



TRI : TIP & TRICKS

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History

- 1948: First attempted transradial coronary angiogram using radial cut-down
- 1989: Campeau reported first 100 cases of percutaneous transradial coronary angiogram
- 1993: First transradial coronary angioplasty with stent implantation performed

Present

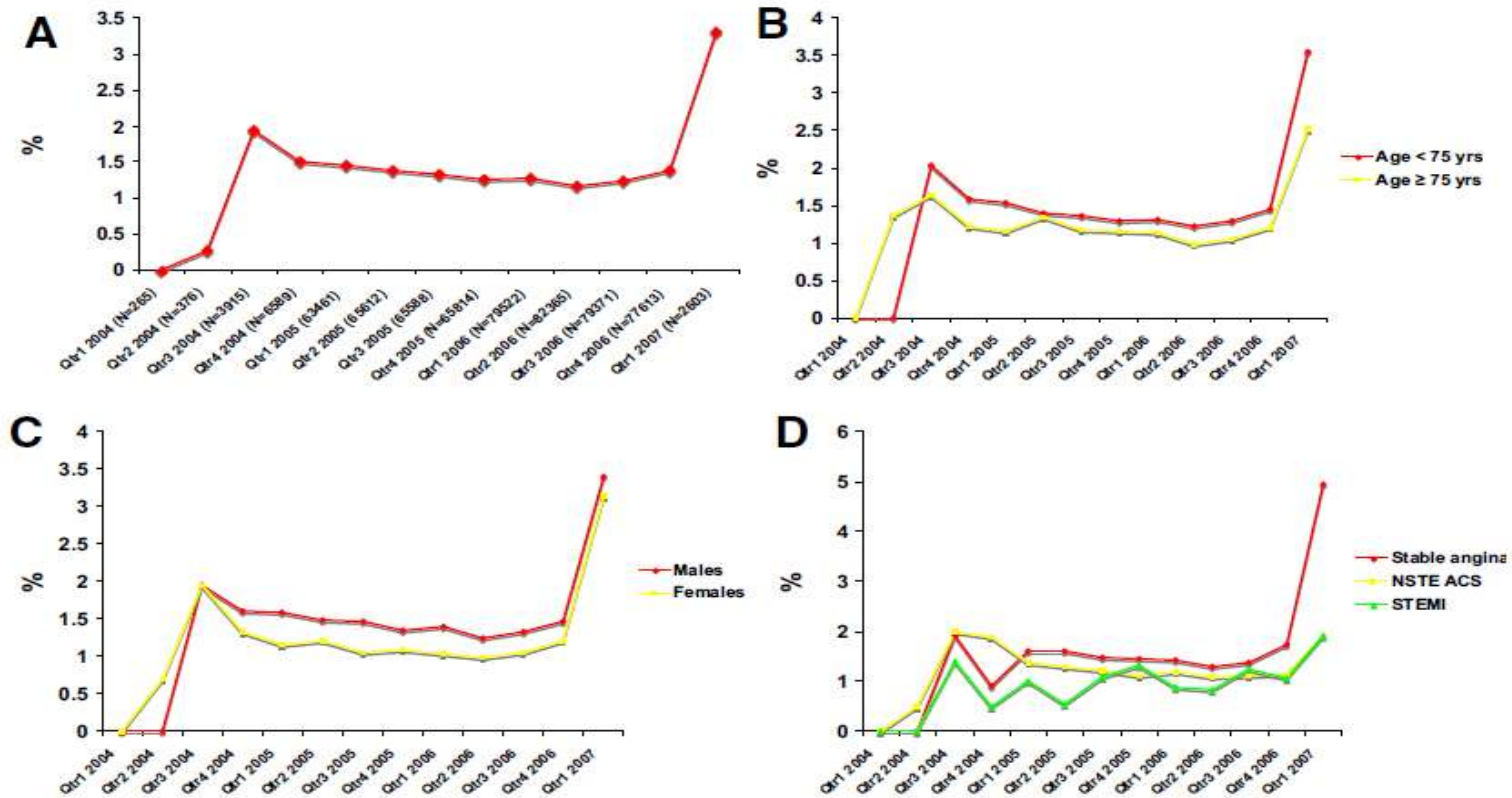
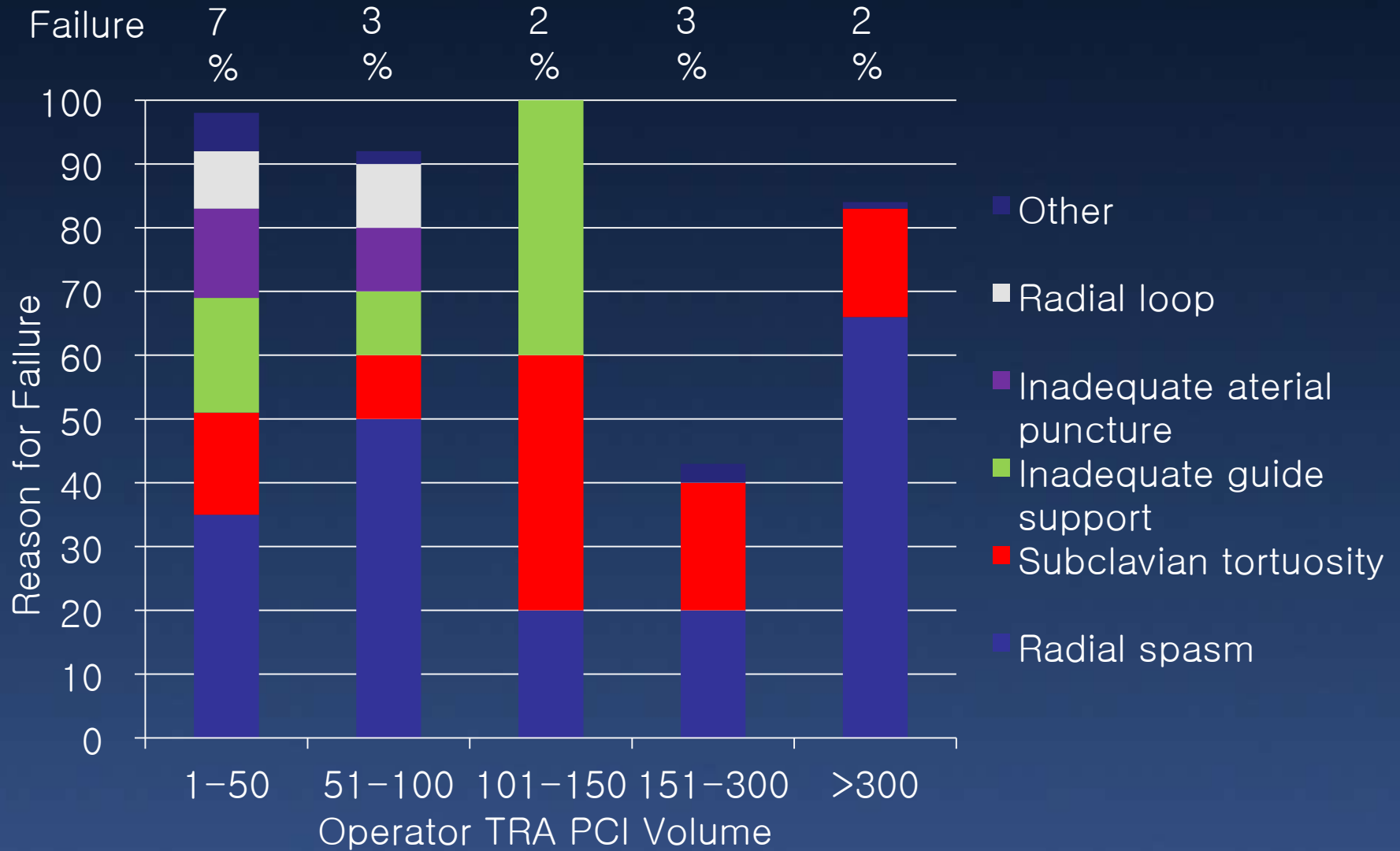


