Korean Doctors Helping Children with Congenital Heart Diseases from Foreign Countries

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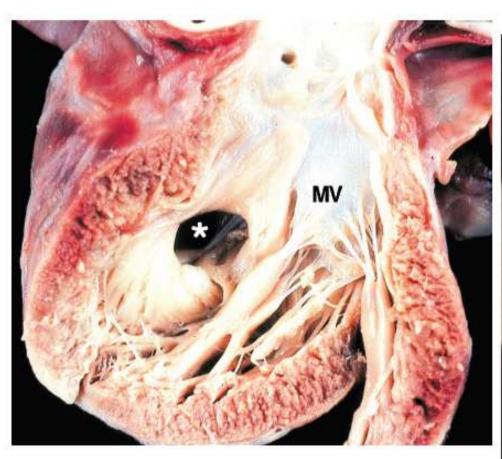
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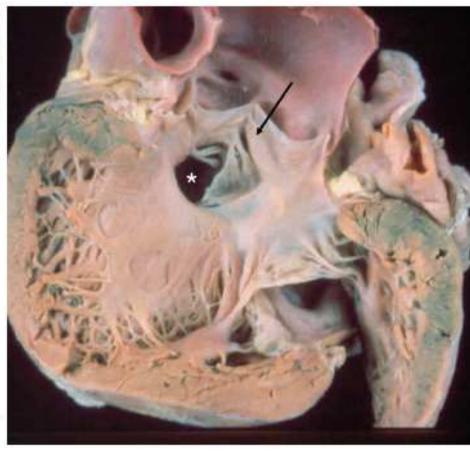


Treatment of Congenital Heart Disease Why is it so special?



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Treatment of Congental Heart Disease(CHD) Why is it so special?

- Highly trained medical, surgical, nursing personnel
- Team approach (many subspecialties)
- Intense labor
- Expensive equipments in a tertiary care facility
- Adequate basic infrastructure of the society
- Political stability of the local government (motivated)
- Children become **INOPERABLE** early in life & are dying even with "simple" cardiac malformations.
- Most CHD patients can lead a **NORMAL life** after proper treatment.

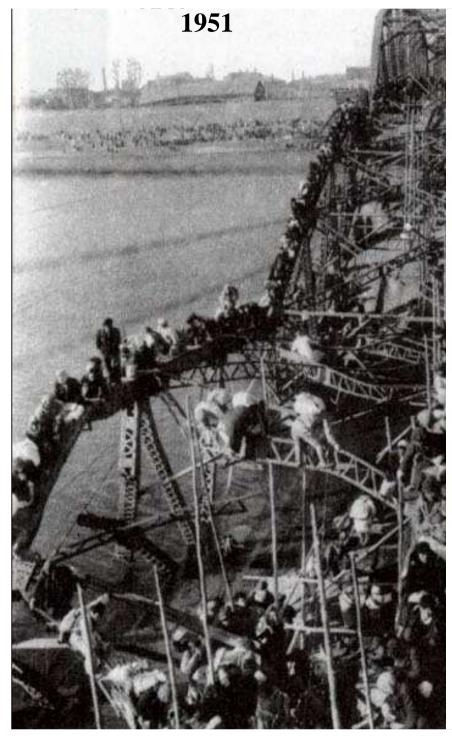
Mission, Vision, Goal in Asia

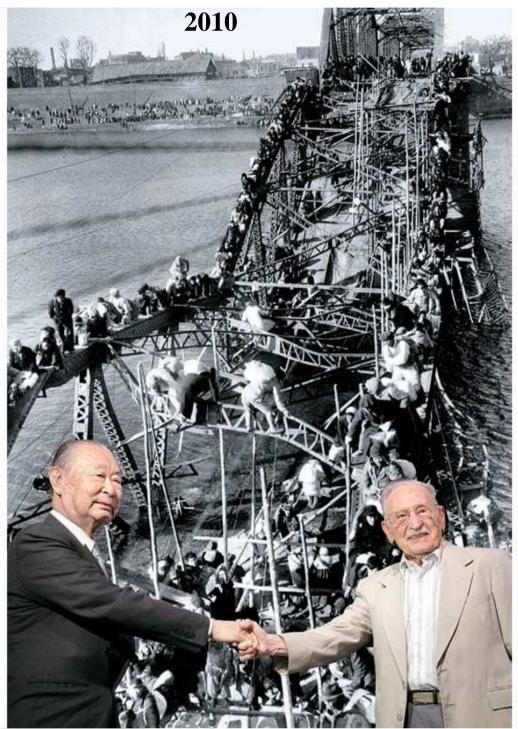
1.Humanitarian mission2.Education, training

