

# Radial to Peripheral Interventions

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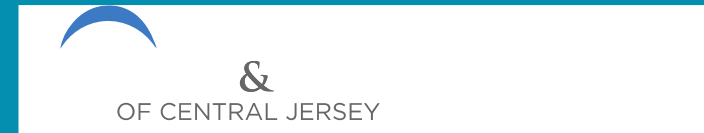
Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine

Rutgers- Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

Director of High Risk PCI & Research

Robert Wood Johnson Barnabas University Hospital

Medical Director Cardiac and Vascular Interventions



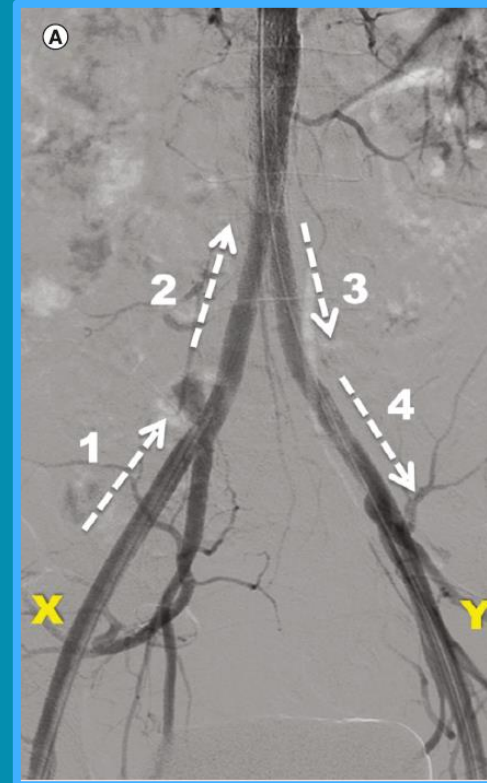
# Disclosures

- CSI
- Boston Scientific
- Shockwave Medical
- Abbott
- Philips Medical
- Terumo Medical
- Cordis

# Why? Technical Considerations

## Iliac Artery

- Tortuous Iliac Artery
- Steep Iliac Arch
- Previous interventions, kissing Iliac stents
- Aorta-fem bypass



## Common Femoral Artery

- Hostile Groin
- Recent surgery/endovascular intervention of the common femoral artery
- Need to intervene on bilateral



# Why? Patient Orientated Consideration

## Bleeding Risk

- Obesity
- Thrombocytopenia
- Comorbid disease requiring anticoagulation

## Patient Factors

- Severe back pain
- Heart Failure
- Body Habitus
- Patient preference



# Why

- Patient Satisfaction

- 80 % of patients who underwent both access methods strongly preferred radial.<sup>1,2</sup>

- Increase Efficiency

- Radial access resulted in 65% reduction in time to discharge <sup>1</sup>
- Improve turnover with a 95% reduction in time to ambulation from 2-3 hours to minutes <sup>1,3</sup>



Cooper CJ, El-Shiekh RA, Cohen DJ, et al. Effect of transradial access on quality of life and cost of cardiac catheterization: A randomized comparison. *Am Heart J.* 1999 Sep;138(3 Pt 1):430–6.

2. Kok MM, Weernink MGM, von Birgelen C, Fens A, van der Heijden LC, van Til JA. Patient Preference for Radial versus Femoral Vascular Access for Elective Coronary Procedures: The PREVAS Study. *Catheter. Cardiovasc. Interv.* 2018;91(1):17–24. 3. Kern MJ. Radial Access in Practice. Tips for starting a successful program. *Cardiac Interventions Today.* September/October 2015.

4. Mitchell MD, Hong JA, Lee BY, et al. Systematic Review and Cost–Benefit Analysis of Radial Artery Access for Coronary Angiography and Intervention. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes.* 2012;5:454–462.

5. Ansaarie I, Goldfaden RF, Hardy J, et al. A Retrospective Cohort Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, and Cost of MÅLEI via Transradial vs Transfemoral Peripheral Revascularizations. *Vascular Disease Management.* 2021.

# Why

- Reduce the Total Care of Cost
  - A systematic review of 14 randomized controlled trials found radial access **lowered hospital costs** <sup>4</sup>
  - **Saved \$1,116 per procedure** in duration of stay costs compared to femoral access <sup>5</sup>



Cooper CJ, El-Shiekh RA, Cohen DJ, et al. Effect of transradial access on quality of life and cost of cardiac catheterization: A randomized comparison. *Am Heart J.* 1999 Sep;138(3 Pt 1):430–6.

2. Kok MM, Weernink MGM, von Birgelen C, Fens A, van der Heijden LC, van Til JA. Patient Preference for Radial versus Femoral Vascular Access for Elective Coronary Procedures: The PREVAS Study. *Catheter. Cardiovasc. Interv.* 2018;91(1):17–24. 3. Kern MJ. Radial Access in Practice. Tips for starting a successful program. *Cardiac Interventions Today.* September/October 2015.

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5. Ansaarie I, Goldfaden RF, Hardy J, et al. A Retrospective Cohort Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, and Cost of MÅLEI via Transradial vs Transfemoral Peripheral Revascularizations. *Vascular Disease Management.* 2021.

# Reduction in Bleeding Complications

2015

8,404 PATIENTS AT 78 CENTERS  
REDUCTIONS IN MAJOR BLEEDING AND ALL CAUSE MORTALITY  
STROKE RISK WAS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT WHERE EACH GROUP REPORTED THE SAME 0.4% RATE

MATRIX

2012

STEMI TRA (N = 500) vs. TFA (N = 501)  
62% REDUCTION OF ACCESS SITE BLEEDING COMPLICATIONS WITH TRA vs. TFA

RIFLE-STEACS

2011

TRA N = 3507 TFA N = 3514  
STEMI RADIAL SHOWED 40% REDUCTION IN PRIMARY OUTCOME  
STEMI/ACS RADIAL SHOWED 63% REDUCTION IN MAJOR VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS

RIVAL

2008

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 38,872 PATIENTS  
TRA SHOWED 50% REDUCTION IN TRANSFUSION RATE  
TRA REDUCED 1YR MORTALITY FROM 3.9% TO 2.8%

MORTAL



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at the  
Shore**

\*The Association Of Arterial Access Site At Angioplasty With Transfusion And Mortality The M.O.R.T.A.L Study: (Mortality benefit of Reduced Transfusion After PCI via the Arm or Leg); Alex J Chase, Eric B Fretz, William P Warburton, W Peter Klinke, Ronald G Carere

\*Effects of Radial Versus Femoral Artery Access in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes With or Without ST-Segment Elevation. Shamir R. Mehta, MD, MSC,\* Sanjit S. Jolly, MD, MSC

\*Radial Versus Femoral Randomized Investigation in ST-Segment Elevation Acute Coronary Syndrome The RIFLE-STEACS (Radial Versus Femoral Randomized Investigation in ST-Elevation Acute Coronary Syndrome) Study. Enrico Romagnoli, MD, PHD,\* Giuseppe Biondi-Zoccai, MD,† Alessandro Sciahbasi, MD

# Potential for R2P

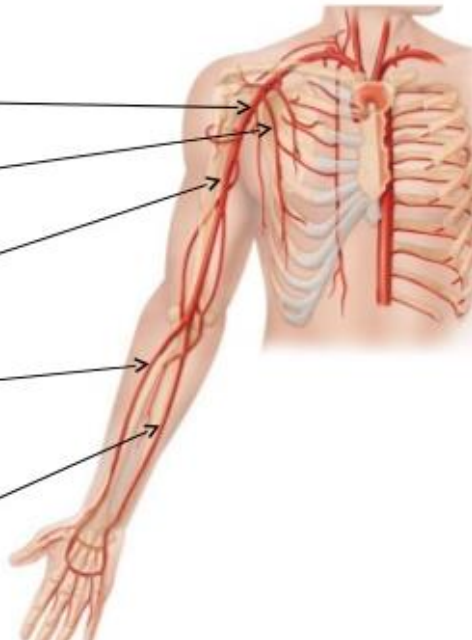
- Lower Risk of Access Site Complications
- Early Ambulation
- Improve turnover time
- No concern for femoral closure device failure
- Allow Treatment of Bilateral Disease

# UPPER EXTREMITY ACCESS

## Arteries of the Upper Limbs and Thorax<sup>2</sup>

Subclavian arteries form:

- Axillary Artery
  - Thoracic branches
  - Brachial artery (branches at elbow)
    - Radial artery – follows radius
    - Ulnar artery – follow ulna



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- ✓ **Radial** artery is superficial  
The transradial approach is safe to propose for ... patients, with a low conversion rate to transfemoral approach<sup>1</sup>
- ✓ **Ulnar** artery provides duplicate blood flow to the hand
- ✓ **Brachial** artery is the distal continuation of the axillary artery and itself separates distally into the ulnar and radial arteries. . . The brachial approach is an alternative to radial, needs no special premedication and can be performed using the same or even larger adjunctive devices (sheath and catheters)<sup>1</sup>
- ✓ **Axillary** artery is the direct continuation of the subclavian artery. Axillary artery cannulation is useful for obtaining central arterial access in patients with severe peripheral vascular disease in the lower and upper extremities, although it is very rarely used today<sup>1</sup>



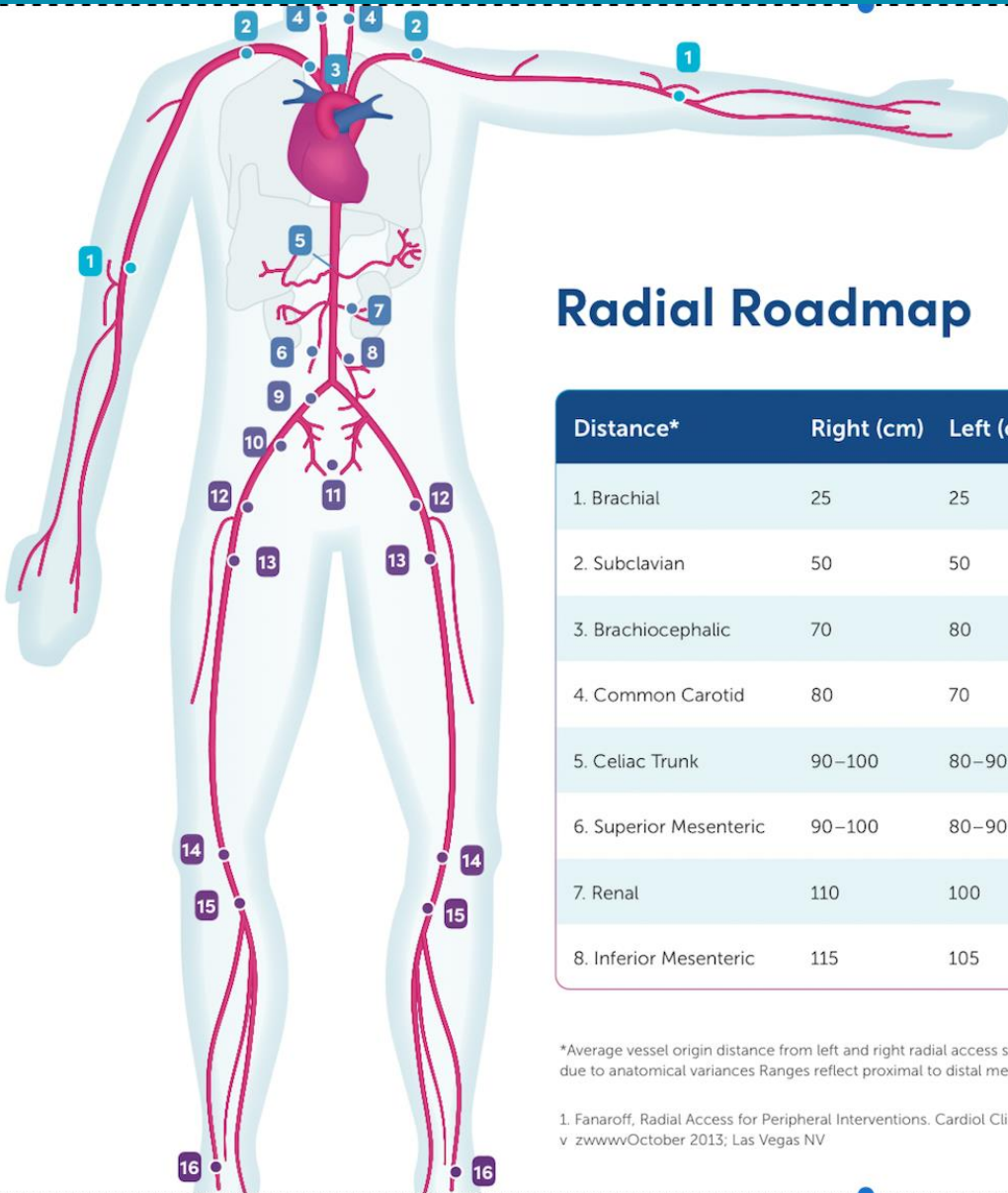
1. Jasmin Čaluk (2011). Procedural Techniques of Coronary Angiography, Advances in the Diagnosis of Coronary Atherosclerosis, Prof. Suna Kirac (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-286-9.  
2. Pearson Education, Inc © 2011. Arteries of the Upper Limbs and Thorax. Retrieved from <https://image.slidesharecdn.com/circulationonline-140123151723-phpapp01/95/circulation-online-15-638.jpg?cb=1390490496>. Accessed September 13, 2019.