Figure 2. Trend in the Use of r-PCI Over Time in Key Subgroups

Trend in the use of the radial approach to percutaneous coronary intervention (r-PCI) over time in (A) the overall dataset; (B) patients age <75 and ≥75 years; (C) men and women; (D) patients with stable angina, non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTE ACS), and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).

Failure



Radial Spasm



Radial Spasm

Cause

- Presence of radial artery anomalies
- Small radial artery caliber
- Multiple catheter exchange
- Larger catheter diameter

Radial Spasm

Management

- Prevention of spasm
- Treatment of established spasm

Prevention of spasm

Multiple catheter exchange

➤ Used to both engage catheter

(Tiger II, Multipurpose, Amplatz, Kimny)

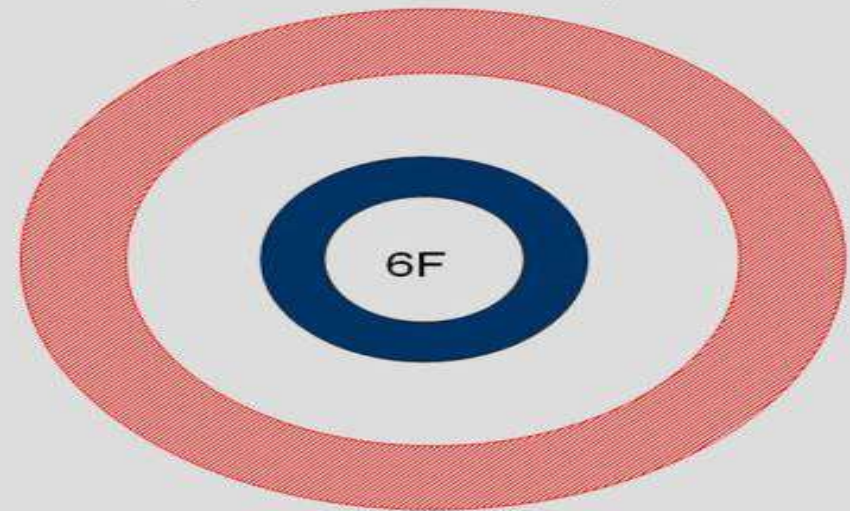
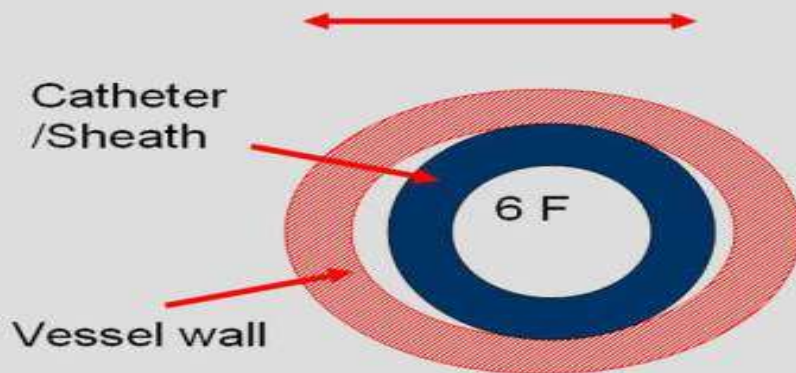
Prevention of spasm

Small radial artery & Larger catheter mismatch

Radial artery friction and spasm

Radial artery
(Lumen 1.8 -2-5mm)

Femoral artery
(Lumen 8.5-12mm)



5F : 1.65 mm
6F : 1.98 mm
7F : 2.31 mm

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Prevention of spasm

What are ways one can estimate the size of the radial artery ?

