

# Coronary Angioplasty and Stents Placement Surgery

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Coronary angioplasty also called percutaneous coronary intervention could also be a procedure used to open clogged heart arteries. Angioplasty uses a little balloon catheter that's inserted during a blocked vessel to help widen it and improve blood flow to your heart.

Angioplasty is typically combined with the situation of a little wire mesh tube called a stent. The stent helps prop the artery open, decreasing its chance of narrowing again. Most stents are coated with medication to help keep your artery open (drug-eluting stents). Rarely, bare-metal stents could even be used.

Angioplasty can improve symptoms of blocked arteries, like pain and shortness of breath. Angioplasty is additionally often used during an attack to quickly open a blocked artery and reduce the number of injury to your heart.

Angioplasty is used to treat the buildup of fatty plaques in your heart's blood vessels. This buildup could also be a kind of heart disease mentioned as atherosclerosis.

Angioplasty could even be a treatment option for you if:

- You've got tried medications or lifestyle changes but these haven't improved your heart health.
- You've got pain (angina) that's worsening.
- You've got an attack. Angioplasty can quickly open a blocked artery, reducing damage to your heart.

Angioplasty isn't for everyone, relying on the extent of your heart disease and your overall health; your doctor may determine that

coronary artery bypass surgery could also be a far better option than angioplasty for you.

You may need coronary artery bypass surgery if:

- The most artery that brings blood to the left side of your heart is narrow
- Your heart muscle is weak
- You've got diabetes and multiple severe blockages in your arteries

In coronary artery bypass surgery, the blocked a neighborhood of a neighborhood of your artery is bypassed employing a healthy vessel from another a part of your body. Angioplasty could also be a less invasive because of open clogged arteries than bypass surgery is, the procedure still carries some risks.

The most common angioplasty risks include:

- Re-narrowing of your artery: When angioplasty is combined with drug-eluting stent placement, there's a little risk the treated artery may become clogged again (less than 5%). the danger of re-narrowing of the artery is about 10% to twenty when bare-metal stents are used.
- Blood clots: Blood clots can form within stents even after the procedure. These clots can close the artery, causing an attack. It's vital to need aspirin alongside clopidogrel (Plavix), prasugrel (Effient) or another medication that helps reduce the danger of blood clots exactly as prescribed to decrease the prospect of clots forming in your stent.

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