

Angioplasty

Peripheral vascular disease

- Aortic, Iliac, Femoral, Popliteal, Tibials.
- Subclavian, Brachiocephalic.

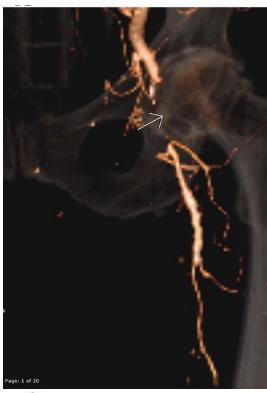
Mesenteric arteries

Coeliac, SMA, IMA for Mesenteric angina

Renal Angioplasty

Vertebral Angioplasty



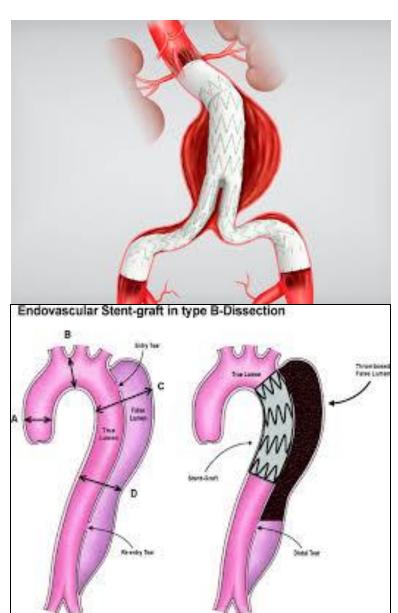






Aortic Aneurysms & Dissection

- 15,000 deaths/ year in US
- Affects 2.7 million in US
- Approx. 50% of these cases undiagnosed
- Aortic stent graft is now the Rx of choice if amneable



Hemorrhage



TRANSCATHETER EMBOLIZATION

Embolization is a way of occluding blood vessels that are doing more harm than good.

Various materials may be used,
depending on whether vessel
occlusion is to be temporary or
permanent, or whether large or small
vessels are being treated.



coils

glue







Hemorrhage

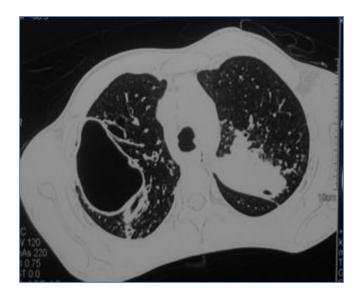
Hemoptysis - Bronchial artery embolization (BAE).

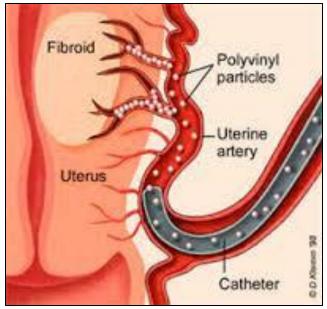
Upper & Lower GI bleed. – GI Embolization

Variceal Bleed: not responding to Endoscopic Rx.

Uterine Embolization

Post partum, Fibroid, AVMs









Post traumatic hemorrhage

Solid organ injury (Liver, Kidney, Spleen) with

- Active leak,
- Pseudo aneurysm,
- AVF.

Pelvic traumatic bleed latrogenic

- Surgical:
- Post Biopsy/ FNAC

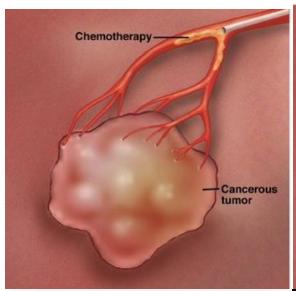




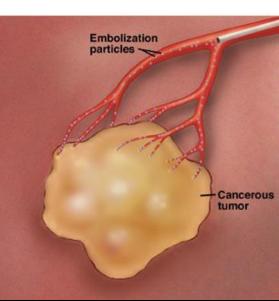


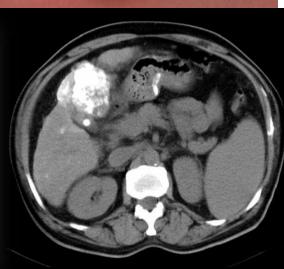
Trans arterial chemoembolization (TACE) for Hepato-cellular carcinoma (liver tumour)

- Unresectable tumors
- Tumors > 5 cm
- Multifocal HCC
- Bridge to transplantation





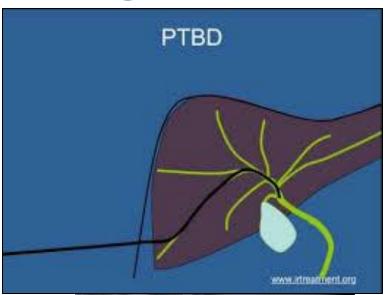






Percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage (PTBD) and stenting

- Cholangitis
- Hilar cholangiocarcinoma
- Ca head of pancreas
- Post operative CBD injury.

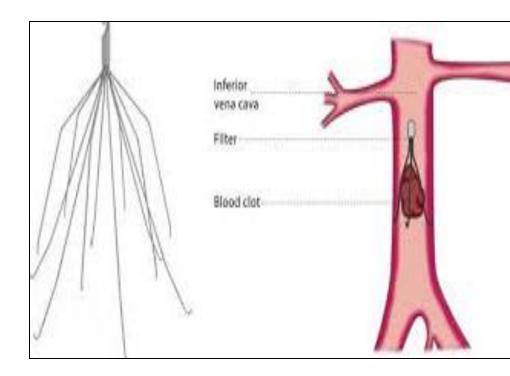






IVC Filter

- Contraindication for anticoagulation (Polytrauma/ Neurosurgery)
- Complication of anticoagulation (e.g. hemorrhage)
- Free-floating proximal DVT/iliocaval DVT
- Massive PE.







DVT- Catheter directed thrombolysis

- Limb-threatening circulatory compromise.
- Rapid thrombus extension/worsening limb despite anticoagulation.
- 1st line Rx to prevent Post phlebitic syndrome in patient with low bleeding risk.



Blocked veins

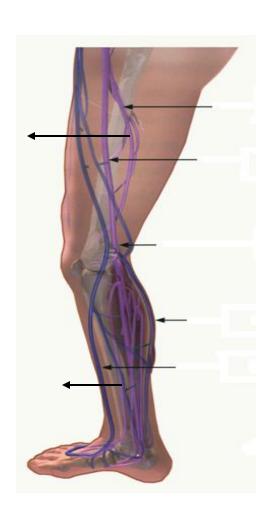
Recanalized



Endovenous ablation for varicose veins



- Minimally invasive treatment
- Using a catheter-based approach, it delivers radiofrequency (RF) energy to the vein wall
- RF energy creates conductive heating that contracts the vein wall collagen, thereby occluding the vein







Interventional Radiology

- Minimal access
- Local anaesthesia/sedation
- Quicker recovery
- Less invasive alternative





Thank you