- Volume of pulse
- Ultrasound imaging

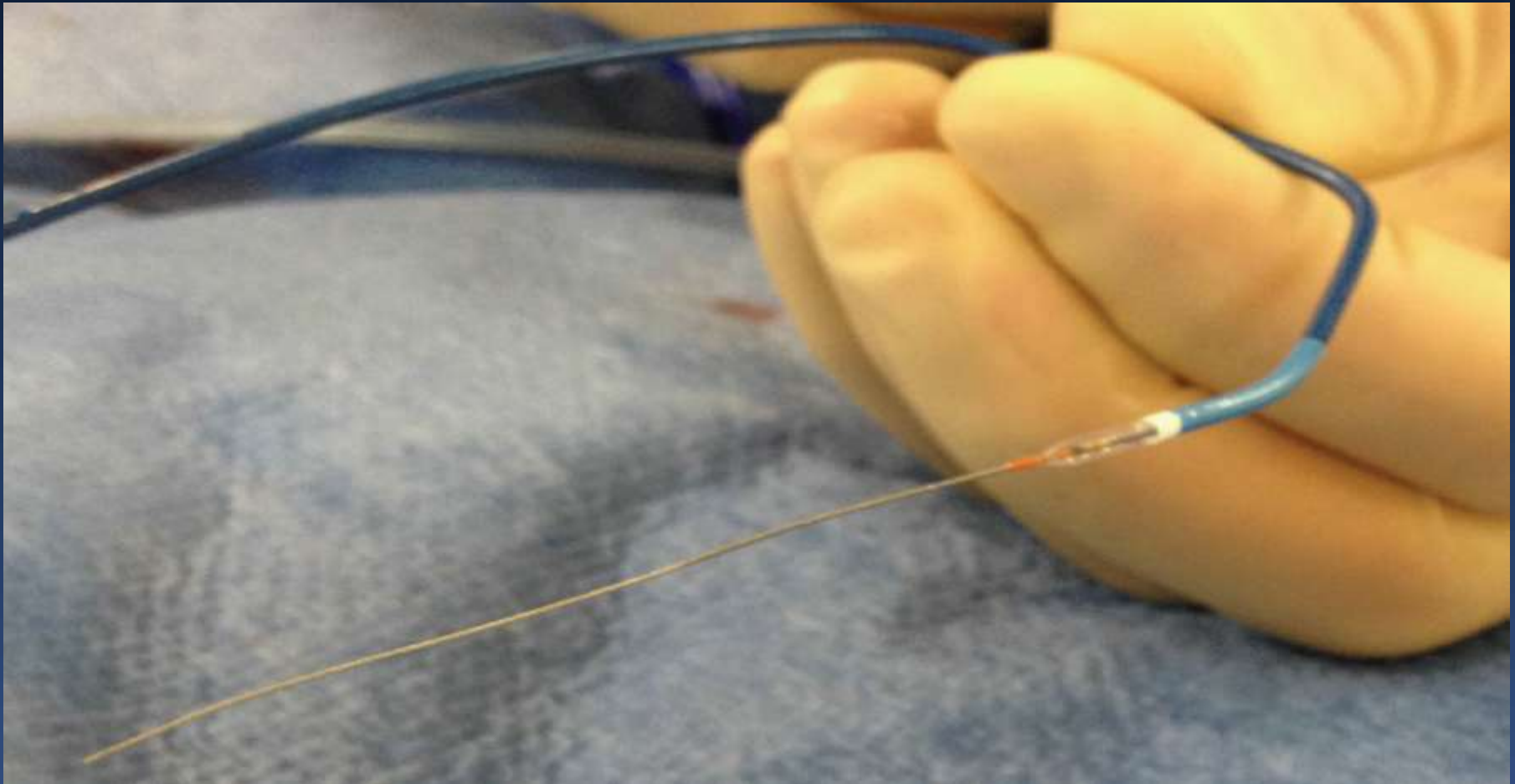


Treatment of established spasm

- Repeat NTG and Verapamil
- IV sedation (Midazolam)
- Warm compresses over the forearm
- Wait for an hour and try pushing again
- Balloon Assisted Tracking

