Chiu Hin Kwong Heart Centre
招顯洸心臟中心

香港浸信會醫院
Hong Kong Baptist Hospital

Booking & Enquiries:
2339 8977

The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusts in him, and I am helped. 【Psalms 28:7】

Introduction

The Chiu Hin Kwong Heart Centre (formerly named Heart Centre) at Hong Kong Baptist Hospital was opened in 1998. Our services are provided by a dedicated team of consultant cardiologists, specialty nurses and radiology technicians. As to serve the community with high quality of care, our centre provides comprehensive services including Outpatient Cardiac Clinic, Non-invasive test, and Invasive diagnostic and Therapeutic procedures performing inside Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory. We also offer a perfect environment for all cardiac applications, from routine diagnostic up to the most demanding therapeutic procedures.

Our Mission

- To provide high quality, evidence-based and one-stop cardiovascular care.
- To provide a comprehensive range of patient-centered service from prevention to intervention.

Non-invasive Diagnostic Examinations

1 Electrocardiogram (ECG)

ECG is one of the most common tests for coronary artery disease. It is an indispensable basic method of assessment in suspected cardiac disorders and cardiac rhythm disturbance.

2 Exercise Treadmill Stress Test

This test is used to record continuously the ECG during a fixed set of exercise. This multi-stage test can provide information about a person exercising capacity, heart rhythm and the status of oxygen supply to the heart muscles during stress.

3 Holter Monitoring

A holter monitor is a portable ECG that monitors the heart rate of ambulatory moving patient for up to 2 days, 24 hours round the clock. It is used for assessment of the severity of arrhythmia and evaluation of the efficacy of the anti-arrhythmia.

4 24 hours Ambulatory Blood Pressure Recording

The machine measures the blood pressure hourly of ambulatory moving patient for 24 hours. It is used for assessment of high blood pressure and evaluation of the efficacy of the drug treatment.

5 Echocardiogram

The Centre takes pride in installing the first echocardiography system for routine service in Hong Kong. The system provides live 3D imaging of the heart, information on heart contraction activities and conditions of heart valves. It enables accurate and prompt diagnoses of patient with valvular dysfunction and impaired left ventricular function.

6 Stress Echocardiography

The Stress Echo Test combines an echocardiogram with a stress test to assess the performance of the patient's heart at rest and under stress. This information helps determine if there are any blockages or narrowings in the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart muscle. The presence of these narrowings is important to know as coronary artery disease may lead to heart attacks and cause chest pains.

7 Transoesophageal Echocardiography (TEE)

TEE is extremely useful in detecting blood clots, masses and tumours that are located inside the heart. It can also gauge the severity of certain valve problems and help detect infection of heart valves, certain congenital heart disease.

Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory (CCL)

Cardiac Catheterization is the definitive investigation for the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. The findings of the angiogram will help doctor in further management of the patient. The CCL provides invasive investigations and management of cardiovascular diseases with the help of state-of-the-art Biplane Cardiac Imaging System. 24-hour emergency intervention service is also available for acute coronary syndromes patients.

Invasive / Therapeutic Procedures

1 Coronary Angiography

Under local anesthesia, a catheter is inserted through a small puncture in the groin (trans-femoral) or wrist (trans-radial). Dye (contrast media) is injected through the catheter to highlight the coronary arteries on X-ray monitors. Images are taken from different angles to accurately show any narrowing from atherosclerosis. Trans-radial procedures have the added advantage of early mobilization and discharge.

2 Coronary Angioplasty and Stenting

Coronary angioplasty makes use of a catheter with a balloon at its tip which is inserted into narrowed or blocked arteries. The balloon is then inflated to compress the fatty deposits against the wall of the blood vessel. In order to prevent recurrent narrowing of the artery, a coronary stent may be used during angioplasty to keep the narrowed or blocked blood vessel open. Although proper stenting reduces incidence of restenosis, the coating of drugs in stents offers much better promise. The newer drug-eluting stent systems can reduce the incidence of re-narrowing down to 4-5%.

3 Implantation of Permanent Pacemaker/ Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD)

Cardiac pacemaker is an electronic device used to stimulate the heart to beat at a programmed rate. Patient whose heart is beating too slowly will require a pacemaker. Meanwhile, an ICD is a device which will deliver energy electrical stimulation to convert life-threatening ventricular arrhythmia either ventricular fibrillation or sustained ventricular tachycardia to a normal rhythm.

4 Electrophysiology Study (EPS) and Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA)

EPS is a study of the electrical activity of the heart. It is used for the diagnosis of heart rhythm disorder and guide treatment. RFA is a procedure used in treatment of heart rhythm disorder. During the procedure, the tip of a specially designed catheter heats up and delivers high frequency energy to the precise area of the heart that is causing the abnormal heart beat, thus ablating the pathway or tissue causing rhythm disorder.

5 Peripheral Vascular Disease and Intervention

Arteriogram is usually required to accurately diagnose peripheral artery disease. Stenotic or occlusive lesions can often be treated with angioplasty followed by stenting. With appropriate choice of catheters, guide wires, balloons and stents, thus the stenotic lesion is treated. Percutaneous peripheral interventional procedures performed in the CCL.

6 Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS)

IVUS is a catheter-based technique, which provides real-time high-resolution images allowing precise tomographic assessment of lumen area, plaque size, and composition of a coronary segment, and therefore provides new insights into the diagnosis of and therapy for coronary disease. This latest technology helps optimize coronary stent implantation.

7 Biplane Cardiac Imaging System

The advantages of the biplane imaging system are to save contrast media especially beneficial to those renal failure patients and to speed up procedures.

Chiu Hin Kwong Heart Centre

Monday to Friday	8:00am to 5:00pm
Saturday	8:00am to 1:00pm
Closed on Sunday and Public Holidays	

Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory

Monday to Friday	8:30am to 4:30pm
Saturday	8:30am to 12:30pm
Closed on Sunday and Public Holidays	
*Emergency service available	

* For referral cases, please call our Chiu Hin Kwong Heart Centre for more information.

香港浸信會醫院
Hong Kong Baptist Hospital

Chiu Hin Kwong Heart Centre
4/F, Block D, 222 Waterloo Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel : 2339 8977
Fax : 2304 5823
Website: http://www.hkbh.org.hk

10/10