WELCOME

We are pleased to present the HCA Hospitals’ Cardiac Directory, which has been designed to give you the latest information on the facilities, services and expert consultants working at London Bridge Hospital, The Harley Street Clinic and The Wellington Hospital.

The human heart is one of the hardest working organs in the body. Beating on average 100,000 times a day, it is susceptible to a variety of illnesses and diseases. Our heart consultants and specialist nurses have a national and international reputation for carrying out pioneering cardiovascular work using highly advanced medical equipment, cutting-edge procedures and diagnostic technology.

Within the respective cardiac departments, intensive care units are monitored around the clock, while our private rooms offer patients maximum comfort and privacy.

For help and advice on referring to our consultants, please contact our enquiry line on 0843 770 4174.

John Reay
Chief Executive Officer
London Bridge Hospital

Neil Buckley
Chief Executive Officer
The Harley Street Clinic

Keith Hague
Chief Executive Officer
The Wellington Hospital

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To book with a consultant, call now on 0843 770 4174 www.heartcarelondon.co.uk
HCA INTERNATIONAL

HCA is London’s largest private healthcare group. Its hospitals offer a specialised range of cardiac treatments using the latest diagnostics, technology and surgical techniques. It is recognised for providing high quality clinical expertise, rapid assessment and customised care.

HCA is the world’s largest private healthcare provider with its private hospitals in London benefiting from world-renowned experience and expertise. One in three of HCA’s patients travel to London from outside of the capital to receive the very best treatment possible.

Voted the ‘Private Hospital Group of the Year’ in 2012 for its investment in medical innovations, high patient clinical outcomes and cutting-edge clinical services, HCA is a centre of excellence. Its award-winning hospitals and specialist clinics are in 20 different locations across London and Manchester and practice all areas of medicine from the routine though to the most challenging, including treating life-threatening illnesses.

Each London hospital is renowned for its services, ranging from cardiac surgery, pregnancy and childbirth, neurosciences, stroke and brain injury rehabilitation, orthopaedics and cancer. More than 400,000 patients are treated every year and 98.5% of patients would recommend HCA to friends and relatives.

HCA has also teamed up with leading NHS trusts across the country. HCA NHS Ventures provides treatment supported by the infrastructure of large NHS hospitals. This is suitable for patients living far from a main site or if they require a specific treatment.

With 2,800 specialist consultants available, patients can be assured that they will be treated by highly skilled and experienced professionals. Of these medical experts, 95% would recommend HCA hospitals to their friends and family. Many of the consultants hold senior positions in leading NHS hospitals and work with HCA for the unrivalled access to the latest diagnostic and treatment technologies within state-of-the-art hospitals.

Consultants are supported by integrated multi-disciplinary clinical teams and extensive training and development programmes that keep staff aware of the latest medical advances and working practices. The result is a team that patients and GPs can depend on, whose skills are matched by the integrity, compassion and dignity shown towards colleagues and patients.

HCA performed the first transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in a private hospital in London, set up the first Cardiopulmonary Centre in the UK and the first Hansen Robot Catheter System in a private hospital. It also has the only cardiac surgeon in the UK to use the da Vinci Si Robotic system. These services are supported by advanced Critical Care Units for patients requiring high dependency care and intensive care. Patients have rapid access to consultants with no wait, strong clinical governance and audit outcomes, and low MRSA infection rates.

HIGHLIGHTS

“One in three of HCA’s patients travel to its private hospitals in London from outside of the capital to receive the very best treatment possible.”
LONDON BRIDGE HOSPITAL

London Bridge Hospital is renowned nationally and internationally for its wide range of cardiac diagnostic services and treatments. Specialist units, catheter laboratories and theatres operate on an integrated basis to create a bespoke cardiac treatment care plan for each patient.

London Bridge Hospital is known for providing rapid access to diagnosis, investigations and treatment for patients with all forms of heart disease since 1986. It was the first private hospital to perform transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) and use the Sensi Robotic Catheter System. The newly-refurbished hospital, with more than 100 en-suite, air conditioned rooms, overlooks the River Thames and Tower Bridge and is within easy reach of the South East.

It is known internationally for its cardiac services, cancer treatments, renal medicine, neurology, orthopaedic services and other areas of acute medicine. It is also home to the London Lupus Centre. The hospital has two state-of-the-art fast access diagnostic and treatment centres, located at 31 Old Broad Street in the City and at Canary Wharf. The cardiology teams are supported and linked by cutting-edge diagnostic technology.

All clinical staff are highly experienced and undergo a range of annual updates to ensure that all patients receive the highest quality cardiac care.

London Bridge Hospital is proud of its patient care and works hard to make each patient’s time as pleasant as possible. In a recent London Bridge Hospital survey, when asked whether they were treated with respect and dignity while they were in the hospital, 97.2% of patients said they were. Another issue of concern to many patients is the level of cleanliness maintained in the hospital. This year 99.4% rated the cleanliness of their room as ‘good or better’ and 99.5% rated the overall cleanliness in the hospital as ‘good or better’. And finally, 99.2% of patients said they would recommend London Bridge Hospital to their family and friends.

Regular training and education, including university courses, maintain a high level of staff competency. A considerable range of cardiac-focused, in-house workshops, which include basic/advanced life support, infection control, health and safety and customer care are also provided.

A team of clinical nurse specialists work with other nurses to advance their skills, improve overall outcomes and provide clinical expertise to improve care. A clinical nurse specialist will develop a one-to-one relationship with patients and their families and, as the main point of contact, will help them navigate a seamless patient journey throughout treatment.