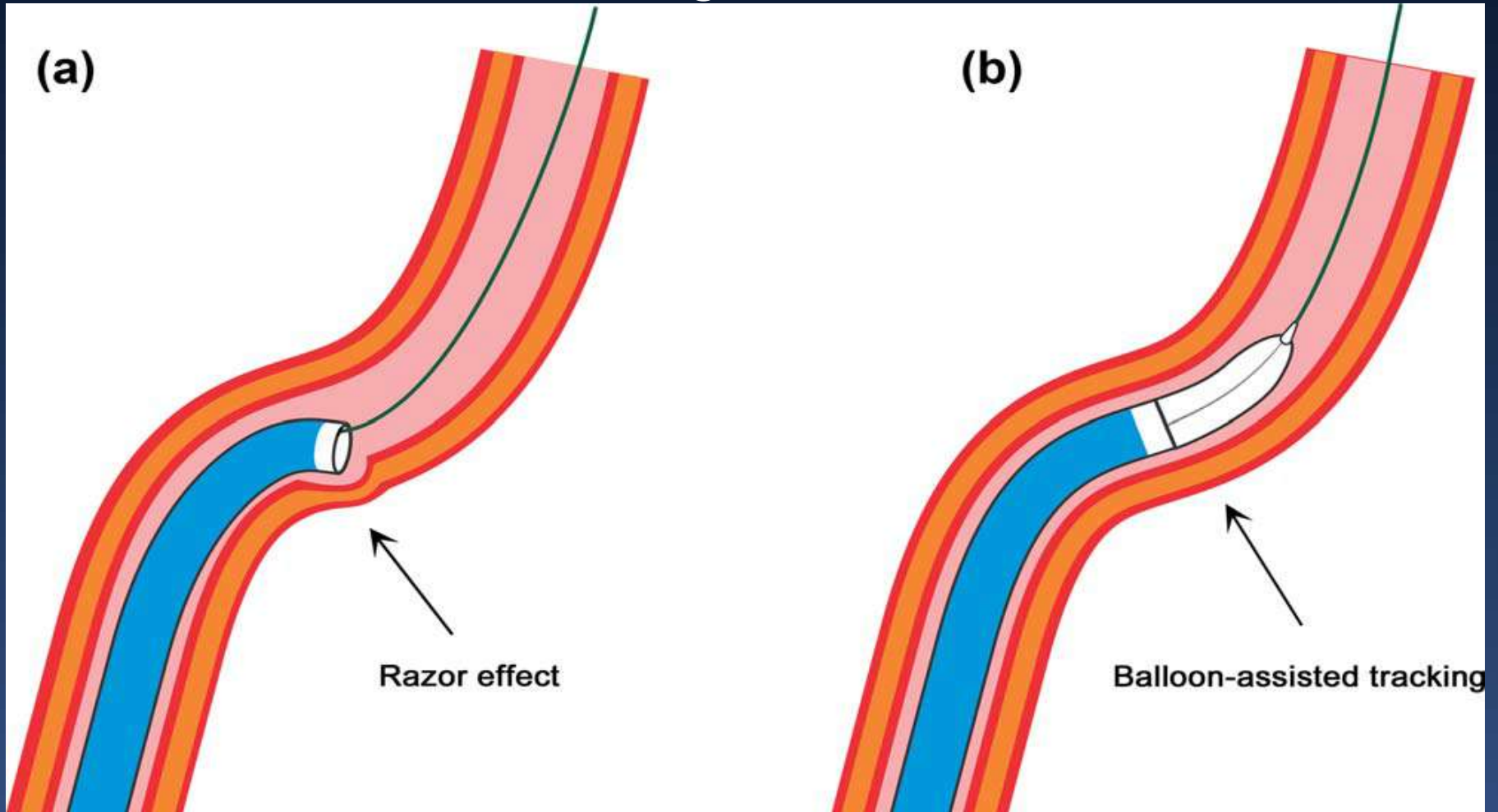
Treatment of established spasm

Balloon Assisted Tracking



Treatment of established spasm

Balloon Assisted Tracking



Subclavian Tortuosity



