**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Describe the etiology and pathophysiology of coronary artery disease, angina, and acute coronary syndrome.
2. Identify risk factors for coronary artery disease and the nursing role in the promotion of therapeutic lifestyle changes in patients at risk.
3. Compare and contrast the precipitating factors, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care and nursing management of the patient with coronary artery disease and chronic stable angina.
4. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, diagnostic study results, and collaborative care of the patient with acute coronary syndrome.
5. Describe the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction from the onset of injury through the healing process.
6. Identify commonly used drug therapy in treating patients with coronary artery disease and acute coronary syndrome.
7. Identify key issues to include in the rehabilitation of patients recovering from acute coronary syndrome and coronary revascularization procedures.
8. Describe the precipitating factors, clinical presentation, and collaborative care of patients who are at risk for or have experienced sudden cardiac death.

**KEY TERMS**

- acute coronary syndrome, p. ...
- angina, p. ...
- atherosclerosis, p. ...
- chronic stable angina, p. ...
- collateral circulation, p. ...
- coronary artery disease, p. ...
- coronary revascularization, p. ...
- metabolic equivalent (MET), p. ...
- myocardial infarction, p. ...
- percutaneous coronary intervention, p. ...
- Prinzmetal’s angina, p. ...
- silent ischemia, p. ...
- stent, p. ...
- sudden cardiac death, p. ...
- unstable angina, p. ...

**Electronic Resources**

Supplemental content related to Chapter 34 can be found . . .

**Companion CD**
- Stress-Busting Kit for Nursing Students
- Interactive Case Study: Myocardial Infarction (MI)
- NCLEX Examination Review Questions
- Patient and Family Instruction Guides in English and Spanish:
  - Decreasing Risk Factors for Coronary Artery Disease
  - Exercise Guidelines After Myocardial Infarction

**Evolve Website**
- http://evolve.elsevier.com/Lewis/medsurg
  - Content Updates
  - Key Points
  - Concept Map Creator
  - Expanded Audio Glossary
  - Key Term Flash Cards

- Customizable Nursing Care Plan:
  - Myocardial Infarction
- Electronic Calculators
- WebLinks

Cardiovascular disease is the major cause of death in the United States (Fig. 34-1). Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the most common type of cardiovascular disease and accounts for the majority of these deaths.¹ Patients with CAD can be asymptomatic or develop chronic stable angina. Unstable angina (UA) and myocardial infarction (MI) are more serious manifestations of CAD and are termed acute coronary syndrome (ACS). The American Heart Association (AHA) estimates that 1.2 million Americans will have an MI annually and about one fourth of these will die in an emergency department (ED) or before reaching a hospital. Although the mortality rate from MI decreased by 26.3% between 1999 and 2002 due to advances in treatment, it remains the leading cause of all cardiovascular disease deaths and deaths in general.