

## Painless ischaemic heart disease

Painless ischaemic heart disease is a form of coronary arteriosclerotic disease that does not give any pain. The condition is diagnosed based on the patient's history, the clinical exam and the additional investigations: ECG, echocardiography, effort test, Holter ECG etc.

It can manifest under the form of:

- Ischaemic cardiac insufficiency. It usually occurs during a multiple coronary affection in patients who have or do not have antecedents of myocardial infarction, sometimes in the context of an associated disease (arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, renal disease);
- Rhythm/conduction irregularities: this manifestation is frequent with myocardial ischaemia that produces electrical instability and determines the occurrence of conduction irregularities (from obstructions of variable severity to complete obstruction, which involves cardiac stimulation) and/or of rhythm irregularities (arterial arrhythmias: extrasystolic, arterial or ventricular fibrillations; ventricular extrasystolic, ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation) that might require a cardiac defibrillator implantation;
- Sudden death caused by ischemia.