

Post-angioplasty RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that you do not spend the night alone after the exam.
- Do not return to work after the exam.
- Keep your day-to-day activities to a minimum for at least 24 hours after the exam.
- You may take a bath or shower and remove the bandage 24 hours after the procedure.
- Go to the emergency if you experience any new pain, bleeding, fever or if a new lump appears.

YOU MUST HAVE AN ACCOMPANYING PERSON ON THE DAY OF THE EXAM.

Are there any RISKS?

Any procedure carries risks. The main risks are:

- Allergic reaction to the contrast agent, a subcutaneous hematoma that will dissipate within a few hours.

The rarer risks are:

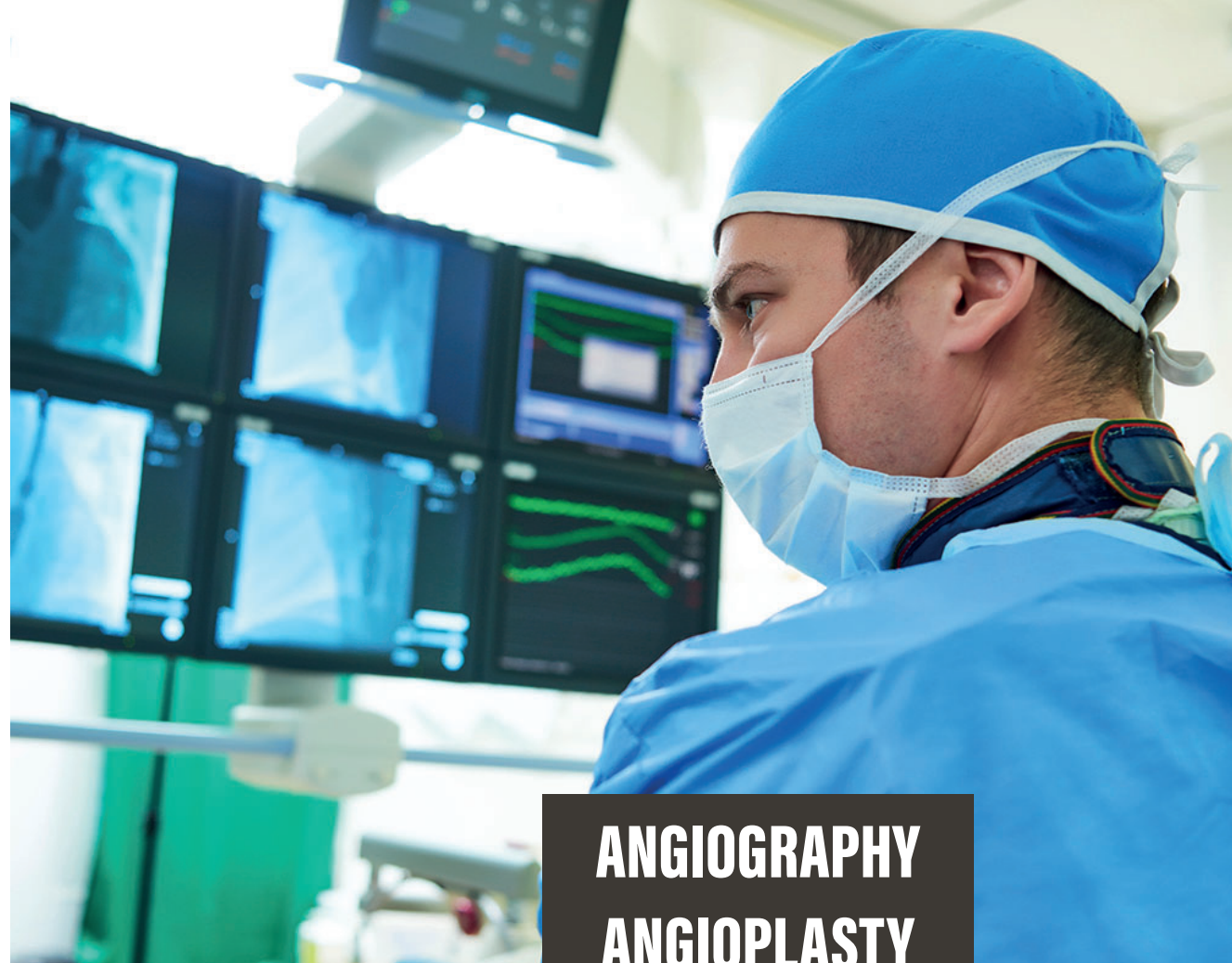
- Perforation or obstruction of the artery, decreased kidney function, heart or respiratory problems. These complications are extremely rare, but you should be aware of them.

