Knowing Matters
Chest pain may be an indicator of a serious medical condition. It could be a sign that you have coronary artery disease (CAD).

CAD may prevent your heart muscle from getting enough blood. Often, this is due to a narrowing in your heart (or coronary) arteries, and may increase your risk of a heart attack.

CAD is the leading cause of heart disease worldwide. It is a more common health risk than cancer, diabetes and many other chronic diseases.

Advanced Technology for Diagnosing Coronary Artery Disease
Coronary artery disease (CAD) can cause the arteries leading to your heart to become narrowed or blocked, which can dangerously affect blood flow and how your heart functions. These blockages increase your risk of heart attack.

When diagnosing CAD, physicians rely on many tools, such as stress tests and invasive coronary angiograms. HeartFlow Analysis is the only non-invasive tool that can help your doctor determine how much an artery has narrowed and any impact it may have on the functioning of your heart.

The HeartFlow Analysis
Using non-invasive CT scans, HeartFlow’s technology creates personalized digital 3D models of the arteries leading to your heart. Blood flow is then simulated using these models to assess any narrowing in the arteries that could affect your heart’s performance. Finally, a color-coded map of your heart and the surrounding area is created, helping clinicians determine if sufficient blood is flowing.

Proven Technology
HeartFlow technology is based on decades of research by expert physicians and scientists and has been the subject of multiple clinical trials and over 100 peer-reviewed clinical publications. HeartFlow Analysis is now in standard clinical use at centers all over the world.

As with any clinical tool, the HeartFlow Analysis does have a margin of error. The HeartFlow Analysis is available for prescription use only.

To schedule an appointment for a HeartFlow study or to learn more about the analysis, contact Mark Rabbat, MD, at 708-327-2747, option 2.

Even after chest pain has come and gone, many questions remain:

What happened?
Why did it happen?
Could it happen again?

The search for answers can be stressful and inconvenient, and can sometimes provide inconclusive or even contradictory results.

But the alternative of an undiagnosed heart problem can be even worse.