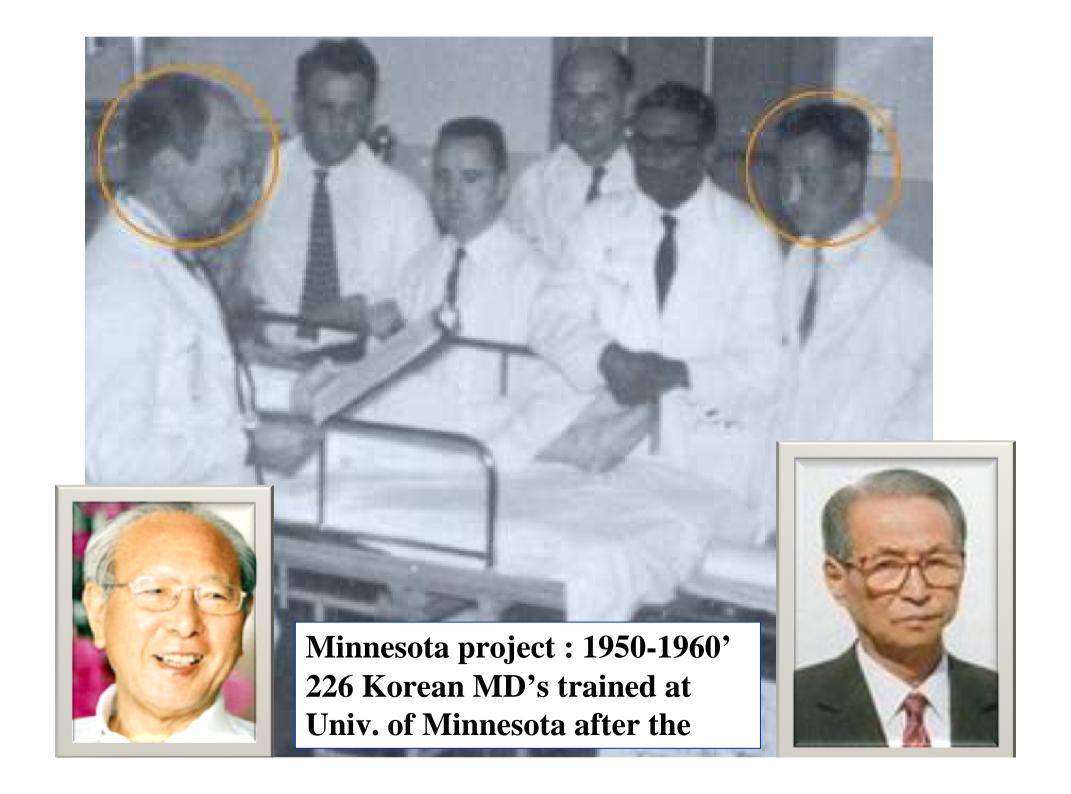
3. Research collaboration

Humanitarian Mission









(South) Korean Story

Early & mid 1970th in Korea



U.S. Heart Surgery Saves 500 ROK Youths

Harriet H. Hodges, 65, received cards, letters and small presents from hundreds of Korean children and adults who know her simply as "grandma."

But Hodges, from New York, isn't even a distant relative to any of them. She earned their affection by giving the Koreans all from poor families, new lives by arranging free open-heart surgery in the United States for them.

Her life-saving started 10 years ago. Shortly after visiting Korea in 1972, she heard about a 12-year-old Korean girl suffering from a serious congenital heart disorder.

Immediately, she and her husband, then director of the American-Korean Foundation (now the International Human Assistance Programs) began a series of telephone calls and letters to hospitals and charity organizations in the United States seeking assistance.

