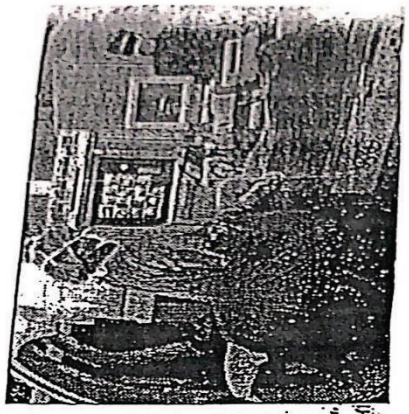
First case of India of Acolysis

First case of India of Acolysis was performed by Dr. P Lal in February, 1998 at Metro Hospital, Noida (Delhi NCR) on a 48 years old patient who suffered heart attack and his main artery LAD was loaded with blood clot. A probe was attached to the ultras ound device through the guiding catheter. After the probe was brought up to the sight of the clot, ultrasound energy was delivered for5 minutes and the blood clot was broken into fine particles which dissolved in the blood stream. It was thought to be helpful in patient having peptic ulcers and stroke where the blood thinner if given to resolve the blood cl ot can cause bleeding.

PUBLICATION

P Lal, PT Upasani : Experience with Intracoronary Ultrasound Thrombolysis (abstract) Jj Inter Cardiol, Volume 11, Issue Supplement S5-S136, 1998.

ACOLYYSIS - DISSOLVING THE BLOOD CLOT
WITH ULTRASONIC WAVES
FIRST TIME IN INDIA
TIMES OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 21,1998.



Acolysis for heart patients

FOR the first time in India a new procedure to dissolve blood clot in the blocked artery of the heart has been successfully carried out by Dr Purshotam Lal, director and chief cardiologist and Dr P.T. Upasani, consultant at Metro Hospitals & Heart Institute, NOIDA.

Acolysis, as the procedure is called, was performed recently on a 48-year-old patient who had suffered a heart attack and continued to have chest pain. His coronary angiography revealed 95 per cent block in the main artery LAD along with the clot.

The probe attached to the ultrasound device was inserted from the groin area under local anaesthesia through the guiding catheter like conventional balloon angioplasty.

The probe was then brought up to the clot and ultrasound energy was delivered for five minutes. The blood clot broke into fine particles which dissolved in the blood stream.

After the clot was dissolved angioplasty with implantation of the stent was performed with excellent results.

The procedure can prove to be very effective for patients having stomach ulcers, strokes, etc, as other blood clot dissolving drugs cannot be given to them in order to avoid complications like brain, haemorrhage.

■ Rohini Sharma