“When asked whether they were treated with respect and dignity while they were in the hospital, 97.2% of patients said they were.”
The Harley Street Clinic is one of the most prestigious and respected private hospitals in London. It attracts some of the finest specialist consultants in cancer, cardiac surgery and neurosciences from many of London's major teaching hospitals.
The Wellington Hospital, located just north of London’s West End, is the UK’s largest private hospital with over 250 beds. The cardiac care unit is one of the largest of its kind in the private healthcare sector and with three dedicated operating theatres, three cardiac catheterisation laboratories and level 3 intensive care facilities, it offers patients the best care possible.

The large team of cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, cardiac radiologists, electrophysiologists and specialist cardiac nursing staff have access to the most cutting-edge diagnostic, imaging and treatment technology, to help them diagnose complex cardiac conditions faster and more accurately than ever before. This includes the superfast 64-slice Lightspeed CT scanner which is able to take high definition cardiac images, two of the very latest MRI scanners and the full range of X-ray and ultrasound facilities.

The facilities ensure that patients with a wide range of heart conditions have fast access to the best possible care when treated at The Wellington Hospital, from diagnosis through to treatment and aftercare. With the expertise of some of the most senior cardiac doctors in the country, the unit is known for treating complex conditions, listing coronary artery disease, heart valve repair and replacement, treating atrial fibrillation (a heart arrhythmia) via radio frequency ablation and using innovative technology to treat severe angina. Through continual investment in state-of-the-art equipment, such as the da Vinci surgical robot, The Wellington Hospital is able to attract some of the most distinguished surgeons and consultants. This, together with a warm and friendly service, helps create a caring environment that offers every patient the very best in healthcare when they need it most.

“The unit has three dedicated operating theatres, three cardiac catheterisation laboratories and intensive care facilities to ensure patients are given the best care possible.”
To play a video of this image, scan the QR code with your phone.
The Cardiac Services Departments at these three HCA hospitals offer rapid access to diagnosis, investigations and treatment for patients with all forms of heart disease, through advanced surgical and medical facilities.

**London Bridge Hospital**
London Bridge Hospital was the first private hospital to perform transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) and use the Sensei Robotic Catheter System. A dedicated cardiology department has 18 experienced clinical physiologists trained to the highest standards in cardiological assessment, divided into teams of specialists within fields such as electrophysiology, cardiorespiratory physiology, remote access assessment, implantable devices and non-invasive investigation. Cardiac clinical nurse specialists are available for arrhythmia, interventional cardiology and rehabilitation. A 15 bed critical care unit provides for patients requiring intensive care following complex cardiology procedures such as TAVI. Seven theatres, a hybrid lab (combining the traditional diagnostic functions of a catheter lab with the surgical functions of an operating room), seven MRI scanners and Cardiac CT lowest dose imaging are also available.

**The Harley Street Clinic**
The Harley Street Clinic treats both adults and paediatrics (from babies to teenagers) for cardiac abnormalities, including congenital heart disease. Leading consultant cardiologists and surgeons are available to treat atrial fibrillation and other arrhythmias, coronary and valvular heart disease and perform complex cardiac surgery. The latest treatments – in the most up-to-date Cardiac Catheter Laboratory completed in 2013 – include complex electrophysiology interventions and TAVI. Supported by expert multi-disciplinary teams that have access to a total of 32 ITU beds, the hospital offers a full 24 hour service. The paediatric and adult ITUs have recently been completely refitted with the latest technology. Both adult and paediatric teams offer a continuous high ratio of doctors and nurses to patients with advanced life support training. Patients are supported by clinical nurse specialists and rehabilitation nurses to give an expert and supported cardiac patient journey up to and following discharge.

**The Wellington Hospital**
The Cardiac Services Department at The Wellington Hospital is one of the largest of its kind in the UK and some of the nation’s most distinguished cardiologists and cardiac surgeons lead its specialist medical teams. Experienced cardiac physiologists specialising in echocardiography, electrophysiology, cardiac rhythm devices, interventional procedures and non-invasive cardiology are available alongside experienced pulmonary function physiologists and echo-accustomed cardiac physiologists. Highly qualified cardiac catheter laboratory nurses and radiographers provide intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) and stent balloon support. The unit offers 45 dedicated coronary care beds which are located over two floors. These are supported by a 20 bed Intensive care unit ensuring the highest standards are offered, from daycase procedures to complex surgical cases.
24 hour urgent on call service

for angiography, intervention, echocardiography and implantable device management.

Adult intensive care unit

is able to provide multi-organ support including the latest in cardiac, ventilator and renal replacement technologies. Referrals and second opinions from abroad can be discussed at all times of day with the consultant intensivist on call via the hospital switchboard.

Blood management services

platelet mapping and multiplate, which immediately identifies the effectiveness of prescribed anti-coagulation medication.

Cardiac catheterisation laboratories

all three laboratories have comprehensive ECG, blood pressure and oxygen saturation monitoring systems and equipped with pressure wire system and an IVIS system.

Cardiac computed tomography (CT)

is a method of examining the heart using x-rays and a computer to construct 2D and 3D imaging. The images are created using 64-slice high definition scanners and interpreted by expert radiologists. Cardiac scanning is a non-invasive alternative to standard coronary angiography and CT coronary calcium scoring. Staff are trained to produce excellent quality imaging at a competitively low dose. Scans offered include calcium scoring and cardiac angiograms alongside paediatric cardiac imaging supported by specialist paediatric cardiac radiologists.

