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 , 2
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 13 (3), (3),
 (2), (2), (2), (1) . 7
 7 4 가 3 . 5
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(pneumatic antishock garment)
 (pelvic external fixation),
 25% 39%
 (1).

(2).

94 12 98 11 (falling
 dawn)

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7 13

29 70 (

: 46) , 4 , 3

Siregraph D2/Digitron 3

(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

Multistar T.O.P (Siemens,

Erlangen, Germany) .
pigtail catheter (Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, U.S.A.) 3
Side winder catheter (Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, U.S.A.)
Micro-ferret catheter (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

(Table 1). 7

4 (4/7) 가 3 (3/7)

. 7 5

(Fig. 1),

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(Pharmacia & Upjohn, Kalamazoo, U.S.A.)
(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.), 4, 5mm
(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)
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13

(3),

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Table 1. Summary of Patients performed with Transcatheter Arterial Embolization ()

Patient No.	Fracture sites	Involved arteries	Type of vascular injury
1	both pubic ramus, Lt. fibula, Lt. acetabulum	Lt. internal iliac. Lt. sup. gluteal. Lt. inf. gluteal.	extravasation pseudoaneurysm extravasation
2	Lt. ilium, both ramus	both obturator.	extravasation
3	Rt. ilium, acetabulum, inf. ramus	Rt. sup. gluteal.	extravasation
4	Lt. ilium	Lt. internal iliac. Lt. iliolumbar. Lt. inf. gluteal.	pseudoaneurysm extravasation extravasation
5	Rt. inf. ramus, ilium, acetabulum, Lt. inf. ramus (on CT)	Lt. internal pudendal.	extravasation
6	Lt. ilium, acetabulum, inf. ramus, femur neck, tibia.	Lt. internal iliac.	extravasation
7	Lt. pubic ramus, separation of Lt. SI joint, Rt. inf. ramus, Rt. acetabulum	Lt. iliolumbar. Lt. sup. gluteal.	extravasation cut-off

sup. : superior

inf. : inferior

Rt. : right

Lt. : left

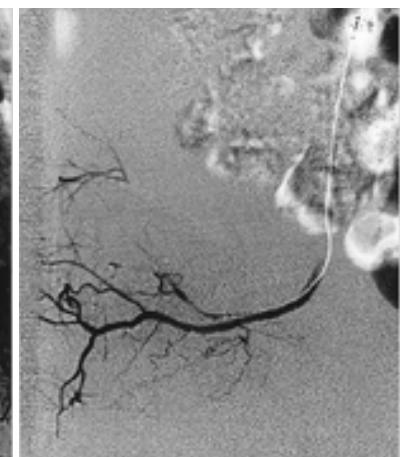
SI : sacroiliac



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A 38 year-old woman with injury of right superior gluteal artery. plain film shows fracture of right iliac, acetabular and ramus (A). Arterial phase of selective right internal iliac arteriogram demonstrates extravasation of injected contrast media in branch of right superior gluteal artery (B). An arteriogram obtained immediately following embolization of branch of right superior gluteal artery demonstrates that extravasation is no longer apparent (C).



Fig. 2. A 34 year-old man with injury of peripheral branch of left internal pudendal artery. Plain film shows fracture of right inferior pubic ramus, ilium and acetabulum (A). CT shows linear fracture of both inferior pubic ramus (B). Arterial phase of selective left internal pudendal arteriogram demonstrates extravasation of injected contrast media in peripheral branch of left internal pudendal artery (C). An arteriogram obtained immediately following embolization of peripheral branch of left internal pudendal artery demonstrates that extravasation is no longer apparent (D).

Table 2. Summary of Patients performed with Transcatheter Arterial Embolization ()

Patient No.	Age/ Sex	Embolization materials	Time to embolization at arrival (minutes)	BP at arrival	Death
1	33/M	stainless steel coil	180	60/30	yes
2	60/M	stainless steel coil	260	70/40	yes
3	38/F	gelfoam	290	80/50	no
4	58/F	stainless steel coil	300	50	yes
5	34/M	microcoil	300	110/70	no
6	70/M	stainless steel coil	465	70/40	no
7	29/F	microcoil	570	110/70	no

(Fig. 3),

3

60/30 mmHg

(34).

