

Patient Page  
Cardiac Testing:

Attention: The descriptions below are only a brief summary. Please make sure you check with your physician if you have any questions or need further details.

1. Labs:
  - a. Lipid Profile: tests cholesterol
  - b. Thyroid function: tests thyroid performance.
  - c. Complete Blood Count: test overall blood
  - d. PT: tests the thinning of the blood due to medication such as Coumadin
2. Echocardiogram: An ultrasound image of the heart to evaluate the structures inside the heart as well as the pump function.
3. Stress Echocardiogram: Stress testing on a treadmill combined with an echocardiogram imaging that evaluates the heart function before and immediately after exercise.
4. Nuclear Stress Testing: Uses a radioactive substance known as a "tracer" for imaging of the heart muscle for blood flow before and after exercise.
5. Electrocardiogram: Evaluates the electrical activity of the heart as well as the heart rhythm.
6. Holter Monitor: A heart monitor that is worn for 24-48 hours to evaluate heart rhythm, electrical activity and an average heart rate over the 24 – 48 hours worn. This monitor automatically records.
7. Event Monitor: A heart monitor worn for 30 days. Recordings are triggered by the patient or the patient's heart rate. Recordings are transmitted by telephone and are used to diagnose heart rate or rhythm abnormalities.
8. Cardiac Cathertization: A diagnostic test performed in the hospital that tests the heart arteries for blockages using IV dye that is injected through a catheter placed in the femoral artery located in the groin. This test is 100% diagnostic and if coronary angioplasty and stent placement is needed it will be performed at this time. This procedure requires sedation so a driver is needed.
9. Pacemaker: An electronic device that sends tiny electrical signals to the heart to correct abnormalities in the hearts electrical system when needed. This device is surgically implanted underneath the skin and requires device checks at least every 6 months to evaluate battery life.
10. Tilt Table Testing: Tilt table testing evaluate the cause of unexplained fainting or severe lightheadedness. The patient starts off lying flat on a table with belted straps to secure the patient. The patient will tilt upright to stimulate a change in position. This test allows doctors to evaluate your body's cardiovascular responds to changes in position
11. EECp: A non-invasive therapy that is performed outpatient to help improve heart health. This procedure takes about one hour. The patient lies comfortably on a special bed with a series of blood pressure cuffs and wrapped around both legs. The cuffs inflate and deflate causing increased circulation to the heart
12. Heart Failure Clinic: Clinic that involves patient's education about heart failure and improves them to prevent further health problems.
13. Cardiac Rehabilitation: 2 or 3 days per week of supervised exercise program. This program not only involves active exercise but includes preventive education.