Safety of Radial Approach in Yemeni Patients, Local Experience of Nabdh Al -Hayat Cardiac Centre, Mukalla

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The use of radial access in coronary angiography reduced vascular complications. However, it had long learning curve and may increase fluoroscopy time and amount of dye used.

OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to evaluate the fluoroscopy time as surrogate marker of radiation exposure during diagnostic coronary angiography and amount of dye used and compare with studies done

METHODS

Retrospective observational study including patients who underwent diagnostic coronary angiography from 23/10/2017 to 31/7/2018 through radial approach. Patients with coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG), or procedure involving right heart catheterization were excluded from the study

RESULTS

This study included 4202 patients, 1794 were male (74.6%), while 608 patients were female (24.4%) with age of patients range from 45-70 years. Fluro time was 3.6± 3.8 min, and amount of dye used was 60 ±30 ml. Only few cases reported vascular complications limited to local hematoma

CONCLUSION

Use of trans-radial approach for diagnostic coronary angiography is safe procedure without increase the radiation exposure of patient and staff with low incidence of vascular complications

KEYWORDS

coronary angiography, Radial, Yemen.

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