

1

2

가

121 (131)

125 5F pigtail

, 3 5F OCU-A

. 3

3

97.7%

119

가

3

1 115 (96.6 %)

2 ,

1 ,

1

(96.9%)

가

,

.

:

131

가 10

가 가

가 7

가 3

92 ,

29

20

82

53

119 ,

3

(1).

6 ,

CBC, PT/PTT

가

(2).

, 16

gauze 18 gauze

0.035 inch stiff Terumo wire (Terumo corporation, Tokyo, Japan)

5 French (119)

(6) pigtail (Medi-tech, Boston corpora-
tion, Boston, USA) , (3) OCU-A

(Clinical supply Co.Ltd, Gifu-ken, Japan)

(3)

Multistar (Siemens AG, Erlangea, Germany)

DSA

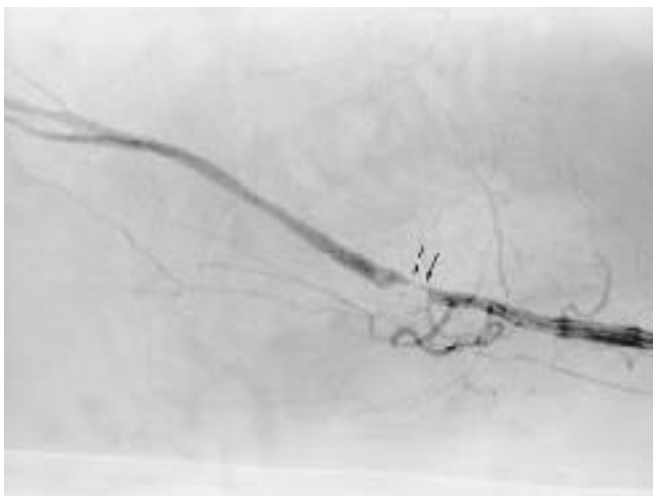
1995 6 1997 7 121

1

2

1998 4 6 1998 11 17

tibial artery)
 128
 가 4 (3.1%) 2 (Fig
 , 200mmHg 5 1), 1 (Fig. 2)
 가 3 , 1 가 1
 35 × 7.5cm 2 1
 가 5-7 1
 (Fig 1). 가 1
 가 가 8
 6 1 6 (major)
 (anterior tibial artery) (posteri-
 or tibial artery) 가
 가
 가 (3,4).
 131 가 3
 가 1
 가 가 2
 128
 119 (1).
 3
 1 (Anterior tibial artery) (posterior
 가



A



B

Fig. 1. A. Right brachial angiography of 46-year-old male. Thrombus(arrows) was developed at right brachial artery as a complication by brachial puncture.

B. The thrombus was immediately aspirated by using catheter and the patency of the brachial artery was regained.

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Brachial Artery Approach for Outpatient Arteriography¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the diagnostic usefulness of brachial approach arteriography for outpatients, with particular regard to safety and image quality.

Materials and Methods : The angiographic findings and follow-up medical records of 131 brachial approach arteriographies in 121 outpatients were retrospectively analysed. 5 F pigtail catheters were used in 125 cases, and 5-F OCU-A catheters were used in three cases of renal arteriography, and three of upper extremity arteriography without catheter.

Results : Except for three cases of brachial artery puncture failure, all procedures were performed successfully. One hundred and fifteen of 119 lower extremity arteriographies were visualized down to the level of the tibioperoneal artery. The non-visualized cases were three in which there was multiple obstruction at the distal common iliac artery and one with insufficient contrast amount due to renal failure. In four cases there were complications : two involved arterial thrombosis, one was an intramuscular hematoma, and one an A-V fistula.

Conclusion : For outpatients, brachial approach arteriography can replace the femoral approach. Its image quality is excellent, there are time-cost benefits, and the rate of complications is relatively low.

Index words : Arteries, peripheral
Angiography, technology
Angiography, complications

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