Cardiac intensive care unit (ITU)

the proximity of the unit to the operating theatres means that any patient requiring emergency surgery can be transferred quickly.

FACILITIES

Cardiac MRI Scanner evaluates cardiac anatomy, functionality and measurement of the left ventricle and perfusion of the myocardium.

To play a video of images taken using this equipment, scan the QR code with your phone.
FACILITIES

Cardiac physiotherapy service
an individually tailored physiotherapy programme and advice service helps to optimise heart health following treatment or diagnosis.

Cardiac rehabilitation
offers a personalised approach to rehabilitation following cardiac treatment offering a detailed programme that achieves the most effective individual results.

Cardiac theatres
with a dedicated echo machine and TOE probe for intraoperative transoesophageal echo imaging.

Cardiopulmonary centre
first of this kind in the UK, it comprises a Cardiopulmonary Exercise (CPX) system with full lung function analysis for cardiac rehab and mannitol challenge testing. Also available is capillary blood gas analysis.

Clinical nurse specialists
provide pre-admission assessment and advice, post discharge care and a 24 hour helpline number.

Clinical perfusion facilities
skilled perfusionists control equipment that supports, or temporarily replaces, the patient’s heart and lung function during the operation.

Diagnostic sleep centre
for analysis of patients suffering dyspnée.

ECG telemetry for all cardiac beds
each nursing station has a central monitor for observation and recording of patient status.

Electrophysiology laboratories
two laboratories wired for electrophysiological studies and are equipped with the two most up-to-date arrhythmia mapping systems available and equipped to carry out either RF ablation (with Hansen Robot) or cryoablation.

Grown-up congenital heart disease (GUCH) unit
cares for children who have transitioned from the paediatric service as well as new referrals in adolescence or adulthood. It caters for the new challenges faced by both children and their families as they become adults, by providing support and advice for a range of ‘lifestyle’ issues including contraception, fertility, sport and exercise, alongside general counselling and a 24 hour helpline.

Hansen Robot catheter system
this system integrates advanced levels of 3D catheter control with 3D visualisation to give cardiologists accurate and stable control of catheter movement during complex cardiac procedures. The Hansen Robot at London Bridge Hospital was the first in a private hospital and is used for complex AF ablation which cauterises cells to eliminate rhythm abnormalities.

Hybrid laboratory
with Siemens technology for performing complex and minimally invasive procedures such as TAVI, coronary angioplasty and implanting devices.

Men’s health services
for diagnosing links between cardiac health, urology and erectile dysfunction.

MRI scanning
scanners can evaluate cardiac anatomy, functionality and measurement of the left ventricle and perfusion of the myocardium.

Paediatric cardiac service unit (including Intervention, PFO/ASD closures and EP)
is a dedicated unit for the care of babies and children with heart disease. Medical staff involve the parents and children in their ‘Cardiac Journey’ from the day of referral or birth, enabling the family to understand, adapt and confidently be a part of their child’s progress. Each family has their own room with fully trained paediatric nursing staff always on hand. A special ‘Cardiac Passport’ is given to each family and acts as a diary of communication, treatments and visits ensuring continuation of care wherever they may be in the world.

Post-surgery rehabilitation
specialist post-surgery cardiac rehabilitation programmes are coordinated by designated cardiac liaison sisters.

Renal dialysis
on-site renal dialysis.
Aortic valve and root surgery is performed to treat a dilation or enlargement of this large blood vessel to prevent rupture of the dilated aorta and to prevent it from stretching the attached aortic valve.

Ablation using 3D mapping technology (CARTO/NAVX) this technology provides unparalleled views of the electrical activity of the heart through real-time data on 3D, colour-coded cardiac maps. It also ensures precise real-time tracking of catheter location, allowing for safe and accurate diagnosis Ablation is a treatment that cauterises cells to eliminate rhythm abnormalities in patients and is performed in conjunction with electrophysiology.

Atrial appendage occlusion is a treatment strategy to prevent blood clot formation in atrial fibrillation.

Atrial flutter and supraventricular tachycardia ablation using a catheter, the abnormal area of the heart is heated or frozen.

Bi-ventricular follow up and resynchronisation bi-ventricular defibrillator (CRT-D) and pacemaker (CRT-P) follow-ups are performed after implant and six weeks post-implant and thereafter every six months or following a device ‘shock’ (CRT-D only).

Cardiac bypass surgery a blood vessel from the leg, arm or chest is used to bypass a narrowed section of a coronary artery in open heart surgery.

Cardio-pulmonary bypass (CPB) is a technique that uses a heart-lung machine or ‘pump’ to maintain blood circulation so a still heart can be operated on.

Cardioversion is a technique used to restore the normal heart rhythm using an electrical current or an alternative called ‘chemical cardioversion’ can be administered as medication via injection or by tablets. This is a medical procedure by which an abnormally fast heart rate or cardiac arrhythmia is converted to a normal rhythm using electricity or drugs.
TREATMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Coronary angiography
- a special dye is injected into the area of the heart being examined so that the blood vessels will appear black on an x-ray.

Coronary artery stenting
- is a metallic mesh placed in the coronary arteries to keep the arteries open in the treatment of coronary heart disease.

Cryoblation
- catheter cryoblation uses intense cold to destroy small, carefully selected areas of heart tissue that are causing the arrhythmia.

