Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

Dell Children’s Health Plan has a case management program for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD). This program will help you better understand and manage your CAD. We can assist you to set health goals and create a care plan that fits your lifestyle. You do not have to join the program. You are enrolled as a member of Dell Children’s Health Plan.

Living with CAD

Coronary artery disease happens when fatty deposits called plaque build up inside the arteries that supply blood to your heart. When the plaque builds up, it can block the passageways and reduce the blood that gets to your heart.

We want you to know you can take control of CAD. You can take steps to help manage your condition and enjoy life. Simple steps like these can make a real difference:

- Eating less salt
- Eating less fat in your diet
- Taking your medications correctly

We will keep your doctor informed of your condition and the services we provide you. Your case manager can help you learn how to better manage your CAD.

Things to know:

- Plaque is made up of cholesterol, calcium, and other things in your blood.
- The plaque inside your arteries makes them stiff and hard.
- An artery without plaque can get wider and stretch when you exercise to let more blood flow.
- An artery with plaque does not stretch. In this case, your heart has to work harder to give your body the blood flow it needs.
- Other illnesses and health conditions, like high blood pressure and diabetes, can affect your CAD.
- You may not have any symptoms that you have CAD. Many people only find out when they have a heart attack.
- There are many things you can do to slow CAD and reduce your risk of future problems.
- We can give you more information to help you manage your CAD.
- Your doctor may want to do testing to see how well your CAD is controlled.
Tips to monitor your CAD:

- Your doctor may want you to take your blood pressure at home. Work with your case manager to learn about checking your blood pressure at home.
- Learn what your blood pressure reading means.
  1. Blood pressure readings have two numbers.
  2. The top number is called the systolic — for example, the 120 in 120/80. It measures the pressure when the heart is pumping.
  3. The bottom number is called the diastolic — for example, the 80 in 120/80. It measures the pressure when the heart is resting.
- Healthy adults should have a blood pressure of 120/80 or less.
- Hypertension or high blood pressure is 140/90 or higher.
- When blood pressure is too high, it starts to damage the blood vessels, heart and kidneys.
- Untreated high blood pressure can cause major health problems such as stroke, heart attack, heart failure, and kidney disease.

Learn how to recognize signs that you may be having a heart attack. Call 911 if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Chest pain or discomfort that is crushing or squeezing, feels like pressure on your chest, and lasts more than five minutes
- Chest pain that happens with any of these symptoms:
  1. Sweating
  2. Trouble breathing
  3. Nausea or vomiting
  4. Pain that moves from the chest to the neck, jaw or one or both shoulders or arms
  5. Dizziness or lightheadedness, feeling like you may pass out
  6. A fast or irregular heart beat
  7. Feel weak or have trouble standing up
  8. Confused or unable to answer questions
- Chest pain that has not gone away five minutes after you have taken one nitroglycerin (if prescribed by your doctor) or rested

How to take your CAD medications:

- You may need to take medicines that lower your blood pressure or lower your cholesterol. Medications are prescribed differently for each person. Your doctor will work with you to find the right medicines for you.
- If you do not take your medications the way your doctor says, the medications may not work as well. It is best to take your medications about the same time every day.
• Don’t take over-the-counter medicines, including cold medicines and herbal supplements, without talking to your doctor. They can prevent your medications from working the right way.
• Call your doctor if you think you are having side effects from your medication.
• We can help you learn how to take your medications the right way.
• We can help you understand how your medications work.

Ways you can improve or manage your CAD:

• Quit smoking. Quitting smoking can make a big improvement in controlling your CAD. We have programs, and there are medications that can help you stop smoking.
• Make short- and long-term goals. Goals to eat better, exercise and maintain a healthy weight can be made to fit your lifestyle. We can help you make healthy changes one small step at a time to improve your CAD.
• Get a flu shot every year. Ask your doctor if you should also have the pneumonia vaccine.
• Limit alcohol. Ask your doctor how much, if any, alcohol is safe.

Support to help you manage your CAD:

• We can help you talk to your family or caregiver about your CAD.
• We can assist you in finding community programs and resources in your area.
• Tips to talk with your doctor and get the most out of your visit:
  1. Ask any questions you may have about your CAD. You can write them down and take them with you to your visit.
  2. Follow your doctor’s advice. If you have questions or concerns, let your doctor know.
  3. Make sure your doctor knows what medicines you are taking.

Important screenings:

• Depression
• Other health conditions
• Preventive care screenings such as wellness checkups, mammograms and Pap tests

Other helpful information

• U.S. National Library of Medicine
• American Heart Association
• National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute
Sources:
* National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute
  What is Atherosclerosis?
* American Heart Association www.heart.org/HEARTORG/
* Publication: Your Guide to Lowering Blood Pressure
  National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute
* Healthfinder.gov
  Use Medicines Safely