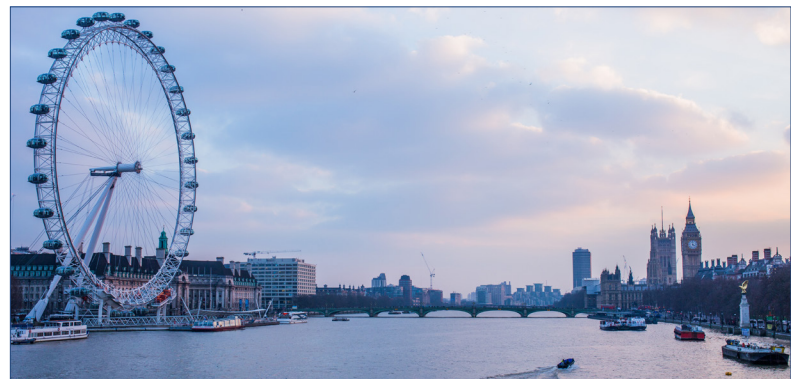


# Keynote Forum March 04, 2019

## ***Euro Nursing 2019***



## European Nursing Congress

March 04-05, 2019 | London, UK

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## Thomas F Lüscher

*Imperial College and Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals, UK*

### Acute Coronary Syndromes – From Eisenhowers Heart Attack to the Future of Cardiology

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is known to physicians for just a little more than hundred years. While it was obvious that people die suddenly, it remained unclear what the cause might be. At the beginning of the last century Russian scientists described the clinical entity of AMI, but for decades no effective treatment was available. In 1955 when Pre-sident Eisenhower had his heart attack not much was at hand to treat this patient. In 1956, Paul Zoll developed the external defibrillator which for allowed to effectively treat ven-tricular fibrillation, a major cause of death in AMI. Later, betablockers, aspirin and thrombolysis allowed for a more effective management. In 1977, Andreas Grüntzig developed coronary angioplasty which eventually allowed to reopen occluded coronary arteries, the underlying cause of AMI, using urgent cardiac catheterization. Thanks to the availability of platelet inhibitors and later stents, in-hospital mortality of acute myocardial infarction has dropped from over 50% to 7-10% currently. However, cardiogenic shock remains a major challenge with in-hospital mortality rates of around 40% in spite of acute cardiac care and ventricular assist devices. Modern acute management of AMI requires an effective coordination and teamwork of highly trained paramedics, nurses and emergency physicians and cardiologists.

After an AMI, the event rate remains around 15% in the

first year requiring effective secondary prevention involving statins and Niemann-Pick-transporter inhibitors to lower LDL-cholesterol, antihypertensives, modern antidiabetics and platelet inhibitors to lower cardiovascular events. Furthermore, ACE-inhibitors must be considered to prevent left ventricular remodeling and heart failure. Thus, AMI patients must remain in close supervision of competent nurses and physicians even after the event to reduce the ongoing risk of another myocardial infarction, heart failure and death. New lipid-lowering and anti-inflammatory drugs among others are at the horizon to further improve prognosis of these patients.

#### Speaker Biography

Thomas F Lüscher studied at the University of Zurich, trained in cardiology at the Mayo Clinic in the USA and was Professor of Pharmacotherapy at the University of Basel, Professor of Cardiology at the University of Berne and Professor and Chairman of Cardiology at the University Hospital Zurich He is now Director of Research, Education & Development at the Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals and Professor at Imperial College in London. He is a general and interventional cardiologist with a broad clinical scope and large experience. His research focuses on coronary artery disease and acute coronary syndromes. He has published extensively research articles and reviews and the ESC Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine. By the Institute for Scientific Information he has been rated as one of the 0.5% most cited scientists worldwide. He has obtained numerous awards and is editor-in-chief of the European Heart Journal, currently Nr. 1 worldwide in cardiology.

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## Christopher Alan Lewis

Warwick University, UK

### Re-defining mental health and well-being: The potential contribution of positive psychology to nursing

**Background:** Although within contemporary psychology the psychiatric terminology of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychological Association still remains pervasive, there is now a growing momentum that is concerned not only with the alleviation of disorders but with the advancement of well-being, through the promotion of optimal functioning.

**Aim:** In light of the call for the re-definition of mental health and well-being, the present aim was to provide a response from the perspective of positive psychology. The potential contribution of positive psychology to such a redefinition is advanced across the three substantive areas of theory, measurement, and practice.

**Main Contribution:** First, the advances in the theoretical formulation and reformulation of mental health and well-being are critically presented. Second, the developments in the conceptualisation and operationalisation of


measuring instruments are illustrated. Third, the potential for the revision and extension of psychology practice are outlined. Across each of the three substantive areas, significant attention is given to contemporary examples.

**Conclusion:** In light of the present response, further attention is now required to research and promote positive psychology within allied disciplines such as nursing.

#### Speaker Biography

Christopher Alan Lewis is based at the Centre for Education Studies, University of Warwick (UK). He is also a Distinguished Visiting Professor at Bashkir State University (Ufa, Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia). He has held previous academic positions at Glyndwr University and the University of Ulster. He holds degrees in Psychology (BSc, MPhil, DPhil) and Education (MSc, MEd) from the University of Ulster (Northern Ireland), and Theology (MA) from Bangor University (Wales). He is a Chartered Psychologist (CPsychol), Chartered Health Psychologist (CPsychol (Health)), Chartered Scientist (CSci), and Associate Fellow (AFBPsS) of the British Psychological Society. He has published 243 peer-reviewed articles, 33 book chapters, 9 books, and 18 journal special issues (plus 2 in press). He is founding Co-Editor of the journal *Mental Health, Religion & Culture* since its inception in 1998.

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