

Abstract

Endovascular Treatment in a Trauma Patient
with Vascular Injury
- A case report -

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The role of vascular and interventional radiology in trauma patients is evolving. In diagnosis, it is increasingly supplanted by less invasive and often more definitive modalities such as computed tomography. At the same time, its use in treatment is constantly expanding. Endovascular interventions are helpful in treating vascular injuries in trauma patients. In some situations, endovascular treatments are as effective as or more effective than surgery, but less invasive. We employed endovascular techniques successfully in two trauma patients with associated injuries and vascular injuries which were difficult to access. The clinical courses of these two patients were uneventful, and they were discharged without complications.

Key Words: Endovascular treatment, Vascular injury, Trauma patient

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(traumatic thoracic aortic dissection)
 (aortic dissection
 computed tomography)

(diagnostic laparoscopy)

(MRSA) vancomycin

stent-graft

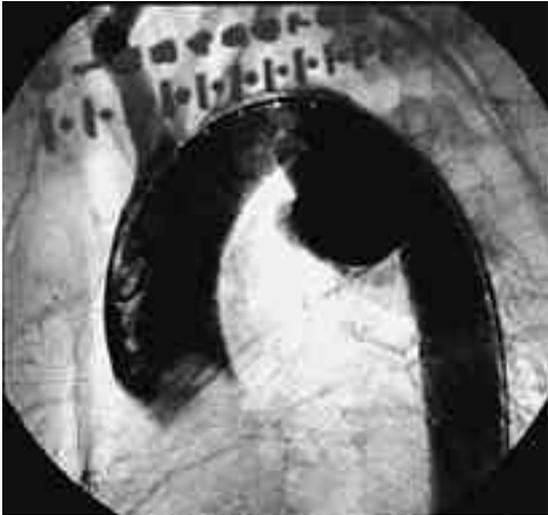


Fig. 1. Thoracic aortogram showed opacification of the pseudoaneurysm, which is protruding beyond the normal contour of the aorta.

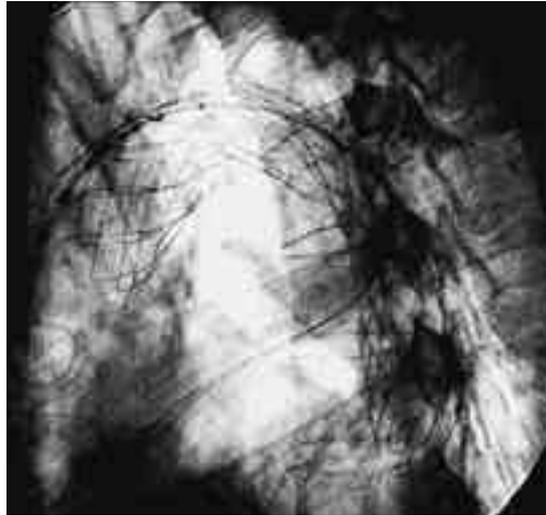


Fig. 2. Stent-graft was well-positioned with complete isolation of the pseudoaneurysm.

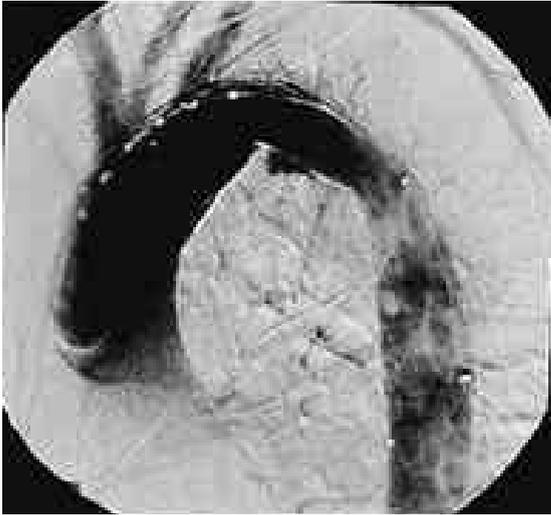


Fig. 3. Completion arteriogram after stent-graft placement demonstrated a patent graft lumen without arteriographic evidence of perigraft leak of contrast material.



Fig. 4. Lower extremity arteriogram demonstrated a large traumatic arteriovenous fistula between mid peroneal artery and peroneal deep vein. Hypertrophic change of the feeding artery was also noted.



Fig. 5. Follow-up arteriogram showed insufficient microcoil embolization of the fistula, because of the immediate microcoil migration to the deep venous system via the large fistula tract (black arrow head).

가
 (Fig. 1).
 12F introduce system
 proximal bare stent 40mm,
 28mm, stent-graft 30mm,
 10cm, distal bare stent 30mm
 24mm 가 first graft stent
 (dissection orifice)
 graft inner bare
 stent 34mm,
 9.8cm . proximal bare stent가
 graft
 (Fig. 2)
 supra-aortic vessel

(Fig. 3).
 stent
 2
 37
 7
 (thrill)
 segmental limb pressure test 1.16/0.98
 27mmHg
 가 가
 3~4
 가

(Fig. 4).

Tornado microcoil
 6mm
 가
 10mm
 microcoil
 coil
 (Fig. 5).
 가

5F
 5-8 coil
 4-3 coil 2
 8-10 coil 2
 가 5-8 coil
 4-4 coil 2
 4-3 coil 2
 (vasospasm)
 glycerin
 nitro-
 (arterial
 sheath) 6
 . 6
 (main peroneal artery)
 (early fill-
 ing)
 가 가
 (proximal
 stump) 가 4-3 coil 6 4-4 coil
 2 가
 가

(Fig. 6).



Fig. 6. Post-embolization arteriogram demonstrated successful coil embolization.

20~35%, 1%

(2).

segmental limb pressure test 1.12/1.13

27mmHg 3mmHg

가

가

70%가

가

가

가

가

24
90%

32% 4

(hypovolemic shock)

가

(laceration)

stent-graft

(transection)

10

가 (pseudoaneurysm)

stent-graft

(arteriovenous fistula)

3

stent

가

가

(3,4)

가

(high-output cardiac failure)

가

가

stent-graft

가

가

가

가

가

(surgical

가

exploration)

가

가 54.6%,

3.1%

(1)

가

(5).

(backbleeding)

가 가

가

가

, stent-graft
가

가 가
가 가

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