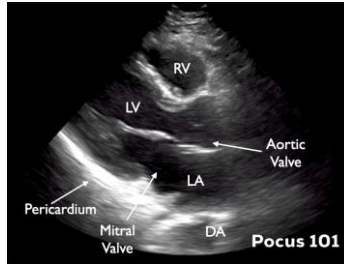


Echocardiography

An ultrasound scan of the heart

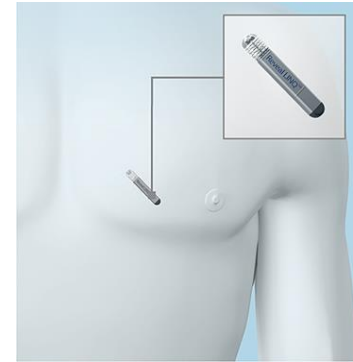
- Provides information on the structure and function of the heart (valves/chamber sizes)
- Can view blood flow through the heart



Reveals

Small devices are inserted under the skin by cardiac physiologist

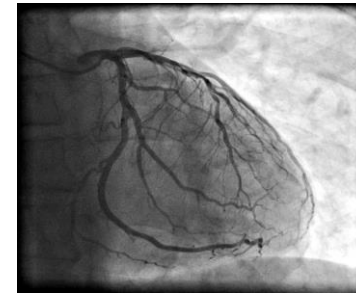
These record ECGs (like the ECG monitors) over a long period - up to 3 years!



Cath Lab

Common procedures:

- Angiogram – dye injected into heart so blood vessels can be viewed on an X-ray machine
 - Stent placement – for patients with narrowed blood vessels
- Cardiac physiologist monitors ECG & blood pressure throughout procedures

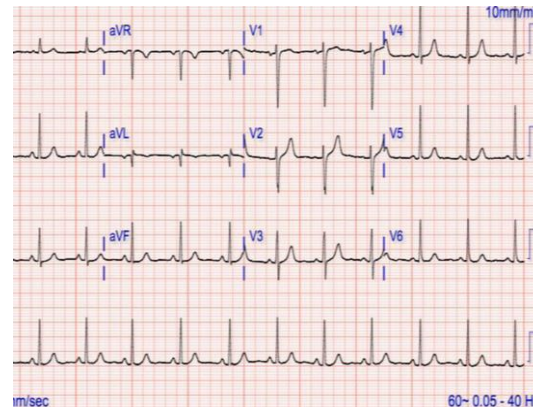


Cardiac Physiology

Electrocardiograms (ECGs)

Show the electrical pathway through the heart which causes it to beat

- ECG monitors (record ECG from 24h up to 2 weeks) - these recordings are analysed by cardiac physiologists
- Detect conditions affecting the rhythm of the heart (arrhythmias)
- Can be used to identify heart attacks



Pacemakers

Used for patients with abnormal heart rhythms

- Device is inserted with wires (1, 2 or 3) fixed into the heart muscle – gives off electrical pulses to organise the heart rhythm

