## 5 th JMC – Joint Meeting with Mayo Clinic 15-16 october 2009 Turin, Italy.

Gestione accessi vascolari: dall'emodinamica alla degenza



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#### Chi siamo?





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#### La nostra sala di emodinamica







#### Premessa.

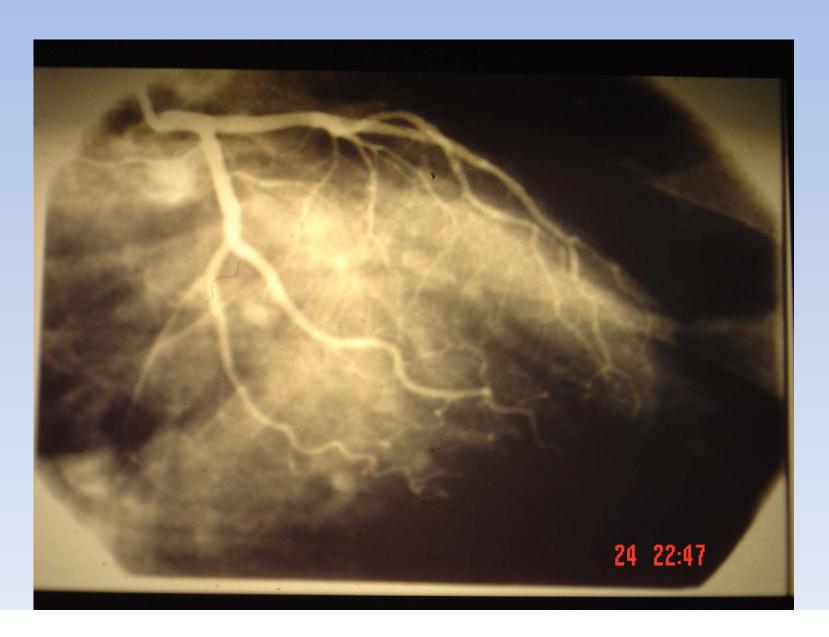
La coronarografia consiste nella visualizzazione diretta delle arterie coronorarie inserendo in esse selettivamente un catetere e injettando un liquido di contrasto radiologico mentre il paziente è sottoposto a radioscopia e le immagini radioscopiche sono intensificate e registrate su cd.

Il mezzo di contrasto radiologico delinea in modo oggettivo l'anatomia dei vasi coronarici e permette di valutare il tipo, la sede, la distribuzione, la morfologia e il grado di severità delle lesioni coronariche. Alla coronarografia si associa di regola la ventricolografia sinistra che permette di valutare la forma, il volume (in sistole e in diastole) e la cinesi globale e segmentaria.

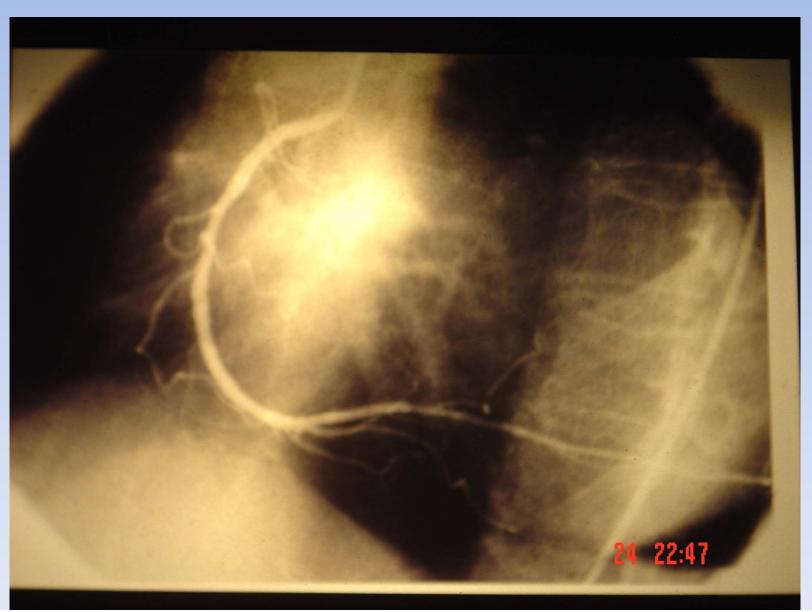
## La coronarografia è un test cruento ed invasivo e pertanto è soggetto ad alcuni rischi, che sono in relazione alle seguenti condizioni:

- Abilità ed esperienza del medico esecutore dell'esame.
- Qualità del supporto infermieristico e tecnico-organizzativo, qualità dei materiali, delle apparecchiature, ecc..
- Stabilità del quadro clinico (pazienti con angina instabile, shock cardiogeno o IMA, hanno un rischi molto maggiore)
- Estensione delle stenosi coronariche (pazienti con stenosi critiche multiple interessanti i tre rami coronarici principali – arteria discendente anteriore, arteria circonflessa e coronaria destra hanno un rischio maggiore di quelli con stenosi non critiche e monovasali)

