

Cardiac Catheterization & Angiography



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TAIBA HOSPITAL



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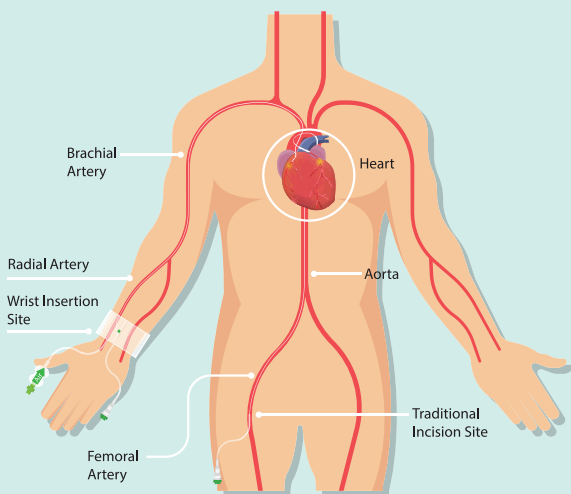
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Cardiac catheterization involves the insertion of a catheter, a thin, flexible tube, into an artery in the leg or arm, which a physician then advances to the arteries in the heart.

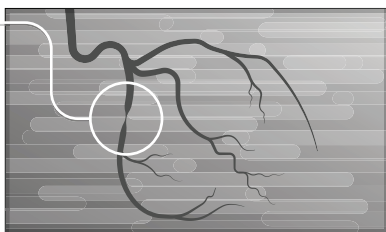
During angiography, physicians inject dye through the catheter that allows them to create x - ray images of the heart's blood vessels.

Both diagnostic and therapeutic catheterization, such as angioplasty and stenting, may occur during the same procedure, and the catheter does not require general anesthesia, but local anesthesia.

Cardiac Catheterization



Coronary Artery Blockage



Pre - Cath Informations:

- Fasting for 6 - 8 hours before the test.
- Inform their physician of medications to control diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol or angina.
- Increase fluid intake a few days before the procedure or as per the treating doctor.
- Notify their physicians of any iodine or drug allergies.

Post – Cath Instructions:

After the procedure the patient:

- Can resume their normal activities within few days unless instructed by their physician.
- Resume all medications previously on unless instructed by the Doctor to stop them or change them.
- Avoid heavy lifting for at least three days "or as long as prescribed by your treating physician".
- Drink plenty of water or other clear liquids for the next 3 days or "as per the instructions of your treating doctor".
- You may shower the next day, remove the bandage and replace it with a new bandage.
- Avoid tub baths for seven days, and do not do a massage for the Catheter site.
- It is important to try to lie still and not bend your knee for 4 to 6 hours after you finish the procedure if the groin was accessed for the procedure.
- If you have to sneeze or cough, press your fingers over the area where the catheter was inserted.
- If bleeding occurs, lie down immediately and use your hand to apply firm pressure continuously over the insertion site until no blood can be seen. Notify your doctor immediately.



Report the following symptoms to your physician if they occur:

- New bleeding or swelling at the catheterization site
- Increased tenderness, redness, drainage or pain at the catheterization site
- Fever
- Change in color (pallor), temperature (coolness), or sensation (numbness) in the leg or arm used for catheterization
- Any new chest pain
- Sudden SOB or dizziness or drowsiness
- Abdominal or flanks pain
- Weakness of any limb (Rt or Lt)