



### FREE MEDICAL CAMP FOR WOMEN

# 9th MARCH2018 By WINCARS

At

NIMS UNIVERSIRY CAMPUS, BIBI NAGAR, HYDERABAD

## FREE REGISTRATION

www.wincarsassociation.com

Organízíng Secretary Dr. N. Lalíta

Joint organizing Secretary Prof. Maddury Jyotsna





### INITIAL BROACHER

#### ADDRESSING LETTER-WCC2018

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in women worldwide and India too. Nearly 80 percent of all women have at least one risk factor for heart disease, yet women consider cancer their greatest health risk and not heart disease. In India, it kills roughly three times more women than all cancers put together. It is essential that every woman educates herself, other women and family about the risk for heart disease. The year 2016 made a beginning in this aspect with "The Go Red for Women campaign" which aimed at making a difference in the lives of women with heart disease by educating women about heart disease and helping them realize that their greatest health risk is from heart disease.

More women than men die from heart disease every year. Reduction of heart disease-related deaths in women requires a team approach. Women deserve the same treatments as men and should be actively screened and treated based on the best available evidence. The Acute MI in Women, AHA scientific statement released early in 2016 was the next step in this commitment. Majority of the evidence exists has gleamed from clinical trials with predominantly men representation. However, now there has been emergence of many a disease specific gender comparison studies. Sex differences in Hypertension published in HYPERTENSION journal showed that women exhibited a steeper increase in risk of a cardiovascular event with increases in BP than men and had a higher proportion of potentially preventable events. These findings suggest that women would have greater cardiovascular benefits from decreases in BP and imply that optimal BP is lower in women than in men. A voice for Sex-specific risk scores for





estimation of cardiac mortality has been raised. I is known that women evaluated for CAD are less likely to have obstructive disease, a new study suggests they are more likely to be carrying a hidden biological risk in the form of impaired coronary flow reserve (CFR). Women with low CFR were at increased adjusted risk of CV events. For identifying flow-limiting coronary stenosis; myocardial perfusion Imaging (CTP) had incremental value over CT coronary angiography(CTA) alone in women, not in men. In our goal to reduce death rates from heart disease, more research is needed; clinical trials that specifically examine the best treatments for women are a need of the hour. What suits the robust sex may not hold good for the fair sex. Diuretics are associated with increased risk of vertebral fractures in women. MACE and bleeding is higher in women with ACS-PCI especially younger women.

As we move into 2018, we must all commit to change. As clinicians we must redouble our efforts to better identify and treat women with heart disease. The effectiveness of established treatment protocols in men have to be proved in women, not interpreted from men's data.

Dr. M.Jyotsna

Dr. N. Lalita





### **TENTATIVE AGENDA**

## FREE MEDICAL CAMP FOR WOMEN

- Date: 9 MAR 2018 at 9 am to 5 pm.
- Place: NIMS University Campus, Bibi Nagar, Hyderabad
- Expecting population: female Patients
- Expecting No: 125 to 150.

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