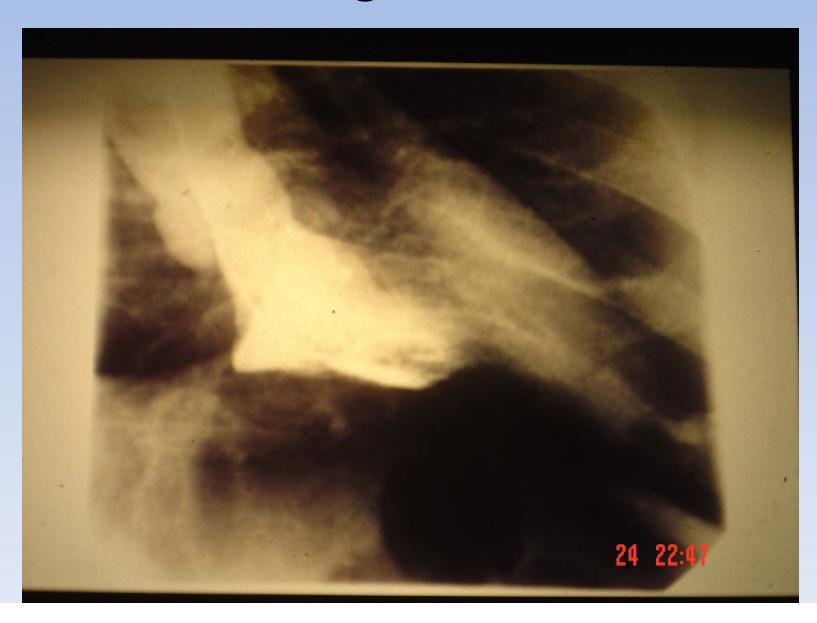
#### Coronaria sinistra



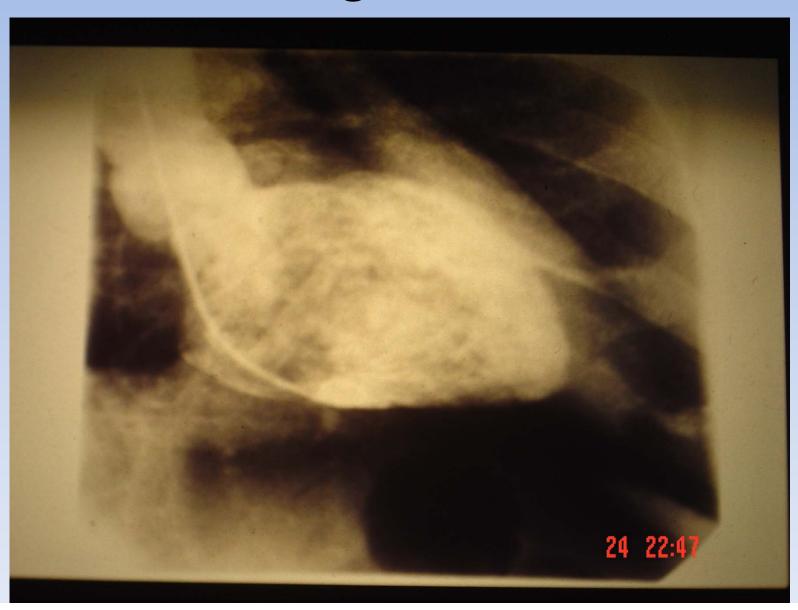
#### Coronaria destra



#### Ventricolografia in sistole



#### Ventricolografia in diastole

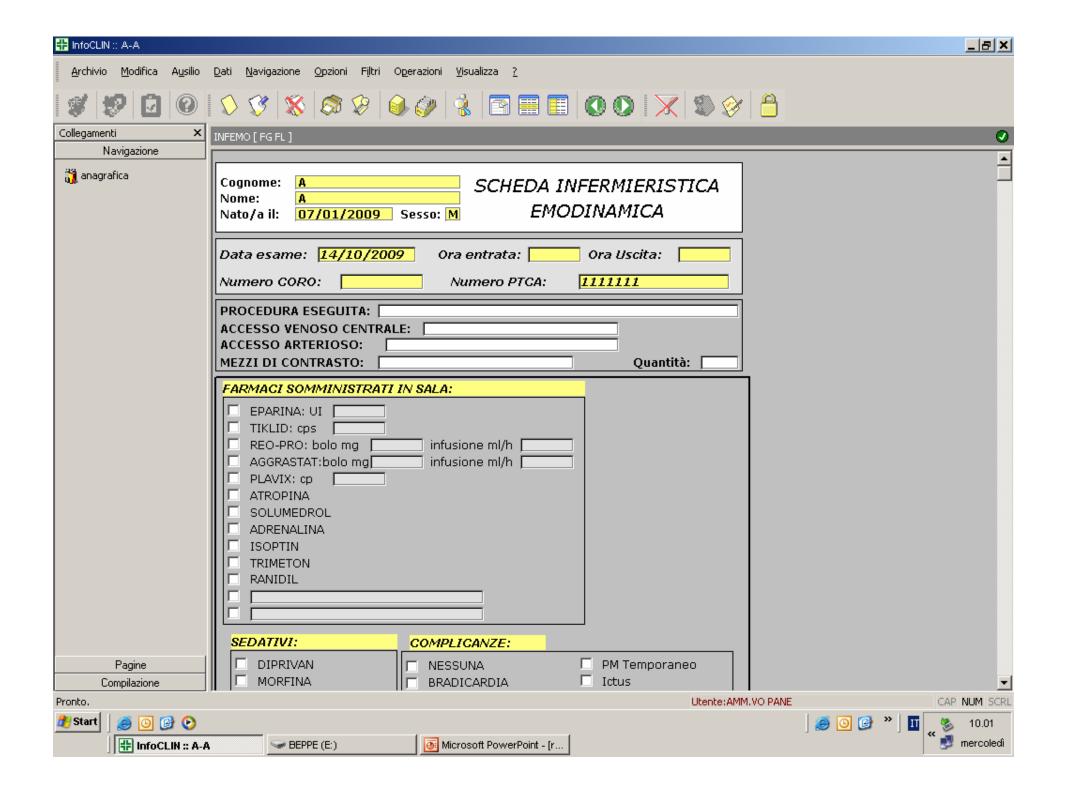


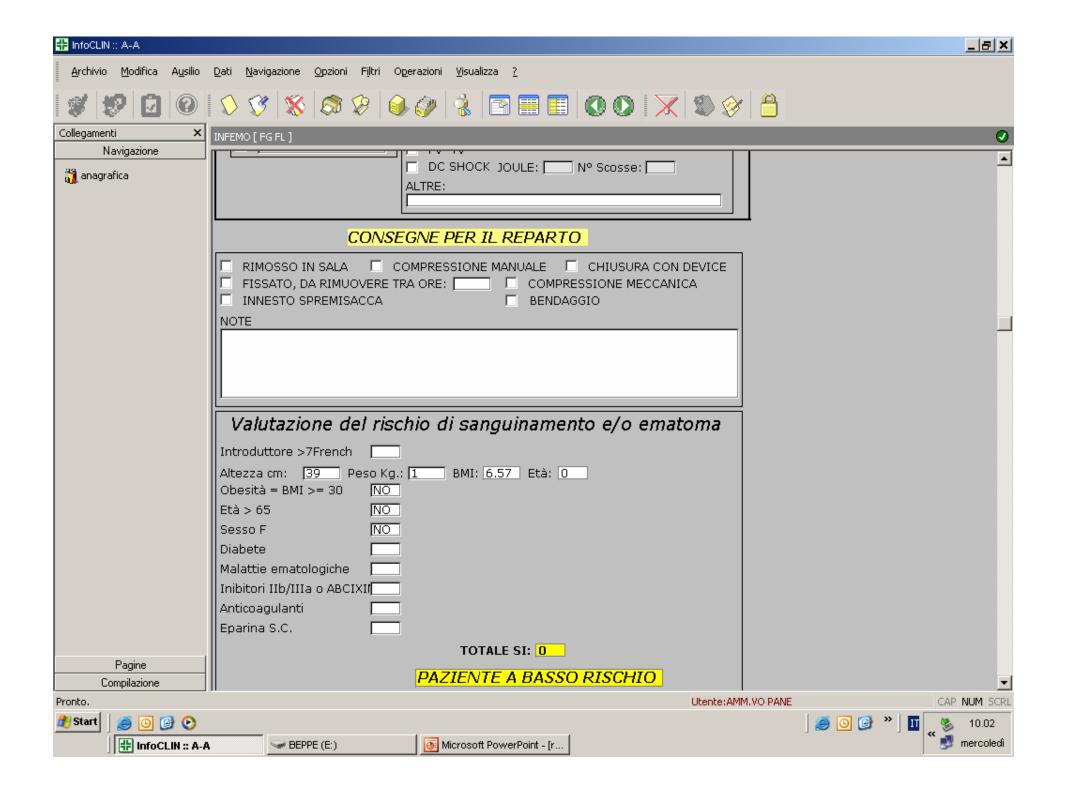
