

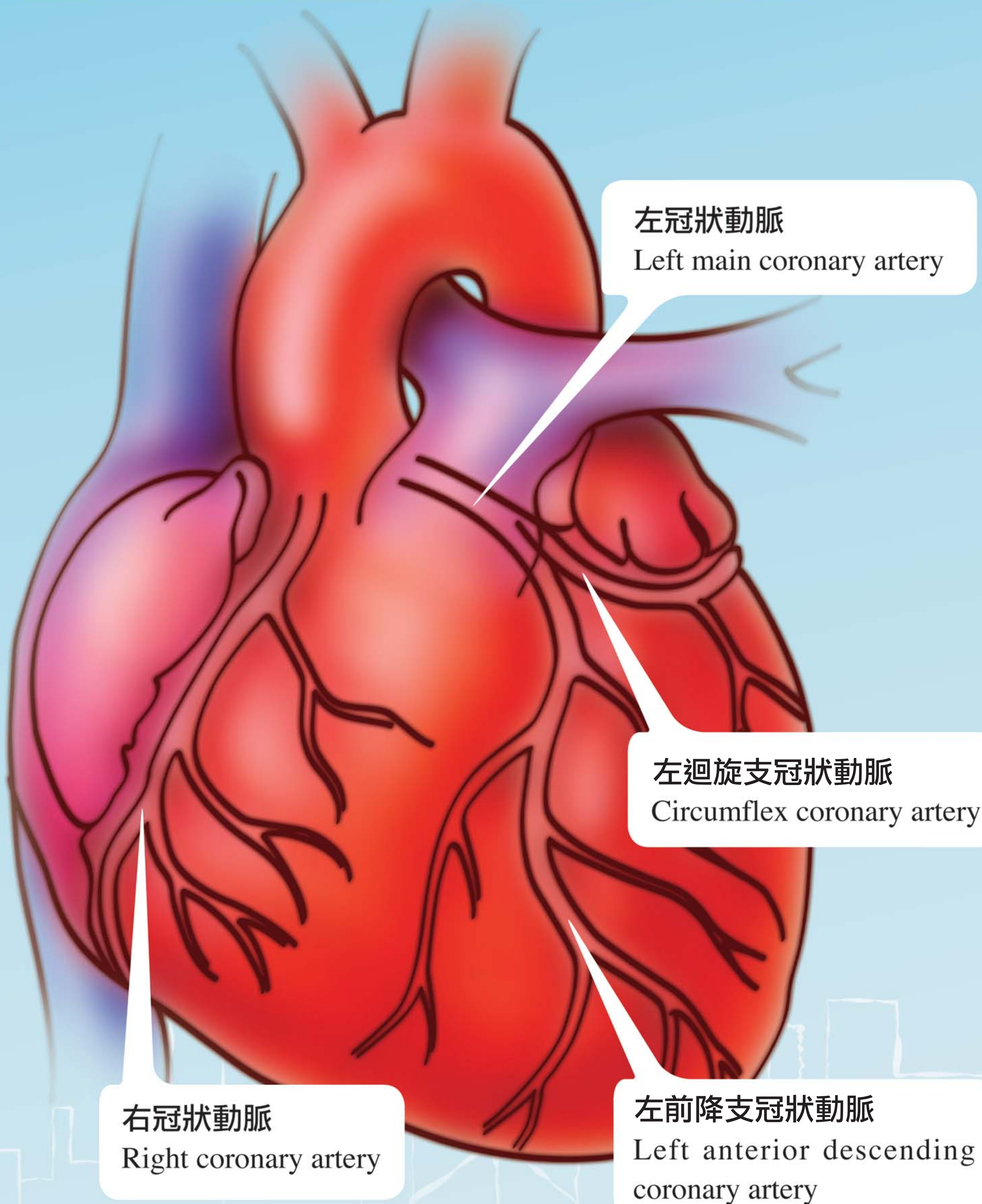


冠心病(冠狀動脈心臟病)

