

Angioplasty

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please speak to a member of staff who can arrange it for you.

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إذا احتجت إلى هذه النشرة بلغة أخرى، أو بتنسيق
يسهل الوصول إليه، يرجى التحدث إلى أحد الموظفين لترتيب ذلك لك.

Southport & Formby Hospital
Town Lane, Kew,
Southport, Merseyside,
PR8 6PN
Telephone: 0151 426 1600

Ormskirk Hospital
Dicconson Way, Wigan Road,
Ormskirk, Lancashire, L39 2AZ
Telephone: 01695 577 111

www.MerseyWestLancs.co.uk

Author: Intervention Radiology Specialist Nurse
Department: Xray Southport Hospital
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This leaflet tells you about having an angioplasty and stent insertion. It explains what is involved and what the possible risks are. It is not meant to replace informed discussion between you and your doctor, but can act as a starting point for such discussions. If you have any questions about the procedure, please ask the doctor who has referred you or the department which is going to perform it.

What Is An Angioplasty?

An angioplasty is a way of relieving a narrowing or blockage in a blood vessel without having an operation. A thin plastic tube (catheter) is inserted into the artery and passed through the blockage. A special balloon on the end of the catheter is placed across the narrowing or blockage. This balloon is inflated from outside the body momentarily and then deflated to improve the flow through the blood vessel.

What Is a Stent?

A stent is a special device made of metal mesh that is placed across a narrowing or blockage to keep the artery open.

Special Instructions

Any Condition Specific Danger Signals To Look Out For:

Very occasionally, people get some swelling or bleeding at the puncture site. If this happens, lie flat with one pillow and press firmly on the puncture site for 10 minutes; then go to the Accident & Emergency Department as soon as possible.

Contact Information If You Are Worried About Your Condition

Your own GP –

Vascular Secretary – (01704) 704665

Christine Hibbitt, Sister, Intervention Radiology (01704) 704105

Other useful Telephone Numbers/Contacts:

NHS 111

Stop Smoking Helpline (Sefton) - 0300 100 1000

Stop Smoking Helpline (West Lancashire) - 0800 328 6297

FINALLY

Some of your questions should have been answered by this leaflet, but remember that this is only a starting point for discussion about your treatment with the doctors looking after you. Make sure you are satisfied that you have received enough information about the procedure.

If there is anything you do not understand or are unsure about, please ask the doctor at your appointment or contact the people below.

Christine Hibbitt, Specialist Nurse, Intervention Radiology,

Ext 4105

Why Do You Need An Angioplasty?

Your doctor has identified that there is a narrowing or blockage in one of your blood vessels that is causing you a problem. If the arteries in your legs are affected, this may be causing pain in your calf or thigh.

This may occur after you have walked a certain distance or may be causing more severe symptoms such as severe pain in your foot, especially at night.

Other tests such as a Doppler ultrasound scan, a computed tomography scan (CTA) or a magnetic resonance scan (MRA) may have already been performed.

Are There Any Risks?

Angioplasty is a very safe procedure, but as with any medical procedure there are some risks and complications that can arise. A small bruise (haematoma) around the site of the needle can occur, but this is quite normal. The bruise might be sore for a few days but will disappear in a few weeks.

Rarely a large bruise may develop and require a small operation to drain it. Occasionally, a tender pulsating swelling called a false aneurysm may develop over a few days due to ongoing leakage from the arterial puncture site. This can usually be treated by an injection of a blood-clotting agent under ultrasound guidance.

Very rarely, some damage can be caused to the artery by the catheter or by displacement of the material causing a blockage in other arteries (an embolus). This may require a small operation or another procedure.

The dye (contrast agent) used during the procedure is very safe, but occasionally can cause damage to the kidneys. This occurs mainly in patients whose kidney function is abnormal already and this will be identified on the blood tests that are performed before the procedure. Allergic reactions to the dye are also possible, but are very rarely serious.

Are You Required To Make Any Special Preparations?

An angioplasty is usually carried out as a day case procedure under local anaesthetic. You will be asked not to eat for four hours before the procedure, although you may still drink clear fluids such as water.

Before coming into hospital, you will have been asked about certain risk factors for vascular disease, unless you have to come into hospital as an emergency. These factors include checking your blood pressure; your kidney function and making sure you are not on treatment for diabetes or blood clots.