#### INTRODUZIONE

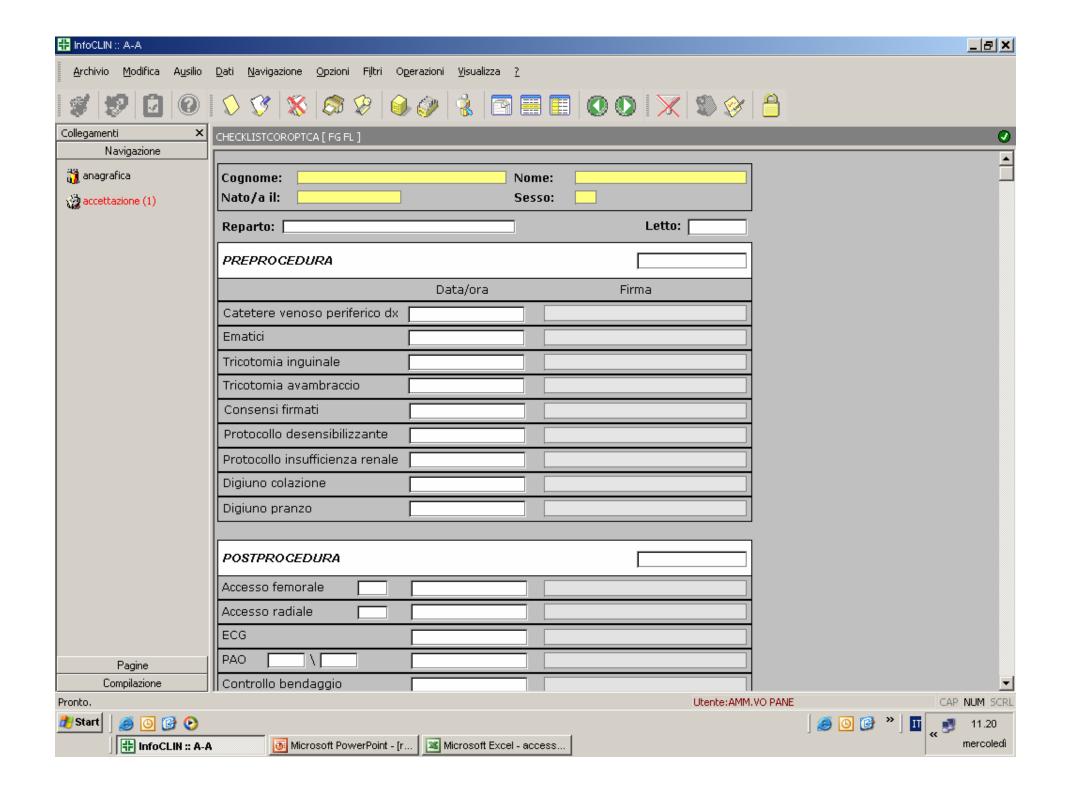
Since its introduction in 1989 for coronary angiography,<sup>1</sup> and its improvement for percutaneous coronary interventions,<sup>2</sup> the radial approach has gained progressive widespread diffusion, in all the world.

