

Why you should choose OMNI Hospitals

OMNI Hospitals boasts of some of the best doctors and equipment in this part of the country. At OMNI Hospitals, no stone is left unturned in ensuring the best in pre and post operation care. The state-of-the-art cath lab, with experienced doctors, well trained nurses is there to ensure you get the best in medical treatment.

Note: After these treatments, you will take medicines to help prevent another heart attack. Take all of your medicines correctly. Do not stop taking your medicine unless your doctor tells you to.

After you have had a heart attack, the chance that you will have another one is higher. Taking part in a cardiac rehab program helps lower this risk. Find out more about the OMNI Hospitals Cardiac Rehab Program from your counsellor.



Department of Cardiology



OUR HOSPITALS

OMNI HOSPITAL - KOTHAPET

Hyderabad, Telangana - 500060

EMERGENCY 040-67369999/8096369999

OMNI HOSPITAL - KUKATPALLY

Adjacent to Kalyan Jewellers, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500072

EMERGENCY 040-39994999

UDAI OMNI HOSPITAL - NAMPALLY

Hyderabad, Telangana - 500001

EMERGENCY +91-9948093414

OMNI RK SUPER SPECIALTY HOSPITAL - VIZAG

Opp Lions Club Waltair Main Rd, Visakhapatnam, A.P - 530002

EMERGENCY 0891-3080300

OMNI HOSPITAL - KURNOOL

Budhawar Peta, Kurnool, A.P - 518002

EMERGENCY 08518-277188



OMNITM
Hospitals

What is a heart attack?

A heart attack occurs when blood flow to the heart is blocked. Without blood and the oxygen it carries, part of the heart starts to die.

A heart attack doesn't have to be deadly. Quick treatment can restore blood flow to the heart



What causes a heart attack?

Heart attacks happen when blood flow to the heart is blocked. This usually occurs because fatty deposits called plaque have built up inside the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart. If a plaque breaks open, the body tries to fix it by forming a clot around it. The clot can block the artery, preventing the flow of blood and oxygen to the heart.

This process of plaque buildup in the coronary arteries is called coronary artery disease, or CAD.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms of a heart attack include:

- Chest pain or pressure, or a strange feeling in the chest.
- Sweating.
- Shortness of breath.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Pain, pressure, or a strange feeling in the back, neck, jaw, or upper belly, or in one or both shoulders or arms.
- Lightheadedness or sudden weakness.
- A fast or irregular heartbeat.

Can you prevent a heart attack?

Heart attacks are usually the result of heart disease, so taking steps to delay or reverse coronary artery disease can help prevent a heart attack to improve your heart health:

- Don't smoke, and avoid second-hand smoke.

- Eat a heart-healthy diet that includes plenty of fish, fruits, vegetables, beans, high-fiber grains and breads, and olive oil.
- Get regular exercise.
- Manage other health problems such as diabetes, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure.
- Lower your stress level. Stress can damage your heart.
- Take a daily aspirin if your doctor advises it.

What is angina, and why is unstable angina a concern?



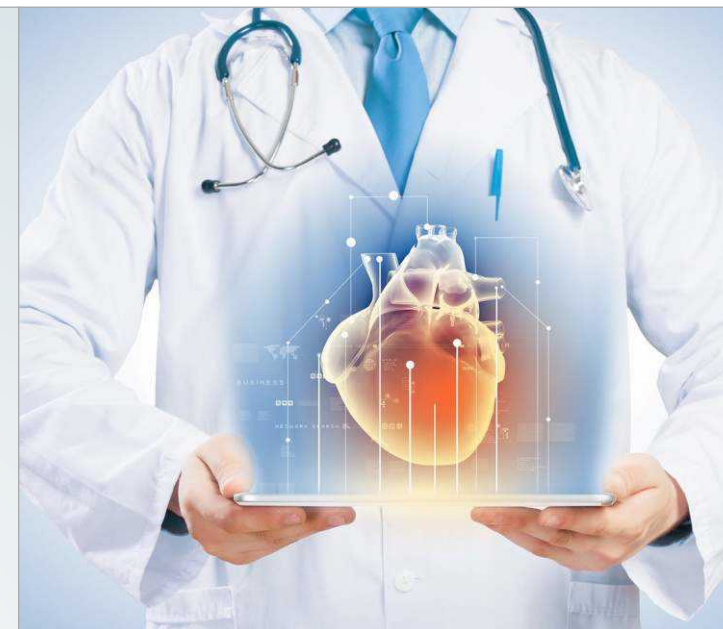
Angina is a type of chest pain or discomfort that occurs when there is not enough blood flow to the heart. Angina can be dangerous.

Symptoms of angina include chest pain or pressure, or a strange feeling in the chest. Some people feel pain, pressure, or a strange feeling in the back, neck, jaw, or upper belly, or in one or both shoulders or arms.

Tests you may have to undergo:

- Electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG). It can detect signs of poor blood flow, heart muscle damage, abnormal heartbeats, and other heart problems.
- Blood tests, including tests to see whether cardiac enzymes are high. Having these enzymes in the blood is usually a sign that the heart has been damaged.
- Cardiac catheterization, if the other tests show that you may be having a heart attack. This test shows which arteries are blocked and how your heart is working.

If cardiac catheterization shows that an artery is blocked, your doctor may do angioplasty right away to help blood flow through the artery. Or your doctor may do emergency bypass surgery to redirect blood around the blocked artery.



Interventional Cardiology

At OMNI Hospitals, the Department of Cardiology and Cardioracic Surgery looks after:

- Coronary angiography
- Radial angiography
- Coronary angioplasty (through hand)
- Carotid angioplasty
- Renal angioplasty
- Peripheral angioplasty & stenting
- Percutaneous valvular interventions, including:
 - Balloon mitral valvotomy
 - Aortic valvotomy
 - Pulmonary Valvotomy
- Aortic stenting
- Non-surgical heart hole (ASD/VSD/PDA) device closure
- Repair of coarctation aorta

Electrophysiology

- Electrophysiology studies
- Radio frequency ablation for supra ventricular and ventricular tachyarrhythmia
- Pacemaker implantation (MRI Compatible)
- ICD'S & combo device implantation
- Resynchronization therapy