# How

- L radial preferred
- US Access Highly Recommended
- Start with Glidesheath slender or Rain sheath
- Adminster Cocktail

# How

- Advance pigtail over J wire change to Glideire 400, 450 cm length
- Rotate pigtail and advance glidewire into descending aorta
- Perform Abdominal Angiogram use road map to avoid entering internal iliac
- Advance R2P Destination, Brite Tip Radianz or Sublime



## Radial Roadmap

Distance*	Right (cm)	Left (cm)
1. Brachial	25	25
2. Subclavian	50	50
3. Brachiocephalic	70	80
4. Common Carotid	80	70
5. Celiac Trunk	90–100	80–90
6. Superior Mesenteric	90–100	80–90
7. Renal	110	100
8. Inferior Mesenteric	115	105

Distance*	Right (cm)	Left (cm)
9. Common Iliac	130	120
10. External Iliac	140	130
11. Uterine	140	130
12. Common Femoral Artery (CFA)	145	135
13. Superficial Femoral Artery (SFA)	150	140
14. Popliteal	190	180
15. Tibioperoneal Trunk	200–210	190–200
16. Dorsalis Pedis	210–240	200–230

\*Average vessel origin distance from left and right radial access sites based on 5'11" (180.34cm) patient height. All measurements are approximations and may vary due to anatomical variances. Ranges reflect proximal to distal measurements of the target vessels.<sup>3</sup>

1. Fanaroff, Radial Access for Peripheral Interventions. *Cardiol Clin* 9 (2020) 53–61 Chowdhury, Contemporary Use of Radial to Peripheral, *CTOCM*, 2021 (1)[41] vfff v zwww/October 2013; Las Vegas NV



# Radial Equipment - Cordis

## INTRODUCING THE Radianz Radial Peripheral System™

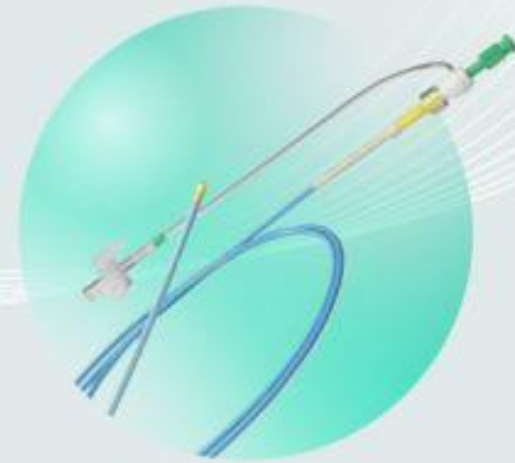
Tried, true and now transradial



**S.M.A.R.T. RADIANTZ™**  
Vascular Stent System



**SABERX RADIANTZ™**  
PTA Dilatation Catheter



**BRITE TIP RADIANTZ™**  
Guiding Sheath

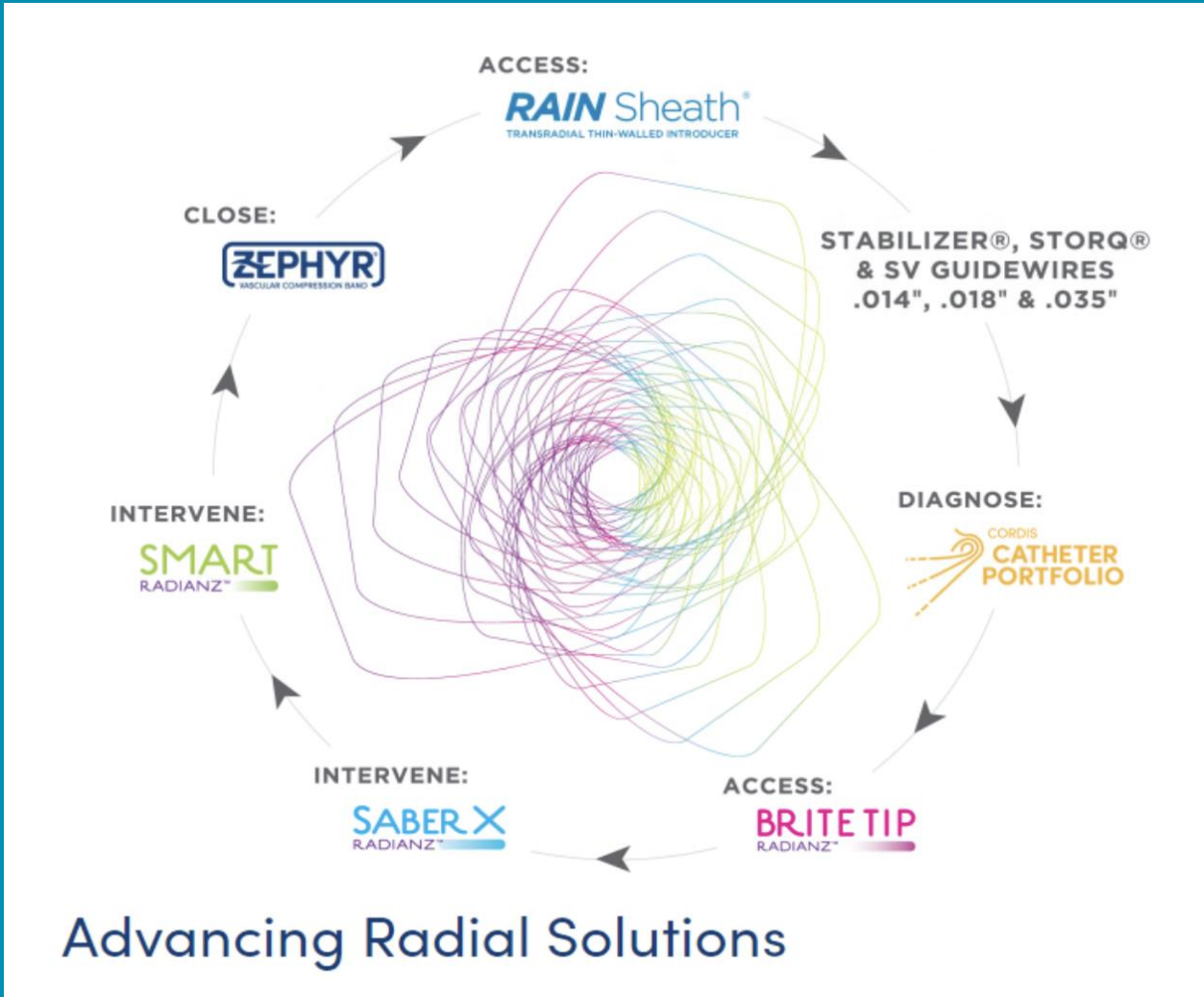
**Cordis**

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20  
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# CORDIS Arsenal

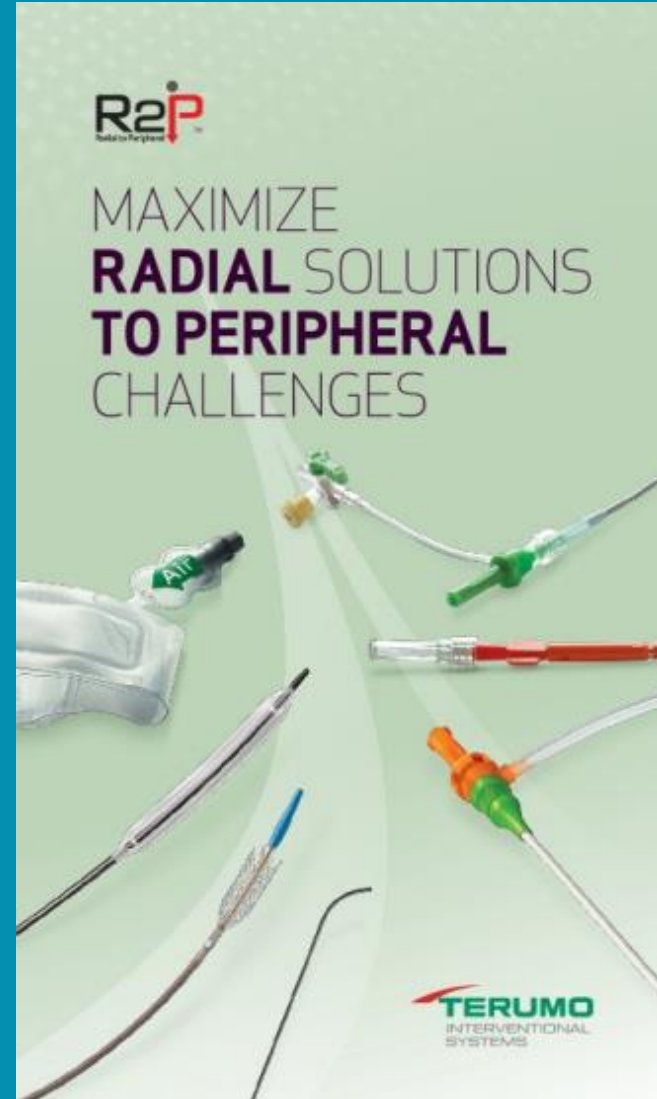


Advancing Radial Solutions



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**Cors at the Shore**

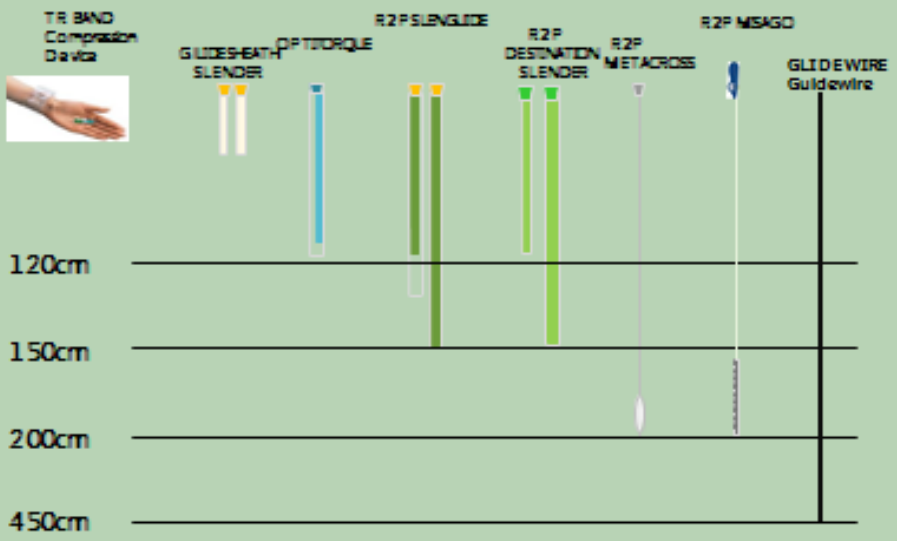
# Radial Equipment - Terumo



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# Terumo Portfolio

## R2P™ | Portfolio Review



TERUMO  
LEARNING  
EDGE™

PM-03149



2023  
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# Radial Equipement - Surmodics

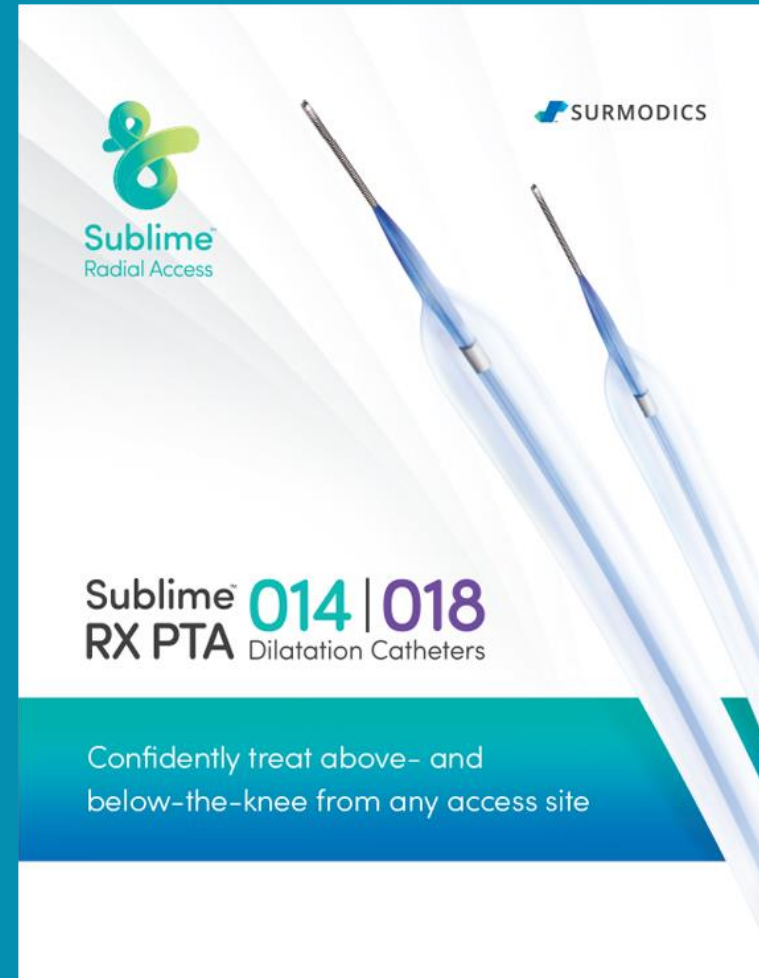


**Sublime**  
Guide Sheath

Industry's first radial length  
**5 Fr sheath**, available in 5 Fr  
and 6 Fr, 120 cm and 150 cm.

