

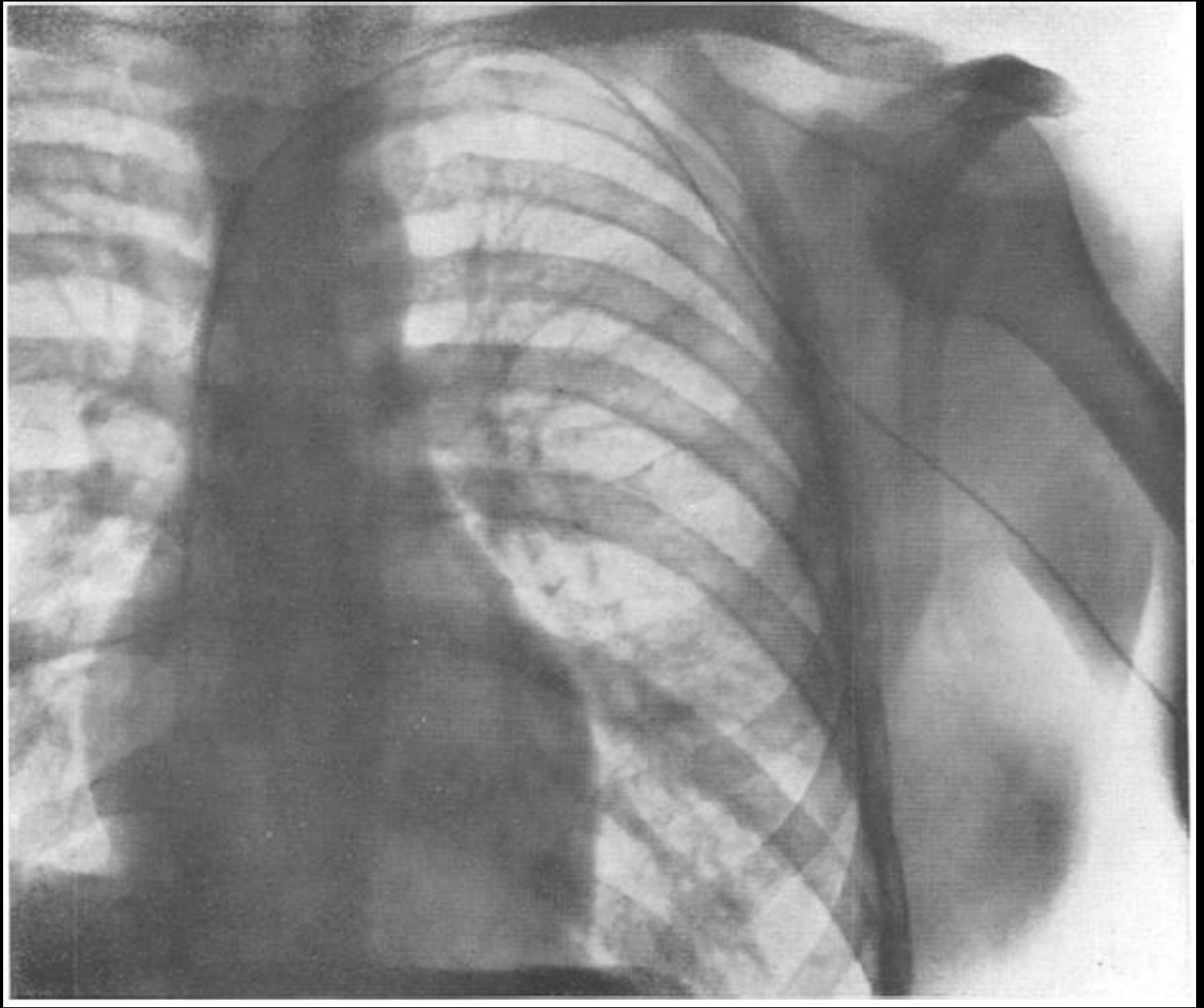
**Right cardiac catheterization using
the antecubital fossa vein:
a feasibility test in Korean patients**

**Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital
Republic of Korea**

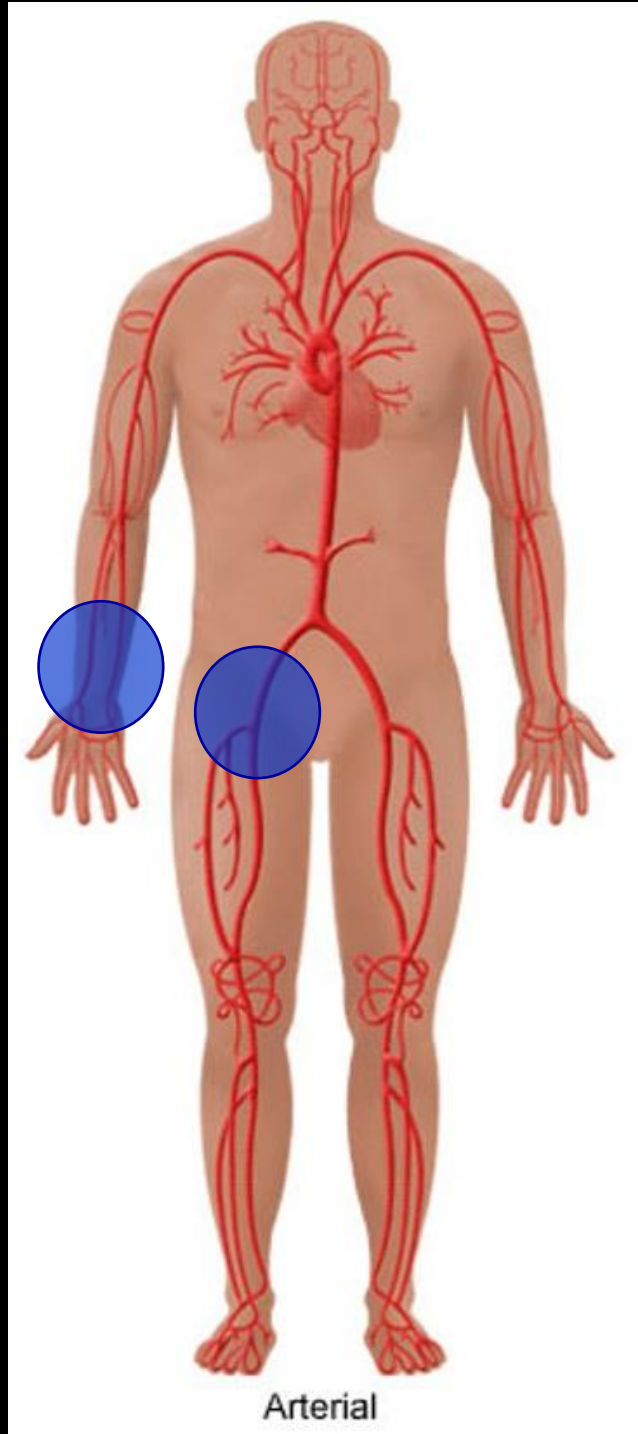
Sang Hyun Lee

Disclosure

None



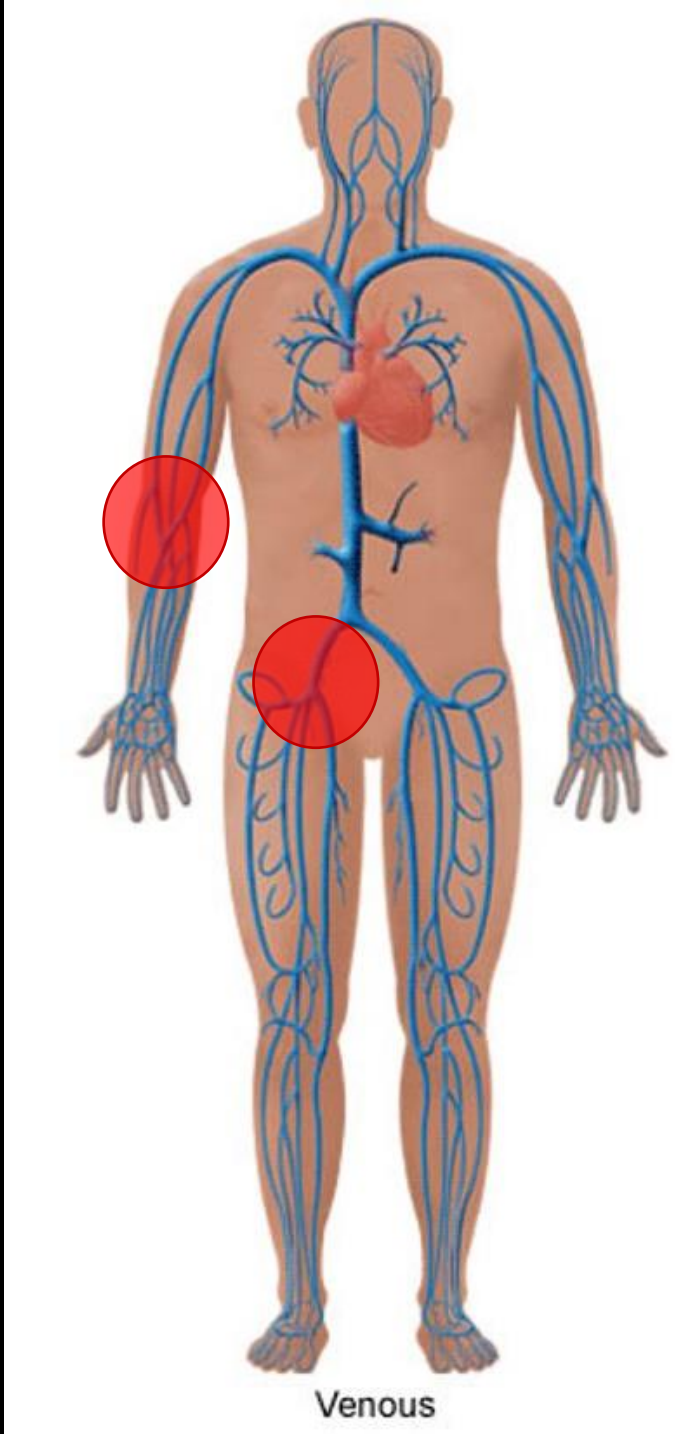
Forssmann W. Die sondierung des rechten Herzens. *Klin Wochenschr* 1929;8:2085-7



Early ambulation

Fewer bleeding

Shorter hospitalization



Feasibility & Safety



Material & Methods

January 2003 ~ December 2014, 132 patients, Retrospective, Observational

Inclusion) Only diagnostic Rt. cardiac cath.

Palpable or visible of antecubital fossa vein

→ candidate of antecubital fossa vein approach

Exclusion) Together with Lt. cardiac cath.

