# What you should know about HEART DISEASE

## Dr. Davidicus Wong



Burnaby Division of Family Practice



## The Burnaby Division of Family Practice *divisionsbc.ca/burnaby*

# Why are we here?

# The Circle of Caring

**OUR PATIENTS** 

# **Expanding the Circle of Caring**

**OUR PATIENTS** 

#### **OUR COMMUNITY**

# **Expanding the Circle of Caring**

**OUR PATIENTS** 

**OUR COMMUNITY** 

**OUR FUTURE** 

# We care about our patients



## We care about our community



# What you should know about HEART DISEASE

- 1. How the heart works
- 2. The different types of heart disease
- 3. The symptoms of heart disease
- 4. What are your risks?
- 5. How you can reduce your risks for developing heart disease or its complications Please complete the 1<sup>st</sup> 4 survey questions

# What is healthcare?

#### ACUTE HOSPITAL CARE

#### COMMUNITY CARE, CHRONIC CARE

#### Who provides most of your healthcare?

#### HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

# YOU!

Healthcare is Self-Care

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The best predictor of your future health are the habits you practice today

# **4 Foundations of Self-Care**

# The 4 Foundations of Self-Care

What you eat What you do How you feel How you relate **1st Foundation of Self-Care** What you eat What you put in your body your daily diet, alcohol & drugs medications

### **2nd Foundation of Self-Care** What you do Physical Activity & Rest

**3rd Foundation of Self-Care** How you feel Emotional Wellbeing Managing stress Recognizing your emotions Managing them Finding meaning

4th Foundation of Self-Care How you relate Healthy Relationships commitment good communication time nurturing unconditional love

# **The Empowered Patient** What do you need for good self-care?

## What do you need for good self-care?

# Knowledge Professional & Peer Support Planned, Proactive care

# What is health?

# What is health? The absence of disease?



# What is health? Health is not the absence of illness, and healthcare is not merely the treatment of disease.



# Your Positive Potential

I believe that we each have a unique potential in life, and it is our duty to realize that potential and help others achieve theirs.

# Your Positive Potential does not mean perfection.

#### It is guided by your personal values.

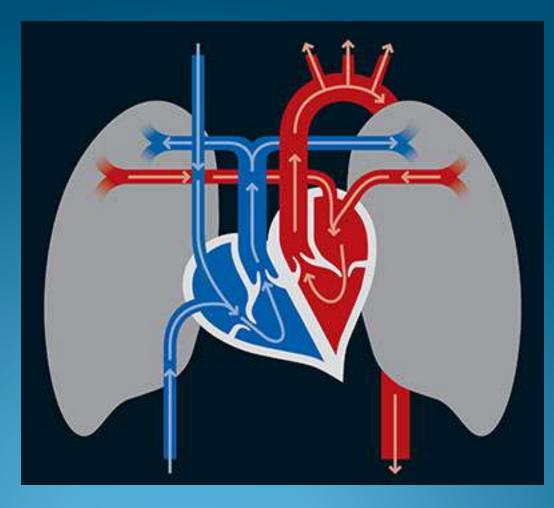
## What do you need for good self-care?

Knowledge
Professional & Peer Support
Planned care

# What do you need for good self-care?

- 1. Knowledge
- 2. Professional & Peer Support
- 3. Planned self-care
  - Healthy eating
    - Physical activity
      - Medications
        - Monitoring

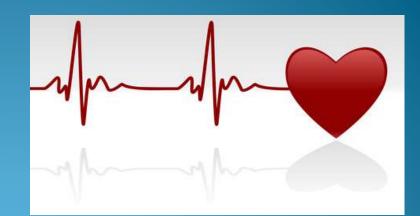
# How the heart works



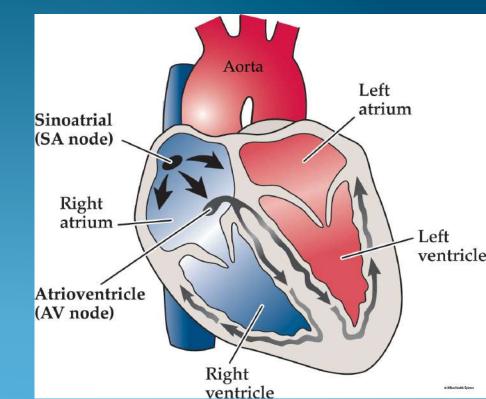
# What is the heart?

