24th Asmiha
Annual Scientific Meeting of Indonesian Heart Association

The Current and Future Landscape of Cardiovascular Disease Management

April 10 - 12, 2015
Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Jakarta

Scientific Program:
Workshops
Symposiums
Joint Sessions
Working Group Track
Free Papers
Young Investigators Award
IHA for General Practice Physician

Accepted Abstracts will be Published at ASEAN Heart Journal
WELCOME MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

On behalf of the Indonesian Heart Association (IHA), I am pleased to inform you that the 24th Annual Scientific Meeting of Indonesian Heart Association (the 24 ASMIHA) will take place in Jakarta, from 10-12 April 2015.

The meeting will be held in collaboration with the European Society of Cardiology (ESC), American College of Cardiology (ACC), Asian Pacific Society of Cardiology (APSC), and ASEAN Federation of Cardiology (AFC).

Our world is facing an epidemic of cardiovascular disease and in preparation for AFTA 2015, it is therefore necessary to promote in depth discussions with the theme: “The Current and Future Landscape of Cardiovascular Disease Management”.

The scientific program will include lectures, debates, clinical case presentations as well as industry symposia. Experts from all over the world will discuss the latest developments of clinical trials and clinical research and its implications for daily practice. During the three days of scientific sessions, attendees will hear the latest updates on acute cardiac practice, heart failure, prevention, cardio-metabolic syndrome, surgery, interventions, and interact with colleagues from around the globe.

Delegates will have the possibility to participate in oral or poster abstract presentations and share their research and clinical projects. The meeting will also provide a unique opportunity by which our Industry Partners may network with attendees.

I encourage you to participate in this meeting. I am sure that this meeting will offer you an enjoyable scientific program and entertaining social program.

Warmest regards

Anwar Santoso, MD, PhD, FIHA
President of Indonesian Heart Association

Antonia Anna Lukito, MD, PhD, FIHA
Chairman of the 24th ASMIHA
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Keywords: Bilirubin, acute coronary syndrome, cardiac adverse event.

A Type A Aortic Dissection Mimicking an Acute Myocardial Infarction: A Case Report

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Aortic dissection is a rare case but catastrophic condition, often presenting with chest pain and electrocardiographic myocardial ischemic signs. An accurate diagnosis and treatment are essential for outcome. In many medical centers where thrombolic therapy, antiplatelets, heparin or percutaneous coronary angioplasty are the first line therapy for acute coronary syndrome (ACS), but the outcome may be catastrophic in situation such as aortic dissection.

We report a case of a 69 years old woman presenting with chest pain. She was referred to the emergency room with clinical suspicion of ACS but the initial treatment for ACS was postponed because this patient was suspected of having an aortic dissection. This patient was referred for further investigation, and D-dimer was negative. From MSCT diagnosis aortic dissection of DeBakey (Stanford A) was established.

This case report focused the importance of high suspicion of aortic dissection as a possible alternative diagnosis in presence of chest pain and electrocardiographic myocardial ischemic signs, even though the D-dimer test result was negative. Therefore, clinicians must always be aware for aortic dissection because clinical manifestation might resemble ACS.

Keywords: Aortic dissection; Myocardial infarction

Classic Modifiable Risk Factors in Indonesian Women with Acute Coronary Syndrome: Our Standpoint to Fight the Disease.

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Background: Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) is among the leading cause of mortality in Indonesia, but the prevalence in women is often underrated. The future landscape in
Coronary Artery Disease prevention should include steps to modify risk factor in women. This study is aimed at describing the modifiable risk factors in Indonesian women with ACS.

**Methods:** Data were collected from medical records of all admitted patients with ACS in December 2013-2014.

**Results:** The study included 269 patients with ACS. Among the subjects, 61 (22.7%) are women. The mean age of women was 61 ±9.5 years, statistically older than male subjects (57±10) years (p<0.01). Hypertension is the most common modifiable risk factor (37; 60.7%) in women, followed by Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Dyslipidemia (19; 31.1% and 18; 29.5%). Among all ACS subjects, 174 (64.7%) are smokers, and smoking is the most common risk factor found in men with ACS with 164 subjects (78.8%)(p<0.001), whilst only 10 female patients smoke (16.4%). In women below 55 years old with ACS; 11 (68.7%) subjects have hypertension.

**Conclusion:** Hypertension is the most common modifiable risk factor in women and the most common risk factor identified in relatively younger women with ACS. Tobacco use is the highest overall risk factor but not for women. Other than the massive anti-tobacco campaign nowadays, early awareness and management of modifiable metabolic risk factors should be a priority and an important standing point in the prevention of ACS in Indonesian women.
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