

This is a minimally invasive procedure to open narrowed or blocked coronary arteries performed under local anesthetic, and with X-ray control. A cardiac catheter is inserted either via the groin or the wrist, and the balloon is positioned within the narrowed segment of your coronary artery. The balloon is then inflated and the stenosed segment of the artery is then widened, thus allowing restoration of normal blood flow.

支架植入術 Stenting

支架是一個呈網管狀的鋼製醫療儀器，一般配合球囊冠狀動脈成形術使用，以支撐動脈血管。它構造特殊，既可以導入血管病變部位，又足以支撐剛擴張的血管，新型的藥物釋放支架可預防血管因為血管內部組織增生導致的收窄。成功以球囊冠狀動脈成形術擴張血管和植入支架後，病人須服用抗凝血藥物，一般為阿斯匹靈和ADP受體抑制劑組合，以防止血液凝結。

A stent is delivered and placed inside a segment of an artery following balloon dilatation. It is made of very thin steel and is in the form of a cylindrical slotted tube of different sizes. It is rigid enough to prevent collapse of a vessel after balloon dilatation, yet flexible enough to be delivered to the segment which has just been dilated. Drug-eluting stents are stents that have been coated with medications that can prevent restenosis caused by overgrowth of tissue (intimal hyperplasia). Following successful angioplasty and stenting, a patient requires adequate anti-platelet agents, usually a combination of aspirin and another medication called Plavix, to prevent clotting.

預約及查詢 Bookings and Enquiries

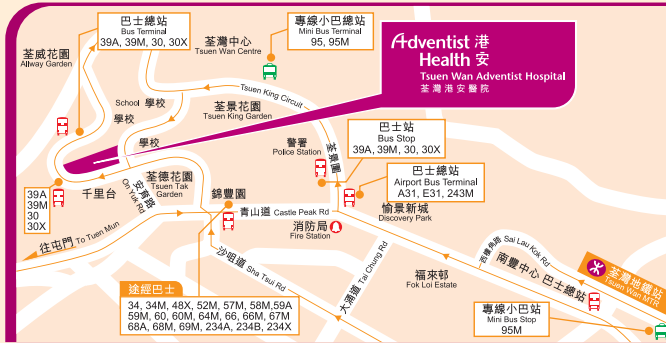
如對本中心服務有任何疑問，或預約心臟科醫生，歡迎致電與本中心職員聯絡，或瀏覽下列網址。

For any queries regarding our services, or for booking a cardiologist, please contact us on the number below, or visit our website.

電話 Tel : 2276 7238

網址 Website : www.twah.org.hk

路線圖 Map



巴士 Bus

39A	荃灣西站	Tsuen Wan West Station
39M	荃灣地鐵站	Tsuen Wan MTR
30X	黃埔花園	Whampoa Gardens
30	長沙灣	Cheung Sha Wan

所有行經青山公路荃灣段之巴士：
+ 於荃德花園站下車，
+ 然後步行至荃景圍警署轉乘巴士到醫院。

To the Hospital Via Castle Peak Road:
+ Alight at Tsuen Tak Garden
+ Take the bus in front of Tsuen King Circuit Police Station

專線小巴 Minibus

95M	荃灣地鐵站	Tsuen Wan MTR
95	荃灣碼頭	Tsuen Wan Pier

24小時特別門診 hour priority clinic

Adventist 港 Health 安 Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
荃灣港安醫院

地址：新界荃灣荃景圍 199 號
Address : 199 Tsuen King Circuit, Tsuen Wan, N.T.
電話 Telephone : 2276 7676
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Adventist 港 Health 安
Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
荃灣港安醫院

心導管檢查及介入治療中心 Cardiac Catheterization and Interventional Center



N-1105



A 心導管檢查及介入治療中心 Cardiac Catheterization and Interventional Centre

荃灣港安醫院心導管檢查及介入治療中心配備先進數碼影像裝置，提供一系列診斷及治療程序。地理位置便利，對九龍西區和新界區的心血管病患者尤其方便。即使遇上緊急情況，患者無須長途跋涉，以盡早接受緊急治療。

本中心的醫療團隊由心臟科專家、技術人員、放射治療師及護士組成。他們不僅經驗豐富，且專業知識和技術全面，能照顧到病人各方面的需要，提供快速且精確的診斷和治療。配合設備先進的手術室，可以提供24小時緊急介入治療服務，及時拯救病人的性命。

Equipped with state-of-the-art digital imaging equipment, the CCIC in TWAH provides a range of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for cardiac patients living in Western Kowloon and the New Territories. Patients in a critical condition will no longer have to travel long distances for life-saving interventions.

