

## Transcatheter Aortic Valve Procedure: After-Hospital Care

This brochure will give you information to help you recover at home.

Your cardiologist put a small tube (catheter) into a blood vessel in your groin (femoral artery) to replace the aortic valve in your heart. They removed the catheter after the procedure. As the puncture site heals, stress or strain to your groin or abdominal muscles can cause bleeding or swelling.

*If you have  
any questions,  
please ask your  
cardiologist or  
nurse.*

### Activity

Rest on the day you are discharged from the hospital, and limit your activity. You may go back to your usual activities the next day, including normal social activities. Follow these guidelines closely:

- You may walk and climb stairs as you are able.
- Do not drive for 1 week.
- Do not take tub baths or go swimming for 2 weeks or until the catheter sites are completely healed. You may take showers.
- Do not lift anything weighing more than 10 pounds for 2 weeks.
- Do not do heavy exercise for 2 weeks. This includes activities such as tennis, running, swimming, golfing, weight lifting and bicycling.
- Do not have sexual activity for 2 weeks.

We recommend cardiac rehabilitation for all patients following valve replacement. We will talk with you about this during your follow-up appointment at the Northwestern Medicine Bluhm Cardiovascular Institute Center for Heart Valve Disease.

### Wound care

After the procedure, your healthcare team put bandages on the puncture sites. You can take the bandages off when you get home. Do not scrub the wound while showering. Keep the wound sites clean and dry. Do not put lotions, ointments or powders on the wound sites for 2 weeks.

## Wound healing

The healing wound should stay soft and dry. It is normal to see a bruise or have a marble-sized lump. Please call your cardiologist if you notice any of these signs or symptoms:

- Redness around the puncture site
- Drainage from the puncture site
- Increased swelling around the puncture site
- Pain at the puncture site that makes it hard to walk
- Numbness or tingling in your thigh or leg
- Coolness or changes in the normal color of your leg or foot

## Arterial bleeding

In rare cases, the artery may reopen. If this happens, it is a medical emergency. Symptoms include:

- Fast swelling of the area around the puncture site, which may be pulsating
- Heavy bleeding from the puncture site that does not stop

**If you have these symptoms, put hard pressure above the puncture site. Call 911 right away.**

## Medications

After your valve replacement, your cardiologist will prescribe the following medications. These medications will help prevent blood clots from forming on the valve leaflets (valve thrombosis).

### ***Aspirin***

Take 1 aspirin tablet (81 milligrams) every day. Keep taking aspirin as instructed by your cardiologist. You will likely need to take it for the rest of your life.

### ***Anticoagulant (blood thinner) medication***

Your cardiologist may prescribe anticoagulant medication for you. Follow their instructions for how to take these medications:

- Clopidogrel (Plavix®)
- Warfarin (Coumadin®)
- Apixaban (Eliquis®)
- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)
- Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)

**Do not stop these medications without talking with your cardiologist first.**

Take all medications as directed by your cardiologist. Do not take any extra aspirin or anti-inflammatory medications, such as ibuprofen (Motrin<sup>®</sup>, Aleve<sup>®</sup>) or others. These medications can increase your risk of bleeding. Many over-the-counter medications contain aspirin. If you are not sure what is in a medication, ask your pharmacist or cardiologist before you take it.

## Special guidelines

If you need surgery or a dental procedure, tell your surgeon or dentist that you have had heart valve surgery. Tell your dentist that your cardiologist suggests following guidelines from the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association about valvular heart disease.

You will get a valve information card within 3 months of the procedure. Carry your valve information card with you at all times. This gives useful information about your heart valve to any healthcare clinician. Also, it is important to tell your healthcare clinicians that you are taking anticoagulant medication.

## Warning signs and symptoms

**Please call your cardiologist right away or go to the nearest emergency department if you have any of the following symptoms:**

- Chest discomfort or pain
- Dizziness, lightheadedness or fainting
- Shortness of breath with exertion
- An irregular heartbeat

## Contact information

If you have any problems or questions, please call the Bluhm Cardiovascular Institute Center for Heart Valve Disease at 312.695.4965 (TTY: 711).