She convinced the Metropolitan Medical Center in Minneapolis to accept the Korean girl. She also arranged a visa, an airline ticket and care for her during her four- to five-month stay in the United States.

It saved the girl's life. Once, she needed support to walk and a daily escort to and from school. She had to avoid excursions and physical exercise. Her fingers and lips were swollen and blue.

It marked the start of the 10-year-old open-heart surgery program of the

IHAP, a non-governmental organization affiliated in the United States.

The program has saved more than 500 Korean children from congenital heart defects, which in most cases are fatal,



Two cardiologists from St. Francis Hospital check a Korean child with congenital heart disorder in Seoul.

Mrs. Hodges save over 3,300 Korean children with CHD in 1970'

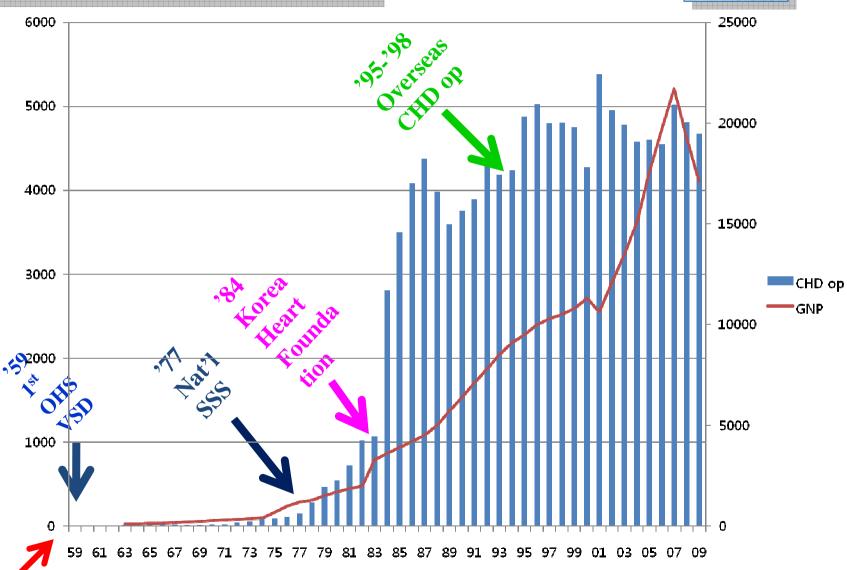


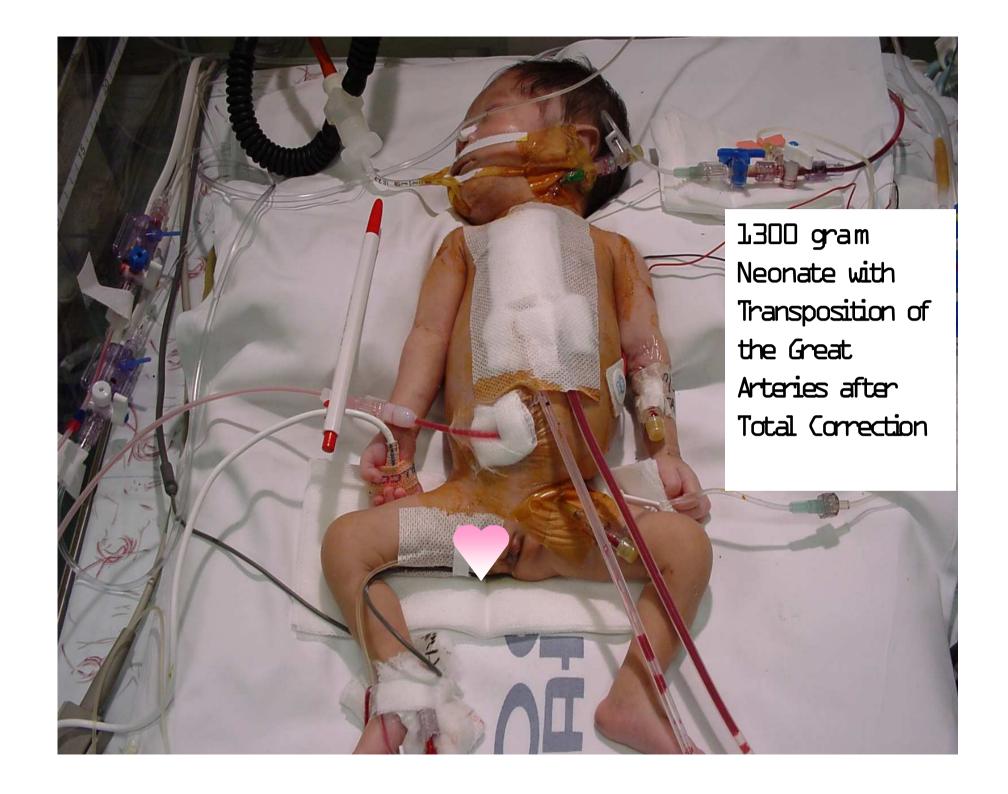
→ 1984 Korea Heart Foundation

Number of Surgery for CHD (including Cath Tx)

'50-'53 war







ildren after Fontan Operation for Single Ventri



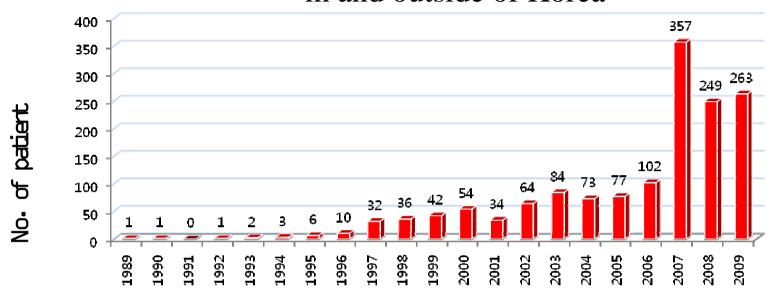
Oversees Project of Korea

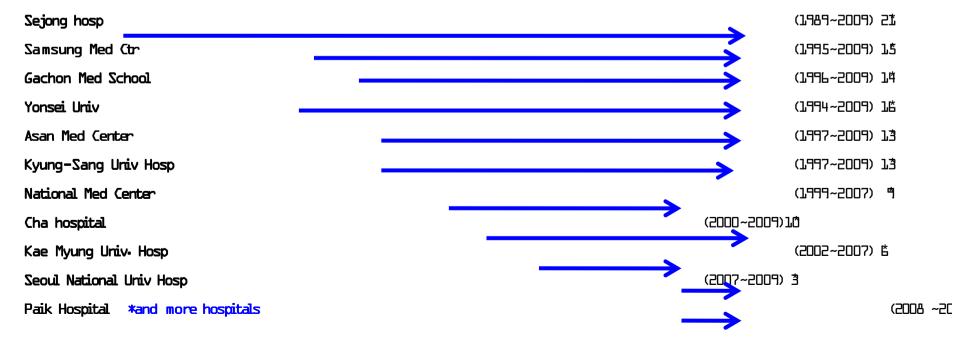
- Step 1. Bring pt to Korea for surgery $\rightarrow expensive$
- Step 2. Perform surgery at local hospitals
- Step 3. Bring trainees

(as a "team" whenever possible)

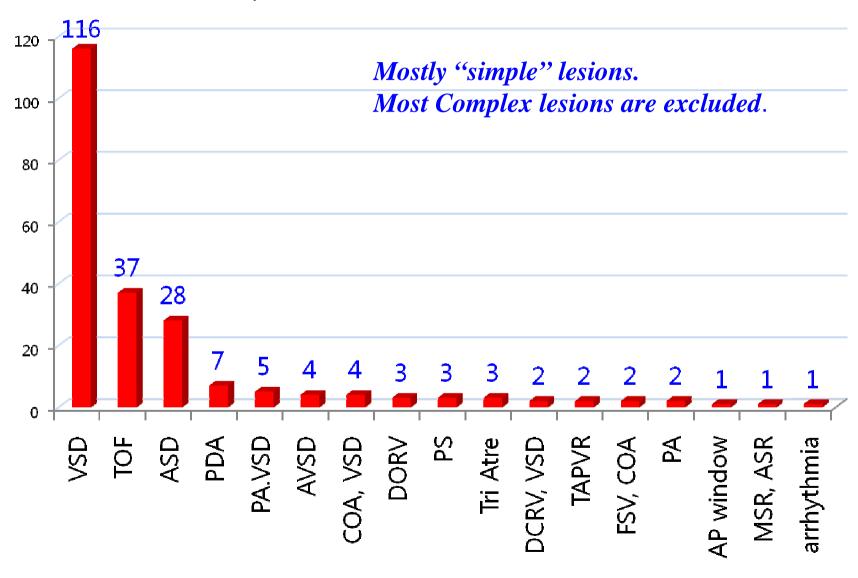
Step 4 (FINAL GOAL). Help to set up CHD surgery center at local hospital by a local team