Coronary intervention

Cardiac biopsy

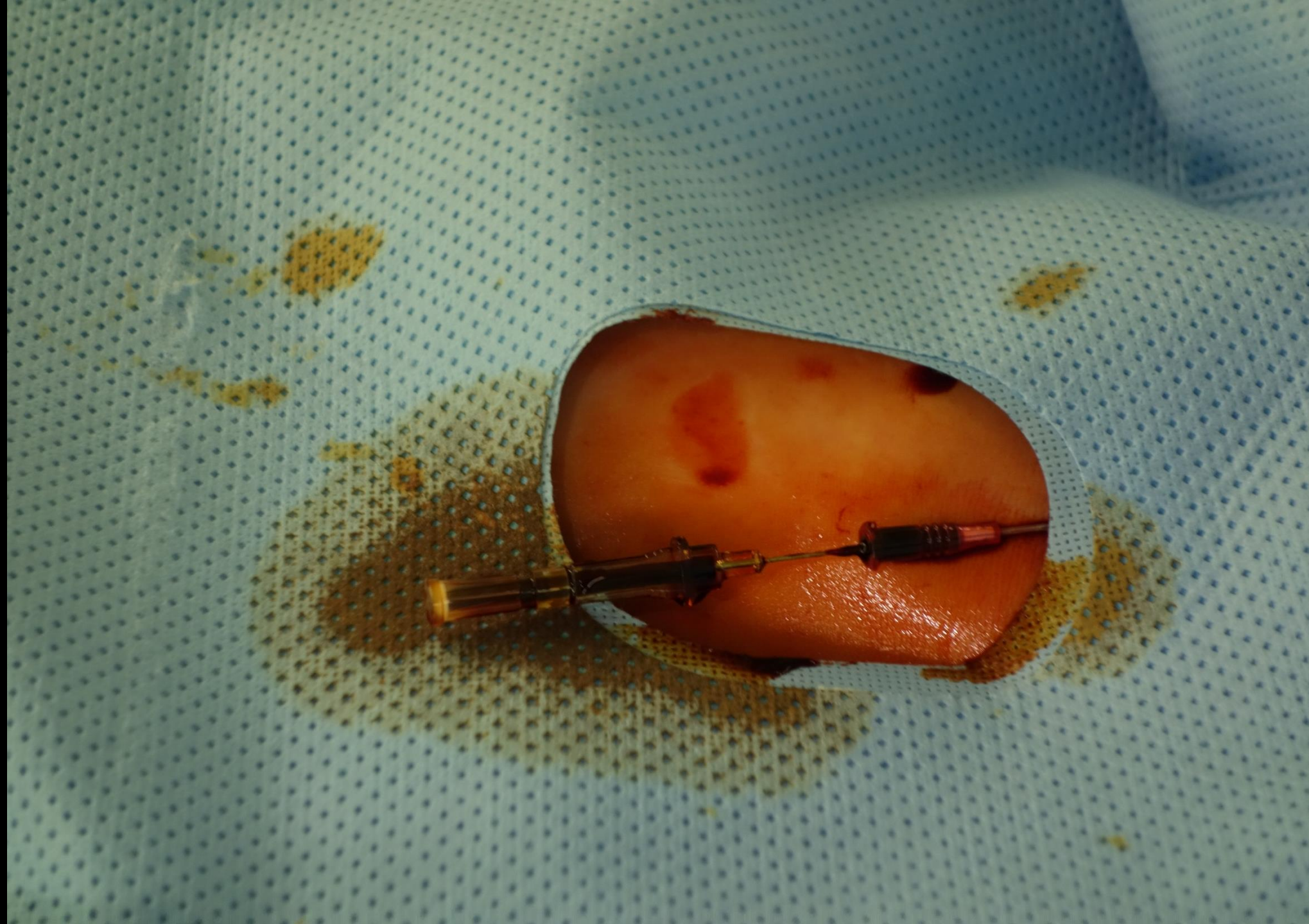
Electrophysiologic study

Pericardiocentesis







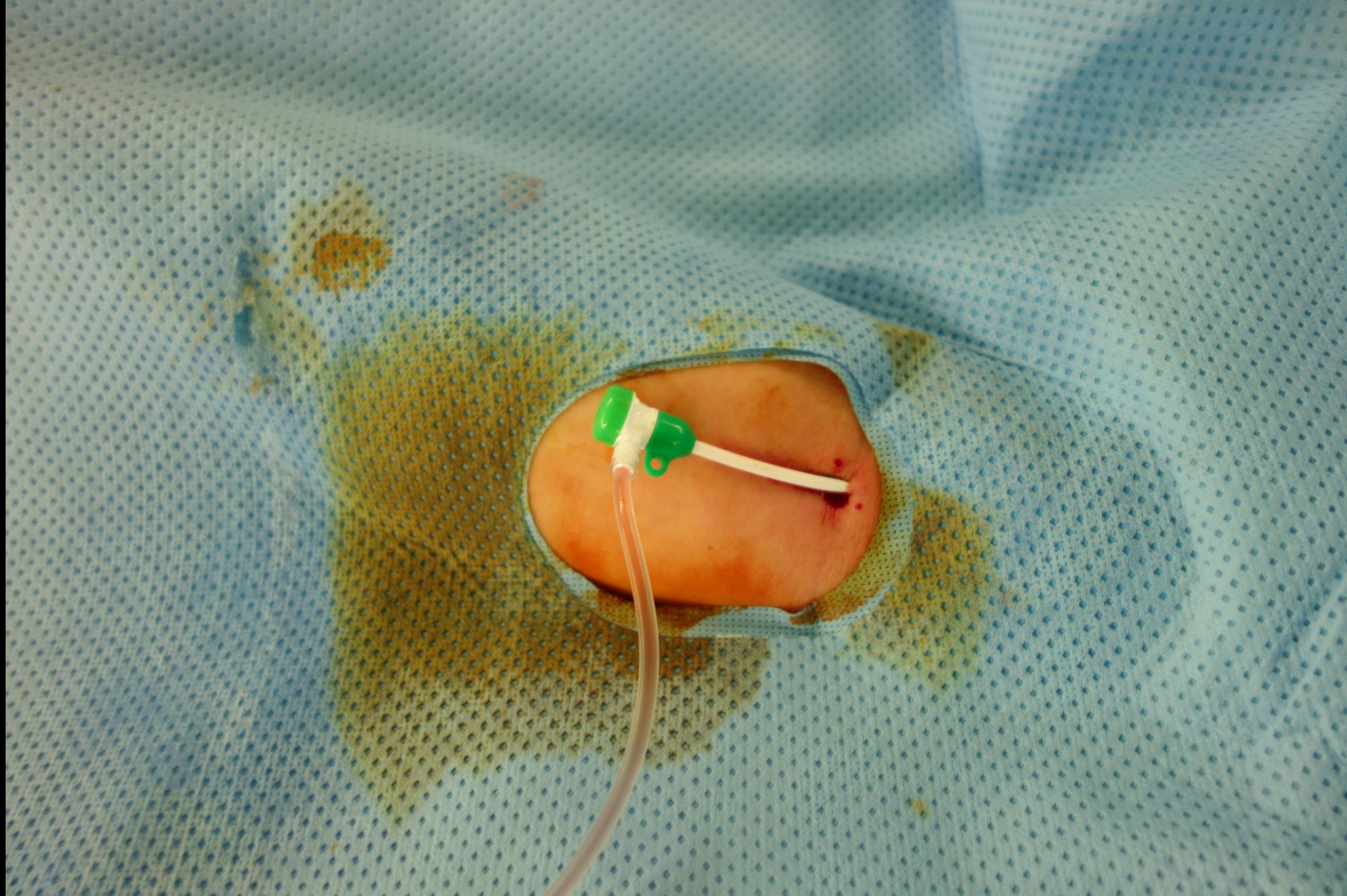




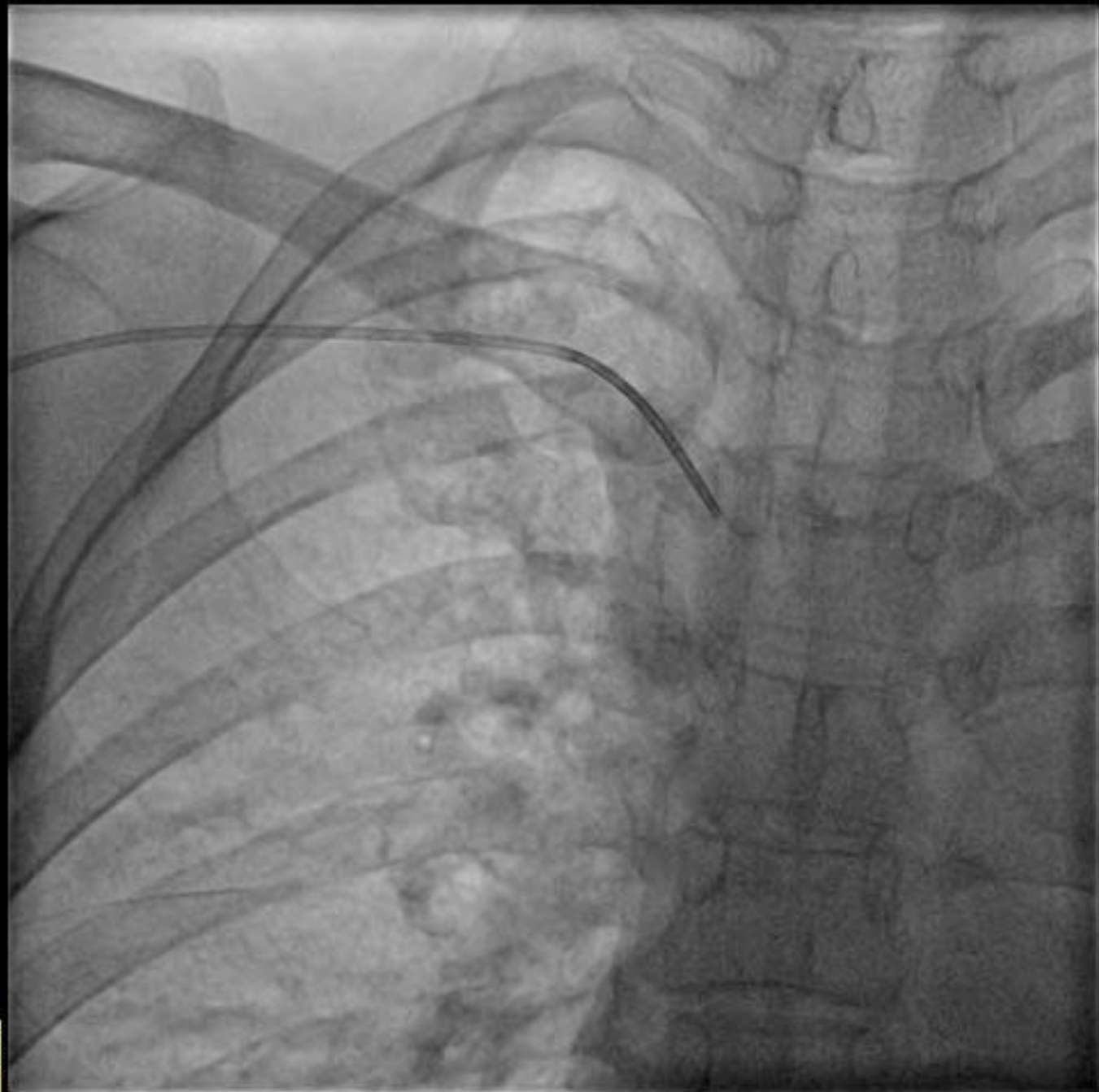


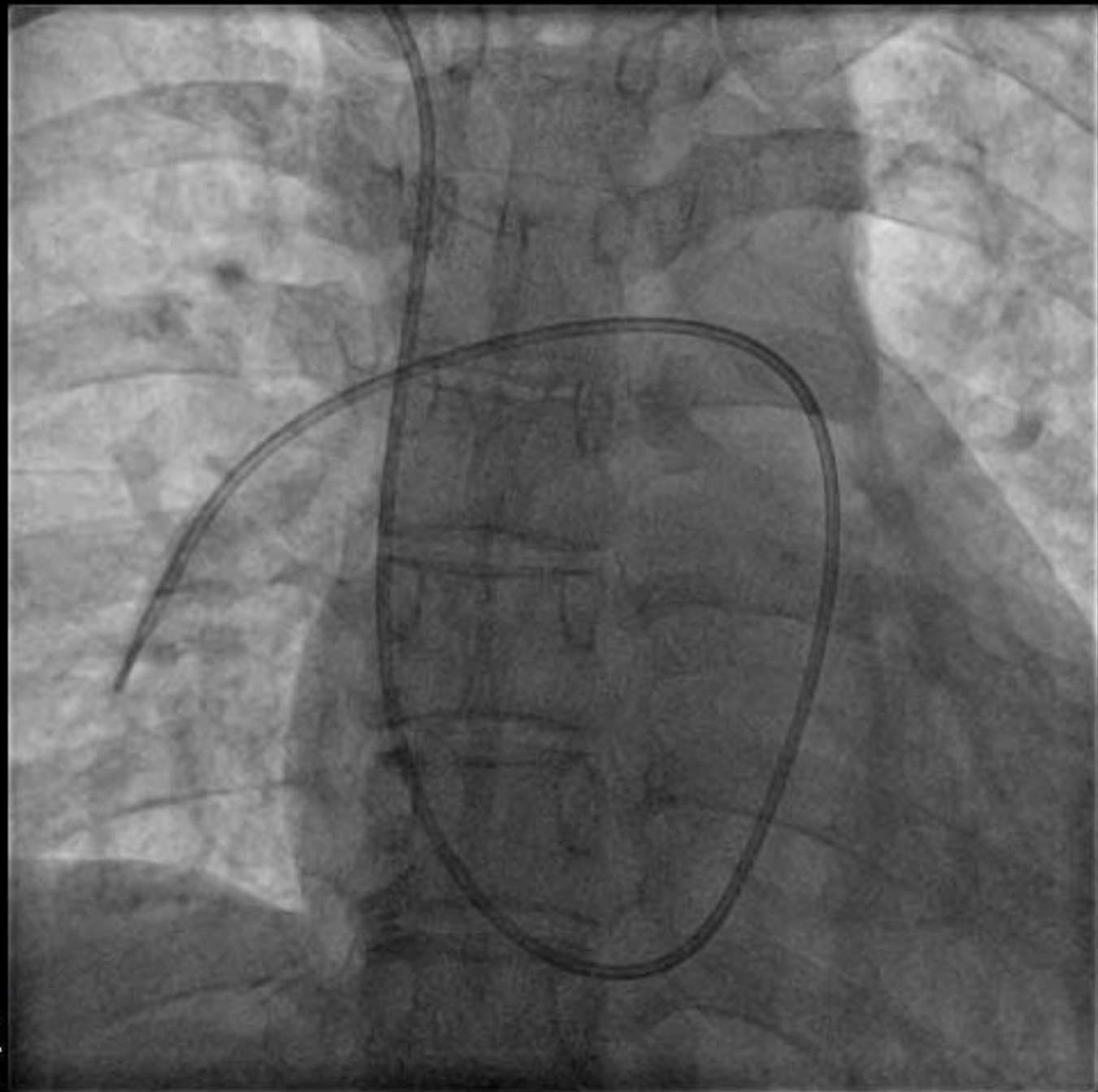












Baseline characteristics of the patients

	Antecubital fossa vein approach (n = 37)	Femoral vein approach (n = 95)	<i>P</i> value
Age (years)	45.2 ± 17.5	41.9 ± 16.3	0.31