Da Vinci robotic system
- the da Vinci system translates hand movements into more precise miniaturised instruments inside the body and avoids open heart surgery.

Drug therapy
- for patients with tachycardia (fast heart rate) drugs such as beta blockers, flexanide or calcium antagonists can be used to slow down the heart rate. Stronger drugs such as amiodarone can be used to prevent recurrences of arrhythmias but may cause side effects.

Electrophysiology studies (EPS)
- electrophysiology determines which area of the heart is responsible for the arrhythmia by threading special electrode catheters to the heart through the groin area.

Endoscopic coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
- is major surgery using blood vessels from the patient's chest or leg to go around or bypass clogged coronary arteries.

Fractional flow reserve studies
- a pressure wire is a special guide wire which has a small sensor at its tip to measure blood flow and blood pressure to determine if a narrowed artery needs further treatment.

Implantable loop recorder
- these are a small heart rhythm recording devices about the size of a chewing gum packet which are inserted under the skin, generally in the upper chest region when arrhythmias or palpitations or fainting episodes are rare.

Intra-operative cell salvage (Blood recovery)
- involves recovering blood lost during surgery and re-infusing it into the patient.

Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS)
- an IVUS catheter is introduced directly into the coronary artery via a key hole procedure from the wrist or the groin. Unlike a traditional coronary angiogram which only represents a ‘shadow’ of the remaining lumen, IVUS enables doctors to see into the coronary plaque and gain a detailed picture of their composition.

Minimally invasive AV surgery
- replaces the aortic valve using much smaller cuts than the larger cut needed for open aortic valve surgery.

Minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass (MIDCAB)
- Recent technological advances in cardiac surgery mean it is no longer always necessary to carry out heart surgery through a large central chest incision. MIDCAB grafts healthy blood vessels to the heart’s blood supply through a much smaller 10–12 cm incision in the left side of the chest.

Off pump coronary artery bypass graft (OPCABG)
- A CABG uses a heart-lung bypass machine to pump blood and oxygen around the body during the procedure, while the heart is temporarily stopped. OPCABG keeps the heart beating without the use of the machine for a quicker and safer procedure. During the OPCABG, the heart is still beating while the new blood vessel grafts are attached.

Open heart valve surgery
- is often used for mitral valves that leak but are not seriously damaged, while replacement is when the diseased valve is removed and replaced with a new valve. The most common types of replacement valves are mechanical (manufactured) valves or tissue (animal) valves.

Pacemaker/internal defibrillator (ICD)/including cardiac resynchronisation therapy (CRT)
- these implants place a small battery-operated device into the chest, which sends regular electrical pulses to help keep the heart beating regularly.
## TREATMENTS AND PROCEDURES

### Patent foramen ovale occlusion (PFO/ASD closure)
A childhood hole in the heart is closed using cardiac catheterisation performed by a trained cardiologist to permanently seal the PFO.

### Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA balloon)
PTCA, often called angioplasty, is a procedure to treat coronary artery disease by flattening the fatty material (atheroma) that can build up inside the walls of the main blood vessels (arteries) to the heart causing them to narrow. Instead of open heart surgery, it involves threading a catheter through an artery in the groin or arm to reach the heart, opening the narrowed arteries and inflating a balloon to squash the fatty material.

### Renal denervation
This new treatment lowers blood pressure by passing a low energy current, using a catheter, along the artery, which leads to inactivation of the nerves supplying the kidneys.

### Renal/cardiac tumour surgery
Advanced renal cell carcinoma tumours are often quite large and may extend through the veins into one of the heart chambers. A catheter can be inserted into an artery in the groin and directed to the renal artery that supplies blood to the kidney and the tumour. By injecting small solid particles into the artery the kidney’s blood flow is blocked and the tumour will be denied oxygen causing it to shrink.

### Rotational atherectomy (rotablation)
This procedure uses a high speed rotational ‘burr’ coated with microscopic diamonds to break up blockages into fragments smaller than red blood cells that can pass, harmlessly, into the circulation.

### Sleep monitors
For analysis of patients suffering dyspnoea.

### Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)
Involves a new valve being inserted via a catheter into the heart without the need for the standard surgical aortic valve replacement. The catheter can be inserted into the body through a large blood vessel, usually found in the groin.

### Transoesophageal echocardiography (TOE)
Is special ultrasound scan of the heart performed by inserting a probe into the patient’s gullet which provides detailed pictures of the heart.

### Valve replacement and repair
Is often used for mitral valves that leak but are not seriously damaged, while replacement is when the diseased valve is removed and replaced with a new valve. The most common types of replacement valves are mechanical (manufactured) valves or tissue (animal) valves.
ambulatory blood pressure (BP) monitoring is a painless non-invasive method used to determine the most effective medication or to ascertain whether current medication is having the desired effect on blood pressure.

24 hour ECG tape

a 24 hour holter monitor provides a constant recording of the heart’s electrocardiogram over a 24 hour period.

Cardiac catheterisation

contrast medium dye is injected through a catheter into the heart and arteries so X-ray images can be taken to highlight any blood vessels that are narrowed or blocked.

Cardiac MRI (stress and rest)

also known as stress CMR perfusion, this is a clinical test performed if there are perfusion defects in the myocardium of the left ventricle that are caused by the narrowing of the coronary arteries.

Carotid doppler ultrasound

des these venous/arterial ultrasounds show whether a waxy substance called plaque has built up in the arteries.