#sublimetime

SURMODICS



**Sublime**  
Radial Access

SURMODICS

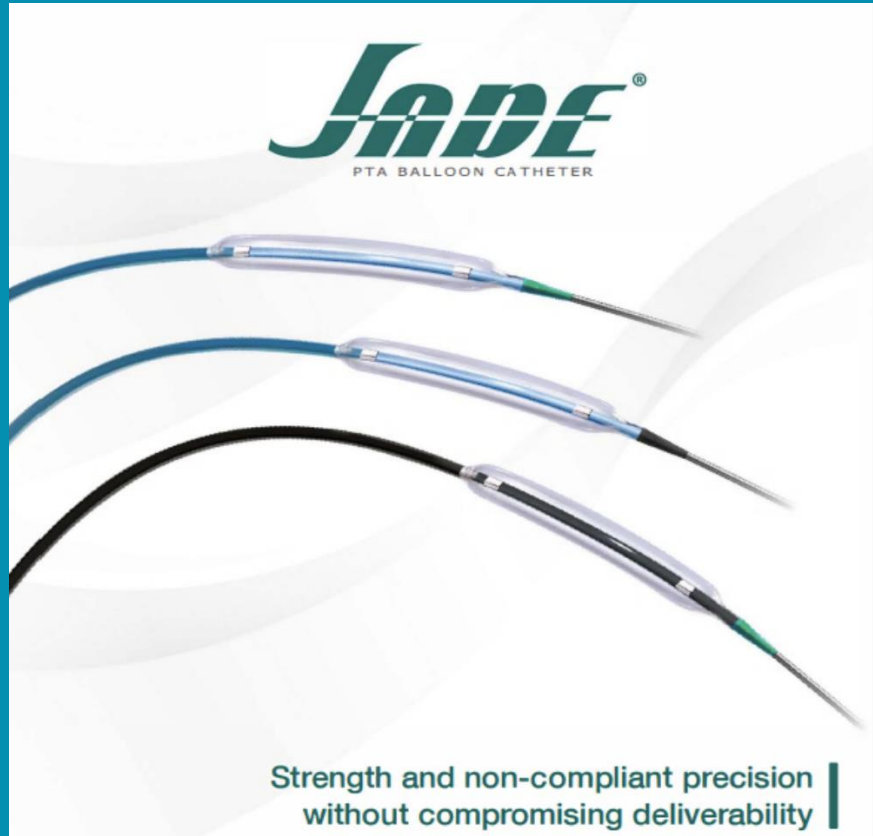
**Sublime** **014 | 018**  
RX PTA Dilatation Catheters

Confidently treat above- and  
below-the-knee from any access site



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Radial  
Equipment –  
CSI/Abbott



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## Simple

Same user-friendly orbital atherectomy platforms -  
Diamondback 360®, Stealth 360®, and Diamondback 360®  
Exchangeable Series

## Low-Profile

5Fr compatible sheath for ALL  
extended length devices

## Long

180 and 200cm working  
catheter lengths



## Supportive

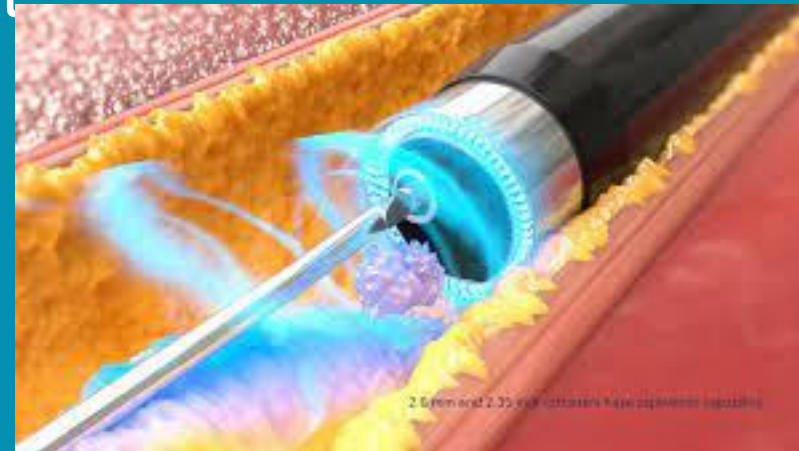
Nylon sheath with lubricious additive and  
increased filar count on driveshaft



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# Other Notable Devices

- Phillips Laser
- Angiodynamics Laser
- Boston Sci. Ranger DCB 150cm
- Admiral Medtronic – 200cm shaft

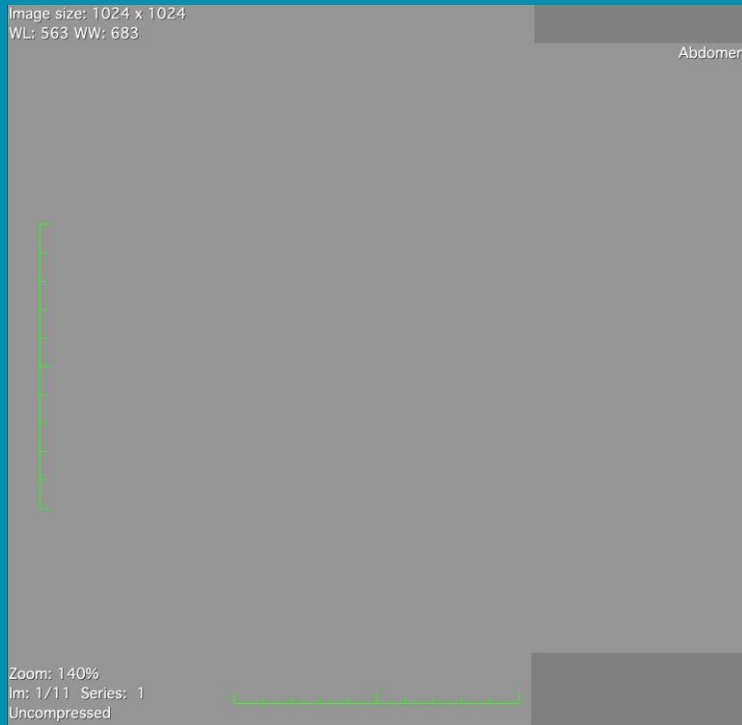


# Case 1

- 61 y/o male with CAD s/p PCI, s/p MV repair, with severe disabling claudication R > L. Symptoms have progressed and affect quality of life.
- 70 pack history

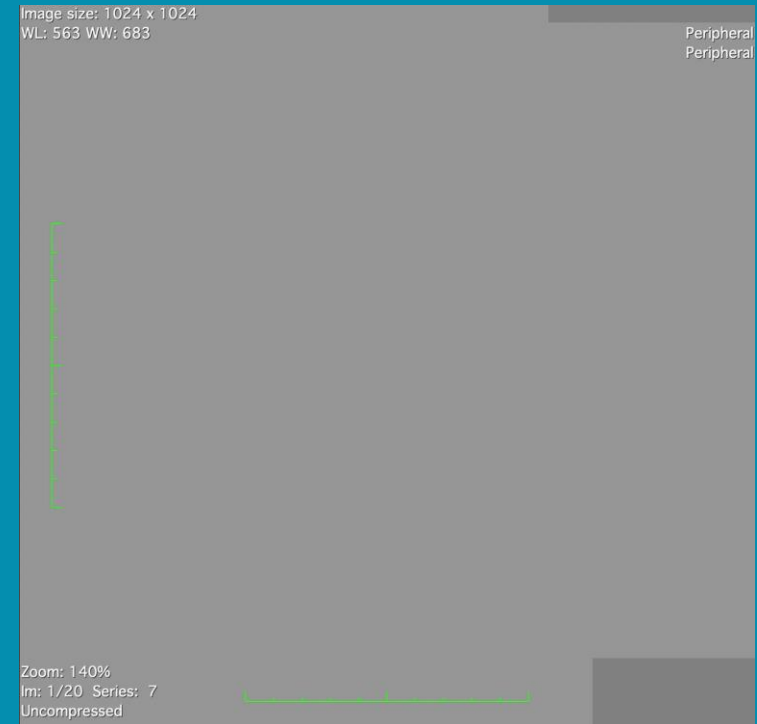
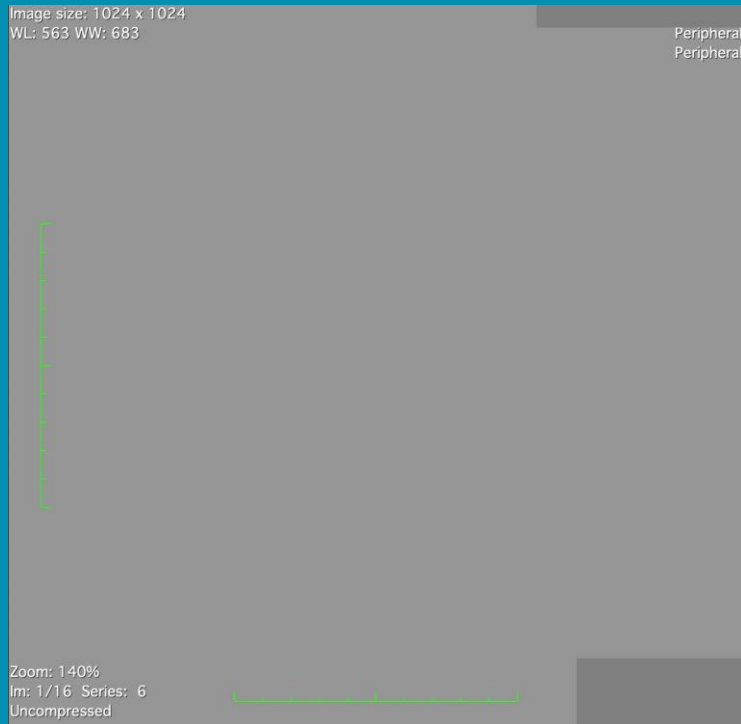
# Initial angiography

- Severe R Common Iliac Artery Stenosis



# Initial LLE angiography

Severe L SFA disease

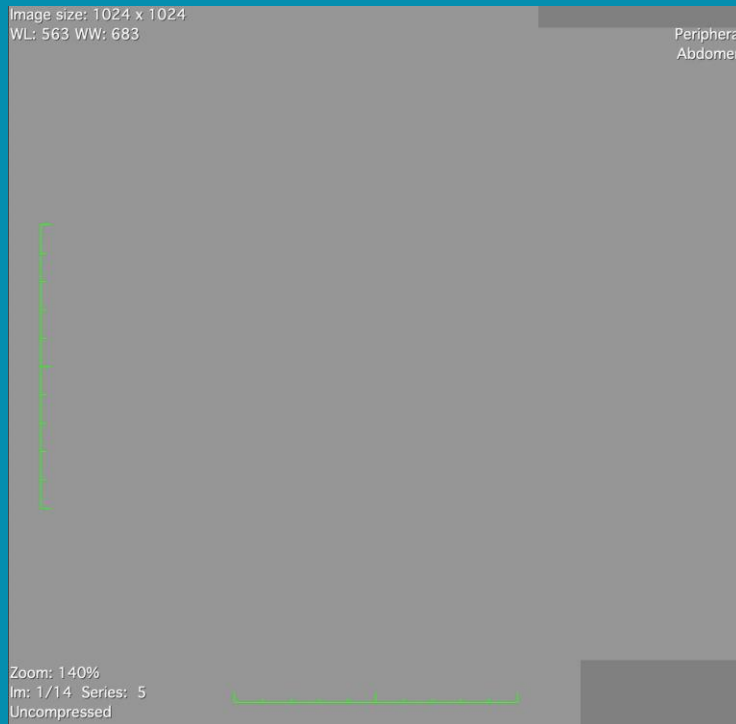


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# Approach

- PTA and Balloon expandable stent placement of R Common Iliac
- Then advance sheath to L CFA and perform orbital atherectomy and PTA of SFA and bailout stenting if necessary

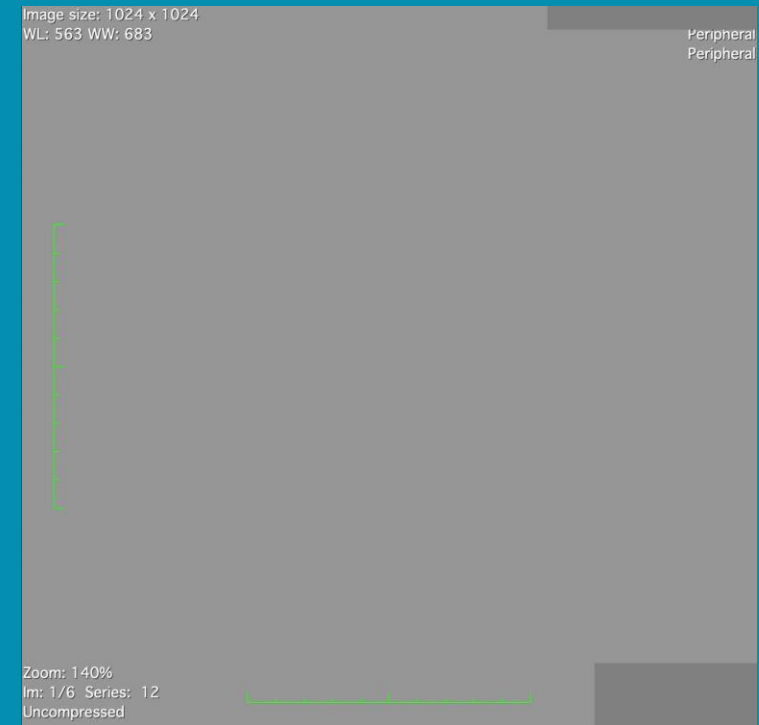
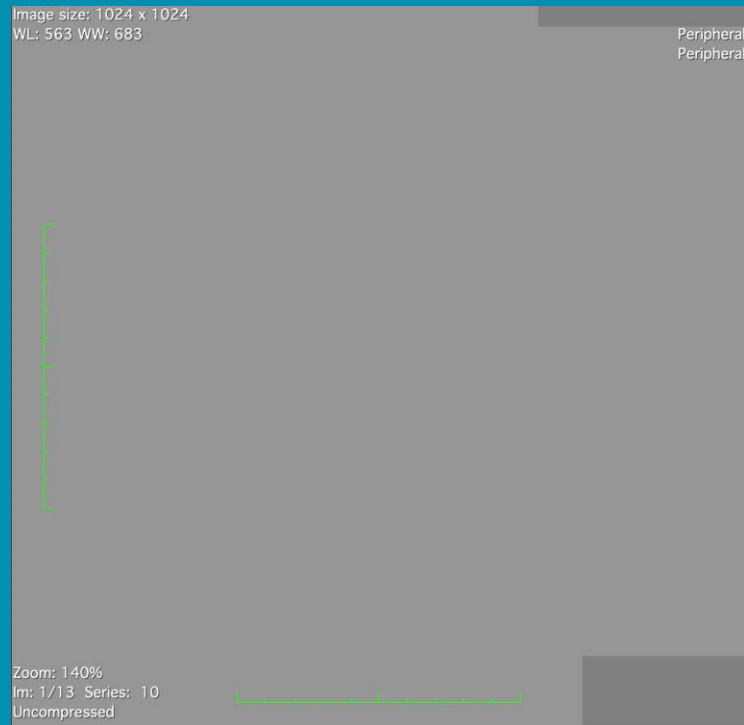
# Final Iliac angiogram



