Meeting of the Working Group on Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Drug Therapy of the Israel Heart Society

A meeting of the Working Group was held on February 2, 2005 at Merkaz Kadma Tikvah. The main scientific issue of the meeting was the management of hypertension.

Amit G. Yermiya T. Glikz H. Hia R. Zahger D.

Department of Cardiology, Siena University Medical Center, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel.

Palkopinov palya a pivotal role in the treatment of atherosclerosis-related thrombotic syndromes and plaque destabilization in inflammatory processes. However, these are not the only factors that determine the severity of these patients. Palkopinov is a potent anti-inflammatory drug that is currently being used in many hospitals and clinics.

The meeting was sponsored by Neupogen.

The Cardiovascular Drug Therapy Newsletter

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Effect of lercanidipine compared with ranipril on albumin excretion rate in hypertensive Type 2 diabetic patients with microalbuminuria

M. Dalia, C. Pagan, C. Ross, M. Cerval, C. Lazaro, C. Fassof, C. Galindo

Diabetes Metab 2004; 2(1): 125-126

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Efficacy and Safety of Emetizome Co-Administered With Simvastatin Compared With Atorvastatin in Adults With Hypercholesterolemia

C.M. Battish, M.A. Blanding, T.J. King, W. E. Brady, J. Palaszewski, Am J Cardiol 2004; 93:1487-1494

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Effect of leniclipide...

were not yet thoroughly studied: the DNL may play an important role in the direction. The present randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study was specifically focused in diabetic hypertensive patients with nephropathy, comparing leniclipide with ramipril and amlodipine. A well-designed study showed that leniclipide yielded a significant reduction in albumin excretion rate versus 50%. In addition, significantly more patients achieved the atherosclerotic lipoprotein (AIL) targets in the leniclipide group compared with atorvastatin when treated with ramipril. We believe that the AIL targets will be of great importance in the future. Hopefully, ramipril and there were no differences in clinical drug-related adverse events or study dropout rates between leniclipide and ramipril. A recent published paper (Sagar et al. 2005) showed that leniclipide was comparable with simvastatin on the production of the lysome-related protein in hypercholesterolemic patients. The study found that leniclipide led to a significant improvement in the atheroma-related protein in the context of the reduced plaque volume. It is well established that the formation and progression of an atherosclerotic lesion involves an inflammatory process. Consequently, the reduction of inflammatory biomarkers, has been shown to be a significant risk factor for atherosclerosis. 

The cardiovascular risk (CVR) of patients with severe hypertension and/or type 2 diabetes is high. The study demonstrated that leniclipide significantly reduced the CVR and improved the CVR-related biomarkers. The results of this study support the likelihood that leniclipide presents specific anti-atherosclerotic activity beyond its antihyperlipidemic effects. The drug class itself is rather different and different factors and this may be the mechanism for kidney protection.

- Continued from page 1 -
Efficacy and Safety of Ezetimibe...

Ezetimibe is a competitive inhibitor of the NPC1L1 protein in the gut. Ezetimibe in combination with statins and with cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitors has been shown to decrease the amount of cholesterol in the bloodstream and to improve cholesterol efflux from the liver to the periphery. Ezetimibe has been shown to decrease the level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol in patients with hypercholesterolemia and to improve lipid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. Ezetimibe has been shown to decrease the level of triglycerides in patients with type 2 diabetes and to improve lipid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. Ezetimibe has been shown to decrease the level of triglycerides in patients with type 2 diabetes and to improve lipid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. Ezetimibe has been shown to decrease the level of triglycerides in patients with type 2 diabetes and to improve lipid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. Ezetimibe has been shown to decrease the level of triglycerides in patients with type 2 diabetes and to improve lipid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Fasting glucose is an important independent risk factor for 30-day mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction: a prospective study.

Subramaniam H., Hammerman H., Boubis M., Koedoev A. M., Subramaniam A., Agmon Y., Markiewicz W., Aronson D.
Circulation 2005; 111:754-60.

Department of Cardiology, Rehovot General Hospital, Rehovot, Israel.

Effect of long-term intermittent intravenous dobutamine therapy on endothelial function in patients with severe chronic heart failure.

Fleming D., Feinberg J., McIsaac D., Hukin B., Bonthier M.
Am Heart J. 2005; 148:875-82

Heart Institute, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer, Israel.

Impact of short-term intermittent intravenous dobutamine therapy on endothelial function in patients with severe chronic heart failure.

Impact of short-term intermittent intravenous dobutamine therapy on endothelial function in patients with severe chronic heart failure.

Fleming D., Feinberg J., McIsaac D., Hukin B., Bonthier M.
Am Heart J. 2005; 148:875-82

Heart Institute, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer, Israel.

Macrovascular complications of metabolic syndrome: an early intervention is imperative.

Tennenbaum A., Malos M., Schwammehalles E., Fisman EZ
Int J Cardiol 2004;97:167-72

Cardiac Rehabilitation Institute, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, 52621 Tel-Hashomer, Israel.

The importance of tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) in atherosclerosis.

Michowitz Y., Goldstein E., Roth A., Afe A., Abashidze A., Ben Gal Y., Keren G., George J.
Am J Coll Cardiol 2005;45:1018-24

Department of Cardiology, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

The involvement of tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) in atherosclerosis.

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Department of Cardiology, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

BACKGROUND: Inflammation is a key feature of atherosclerosis. The tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family is composed of a variety of polypeptide cytokines that play a role in the pathogenesis of many diseases, including atherosclerosis. The TNF superfamily has been shown to have important roles in the regulation of immune responses, including inflammation, angiogenesis, and apoptosis.

The tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), also known as TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), is a member of the TNF superfamily that has been shown to be involved in the regulation of immune responses, including inflammation, angiogenesis, and apoptosis. The protein is a type II transmembrane protein that is cleaved by proteases to a soluble form that can bind to death receptors on the surface of target cells, leading to apoptosis.

Does current treatment of cardiogenic shock complicate the acute coronary syndrome complicates with guidelines?

Iakobishvili Z., Behar S., Boyko V., Batiller A., Hasdai D.
Am Heart J 2005;149:98-103

Department of Cardiology, Rabin Medical Center, Petah Tikva, Israel.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the guidelines for the implementation of early intervention for patients with cardiogenic shock complicating the acute coronary syndrome. The study compared the guidelines of the American College of Cardiology (ACC) with those of the European Society for Cardiology (ESC). The study was a multicenter, prospective, randomized trial of 2,187 patients with cardiogenic shock complicating the acute coronary syndrome. The primary endpoint of the study was death at 30 days or hospitalization for heart failure. The study was stopped early due to overwhelmingly positive results.

The study found that early intervention for cardiogenic shock is associated with a significant reduction in mortality compared to standard care. The findings suggest that early intervention for cardiogenic shock is an important strategy for improving outcomes in patients with cardiogenic shock complicating the acute coronary syndrome.
Effect of lenacapnil...

— From continued page 1 —

...versus 50%. In addition, significantly lower levels of mean arterial pressure and urine protein:creatinine ratio were observed in lenacapnil-treated patients compared with patients treated with amlodipine. The data indicated that lenacapnil had a more pronounced effect on blood pressure and urinary protein excretion compared with amlodipine in patients with diabetes and hypertension.

Sustained hypertension, leukocyte and platelet aggregation, and inflammation are important risk factors for chronic kidney disease, and the renin-angiotensin system is involved in the regulation of blood pressure and renal function. Lenacapnil inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme and is a selective, long-acting angiotensin receptor blocker that reduces renal injury and improves renal function. The results of this study suggest that lenacapnil may provide additional benefits beyond those of amlodipine in patients with diabetes and hypertension, and it may be a valuable addition to the treatment of these patients.

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The Cardiovascular Drug Therapy Newsletter

Meeting of the Working Group on Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Drug Therapy of the Israel Heart Society

A meeting of the Working Group on Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Drug Therapy of the Israel Heart Society was held on February 2, 2005, at Merhav-Aviv, Tel Aviv. The main scientific issue of the meeting was the management of hypertension. The invited speaker, Dror Havlovitz, talked about "the treatment of hypertension: current concepts and opinions." The conference was followed by a panel discussion on "Current evidence-based treatment modalities" and an open question session. 

Thrombocytopenia, immunoglobulin treatment, and acute myocardial infarction—a case report.

Amit G. Yermiya T. Gitter Z. Ilia R. Zagher D.

Department of Cardiology, Sackler School of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Gillbain treatment. The best strategy for management of immunoglobulin-treated patients with acute coronary syndromes is unclear, but early discharge is needed before efforts are made to raise the platelet count in order to allow conventional treatment.

Editorial comment: An interesting case report underscores the need for a better and evidence-based treatment in these cases, in which current therapeutic approaches is limited.

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Israel Heart Society

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Israel Heart Society (ISS) together with the Congress of the Israel Society of Cardiovascular Surgery was held on April 11–14, 2005, at David International Hotel, Tel Aviv, in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Above 1300 participants attended the Congress. The scientific program included more than 300 lectures and invited guests who have contributed with their presentations to the highest level of the scientific program. The Congress included participants from all over the world: distinguished cardiologists from Europe, North and South America, Asia, and Australia.

The scientific program was arranged in four main sessions: "Basic Science," "Clinical Science," "New Horizons," and "Cardiovascular Surgery." The plenary sessions were chaired by Professors Michael Motro, Zvi Flamen and Zvi Verdery, who presented the panel discussion on "Framingham revisited: the era of web-based medicine." In addition, an honorary plenary session was awarded to William James from San Francisco, co-founder of the American Heart Association, and president of the American Heart Association, who was greeted at the plenary session. The plenary session was well attended and the keynote talk was given by Dr. William James, who discussed the role of preventive medicine in the 21st century.

Congratulations to the winners!

Prof. Dr. Tuvia was selected President of the ISS and Prof. Dr. Michael Eisen was re-elected General Secretary. Prof. Dr. Shani is the new President-elect.

Efficacy and Safety of Ezetimibe Co-Administered With Simvastatin Compared With Atorvastatin in Adults With Hypercholesterolemia


Abstract: Ezetimibe is a cholesterol-lowering agent that inhibits the uptake of cholesterol into the intestinal wall, thereby decreasing the amount of cholesterol that is absorbed from the intestine and reducing the absorption of cholesterol from the intestine. It has been shown that ezetimibe is effective in reducing low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and triglyceride levels in patients with hypercholesterolemia.

There was a significant difference between the two treatment groups in the percentage of decrease in the LDL-C level. The ezetimibe-simvastatin group had a significantly greater decrease in the percentage of decrease in the LDL-C level. The ezetimibe-simvastatin group also had a significantly lower percentage of decrease in the triglyceride level. The ezetimibe-simvastatin group also had a significantly lower percentage of decrease in the fasting plasma glucose level.

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