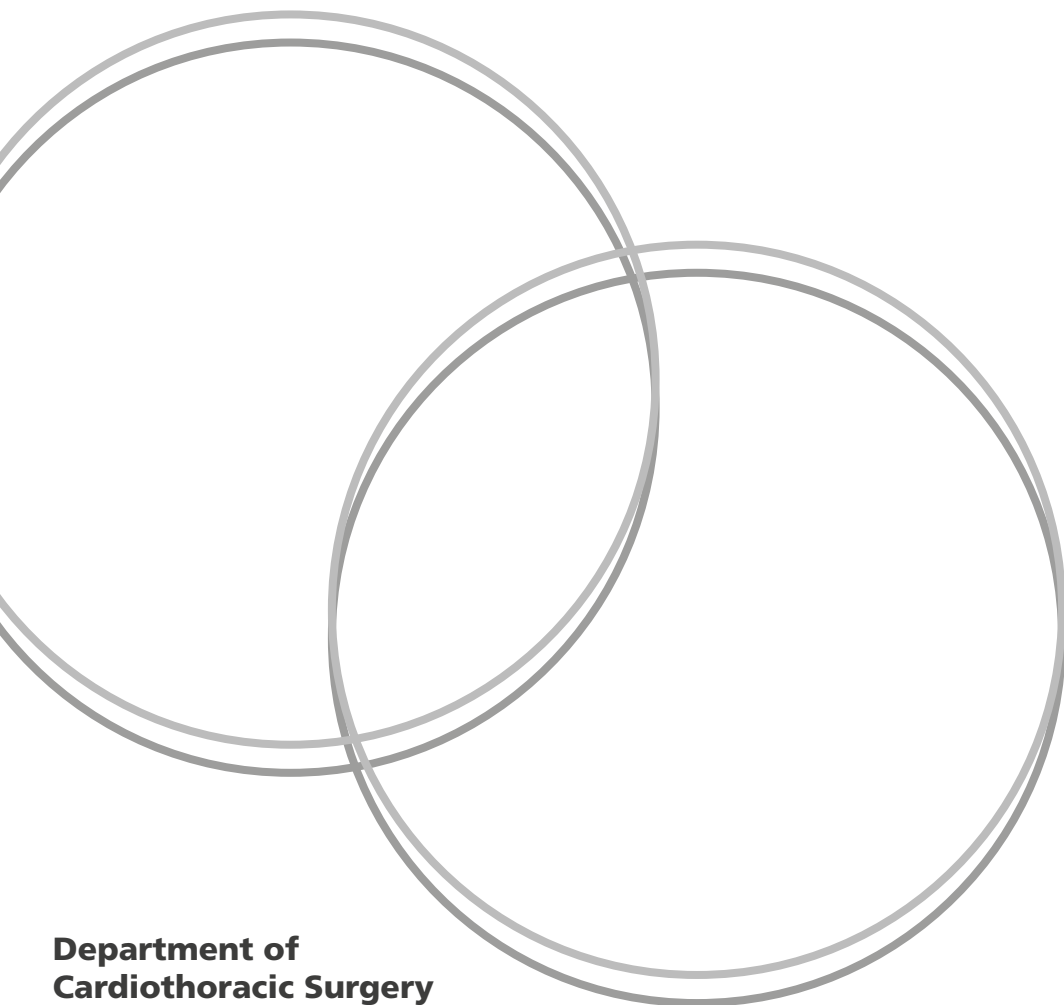




Oxford University Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust

Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG)

Information for patients



Department of
Cardiothoracic Surgery

What is Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

The coronary arteries carry blood and oxygen to the heart muscle. In people with coronary artery disease a fatty substance builds up in the walls of the arteries, making the space inside narrower. This makes it harder for the blood to pass through.

If the arteries become narrowed then the amount of oxygen delivered to the heart muscle may be reduced. This can cause chest pain, or other symptoms called angina, or lead to a heart attack.

The purpose of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG) is to improve the flow of blood to the heart muscle. The surgeon uses sections of healthy vein or artery from the patient's own arm, leg or chest wall to go beyond (bypass) the narrowed segments of coronary artery and restore normal blood flow to the heart.

Benefits of Coronary Artery Bypass surgery

The intended benefits of CABG surgery vary from person to person. Your surgeon will discuss the expected benefits with you. CABG can:

- Reduce your angina.
- Improve health in preparation for other procedures.
- Increase your chance of living longer.