Echocardiogram including 3D

an ultrasound scan of the heart designed to see the effects of hypertension on the heart including the heart’s chambers, valves and major blood vessels. This allows screening for valve regurgitation, heart chamber function, heart size, infections, hypertension and clots in the heart.

Electrocardiogram (ECG)

a quick and painless way to assess the rate, rhythm and electrical activity of the heart involving attaching electrodes to the chest of a resting patient.

External loop recorders

are for patients with intermittent abnormal heart beats, pain or palpitations. The cardiomemo allows the ECG to be recorded whenever symptoms occur and is kept by the patient for a period of one week. 30 second ECG recordings of the cardiac events can be sent via the telephone to the clinic for analysis.

To play a video of images taken using this equipment, scan the QR code with your phone.

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**PLAC testing**

The PLAC blood test measures the level of Lp-PLA2 (Lipoprotein-associated Phospholipase A2), an enzyme associated with the inflammation of arteries. Increased levels of Lp-PLA2 increase the risk of having a heart attack or stroke.

**Remote device monitors**

Enable the physician to obtain nearly the same amount of information as would be obtained from a hospital clinic visit while the patient is in the comfort of their own home.

**Spartan genetic analysis**

Is used to identify common gene defects that can reduce the effectiveness of anti-platelet drugs.

**Stress echo**

A derivation of an echocardiogram. This test is used to detect functionally-important coronary disease, stratify the risk of coronary events and detect viability in apparently infarcted tissue. The heart rate required in this test needs to be elevated. This can be done either through exercise on a treadmill or through administration of drugs such as dobutamine.

**Stress testing**

Is used to increase a patient’s heart rate while monitoring their 12 lead ECG. The test is used to look for characteristic ECG changes (which indicate a possible problem with the blood supply to the heart i.e. coronary artery disease) or to provoke an arrhythmia while monitoring the ECG.

**Tilt table testing**

This is performed when patients are experiencing syncope, dizziness or unexplained loss of consciousness. The patient is then tilted at a 60 degree angle so the patient feels slightly leaned backwards for 45 minutes and monitored closely.

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**TESTING**

**Long-term ambulatory monitoring**

Provides a constant recording of the heart’s rate and rhythm over a seven day period. It involves wearing a small monitor and is useful where arrhythmias and palpitations are less frequent and therefore less amenable to capture on a 24 hour Holter monitor.

**Lung function tests**

Involves the patient performing a series of breathing manoeuvres into specialised equipment. This provides important information on the calibre of a patient’s airways, the ability of the lungs to transfer oxygen from their alveoli to their blood, the total capacity of the lungs and the response to bronchodilators. This helps to ascertain if there is a respiratory component to the cardiac patient’s breathlessness. More complex investigations are also available.

**Multiplate**

The only private centre in the UK to offer platelet function analysis for monitoring anti-platelet drug therapy and the diagnosis of platelet disorders.

**Myocardial perfusion scanning**

Is important for evaluating the presence and extent of suspected or known coronary artery diseases as well as the results of previous injury to the heart from a heart attack. The test enables the visualisation of blood flow patterns to the heart walls and can be used to evaluate the results of bypass surgery. Myocardial perfusion scanning involves the patient undergoing two scans, with a stress test in between.

**Pacemaker and implantable defibrillator follow-ups including resynchronisation devices**

During the follow-up, the clinical physiologist/doctor will communicate with the device via a compatible analyser (PSA) to establish patient/device diagnostics, alter settings, record arrhythmia episodes and test device function.

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**TESTING**

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**Tilt table testing**

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“Great cardiac care is achieved when a team works together closely, combining all medical and non-medical components to provide a timely, holistic approach to patient care. This is what we aim to do in the Cardiac Services Team, and why we can achieve better outcomes and shorter recovery times for our patients.”

Mr Graham Venn, MS FRCS (Eng & ED), FICS FETCS, HCA Chief Medical Officer & Consultant Cardiothoracic Surgeon
Each HCA hospital has a dedicated team available to support GPs when they are referring. Liaison Officers all have comprehensive knowledge about the hospital and the area, its services, consultants and admin procedures. They can also organise patient referrals, including consultations with the relevant specialist and the booking of diagnostic scans/tests.

Educational seminars are another aspect of our liaison service where each hospital hosts a variety of consultant-led talks and seminars for GPs and their surgeries to help towards Continuing Professional Development. This educational service is available throughout the year and is free of charge.

To contact a member of the GP Liaison Teams call:
London Bridge Hospital, 020 7234 2009
The Harley Street Clinic, 020 7034 8306
The Wellington Hospital, 020 7483 5148
Please see below a list of all our consultants who specialise in cardiac care.

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Hybrid Cath Laboratory at London Bridge Hospital which offers services to patients such as transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).
“Imaging is essential in diagnosing and treating cardiac conditions. No one piece of equipment on its own makes all the difference; it’s the combination of this equipment, the top level operators and the Cardiac Team.”

Joe Cornall, Imaging Services Manager, London Bridge Hospital

LONDON BRIDGE HOSPITAL CONTENTS

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Cardiothoracic Consultants 56
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Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology coronary intervention, cardiac screening and prevention, heart failure, hypertension.

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Mr Inderpaul Birdi
BMed Sci(Hons), BM, BS, FRCS(CTh), MCh

NHS base: The Essex Cardiothoracic Centre
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, mitral valve repair, minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery, minimal access aortic valve surgery, minimal access mitral valve surgery.

