

Coronary angioplasty (balloon placement)

Definition:

It is a treatment for cardiovascular diseases. In this method, which is similar to angiography, a balloon wire is sent to the site of blockage of the heart vessels and then by opening and closing this balloon, it causes the fat plaque to be compressed and the narrowing of the artery to dilate.



Why is angiography necessary?

The heart muscle needs oxygen to pump blood through the heart's arteries. If these arteries become narrow, the heart becomes deprived of oxygen and chest pain called angina pectoris develops. Angina can be treated with medication if it is in the early stages, but if it has progressed and cannot be treated with medication, angioplasty is performed. The purpose of angioplasty is to dilate the narrowed arteries of the heart, thereby improving blood flow to the heart muscle and reducing angina pain.

How is angioplasty performed?

Angioplasty is similar to angiography and is not performed under general anesthesia but under local anesthesia. The doctor inserts a twisted wire through

the groin and directs it to the site of the stenosis. In the tight spot, inflate the balloon and stay for a few seconds, then empty the balloon and repeat this several times to gradually open the vessel. In most cases, the doctor places a very small helical spring cylinder called a stent in place to prevent re-narrowing.

Preparations before angioplasty:

You must be admitted to the ward at least one day before the angioplasty.

Bring all medical records (ECG, echocardiography, test, exercise test, CT scan, etc.) when you are admitted

Tell your doctor if you have a history of kidney, respiratory or blood diseases or allergies to drugs or food, especially iodized substances such as southern fish.

Talk to your doctor about how to take the drug.

In this section, you will have blood tests and an ECG, and an angiocatheter will be placed to inject serum or medicine to perform angioplasty.

. Both sides of the groin should be cleaned and hair removed. If you are taking sugar pills or insulin, stop taking them in the morning for angioplasty.

You should fast for about 6 hours before angioplasty, and those who have angioplasty in the morning should fast for up to 12 hours.

The operation is performed in a special room. The doctor and nurse wear special blue clothes. Your heart rate and vital signs are constantly monitored. Be sure to work with your doctor when he or she asks you to change position, sleep, or cough

Tell your nurse if you have a palpitation, severe cough, or severe heart pain during angioplasty.

When injecting a contrast agent, you feel heat, especially in the scalp, which disappears after a minute and is normal.

Post-angioplasty care:

After the angioplasty, you will be transferred to the cardiac care unit, where your ECG will be taken immediately upon arrival and the necessary serums will be attached to you. Your blood pressure and pulse will be monitored by nurses.

A part of the catheter is left by the doctor at your feet, which is removed by the nurses after your heart condition is confirmed.

You need to stay in bed for a few hours and avoid moving or bending your legs. Do not eat or drink until your condition is stable. Once your condition has stabilized, the fluids will start gradually. After taking blood tests and normal catheter coagulation test results, a catheter that has been in your foot. going out

After removing the catheter, it is necessary not to move your foot for 6 hours because there is a possibility of bleeding. Tell the nurse if you have any of the following symptoms:

Nausea and vomiting, cold sweats, hot flashes, dizziness, hives and itching, heart pain, pain and numbness and tingling in the legs.