

### **MEDICAL ALERT CARD**



### **MEDICAL ALERT CARD**

### MICROVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION AND MICROVASCULAR ANGINA

Microvascular Angina occurs when there is a reduction in blood flow to the smaller vessels of the heart and this is often not able to be seen on routine testing.

Microvascular Angina can occur due to spasming in the microvessels or due to the microvessels being unable to dilate. It can also occur because the microvessels are already at maximum capacity when at rest, so they are unable to dilate further on demand.

For more information on Microvascular Angina, please scan the QR codes below and follow www.INOCAInternational.com.



www.INOCAinternational.com

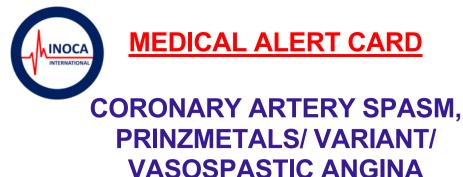
@INOCAInternati1

MICROVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION AND MICROVASCULAR ANGINA

| Name                              |
|-----------------------------------|
| Medical number                    |
| Person to contact                 |
| Contact number                    |
| Medical history                   |
|                                   |
| Prescribed Anticoagulants Y/N     |
| Allergies                         |
|                                   |
| Drugs to avoid e.g. beta blockers |
| Pacemaker /ICD. rate CRPT         |
| Consultant cardiologist           |
| Athospital                        |
|                                   |

To control pain please consider IV GTN and analgesia

N.B. Nothing in these summary sheets should be considered in any way as advice or recommendation. All information contained in these sheets is an opinion only and is shared here only in the hope that is it of interest to other patients and medical professionals. Always consult your own medical practitioner before trying any new medications or therapies and before changing any of your current routines



| Name   |
|--|
| Medical number   |
| Person to contact  |
| Contact number   |
| Medical history  |
|  |
| Prescribed Anticoagulants Y/N                                  |
| Allergies  |
| 8  |
| с<br>  |
| -  |
|  |
|  |
| Drugs to avoid e.g. beta blockers                              |
| Drugs to avoid e.g. beta blockers<br>Pacemaker /ICD. rate CRPT |

To control pain please consider IV GTN and analgesia



### **MEDICAL ALERT CARD**

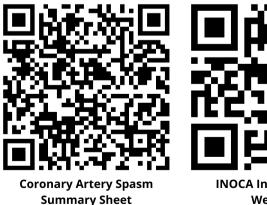
#### CORONARY ARTERY SPASM, PRINZMETALS/ VARIANT/ VASOSPASTIC ANGINA

Coronary Artery Spasm occurs when the large coronary arteries go into spasm, resulting in a reduction in blood flow to the heart.

Diagnosis via routine testing can often be difficult as the ischaemia from CAS is often only visible at the time the spasms occur, with symptoms often resolving spontaneously as spasms release. If CAS is severe or continues for a long time, this can lead to a heart attack.

Chest pain in people who suffer from CAS tends to occur at rest, for no apparent reason and mainly at night or in the early morning hours. In general, the exercise capacity in CAS patients is not affected.

For more information on Coronary Artery Spasm, please scan the QR codes below and follow www.INOCAInternational.com









N.B. Nothing in these summary sheets should be considered in any way as advice or recommendation. All information contained in these sheets is an opinion only and is shared here only in the hope that is it of interest to other patients and medical professionals. Always consult your own medical practitioner before trying any new medications or therapies and before changing any of your current routines



# **MEDICAL ALERT CARD**

# **MICROVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION** AND MICROVASCULAR ANGINA

| Name | Person to contact | Contact number<br>Medical history | Prescribed Anticoagulants Y/N | Drugs to avoid en blockers | Pacemaker /ICD. rate CRPT | Athospital |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
|------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|



### ALERT CARD MEDICAL

## **MICROVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION** AND MICROVASCULAR ANGINA

Microvascular Angina occurs when there is a reduction in blood flow to the smaller vessels of the heart and this is often not able to be seen on routine testing. Microvascular Angina can occur due to spasming in the microvessels or due to the microvessels being unable to dilate. It can also occur because the microvessels are already at maximum capacity when at rest, so they are unable to dilate further on demand.

For more information on Microvascular Angina, please scan the QR codes below and follow www.INOCAInternational.com.



To control pain please consider IV GTN and analgesia

sheets should be considered in any way as advice or recomme. medical professionals. Always consult your own medical pr

Nothing

Ν.B.

and

@INOCAInternatil patier est to other p it of inter ope www.INOCAinternational.com these sheets is an opinion only and is shared here only dications or therapies and before changing any of your informa before t All



VASOSPASTIC ANGINA

| Name                                     |
|--|
| Medical number                           |
| Person to contact                        |
| Contact number                           |
| Medical history                          |
| Prescribed Anticoagulants Y/N            |
| Allergies                                |
| Drugs to avoid <u>e.g.</u> beta blockers |
| Pacemaker /ICD, rate CRPT                |

| Consultant cardiologist | Athospital |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Consultant c            | At         |

To control pain please consider IV GTN and analgesia

N.B.



## CORONARY ARTERY SPASM, **PRINZMETALS/ VARIANT/**

**MEDICAL ALERT CARD** 

Coronary Artery Spasm occurs when the large coronary arteries go into spasm, resulting in a reduction in blood flow to the heart.

VASOSPASTIC ANGINA

Diagnosis via routine testing can often be difficult as the ischaemia from CAS is often only visible at the time the spasms occur, with symptoms often resolving spontaneously as spasms release. If CAS is severe or continues for a long time, this can lead to a heart attack. Chest pain in people who suffer from CAS tends to occur at rest, for no apparent reason and mainly at night or in the early morning hours. In general, the exercise capacity in CAS patients is not affected.

For more information on Coronary Artery Spasm, please scan the QR codes below and follow www.INOCAInternational.com



Nothing in these summary sheets should be considered in any way as advice or recommendation. All information contained in these sheets is an opinion only and is shared here only in the hope that is it of interest to other patients and medical practitioner before trying any new medications or therapies and before changing any of your current routines