Mr Christopher Blauth
MB, MS, FRCS

NHS base: Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), minimal access aortic valve surgery.

Mr Vinayak Bapat
FRCS (CTh)

NHS base: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), minimal access aortic valve surgery.

Mr Jatin Desai
FRCS (Glas), FRCS (CTh/Ed), FRCS (Eng)

NHS base: King's College Hospital
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures).

Mr Ranjit Deshpande
MBBS, MS, MCh, FRCS (CTh/Eng)

NHS base: King's College Hospital
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery.

Mr James Roxburgh
MB, BS, MCh

NHS base: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery.

Mr Michael Sabetai
MD, PhD, FRCS (CTh)

NHS base: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, surgery on the thoracic aorta, minimal access aortic valve surgery.

Mr Kulvinder Lall
MB, BS, FRCS

NHS base: King's College Hospital
Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), minimal access aortic valve surgery.

Mr Graham Venn
MS, FRCS (Eng & Ed), FICS, FETCS

NHS base: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust
Special interests:
Mitral valve repair, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery.
**Professor Olaf Wendler**  
MD, PhD, FRCS  
NHS base: King’s College Hospital  
Special interests:  
Coronary artery bypass grafting, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), minimal access aortic valve surgery.

**Mr Christopher Young**  
MD, FRCS  
NHS base: Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery.

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THE HARLEY STREET CLINIC CONTENTS

Cardiology Consultants 64
Cardiothoracic Consultants 68
Paediatric Cardiology Consultants 70
Paediatric Cardiothoracic Consultants 71
Dr Jonathan Clague  
MBBS, BSc, MD, FRCP  
Electrophysiology Specialist  
NHS base: Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, coronary intervention.

Dr Laura Corr  
MBBS, PhD, FRCP, FESC  
NHS base: Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac pacing, cardiac imaging, coronary intervention, general cardiology, hypertension, valvular heart disease.

Dr Wyn Davies  
MD, FRCP, FHRIS  
Electrophysiology Specialist  
NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust  
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, coronary intervention, interventional cardiology.

Dr Diana Holdright  
MD, FRCP, FESC, FACC, MBHS, DA, BS  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac and coronary risk, coronary artery disease, cardiac causes of stroke, the heart-brain interface, management of valvular heart disease and heart failure, cardiac screening and prevention.

Professor John Deanfield  
BA, BChir, MB, FACC, FESC, FRCP, MBACP  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac imaging, congenital heart surgery, echocardiography, interventional cardiology, hypertension, PFO/ASD closure.

Professor Diana Gorog  
MD, PhD, FRCP  
NHS base: Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac pacing, cardiac imaging, cardiac screening and prevention, coronary intervention, general cardiology, hypertension, valvular heart disease.

Dr Vias Markides  
MBBS, MRCP, MD, FRCP  
Electrophysiology Specialist  
NHS base: Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, general cardiology.

Dr Arvinder Kurbaan  
BSc, MD, FRCP  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac imaging, coronary intervention, echocardiography, general cardiology, hypertension, PFO/ASD closure, valvular heart disease.

Dr Pier Lambiase  
BM, BCh, PhD, FRCP, MRCGP  
Electrophysiology Specialist  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, general cardiology.

Dr Martin Lowe  
PhD, FRCP  
Electrophysiology Specialist  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NID Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac imaging, coronary intervention, interventional cardiology, PFO/ASD closure, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), cardiac pacing.

Dr Ghada Mikhail  
MBBS, BSc, MD, FRCP  
NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust  
Special interests: General cardiology, hypertension, coronary intervention, valvular heart disease, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), cardiac pacing.

Dr Michael Mullen  
MBBS, MD, FRCP  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NID Foundation Trust  
Special interests: Cardiac imaging, coronary intervention, interventional cardiology, PFO/ASD closure, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), valvular heart disease.

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CARDIOLOGY

Dr Denis Pellerin
MD, PhD, FESC
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Special interests: Cardiac imaging, echocardiography, general cardiology, heart failure, hypertension, valvular heart disease.

Dr Oliver Segal
MBBS, MD, MRCP, FFRS
Electrophysiology Specialist
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, left atrial appendage closure.

Dr Christopher Aldo Rinaldi
MB, BS, MD, FRCPI
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NHS base: Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Trust
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, coronary intervention, left atrial appendage closure.

Dr Malcolm Walker
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Special interests: Cardiac pacing, cardiac screening and prevention, coronary intervention, general cardiology.

Dr Edward Rowland
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Electrophysiology Specialist
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants.

Dr David Ward
MD, FRCP
Electrophysiology Specialist
NHS base: St George’s Healthcare NHS Trust
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, cardiac screening and prevention, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants.

Dr Tom Wong
MCHIR, MD, FRCP
Electrophysiology Specialist
NHS base: Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, cardiac pacing, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, left atrial appendage closure.

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Mr Jonathan Anderson  
MBChB, FRCS  
NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, surgery on the thoracic aorta, minimal access aortic valve surgery.

Mr Shyamsunder Kolvekar  
MBBS, MS, MCh, FRCPs, FRCS  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery, minimal access mitral valve surgery.

Mr Tain-Yen Hsia  
MD, MSc American Board of Thoracic Surgery (Congenital Heart Specialty)  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, surgery on the thoracic aorta, adult congenital heart surgery.

Mr David Lawrence  
BSc, MBBS, FRCS, MS  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta.