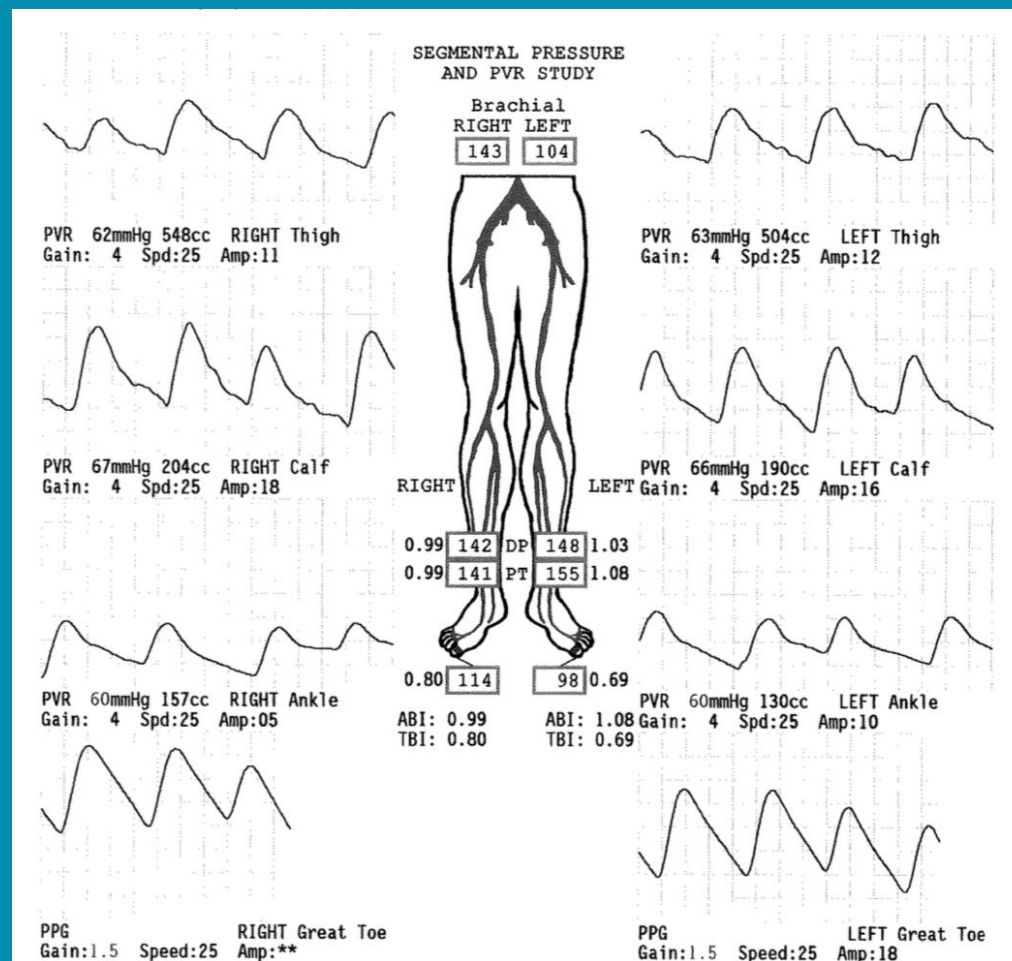
- Post PTA and balloon expandable stent



# Post Orbital atherectomy and Pta



# Post procedure abi/pvr

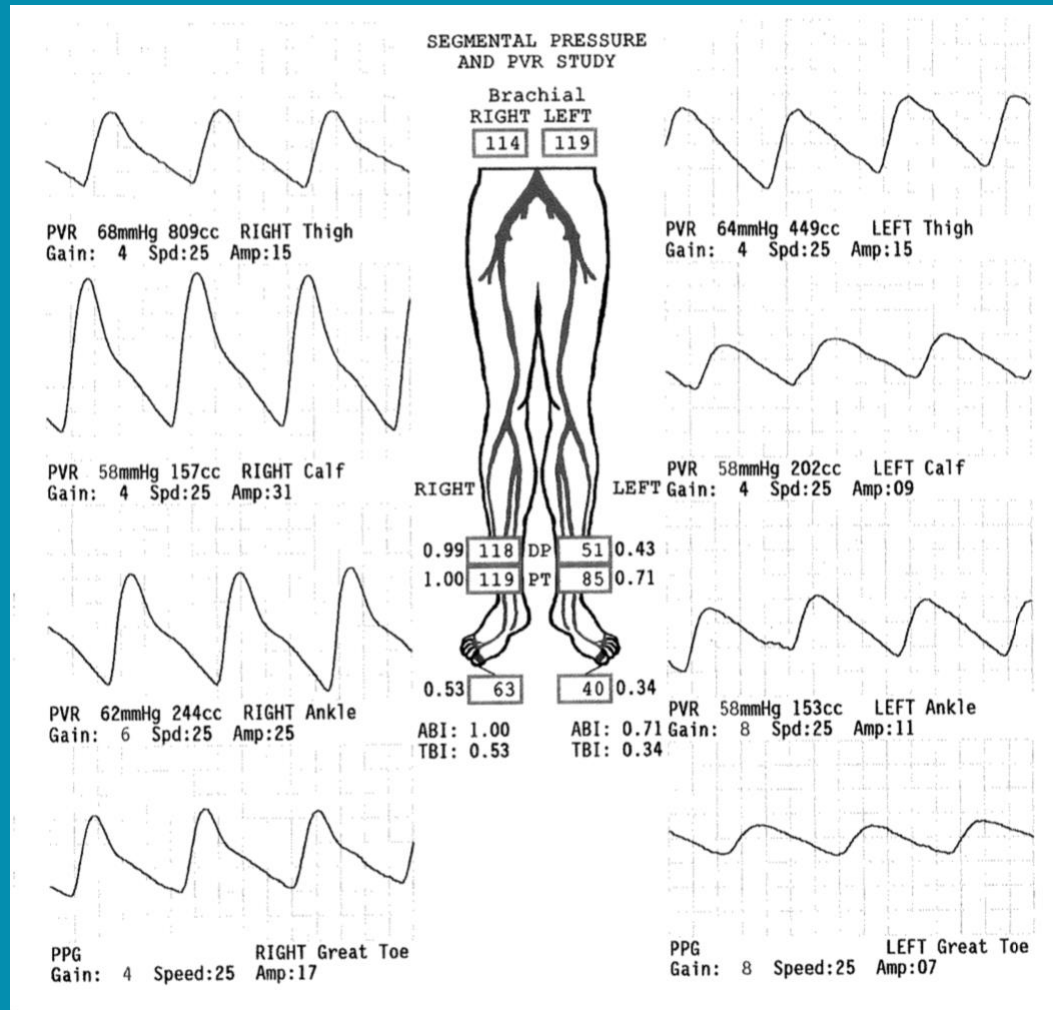


# Case 2

- 77 y/o female with CAD s/p PCI , AS, no smoker with severe discomfort in LLE with minimal exertion

# Pre procedure abi/pvr

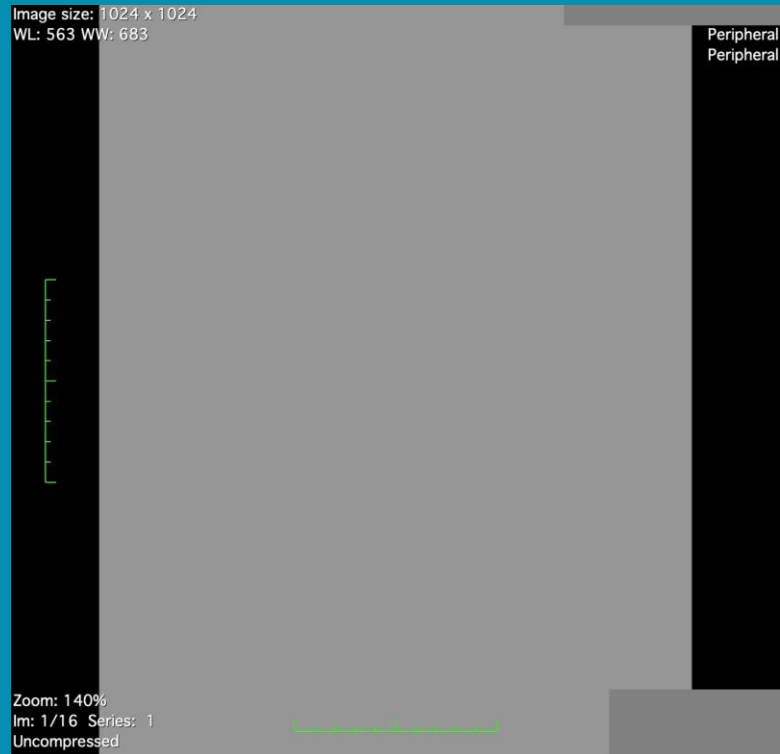
c/w LLE obstructive disease



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# Initial angiography

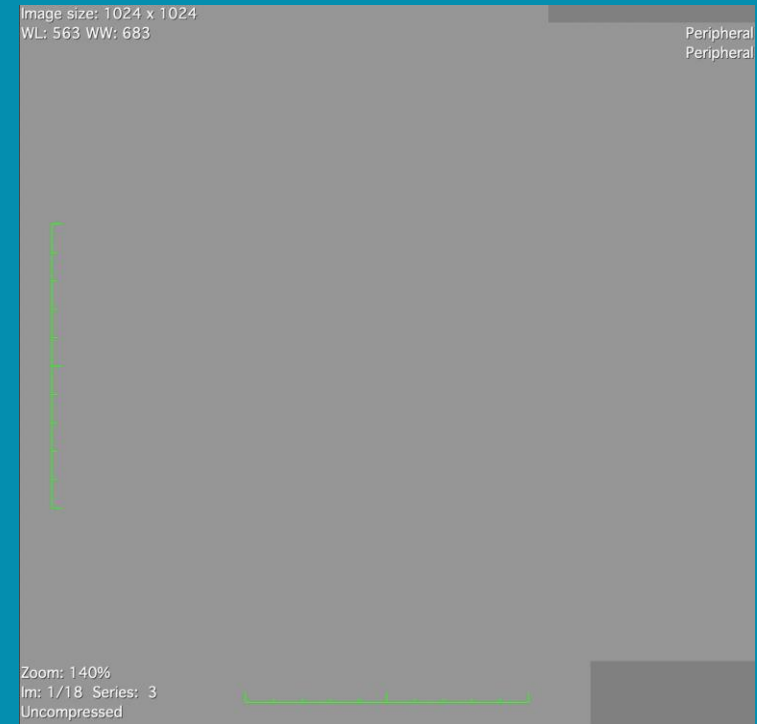
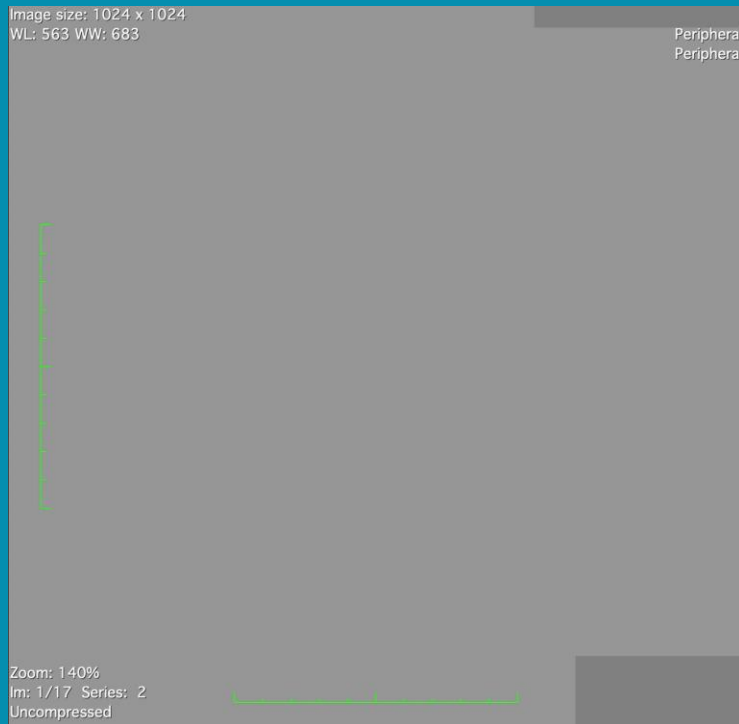
high grade calcified L common iliac lesion, steep iliac bifurcation



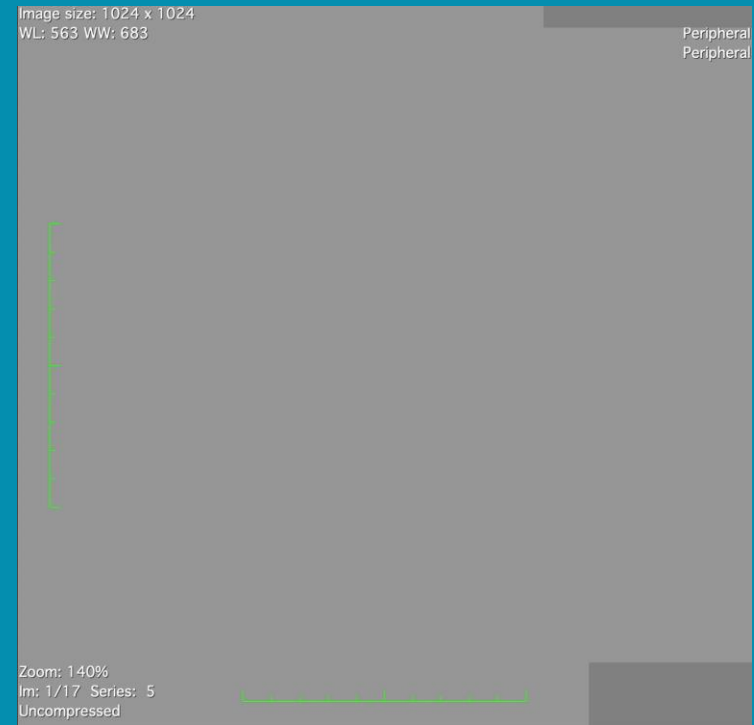
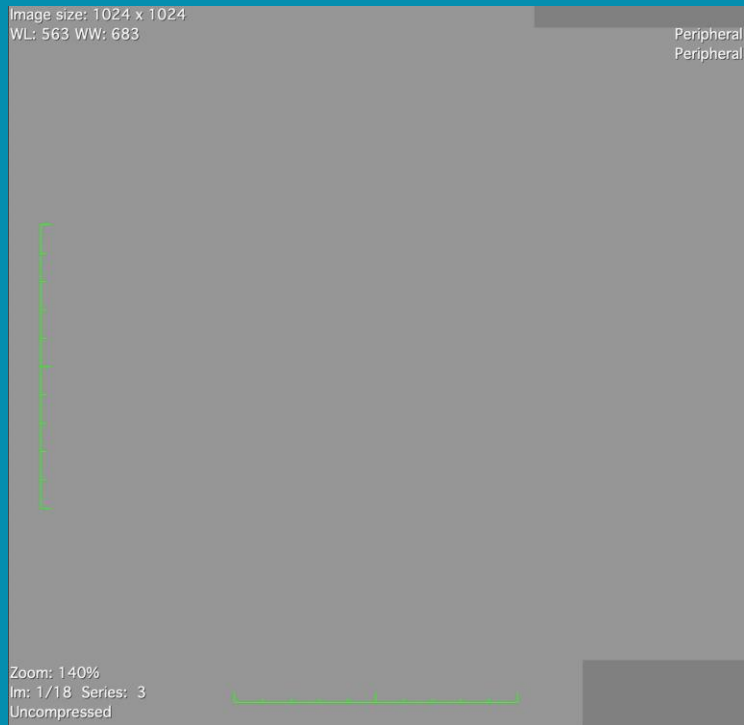
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# LLE angiography

