherent cardiovascular pharmacotherapy are crucial interventions to improve health outcomes. This study aimed to evaluate the potential of pharmacists to improve the adherence to pharmacotherapy guidelines and the achievement of risk factor goals among patients who attended a community pharmacy. Methods: We conducted a single-center cross-sectional study. We performed in-pharmacy point-of-care testing, blood pressure and anthropometric measurements, and reviewed patients' pharmacotherapy, based on European Society of Cardiology guidelines. Results: Of the 333 patients, 63.1% were in the high/very high risk category, 91.9% showed at least two modifiable risk factors, and in 61.9% of patients the cardiovascular pharmacotherapy was non-adherent to the current guidelines, failing to reach treatment goals. The lipid-lowering therapy was the least guideline adherent, with a suboptimal use of statins. However, we found no statistically significant difference between the guideline-adherent and the non-adherent group in terms of risk factor control. The pharmacist recommended 603 interventions to adhere to the guidelines. Conclusions: Community pharmacists are able to identify opportunities to optimize cardiovascular pharmacotherapy and support the patients to achieve cardiovascular risk factor goals, based on evidence-based guidelines, contributing to the improvement of CVD management.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=110144

编号: YY004-20230109002

标题: Trends in Coronary and Structural Heart Interventions in Switzerland over the Last 16 Years and Impact of COVID-19: Insights from the National Swiss PCI Survey

简介: Background: Considering the global burden of cardiovascular disease, we analysed trends in interventional coronary and structural procedures over the past 16 years (2005-2021), using continuous data from the Swiss national registry. Methods: Based on a standardised questionnaire, data on coronary and structural interventions in Switzerland were assessed by the Working Group Interventional Cardiology of the Swiss Society of Cardiology (SSC). Here, we analysed the trend of annually performed interventions from 2005 to 2021 in Switzerland and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results: We observed a constant increase in the total number of cases (including coronary angiographies (CA) and percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI)) from 36,436 cases in 2005 to 56,555 cases in 2021 (+55%). With 18 cases in 2007, TAVI procedures have increased to 2004 cases in 2021. During the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, a slight decrease in CAs and PCIs of 9.15% was observed. In contrast, we did not observe an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of no TAVI procedures. Most importantly, all cause in-hospital mortality for coronary interventions before and during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic was comparable (1.4% vs. 1.3%). Conclusion: Over a 16-year period, we observed an upward trend in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for coronary as well as structural heart disease, with only a small short-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on interventions and a similar procedure-related in-hospital-mortality in Switzerland.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=110146

编号: YY004-20230109003

标题: Effectiveness of Physical Exercise Interventions on Pulmonary Function and Physical Fitness in Children and Adults with Cystic Fibrosis: A Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis

简介: Objective: Physical exercise is associated with several benefits in the treatment of cystic fibrosis (CF), associated with a reduction in patient mortality. The aim of this systematic review was to determine the effectiveness of exercise interventions on physical condition and lung function in children and adults with CF to establish the most appropriate type and dose of physical exercise used so far. Methods: The studies included were randomized controlled trials with physical exercise interventions performed with children or adults with CF, analyzing the effects on pulmonary function, cardiorespiratory capacity, and muscle strength. The variables analyzed in at least four studies in the same population (children or adults) with the same measuring test were included in the meta-analysis. Results: Pulmonary function: There were no changes in the forced expiratory volume 1 s, but mouth expiratory/inspiratory pressures were improved in some studies. Physical fitness: In children, the interventions did not manage to improve the VO₂peak (SMD = 0.22; 95%CI: -0.25 to 0.68; p = 0.73) but improved muscle strength. In adults, physical exercise interventions based on high-intensity aerobic training showed positive results in the VO₂peak, and in some muscle strength outcomes. Conclusions: Exercise interventions in children and adults with CF are effective in improving muscle strength, cardiovascular capacity, and respiratory muscle function. However, they do not achieve improvements in lung function. The most effective programs are those using strength training or cardiovascular high-intensity interval training, although to date there have been few such interventions.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=110145

编号: YY004-20230109004

标题: D-galactose-induced cardiac ageing: A review of model establishment and potential interventions

简介: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is highly prevalent in an ageing society. The increased incidence and mortality rates of CVD are global issues endangering human health. There is an urgent requirement for understanding the aetiology and pathogenesis of CVD and developing possible interventions for preventing CVD in ageing hearts. It is necessary to select appropriate models and treatment methods. The D-galactose-induced cardiac ageing model possesses the advantages of low mortality, short time and low cost and has been increasingly used in the study of cardiovascular diseases in recent years. Therefore, understanding the latest progress in D-galactose-induced cardiac ageing is valuable. This review highlights the recent progress and potential therapeutic interventions used in D-galactose-induced cardiac ageing in recent years by providing a comprehensive summary of D-galactose-induced cardiac ageing in vivo and in vitro. This review may serve as reference literature for future research on age-related heart diseases.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=110138

编号: YY004-20230109005

标题: Screening and Interventions for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in the Limpopo Province, South Africa: Use of the Community Action Model

简介: The rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) has been attributed to economic growth in developing countries, shifts in societal norms, and behaviors such as dietary habits and physical activity. Up to 80% of NCDs could be prevented by eliminating shared risk factors, mainly tobacco use, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, and the harmful use of alcohol. The South African government's national strategic plan to control NCDs, which includes cardiovascular disease (CVD) prevention, places a strong emphasis on the need to improve the prevention, detection, early intervention, and management of NCDs. In line with the above recommendations, this study aimed to screen rural communities using the non-laboratory INTERHEART Risk Score tool (NLIRS) and develop relevant and suitable intervention strategies for a patient at moderate risk of developing a heart attack. A quantitative research approach applying a household-based design was used to conduct this study and the community action model (CAM). The difference between pre-intervention and post-intervention results were analyzed using a t-test and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with age, smoke, hypertension, and diabetes as the covariates. The study found a significant difference in proportions between pre and post-intervention for raised Systole (SBP), obesity by body mass index (BMI), and waist circumference (WC). In rural communities, using CAM to improve knowledge and behavioral practices of NCD risk factors is feasible and effective. This basket of interventions will assist community members in reducing their risk of developing metabolic syndromes as well as their risk of developing CVDs. Continued investment and research in CVD prevention interventions are required to improve health, reduce costs, and have long-term benefits for conflict-affected individuals and communities.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=110139