Mr Panny Kallis  
BSc, MBBS, FRCS, MS  
NHS base: Full Time Private Practice  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta.

Mr Neil Roberts  
MBChB, MD, FRCS  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, surgery on the thoracic aorta, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

Mr Andre Simon  
MD, PhD  
NHS base: Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Adult cardiac surgery, coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair.

Mr John Yap  
MBChB, MD, FRCS  
NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust  
Special interests:  
Coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery on the thoracic aorta, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI), surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Special Interests</th>
<th>NHS Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Piers Daubeney</td>
<td>Paediatric and congenital cardiology, assessment of the unborn child, congenital heart disease, cardiomyopathy, syncope.</td>
<td>Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Shankar Sridharan</td>
<td>Congenital heart disease, heart murmurs, child chest pain, lesions in the heart.</td>
<td>Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor John Deanfield</td>
<td>Congenital heart disease, neonatal and paediatric cardiology, interventional cardiac catheterisation.</td>
<td>The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Robert Yates</td>
<td>Infant and paediatric heart surgery, mechanical assist devices in children, Marfan disorder, heart transplantation.</td>
<td>Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Martin Lowe</td>
<td>Arrhythmia in children and patients with congenital heart disease, electrophysiology.</td>
<td>Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Martin Kostolny</td>
<td>Cardiothoracic surgery in children, cardiac surgery in neonates, congenital heart disease, treatment of pulmonary atresia with multivalvular blood supply surgery for congenitally corrected transposition.</td>
<td>Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Victor Tsang</td>
<td>Congenital and paediatric surgery.</td>
<td>Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</td>
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Cardiothoracic Consultants 83
Dr (John) Gerald Coghlan
MBChB, MBCh, MA (Cantab)

NHS base: Royal Free Hospital
Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology.

Dr Anthony Chow
MBBS, BS, MD, FRCP
Electrophysiology Specialist

NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Royal Berkshire NHS Trust
Special interests: Electrophysiology, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants, AF ablation, arrhythmia, heart failure.

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FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests: Coronary intervention, interventional cardiology, valvular heart disease, echocardiography.

Dr George Amin-Youssef
FRCP, MSc

NHS base: King’s College Hospital
Special interests: General cardiology, echocardiography.

Dr (Richard) Andrew Archbold
MBBS, MD, FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests: General cardiology.

Dr Raj Amersey
MRCP, MBBS

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology.

Dr Seamus Banim
FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests: General cardiology, valvular heart disease, hypertension, heart failure, arrhythmias.

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MB, ChB, MRCP

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BMBS, MBCh, MA (Cantab)

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Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology.

Dr Dr (John) Gerald Coghlan
MBChB, MBCh, MA (Cantab)

NHS base: Royal Free Hospital
Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology.

Dr Joseph Davar
MD, PhD, FRCP, FACC

NHS base: Royal Free Hospital
Special interests: Heart failure, cardiac imaging, echocardiography, general cardiology, valvular heart disease.

Dr (Richard) Rex Dawson
FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests: Coronary intervention, interventional cardiology, valvular heart disease, echocardiography.

Dr Duncan Dymond
MD, FRCP, FACC, FESC

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Special interests: Interventional cardiology, general cardiology, valvular heart disease.

Dr Sabine Ernst
MD, FFSC, Reader at Imperial College
Electrophysiology Specialist

NHS base: Royal Brompton Hospital
Special interests: Arrhythmia, electrophysiology, AF ablation, complex pacing/ICD or CRT implants

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Dr Avijit Lahiri
MBBS, MSC, MRCP, FACC, FEFC

Special interests:
Nuclear cardiology, hypertension.

NHS base:
Private Practice

Dr Simon Kennon
MD, FRCP

Special interests:
Interventional cardiology, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

NHS base:
The London Chest Hospital

Dr Thomas Evans
FRCP

NHS base: Private Practice

Special interests:
General cardiology

Dr Simon Kennon
MD, FRCP

Special interests:
Interventional cardiology, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

NHS base:
The London Chest Hospital

Dr Thomas Evans
FRCP

NHS base: Private Practice

Special interests:
General cardiology

Dr Simon Kennon
MD, FRCP

Special interests:
Interventional cardiology, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

NHS base:
The London Chest Hospital

Dr Thomas Evans
FRCP

NHS base: Private Practice

Special interests:
General cardiology

Dr Simon Kennon
MD, FRCP

Special interests:
Interventional cardiology, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

NHS base:
The London Chest Hospital

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<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
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<th>NHS Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Stuart Rosen</td>
<td>MA, MD, FRCP, FESC, FACC</td>
<td>Heart failure, hypertension, syncope.</td>
<td>Ealing Hospital and Royal Brompton Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Anthony Wayne Nathan</td>
<td>MD, FRCP, FACC, FESC, FHRS</td>
<td>Heart failure, hypertension, syncope.</td>
<td>Imperial College Healthcare Trust and Hammermith Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Elliot Smith</td>
<td>BSc, MBBS, MD, MRCP</td>
<td>General cardiology, echocardiography.</td>
<td>Barts Health NHS Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Michael Van Der Watt</td>
<td>MB, ChB, FCP (SA), FRCP</td>
<td>General cardiology, echocardiography.</td>
<td>Watford General Hospital and Imperial College Healthcare Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Anthony Wayne Nathan</td>
<td>MD, FRCP, FACC, FESC, FHRS</td>
<td>heart failure, general cardiology, valvular heart disease, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).</td>
<td>Imperial College Healthcare Trust and Hammermith Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Deven Patel</td>
<td>MBBS, FRCP</td>
<td>Interventional cardiology, general cardiology, echocardiography.</td>
<td>Barnet and Chase Farm NHS Trust and Royal Free Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Shelley Rahman-Haley</td>
<td>MRCP</td>
<td>General cardiology, echocardiography.</td>
<td>Watford General Hospital and Imperial College Healthcare Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Roby Rakhit</td>
<td>BSc, MD, FRCP</td>
<td>Interventional cardiology, general cardiology.</td>
<td>Imperial College Healthcare Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Phillip Moore</td>
<td>PhD, MRCP</td>
<td>Interventional cardiology, general cardiology, cardiac pacing.</td>
<td>Imperial College Healthcare Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Deven Patel</td>
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<td>Watford General Hospital and Imperial College Healthcare Trust</td>
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Dr Amanda Varnava  
MBBS, MD, MRCP