Number of Surgery for CHD on Foreign Patients (total >1,491) - in and outside of Korea -

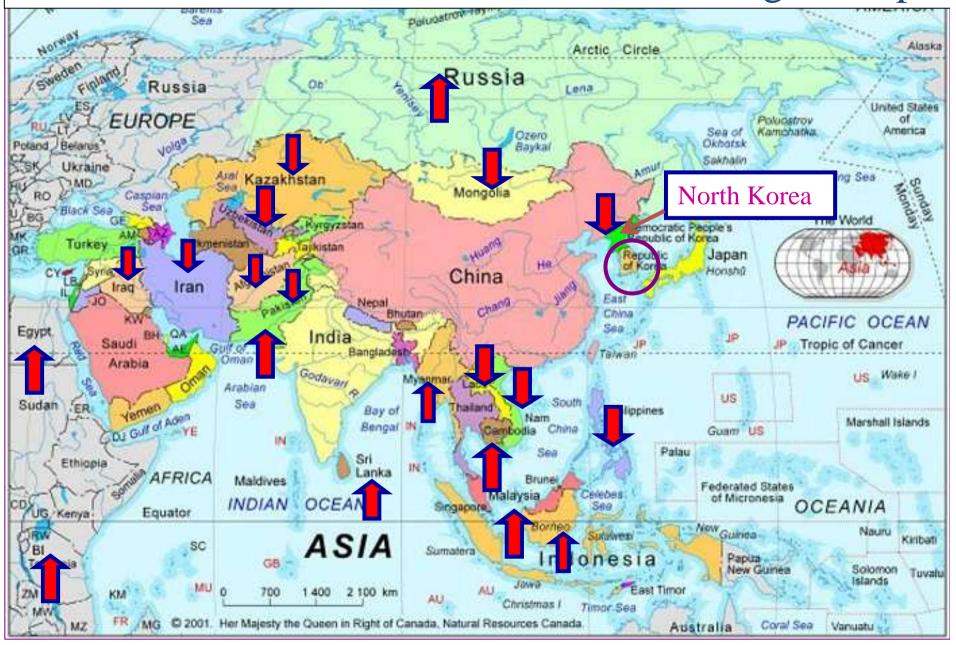




CHD Dx: known in 221 pt(16.4%)



Countries where Korea is involved in caring CHD pt



'Asan In Asia (AIA)' Project

- Asan Medical Center-brought 300 trainees from Asian countries
- Concentrate Cambodia & Vietnam
- Similar programs in other hospitals in Korea



Asan Medical Center team in Cambodia 2005-2010



Cambodian patients at Asan Medical Center





Heart-to-Heart Program (Vietnam)

(Samsung Medical Center – Hanoi Children's Hospital) 1st CHD op in Hanoi 2003



250 CHD surgery/year by a local team

Hà Nội children's hospital now offers vital open heart surgery

HÀ NỘI - More northern children with heart trouble are expected to get necessary care now that Hà Nội's National Paediatric Hospital has performed its first openheart surgery.

The first patients receiving the surgery yesterday were five-yearold Nguyễn Thi Thảo and Nguyễn Thị Hương Lan, 6, both of whom suffer from congenital heart diseases. Both were reported in good health following the procedure.