L ostial calcific occlusive SFA stenosis



# Initial angiography

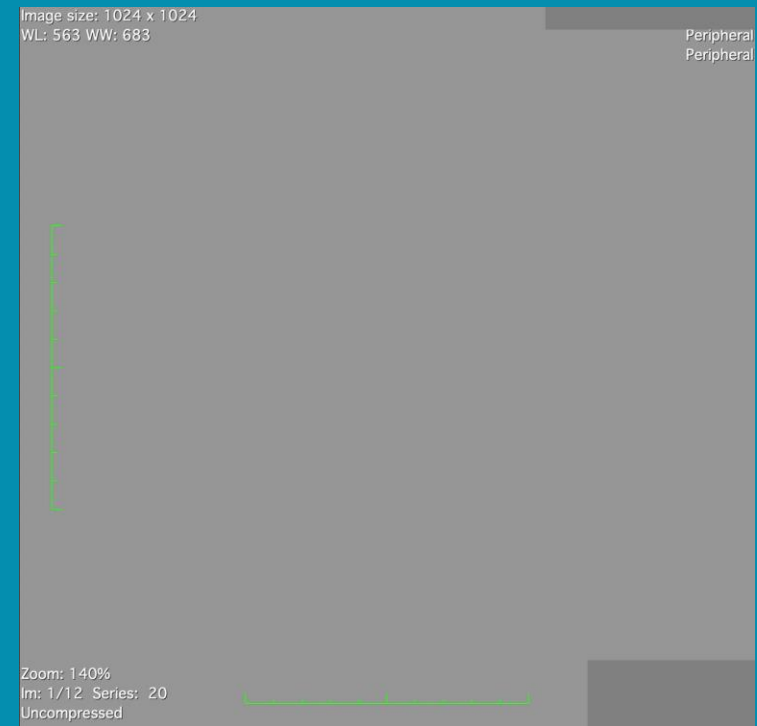
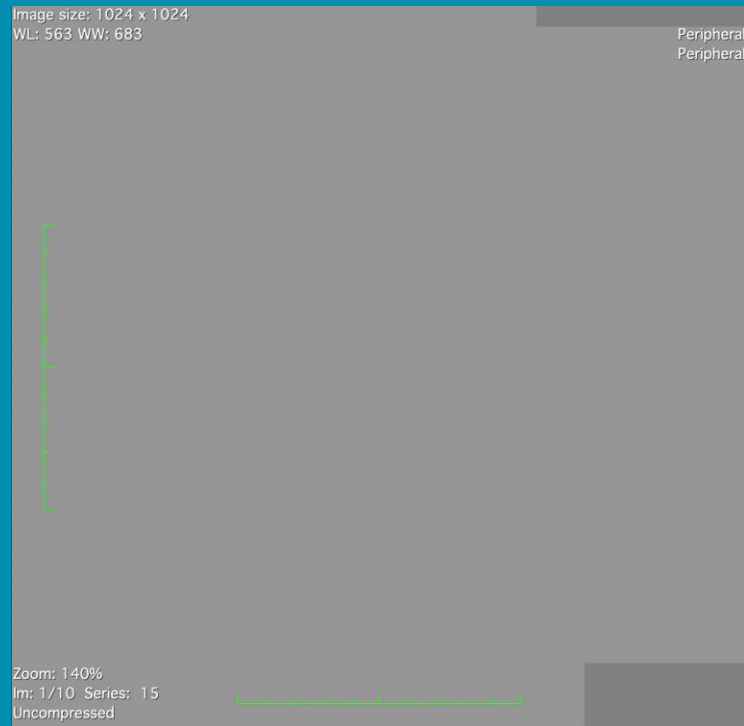


# Approach

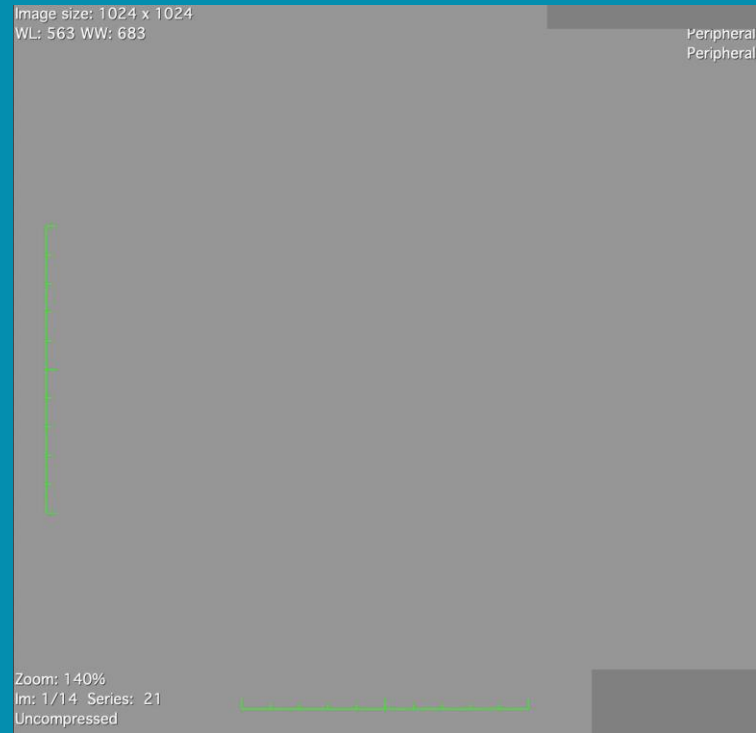
- Orbital atherectomy and PTA to Iliac
- Than Advance sheath into L common iliac artery and intervene on ostial SFA with orbital atherectomy and PTA
- Retract sheath than stent Iliac lesion



# Post orbital atherectomy and PTA



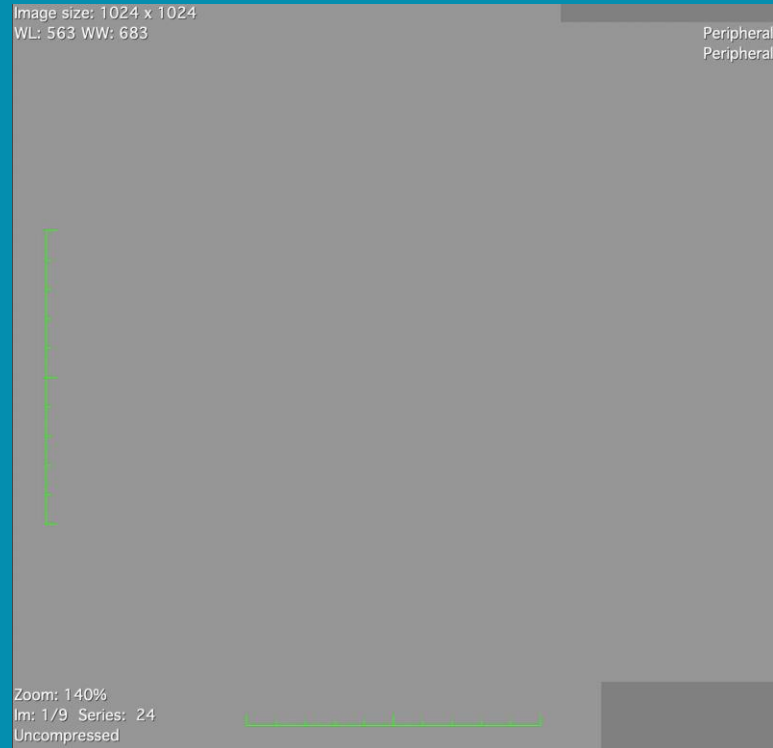
# Final runoff angiogram



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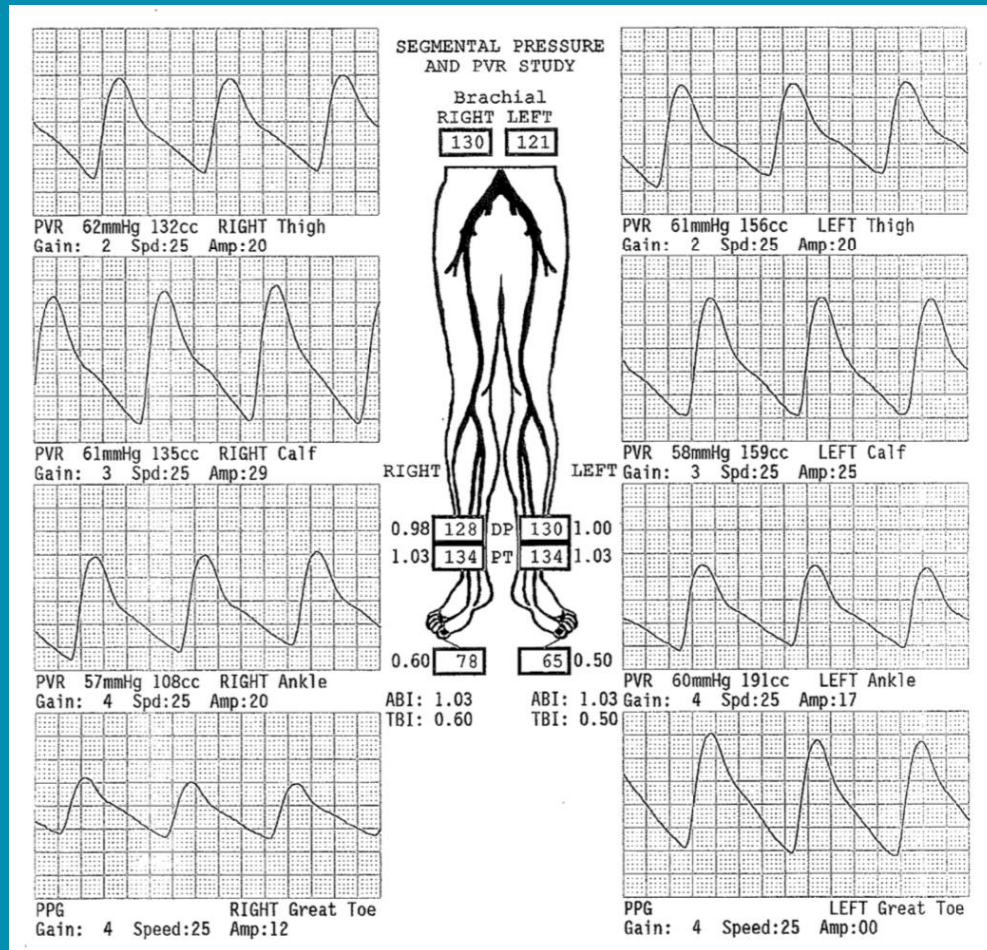
# Final iliac angiogram

post balloon expandable stent placement



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# Post procedure abi/pvr

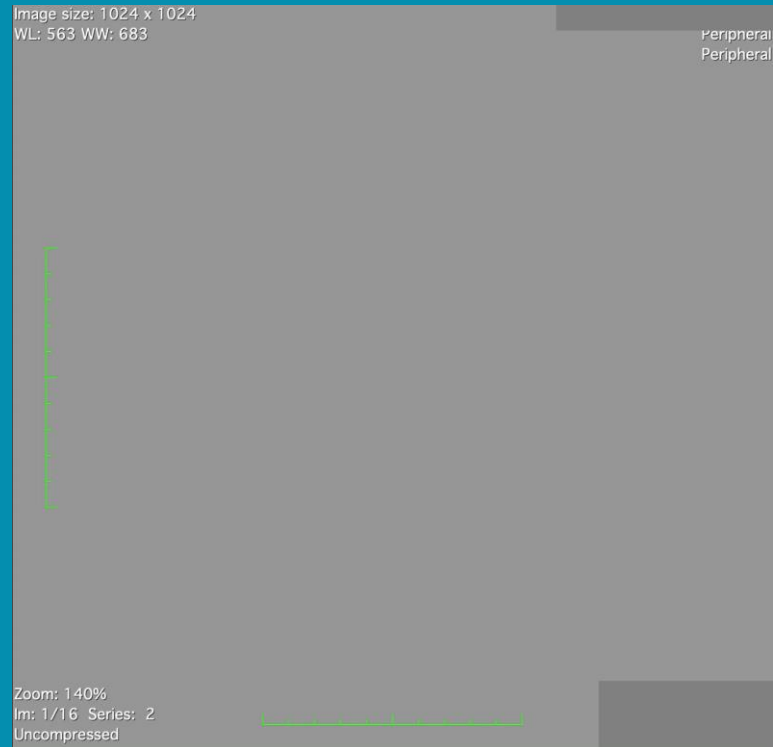


# Case 3

- 66 year old male with CAD, HTN, HLD, 60 pack history quit 5 years ago with severe lifestyle disabling claudication R > L
- ABI 0.59 on R , L 0.73 with abnormal PVRs BL

# Initial angiography

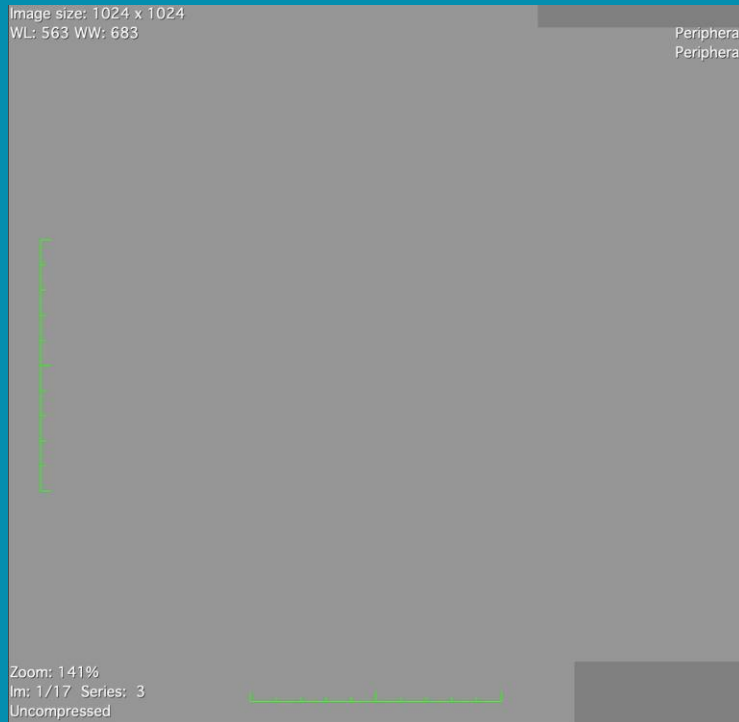
marked iliac tortuosity with steep angle