Subclavian Tortuosity

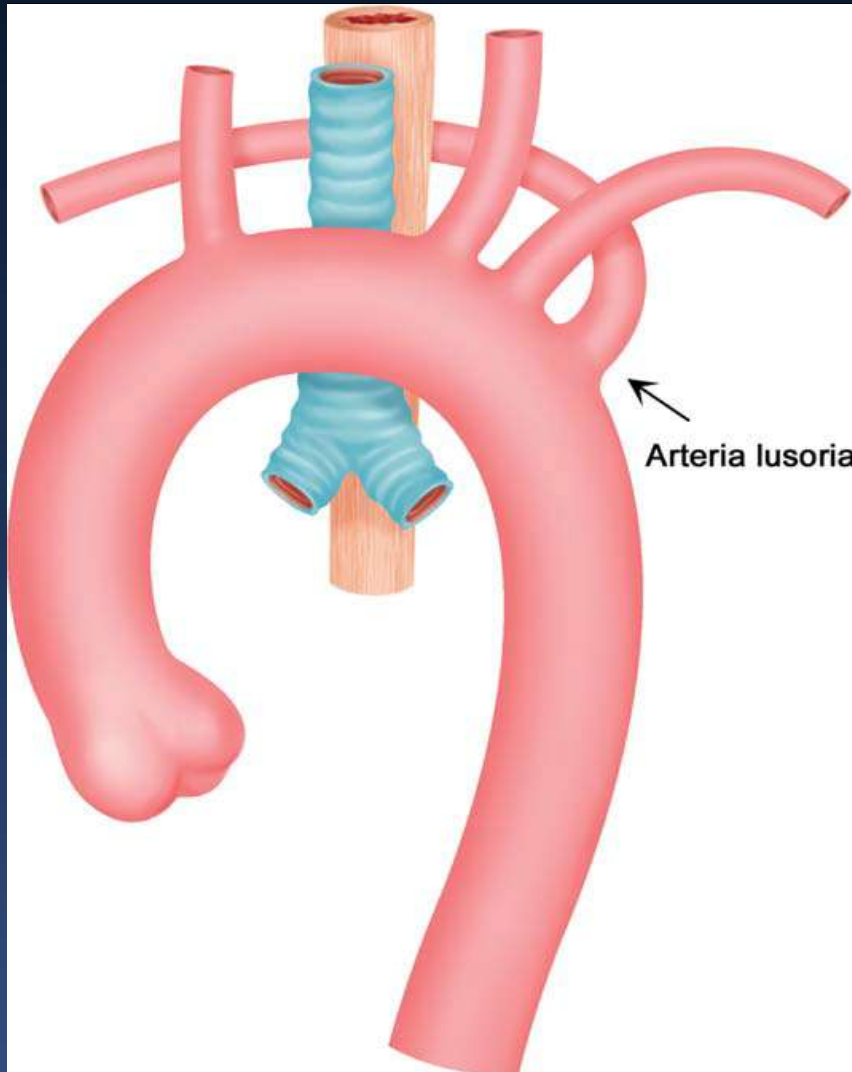


Simple Tortuosity

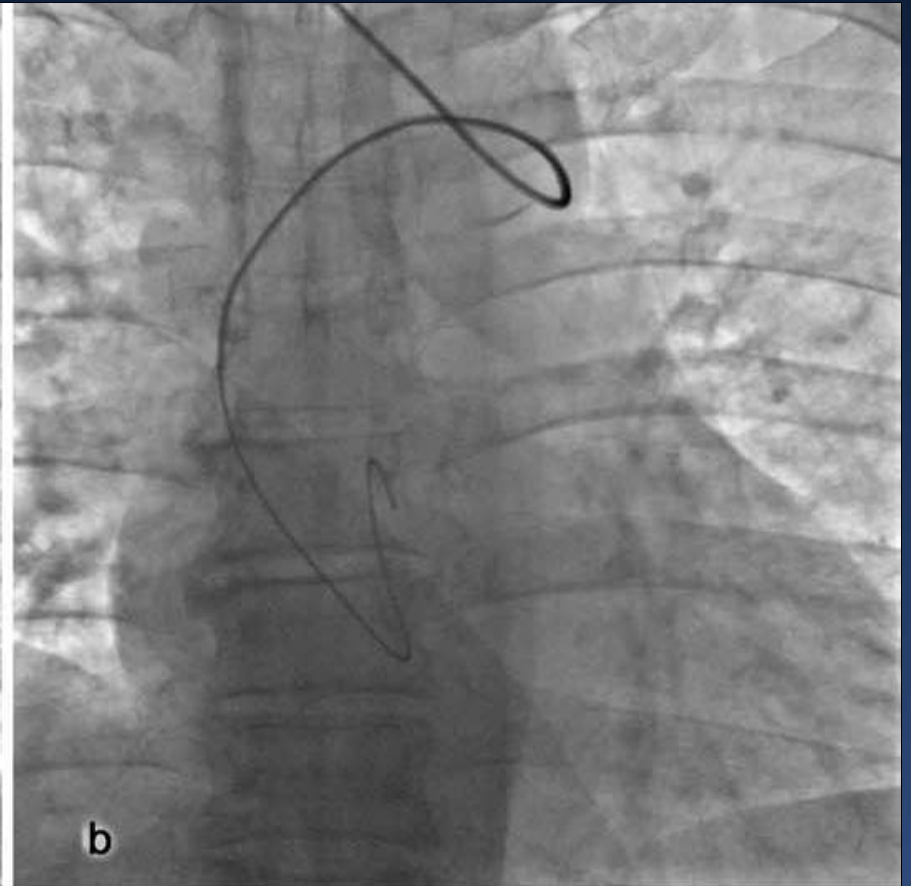
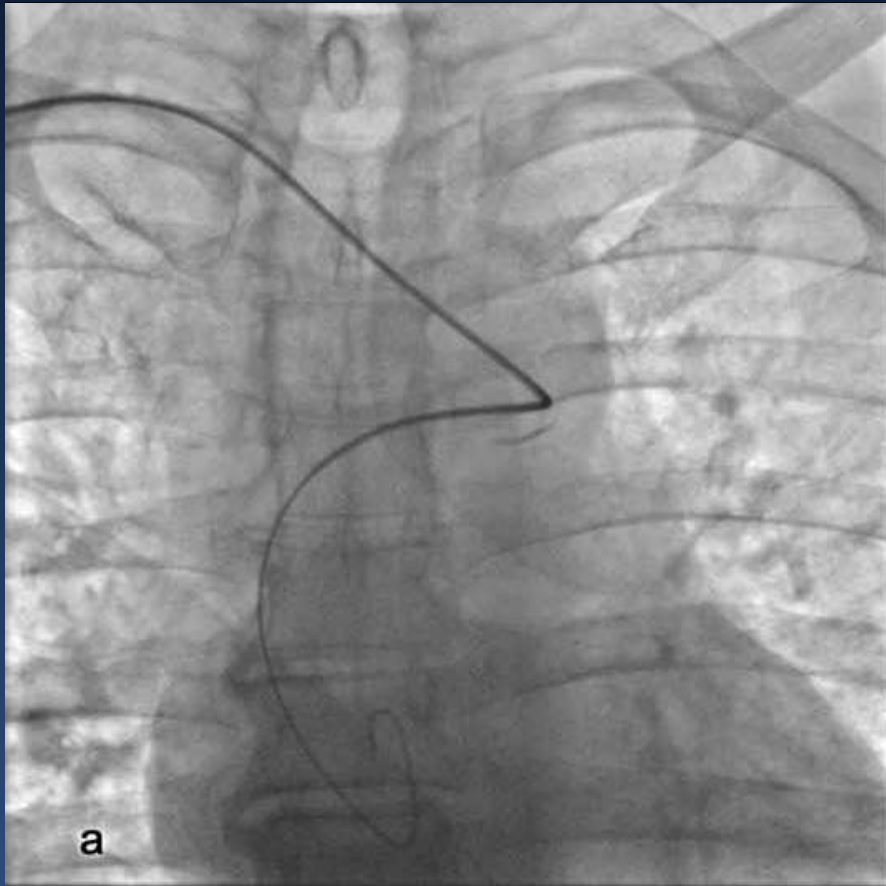


