

Cardiovascular System TD

II. Ischaemic heart disease:

1. Risk factors
2. Dyspnoea
3. Ankle oedema
4. Palpitations

➤ Try to translate the following sentences in the tables into French.

1. Risk factors

<p>Patient history Do you smoke? Do you have any of the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High cholesterol?• Diabetes?• Hypertension (Blood pressure)?• A family history of heart problems (parents siblings)?• A personal history of heart problems?• Angina? <p>Have you ever had a heart attack?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Myocardial infarction(MI)• Acute coronary syndrome(ACS) <p>How did you present?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collapse/faint• Chest pain <p>Is this pain similar to what you feel then? How was it treated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tablets• Thrombolysis• Angiogram :- Do you have any stent (DES)?- How many?• Drug eluting stent(DES)• Coronary artery bypass grafts(CABG) “by pass”	
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2. Dyspnoea / Dyspnée

<p>Do you get short of breath (SOB): After exertion? Short breath on exertion(SOBOE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Walking? <p>How far can you walk on a level surface without getting short of breath? (In meters).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climbing stairs? <p>How many stairs can climb without getting breathless? Do you feel short of breath at rest? Is it present when you are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sitting? Lying down flat? <p>Can you sleep flat? How many pillows do you need to avoid getting short breath? Do you wake up at night gasping for breath (with choking sensation)? Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea(PND), Have you ever been told that you have a murmur?</p>	
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3. Ankle oedema/Œdème des chevilles

Do your ankles swell? (one /both) When (evening, morning, all the time) Does the swelling decrease (if you lie down? If you have your legs up? Never? How far up does the swelling go? (calves, thighs, genitalia, sacrum)	
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4. Palpitations/Palpitations

Do you ever get palpitations? Do you feel your heart beat fast and strong? Does your heart give an occasional thump now and then?	
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Mode of onset

Is the onset of palpitations (sudden? Gradual?)

Associated factors

What brings on the palpitations usually?
(Emotions, exercise, an excess amount of Caffeine, smoking, alcohol)

Duration

How long have you been complaining of palpitations?

How long does the attack of palpitations last?

How often do you get them?

Did you ever feel your own pulse during an attack?

Did it feel (regular, irregular)

Was it around :(100-130 per minute? 150? 180?

Impossible to count?

The end of the palpitations

Is the end of the attack: (suddenly, gradually)

Treatment

Have you been to the hospital with palpitations?

Were they successfully stopped?

What did they do?

- Manoeuvre?
- A medication through the vein?
- An electric shock?

A drug-eluting stent is a peripheral or coronary stent placed into narrowed, diseased peripheral or coronary arteries that slowly release a drug to block cell proliferation. This prevents fibrosis that, together with clots, could otherwise block the stented artery, a process called restenosis

Exercise 1

Complete the text using the following words, then translate each word to French.

1-by-pass surgery, 2-risk factors, 3-treatment, 4-ischaemic, 5- exertion, 6-squeezing pain, 7-chest, 8-medication, 9-sweat, 10-nauseated, 11- medical ward, 12-myocardial, 13-Cardiac, 14- SOB, 15- oedema, 16- overweight.

A patient is admitted to the.....care unit (CCU) with myocardial infarction.

Although the patient is relatively young, he already has a long history of (CAD). He shows some andin the ankles. **Furthermore** his cholesterol level is elevated and he is The patient is physically inactive, smokes heavily and eats irregularly.

Despite and the use of sublingual nitro-glycerine, there has been no sign of improvement. Periods of, pain seems to have increased over the last few months, especially on

Returning from work yesterday, he felt ain his that was, **however**, not relieved by He broke out into a cold and felt

His test results show elevated serum levels **as well as** high levels of cholesterol, triglycerides and lipoproteins.

After further investigation, he was found to suffer from coronary blockage. He was transferred to the, and in the absence of complications **during** the period of recovery the patient will be considered for

Obviously, the patient will need some re-education to help him reduce the (overweight, lack of exercise, hypertension and smoking).

Unless the patient reduces these factors significantly, he will remain a prime candidate for a majorinfarction.