



For enquiries and appointments,
please contact us

HKSH Cardiology Centre

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Service Hours

Monday to Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 9:00 am – 1:00 pm

Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays

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Service Hours

Monday to Friday 10:00 am – 6:00 pm

Saturday 10:00 am – 1:00 pm

Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays

Consultation by Appointment

☎ **For emergency, please contact us through**

Hospital Main Exchange (852) 2572 0211

Outpatient Department (852) 2835 8600

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Cardiology Service



養和醫療集團成員 Members of HKSH MEDICAL GROUP

養和醫院
HONG KONG SANATORIUM & HOSPITAL

養和醫健
HKSH HEALTHCARE

養和東區醫療中心
HKSH EASTERN MEDICAL CENTRE

養和癌症中心
HKSH CANCER CENTRE

養和創新及專業培訓學院
HKSH INSTITUTE FOR INNOVATION & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

HKSH Cardiology Centre

The Cardiology Centre and the Cardiac Catheterization & Intervention Centres (CCIC) offer a comprehensive range of services, from prevention to treatment, delivered by a dedicated team of proficient and experienced consultant cardiologists, specialty nurses, and radiology technicians. The team is committed to providing patient-centred care, ensuring every patient receives the best possible medical support.

HKSH Cardiology Centre

HKSH Cardiology Centre utilises state-of-the-art medical equipment to conduct a comprehensive range of non-invasive diagnostic tests for patients with heart and cardiovascular diseases. The team is also committed to public health education, empowering patients with knowledge about the causes and prevention strategies for heart diseases and cardiovascular risk factors.



Non-Invasive Diagnostic Examinations

1. Resting Electrocardiogram (ECG)

A resting electrocardiogram (ECG) is a graphical representation of the electrical activity within the heart, recorded by electrodes placed on the surface of the body. This test can provide preliminary evidence of abnormalities such as myocardial infarction, hypertrophy (enlargement of the heart muscle) or arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm). Resting ECG can also detect other conditions such as electrolyte imbalances and drug-induced effects. Therefore, resting ECG is an indispensable basic assessment for suspected cardiac disorders and cardiac rhythm disturbances. It is also used as a baseline screening test or pre-operative assessment.

2. Leadless Continuous Holter Monitoring

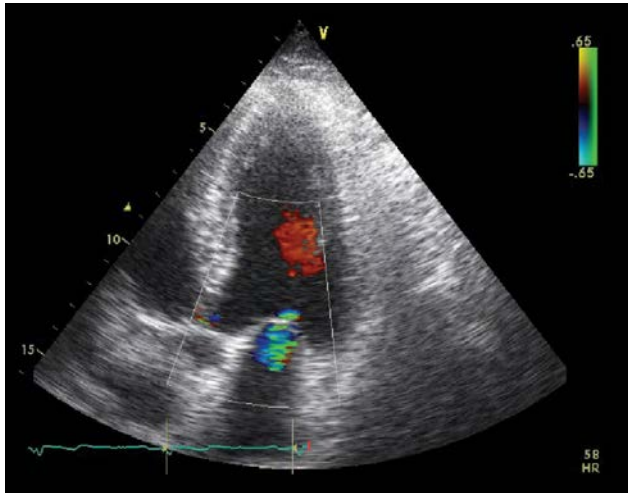
Leadless continuous Holter monitor is a portable device that provides uninterrupted dynamic electrocardiograms (ECG) for durations ranging from 24 hours to 14 days. The test captures a patient's heart rate fluctuations during daily routines. The objectives of a continuous electrocardiography include:

- Assessing the severity of abnormal heart rhythms.
- Evaluating patients with syncope (fainting), palpitations (fast and irregular heartbeats), or other symptoms that may be linked to heart rhythm disturbance.
- Evaluating the efficacy of anti-arrhythmic treatment, such as pacemaker implantation, radiofrequency ablation or medication treatment.



3. Echocardiogram

An echocardiogram utilises high-frequency sound waves to allow real-time detection of the heart's structure and haemodynamic function. It can also provide information on heart contraction. Advanced Tissue Doppler Imaging technology enables doctors to accurately assess myocardial synchronisation during systole and diastole, which is crucial for guiding the most appropriate treatment.



4. Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE)

Patients undergoing transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) must be hospitalised and require local anesthesia. Doctors use an oesophageal ultrasound probe to enter the oesophagus through the mouth and perform real-time scanning of heart's structure with greater precision for the assessment of congenital heart disease, heart tumours or clots, valve disease, aortic dissection, and other conditions. This instrument serves as a supplemental diagnostic tool during cardiac surgery or structural heart intervention.

5. Treadmill Exercise Stress Test

Treadmill Exercise Stress Test is a useful non-invasive examination that evaluates cardiovascular response to exercise. This multi-stage test provides information about a patient's exercise capacity, heart rhythm and the oxygen supply to the heart muscles during stress.