Complex Tortuosity

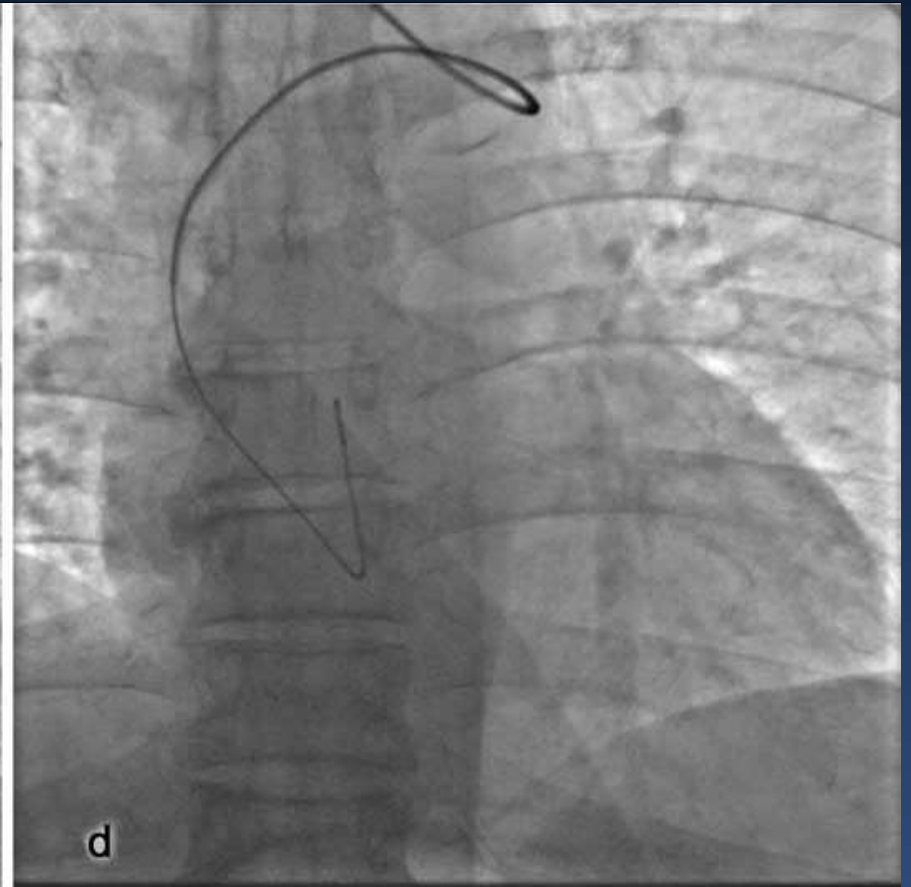
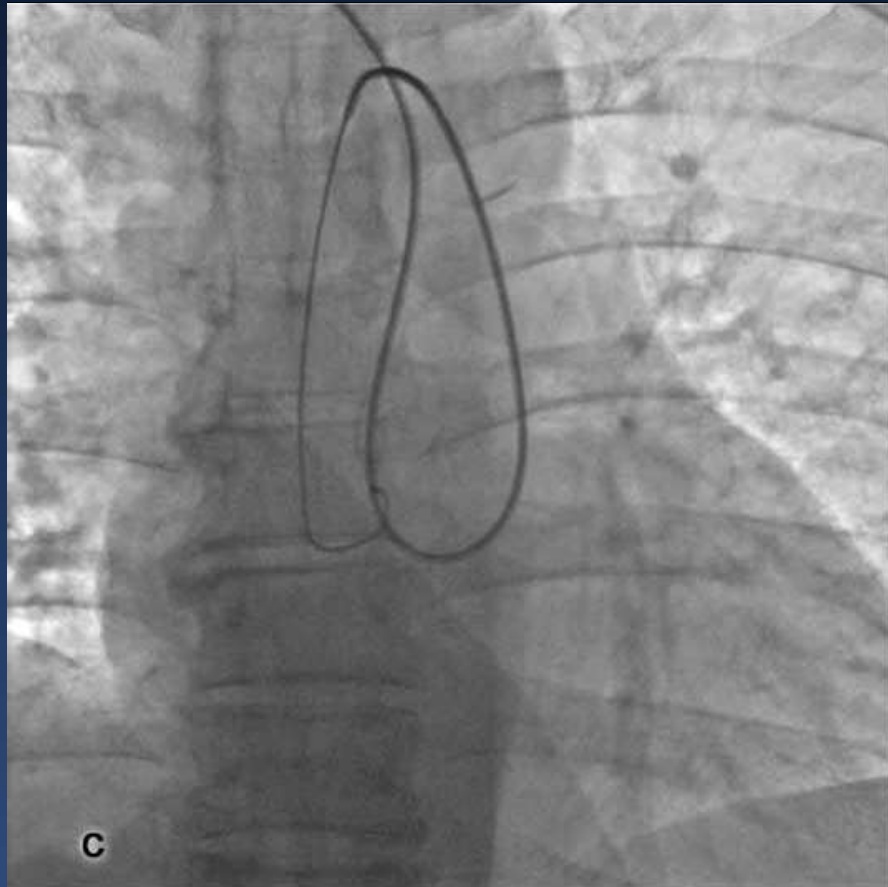
Arteria lusoria



