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SIW

The theme: Angina Pectoris

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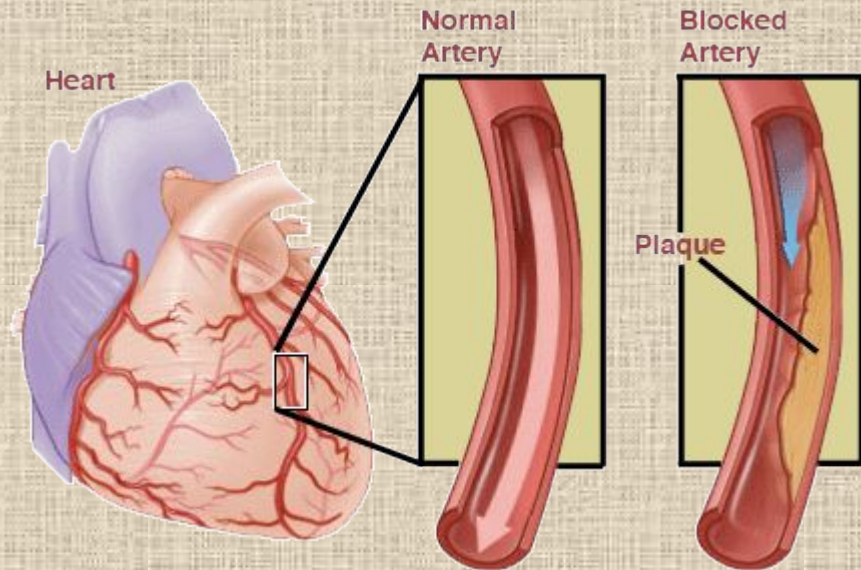
PLAN:

- I. Introduction
- II. Symptoms
- III. Classifications of angina
- IV. Treatment of angina
- V. Conclusion
- VI. Literature

INTRODUCTION

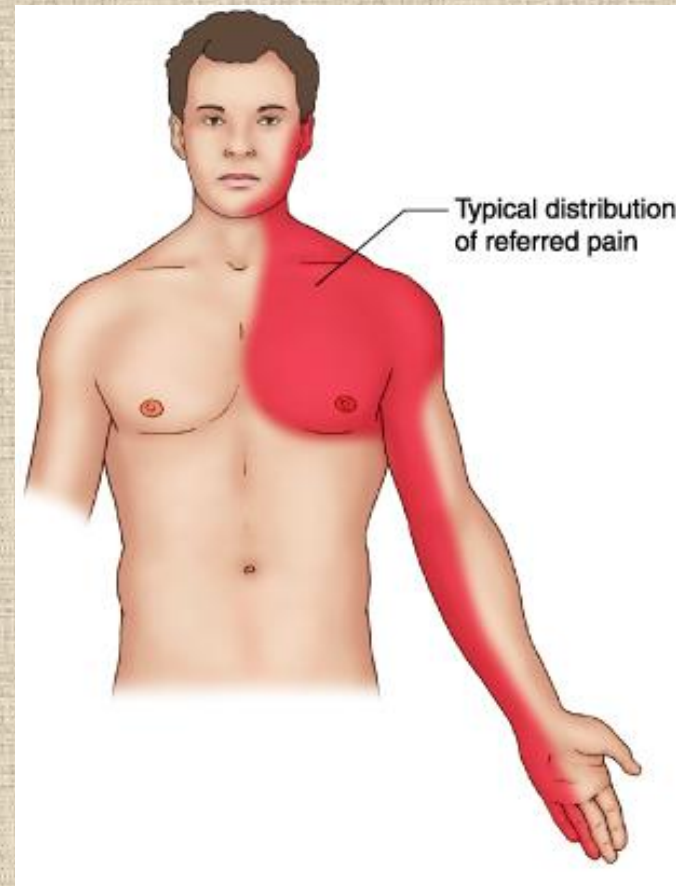
- Angina pectoris is the medical term for chest pain or discomfort due to coronary heart disease. It occurs when the heart muscle doesn't get as much blood as it

needs. This usually happens because one or more of the heart's arteries is narrowed or blocked, also called ischemia.



