

Definitions Campaign

Educational Information from Your Heart & Vascular Specialty Hospital

Angina

(an-ji' n ə)

Brief attacks of chest pain which occur when the heart muscle receives too little oxygen. Unlike a heart attack, angina usually lasts only a short time, normally causes no permanent heart muscle damage and is relieved through rest and/or medication. Angina is a sign that you probably have some degree of coronary artery disease and could be a candidate for a heart attack.



Lutheran Heart Hospital
 Banner Health System
 Caring for the Heart, Hope, and Soul
 670 East Broadway Avenue • Mesa, AZ 85205 • (480) 854-5000
 One Block North of Broadway on Pioneer Road
www.LutheranHeartHospital.com

Educational Information from the CardiacCenter Network

Cardiac Arrest

(kār'dē ak ə'rest')

Sudden cessation of heart function. While the human heart can experience arrest for many different reasons, such as heart attack or arrhythmia, it requires outside intervention (resuscitation, manual CPR or electrical stimulation) to return to normal function.




Benedictine Hospital
 Caring for the community

St. Peter's Cardiac Center
 A Member of St. Peter's Health Care Services



105 Mary's Ave. • Kingston, NY 12401 • (845) 338-2500
 315 South Manning Blvd. • Albany, NY 12208 • (518) 525-1550
www.stpetershealthcare.org

Educational Information from the CardiacCenter Network

Arrhythmia

(ə rith'mē ə)

An interruption of the electrical impulses produced by the body which stimulate the heart muscle. The arrhythmia can cause the heart to beat faster or slower than normal. If, for example, an individual usually has a heart rate of 80 beats per minute and suddenly has a heart rate of 160 beats per minute, an arrhythmia has probably occurred.

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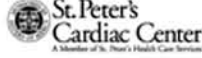
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Endarterectomy

(en dār tərək tēmē)

Excision of the thickened intima (inner lining of an artery). The artery is opened through a small incision and the occluding fat like substance, including the intima, is removed.

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Myocardial Infarction

(mī ə kār'dē əl in-fark'shən)

Death of a portion of the heart muscle. The specifically affected muscle area can never be regenerated but the area directly surrounding the dead muscle - the area of ischemia - is a threatened area and requires concentrated and immediate medical attention by a physician to help it survive.

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Streptokinase

(strep-to-kī'nās)

One of several different drugs used to dissolve a clot. A thrombus is composed of freshly clotted blood and may cause a heart attack by blocking the blood flow in the heart artery.

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Thrombolysis

(thram bā'lə səs)

The use of a drug injected into the bloodstream to dissolve a clot. A clot is composed of blood products clumped together into a gelatinous mass which will eventually harden. When an individual exhibits heart attack symptoms, a clot is usually forming, and a thrombolytic agent will then be administered to dissolve it.

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Educational Information from Mount Sinai Heart

t-PA

(Tissue Plasminogen Activator)

A highly effective thrombolytic agent that can reopen severely blocked arteries by enzymatically breaking down the occluding thrombus or clot. t-PA is successful in up to 80% of cases used and when given in the early hours of a myocardial infarction (heart attack), heart muscle damage can be prevented.



PHYSICIAN PRACTICE LOGO

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