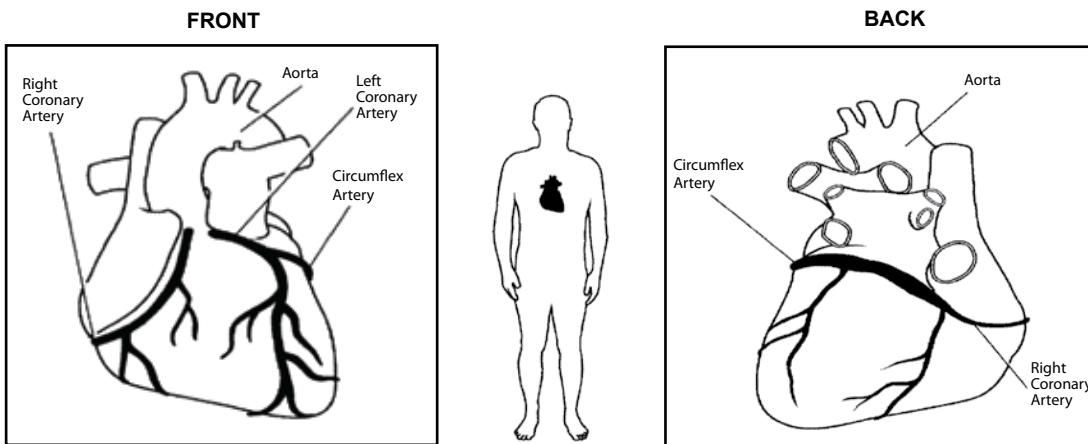


Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

Coronary artery disease is also called heart disease or atherosclerosis. It is caused by the build up of fatty deposits called plaque in the blood vessels of the heart.

The heart must get oxygen and nutrients to work well. Blood carries the oxygen and nutrients to the heart through the blood vessels called arteries. As the plaque builds up in the blood vessels, blood flow to the heart muscle is decreased. When blood flow is decreased, chest pain, shortness of breath, or other signs may occur. If the blood flow is stopped or blocked, it causes a heart attack.



Signs of Coronary Artery Disease

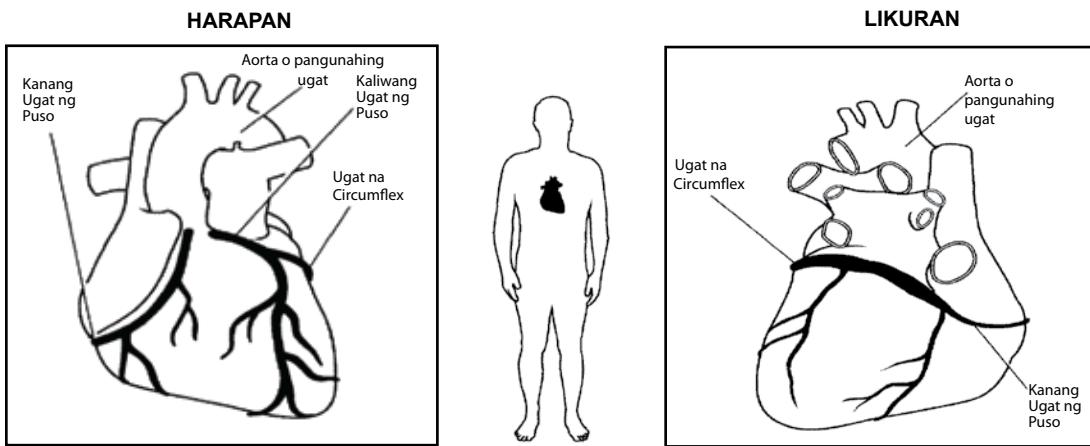
You may not have any signs or you may have:

- Pain or pressure in your chest, arm, jaw, shoulders or neck also called angina. It may spread from one place to another.
- Feeling of tightness, heaviness, squeezing or burning

Sakit sa Ugat sa Puso (CAD)

Ang coronary artery disease (o sakit sa ugat sa puso) ay tinatawag ring sakit sa puso o atherosclerosis. Ito ay sanhi ng pagdami ng mga deposito ng taba na tinatawag na plaque sa mga daluyan ng dugo ng puso.

Kailangang makakuha ang puso ng hangin at nutrina upang gumana nang maayos. Dinadala ng dugo ang hangin at mga nutrina sa puso sa pamamagitan ng mga daluyan ng dugo na tinatawag na ugat (artery). Habang dumarami ang plaque sa mga daluyan ng dugo, nababawasan ang daloy ng dugo papunta sa mga kalamnan ng puso. Kapag nabawasan ang daloy ng dugo, maaari itong maging sanhi ng pananakit ng dibdib, paghabol sa hininga, o maaaring magkaroon ng iba pang mga palatandaan. Kung nahinto o naharangan ang daloy ng dugo, magsasanihito ng atake sa puso.



