# **Mini-Medical School**



# Post-Operative Health Education and Instructions for Tracheobronchial Stents Placement 氣管支氣管支 架放置術後衛教說明 (英文)

# Name of Medical Device

Tracheobronchial Stents

## Description of Medical Device

The placement of stents aims to expand tracheal stenosis, relieve respiratory symptoms and improve the quality of life.

#### Time to use

Stenosis could occur in trachea and bronchus due to benign and malignant causes, in addition to the following conditions:

- Patients with tracheal stenosis who are unsuitable for traditional operations.
- Patients had undergone bronchial patency treatment such as balloon dilatation or electrocauterization but still had respiratory distress.

## Precautions before checkup

- Fill out the agreement of examination and bring the agreement to the examination room on the day of examination.
- Fast in 4~6 hours before the examination, including water.
- Please bring the CT or X-ray film from other hospitals, if any, to the examination room on the day of examination.
- Please remove the removable denture and glasses in advance.
- Please report to the examination room in 10 minutes prior to the examination.

## Possible Adverse Effect

- Granulation proliferation: Granulation proliferation could lead to bronchial re-stenosis. Bronchial electrocauterization can remove the granulation tissue proliferation, if any.
- Stent migration: Proper stent model number can reduce and prevent migration.
- Sputum impaction: The possibility can be reduced through moisturizing air and expectorant agent.
- Esophageal perforation: The newly implanted stent can cover the broken area.

#### Instructions for Post-Operative Care

- In 2 hours after the examination, the patient can try swallowing the saliva. If the patient does not experience discomfort or choking, the patient can start eating after swallowing without difficulty.
- If the patient experiences sore pain from swallowing after examination, the patient can drink some lukewarm water to relieve discomfort.
- The sputum could contain bloodshot in 3 days after examination, which is a normal phenomenon. However if the patient experiences chest pain or respiratory distress or the sputum is blood clot or contains high level of blood, , the patient should quickly notify the doctors or visit the hospital to receive further examination.

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