

Safety and Feasibility of Ulnar Access After Failure of Ipsilateral Radial Access

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pioneer publications discourage the use of ulnar access after failed attempt to obtain ipsilateral radial access. **Methods:** Prospective efficacy and safety registry comparing the incidence of bleeding and vascular complications in patients with an initial intention to use ulnar access and those who used this access after a failed attempt to cannulate the ipsilateral radial artery. **Results:** Between May 2007 and December 2013, 11,825 invasive coronary procedures were performed at a single center, 473 (4%) of them by ulnar access. In 65 cases, the ulnar artery cannulation was preceded by a failed attempt to obtain the ipsilateral radial access. The technical success rate was higher than 98%, with low complication rates, mostly due to superficial hematomas, with no differences between groups. There were no cases of major bleeding related to the access site, pseudoaneurysm, arteriovenous fistula or injury to the adjacent ulnar nerve. **Conclusions:** The ulnar access is a safe and effective alternative to perform selected invasive coronary procedures, despite previous attempts to obtain the ipsilateral radial access.

DESCRIPTORS: Ulnar artery. Radial artery. Coronary angiography. Percutaneous coronary intervention. Hemorrhage.

RESUMO

Segurança e Factibilidade do Acesso Ulnar Após Falha do Acesso Radial Ipsilateral

Introdução: Publicações pioneiras desencorajam o uso do acesso ulnar após falha na tentativa de obtenção do acesso radial ipsilateral. **Métodos:** Registro prospectivo de eficácia e segurança comparando a ocorrência de sangramento e complicações vasculares entre casos com intenção inicial de utilizar o acesso ulnar e aqueles cujo emprego desse acesso se deu após falha na canulação da artéria radial ipsilateral. **Resultados:** Entre maio de 2007 e dezembro de 2013, foram realizados 11.825 procedimentos coronários invasivos em um único centro, 473 (4%) deles pelo acesso ulnar. Em 65 casos, a canulação da artéria ulnar foi precedida por falha na obtenção do acesso radial ipsilateral. A taxa de sucesso da técnica foi superior a 98%, sendo baixo o número de complicações, em sua maioria decorrente de hematomas superficiais, sem diferença entre os grupos. Não houve casos de sangramento grave relacionado à via de acesso, pseudoaneurisma, fístula arteriovenosa ou lesão do nervo ulnar adjacente. **Conclusões:** O acesso ulnar representa uma alternativa segura e eficaz para a realização de procedimentos coronários invasivos selecionados, a despeito de tentativa prévia de obtenção do acesso radial ipsilateral.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Artéria ulnar. Artéria radial. Angiografia coronária. Intervenção coronária percutânea. Hemorragia.

The choice of access route for the performance of invasive coronary procedures constitutes an important step in an approach involving the reduction of vascular complications and severe bleeding. Although the femoral technique remains predominant, there is a consistent increase in the adoption of transradial approach, which is known to promote greater comfort and safety for the patient.^{1,2}

Spasm, anatomical variations and lower pulse amplitude subsequent to the reuse of the route are mechanisms of failure in obtaining the radial access.³ In this context, the ulnar artery is a viable alternative, capable of offering benefits similar to those arising from the radial technique, as demonstrated in previous studies.^{4,5} However, pioneer papers on this topic discourage the use of ulnar access after a failed cannulation of the ipsilateral radial artery.^{6,7}

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The objective of this analysis was to evaluate the feasibility and safety of performing coronary interventions through ulnar artery in situations of failed attempt to use the ipsilateral radial artery.

METHODS

Consecutive patients referred to the performance of invasive coronary procedures by the ulnar route were included in a prospective registry of safety and efficacy. The primary objective of the study was to compare clinical characteristics, procedure-related characteristics, and occurrence of bleeding and vascular complications among patients with an original intent of puncturing the ulnar artery (Group 1) and those whose use occurred after failure to obtain the ipsilateral radial access (Group 2).