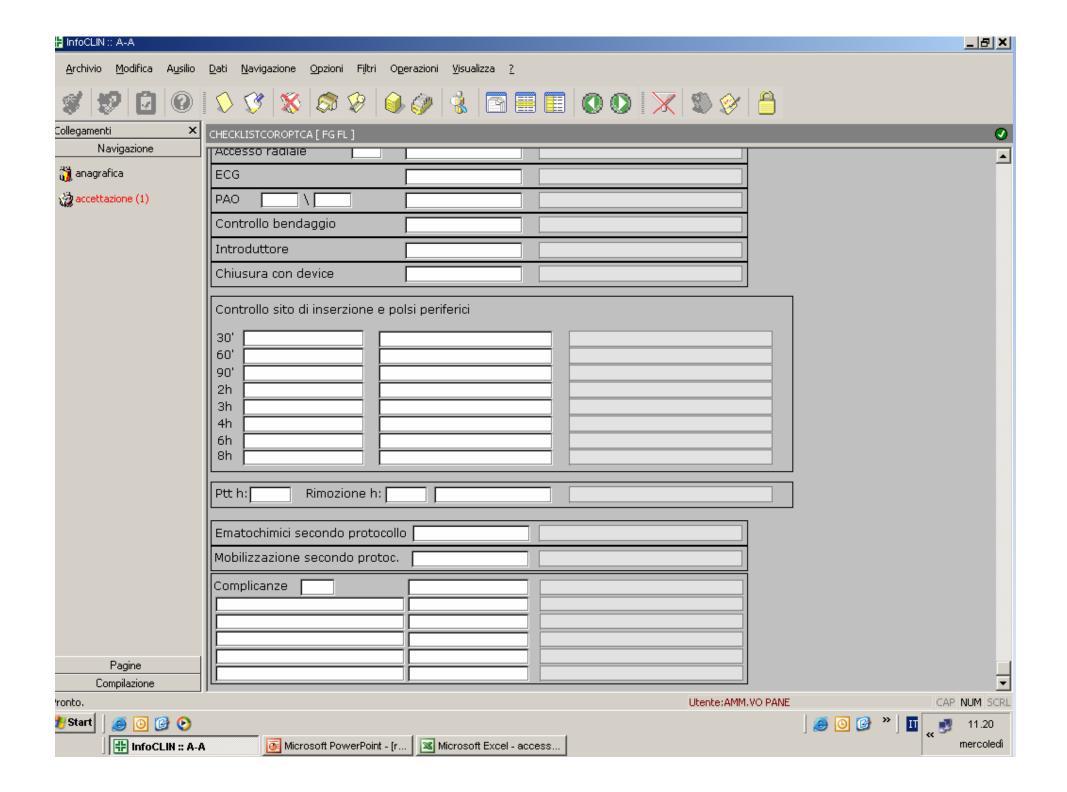
In any case, the actual "gold-standard" for percutaneous coronary procedures remains the femoral access, mainly due to its easy feasibilty and the short-term learning curve

- 1. Campeau L. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn, 1989
- 2. Kiemeneij F and Laarman GJ. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn, 1992





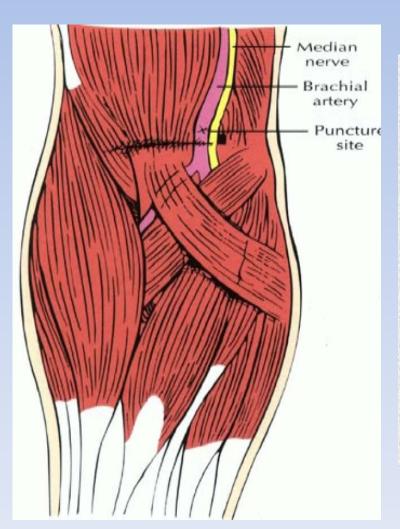


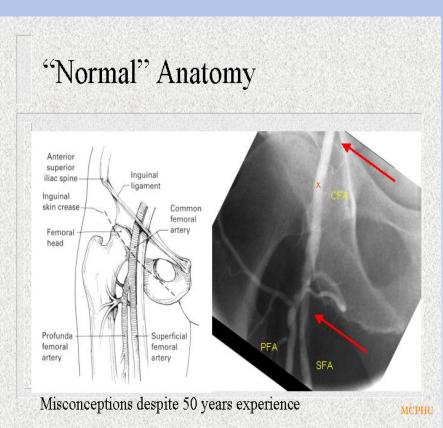


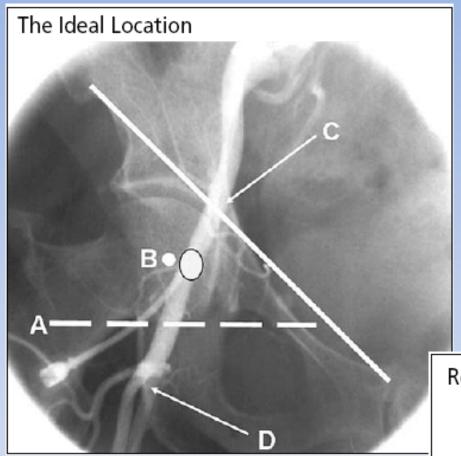
#### Accessi vascolari utilizzati:

