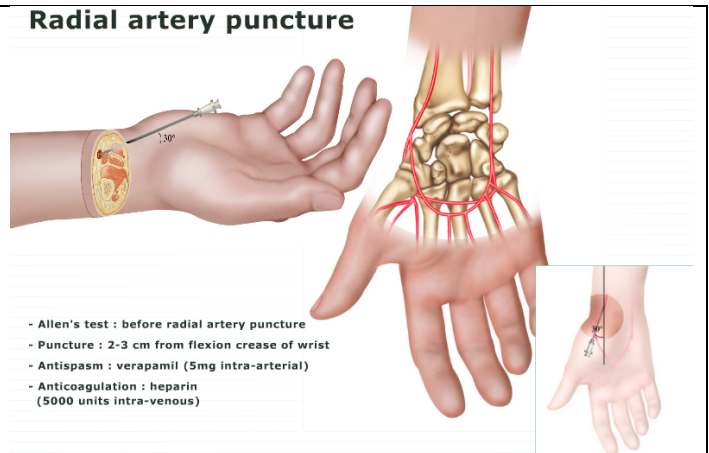


## Transradial Cardiac Catheterization

In past few years, transradial access for coronary intervention has been increasingly becoming popular because of the various reasons. The most advantage is very low access site bleeding complication even with aggressive use of anticoagulation and antiplatelet therapies. During the angioplasty and stent procedures patients are given high doses of blood thinners and platelet inhibitor medications. With the traditional transfemoral access, the bleeding complications from a cardiac catheterization are still up to 3% or more. In modern interventional cardiology the procedural success rates of getting blocked arteries open are very high; however, the bleeding complications associated with transfemoral catheterization have not significantly reduced even after trying many strategies. Postprocedural bleeding and blood transfusion is with worse outcomes. Bleeding complication are nearly 0% with transradial catheterization. Additional benefits of transradial approach for heart catheterization include:

- Has better first-time success rates for accessing arteries in obese patients and patients with PVD
- Improves patient outcomes and overall experiences
- Enables patients to be mobile almost immediately after the procedure
- Shortens hospital stays
- Causes less pain after the procedure
- Reduces procedure costs
- Improves patient satisfaction

### Radial artery puncture



After a femoral catheterization, patients typically must have pressure applied to the catheter-insertion site until the bleeding stops and lie still from four to eight hours. This can be troublesome for older patients who may have arthritis or back problems. With the transradial procedure, bleeding is minimal and patients can immediately move off the procedure table independently. There is no need for groin checks, bedpans, urinals, or bed rest. Another device that improved transradial catheterization is the Terumo TR Band which is a device specifically designed to stop bleeding after the transradial approach. It can be used for both right and left radial artery access and comes in 2 sized (Regular and Large).

