



# 冠心病(冠狀動脈心臟病)

## Coronary Artery Disease

### 診斷 Diagnosis

#### 1. 醫生問症

##### Medical History

- 曾有心絞痛及胸口受壓的感覺，或不明原因之休克。  
History of chest pain and tightness, or unexplained syncope.
- 心臟病的家族史。  
Family history of coronary artery disease.
- 評估心臟病的高危因素。  
Assess coronary artery disease risk factors.

#### 2. 血液測試

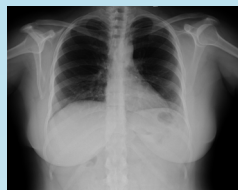
##### Blood tests and investigations

- 抽取血液檢查血糖，血脂和心臟酵素  
Blood tests for blood sugar, lipid profile, cardiac enzymes

#### 3. 靜態心電圖和肺部x光片

##### Resting ECG & CXR

靜態 At rest



#### 4. 心臟超聲波

##### Echocardiogram

- 透過無創傷無輻射性的超聲波，可有效檢查心臟功能，心肌損壞，心瓣及先天性心臟病。  
Non-invasive Ultrasound examination is without radiation and can assess the heart function, heart muscle damage, valvular and congenital heart diseases effectively.

#### 5. 壓力測試和造影

##### Stress tests +/- imaging

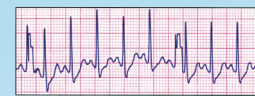
##### a. 運動心電圖及超聲波 Exercise treadmill ECG or Echocardiogram

- 配合運動或藥物刺激心臟，觀察心電圖和超聲波的變化可判斷心臟那部份肌肉有潛伏性心肌缺血病。Coupled with exercise or medication to stress the heart, ECG or echocardiogram changes can assess hidden problem of lack of blood supply to the heart muscles

靜態 At rest

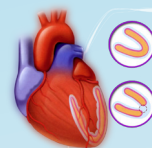


運動時 During Exercise



##### b. 心核素顯像 Cardiac Nuclear Imaging

- 心核素顯像可顯示血液供應不足的心臟肌肉，少量的放射性物質從手臂的靜脈注入，經掃描後會顯示心臟肌肉內放射性物質經過的位置，反映那處心臟肌肉血液供應不足。Cardiac Nuclear Imaging is a way to locate any areas of your heart muscle that are not getting enough blood. To do this, a tracer (a small amount of radioactive material) is given to you through a vein in your arm. A camera scans the tracer as it follows through your heart muscle.



“正常 Normal”

血液供應充足 The heart muscle is getting enough blood

“不正常 Abnormal”

部份心臟肌肉缺乏血液供應 The heart muscle is not getting enough blood

##### c. 心臟磁力共振 Cardiac MRI

- 心臟磁力共振不會直接檢查冠狀動脈血管，而是透過壓力測試，檢查出那些心肌出現灌注問題，從而推斷那一條冠狀動脈出現狹窄情況。Cardiac MRI will not directly assess coronary arteries anatomy. Couple with stress test, cardiac MRI will detect any perfusion defect, which in turn diagnose coronary artery narrowing.

##### d. 冠狀動脈血管造影檢查 Coronary angiogram

- 冠狀動脈造影是一種入侵性檢查。導管經手腕或腹股溝的動脈，引導並置在冠狀動脈的開口，透過顯影劑注射入冠狀動脈血管，在X光下呈現供應血液至心肌的冠狀動脈影像。Coronary angiogram is an invasive investigation, catheter will advance to the ostium of coronary arteries through wrist or groin arterial puncture, injection of contrast will fill up the coronary arteries, and under X ray, anatomy of coronary arteries could be assessed.



香港防癆心臟及胸病協會

The Hong Kong Tuberculosis,  
Chest and Heart Diseases Association