

# ZNAG\_PIS131\_P

(V1) Jun 2022



# Procedure Information – Carotid Artery Stenting and Angioplasty

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Doc. No.: Adm. Date:

Attn. Dr.:

Patient No.: PN Please fill in /

affix patient's label

# **Introduction**

Carotid artery stenting/angioplasty is a special X-ray procedure for opening-up the narrowed carotid artery, in order to prevent further stroke. Carotid artery stenting/angioplasty is considered in patient with transient ischemic attacks and stroke, diagnosed to have at least 70% internal carotid artery stenosis. Stent restenosis and occlusion rate is below 10% and may require subsequent treatment.

# The Procedure

- 1. The procedure will be performed under local anesthesia or general anesthesia.
- 2. The doctor will puncture a blood vessel at your groin region (mostly right side) with a needle. After the needle is correctly positioned, a slender guidewire is placed through the needle into the blood vessel. The needle is then withdrawn, allowing a fine plastic tube (the catheter) to be placed over the guide wire into the blood vessel.
- 3. The X-ray equipment will then be used to navigate the catheter into your neck region and special dye (contrast medium) will be injected through the catheter and X-rays taken.
- 4. A cerebral protection device will be placed into your artery to decrease the risk of stroke.
- 5. Stent of appropriate size will be placed within the artery over your neck region.
- 6. Your artery will be dilated by a balloon attached to catheter tip.
- 7. You may feel dizziness and your blood pressure may drop during the procedure.
- 8. The cerebral protection device will be removed after the procedure.
- 9. During the procedure, you should not move your head or talk.
- 10. Certain drugs may be given to you during the procedure to control your blood pressure and prevent clots formation.
- 11. The duration of carotid stenting/angioplasty is different for every patient, it depends on the complexity of the condition. Usually the procedure last for one to two hours.
- 12. Your vital signs (e.g. blood pressure, pulse) and neurological condition will be monitored during and after the procedure.

# **Risks and Complications**

- There will be 5% chance that the procedure is unsuccessful
- Overall death related to carotid artery stenting/angioplasty is about 2%
- Overall incidence of major complications of carotid artery stenting/angioplasty is around 5%.
- Major complications includes:
  - Major stoke results in permanent neurological deficit (permanent limb weakness, numbness, visual loss)
  - Groin or retroperitoneal hematoma requiring transfusion or surgery
  - Arterial occlusion requiring surgical thrombectomy or thrombolysis
  - Arteriovenous fistula / pseudoaneurysm at puncture site
  - Contrast media associated nephrotoxicity
  - The overall adverse reactions related to iodine-base non-ionic contrast medium is below 0.7%. The mortality due to reaction to non-ionic contrast medium is below 1 in 250,000.
  - Breakage and knot forming of catheter or guidewire is very rare, this may require surgical removal.
  - Cardiac arrest at time of balloon dilatation.
- Minor complications includes:
  - Groin bruise and pain
  - Complications related to contrast medium injected rash, urticaria
  - Symptomatic bradycardia, temporary asystole
- Transient neurological deficit which is reversible within 24 hours (limb weakness, numbness)
- Transient visual loss



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### **Before the Procedure**

- Your doctor will explain to you the reason, procedure and possible complications. You will need to sign a consent form. You should volunteer information to your doctor on history of allergy to food and drugs, history of asthma, urticaria, eczema and allergy to contrast medium.
- Check any bleeding tendency and correct if possible.
- 3. Skin preparation of the puncture site.
- 4. Fast for 6 hours before the examination. Empty the bladder before the procedure.
- 5. During the examination, you are advised to listen carefully to the instructions given by our staff.
- 6. Diabetic patient on drug consult clinician concerned for the adjustment of insulin dosage if necessary.

# After the Procedure

- 1. After the catheter was removed, the puncture site has to be compressed for at least 10mins.
- 2. Continue to watch for evidence of secondary bleeding and swelling at the puncture site.
- 3. Continue to check blood pressure and pulse, or neuro-observation.
- You may need to have bed rest.
- 5. You may need to continue to fast or take diet as tolerated depending on your condition.
- 6. Diabetic patient on drug consult clinician concerned for the adjustment of insulin dosage if necessary.

# **After-Care at Home**

- 1. Usually you can be discharged 1-3 days after the procedure. Follow up as instructed by your doctor.
- 2. The wound will be inspected and covered with light dressing. Please keep the wound site clean and change dressing if it gets wet. In general, showers are allowed after 2 days.
- 3. Please avoid vigorous activities (household or exercise) in the first 3 days after the procedure. Bruising around the wound site is common and usually subsides 2-3 weeks later. If you notice any signs of infection, increase in swelling or pain over the wound, please contact your doctor or visit a nearby Accident and Emergency Department immediately.
- 4. Follow up as instructed by your doctor.

# **Remarks**

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In special patient groups, the actual risk may be different. Should a complication occur, another life-saving procedure or treatment may be required immediately. For further information please contact your doctor.

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient	Website		
I acknowledge that the above info	ormation concerning	g my operation/procedure ha	s been explained
to me by Dr	. I have also bee	n given the opportunity to a	sk questions and
receive adequate explanations co	ncerning my conditi	on and the doctor's treatmen	t plan.
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Patient / Relative Name	Signature	Relationship (if any)	Date