Future directions

It is expected that many more targeted therapies will come into routine clinical use. A future direction for small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors will be to combine them to overcome treatment resistance. Monoclonal antibodies will be modified to become carriers for radiation or cytotoxic drugs and will be enhanced to increase their immune effects. The use of these medicines will be improved by further development of companion diagnostic tests.

Winston Liauw has received funding from Merck-Serono and has ongoing participation as an investigator in numerous clinical trials associated with the development of targeted drugs. He provides drug development and medical advice to Clinical Network Services. He serves on the board of directors of NPS MedicineWise.

REFERENCES


FURTHER READING


Book review


Melbourne: Therapeutic Guidelines Limited; 2012. 228 pages

These guidelines provide the reader with an overview of salient cardiovascular topics, from the management of risk factors to acute management of chest pain and arrhythmias.

The guidelines are sensibly structured into succinct and manageable sections, and flow diagrams and tables effectively support written text. Most useful are the clinical pearls in highlighted boxes, which for example, remind the reader that life-threatening hyperkalaemia can occur when adding an aldosterone antagonist to an ACE inhibitor or angiotensin II antagonist in patients with renal impairment.

The new features of the current edition are the standout. ‘Type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease risk’ is a new focus that explores the assessment and management of risk factors in patients with diabetes, while new information has been included on the management of antithrombotic therapy in patients with cardiac implanted electronic devices undergoing non-cardiac procedures or operations. This section is valuable for answering that often difficult question of what to do with a patient’s anticoagulation before surgery. Revised information on bariatric surgery has been included, which is important for GPs tackling the rising problem of obesity.

Particularly useful is the section on antithrombotic therapy, which summarises the various types of anticoagulants and antiplatelets and includes the newer drugs such as dabigatran, rivaroxaban and ticagrelor. It provides a short summary of salient points such as clinical utility, monitoring, determinants and management of bleeding and over-anticoagulation. This is great for the busy GP needing quick access to concise information during a consult, particularly as the newer drugs are used with increasing frequency.

Overall, the Cardiovascular Therapeutic Guidelines is a comprehensive and useful resource for GPs, medical students and other health professionals.