

## Market Analysis 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Heart and Brain

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Japan's market for medical devices and materials continues to be among the world's largest from few years. As per the latest official figures from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) and Annual Pharmaceutical Production Statistics, the Japanese market for cardiology medical devices and materials in 2017 was approximately \$33.6 billion (up 3.2 percent from 2016 in yen terms). Japan's total imports of U.S. medical devices were approximately \$7.7 billion in 2017. In the near-term, the market is expected to increase due to Japan's aging population and continued demands for advanced medical technologies.

The total Japanese market for interventional cardiology devices is growing at a rate of 1.3%, which will take the 2017 market value of ¥151,896 up to ¥166,789 by 2024. Japanese hospitals tend to gravitate towards the more expensive and technologically advanced devices.

The total market size includes a large number of products such as coronary stent, coronary balloon catheter, balloon inflation device, coronary coronary intervention catheter, coronary coronary interventional guide wire, inductor sheath, coronary vascular closure device, coronary coronary diagnostic catheter and guide wire, fractional flow reserve (FFR) cable, intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) catheter and optical wire.

The **Heart** and Brain Conference will bring together Cardiologists, Neurologists, Cardiac & Cardiothoracic Surgeons, Scientists, Professors, Researchers, Medical Students & Business Professionals to explore a variety of topics, such as Heart Brain Diseases and so on, under a solitary rooftop for a short, but exceptional timeframe for sharing information among themselves.

Why is this conference happening?

Over the last 25 years, the incidence of cardiac and neurological disorders has increased considerably. Neurological disorders are currently the leading cause of death and disability in the world. The most common neurological disorders were

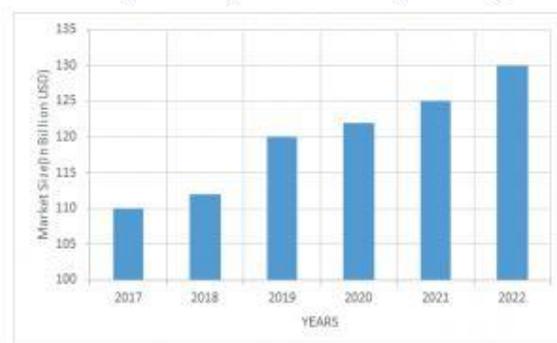
Headache Cases (approximately 1,500 million Migraines (approximately 1,000 million) Headache overuse (approximately 60 million) Alzheimer's disease and dementia (approximately 46 million) A proposed review of patients with coronary artery valve disease (VHD): coronary angiography was used in 85.2% of patients prior to intervention.

The Euro Heart Survey (EHS) software has been launched to provide quantitative information on cardiovascular disease.

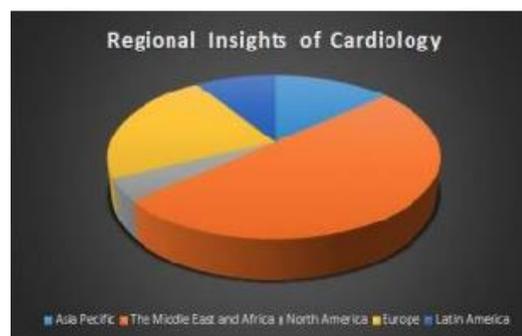
To prevent cardiovascular disease (CV) from occurring, adopt interventions to reduce the burden of CV risk factors and the occurrence of CV disease, and build effective models for a safe CV lifestyle. For individuals from around the globe focused on finding out about cardiology alongside the nervous

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system science problem, this is your best chance to get to the largest gathering of participants from emergency centers, colleges, people's organizations, and so on. Widely acclaimed speakers, the new technologies, techniques and the most up-to-date refreshments in the world of cardiology and neurology are the indicators of this meeting.



Most of us have been taught at school that the heart is continuously responding to the "orders" sent by the brain in the form of neural signals. It is not as commonly known, however, that the heart actually sends more signals to the brain than the brain sends to the heart! In addition, these heart impulses have a profound effect on brain function— influencing emotional regulation as well as higher cognitive abilities such as concentration, vision, memory, and problem-solving. In other words, not only does the heart respond to the brain, but the brain reacts continuously to the heart.



Heart Math work has shown that different patterns of cardiac activity (which follow different emotional states) have distinct effects on cognitive and emotional function. Throughout stress and negative emotions, when the pattern of heart rhythm is irregular and disordered, the resulting pattern of neural signals that move from the heart to the brain reduces higher cognitive function. It inhibits our ability to think clearly, remember, learn, reason, And to make effective decisions. (This helps explain why we can always act impulsively and unwisely when we are under stress.) The feedback of the heart to the brain during intense or negative.