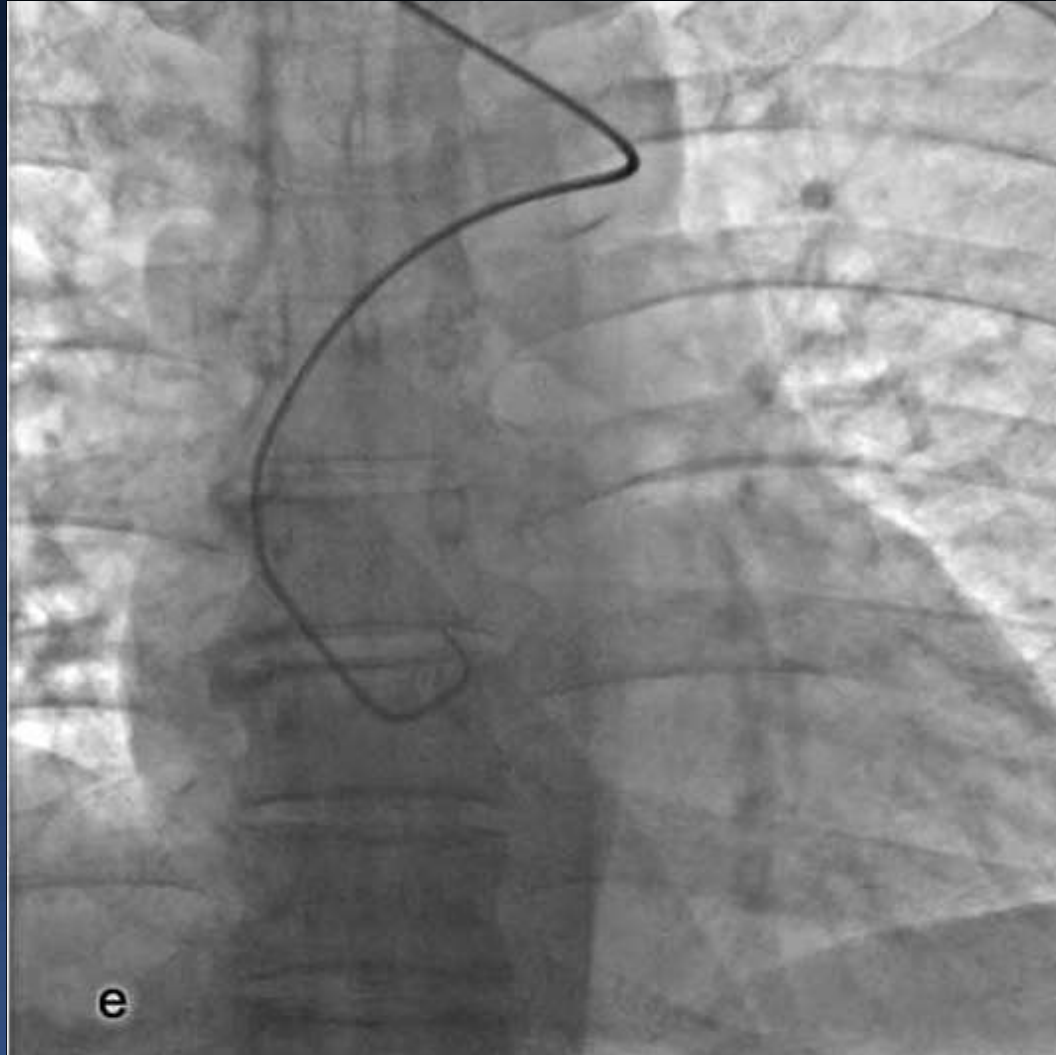
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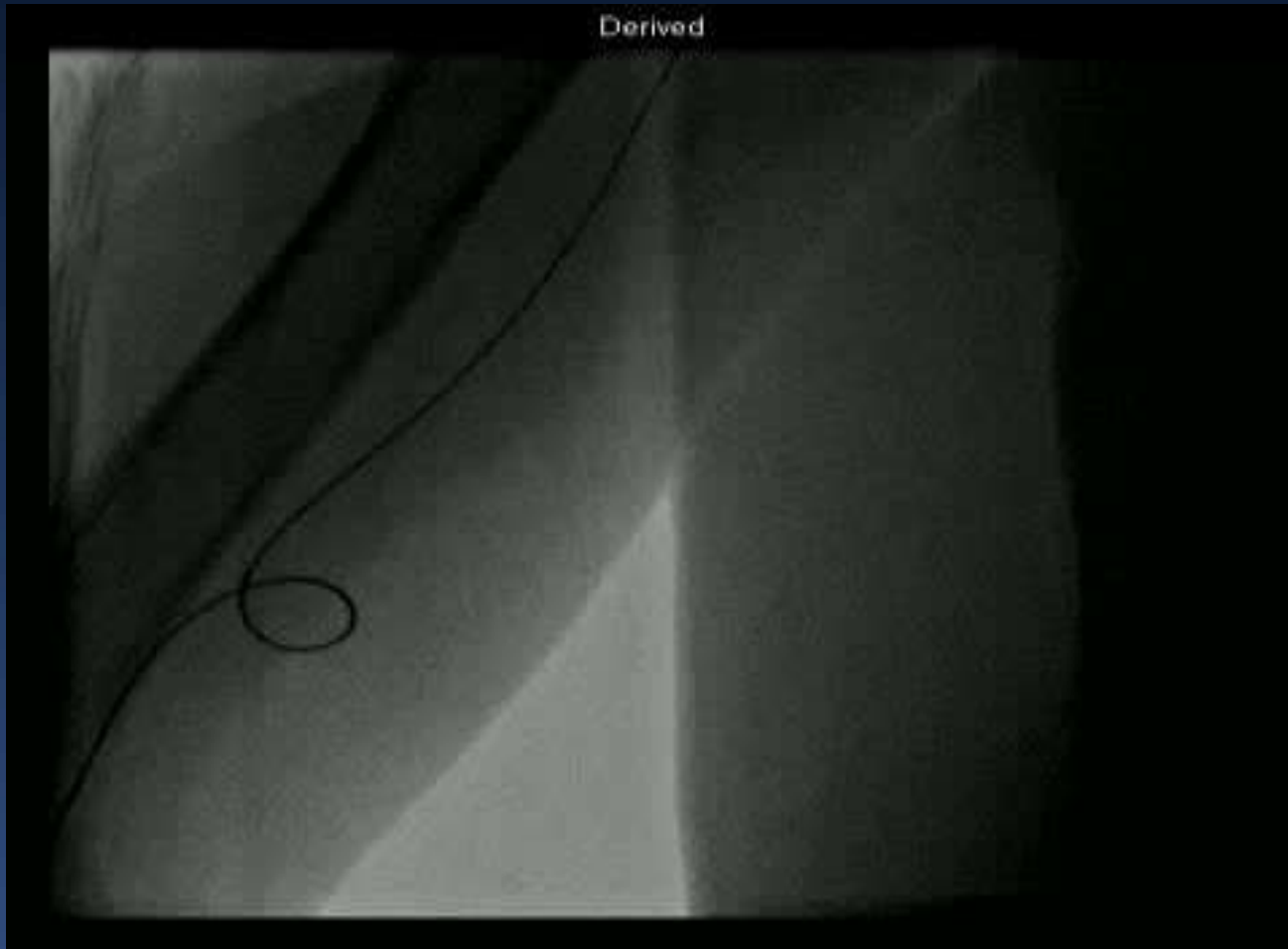
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Arteria lusoria