Male sex (%)	18 (48.6%)	37 (38.9%)	0.21
Weight (kg)	60.0 ± 9.2	59.7 ± 12.0	0.89
Height (cm)	163.5 ± 8.3	163.2 ± 9.3	0.85
BMI	22.4 ± 2.9	22.3 ± 3.6	0.88

Indications for right cardiac catheterization

	Antecubital fossa vein approach (n = 37)	Femoral vein approach (n = 95)	<i>P</i> value
Shunt evaluation	23 (62%)	63 (66%)	0.65
Dyspnea	10 (27%)	14 (15%)	0.10
Pulmonary HTN	4 (11%)	11 (12%)	0.90
Heart failure	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0.37
Others	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	0.15

Procedural and outcome data

	Antecubital fossa vein approach (n = 37)	Femoral vein approach (n = 95)	<i>P</i> value
Access success (%)	37 (100%)	95 (100%)	1.00
Procedural time (min)	21.6 ± 16.8	25.6 ± 12.6	0.14
Compression to ambulation time (min)	0	201.2 ± 48.1	< 0.01
Complications (%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	NS

Limitations

Single center, retrospective, observational study

Depend on the operator's technique and experience

No evaluations of pain, radiation exposure, fluoroscopy time

Conclusions

The right cardiac catheterization via the antecubital fossa vein could be a feasible method in Korean patients.

Excellent success rate

Low complication rate

Early ambulation

More comfortable