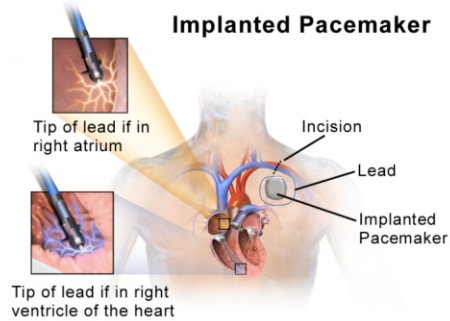


What is PPI?

PPI stands for Permanent Pacemaker Implantation and involves the implantation of an electronic device in the body that continuously monitors the heart rhythm and prevents your heart from beating too slowly.



Precautions to be taken before any cardiac interventions

- Don't eat or drink anything (except non-fizzy water) for six hours before the procedure. You need to stop drinking water also 3-4 hours before the procedure
- Ask your doctor about whether or not to take your usual morning medications
- If you have diabetes, ask your doctor if you should take insulin or other oral medications before your procedure



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- Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE)
- Treadmill test (TMT)
- Ambulatory BP monitoring (ABPM)
- Holter monitoring
- Coronary and peripheral angiography
- Coronary angioplasty and stenting
- Primary angioplasty in myocardial infarction (PAMI)
- Emergency percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)
- Valvuloplasties (BMV, BPV, BAV)
- ASD, VSD, and PDA device closure
- Permanent pacemaker implantation (PPI)
- Automatic implantable cardioverter defibrillator (AICD)
- Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy (CRT)
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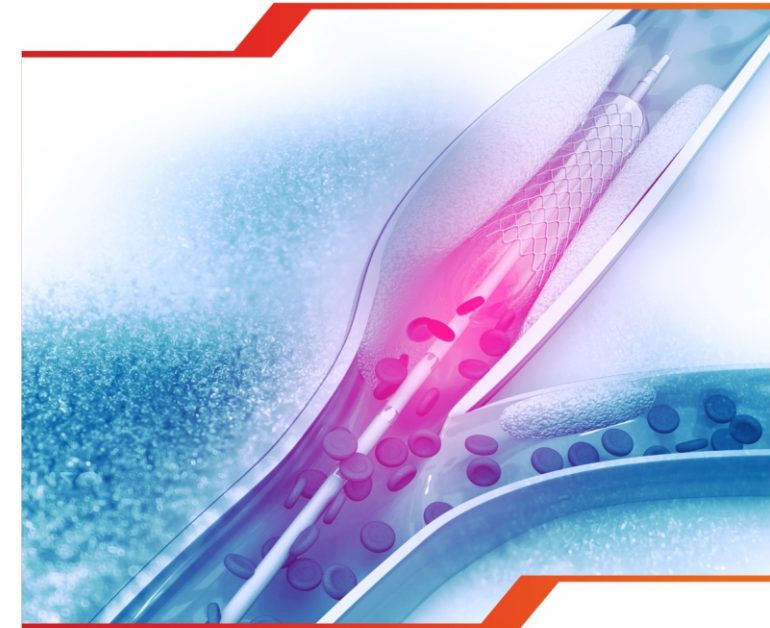
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CARDIOLOGY

Cardiac Interventions

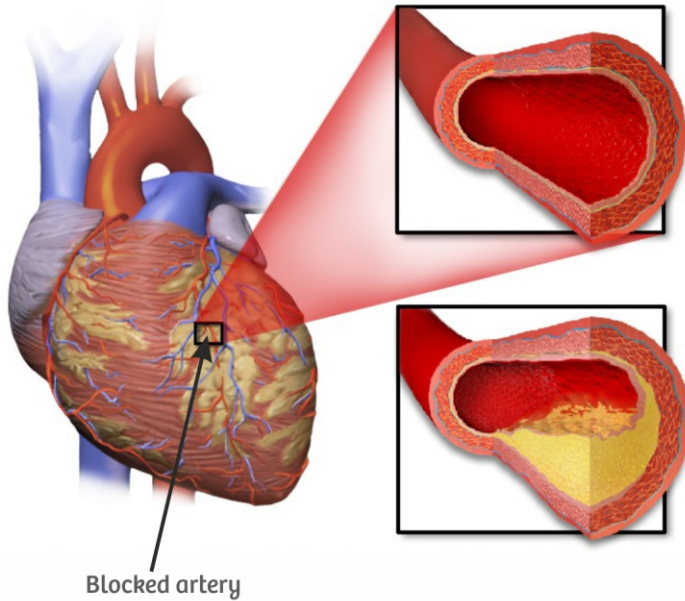
(Angiography, Angioplasty, Atherectomy, Stenting, BMV, PPI, CRT)

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What is angiography?