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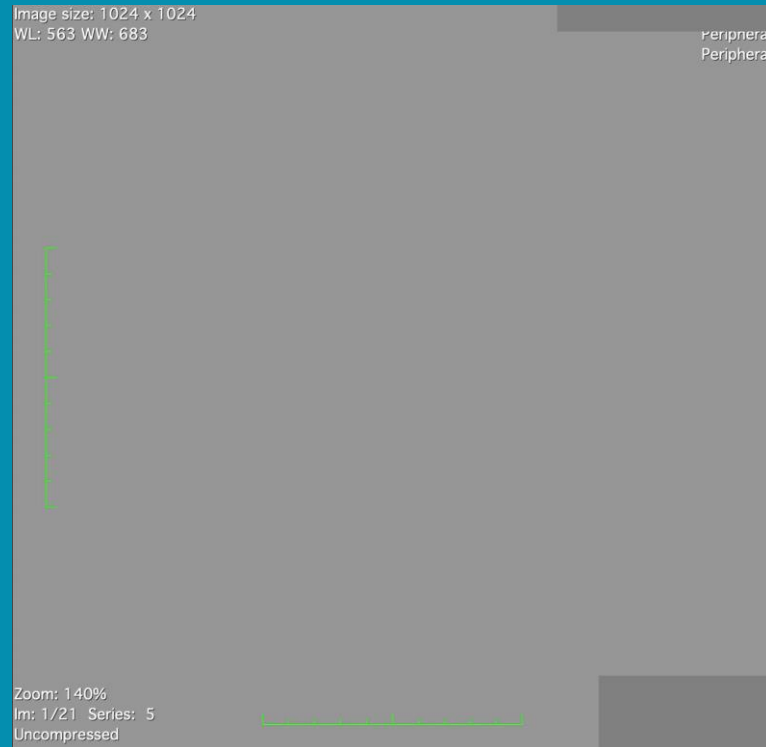
# Initial angiography

severe calcific occlusive R proximal SFA disease, and mid L SFA disease

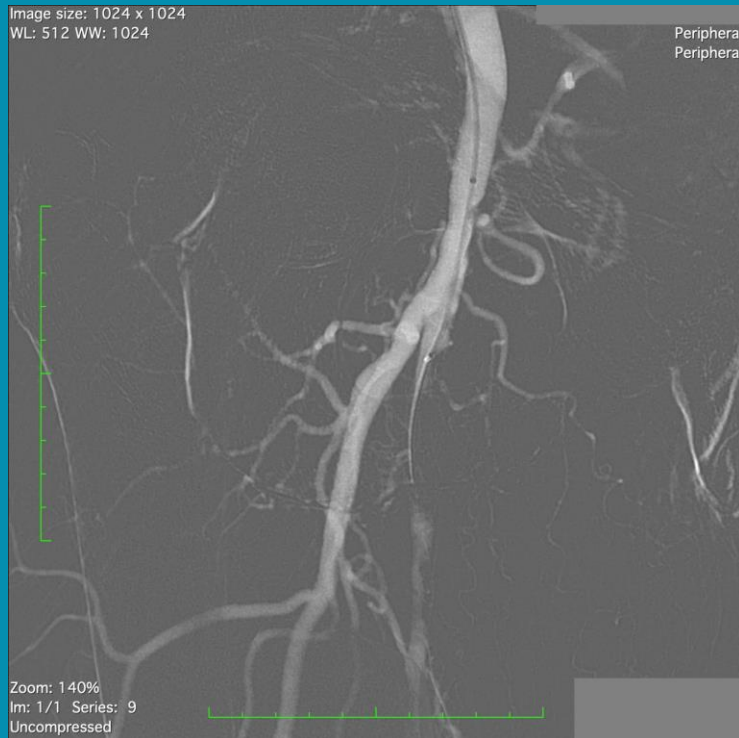


# Initial angiography

## Severe calcific R popliteal disease



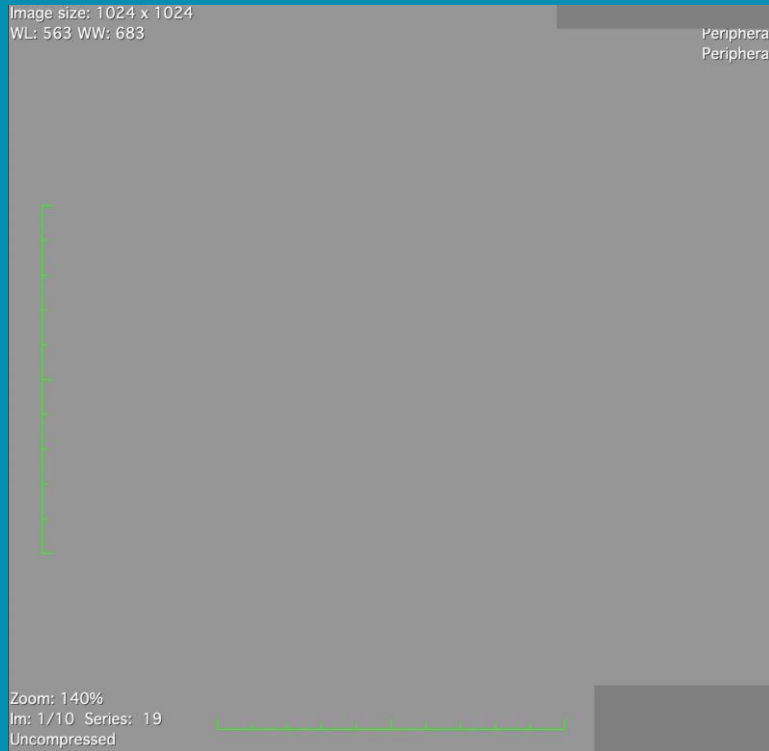
# Approach



Cross with 0.18 command exchange for ViperWire Advance<sup>®</sup>, orbital atherectomy, PTA and bailout stenting if needed



# POST orbital atherectomy and PTA proximal sfa

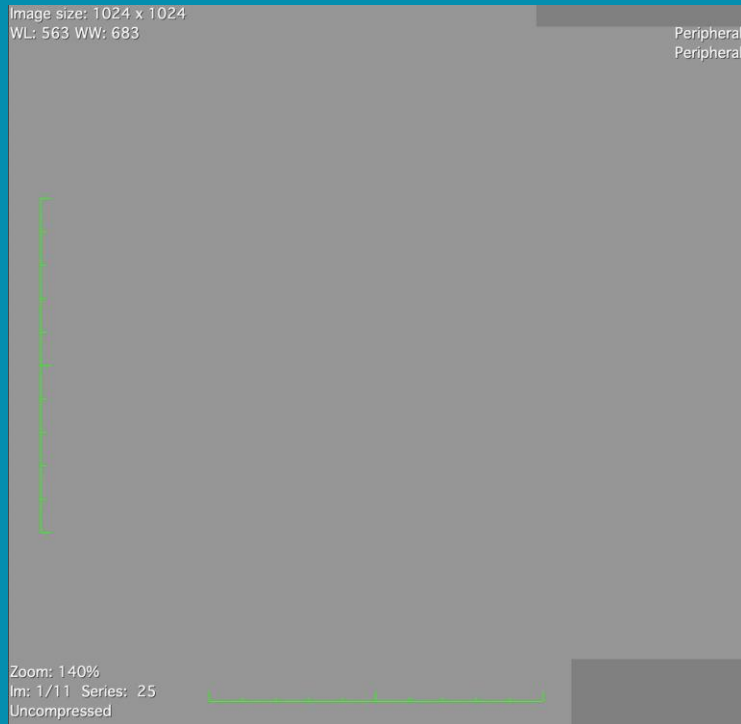


- Dissection still present after prolonged balloon inflation

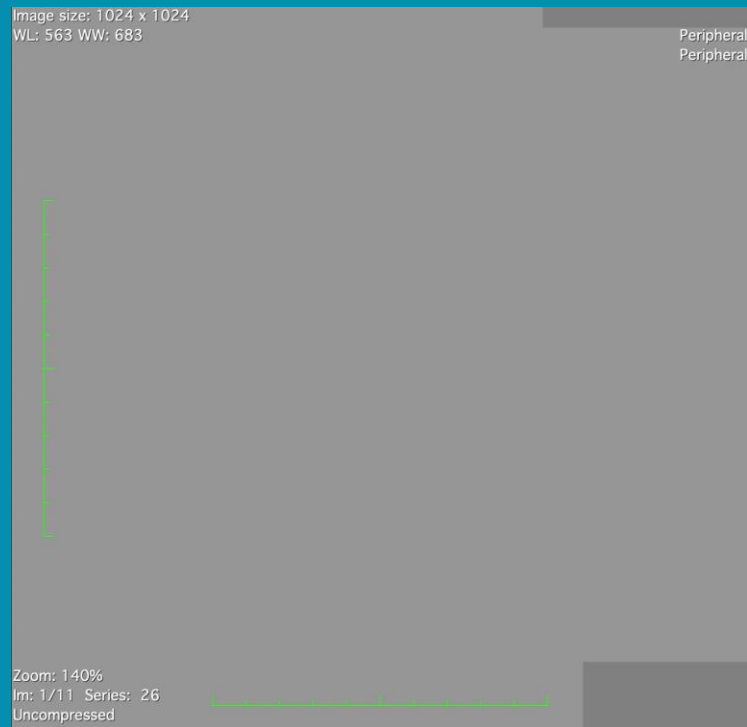


# POST orbital atherectomy and PTA proximal sfa , and stenting

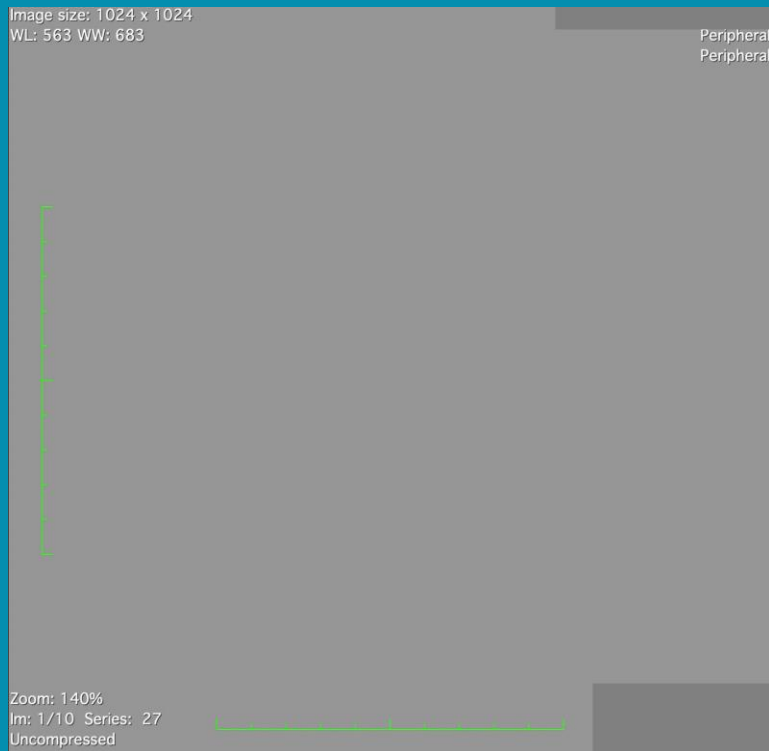
- Self Expanding Stent Deployed and post dilated