Coronary Artery Disease

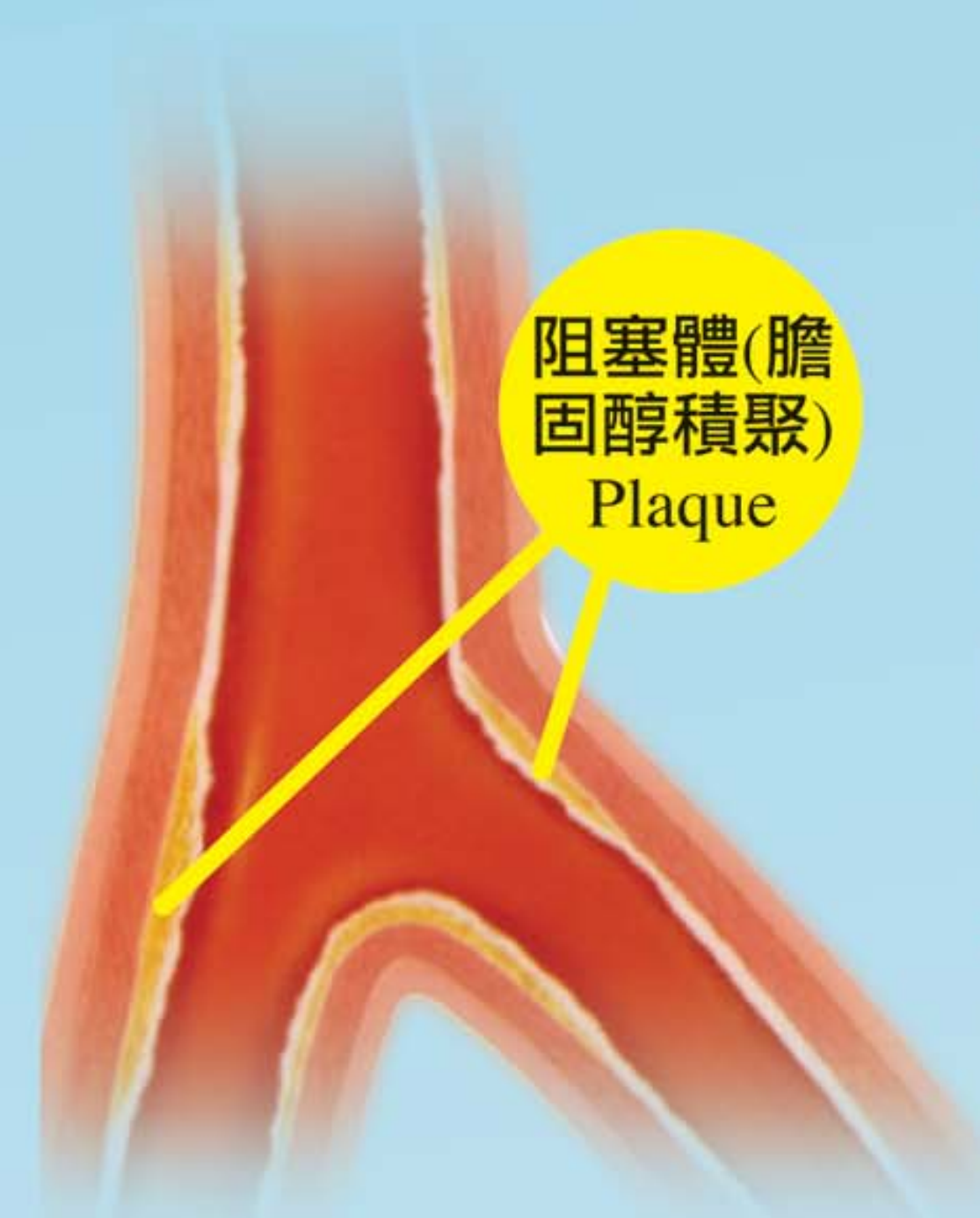
冠狀動脈

Coronary Arteries



冠心病的成因

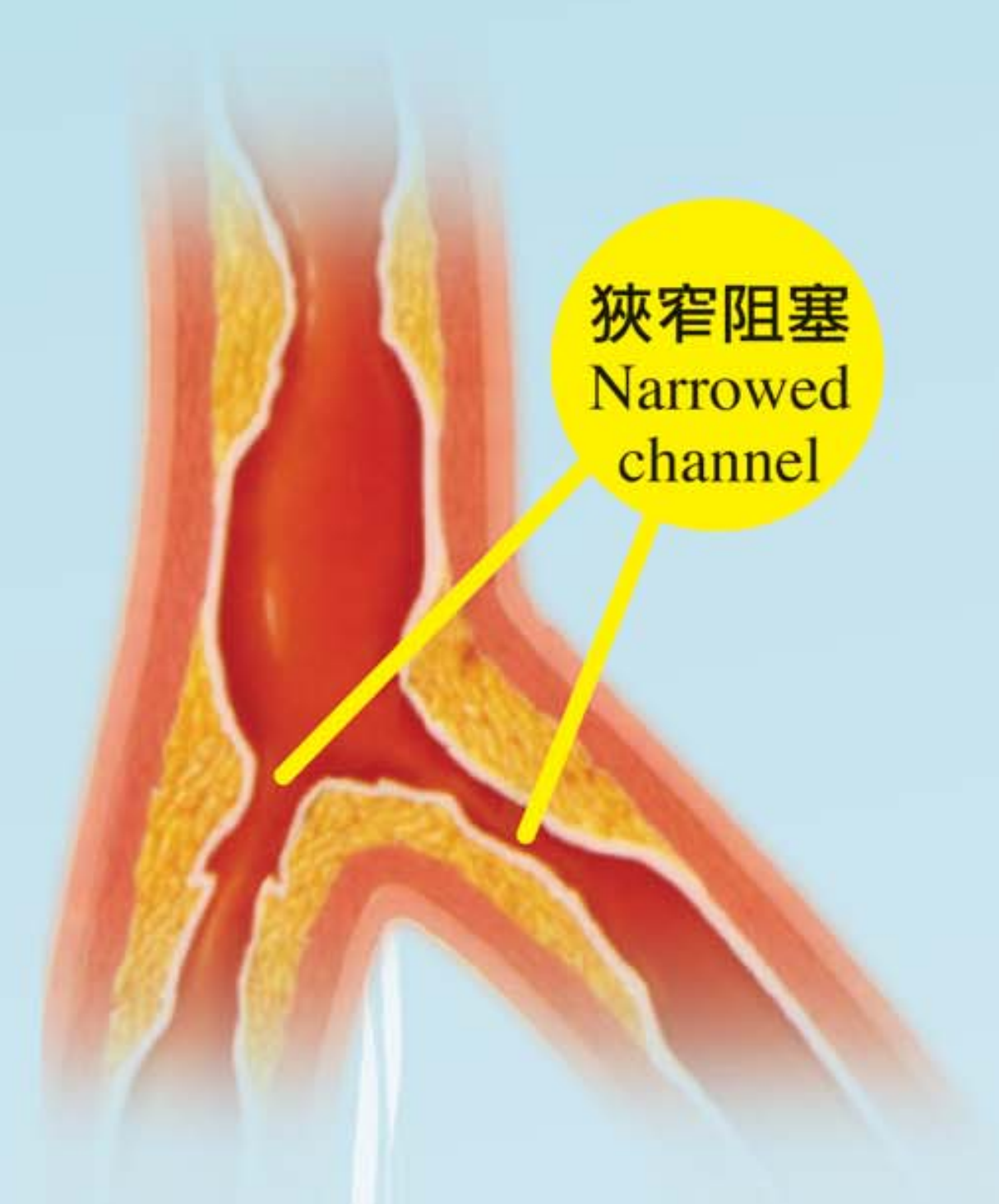
How Coronary Artery Disease Occurs?



阻塞體(膽固醇積聚)
Plaque

冠狀動脈供應血液及氧氣給心臟肌肉，當充滿脂肪的阻塞體在血管內壁形成，血管內壁便會受損。Coronary arteries supply blood and oxygen to the heart muscle. When lipid-rich plaque forms in the inner wall of the coronary artery, artery wall is damaged.

由於阻塞體令血管狹窄，使血液供應量不足，心臟肌肉缺血缺氧，引致心絞痛等缺血症狀。Plaque narrows the channel. The artery cannot meet increased demand for blood. Lack of blood supply and oxygen to the heart muscle causes angina and symptoms of ischemia.



狹窄阻塞
Narrowed channel



血塊
Blood clot

如果阻塞體內壁膜破裂，血塊便會形成，令血管更窄及會突然切斷血液流通，引發心肌梗塞，休克及突然死亡。If there is plaque rupture, blood clot will be formed. It will further narrowing the artery and cut off the blood flow, resulting in myocardial infraction, lost of consciousness and sudden death.



香港防癆心臟及胸病協會
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Chest and Heart Diseases Association