

**عنوان مقاله:**  
Angina Pectoris

**محل انتشار:**  
مجله اوراسیا تحقیقات در شیمی، پزشکی و نفت، دوره 2، شماره 5 (سال: 1402)

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**نویسنده:**

Mahmoud Ali Hassan - Sustainable Infrastructure, Department of Medicine, Doha University of Technology, Doha, Qatar

**خلاصه مقاله:**

The most common cause of angina is atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Signs and symptoms of angina pectoris appear when one or more coronary arteries are more than ۷۵% blocked. Angina pectoris is derived from the Greek word meaning chest compression. The presence of angina indicates cardiac ischemia. Ischemia was associated with short-term angina. It does not lead to permanent damage to the heart muscle tissue, but it is nevertheless a life-threatening factor and can further lead to dysrhythmia and myocardial infarction. Angina pectoris is caused by a temporary ischemia caused by an imbalance between the supply and demand of oxygen required by the heart muscle. Angina pain is often relieved by rest and consumption of nitroglycerin and its accompanying symptoms include: shortness of breath, tachycardia, palpitations, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, sweating, paleness, weakness and syncope may be associated with Angina to be seen. Contact with cold and drinking cold liquids causes the arteries to constrict, reduces coronary blood flow, and increases the myocardial need for oxygen. Eating too much food reduces coronary blood flow and increases myocardial oxygen demand due to the diversion of blood to the gastrointestinal tract. Stress and anxiety, accompanied by the release of catecholamines into the bloodstream, increase blood pressure and increase heart rate and increase myocardial oxygen demand.

**کلمات کلیدی:**

ANGINA PECTORIS, heart muscle tissue, Eating food reduces, Stress and anxiety

**لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:**

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