
Postgraduate Certificate in Cardio-Oncology (Belgium)

Cardiac Imaging in Cancer Patients

Cardiac imaging in cancer patients is a crucial aspect of cardio-oncology, as it enables the early detection and management of cancer therapy-related cardiac dysfunction. The most commonly used cardiac imaging modalities in this population include echocardiography, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, and nuclear cardiology. Echocardiography is widely available and provides valuable information on cardiac structure and function, including left ventricular ejection fraction, which is a key parameter in assessing cardiac function.

Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, on the other hand, offers high-resolution images of the heart and is particularly useful in evaluating cardiac anatomy and function. It is also the gold standard for measuring left ventricular volumes and ejection fraction. Nuclear cardiology, which includes techniques such as myocardial perfusion imaging and radionuclide ventriculography, provides information on myocardial blood flow and cardiac function.

The choice of cardiac imaging modality depends on various factors, including the type of cancer, the specific cancer therapy used, and the patient's underlying cardiac risk factors. For example, patients with breast cancer who are treated with anthracyclines are at high risk of developing left ventricular dysfunction, and therefore, regular echocardiographic monitoring is recommended.

In addition to these imaging modalities, biomarkers such as troponin and natriuretic peptides are also used to detect cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients. Elevated levels of these biomarkers indicate cardiac damage and are associated with a higher risk of cardiovascular events.

Cardiac imaging in cancer patients also plays a crucial role in the detection of cardiac tumors and thrombi. Cardiac tumors can be primary, such as myxomas, or secondary, such as metastases from other cancers. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging and echocardiography are the most commonly used imaging modalities for detecting cardiac tumors.

Cardiac amyloidosis is another condition that can occur in cancer patients, particularly those with multiple myeloma. Cardiac amyloidosis is characterized by the deposition of amyloid fibrils in the myocardium, leading to restrictive cardiomyopathy. Echocardiography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging are used to diagnose cardiac amyloidosis, and the diagnosis is confirmed by biopsy.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving oncologists, cardiologists, and other healthcare professionals. The goal of treatment is to prevent or minimize cardiac damage, while also optimizing cancer therapy. This may involve the use of cardioprotective agents, such as beta-blockers and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, to reduce the risk of cardiac dysfunction.

In addition to these pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications such as exercise and smoking cessation are also recommended to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

Cardiac imaging in cancer patients also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy and targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with prostate cancer who are treated with androgen deprivation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, including myocardial infarction and stroke. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac device function, such as pacemakers and implantable cardioverter-defibrillators.

In patients with lung cancer who are treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including qt interval prolongation. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of stem cell transplantation in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with hematological malignancies who are treated with high-dose chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac dysfunction, including left ventricular dysfunction and heart failure. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. These imaging modalities provide high-resolution images of the heart and are useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with testicular cancer who are treated with bleomycin, there is an increased risk of pulmonary toxicity, including pulmonary fibrosis. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

In patients with brain cancer who are treated with cranial radiation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including valvular disease and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with ovarian cancer who are treated with paclitaxel, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including bradycardia and hypotension. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac positron emission tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac metabolism and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides information on cardiac glucose metabolism and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with esophageal cancer who are treated with chemoradiation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including pericarditis and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with pancreatic cancer who are treated with gemcitabine, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with renal cancer who are treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors, there is an increased risk of

cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of chemotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with gastric cancer who are treated with chemoradiation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including pericarditis and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with colorectal cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with hepatocellular carcinoma who are treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac positron emission tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly

for the evaluation of cardiac metabolism and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides information on cardiac glucose metabolism and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with melanoma who are treated with immunotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of chemotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with sarcoma who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with lymphoma who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with multiple myeloma who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including

pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with leukemia who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with thyroid cancer who are treated with radioactive iodine therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac positron emission tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac metabolism and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides information on cardiac glucose metabolism and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with adrenal cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with pituitary cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac

toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with parathyroid cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with bone cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with soft tissue cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including

hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with neuroendocrine tumors who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac positron emission tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac metabolism and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides information on cardiac glucose metabolism and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with cancer of unknown primary origin who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with carcinoid tumors who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumors who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension

and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with desmoid tumors who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with other rare cancers who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac positron emission tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac metabolism and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides information on cardiac glucose metabolism and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with cancer who are treated with targeted therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and

detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with cancer who are treated with chemoradiation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and cardiac function. This imaging modality provides high-resolution images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with cancer who are treated with immunotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including myocarditis and pericarditis. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of targeted therapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including hypertension and cardiac dysfunction. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the detection and management of these conditions.

In patients with cancer who are treated with chemotherapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The management of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients requires a comprehensive approach, including pharmacological interventions, lifestyle modifications, and device therapy. Cardiac imaging plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiac function and the detection of cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The use of cardiac computed tomography has also been increasing in cancer patients, particularly for the evaluation of coronary artery disease and cardiac tumors. This imaging modality provides high-resolution

images of the heart and is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities.

In patients with cancer who are treated with radiation therapy, there is an increased risk of cardiac toxicity, including cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. Cardiac imaging is used to evaluate cardiac function and detect any cardiac abnormalities in these patients.

The role of cardiac imaging in cancer patients is not limited to the detection and management of cardiac dysfunction. It also plays a crucial role in the evaluation of cardiovascular risk factors, such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia. The management of these risk factors is essential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease in cancer patients.

The use of immunotherapy in cancer treatment has also been associated with cardiac toxicity, including <