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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