Thảo and Lan are two of six patients currently scheduled to receive operations at the hospital, all at no charge. The first four surgeries are being performed by Korean doctors, with the remainder to be conducted by resident doctors at the hospital, with the technical support of the Koreans.

The hospital becomes the fourth medical facility in Việt Nam capable of performing open-heart surgery. Hospital director Nguyễn Thanh Liêm said it would now regularly carry out the surgery on children with heart diseases, mostly in northern provinces.

The hospital will waive about 60 per cent of operation fee for these patients, Liêm said.

It costs from VND20 million to 30 million to conduct an open-heart surgery on one child.

It's estimated that about 1 per cent of Vietnamese

OWNERS OF THE FUTURE





Doctors at the National Paediatric Hospital carry out open-heart surgery. — VNS Photo Thu Hoài

kind of surgery. Liêm said his hospital the past two years.

in modern equipment over are Hà Nội's Việt Đức Hospital, Hué Central

Yonsei Univ team in Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute.

Uzbekistan (with Save the Children Korea) 2002-2007









Yonsei Univ. team (with Save the Children Korea) with Dr. & nurse from Mongolia since 2005



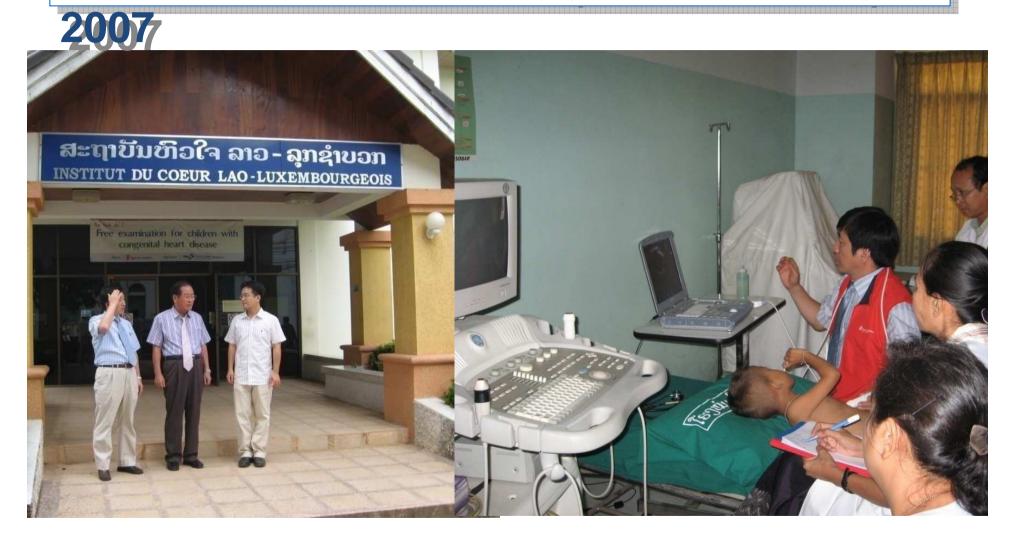
Seoul National Univ Hospital team: >300 CHD op in Harbin, China

