

Diagnostic tests:

- ❏ **Electrocardiogram** - to monitor your heart's electrical activity.
- ❏ **Cardiac catheterization** - This is a probe that's inserted into your blood vessels through a soft flexible tube called a catheter. It allows your doctor to view areas where plaque may have built up. Your doctor can also inject dye into your arteries through the catheter and take an X-ray to see how the blood flows, as well as view any blockages.
- ❏ **Surgery and non-surgical procedures**

Treatment:

- ❏ **Healthy diet**
- ❏ **Medications:** aspirin, drugs to break up clots, antiplatelet, and anticoagulants, also known as blood thinners, painkillers, nitroglycerin, and blood pressure medication.

4. CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

- ♥ a chronic progressive condition that affects the pumping power of your heart muscles. While often referred to simply as "heart failure,"
- ♥ refers to the stage in which fluid builds up around the heart and causes it to pump inefficiently.
- ♥ CHF develops when your ventricles can't pump enough blood volume to the body. Eventually, blood and other fluids can back up inside your: lungs, abdomen, liver, lower body. CHF can be life-threatening. If you suspect you or someone near you has CHF, seek immediate medical treatment.

Causes: CHF may result from other health conditions that directly affect your cardiovascular system.

- ❖ **Hypertension**
- ❖ **Coronary artery disease**
- ❖ **Valve conditions**
- ❖ **Other health conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and thyroid disease.**