



Nader Moazami, MD

Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Chief Division of Heart and Lung Transplantation and Mechanical Circulatory Support, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery New York University, Langone Health

Nader Moazami MD, is the currently the Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Chief Division of Heart and Lung Transplantation and Mechanical Circulatory Support, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery at New York University Langone Health.

Dr. Moazami is a medical school alumnus of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, he completed his residency at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where he participated in the thoracic organ procurement team and served as chief resident during his final year of training. He went on to complete a fellowship in cardiothoracic surgery at Cleveland Clinic in 2001 and continued his post-graduate training with multiple specialty training courses on the leading heart-assist devices at institutions across the country.

A prolific researcher, Dr. Moazami has published more than 100 scientific articles in leading peer-reviewed journals. He has been the principal investigator on over two dozen trials of new heart assist devices and other therapies for end-stage heart failure. Additionally he serves as a reviewer for several of the heart and transplantation journals.

Dr. Moazami is a frequent speaker and instructor with more than 150 presentations and educational sessions to his credit. His professional memberships include the International Society for Heart & Lung Transplantation, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, Heart Failure Society of America, American Society for Artificial Internal Organs and American Association for Thoracic Surgery. His professional career has been dedicated to advancing the field of mechanical circulatory support and heart transplantation.

Dr. Moazami's research passion lies in the creation and application of circulatory support pumps to assist the heart, so that someday we can move away from heart transplants. Not everyone is a candidate for a heart transplant, and pumps may provide effective care for a greater number of people.