Mga Palatandaan ng Sakit sa Ugat sa Puso

Maaaring wala kayong anumang palatandaan o maaaring magkaroon kayo ng:

- Sakit o bigat ng dibdib, braso, panga, mga balikat o leeg na tinatawag din na angina. Maaaring kumalat ito mula sa isang bahagi papunta sa iba pang bahagi.
- Pakiramdam ng paninikip, pamimigat, pag-ipit, o pag-aapoy

- Sweating
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea or vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Feeling very tired, dizzy or faint

Call 911 if you have any of these signs.

Risk Factors

You are at higher risk for getting coronary artery disease if you:

- Have a family history of the disease
- Have high cholesterol, diabetes or high blood pressure
- Smoke or use tobacco
- Are inactive
- Have stress
- Are overweight

Changing even one risk factor can improve your heart health. You can prevent the disease from getting worse and may even help to improve it.

Your Care

If your doctor thinks that you have coronary artery disease, you may have tests such as:

- An **electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG)** to check the electrical activity of your heart.
- A **cardiac magnetic resonance imaging test (MRI)** to take pictures of how well your heart is working.

- Pagpapawis
- Paghabol sa hininga
- Pagkaduwal o pagsusuka
- Pananakit ng puson
- Pakiramdam na pagod na pagod, pagkahilo o pagkahimatay

Tawagan ang 911 kung mayroon ka ng alinman sa mga palatandaan na ito.

Mga Sanhi ng Panganib

Mas nanganganib kayong magkaroon ng sakit sa ugat sa puso kung kayo:

- Ay may kasaysayan ng ganitong karamdaman sa pamilya
- Ay may mataas na kolesterol, diyabetis, o mataas na presyon ng dugo
- Ay naninigarilyo o gumagamit ng tabako
- Ay hindi aktibo
- Ay may matinding pagod
- Ay sobra ang timbang

Ang pagbabago sa kahit isa lamang sa mga sanhi ng panganib ay maaaring magpabuti sa kalusugan ng inyong puso. Maaari ninyong pigilan ang paglala ng karamdaman at maaari pang tumulong upang mapabuti ito.

Ang Inyong Pangangalaga

Kung iniisip ng inyong doktor na mayroon kang sakit sa ugat sa puso, maaaring bigyan ka ng mga pagsusuri katulad ng:

- Isang **electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG)** upang suriin ang elektrikal na aktividad ng inyong puso.
- Isang **pagsusuri na cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** upang kumuha ng mga larawan kung gaano kaayos na gumagana ang inyong puso.

Coronary Artery Disease. Tagalog.

- A **stress test** to look for problems with your heart's rate, rhythm or electrical activity. Blood pressure and signs such as shortness of breath or angina are also checked.
- An **echocardiogram** to see the size and shape of your heart and how well it is working.
- A **chest x-ray** to check your heart, blood vessels and lungs.
- **Blood tests** to check levels of fats, cholesterol, sugar and proteins in your blood.

If tests show that you are likely to have CAD, other tests or procedures may be done to treat the disease. The goal is to improve blood flow to your heart muscle and decrease your risk of heart attack. Treatment may include:

- Medicines
- Exercise
- A low fat diet
- Procedures or surgery
- A cardiac rehab program

No matter what type of treatment is done, it does not “cure” the disease. You need to change your risk factors and follow your care plan.

Talk to your doctor about your care or any questions you may have.

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- Isang **stress test** upang hanapin ang mga problema sa bilis, ritmo o elektrikal na aktibidad ng inyong puso. Sinusuri din ang presyon ng dugo at mga palatandaan katulad ng paghabol ng hininga o angina.
- Isang **echocardiogram** upang makita ang laki at hugis ng inyong puso at kung gaano ito kaayos na gumagana.
- Isang **x-ray sa dibdib** upang masuri ang inyong puso, mga daluyan ng dugo at baga.
- **Mga pagsusuri** sa dugo upang masuri ang mga antas ng taba, kolesterol, asukal at mga protina sa inyong dugo.

Kung ipinapakita ng mga pagsusuri na malamang na mayroon kang CAD, maaaring isagawa ang ibang mga pagsusuri at pamamaraan upang malunasan ang sakit. Ang layunin ay upang mapahusay ang daloy ng dugo sa kalamnan ng inyong puso at bawasan ang inyong panganib sa atake sa puso. Maaaring kabilang sa paggamot ang:

- Mga gamot
- Ebersisyo
- Diyetang mababa sa taba
- Mga pamamaraan o operasyon
- Isang programang pagpapanibago sa kakayahan ng puso (cardiac rehab)

Anupamang uri ng paggamot ang isinasagawa, hindi nito “malulunasan” ang karamdaman. Kailangang baguhin ninyo ang mga sanhi ng panganib at sundin ang plano para sa inyong pangangalaga.

Kausapin ang inyong doktor tungkol sa pangangalaga sa inyo o anumang katanungan mayroon kayo.

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