If you are taking warfarin, this will be stopped before the procedure and you may require admission to hospital to give you an alternative.

Diet

It is very important not to put on weight. Your legs use more energy, and hence need more blood, if you are overweight. Your doctor or dietician will give you advice about a weight reducing diet.

If your blood cholesterol is high, you will need a low fat diet and may also require cholesterol-lowering drugs.

Exercise

Regular exercise will often help to increase the distance you can walk without pain. In addition, it will help to strengthen your heart and lungs, keep your weight down and control your blood pressure and cholesterol levels.

Always check with your doctor or specialist nurse before commencing any new form of exercise. This is especially important if you also have other medical problems such as heart or chest problems.

Medication

You may need to take a small daily dose of aspirin or an alternative drug, to make the blood less sticky. Your doctor will prescribe this if necessary.

How Can I Help Myself?

There are several things you can do which may help. The most important are to stop smoking, take regular exercise, lose weight if necessary and take any prescribed medication.

Smoking

If you continue to smoke you reduce the chance of success of any procedure to improve the blood supply. Smoking speeds up the hardening of the arteries and also reduces the amount of blood and oxygen supplied to the muscles.

In addition, smoking carries many risks to your health such as increased risk of several forms of cancer, chest complaints and heart problems. Smokers have a one in three risk of premature death. Don't become a statistic!

The best way to give up is to choose a day when you are going to stop completely rather than trying to cut down gradually. If you do have trouble giving up, the hospital staff, your GP or practice nurse should be able to advise you.

If you are diabetic, your doctors will advise you about any changes needed to your normal medication.

If you have any allergies or have previously had a reaction to the dye (contrast agent), you MUST tell the radiology staff before you have the test

Who Will You See?

A specially trained team led by an interventional radiologist within the radiology department. Interventional radiologists have special expertise in reading the images and using imaging to guide catheters and wires to aid diagnosis and treatment.

Where Will The Procedure Take Place?

In the angiography suite or theatre; this is usually located within the radiology department. This is similar to an operating theatre into which specialized x-ray equipment has been installed.

What Happens During An Angioplasty?

Before the angioplasty, the interventional radiologist will explain the procedure and ask you to sign a consent form. Please feel free to ask any questions that you may have and, remember that even at this stage, you can decide against going ahead with the procedure if you so wish.

You will be asked to get undressed and put on a hospital gown. A small cannula (thin tube) may be placed into a vein in your arm. You may require a fluid drip to help your kidney function before the angioplasty.

You will be asked to lie on the x-ray table, generally flat on your back. The x-ray machine will be positioned above you. You may have monitoring devices attached to your chest and finger and may be given oxygen.

An angioplasty is performed under sterile conditions and the interventional radiologist and radiology nurse will wear sterile gowns and gloves to carry out the procedure.

Your skin near the point of insertion, usually the groin area, will be swabbed with antiseptic and you will be covered with sterile drapes. The skin and deeper tissues over the blood vessel will be numbed with local anaesthetic. A needle followed by a wire and catheter (fine plastic tube) will be inserted into the artery and guided to the correct position to obtain the images required.

Once the narrowing or blockage has been identified, a balloon is inflated to open up the artery and allow more blood to flow. Occasionally, the interventional radiologist will decide to place a stent (metal mesh) to keep the artery open. This is placed in exactly the same way as the balloon.

Once the interventional radiologist is satisfied with the images, the catheter will be removed. Firm pressure will be applied to the skin entry point, for about ten minutes, to prevent any bleeding. Sometimes a special device may be used to close the hole in the artery.

Will It Hurt?

It may sting a little when the local anaesthetic is injected. You may feel a warm sensation for a few seconds when the dye is injected and feel like you are passing urine. Angioplasty is not painful although you may feel a little discomfort when the balloon is inflated.

How Long Will It Take?

Every patient is different, and is not always easy to predict; however, expect to be in the radiology department for about an hour.

What Happens Afterwards?

You will be taken back to your ward. Nursing staff will carry out routine observations including pulse and blood pressure and will also check the treatment site. You will generally stay in bed for a few hours, until you have recovered and are ready to go home. In rare circumstances you may have to stay in hospital overnight.

Female Patients

This procedure must not be carried out if you are pregnant. If there is any possibility of this, please contact the X-ray department on (01704) 704105.