TYPICAL SYMPTOM

- ◎ a heavy strangling or pressure-like pain, sometimes may feel like indigestion, usually located in substernal area or precardium , but sometimes radiating to the left shoulder, left arm, jaw , neck, epigastrium or back.



POSSIBLE TRIGGERS OF STABLE ANGINA INCLUDE:

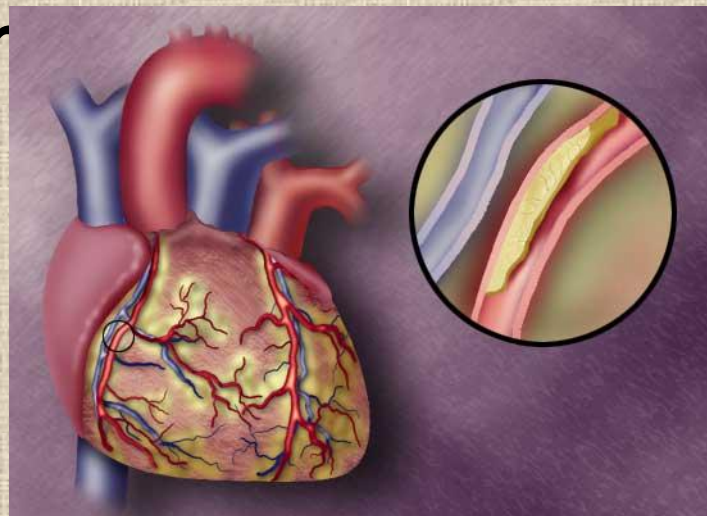
- ⦿ Emotional stress - learn stress management
- ⦿ Exposure to very hot or cold temperatures - learn how cold and hot weather affect the heart.
- ⦿ Heavy meals
- ⦿ Smoking - learn more about quitting smoking.

CLINICAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF ANGINA

1. *Stable angina pectoris*
2. *Unstable angina pectoris*
3. *Prinzmetal's Variant angina pectoris*

STABLE ANGINA

- ◎ Is caused by narrowed arteries due to atherosclerosis
- ◎ Occurs when the heart works harder
- ◎ Episodes of pain tend to be alike
- ◎ Usually lasts a short time
- Is relieved by a rest or angina medicine



UNSTABLE ANGINA


- ◎ Often occurs at rest
- ◎ Is more severe and lasts longer than stable angina
- ◎ Episodes of pain tend to be changing in the character, frequency, duration as well as precipitating factors
- ◎ is caused by episodes of increased coronary artery tone or small platelet clots occurring in the vicinity of an atherosclerotic plaque.
- ◎ is associated with a high risk of myocardial infarction and death.

VARIANT ANGINA

- ◎ **Usually occurs at rest**
- ◎ **Tend to be severe**
- ◎ **Is relieved by angina medicine (vasodilators)**
- ◎ **Is caused by a transient spasm in a coronary artery**

TREATMENT OF ANGINA

- Lifestyle changes

- Medication 
 - Nitrates
 - β -blockers
 - Calcium channel blockers

- Surgery : CABG (coronary artery bypass graft)

PTCA (percutaneous transluminal
coronary angioplasty)

CONCLUSION

- ◎ If you experience chest discomfort, be sure and visit your doctor for a complete evaluation and, possibly, tests. If you have stable angina and start getting chest pain more easily and more often, see your doctor immediately as you may be experiencing early signs of unstable angina.

LITERATURE

- ◎ http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HeartAttack/SymptomsDiagnosisofHeartAttack/Angina-Pectoris-Stable-Angina_UCM_437515_Article.jsp#.VsmasvmLTIV

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angina_pectoris#Stable_angina