

Angioplasty

The technique of mechanically widening narrowed or obstructed [artery](#), the latter typically being a result of [atherosclerosis](#). An empty and collapsed balloon on a guide wire, known as a [balloon catheter](#), is passed into the narrowed locations and then inflated to a fixed size using water pressures some 75 to 500 times normal blood pressure (6 to 20 atmospheres).

The balloon forces expansion of the inner white blood cell/clot plaque deposits and the surrounding muscular wall, opening up the blood vessel for improved flow, and the balloon is then deflated and withdrawn. A stent may or may not be inserted at the time of ballooning to ensure the vessel remains open.

see [Carotid artery angioplasty](#)

Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA)

Intracranial angioplasty

see [Intracranial angioplasty](#).

Case reports

2016

Uno et al present the case of a patient who developed [limb shaking transient ischemic attack](#) associated with high-grade [middle cerebral artery stenosis](#) (M1), which was treated with percutaneous transluminal [angioplasty](#) (PTA). The procedure was performed successfully without complication and the symptom disappeared immediately after the procedure. The patient remained free of symptoms at the 38-month follow-up. There was no tendency of restenosis of M1. In this case, PTA was technically feasible and beneficial for limb-shaking TIA with M1 stenosis. Limb-shaking TIA can be a symptom of high-grade stenosis of M1 ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Uno J, Mineta H, Ren N, Takagishi S, Nagaoka S, Kameda K, Maeda K, Ikai Y, Gi H. [A Case of Middle Cerebral Artery Stenosis Presented with Limb-Shaking TIA]. Brain Nerve. 2016 Jul;68(7):865-869. Japanese. PubMed PMID: 27395471.

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