NHS base: St Mary’s Hospital, Imperial College Healthcare Trust and West Herts NHS Trust
Special interests:
- General cardiology
- Heart disease in pregnancy
- Syncope
- Cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmias

Dr Mark Westwood  
MBBS, MD, MRCP

NHS base: The London Chest Hospital
Special interests:
- Interventional cardiology
- General cardiology
- Coronary intervention
- Cardiac screening and prevention
- Cardiac imaging
- Valvular heart disease

Mr Wael Awad  
MBBS, MD, FRCS Ed, FRCS (CTh/Eng)

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests:
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Aortic and mitral valve repair and replacement
- Surgery of the thoracic aorta
- Minimally invasive aortic valve surgery including transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)

Mr Roberto Casula  
MB, FETCS, FRCS

NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare Trust
Special interests:
- Minimally invasive cardiac surgery
- Robotic cardiac surgery
- Mitral valve repair

Mr Toufan Bahrami  
MBBS, MD, FRCS Ed, FRCS (CTh/Eng)

NHS base: Harefield Hospital
Special interests:
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Valve replacement surgery
- Surgery for atrial fibrillation
- Minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery
- Minimal access mitral valve surgery

Mr Andrew Chukwuemeka  
MBBS, MD, FRCS (Eng), FRCS (CTh), LLB (Hons)

NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare Trust
Special interests:
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- Atrial fibrillation
- Arrhythmia

Mr Inderpaul Birdi  
BMedSci (Hons), BM, BS, MCh, FRCS (CTh)

NHS base: The Essex Cardiothoracic Centre
Special interests:
- Adult cardiac surgery
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Mitral valve repair
- Minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery
- Minimal access aortic valve surgery

Mr Stephen Edmondson  
BSc, FRCS, FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests:
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Dr Mark Westwood  
MBBS, MD, MRCP

NHS base: The London Chest Hospital
Special interests:
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- General cardiology
- Coronary intervention
- Cardiac screening and prevention
- Cardiac imaging
- Valvular heart disease

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Special interests:
- General cardiology
- Heart disease in pregnancy
- Syncope
- Cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmias

Mr Wael Awad  
MBBS, MD, FRCS Ed, FRCS (CTh/Eng)

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests:
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Aortic and mitral valve repair and replacement
- Surgery of the thoracic aorta
- Minimally invasive aortic valve surgery including transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)

Mr Roberto Casula  
MB, FETCS, FRCS

NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare Trust
Special interests:
- Minimally invasive cardiac surgery
- Robotic cardiac surgery
- Mitral valve repair

Mr Toufan Bahrami  
MBBS, MD, FRCS Ed, FRCS (CTh/Eng)

NHS base: Harefield Hospital
Special interests:
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Valve replacement surgery
- Surgery for atrial fibrillation
- Minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery
- Minimal access mitral valve surgery

Mr Andrew Chukwuemeka  
MBBS, MD, FRCS (Eng), FRCS (CTh), LLB (Hons)

NHS base: Imperial College Healthcare Trust
Special interests:
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- Atrial fibrillation
- Arrhythmia

Mr Inderpaul Birdi  
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NHS base: The Essex Cardiothoracic Centre
Special interests:
- Adult cardiac surgery
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Mitral valve repair
- Minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery
- Minimal access aortic valve surgery

Mr Stephen Edmondson  
BSc, FRCS, FRCP

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust
Special interests:
- Coronary artery bypass surgery

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Mr Shyamsunder Kolvekar  
MBBS, MCh, FRCS, FRCPS

NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Special interests:
Coronary artery bypass surgery, valve replacement surgery, mitral valve repair, surgery for atrial fibrillation (MAZE procedures), minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery, minimal access mitral valve surgery.

Mr Amir Sheikh  
MD, FRCS (CTh), MBBS (Hons), BSc (Hons)

NHS base: The Heart Hospital, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, valve replacement surgery, minimal access coronary artery bypass surgery, minimal access aortic valve surgery, minimal access mitral valve surgery.

Mr Rakesh Uppal  
BSc, FRCS (CTh)

NHS base: Barts Health NHS Trust

Special interests:
Adult cardiac surgery, mitral valve repair.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Postcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London Bridge Hospital</td>
<td>27 Tooley Street, London</td>
<td>SE1 2PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Harley Street Clinic</td>
<td>35 Weymouth Street, London</td>
<td>W1G 8BJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wellington Hospital</td>
<td>Wellington Place, London</td>
<td>NW8 9LE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>