WHERE do I go?

To the Medical Imaging Department on the ground floor of the Amos Hospital (follow the green line on the floor). Make sure you have your valid health insurance card and your hospital card. If your health insurance card is no longer valid, have your temporary paper in hand. If you do not have your hospital card, go to the emergency room a few minutes before your appointment.

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

Write them down and the medical imaging department will be happy to answer them on the day of the exam.



ANGIOGRAPHY ANGIOPLASTY

Information for individuals
undergoing angiography or
angioplasty



What is an ANGIOGRAPHY?

Angiography is an examination performed by a radiologist to see blood vessels by injecting a dye using a catheter. Angiography is performed in the Medical Imaging Department in a specially designed x-ray room. The radiation dose will depend on the area being examined and the duration of the examination.

Why take this EXAM?

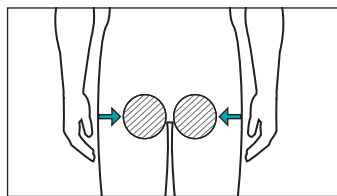
It is important to pass this examination in order to visualize and help restore blood circulation of the upper and lower extremities. Good blood flow is important to ensure that your organs are properly supplied with oxygen and nutrients.

What is ANGIOPLASTY?

Angioplasty is a procedure to treat a narrowed blood vessels without resorting to surgery. In most cases, you will have undergone tests beforehand leading to the diagnosis of a partial blockage of an artery. The goal of the procedure is to increase the diameter of the vessel in order to restore blood flow.

How to PREPARE for these examinations?

- For this examination, you will have had a blood test to check your creatinine;
- Take a bath or shower the day before or the morning of the examination;
- Shaving: you must shave both groins the day before or on the morning of the exam;
- Do not eat any solid food 4 hours before your exam;
- Liquids may be consumed without restriction;
- Avoid products containing stimulants such as coffee or alcohol;
- Diabetic patients: you can eat soft-textured foods like Jell-O and yogurt;
- Medication: take your medication as usual. Bring your medication and your current list. If you are taking a blood-thinning medication, mention it when you are called.



How is an angiography/angioplasty PERFORMED?

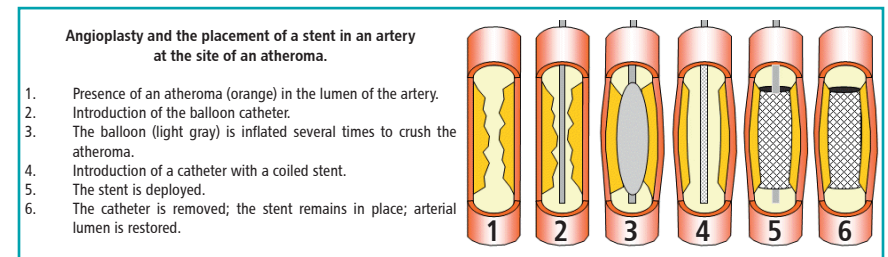
The procedure lasts about an hour and a half. A medical imaging technologist who specializes in angiography will explain the procedure to you. You will then be asked to sign a consent form stating that you understand the procedure and agree to the procedure. Do not hesitate to ask any questions you may have.

At any time, you can decide to stop the procedure.

The procedure STEP BY STEP

First, the patient lies on their back. Local anesthesia will be applied to the groin. A small thread called a guidewire will be introduced into the narrowed or obstructed artery through the groin. A catheter will be inserted into the blood vessel. A balloon will be inflated in order to expand the arterial wall once it reaches the narrowed or clogged section. If necessary, the balloon will be inflated several times.

Often, an endoprosthesis (stent) is placed after the artery has been dilated. The stent is a biocompatible metal mesh tube that is placed in the blood vessel to support the walls from the inside. Thus, a narrowed blood vessel will be dilated and kept open.



AFTER the exam?

The radiologist will remove the catheter and apply pressure to the artery in the groin for at least 20 minutes. A compression bandage will also be applied to close the artery. The patient will be returned on a stretcher to the Outpatient Care Center where they will rest under the supervision of nursing staff for 4 to 6 hours.