

شریانی، روی شریان در مدت زمان مناسب فشار لازم با دست اعمال شود، احتمال پیدایش عوارض در این محل بسیار کم خواهد بود. این مطالعه، یک بررسی تک مرکزی بوده و برای ارزیابی جامع‌تر، مطالعه چند مرکزی در بیمارستان‌های مختلف با تعداد موارد بیش‌تر توصیه می‌شود. با توجه به احتمال پیدایش بعضی عوارض عروقی به صورت تأخیری، پایش بیماران در روزهای بعد آنژیوگرافی نیز جهت مشخص نمودن دقیق‌تر تعداد عوارض عروقی پیشنهاد می‌شود.

شاید این تفاوت به علت طیف تعریف باریک‌تر عوارض عروقی است که در این مطالعه استفاده شده است. البته، ما عوارض عروقی را بعد از ترخیص از بیمارستان ارزیابی نکردیم، چرا که بعضی از عوارض مثل فیستول شریانی وریدی یا آنوریسم کاذب ممکن است به صورت تأخیری ظاهر شوند. یافته‌های این مطالعه مشخص می‌کند که انجام PCI از طریق شریان فمورال یک روش کم‌عارضه از نظر پیدایش عوارض عروقی می‌باشد و در صورتی که در محل خارج کردن وسیله

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The factors relevant to the onset of vascular complications after coronary intervention in Shahid Rajaei Cardiovascular Center in Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Ahmad Ali Yousefi M.D.¹
Mohsen Madani M.D.¹
Hamid Reza Azimi M.D.^{1*}
Hossein Farshidi M.D.²

1- Department of Cardiovascular,
Shahid Rajaei Hospital, Tehran
University of Medical Sciences,
Tehran, Iran.

2- Fellowship of Angioplasty,
Department of Cardiovascular,
Shahid Rajaei Hospital, Tehran
University of Medical Sciences,
Tehran, Iran.

Background: Vascular complications, as the most common complications of diagnostic catheterization and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), are important factors in the morbidity of patients undergoing such procedures; thus, this study was done to evaluate the prevalence of these complications and their related factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive study composed of 2097 consecutive patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention in Shahid Rajaei Cardiovascular Center in Tehran, Iran from January 2008 to January 2009. Occurrence of vascular complications in course of hospitalization and the related factors leading to the complications were investigated.

Results: Out of 2097 patients, 1544 (73.6%) were male and 553 (26.4%) were female, and the mean age of the participants was 57±10 years. Vascular complications from the time of PCI to the time discharge were observed in 19 (0.9%) patients. The other complications included: hematoma in 10 cases (52.6%), pseudoaneurysm in five cases (26.3%), retroperitoneal hemorrhage and arteriovenous fistula in 2 (10.5%) patients each. The complications were significantly more common in female patients (P=0.003), in patients with a history of hypertension (P=0.02), people of shorter stature (P=0.004), and being on gp IIIa/IIb inhibitors (P=0.003).

Conclusion: The rate of vascular complications post-percutaneous coronary interventions is low and it is considered to be a good treatment option for patients with coronary stenosis; provided that sufficient compression is applied on the vascular access point in the right time after removal of the arterial sheath. PCI is of fewer vascular complications, especially in female patients, history of hypertension, and higher anticoagulant concentrations.

Keywords: Arteriovenous fistula, hematoma, hemorrhage, retroperitoneal, vascular complication.

* Corresponding author: Shahid Rajaei Hospital, Next to Mellat Park, Valiasr St., Tehran, Iran.
Tel: +98-21-23921
E-mail: azimihamidreza66@yahoo.com