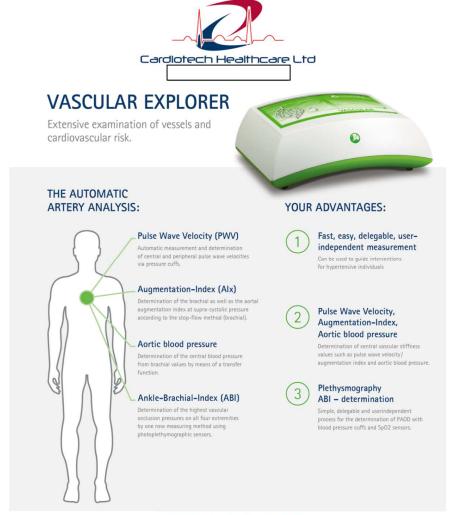
INFORMATION FOR DOCTORS

The following information is exclusive only for medical practitioners and not the general public.

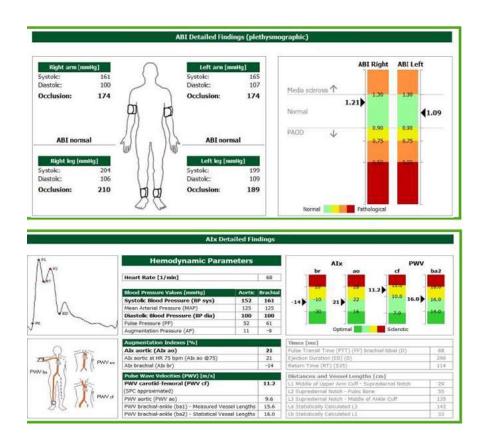


CARDIOTECH HEALTHCARE LTD

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk assessment has now become commonplace in clinical practice. In patients with hypertension, there is clustering of additional CVD risk factors. Apart from the usual traditional risk factors tests that are available to you, there are now additional risk decision tests that can be carried out which are endorsed in clinical practise guidelines as they can improve CVD risk prediction. This would include testing for target organ damage in the body that is mediated by hypertension. CT Calcium Artery Calcification scoring is one of them. However there are also easier, cheaper and non-invasive tests available in the work-up of a patient to assess premature atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

These include the detection of plaques in the carotid artery and the femoral artery. Arterial stiffness, as assessed by pulse wave velocity (PWV), is associated with increased risk of CVD events and improves risk stratification. Thresholds for increased risk include carotid-femoral PWV > 10 m/s and brachial-index PWV of >14 m/s.

Testing for peripheral arterial disease (PAD) using ankle – brachial index and for arterial stiffness using pulse wave velocity are now easily available for your patients. We can perform these tests for patients in your practice with a full graphical report that is easy for your patients to visualise and understand. Visual information by medical imaging has the potential to motivate risk-reducing behaviours and reduce risk factors among patients. Your patient can avail of a 15% discount with your referral. Patients with private health care insurance cover can also reclaim all/part of the cost of the consultation according to their insurance plan.



Easy to understand test results are depicted (as above) graphically with traffic light colour coding for ease of patient awareness and information dissemination.

Please email admin@cardiotech.ie for test information leaflet, pricing and referral

For further Reading

Stone K, <u>Veerasingam D</u>, Meyer ML, Heffernan KS, Higgins S, Maria Bruno R et al. Reimagining the value of brachial- ankle pulse wave velocity as a biomarker of cardiovascular disease – a call to action on behalf of VascAgeNet. Hypertension 2023; 80:1980-92. https://doi.org/10.1161/hypertensionaha.123.21314

Ben-Shlomo Y, Spears M, Boustread C, May M, Anderson SG, Benjamin EJ at al. Aortic pulse wave velocity improves cardiovascular event prediction: an individual participant meta-analysis of prospective observational data from 17,635 subjects. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014 Feb 25;63(7):636-646. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2013.09.063

McEvoy JW, McCarthy CP, Maria Bruno R, Brouwers S, Canavan MD, Ceconi C et al. Guidelines for the management of elevated blood pressure and hypertension of the European Soceity of Cardiology (ESC) and endorsed by the European Soceity of Endocrinology (ESE) and the European Stroke Organisation (ESO), European Heart Journal, Volume 45, Issue 38, 7 October 2024, Pages 3912-4018. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae178