

Depression Facts

- Most depression in post-AMI patients still goes unrecognized, undiagnosed and untreated
- Depression after an AMI is often persistent and does not fully resolve after discharge from the hospital
- Recent medical literature supports a strong correlation between mental depression in the post-AMI period and a marked increased risk of cardiac mortality in the post-AMI patient
- Depression related increased risks of 4-6 fold persist even after statistical adjustment for left ventricular systolic dysfunction, ECG ischemia and coronary artery anatomy (i.e. number of diseased vessels)
- Despite these consistent findings in the medical literature, little has been done to systematically identify and treat depression in the post-AMI or post-CABG population.

The Importance of Recognizing Depression in the Post-AMI Patient

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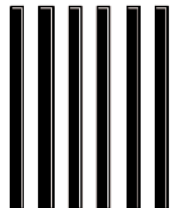
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The Importance of Recognizing Depression in Post-AMI Patients

Stephen Scheidt, MD, is a Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director of the Cardiology Training Program, as well as Co-Director of the Coronary Risk Reduction Program at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Dr. Scheidt



received his MD from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has been a full-time faculty member at New York-Cornell for over 30 years. He has served as President of the New York Cardiological Society, as the New York Governor of the American College of Cardiology, and as Vice-President of the American Heart Association. He is a member of IPRO's Board of Directors.

Peter A. Shapiro, MD, is Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Associate Director of the Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry Service and Director of Transplant Psychiatry



at the Columbia Presbyterian Center of the New York Presbyterian Hospital. Most of Dr. Shapiro's research has focused on psychiatric aspects of coronary artery disease. He was a co-investigator of the recently published SADHART trial, a randomized, placebo-controlled, double blind clinical trial of Sertraline treatment for major depression in patients with acute coronary disease.

Charles Stimler, MD, MPH, has worked for IPRO, New York's Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) for the past 7 years. He is a lead physician on numerous process oriented quality improvement projects. Dr. Stimler is board certified in Internal



Medicine, Hematology, Oncology, and Occupational Medicine. Dr. Stimler is the clinical leader of a CMS special project focusing on developing capacity for improved behavioral health management in the cardiac rehabilitation setting. This project has focused on improving identification, screening for and treatment of depression in the post-AMI patient.

Monte Malach, MD, is Clinical Professor of Medicine at NYU Medical Center and Clinical Professor of Medicine at SUNY Health Sciences Center Brooklyn. He is a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology, as well as the American College of



Chest Physicians. Dr. Malach has played an active role in medical societies on local, state, and national levels having also served as the President of the American Society of Internal Medicine. Dr. Malach has been at IPRO as Medical Director since 1990, and provides expertise in the evaluation of practice patterns of frequently occurring diseases in the Medicare population. He also provides feedback to medical societies and specialty societies and hospitals.

Recent medical literature has demonstrated a striking relationship between antecedent depression and the risk of coronary artery disease. This relationship appears magnified among patients who already have suffered a coronary event, such as an AMI, so that post-AMI patients with depression may have a 4 to 6-fold times increase in subsequent cardiac mortality.

Introductions

IPRO AMI-Depression Study,

Dr. Charles Stimler

Dr. Monte Malach

Importance of Depression in the Post-AMI patient – an overview,

Dr. Stephen Scheidt

The Link Between Depression and Heart Disease,

Dr. Peter Shapiro

Questions and Answers

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

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