Bypass surgery cannot cure your coronary artery disease. It is possible to get new blockages. You can reduce this risk by stopping smoking, taking the tablets your doctor prescribes, adopting a healthy diet and exercising regularly.

What the operation involves

There are two stages to bypass surgery:

- **Stage 1** is where a healthy blood vessel (the graft) is removed from your leg, arm or chest wall.
- **Stage 2** your surgeon connects the healthy vessel to your coronary artery, 'bypassing' the diseased segment, and improving the blood supply to the heart.

To operate on your heart, the surgeon will use one of two techniques.

1) A heart-lung machine is used to circulate blood around the body, allowing the surgeon to operate on the heart. This is called 'on-pump' surgery.

or

2) The 'beating heart' technique, where the surgery is performed while the heart is still beating and working. This is called 'off pump' surgery.

The operation usually takes between three and six hours.

Recovery after the operation

After the operation you will be taken to the Cardio Thoracic Critical Care Unit (CTCC) where we will give you intensive cardiothoracic and nursing care. You will normally be transferred to the Cardiothoracic Ward after 1 to 2 days. Most people stay in hospital for about 6 to 8 days in total. Full details of what happens during the recovery period, aftercare and rehabilitation are given in our booklets 'Cardiac Surgery' and 'Home activity programme after cardiac surgery.'

Risks of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

Assessing your individual risk of death and of complications CABG surgery, like any other surgery, carries a risk of complications. The risk of complications varies from person to person and will depend on several factors including but not limited to:

- Your age and sex.
- Whether you are having additional surgery at the same time as your CABG.
- Whether you have diabetes, lung problems, kidney damage or any significant problems with the circulation to your brain or legs
- The urgency of the operation.
- Your weight.
- Whether you are a smoker.

Your surgeon will take the above factors into account when assessing your individual risk.

Complications

Possible complications include:

- Death.
- Stroke – which may be temporary or permanent.
- Bleeding – you may need to be taken back to theatre to treat excessive bleeding.
- An irregular heart beat – this occurs in a third of patients and usually resolves in hospital with medication.
- A heart attack – on rare occasions during surgery the heart can suffer a heart attack.

- Infection – this may involve the chest and leg or arm wounds, or the lungs, and will be treated with antibiotics.
- Pain – we will give you regular painkillers while you are in hospital and you may need painkillers for some weeks after your operation. You should tell your nurse straight away if you are in pain.
- Kidney problems. Bypass surgery can affect your kidney function. They usually recover within a few days.

All of these complications are uncommon and you should discuss your individual risk with your surgeons during the consent process.

Alternatives to Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

The alternatives to coronary artery bypass grafting are:

- Medical treatment.
- Angioplasty – a procedure in which a doctor uses a tiny balloon to open up the narrowed parts of your arteries, which may be supported by placing a stent within the coronary artery.

Your cardiologist will have already discussed these alternatives with you, including risks, benefits and options for your specific condition and symptoms.

Consent

Written consent is required before the operation can take place. Your surgeon will discuss the risks, benefits and alternatives of the operation with you. If you have any questions, please talk to your doctor before you sign the consent form. Consent can be withdrawn or modified by you at any time.

How to contact us

If you have any queries or concerns, please do contact us:

Cardiac Surgery Preadmission and Discharge Liaison Nurses

Telephone: 01865 220 274 (direct line)

Telephone: 01865 741 166, ask for bleep 4549

Cardiothoracic Ward (CTW)

Telephone: 01865 572 657

Switchboard: 01865 741 166, ask for bleep 1971

Additional information can also be found:

In our booklet 'Cardiac Surgery'

Website: www.nice.org.uk

Telephone: 0870 1555 455 to order free copies

British Heart Foundation booklet 10

'Coronary Angioplasty and Coronary Bypass Surgery'

Website: www.bhf.org.uk

Further information

If you would like an interpreter, please speak to the department where you are being seen.

Please also tell them if you would like this information in another format, such as:

- Easy Read
- large print
- braille
- audio
- electronic
- another language.

We have tried to make the information in this leaflet meet your needs. If it does not meet your individual needs or situation, please speak to your healthcare team. They are happy to help.

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Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
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