

With an ageing population, the incidence of heart valve disease is increasing. Assessment of valve disease can be complex due to co-morbidities and haemodynamic factors, often requiring specialist assessment and diagnostics. The increasing number of treatment options available require decisions and interventions to be tailored to the individual patient.

Once symptoms are heralded, heart valve disease is associated with a prognosis worse than most cancers¹ and timely diagnosis and treatment is critical. European Society of

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