# Final angiography



# Final Angiography

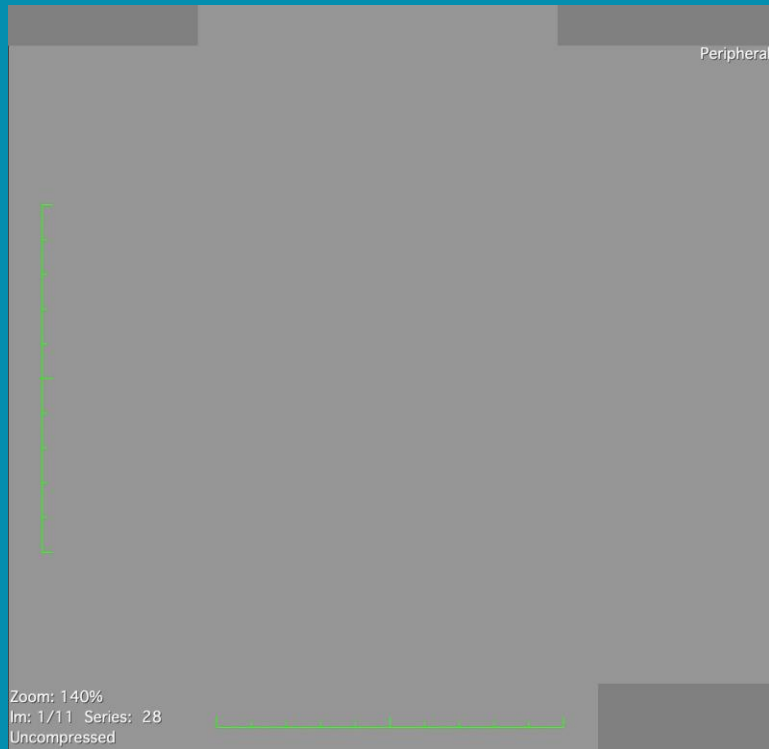


- Post orbital atherectomy and PTA to popliteal artery



# Final angiography

- Good run off no embolization





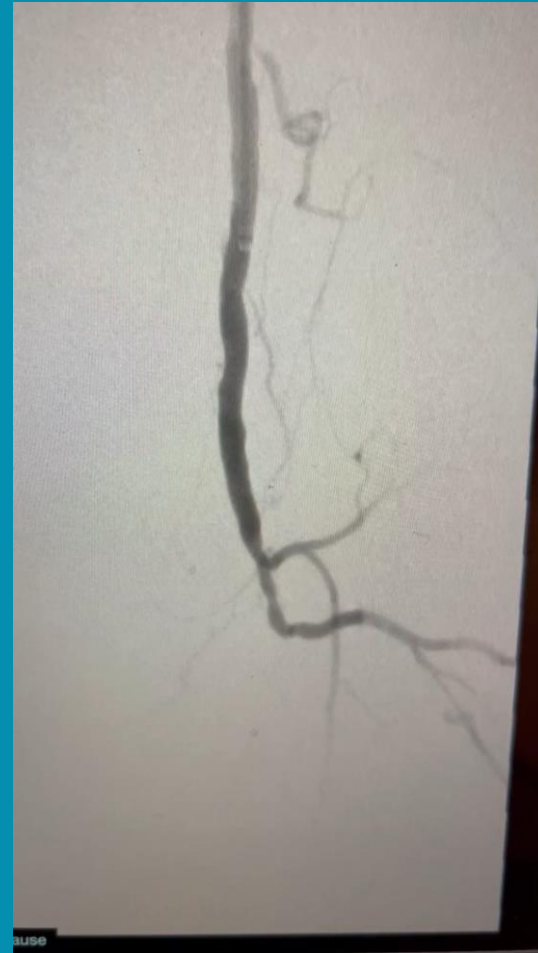
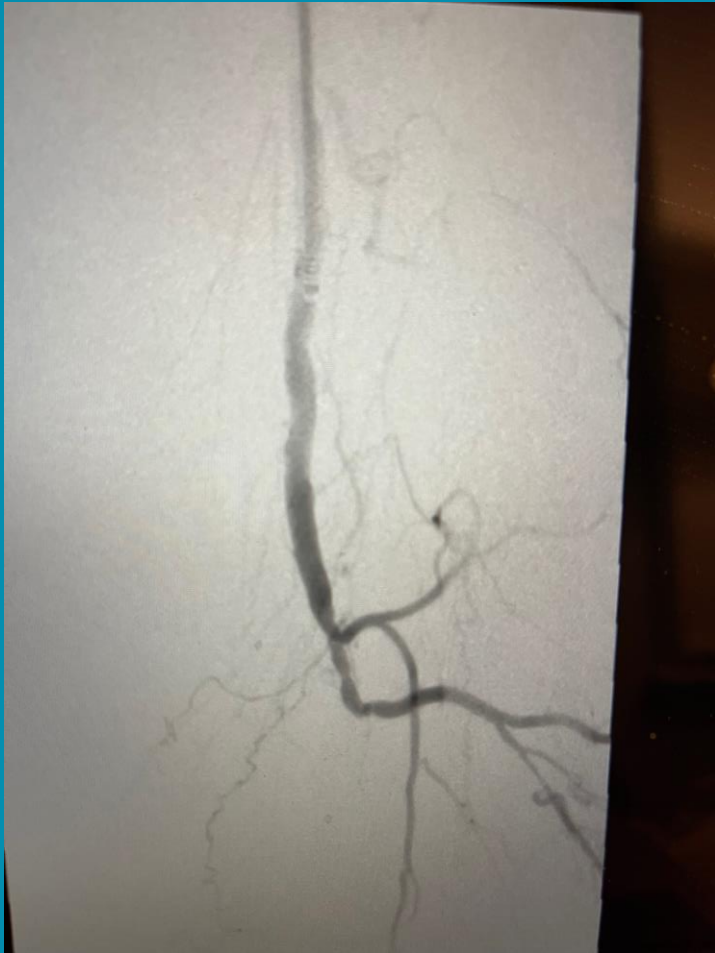
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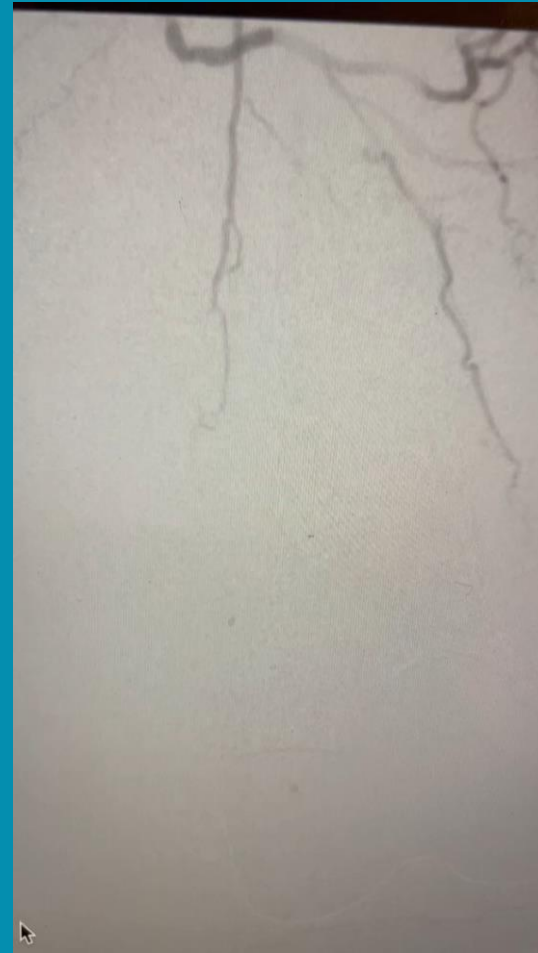
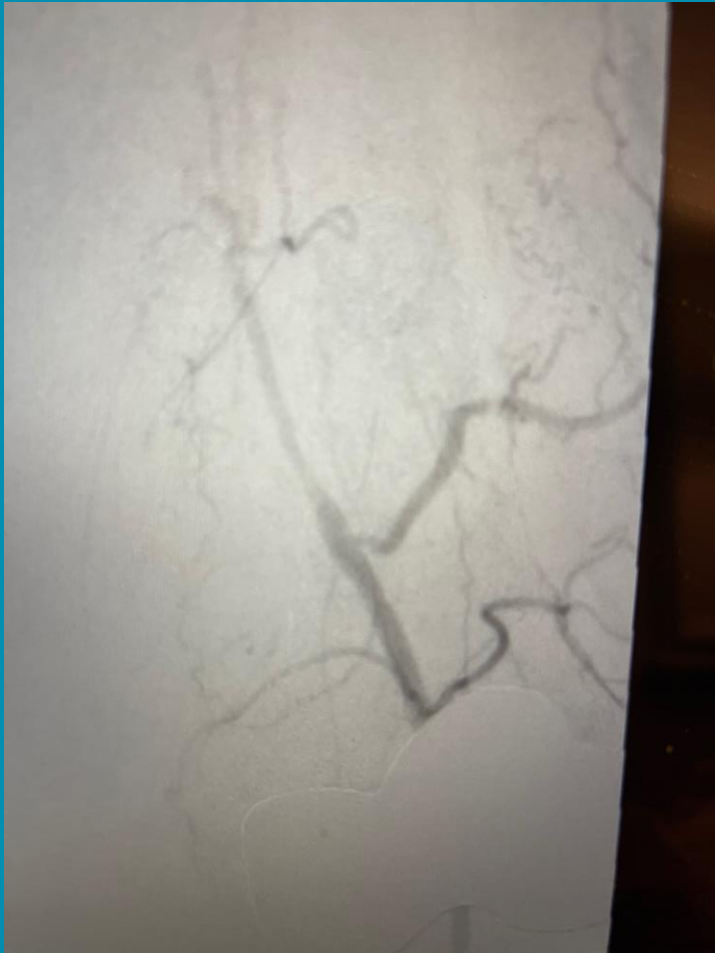


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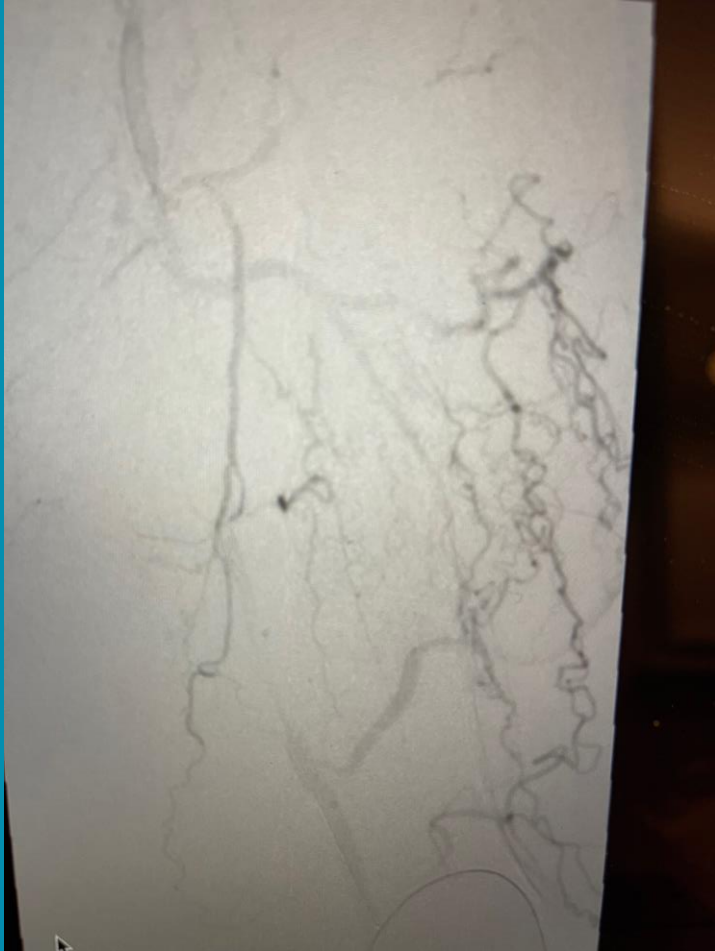
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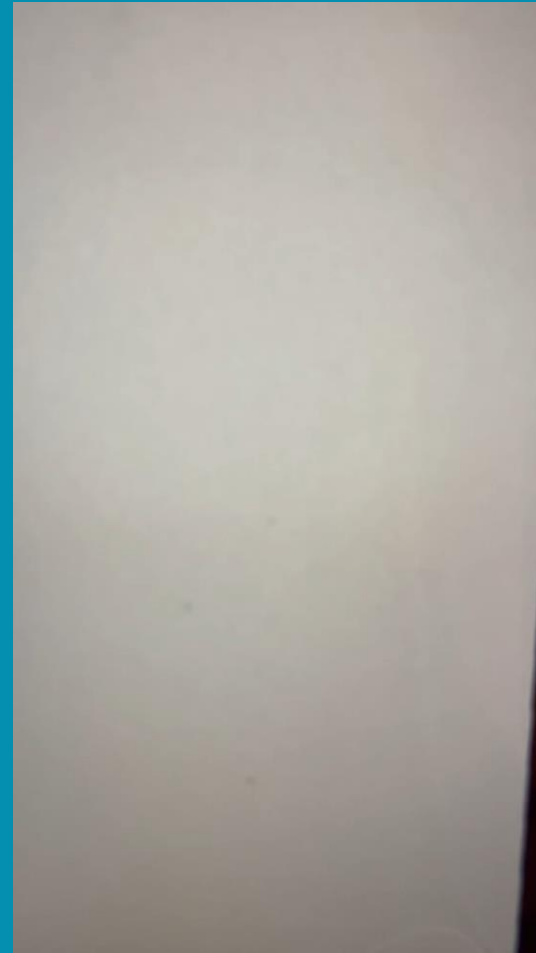
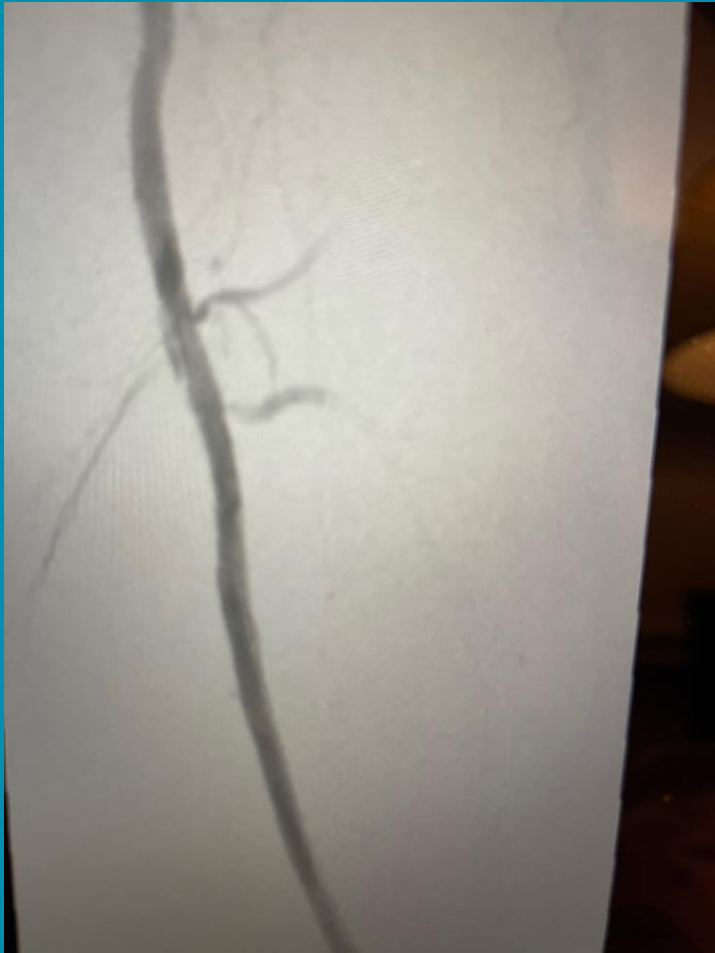
202 at the Shore



202  
at the  
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2022 at the Shore



2020 at the Shore

# Case 4

- 75 y/o female , DM, CAD, former smoker 70 pack history  
bilateral claudication, R > L

Image size: 1024 x 1024 006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
WL: 563 WW: 683 Peripheral  
Peripheral

Zoom: 89% 10/28/19, 12:19:37 PM  
Im: 1/17 Series: 1 2 hr, 31 min  
Uncompressed Made In OsiriX

Image size: 1024 x 1024 006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
WL: 563 WW: 683 Peripheral  
Peripheral

Zoom: 130% 10/28/19, 12:20:21 PM  
Im: 1/16 Series: 2 2 hr, 31 min  
Uncompressed Made In OsiriX