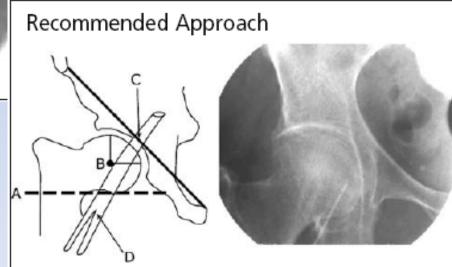
- Arteria femorale
- Arteria radiale
- Arteria brachiale (raramente utilizzata)

#### Accessi Vascolari tradizionali







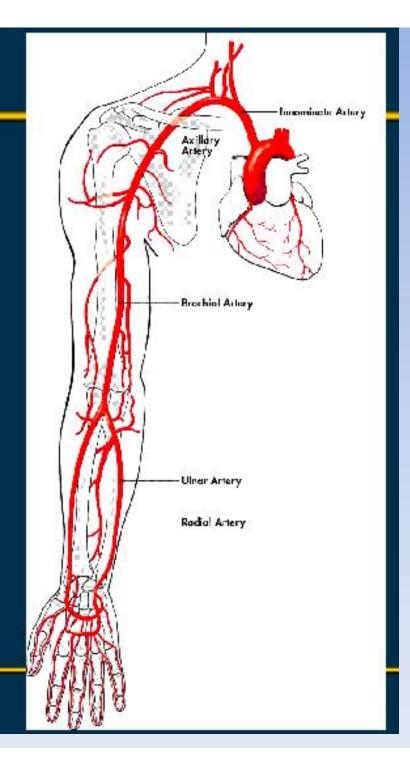


#### ACCESSO RADIALE



#### Radial Anatomy

- Dual circulation to the hand
  - Collateralized with palmar arches
- Flat bony prominence at access site
  - Radius proximal to styloid process
- No major nerve associated with artery
  - Median nerve in carpal tunnel
  - Ulnar nerve with ulnar artery

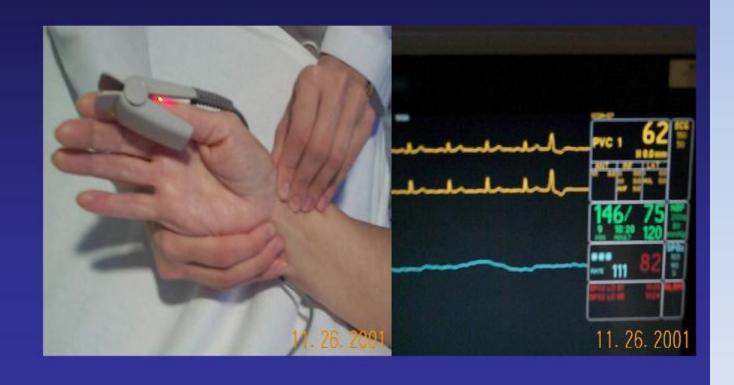




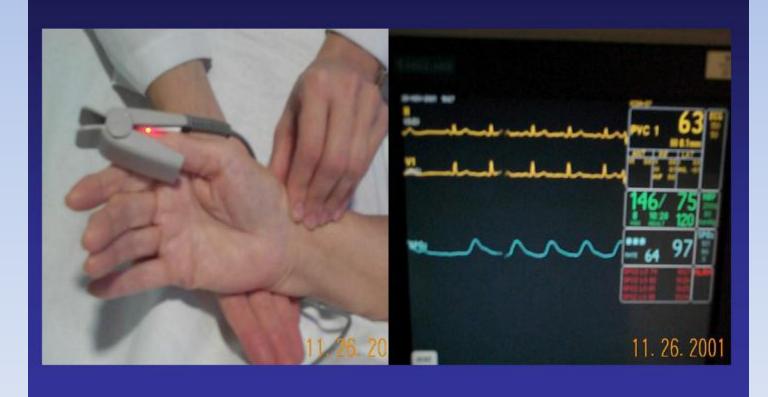
#### **BOTH ARTERIES OPEN**



#### **BOTH ARTERIES OCCLUDED**

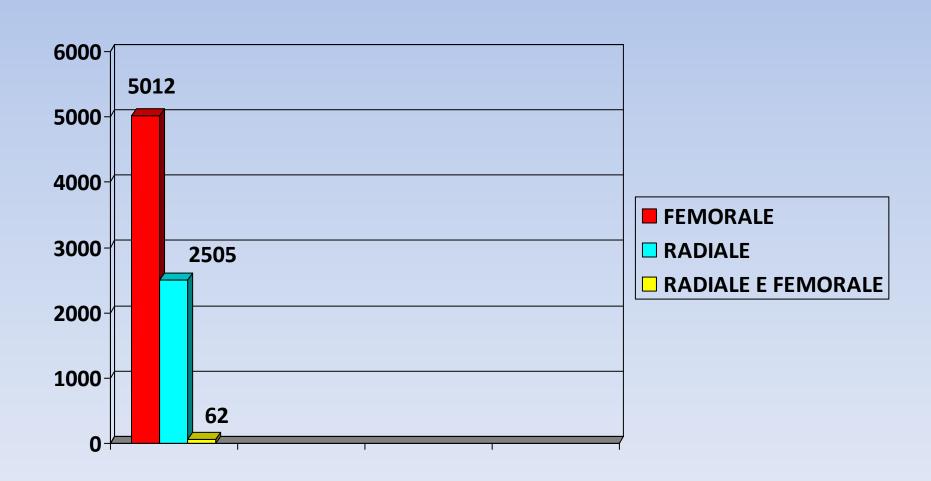


## RELEASE ULNAR WITH RADIAL OCCLUDED



#### ACCESSO VASCOLARE

(periodo 5/2004-8/2009 - totale procedure 7579)





Online article and related content current as of September 13, 2009.

