A Rare Case of Transradial Coronary Angiography Resulting in Arteriovenous Fistula

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Abstract  
A 79-year-old male presented with chest pain and electrocardiographic evidence of inferior ST-elevation myocardial infarction. He underwent primary percutaneous coronary intervention via radial approach. Following the procedure he developed swelling at the access site and a bruit was heard. Ultrasonography demonstrated an arteriovenous fistula. He was managed conservatively and was seen few weeks later with complete resolution of his symptoms.

Keywords: Radial artery; Arteriovenous fistula; Angiography

Case Report  
A 79-year-old male with cardiac risk factors including hypertension and ongoing smoking presented to the emergency department with chest pain and subsequently found to have an inferior ST elevation myocardial infarction. He was advanced for primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) via right radial approach using a 6-French radial sheath, Judkins Right (JR) 3.5 and Judkins Left (JL) 4 catheters without complications. His angiogram demonstrated a heavily calcified 95% culprit lesion involving the proximal left circumflex which was treated successfully with a bare metal stent. His access site was assessed few hours later and he was found to have mild swelling and a bruit was heard on auscultation.

Ultrasonography (Figure 1 & 2) demonstrated an arteriovenous fistula (AVF) between the right radial artery and the right cephalic vein, which demonstrated a low resistance arterialized waveform with a velocity of 143cm/s. He was managed conservatively as he was asymptomatic. When seen in follow up, his bruit was no longer heard on auscultation.

Discussion  
Transradial coronary angiography has significantly reduced access site complications. AVF is an abnormal connection...
between the arterial and venous systems. AVF is an extremely rare complication following the transradial approach and has been reported only in few cases [1-4]. On the other hand, AVF is a well-known complication of the transfemoral approach. The diagnosis is usually made by color Doppler ultrasonography.

Treatment options may include surgical repair, endovascular intervention, ultrasound guided compression and conservative treatment. The majority of reported cases have been treated surgically, one case with endovascular intervention [4] and one case treated conservatively [2]. There is no consensus regarding the preferred treatment option however. To our knowledge, this is the second case of iatrogenic radial AVF, which was treated successfully in a conservative fashion. This case highlights conservative therapy as a reasonable alternative to surgical therapy in selected patients with iatrogenic radial AVF.

References