The heart is a hollow muscular organ. The cardiac muscle needs oxygen and nutrients for correct function. The coronary arteries patency is necessry for the highquality cardiac function.
The ischemic coronar disease is a group of disorders, that cause coronar arteries insufficiency. In cosequence, coronar vessels impassability causes the varios degree myocardium ischaemia, that can lead in a life threatening status.
The angiography is a term for the vessels imaging. Catheter angiography is aninvasive imaging metod. Coronary angiography are used for exactly stenosis determination of coronar arthery and and also for intervention. Computer tomography (CT) andmagnetic resonance (MR) can be used for noninvasive imaging of coronary arteries, but MR coronarography is not used rutinely. The perfusion myocardial scintigraphy and magnetic resonancecan beused for assessment of myocardial viability.
In bachelor thesis I describe all imaging methods in connection with the role of the radiographer.
The thesis aim is the comparation efective radiation dose of the coronaryangiography, CT angiography and perfusion myocardial scintigraphy.
The CT angiography constitutes the highest radiation dose in the average. The coronary angiography constitutes the lowest radiation dose on the contrary.