#### a MUSCULAR

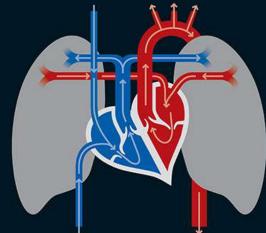




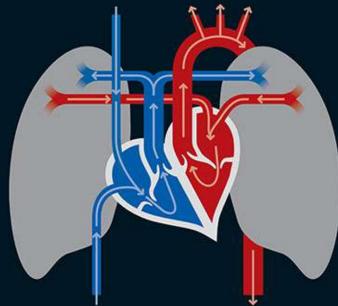
The heart is a 4 chamber pump Each side of the heart is made up of a smaller ATRIUM and a larger VENTRICLE



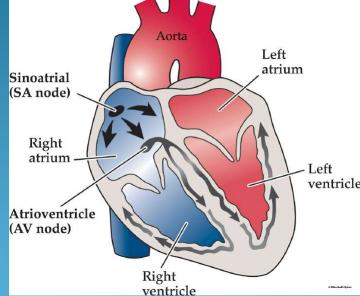
The Right Heart The RIGHT atrium receives blood from the rest of the body through the venous system and pumps blood to the RIGHT ventricle which pumps blood to the circulation of the LUNGS (where blood is loaded with oxygen)



The Left Heart The LEFT atrium receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs and pumps it into the LEFT ventricle which pumps blood through the arterial system to the rest of the body



Heart muscle is electrical These four chambers of the heart pump blood in an orderly fashion because of it's built in pacemaker – and the electrical signal is conducted through the heart muscle



### Are you at risk?

### Are you at risk?



#### We all are.



### The risk for heart disease increases as we age

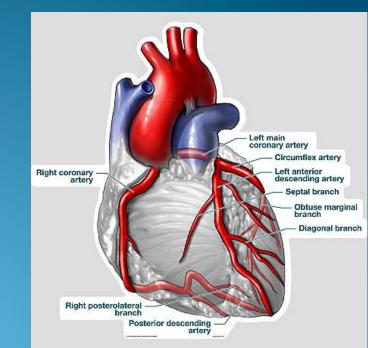
### Genetics

Family history may indicate an increased individual risk Although we can't change our age or genetics (yet) Family history can make us more proactive in recognizing and managing the modifiable risks factors, including our daily lifestyle

4 types of Heart Disease
1. Coronary Artery Disease
2. Valvular Heart Disease
3. Arrythmias
4. Heart Failure

4 types of Heart Disease
Coronary Artery Disease
Valvular Heart Disease
Arrythmias
Heart Failure

Coronary Artery Disease The coronary arteries are the blood vessels that deliver oxygen-rich blood to the heart muscle

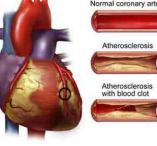


Coronary Artery Disease When a coronary artery is completely blocked, the area of heart muscle downstream is starved of blood – and dies.

The result: a heart attack



**Coronary Artery Disease** When a coronary artery is partially blocked, the area of heart muscle downstream receives less blood than it needs The result: ischemia (decreased blood flow) and anging (chest pain)