20 at the  
Shore

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683

006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral



Zoom: 130%  
Im: 1/14 Series: 4  
Uncompressed

10/28/19, 12:21:37 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX



Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683

006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral



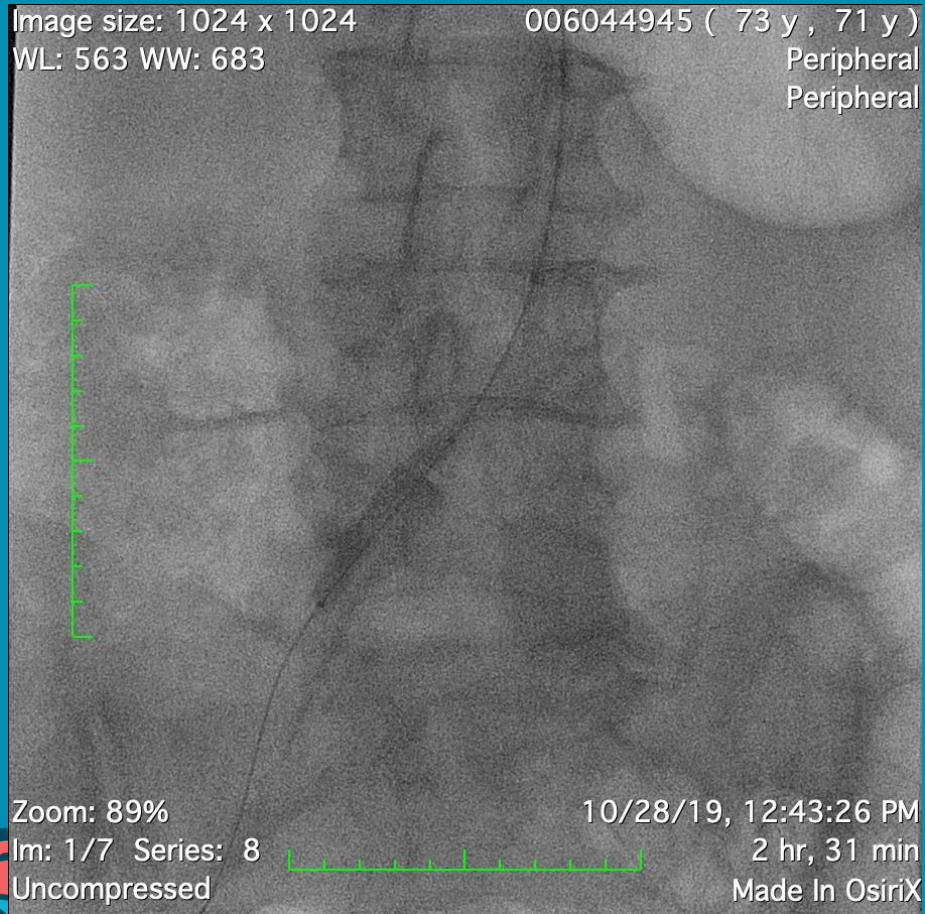
Zoom: 130%  
Im: 1/15 Series: 5  
Uncompressed

10/28/19, 12:22:08 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX



2 0 at the  
Shore

PM-03281

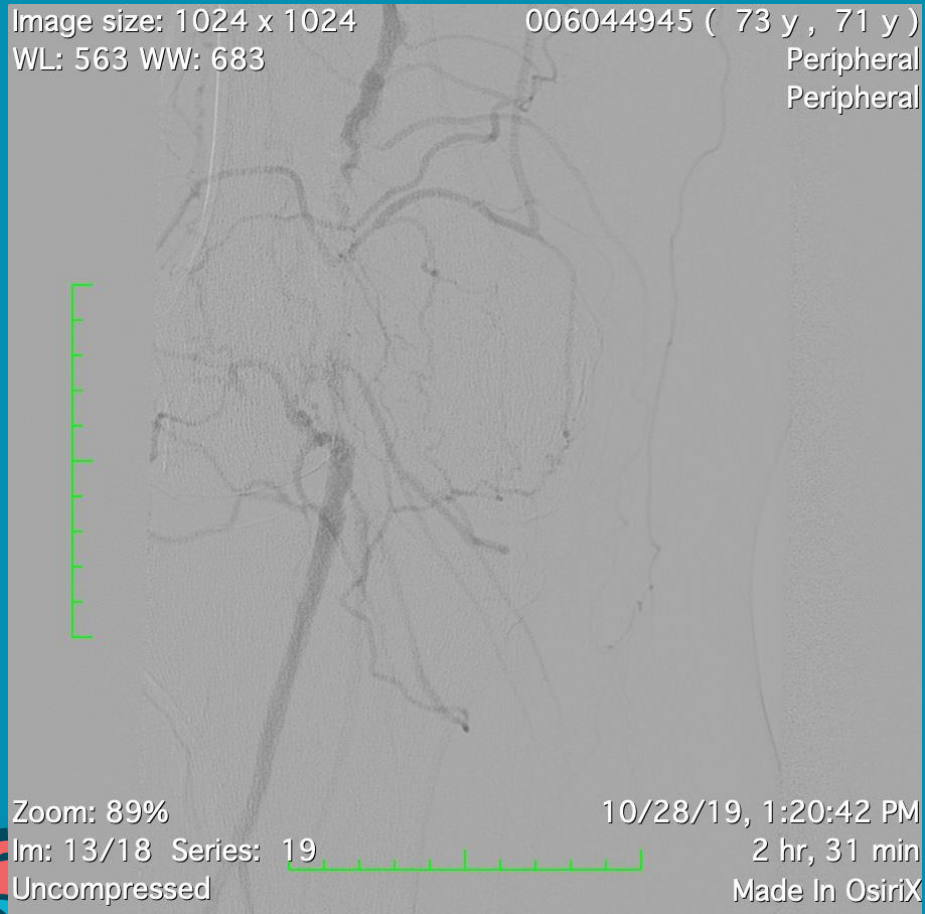


- PTA to iliac



Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683

006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral



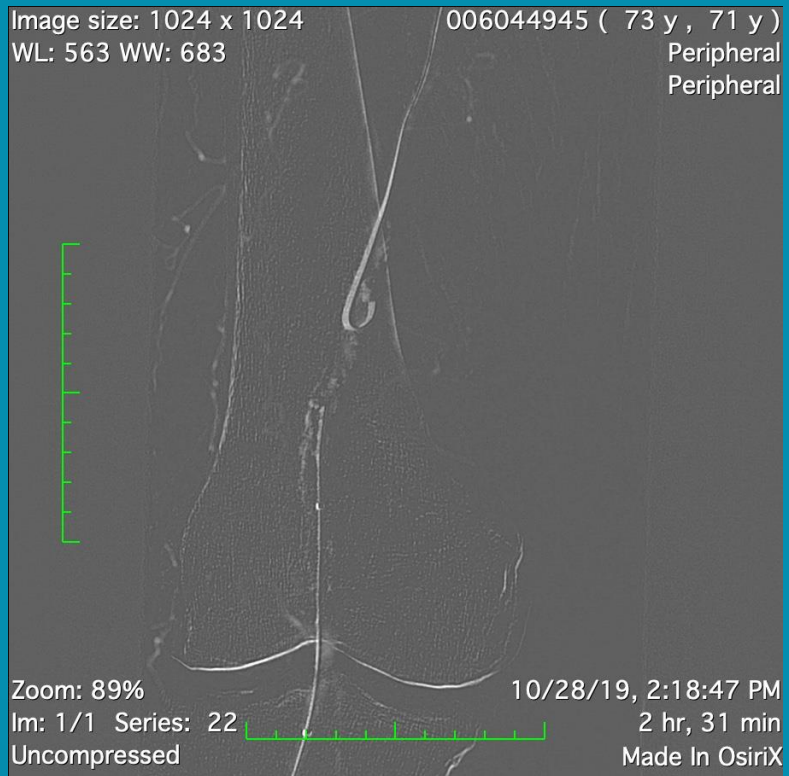
Zoom: 89%  
Im: 13/18 Series: 19  
Uncompressed

10/28/19, 1:20:42 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX

- Unable to cross from above



at the  
**Shore**



- Successful pedal crossing



20 at the  
Shore

# Post PTA

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683  
006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral

Zoom: 89%  
Im: 1/14 Series: 26  
Uncompressed  
10/28/19, 2:51:22 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683  
006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral

Zoom: 89%  
Im: 1/14 Series: 26  
Uncompressed  
10/28/19, 2:51:22 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX



20 at the  
Shore

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683

006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral



Zoom: 89%  
Im: 1/12 Series: 27  
Uncompressed

10/28/19, 2:51:34 PM  
2 hr, 31 min  
Made In OsiriX



2 0 2 3  
**Cors  
at the  
Shore**

PM-03281

# Final Angiograms

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683  
006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral



Zoom: 140%  
Im: 1/13 Series: 34  
Uncompressed  
10/28/19, 3:22:09 PM  
3 hr, 7 min  
Made In OsiriX

Image size: 1024 x 1024  
WL: 563 WW: 683  
006044945 ( 73 y , 71 y )  
Peripheral  
Peripheral

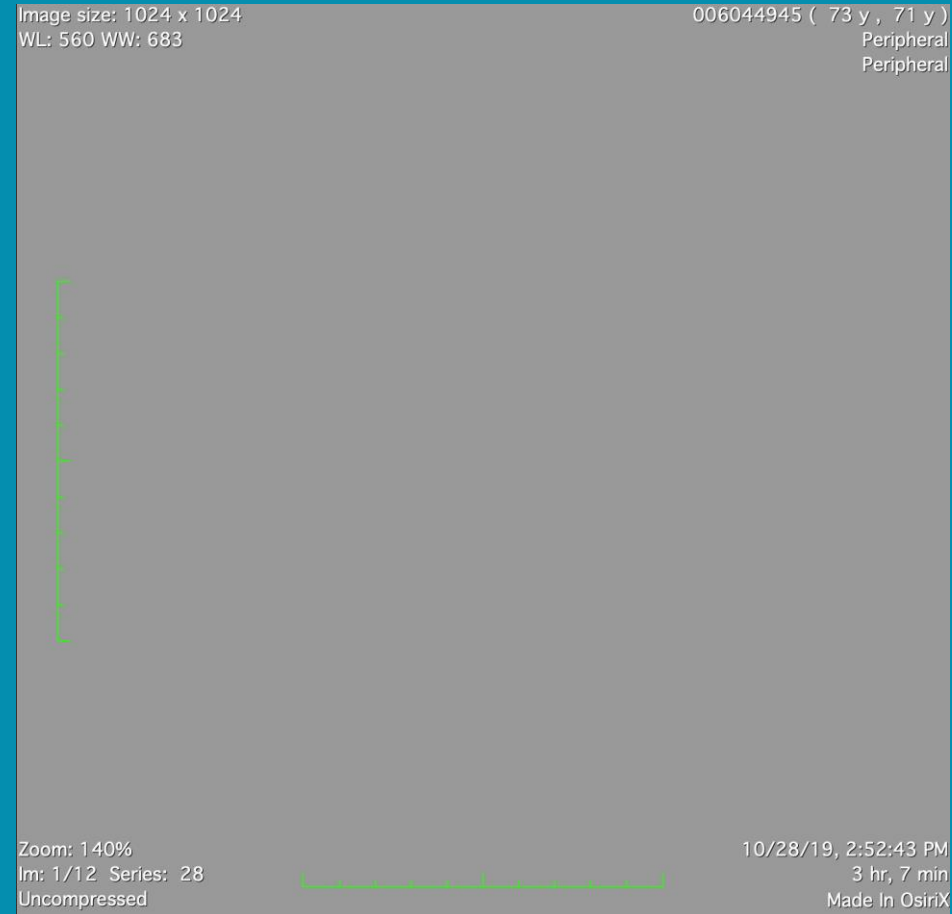


Zoom: 140%  
Im: 1/10 Series: 36  
Uncompressed  
10/28/19, 3:27:09 PM  
3 hr, 7 min  
Made In OsiriX



2 0 at the  
Shore

# Final Angiograms



2 0 2 3  
**Cors  
at the  
Shore**

PM-03281

Zenition 70

De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 6 (14:00)  
Image 1-

Zenition 70

De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 11 (14:24)  
Image 1



20 at the  
Shore

Zenition 70

De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 21 (14:35)  
Image 1-

Zenition 70

De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 22 (14:36)  
Image 1-



Zenith 70

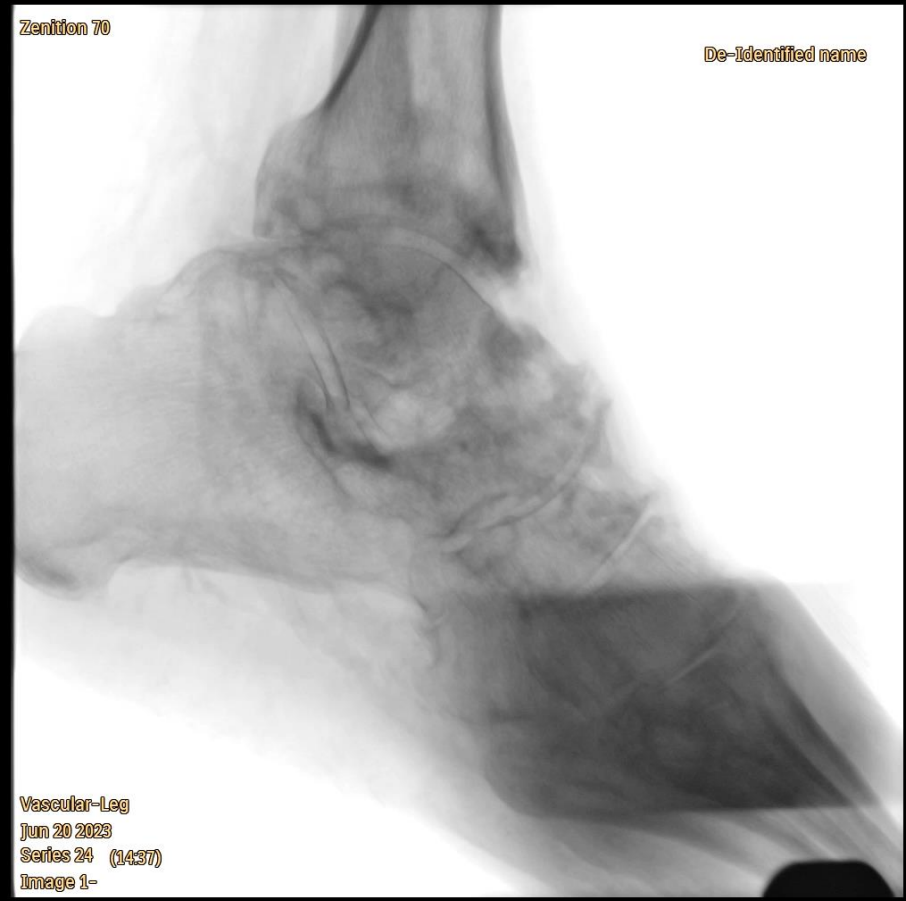
De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 2 (13:52)  
Image 1-

Zenith 70

De-Identified name



Vascular-Leg  
Jun 20 2023  
Series 24 (14:37)  
Image 1-



2023  
at the  
Shore