

1

· · · · ·

가
가
29 (:63)
modified Allen 's test
Radial approach Hepatic Artery(RHA)
RHA
3 26 (89.6%)
3.5 , 1 30 가
12
1 (3.8%) 가 (vasospasm) 2
(7.7%) (hematoma) 2 (7.7%),
1 (3.8%)
RHA 가 ,

Hepatic Artery (Jung Sung corporation, Seoul, Korea,
RHA)
가 가 가
가
가 (1).
1999 3 1999 9
157
(PT 50%)가 5
(2).
가
가 가
Radial approach modified Allen 's test (negative)
modified Allen 's test 가 10 -
가

5 가 (thenar eminence)
 5 가 (3).
 micropuncture introducer sets(COOK,
 Bloomington, U.S.A.)
 21 G 0.018 inch Torq-
 Flex coaxial catheter pair
 10 cm 4F sheath 0.035 inch
 (Terumo corporation, Tokyo, Japan) RHA

(torque)
 가

(superior mesenteric artery)

(celiac trunk)

(superselection) 가
 adri -
 amycin 10 - 50 mg lipiodol 10 - 15 cc
 RHA Cobra 2 4F, 115 cm
 polyamide

(Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. RHA catheter is made of polyamide and resembles type 2 Cobra curvature catheter with 115 cm long. Its tip (white arrow) is softer than shaft for the purpose of lower chance of vascular wall injury.

:
 RHA ()
 가 , , ,
 . (manual com -
 pression) 4F sheath
 , 가
 (,)

29

가 3

1 ,
 가 1
 1
 26 (89.6%) RHA
 (Fig. 2), 가
 3.5 가
 1 30
 가 12
 26 ,

가

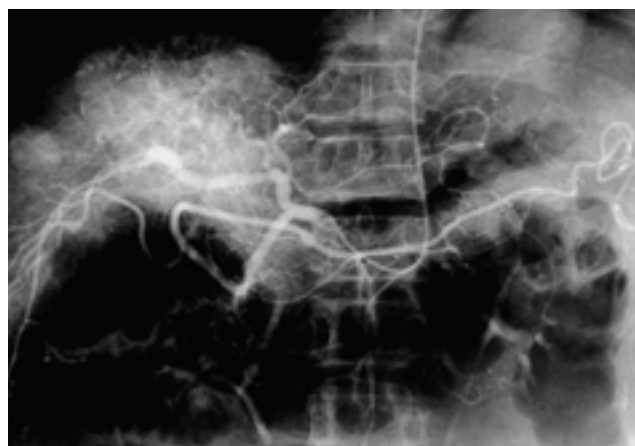


Fig. 2. Common hepatic artery can be easily selected by RHA catheter because it has an obtuse angle to aorta downward and catheter travels parallel to it. Common hepatic arteriogram shows hepatocellular carcinomas with neovascularities and tumor stains in right lobe of liver.

가 (vasospasm) 2 (7.7%) (1), 가
(Nitroglycerin, 100 μg) 4F
(hematoma) 2 (7.7%), 5F 가 100 cm
1 (3.8%) (Table 1).
1 가
(torque)
(8 - 12).
가 100 cm
가
105, 115, 125 cm 4F
Reverse Shim hepatic, 4F Cobra, 4F Head
hunter, 가 2 Cobra 4F 115 cm RHA
3
(11.5%) 3 (11.5%)
(1, 4). 가
,
가 600psi (Injector)
(torque), 가
가 가
(5). 가
Feild (6) 1202 가
13 (1.1%)
가,
Hessel (7) 4590 가
0.76% 2 - 3 cm
Otaki (11)
, 가
(Ferdinand
5F
4F RHA
) 18%
(13) 207 7, 220 6 2.3%, (celiac trunk) (angle)가
2.0% 221
(guide catheter)
RHA
가 (proper

hepatic artery), (right hepatic artery) 가

가 5

(19%) (100)

1.2 , 53

, 26.6

가

100

가

80%

60%

90%

가

가

2

가

가

가

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Radial Artery Approach for Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the feasibility and usefulness of the transradial approach for intra-arterial chemoembolization therapy in patients with hepatocellular carcinomas.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-nine patients with hepatocellular carcinoma who underwent intra-arterial chemoembolization via the radial artery approach were involved in this study. All underwent Allen's test to check ulnar arterial patency. In all cases, we used the radial approach hepatic artery (RHA) catheter designed by ourselves, evaluating the selection ability of the hepatic artery using an RHA catheter, the number of punctures, the procedure time, and compression time at the puncture site as well as complications occurring during and after the procedure.

Results: Except for three in which puncture failure, brachial artery variation or hepatic artery variation occurred, all procedures were successful. The mean number of punctures was 3.5, and the average duration of the whole procedure was one and half hours. This gradually decreased as the number of procedures increased. The average duration at a compression of puncture site was 12 minutes. There were no major complications. Minor complications included minimal intimal dissection of the radial artery (3.8%), reversible vasospasm of the radial artery (7.7%), hematoma at a puncture site (7.7%) and transient neurologic deficit (3.8%).

Conclusion: The transradial approach using an RHA catheter for intra-arterial chemoembolization therapy in patients with hepatocellular carcinomas was technically feasible, with acceptable levels of safety. It may be a good alternative to absolute bed rest with a sand bag after the femoral approach.

Index words : Liver neoplasm, chemotherapeutic infusion
Arteries, peripheral
Angiography, complications
Angiography, technology

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