May help decrease the need for medications to control angina. Increase your chance of survival compared to those patients. Decrease the number of arrhythmias. Can reduce the possibility of heart attacks or even death. Gives you a better chance of survival in the event of a future acute coronary event. 

As with almost every surgery or intervention, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) requires a physician and several members of the health care team. First among them is the radiology technologist or radiographer who operates the fluoroscope. He or she is the person next to you in one way or another. In an acute emergency, emergency personnel can communicate with the radiographer by two-way radio. In an urgent situation, the radiology technologist or radiographer can be reached by telephone. The patient himself, if conscious, can communicate directly with the radiology technologist or radiographer by speaking directly to him or her. The patient can also communicate with the radiology technologist or radiographer by using a device with rotating blades that cut away hard, fibrous tissue, collagen, elastic tissue or thrombus that gets invaded by new blood cells. The patient can also communicate with the radiology technologist or radiographer by using a device with rotating blades that cut away hard, fibrous tissue, collagen, elastic tissue or thrombus that gets invaded by new blood cells.