



Procedure Information Sheet

Introduction

To provide diagnostic information for suspected vascular pathology in specific organs or areas for the body.

The Operation / Procedure

1. The examination involves percutaneous introduction of an angiocatheter to a relevant vessel.
2. The angiocatheter is either introduced via the right femoral artery at the groin or right / left wrist radial artery under local anaesthesia.
3. A thin catheter is then introduced into the artery through the use of a needle and guide wire.
4. A suitable contrast is then injected and a number of X-ray images are recorded.
5. Sedation or general anaesthesia is usually used for paediatric patients.
6. The procedure usually lasts for one to two hours.

Before the Operation / Procedure

1. Doctor will check any bleeding tendency for patient and correct if possible.
2. Inform staff before the examination if patient is / may be pregnant.
3. Inform doctor on history of allergy to food and drugs, history of asthma, urticaria, eczema and allergy to contrast medium.
4. A written consent is required.
5. Fasting for 6 hours before the examination. For diabetic patient on drug, consult clinician concerned for the adjustment of drug dosage if necessary.
6. Skin preparation of the puncture site.
7. Empty bladder before the examination which may take one or sometimes two hours.
8. During the examination, listen carefully to the instructions given by medical staff.

After the Operation / Procedure

1. After the removal of catheter, the radiologist may need to press the puncture site for about 10 minutes for haemostasis.
2. After the procedure, patient will be under observation in the ward.

Risk and Complications

1. Overall complications are rare.
2. Contrast reaction.
3. Haemorrhage or haematoma at the puncture site.
4. Infection with painful swelling and discharge from the puncture site.
5. Embolism.
6. Damage to local structures.

Disclaimer

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

Reference

Smart Patient Website by Hospital Authority: Angiogram (2010)

Patient's Signature: _____ Date: _____

<p>Patient's Label Patient Name: _____ Hospital No: _____ Episode No: _____</p>