In order to detect a blockage or narrowing of the blood vessels, the blood vessels are x-rayed after inserting a dye.



Why is angiography done?

- Abnormal results of non-invasive heart stress test
- Other blood vessel problems or a chest injury
- Heart valve problem that requires surgery
- Symptoms of coronary artery disease, such as chest pain (angina)
- Pain in your chest, jaw, neck or arm that can't be explained by other tests
- New or increasing chest pain (unstable angina)
- Heart defect you were born with (congenital heart disease)

What is angioplasty?

Angioplasty is a non-surgical procedure for opening blocked or narrow blood vessels.

When is angioplasty done?

- As an extension of angiography by inserting the balloon in case blockage or narrowing of the vessel is detected during the procedure
- Emergency procedure in case of stable or unstable angina
- After a heart attack to get blood flowing to the heart again

What is the time taken to perform angioplasty?

Depending on the condition and needs of the patient, a cardiologist can take anywhere between 30 minutes to 3 hours to perform each type of angioplasty.

How much time does it take to recover from angioplasty?

In general, patients are able to walk around within a few hours after undergoing the angioplasty procedure, depending on how the procedure went and where the catheter was placed. Complete recovery takes about 3 - 5 days.

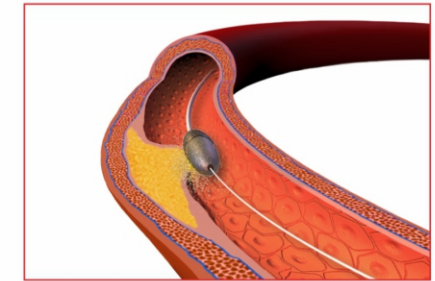
What are the benefits of angioplasty?

- It maintains the patency of blood vessels and increases the flow of blood to heart
- It decreases the symptoms of angina
- It minimizes the risk of heart attack
- It slows the progress of coronary artery disease

Note : Angioplasty is commonly done in people aged above 55 years or older who have high cholesterol, diabetes, hypertension. No major incision is needed and the procedure is usually safe for most people.

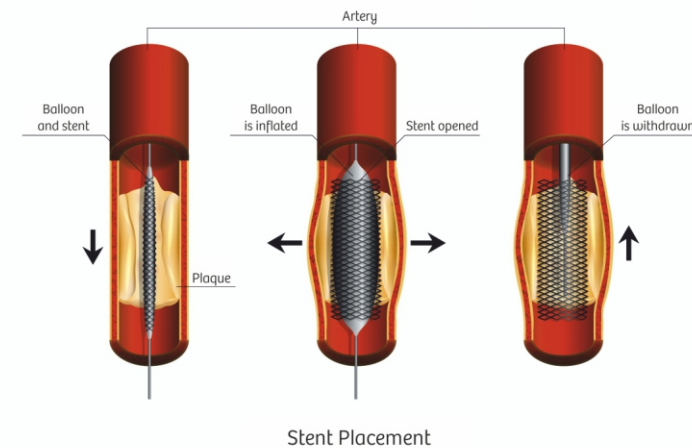
What is atherectomy?

A catheter with a hollow cylinder at the tip with an open window on one side and a balloon on the other is used to shave off the plaque that collects in the walls of the artery and allow better blood flow.



What is stenting?

Placement of a small tube that supports the inner side of the blood vessels to prevent them from collapsing or narrowing is known as stenting.



What is BMV?

Balloon valvuloplasty (BV) is non-surgical procedure performed to widen the opening of a narrowed heart valve (flaps of tissue that control the unidirectional flow of blood in the heart) and improve blood flow through the heart. It may be done in mitral valve (BMV), pulmonary valve (BPV), or aortic valve (BAV).