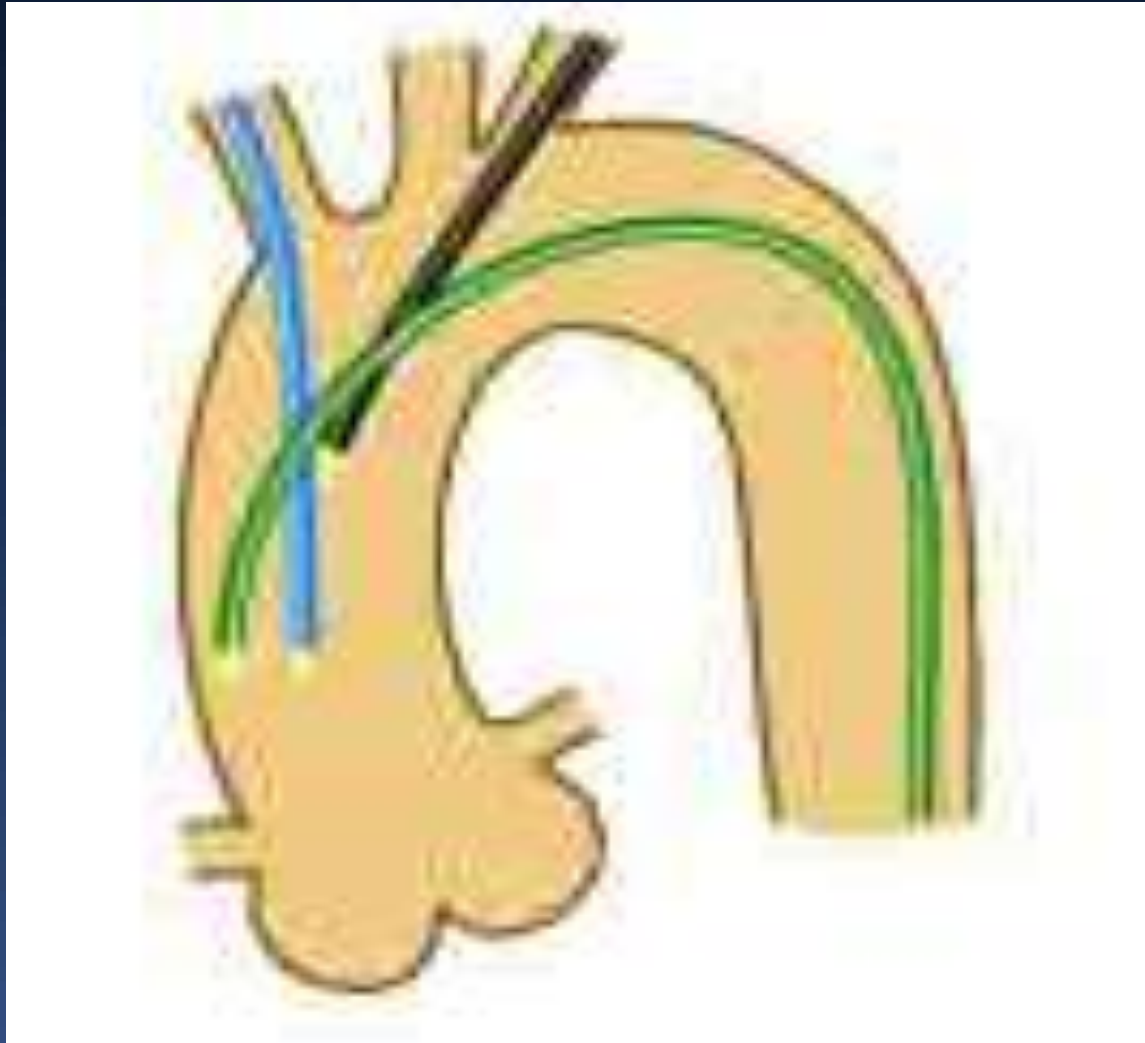
Artery Loops



Artery Loops



Inadequate Guide Support



Inadequate Guide Support

General consideration in selection of GC

- Radial artery size and spasm
- Lesion site and morphology of coronary artery

Radial artery size and spasm

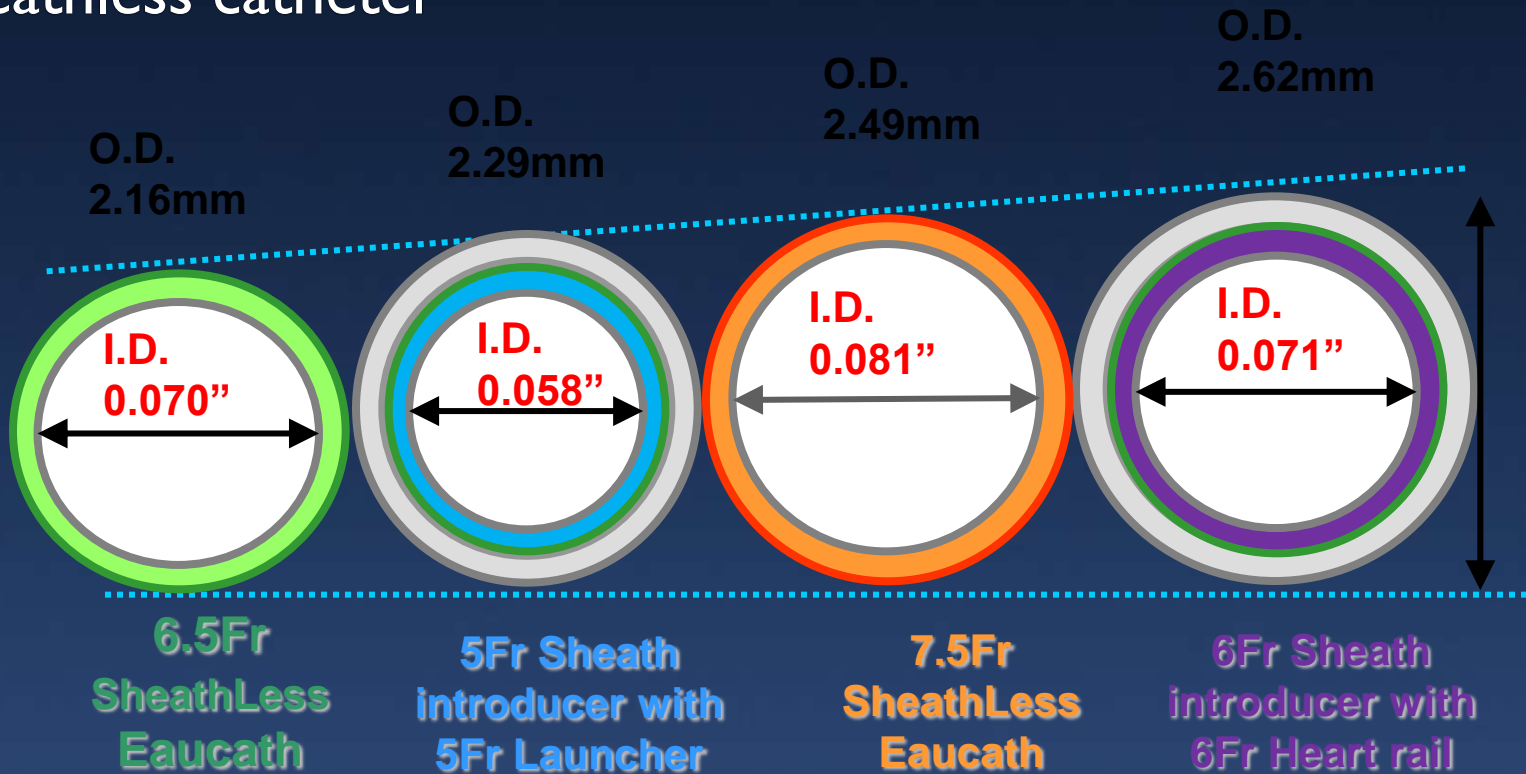
| Catheter Size | Devices | Technique |
|------------------|--|--|
| 5 F | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balloon \leq 5 mm • Stent \leq 4.5 mm • Intravenous ultrasound (Eagle Eye catheter, Volcano Corporation, San Diego, CA; OptiCross coronary imaging catheter, Boston Scientific Corporation, Natick, MA) • Cutting balloon 2.5 mm • Rotablator 1.25 mm (Boston Scientific Corporation) | Two wires allowed for bifurcation but no kissing balloons (only for slender techniques in Japan ^a) |
| 6 F | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All balloon sizes • All stent sizes • Intravenous ultrasound (Eagle Eye and Revolution catheters, Volcano Corporation) • Optical coherence tomography • Cutting balloon $>$ 2.5 mm • Rotablator \leq 1.5 mm • Thrombectomy devices • Saphenous vein graft protection devices • Mother-child • GuideLiner | Kissing balloon |
| 7 F ^b | Rotablator $>$ 1.75 mm | Kissing stents |

^aNote, the "slender technique" is an approach used in Japan to minimize the diameter of guide catheters, guidewires, and puncture sites.

^bAn alternative to 7–8 F outside the United States is to use Asahi sheathless 6.5- or 7.5-F devices (Asahi Intecc USA, Inc., Santa Ana, CA).

Radial artery size and spasm

Sheathless catheter



Lesion site and morphology of coronary artery

➤ LAD

Narrow aortic route and higher positioned left main ostium (XB)

High coronary take-off (Multipurpose or Amplatz)

Wide aortic root (Judkins or Amplatz)

Lesion site and morphology of coronary artery

➤ Lcx

High take-off(Multipurpose or Amplatz)

Horizontal or wide aortic root (JL)

Short left main(ALI)

Lesion site and morphology of coronary artery

➤ RCA

Wide Ascending Aorta (MP)

Left sinus originated RCA (larger JL AL MP)

Backup Support

- **Buddy wire technique**
- **Anchor balloon technique**
- **Mom & Child technique**

Conclusion

- Recently transradial approach rapidly has become widespread throughout the world and the major approach for coronary intervention.
- Development speed and high success rate.
- But, I think..



Thank you for your attention