#### Arterial Puncture Closing Devices Compared With Standard Manual Compression After Cardiac Catheterization: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Maria Koreny; Eva Riedmüller; Mariam Nikfardjam; et al.

JAMA. 2004;291(3):350-357 (doi:10.1001/jama.291.3.350)

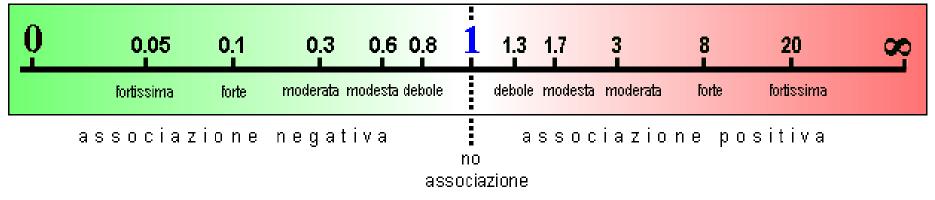
	Type of			Quality
Source	Publication	Type of Device	Type of Procedure	Score*
Gibbs et al,28 1993	Abstract	Vascular hemostatic device	PTCA	0
Sanborn et al, <sup>29</sup> 1993	Full paper	Vasoseal	Diagnostic or PTCA	1
Camenzind et al, <sup>23</sup> 1994	Full paper	Vasoseal	PTCA	1
Cope et al,30 1994	Abstract	Vasoseal	PTCA	0
De Swart et al,10 1994	Abstract	Hemostatic puncture closure device	Not specified	0
Condon et al, <sup>9</sup> 1995	Abstract	Angioseal	Not specified	0
Kussmaul et al, <sup>16</sup> 1995	Full paper	Angioseal	Diagnostic or PTCA	1
Slaughter et al,26 1995	Full paper	Vasoseal	PTCA	3
Von Hoch et al, <sup>27</sup> 1995	Full paper	Vasoseal	Diagnostic or PTCA with or without stent	0
Murray et al, <sup>13</sup> 1996	Abstract	Angioseal	Diagnostic or PTCA	0
Brown et al,22 1997	Abstract	Vasoseal	Not specified	0
Gwechenberger et al,24 1997	Full paper	Vasoseal	Diagnostic or PTCA with or without stent	0
Landis et al, <sup>17</sup> 1997	Abstract	Angioseal	Not specified	0
Seidelin and Adelman, 18 1997	Full paper	Angioseal	Diagnostic	0
Brachmann et al,21 1998	Short report	Vasoseal	Diagnostic or PTCA	0
Silber et al,25 1998	Full paper	Vasoseal	PTCA	0
Tron et al, <sup>37</sup> 1998	Abstract	Perclose	Diagnostic or PTCA with or without stent	0
Ward et al, <sup>14</sup> 1998	Full paper	Angioseal	Diagnostic	1
Chevalier et al, <sup>19</sup> 1999	Abstract	Angioseal	Stenting	0
El Amine et al,33 1999	Full paper	Techstar	Diagnostic	1
Gerckens et al, <sup>34</sup> 1999	Full paper	Perclose	Diagnostic or intervention	0
Magosaki et al,12 1999	Full paper	Angioseal	Diagnostic or PTCA	1
Sievert et al, <sup>15</sup> 1999	Abstract	Prostar/Angioseal	PTCA	0
Baim et al,38 2000	Full paper	Prostar Plus	Diagnostic or intervention	0
Chevalier et al,20 2000	Abstract	Angioseal	Stenting	0
Noguchi et al, <sup>35</sup> 2000	Full paper	Prostar Plus	Diagnostic or PTCA with or without stent	1
Doneux et al, <sup>11</sup> 2001	Abstract	Angioseal	Intervention	0
Zhang et al,32 2001	Full paper	Duett	Diagnostic or intervention	0
Ellis, <sup>31</sup> 2002	Full paper	Duett	Diagnostic or intervention	3
Rickli et al, <sup>36</sup> 2002	Full paper	Techstar	PTCA with or without stent	0

Abbreviation: PTCA, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

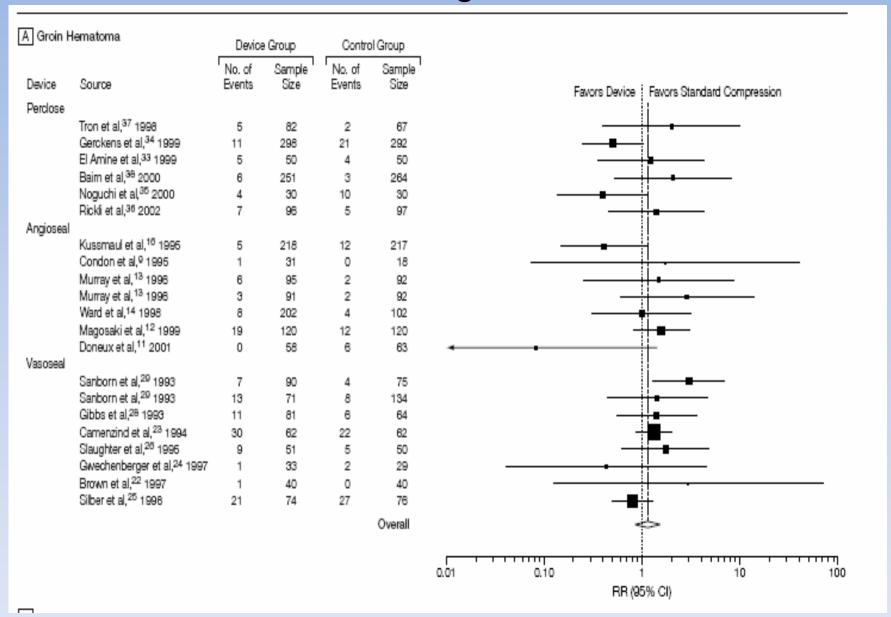
\*Based on the adequacy of allocation concealment, analysis according to the intention-to-treat principle, and blinded assessment of outcome. Scores range from 0 (none of the 3 quality items fulfilled) to 3 (all items fulfilled).



