

# Choosing Wisely<sup>®</sup>

*An initiative of the ABIM Foundation*

ConsumerReportsHealth



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
NUCLEAR CARDIOLOGY



## Testing after heart procedures

### When you need a nuclear stress test—and when you don't

If you've had bypass surgery or a stent inserted to open a blocked artery in your heart, you may wonder if you need a nuclear stress test to see how well your treatment is working. This test takes pictures of your heart while it is being stressed. The test uses a small amount of a radioactive substance.

But if you do not have symptoms of heart disease, you usually don't need these tests in the first few years after your procedure. Here's why:

**The test rarely shows a problem unless you have symptoms.**

Chest pain and other symptoms of heart disease can return after getting bypass surgery or a stent. If that happens, a nuclear stress test can show if the area is blocked again or has a new blockage. The test can also help you and your doctor decide if you need additional medicine or another procedure.

But many people have the test every year, even if they don't have symptoms. If you do not have symptoms, the tests rarely find a problem. Actual symptoms are the best sign of a returning heart problem.



**The tests have risks.**

The test is usually very safe, and it can be done with little radiation. But the test may show a false positive in people who do not have symptoms. This can cause worry and stress. And it can lead to more unneeded tests, such as coronary angiography. This test exposes you to added risk and radiation. Finally, the tests can lead to having another heart procedure. Each procedure has risks. And if you don't have symptoms, having more procedures has not been proven to help prevent another heart attack or help you live longer.

## The tests can cost a lot.

A nuclear stress test costs more than \$600, according to [HealthcareBlueBook.com](http://HealthcareBlueBook.com). And a false positive result can lead to more costs. Coronary angiography costs more than \$1,000, and a heart procedure costs more than \$10,000. The test does give your doctor information if you have symptoms. But if you don't, why waste the money? The test should be used only when it will help you and your doctor manage your disease.

## When is a nuclear stress test a good idea after a heart procedure?

You might need the test if your symptoms come back or get worse. This includes symptoms such as chest pain, shortness of breath, feeling tired, or having trouble climbing stairs.

If you don't have symptoms, you may still need an imaging test if:

- It has been more than five years since your bypass surgery.
- It has been more than two years since your stent procedure.
- You have blockages that weren't treated during your first heart procedure.
- You have diabetes or aggressive heart disease.

This report is for you to use when talking with your health-care provider. It is not a substitute for medical advice and treatment. Use of this report is at your own risk.

© 2012 Consumer Reports. Developed in cooperation with the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology. To learn more about the sources used in this report and terms and conditions of use, visit

[ConsumerHealthChoices.org/about-us/](http://ConsumerHealthChoices.org/about-us/).

## Advice from Consumer Reports

# Cardiac rehabilitation programs—to help you recover after a heart procedure

A cardiac rehabilitation (rehab) program can help make your heart stronger and speed your recovery. It can help you get back to your normal activities sooner and reduce your risk of a future heart attack.

To join a program, you need approval from your doctor. If you are interested, tell your doctor or nurse.

Look for a program that is:

- **Accredited** by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation.
- **Close to your home.** If there isn't a program near you, ask if you can attend the program less often or have visits in your home.

Look for a program that includes the following services:

- **A full evaluation before you start**, including a review of your current diet and exercise habits, a stress test, and new tests of your blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol levels.
- **Regular reviews of your medicines.** Your rehab doctor should work with your heart doctor when you need to change a medicine.
- **An exercise program** that is created for your needs and supervised by a health-care professional.
- **An eating/nutrition plan.** A dietician or nutritionist should help you develop an eating plan that includes foods you like and that you can stick with. The plan should be based on your risk factors, such as high blood pressure or diabetes.
- **A case manager** who oversees all your care and tells your heart doctor about your progress.

