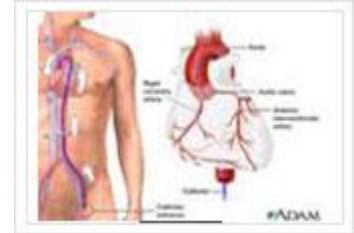


Coronary Angiography

Asia Med Care has collaborated with several hospitals in India for the best possible cardiac treatment with a team of highly trained and experienced cardiologists and Cardio-thoracic surgeons to ensure world class treatment, providing a rejuvenating and healing experience improving the lives of cardiac patients.

Coronary Angiography

Coronary Angiography is the most accurate method (the "gold standard") for evaluating and defining coronary artery disease (CAD). Coronary angiography is used to identify the exact location and severity of CAD.



Coronary angiography is a test that uses dye and special x rays to show the insides of your **coronary** arteries. The **coronary** arteries supply oxygen-rich blood to your heart. A waxy substance called plaque can build up inside the **coronary** arteries.

The Surgery

During coronary angiography, a small catheter (a thin hollow tube with a diameter of 2-3 mm) is inserted through the skin into an artery in the groin or the arm. Guided with the assistance of a fluoroscope (a special x-ray viewing instrument), the catheter is then advanced to the opening of the coronary arteries, the blood vessels supplying blood to the heart. Next, a small amount of radiographic contrast (solution containing iodine, which is easily visualized with x-ray images) is injected into each coronary artery. The images that are produced are called the angiogram. Angiographic images accurately reveal the extent and severity of all coronary arterial blockages.

Coronary angiography is performed with the use of local anesthesia and intravenous sedation, and is generally not terribly uncomfortable. The procedure takes approximately 20-30 minutes. After the procedure, the catheter is removed and the artery in the leg or arm is sutured, "sealed," or treated with manual compression to prevent bleeding.

Risks:

There is a small risk of serious complications from coronary angiography, as it is an "invasive" test, but in the hands of an experienced physician, this risk is quite small (well below one per cent).

Because angiography involves puncturing an artery, internal bleeding or hemorrhage are possible complications of the test.

X-rays carry risks of ionizing radiation exposure to the fetus; pregnant women are also advised to avoid this procedure.

- There is always a slight chance of cancer from radiation. However, the benefit of an accurate diagnosis far outweighs the risk.
- Women should always inform their physician or x-ray technologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant.
- If you have diabetes or kidney disease, the kidneys may be injured when contrast material is eliminated through the urine.
- The catheter may damage a coronary artery. If this occurs, the artery may be repaired by emergency heart surgery.
- A stroke.

Benefits:

In patients for whom the test is appropriate, the therapeutic information learned from the [coronary angiogram](#) is far more valuable than the relatively small risk of the procedure. For patients with severe [angina](#) or myocardial infarction, or those who have markedly abnormal noninvasive tests for CAD, the angiogram also helps the doctor select the optimal treatment, which may include medications, balloon angioplasty, coronary stenting, atherectomy ("roto-rooter"), or coronary bypass surgery.

- No radiation remains in a patient's body after an x-ray examination.
- X-rays usually have no side effects
- Angiography may eliminate the need for surgery. If surgery remains necessary, it can be performed more accurately.

Angiography usually takes about half an hour to complete.

What to Expect After Coronary Angiography

After coronary angiography, you will be moved to a special care area, where you will rest and be monitored for several hours or overnight. During this time, your movement will be restricted to avoid bleeding from the site where the catheter was inserted. While you recover in this area, nurses will check your heart rate and blood pressure regularly and see if there is any bleeding from the tube insertion site.

A small bruise may develop on your arm, groin (upper thigh), or neck at the site where the catheter was inserted. That area may feel sore or tender for about a week. Be sure to let your doctor know if you develop problems such as:

- A constant or large amount of blood at the site that can't be stopped with a small bandage
- Unusual pain, swelling, redness, or other signs of infection at or near the insertion site

Approximate cost for Medical Procedure - 1250 USD

