

#### **Objectives**

By the end of this session you will be better informed about:

- How the heart functions
- What a heart attack is
- Heart attack warning signs
- The importance of rapid treatment for a heart attack
- What to do if warning signs happen
- How to reduce your risk of heart disease





# Heart Disease: Major Problem in the United States

- Heart disease #1 killer
- Coronary heart disease
  - Major form
  - Affects about 12 million Americans
- Heart attack
  - 1.1 million affected each year
  - 460,000 deaths
  - Half occur before reaching hospital



#### **How Your Heart Functions**

- The heart pumps blood throughout the body.
- Blood carries oxygen and nutrients.
- Coronary arteries carry oxygenated blood to the heart muscle.





#### What Is a Heart Attack?

- Blood flow through one of the coronary arteries becomes blocked.
- Heart disease, which can lead to a heart attack, develops over time as fatty deposits narrow coronary arteries, restricting blood flow to the heart.



#### How Does a Heart Attack Happen?

- Coronary artery becomes blocked—usually by a clot.
- Blood flow is closed off and a heart attack begins.
- If blockage continues, parts of the heart muscle start to die.
- Heart may stop beating.



#### What Stops a Heart Attack?

- Quick action and medical treatment restore blood flow and save heart muscle.
- Dead heart muscle cannot be restored.





#### Importance of Rapid Treatment

- "Clot-busting" drugs break up clots, restoring blood flow.
- Angioplasty opens artery, restoring blood flow.
  - Balloon
  - Stent



#### Importance of Rapid Treatment

- Ideally, treatments should be given within 1 hour after symptoms start.
- The more heart muscle that is saved, the better the chance of survival.





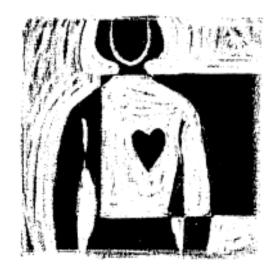
#### Heart Attack Warning Signs

- Chest discomfort—pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain in center of chest
- Discomfort in one or both arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach
- Shortness of breath, may come before or with chest discomfort
- Breaking out in a cold sweat
- Nausea
- Light-headedness



# What People *Expect* a Heart Attack to be Like

- Crushing chest pain
- Sudden, intense, falls to the floor—like in the movies





#### What Is a Heart Attack Really Like?

- Heart attacks often begin with vague symptoms that slowly intensify.
- Pain or discomfort can be relatively mild.
- Symptoms may come and go.
- Variety of symptoms may signal danger.



#### Reaction to a Heart Attack

- May not be sure it is a heart attack
- May confuse with symptoms of other diseases or conditions
- May not want to believe risk
- May ignore symptoms or take a wait-and-see approach



#### Delay Can Be Deadly

- Patient delay is the biggest cause of not getting care fast.
- Do not wait more than a few minutes— 5 at the most—to call 9-1-1.

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#### Why People Delay

- Think symptoms are due to something else
- Afraid or unwilling to admit symptoms are serious
- Embarrassed about:
  - "Causing a scene"
  - Having a false alarm
- Do not understand need for getting to hospital fast



#### Why People Do Not Call 9-1-1

- Think symptoms are not bad enough
- Unaware of benefits of using 9-1-1
- Think transporting self is faster
- Concern about embarrassment





#### Heart Attacks in Women

- Women are as vulnerable as men.
- Half of all heart attack deaths are in women.
- Tend to delay longer than men in seeking help.





#### Heart Attacks in Women

- Like men, may feel pain or discomfort
- Somewhat more likely to experience:
  - Shortness of breath
  - Nausea/vomiting
  - Back or jaw pain
- Tend to delay telling others about symptoms to avoid causing bother or worry



#### Advantages of Calling 9-1-1

Brings emergency personnel who can—

- Arrive fast and start medical care
- Send information to hospital emergency department before the patient's arrival
- Restart or shock the heart if patient goes into cardiac arrest

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#### Seven Steps to Survival

- 1. Learn heart attack warning signs.
- 2. Think through your steps if warning signs occur.
- 3. Talk with family and friends about warning signs and calling 9-1-1.
- 4. Talk to your doctor about heart attack risk.





#### Seven Steps to Survival

- 5. Talk to doctor about what to do if warning signs occur.
- 6. Gather important information to take to hospital.
- 7. Call insurance plan to check on coverage.





#### **Controllable Risk Factors**

- Cigarette smoking
- Diabetes
- High blood cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- Overweight/obesity
- Physical inactivity



#### Non-Controllable Risk Factors

- Age
- Family history of early heart disease
- Previous heart attack or other signs of heart disease