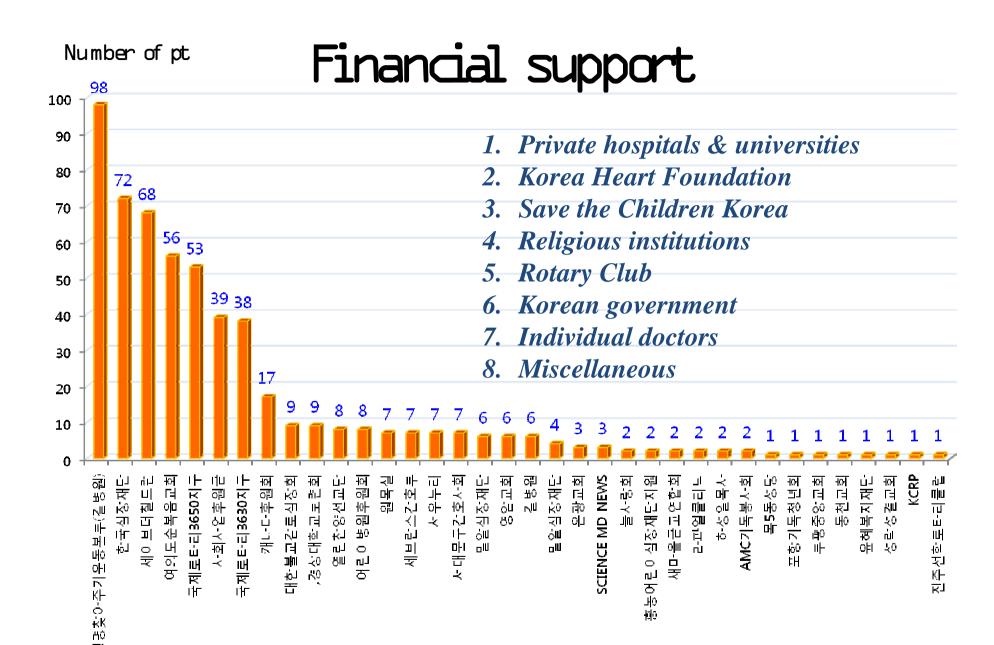


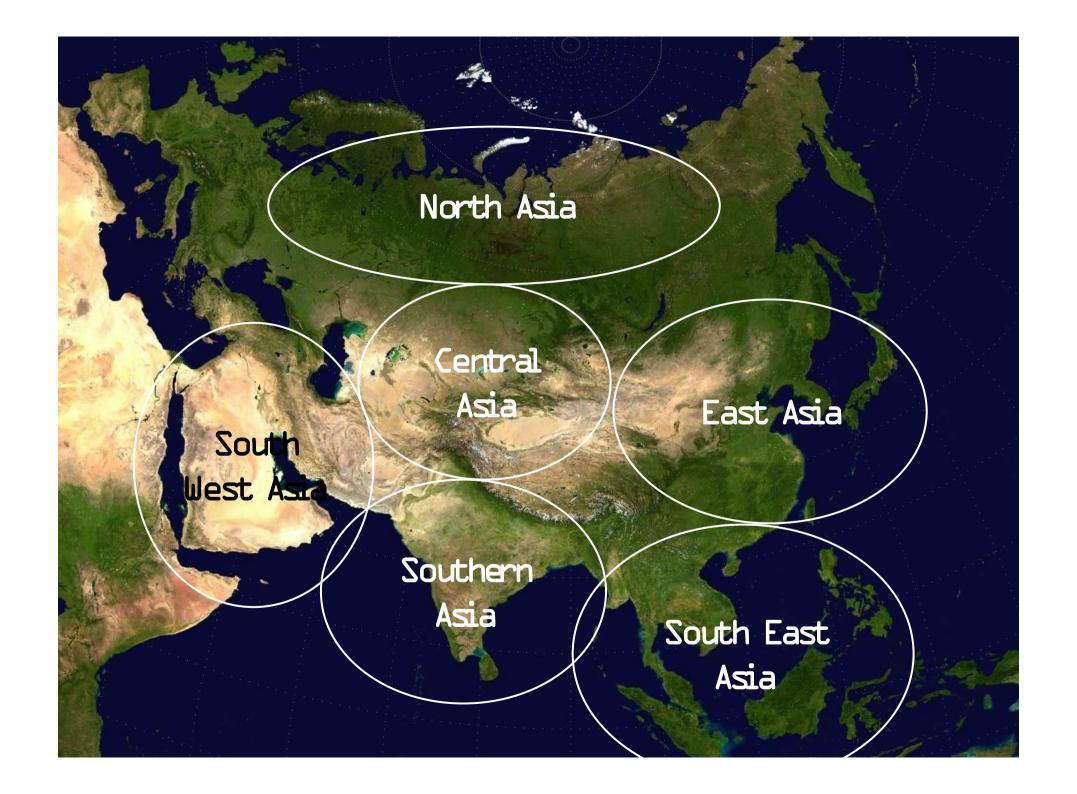
"Seoul Project"

→ Contract btw Seoul National Univ Hospital and Laos Medical School for 9 years from 2010

