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The Risks and Side Effects of Heart Stents **Sushmitha Podapati***

Abstract

A stent is a small-scale tube, the doctor can insert into a blocked passageway to keep it widely open. The stent can replace the blood flow rate or other fluids passage levels, depending on where it is placed in the body parts.

Stents are made of the metal or plastic material. Stent springs are larger stents, they are used for larger arteries purposes. These types of stents are made up of a specialized fabric. Some types of stents are also coated with medication to help keep a blocked artery from closing.

Keywords: Heart stents; Stent springs; Heart attack; Heart tissue damage; Cardiac stents

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Introduction

Heart stents save lives every day. If the person experiencing a heart attack, then the stent can place immediately to restore the oxygen flow level to the heart muscle, sparing further the heart tissue damage and allowing the individual to enjoy many more years of life. The minimally invasive angioplasty procedure used to place cardiac stents also confers several benefits over open heart surgery, including: Faster recovery time, Fewer complications, Less pain, Lower infection rate, No general anesthesia risks., Heart Stent Risks. While heart stents clearly save lives then the devices themselves along with the procedure to place them come with several prospective. It is possible to experience a difficulty are facing during the catheterization action can cause have complications after the stent placement.

The most repeated cardiac stents risks are including: Allergic reaction to any of the imaging dyes or substances that are used

during the experimental approaches. Arrhythmias irregular heartbeat occurs during or after the procedure by experiments, Bleeding or hematoma at the catheterization site happens, Blood clot at the stent site, Blood vessel distrusted, Excessive tissue growth at the stent site following the procedure, Infection, Kidney injury from imaging dyes.

Many people are affected who receive a stent must take aspirin dosage or another anticoagulant medication for several weeks after the procedure. These medicaments can originate the serious internal bleeding flow rate that requires hospitalization and can increases the person's risk of death. Some heart stents are moderately delivering a medication sketched to reduce the chance of excessive tissue growth levels at the stent area. This type of stent is termed a drug-eluting stent and it carries a higher risk of blood clots. People whose body accepts drug eluting stents may need to take an anticoagulant dosage for the rest of their lives to minimize the clot risk.

Conclusion

To keep the healthy heart after angioplasty the person should avoid the smoking, lower your cholesterol levels in the body, take a healthy diet that is low in saturated fat, should be maintain a healthy weight, control other conditions of the body such as diabetes and high blood pressure, get regular exercise maintained, take medications as prescribed by your doctor.

When people learn that they may have a coronary artery stoppage, they often automatically think they will need a stent, interventional cardiologist with Harvard-affiliated Massachusetts General Hospital. It is not a straightforward decision, as stent treatment may be helpful for some, but may have some restrictions or pose risk for others. A stent can be life saving for people who are having a heart attack but may not be the best way to prevent a heart attack.