6. Advanced Imaging Examinations

Aside from tests outlined above, advanced technologies such as Photon-Counting Computed Tomography (CT) Angiography, Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Myocardial Perfusion Scintigraphy Imaging and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Scan are also commonly used in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases. For patients who need to undergo these tests, expedited arrangements will be made with relevant departments at HKSH.

Patients who need to undergo interventional procedures will be referred to the Cardiac Catheterization & Intervention Centre (CCIC).



HKSH Cardiac Catheterization & Intervention Centre (CCIC)

HKSH Cardiac Catheterization & Intervention Centre (CCIC) utilises innovative technology and catheter-based techniques to provide diagnostic tests and treatment services for a wide range of cardiac conditions, including:

- Coronary artery diseases
- Structural heart diseases
- Peripheral vascular diseases
- Cardiac arrhythmia

The Centre provides 24-hour emergency intervention services to promptly treat patients experiencing acute heart attacks.

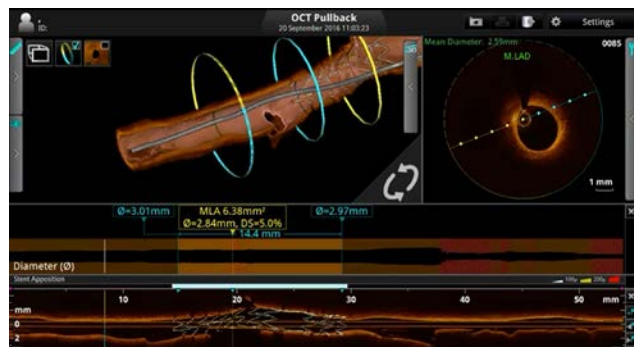
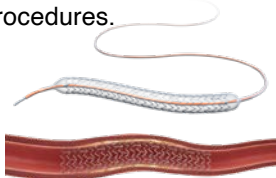
Catheter-based Diagnostic and Interventional Procedures

1. Coronary Angiogram and Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA)

Coronary angiogram and angioplasty are procedures used to diagnose and treat blockages in the coronary arteries, restoring blood flow to the heart. Adjunctive devices, including rotational atherectomy, orbital atherectomy, shockwave Intravascular Lithotripsy, and drug-coated balloons, may be used during these procedures.

Choices of Coronary Stent:

- Drug-eluting stent (DES)
- Resorbable Magnesium Scaffold (RMS)

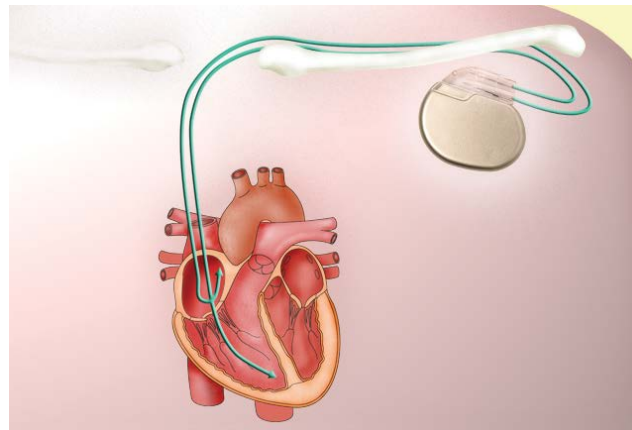


Optical Coherence Tomography to provide 3D rendering to guide the stent implantation and observe the stent positioning in the blood vessel

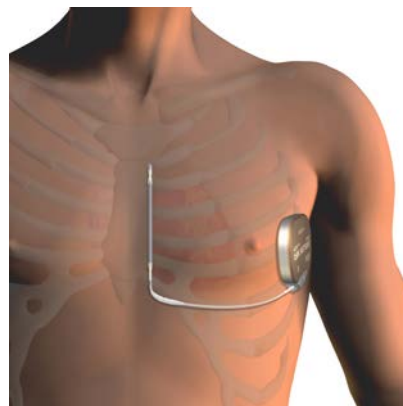
2. Implantation of Cardiac Electronic Devices

The Centre supports the implantation of a variety of devices for managing cardiac disease, including:

- Permanent pacemaker
- Leadless pacemaker
- Biventricular pacemaker (Figure 1)
- Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD)
- Subcutaneous implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (Figure 2)



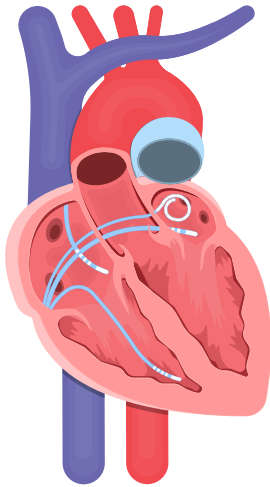
(Figure 1)



(Figure 2)

3. Electrophysiology Study (EPS) and Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA)

An electrophysiology study (EPS) is used for the diagnosis of symptomatic fast heart rhythms, enabling doctors to determine if a patient's heart has a tendency towards abnormal rhythms that require treatment. Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA), pulsed field ablation, and cryoablation are percutaneous interventional therapies used to cure abnormal rhythms. These techniques utilise specially-designed catheter to target the precise area of the heart that is causing the abnormal heartbeat.