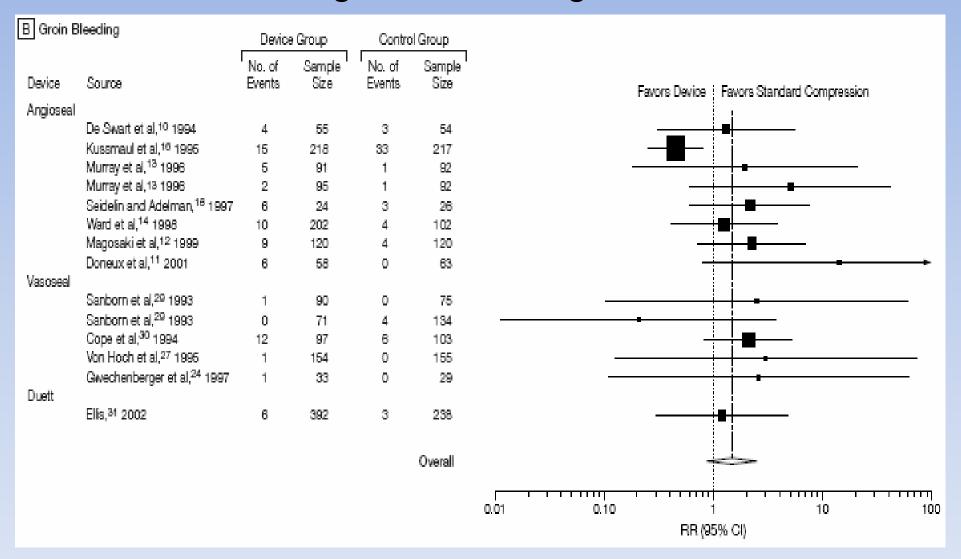
#### Schema di interpretazione del rischio relativo e dell'odds ratio.



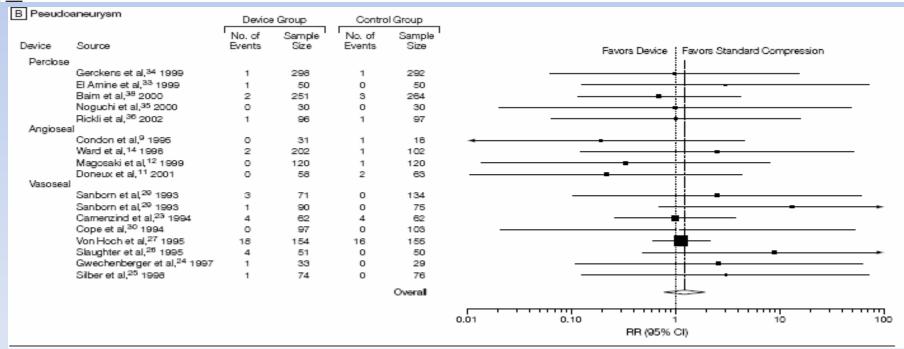
#### Ematoma inguinale



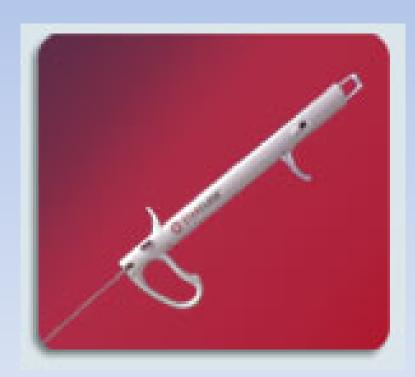
#### Sanguinamento inguinale



A Arteriovenous Fistula		Device	e Group	Contr	ol Group	
Device	Source	No. of Events	Sample Size	No. of Events	Sample Size	Favors Device : Favors Standard Compression
Perclose	e					1 and a compared of
	Gerckens et al,34 1999	0	298	1	292	<del></del>
	El Amine et al, 33 1999	0	50	0	50	<u></u>
	Noguchi et al, <sup>35</sup> 2000	0	30	0	30	<del></del>
Vasoses						<u>ll</u>
	Von Hoch et al, <sup>27</sup> 1995	2	154	2	155	
	Slaughter et al, <sup>26</sup> 1995	0	51	0	50	<del></del>
	Gwechenberger et al,24 1997	0	33	0	29	<del></del>
					Overall	
						<del></del>
						0.01 0.10 1 10 10
						RR (95% CI)



