

Condition/Disease/Treatment	Explanation
Adverse events	side effects
air embolism	air in a blood vessel
Angina (Angina Pectoris)	Chest discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure; may also have associated pain in the neck, jaw, back, or arm; may include profuse sweating, nausea, or shortness of breath. Angina may be a single symptom or a combination of these symptoms.
Angiogram (Cardiac Catheterization)	A test used to diagnose heart disease. During the procedure, a catheter (thin, hollow, flexible tube) is inserted into an artery in the leg or arm, and contrast dye is injected through the catheter and into the arteries and heart. X-rays of the arteries and heart are taken.
Angioplasty or Balloon angioplasty (Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty/ PTCA)	Technique used to widen the narrowing in your heart artery. A catheter with a small inflatable balloon on the end is inserted within the narrowed section of the artery. The balloon is then inflated and pushes outward against the narrowing and surrounding wall of the artery. The inflated balloon opens the narrowed artery by splitting and compressing the blocking material (fatty deposits and/or blood clot) against the wall of the artery.
Antiplatelet	A medicine that reduces the clumping of platelets (small cells) in the blood. An antiplatelet medicine helps thin the blood to prevent clot formation.
Atherosclerosis	A buildup of fatty material in the walls of the arteries and veins throughout the body. The resulting narrowing reduces the flow of oxygen and nutrients downstream from the narrowing.
Cardiac Catheterization	A test used to diagnose heart disease. During the procedure, a catheter (thin, hollow, flexible tube) is inserted into an artery in the leg or arm, and contrast dye is injected through the catheter into the arteries and heart. X-rays of the arteries and heart are taken. This test can reveal narrowing in the heart arteries.
Catheter	A slender, hollow, flexible tube used for gaining access to the body's cavities or blood vessels.
Central line	a special type of tubing inserted into a large vein in the chest by a surgeon during a short operation
Cholesterol	A substance that circulates in the blood and plays a role in the formation of blood vessel blockages. Cholesterol comes mainly from our diet, from eating foods that are rich in animal fats.
clinical trial	a research study where human volunteers help to answer health questions that may improve current treatment or find new treatments for diseases.
contrast media	fluid injected into a vein that aids imaging of blood vessels
Coronary Arteries	Blood vessels that supply the heart with necessary oxygen and nutrients. The heart cannot function properly without enough oxygen.

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Coronary artery disease (CAD)	A buildup of fatty material in the wall of the coronary (heart) artery that causes narrowing of the artery. (Atherosclerosis)
cyst	fluid filled swelling
Diabetes	Disease that affects the metabolism of glucose (sugar), thus causing changes in blood vessels. These changes may aid in the development of coronary artery disease.
dissection	separation of blood vessel lining from the internal wall
effusion	fluid in the space surrounding an organ
Electrocardiogram (ECG, EKG)	A test that shows the electrical activity of the heart muscle.
erosion	damage to the surrounding tissue
fluid accumulation	gain water weight
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	The agency of the American federal government that oversees, regulates, and approves new drugs and devices for sale in the United States.
Heart attack	Insufficient oxygen reaching the heart muscle via the coronary arteries may cause chest pain (angina), heart attack (myocardial infarction), or even death to the affected area of the heart. Unless treated within 6 hours, irreversibly damages the heart tissue/muscle.
hematoma	blood filled swelling
hemorrhage	bleeding
Implantation	Placement (in, on...)
Institutional Review Board (IRB)	a group of medical and lay people who, to protect human subjects, review all research studies proposed for patients of this hospital/practice
local tissue reaction	tissues may become itchy; rash may develop
Myocardial Infarction	Commonly known as a "heart attack." Insufficient oxygen reaching the heart muscle via the coronary arteries may cause chest pain (angina), heart attack (myocardial infarction), or even death to the affected area of the heart. Unless treated within 6 hours, irreversibly damages the heart tissue/muscle.
myocardium	heart tissue
Pancreas	The organ in the abdomen (belly) which produces insulin and certain digestive chemicals
Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA)	Technique used to widen the narrowing in your heart artery. A catheter with a small inflatable balloon on the end is inserted within the narrowed section of the artery. The balloon is then inflated and pushes outward against the narrowing and surrounding wall of the artery. The inflated balloon opens the narrowed artery by splitting and compressing the blocking material (fatty deposits and/or blood clot) against the wall of the artery.
perforate	tear or poke holes in

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Plaque	Deposits of fats, inflammatory cells, proteins, and calcium along the lining of arteries, caused by atherosclerosis. The plaque builds up and narrows the artery.
Platelets	Blood cells that are involved in the formation of a clot.
PTCA	Abbreviation for Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty. See Angioplasty.
randomize	place in a treatment group by chance (like flipping a coin)
Restenosis	A re-narrowing or blockage of an artery at the same site where angioplasty was done.
Stenosis	A narrowing of any canal, especially one of the cardiac vessels.
Stent	An expandable slotted metal tube that is inserted into a vessel and acts as a scaffold to provide structural support.
Stress Test (also known as Exercise Electrocardiogram)	A test that measures electrical changes in the patient's heart (ECG) while the patient is exercising. The stress test can show areas of the heart with decreased blood flow.
Tachycardia	abnormally fast hear beat
tamponade	blood in the sac surrounding the heart
thromboembolism	blood clot in a vein
Ulceration	holes in the wall
Ultrasound	an imaging method that uses sound waves to create an image of a body structure. Gel will be placed on your skin over the area to be imaged and a probe will be moved over your skin until the structure to be studied is found. Once finished, the gel is wiped off.
vasodilator	drug or chemical that causes the blood vessel diameter to widen
vasospasm	blood vessel narrows temporarily
venous spasm	blood vessel narrows temporarily