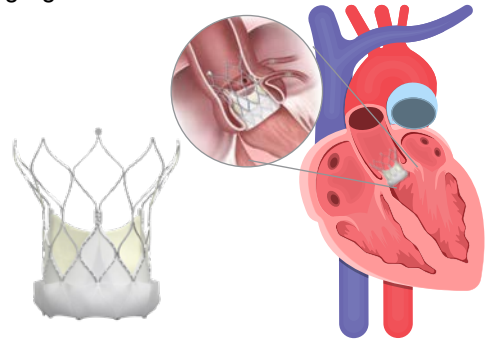
Catheters for Electrophysiology Study

4. Structural Heart Intervention

Transcatheter structural heart interventions offer a minimally invasive approach for treating conditions that affect the heart muscles, walls, chambers or valves. Major structural heart intervention procedures include:

- **Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI)**

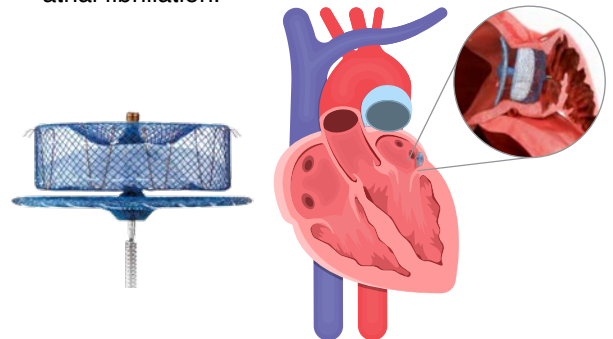
Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI) is a minimally invasive procedure to replace a malfunctioned aortic valve, addressing symptomatic severe aortic stenosis or regurgitation.



Transcatheter Aortic Valve

- **Transcatheter Implantation of Left Atrial Appendage Occluder (LAAO)**

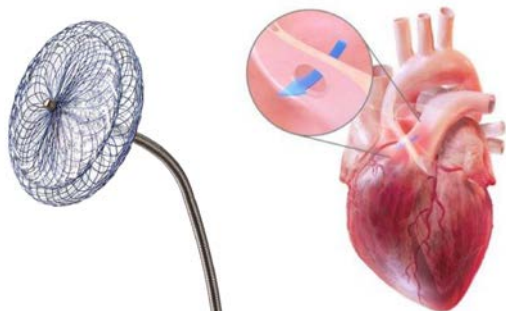
Transcatheter implantation of Left Atrial Appendage Occluder (LAAO) is a procedure used to reduce the risk of blood clots from the left atrial appendage entering the bloodstream and causing a stroke in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation.



LAAO Device

- **Transcatheter Closure of Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) / Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO)**

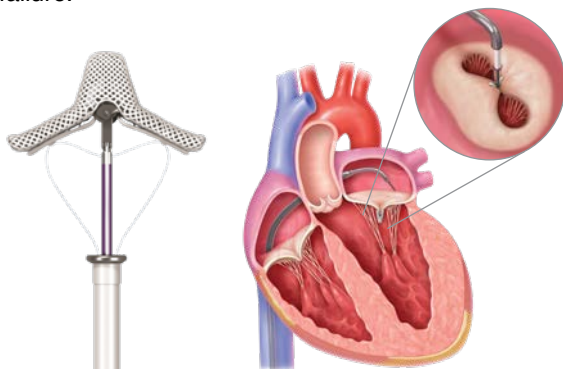
Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) or Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO) is a congenital heart disease involving a hole between the chambers of the heart. Transcatheter closure of ASD or PFO is a procedure to repair and close this hole.



Occluder for PFO

- **Transcatheter Mitral / Tricuspid Valve Repair Intervention with Transcatheter Edge-to-Edge Repair Device (TEER)**

Mitral valve and tricuspid valve are two of the four heart valves that control the flow of blood in and out of the heart. MitraClip® / TriClip® are TEER devices that can be used to repair leaking valves and relieve symptoms of regurgitation and heart failure.



MitraClip® for helping to control the mitral valve

- **Tricuspid Regurgitation Treatment – Transcatheter Tricuspid Etherotopic Valve Replacement**

TricValve® is a new treatment option for severe tricuspid regurgitation. This procedure reduces symptoms caused by severe tricuspid regurgitation by preventing blood backflow into the superior and inferior vena cava so as to reduce congestion of the right heart.



TricValve® Bicaval Valve for addressing tricuspid regurgitation