#### Normal coronary artery



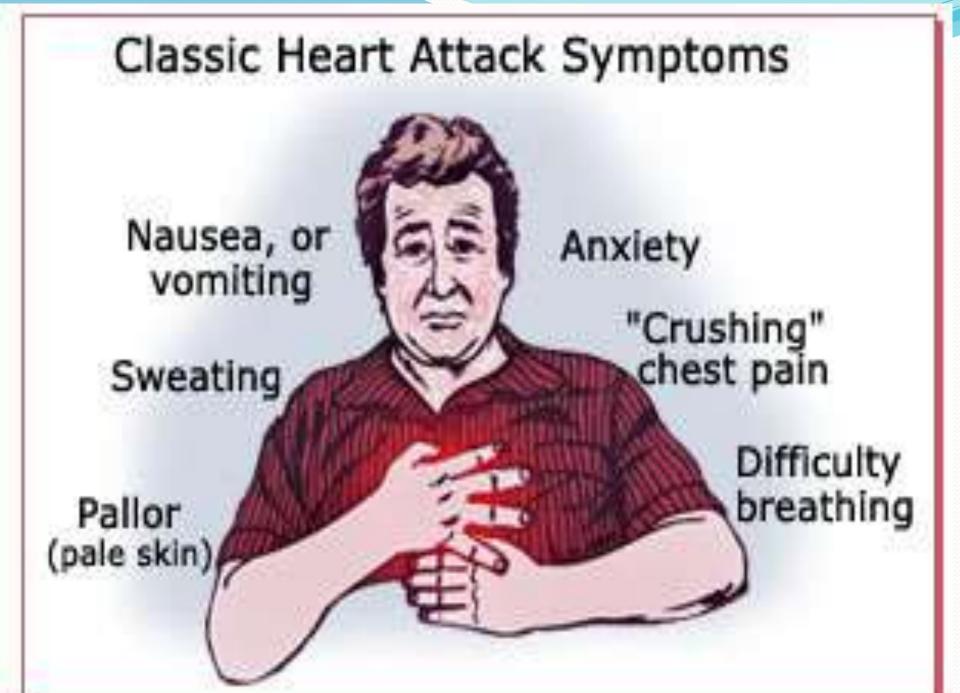
#### Atherosclerosis



#### Atherosclerosis with blood clot



The symptoms of a heart attack (MI, myocardial infarction) Chest (throat, arm) pain or pressure - often, but not always, a squeezing pain Nausea (stomach upset) Sweating **Difficulty breathing** 



The symptoms of angina (cardiac ischemia) Chest (throat, arm) pain or pressure worsened by anxiety or physical activity (both increase heart rate)

A note about silent (or atypical) ischemia or heart attacks Some people may have a heart attack or ischemia that is "silent" or "atypical" This is more common (1) in women and (2) with diabetes

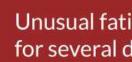
# HEART ATTACK WARNING



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Chest pressure

WOMEN



**Unusual fatigue** for several days

Anxiety and sleep ZZZ disturbances



Back, neck, arm or jaw pain



Nausea, feeling sick to stomach



Shortness of breath

## Heart Attack Symptoms in Men

- Chest pain or discomfort
- Rapid or irregular heart beat
- Feeling dizzy, faint or lightheaded
- Cold sweat
- Stomach discomfort
- Shortness of breath

## Heart Attack Symptoms in Women

- Chest pressure
- Extreme fatigue for several days
- Anxiety and disturbed sleep
- Back, arm, neck or jaw pain
- Nausea, stomach upset
- Shortness of breath

The symptoms of atherosclerosis (narrowing of arteries) • Calf pain with walking (claudication) Abdominal pain with exertion or eating (mesenteric ischemia) Both are examples of the pain of ischemia (lack of blood flow)

Atherosclerosis (narrowing of the arteries) can affect any part of the body • Cerebral ischemia (strokes, TIAs) Retinal artery occlusion (blindness) Peripheral vascular disease (claudication – leg pain with walking,

amputations)

**Kidney failure** 

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# **Risk Factors for Atherosclerosis**

- 1. High Blood Pressure
- 2. Diabetes
- 3. High Cholesterol
- 4. Family History
- 5. Smoking

**Risk Factors for Atherosclerosis** 1. High Blood Pressure-over 140/90 Adults should be checked annually. Treated with diet, exercise, medication, limiting sodium and alcohol