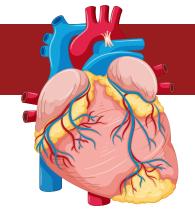


Coronary Artery Disease





Normal artery

Artery narrowed by atherosclerosis

What is it

de contraction short

The **coronary arteries** are the vessels that supply the heart with oxygen, blood and nutrients. When these arteries become damaged/diseased due to build-up of fatty deposits (plaque), it causes **Coronary Artery Disease**. These deposits can slowly narrow the arteries, and the heart will receive less blood which can cause chest pains (angina) and shortness of breath. If there is a complete blockage - either by built up plaque or plaque that breaks off - it can cause a heart attack.

Signs and Symptoms



CHEST PAIN (ANGINA)

Pressure/tightness in the chest that may feel like someone is standing on your chest. It is usually triggered by emotional stress or physical activity. The pain can also be experienced as a fleeting or sharp pain in the abdomen, back or arm.



SHORTNESS OF BREATH

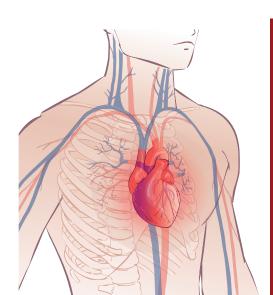
You may develop shortness of breath or extreme fatigue (tiredness) with exertion.

Causes and Risk Factors

AGE	As you get older, the risk of damaged or narrowed arteries increases.
GENDER	Men are generally a higher risk but the risk for women is increased after menopause.
SMOKING	Nicotine constricts the blood vessels and carbon monoxide can damage the inner
	lining of the vessels.
FAMILY HISTORY	A family history of heart disease is associated with a higher risk of coronary
	artery disease especially if a parent developed it at an early stage before 55-60.
HYPERLIPIDAEMIA	High levels of cholesterol and/or triglycerides in the blood can increase the formation
	of plaque and atherosclerosis.
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	Uncontrolled high blood pressure may result in the hardening and thickening of
	the coronary arteries, narrowing the channel through which blood flows.
OBESITY	Excess weight worsens other risk factors and can lead to diabetes and high
	blood pressure.
POOR DIET	Not containing a balanced diet that includes fruit, vegetables and fish.
PHYSICAL INACTIVITY	Lack of exercise
HIGH STRESS LEVELS	Constant stressful enviroment
DIABETES	It is associated with an increased risk of Coronary Artery Disease.



Complications



HEART ATTACK

If the coronary artery becomes completely blocked, it can cause a heart attack.

Symptoms:

- CRUSHING PRESSURE IN THE CHEST
- PAIN IN THE SHOULDER OR ARM
- SHORTNESS OF BREATH
- SWEATING

The pain with a heart attack is the same as described above for angina. Where the angina pain subsides, a heart attacks pain remains persistent.

Diagnosis Clinical symptoms above with the following:



Blood tests



Echocardiograph (ECG)

A device is moved accross your chest, that submits sound waves that determine how well your heart beats.



Coronary angiogram

An x-ray image of the heart blood vessels. After they are filled with a contrast material used to identify the exact location and severity of the disease.



Chest x-ray

Management

The main goals of managing Coronary Artery Disease include:

- Managing any conditions that cause or contribute to the disease.
- Controlling signs and symptoms, so that you can live as normally as possible.
- Stopping the disease from getting worse.
- Reducing complications and the risk of Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA).

LIFESTYLE CHANGES













Treatment is aimed at treating the underlying cause, and managing the symptoms.

Blocked coronary arteries may in some cases require balloon dilation or stenting of the effected vessel to improve the flow. These procedures can both be performed during an angiogram.

Stenting involves the placement of a small tube over the narrowed vessel to widen the vessel and therefore increase the flow.

Severe cases may require open heart surgery (Coronary Artery Bypass surgery harvest healthy blood vessels from elsewhere in the body e.g. the leg, and graft the vessels to one or more of the coronary arteries to restore the blood supply to the heart muscle.