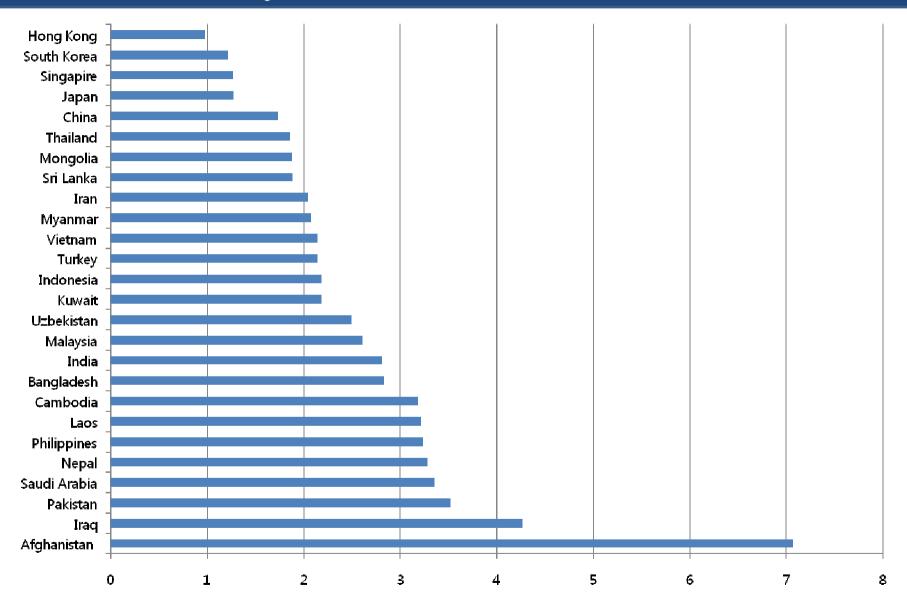
Pusan National Univ. Hospital & Save the Children Korea in <u>Laos</u> (Heart Institute) in







Total Fertility Rate for Each Asian Countries



ASIA

	China	India	Other Asian countries	Asia (total)
Population	1.4 billion	1.1 billion	1.5 billion	4 billion * world population 6.8 billion
Live birth	16 million	28 million		100 million/yr
NB with CHD	150,00 0/yr	160,000/ yr		250, ~ 500, 000/yr
CHD pt waiting for Tx	~ 4 million	~ 2-3 million?	~ 4 million ?	~ 10 million?

• Not including rheumatic heart disease!

Problems in Asia (1) Main issues

"Developed region"

- Surgery for low birth weight neonates
- Hybrid approach for "complex" CHD
- New devices, new drugs
- Quality of life after Fontan op.
- Heart transplantation

(*Rheumatic fever-vanished)

"Underdeveloped region"

- Too many untreated "simple" CHD patients (many adults) are awaiting treatment.
- Many new CHD pt are born at this moment.
- Many of them are becoming inoperable.
- Too many rheumatic pt are becoming sick adult.

Problems in Asia (2)

- Limited resource (personnel, finance, facilities)
- Priority in allocation of resource among
 - Other health related issues
 (water, sanitation, malnutrition, war-victims)
 - Other disease (AIDS, malaria, other infection)
 - Types of CHD ("simple" vs "complex")
- Inadequate basic infrastructure of the society
- Political instability
- New drugs(for PH), new devices— too expensive

Now is the time to act!

(1) "Central office"



- To avoid overlapping
- To maximize efficacy of aids
- For sustainable aids

(2) Provide Education & Training

Funding for humanitarian mission & education/training

• NGO

Charity organization
Religious organization
Hospitals/Universities
Corporate donation
Individual donation



- Government
- Global International organization

SUMMARY

- 1. Humanitarian mission—"running out of time
- 2. Education, training
- 3. Research collaboration
- 1. Millions of patients waiting for Tx.
- 2. Too many Eisenmenger pt due to "simple" CHD
- 3. Too many rheumatic heart disease

CONCLUSION — What to do now?

- 1. Control tower?
- 2. Multidisciplinary team approach
- 3. Collaboration/Cooperation: Sharing resource and information
- 4. Sustainable effort
- 5. Basic infrastructure of the society
- 6. Other health related issues