Definitions

In accordance with the classification of the Bleeding Academic Research Consortium (BARC),⁸ severe bleeding was defined as type 3 – (3a) bleeding with hemoglobin decrease ≥ 3 and < 5 g/dL or red blood cells transfusion; (3b) bleeding with hemoglobin decrease ≥ 5 g/dL, or cardiac tamponade, or bleeding requiring surgical intervention, or bleeding requiring intravenous vasoactive drug use; (3c) intracranial hemorrhage, or subcategories confirmed by autopsy, imaging examination, or lumbar puncture, or intraocular bleeding with vision impairment; or Type 5 – (5a) likely fatal bleeding; (5b) definitive fatal bleeding.

Hematomata were graded according to the classification of Early Discharge After Transradial Stenting of Coronary Arteries (EASY) study: type I, ≤ 5 cm in diameter; type II ≤ 10 cm in diameter; type III, > 10 cm, without reaching the elbow; type IV, hematoma extending beyond the elbow; type V, any hematoma with ischemic hand injury.⁹ Complications related to the puncture site, besides hematomata, included asymptomatic arterial occlusion, ulnar nerve lesion, acute ischemia, pseudoaneurysm, arteriovenous fistula, need for vascular repair, and surgical site infection.

The success of the technique was defined as the completion of the diagnostic or therapeutic procedure without switching to another access route. Asymptomatic artery occlusion was defined as the interruption of arterial blood flow with no manifestations of ischemic compromise of the limb. Ulnar nerve lesion was defined as the occurrence of motor and/or sensory disturbances in the limb where the procedure was performed, with persistent signs and/or symptoms for a period ≥ 24 hours, as a result of direct injury by accidental puncture of the nerve or extrinsic compression by hematoma and/or pseudoaneurysm.

The duration of the procedure and the fluoroscopy time were obtained from the arterial puncture to sheath withdrawal.

Ulnar technique

After wrist hyperextension and infiltration of 1 to 2 mL of 2% lidocaine, the ulnar artery was punctured at a point 1 to 3 cm proximal to the pisiform bone, using a needle with polyethylene catheter #20-22 with the Seldinger technique. After puncture, a 0.019" guidewire was introduced, followed by a small skin incision with scalpel blade #11 and insertion of a short 5 or 6 F sheath. A solution containing 5000 IU heparin sulfate and 10 mg of isosorbide mononitrate was injected through the length of the sheath. At the end of the procedure, the sheath was immediately removed and hemostasis was obtained with a compressive dressing with porous adhesive elastic bandage in the diagnostic procedures, and with an adapted selective compressive bracelet in the therapeutic procedures. Clinical examination of the puncture site and an evaluation of ulnar pulse at discharge were performed, and the use of Doppler ultrasound was reserved for suspected complications.

Statistical analysis

Qualitative variables were summarized as absolute frequencies and percentages, and quantitative variables were described as means \pm standard deviations. To compare the groups, the chi-squared or Fisher exact test for qualitative variables was used; Student's *t* test was used for quantitative variables. *P* values < 0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

Between May 2007 and December 2013, 11,825 invasive coronary procedures were carried out in a single center, of which 10,761 (91%) by radial access, 591 (5%) by femoral access and 473 (4%) by ulnar access – the latter group constitutes the analyzed sample.

In both groups, there was a preponderance of female patients, mean age of 61 ± 11.2 years, and a high prevalence of diabetes. Overall, both groups showed similar characteristics, with the exception of previous hypertension and vascular disease, less frequent in patients with radial-to-ulnar switching. These patients also exhibited lower percentage of primary percutaneous coronary interventions (Table 1).

Diagnostic procedures accounted for 73% of cases, and the right ulnar approach was used in four of each five patients, but it was less frequently used after radial-to-ulnar access switching (88.7% vs. 78.5%; *p* = 0.02). The number of catheters used in the procedures was similar, and the 5 F sheath was used in at least two-thirds of the interventions. Procedure and fluoroscopy times did not differ between groups (Table 2).

The success rate for the technique was above 98%, with low complication rates, mostly due to superficial hematomata, without ischemic hand injury. There were

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