The CCIC is staffed with a full team of expert cardiologists, technicians, radiographers and nurses all highly experienced in their field. It allows cardiologists to care for their patients with greater speed and precision than ever before. Well-equipped operation rooms and a 24-hour emergency interventional service are available for life saving procedures, including percutaneous coronary intervention.



A 認識冠心病 Coronary Artery Disease

甚麼是冠心病？ What is Coronary Artery Disease?

冠心病(冠狀動脈心臟病)是最普遍的心臟病。冠狀動脈負責供應心臟肌肉所需的氧氣和營養，一旦粥狀斑塊積聚，或遭血凝塊堵塞，就會導致心臟肌肉缺乏充足的氧氣和營養，引發心臟肌肉壞死，嚴重影響心臟功能。

This is the commonest of all cardiovascular disease. The coronary arteries supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle, but once they become narrowed, or blocked, due to plaque deposition inside the vessel wall, or a clot blocking the lumen, the vital supply of oxygen is reduced, and the function of the heart is adversely affected.

冠心病有哪些病徵？

What are the Symptoms of Coronary Artery Disease?

大部份冠心病病人都不知道自己的狀況直至病徵出現。有些病人運動或情緒受壓時，可能覺得心臟受擠壓、窒息或胸口灼痛，過一會兒或稍事休息，這種不適便會自動消失，也有可能持續數個小時。

Most people with Coronary Artery Disease are not aware of their condition until symptoms occur. Some patients with CAD may experience a squeezing, suffocating, or burning feeling in the chest during exercise or at times of emotional stress. The pain may last no longer than a few minutes and will go away with rest, or may be persistent for hours.

如何診斷冠心病？

How to diagnosis Coronary Artery Disease?

通過診斷性冠狀動脈血管造影可準確透視冠狀動脈。此項檢查在局部麻醉下進行，十分安全。

Coronary anatomy is accurately defined by diagnostic coronary angiography. It is done very sagely under local anaesthesia.



如何治療冠心病？ Can it be treated?

球囊冠狀動脈成形術(俗稱「通波仔」)和「支架植入術」是最有效的治療方案，多數在接受心導管檢查及冠狀動脈血管造影後即時進行。這方案可以擴張堵塞或收窄的血管腔，並防止血管繼續或再次收窄。其他治療方案包括心臟搭橋手術。

A very effective treatment is Balloon Angioplasty and Stenting, which widens the blocked or narrowed segment of the involved vessel and reduce the incidence of post-procedural re-narrowing. This procedure is usually performed at the same setting following the initial cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography.

Another alternative is coronary bypass grafting via open heart surgery.

A 介入診斷及治療 Interventional Procedures

心導管及冠狀動脈血管造影檢查 Coronary Angiography

此檢查能詳細檢測病人的心臟和血管，可準確評估病人的血管狀況，乃現時診斷心臟病的「黃金標準」。在X光透視下，以穿刺方式，讓特製的導管經末梢動脈到達病人心臟和血管，抽取血液，及注射顯影劑以進行心血管造影。如病人情況許可，還可以即時進行球囊冠狀動脈成形術，或附以支架植入術。

This procedure remains the 'gold standard' for diagnosing coronary artery disease, and provides an accurate assessment of the severity of stenosis in an artery. A thin specialized catheter is fed into the aorta via a small puncture over a peripheral artery, and guided into the heart under X-ray control. The coronary arteries are viewed under X-ray using radio-opaque contrast, coronary balloon dilation with or without stenting for a significantly narrowed segment is usually performed at the same setting.

球囊冠狀動脈成形術(俗稱「通波仔」) Coronary Balloon Angioplasty

球囊冠狀動脈成形術乃微創透視介入治療，用以打通血管收窄或閉塞的冠狀動脈。施以局部麻醉後，醫生從病人的腹股溝部位(經股動脈)或手腕動脈(經桡動脈)引進導管鞘，將導管推至冠狀動脈，在X光透視下將球囊導管引進病變部位，然後擴張球囊，以擴大血管直徑，改善血流。

