Bypass surgery: Ensure the blood supply

The supply of the heart muscle with oxygen and nutrients via the coronary arteries (coronary arteries) keeps the circulatory system healthy. Arteriosclerosis can cause these vessels to become increasingly narrower resulting in restricted blood flow. Parts of the heart muscle are then reduced in blood flow and can be damaged in the long term (coronary heart disease). If there is a complete occlusion of the coronary arteries, the heart muscle dies (heart attack). To prevent this, patients whose coronary arteries are narrowed receive blood-thinning medicines or balloons are introduced into the vessels that keep them open. If these methods are no longer functional, only cardiac surgery remains; in which the constricted parts of the vessels are bypassed; a so-called bypass is laid.

The procedure takes place under general anesthesia. The skin is cut at the height of the breastbone to 15 cm in length, severing the breastbone in the middle and sedating the heart. A heart-lung machine maintains circulation during this time. A venous section of the leg or forearm creates a bypass in the stenosed coronary vessels, which ensures the blood supply to the heart. At the end of this procedure in **cardiac hospital in Delhi**, a drainage is introduced to drain the wound exudate, and the sternum is sutured again. The follow-up care of the patient takes place for a few days in the intensive care unit.

Although bypass surgery is nowadays one of the standards of cardiac surgery, the underlying diseases cannot be eliminated by surgical interventions. Existing atherosclerosis will continue to spread as long as the lifestyle remains unchanged. Thus, constrictions of the coronary arteries can occur again and again. Minimizing the personal risk factors for atherosclerosis increases the likelihood that the bypass operation will successfully result in relief of cardiac symptoms for a few years. Cardiac surgery can be repeated to make new bypasses. However, any further open-heart surgery in best cardiac hospitals in India carries additional possibilities of infection and complications.

Heart surgery in **best cardiac hospital in India** is followed by postoperative intensive care treatment. In intensive care, the patient is artificially ventilated for some time; the heart function is continuously monitored and supported by medication if necessary.

After each heart operation, it is necessary for the patient to be observed in an intensive care unit for a period - usually only for one night - and treated if necessary.

Since all essential life functions are strongly influenced by cardiac surgery, the body needs a certain amount of time to regain its original stability. The period required for this depends on several factors. For example, the general condition of the patient, the severity of the disease and side-effects, the duration and complexity of the operation. After a standard bypass operation, this period is approximately 4 to 8 hours.

During this vulnerable period, many factors, including the patient's vital signs, are carefully monitored to detect and treat minor deviations from the norm. Only in this way can optimal conditions for the most significant possible safety and the fastest possible recovery be guaranteed.