(5).

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1

(3).

(Fig. 2).

9 30

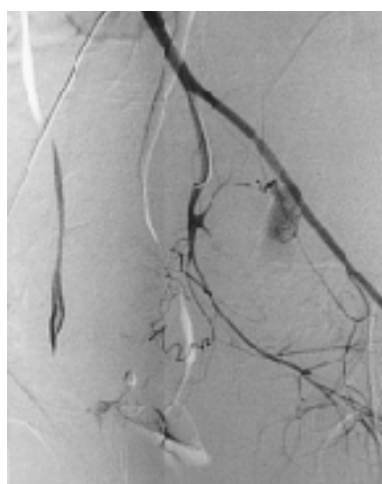
110/70 mmHg

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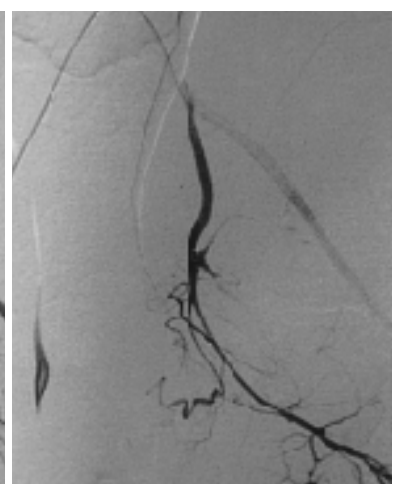
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A



B



C

Fig. 3. A 29 year-old woman with injury of left iliolumbar and left superior gluteal artery. Plain film shows fracture of left superior and inferior ramus, right acetabulum, right inferior pubic ramus and separation of left SI joint (A). Arterial phase of selective left internal iliac arteriogram demonstrates extravasation of injected contrast media in left iliolumbar artery and cut off of left superior gluteal artery (B). An arteriogram obtained immediately following embolization of left iliolumbar artery demonstrates that extravasation is no longer apparent (C).

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(9).

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Transcatheter Arterial Embolizations of Arterial Bleeding in Patients with Pelvic Bone Fracture¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the usefulness of transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) of arterial bleeding in patients with pelvic bone fracture.

Materials and Methods : We retrospectively evaluated 13 injured arteries of seven patients with pelvic bone fracture. In order to evaluate the sites and types of arterial injuries, angiography was performed, followed by TAE using Gelfoam and a coil. The parameter of technical success is non-visualization of extravasation and pseudoaneurysm in injured arteries. We investigated (1) the survival rate and complications of TAE; (2) the relationship of arterial injuries to findings, as seen on plain film; and (3) the influence of BP on arrival and the time interval between trauma and TAE on prognosis.

Results : Angiography revealed (1) extravasation of contrast media in four patients; (2) extravasation and pseudoaneurysm in two; and (3) extravasation and abrupt cut-off of an artery in one. The injured arteries involved (n= 13), were the internal iliac (n= 3), superior gluteal (n= 3), inferior gluteal (n= 2), obturator (n= 2), ilio-lumbar (n= 2), and internal pudendal (n= 1). TAE was technically successful and in no case were there complications. Vital signs improved in four patients, but three others died due to hypovolemia. In five patients the site of arterial injury, as seen on plain films, was consistent pelvic bone fracture but in one patient more severe arterial injury was noted at the contralateral side of more severe pelvic bone fracture, and in one other arterial injury was observed only at the contralateral side of pelvic bone fracture. In this study, BP at arrival was a more important prognostic indication than was the time interval between trauma and TAE.

Conclusion : For the management of arterial bleeding after blunt pelvic trauma, TAE is the procedure of choice.

Index words : Interventional procedure, utilization

Artery, injuries

Arteries, therapeutic blockade

Fracture, pelvic bone

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