

Coronary Heart Disease

Why in News?

<u>Cardiovascular diseases</u> are the leading cause of death worldwide, with **coronary heart disease** being a major concern among researchers.

What is Coronary Heart Disease?

- About:
 - Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a condition in which the blood vessels that supply the heart with oxygen-rich blood become narrow due to the buildup of fatty deposits (plaques) inside the arteries.
 - Over time, these deposits can harden and narrow the arteries, reducing the flow of blood to the heart.
- Causes:
 - **Unhealthy lifestyles,** poor diets, physical inactivity, tobacco use, and harmful levels of alcohol consumption are the major contributors to **coronary heart disease.**
 - Damaged heart tissue cannot be regrown in humans, and the only option is to undergo heart transplant, which comes with its own complications.
- Recent Studies:
 - A group of scientists has come up with a **solution where healthy skin cells from an adult can be converted into heart cells** using special proteins.
 - Converting cells from one form to another, known as <u>cellular reprogramming</u>, involves specific proteins called **transcription factors**, which alter the expression of genes within a cell and direct it to take on a new cellular identity.
 - The researchers established a recombinant protein toolbox consisting of six potential cardiac transcription factors: GATA4, MEF2C, TBX5, ETS2, MESP1, and HAND2.
 - Each of these proteins plays a significant role in **reprogramming fibroblasts.**
 - The advantage of using recombinant proteins is that they work their miracle inside the nucleus and eventually disappear over time **without leaving behind their toxic waste,** unlike their generic counterparts.

What are the Initiatives to Promote Awareness About Cardiovascular Diseases?

- Indian:
 - National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
 - Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)
 - ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) Project
- Global:
 - World Heart Day (29th September)

Conclusion

This study offers a safer approach for direct cardiac reprogramming using <u>recombinant proteins</u>, which can then be used to **reprogram cardiac fibroblasts and provides hope for those suffering from heart disease** and the possibility of developing a **personalised treatment** option that is both safe and efficient.

Source: TH

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