# Sistemi di emostasi percutanei utilizzati presso la nostra sala di emodinamica





starclose

proglide

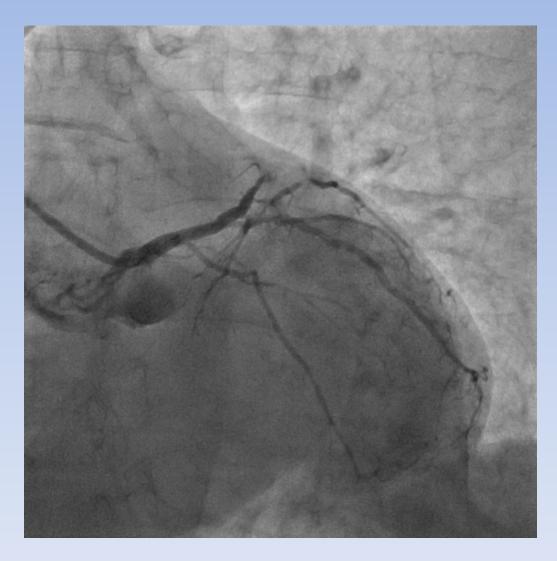
...anche se i sistemi di emostasi percutanea sono ampiamente utilizzati, la loro sicurezza richiede ulteriori controlli. Appare ormai evidente che i produttori di tali dispositivi devono fornire prove certe di efficacia e sicurezza basate su risultati di studi clinici randomizzati, numericamente significativi...

### Complicazioni dei sistemi di chiusura dell'arteria femorale

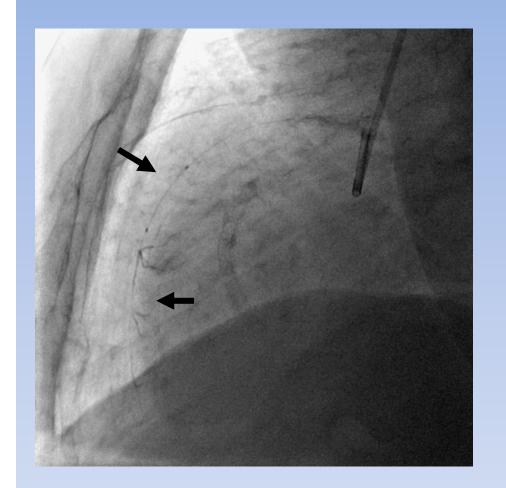
- Impianto fallito
- Ematoma
- Embolia
- Pseudoaneurisma
- Infezione
- Ematoma retroperitoneale

#### Complicazioni via radiale

- Ematoma
- Trombosi
- Infezione
- Frattura di filo guida

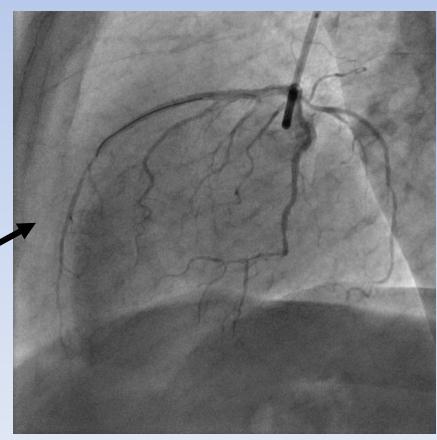


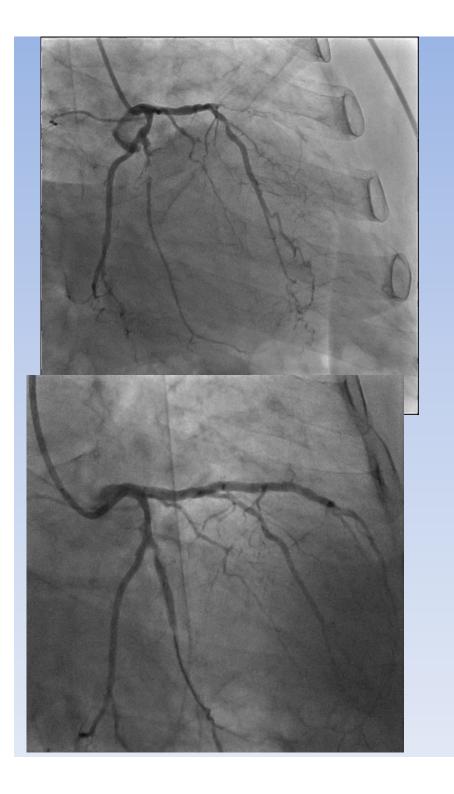
Disostruzione CTO dell IVA

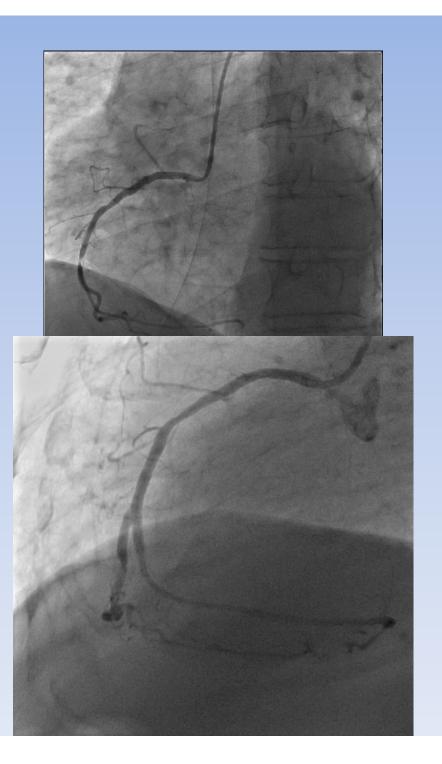


Iniezione attraverso il lume del palloncino OTW..

Risultato finale







#### GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

