

The Difference In Blood Pressure Between the Radial and Femoral Artery During Coronary Angiography: Narrowing of the Abdominal Aorta

Koroner Anjiyografide Radial ve Femoral Arter Arasındaki
Kan Basıncı Farklılığı; Abdominal Aortada Daralma

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A 61 year old man consulted our clinic because of presyncope during exercise treadmill test. After exercise test, the coronary angiography was planned via right femoral artery. After a 6F femoral sheath insertion, the guidewire didn't advance the abdominal aorta. After contrast injection from right femoral artery sheath, it was seen the narrowing of the abdominal aorta (Figure 1A). After this, the coronary angiography that showed critical stenosis in all coronary artery was complete by right radial artery. During angiography, abdominal aortic stenosis was also seen via pig tail catheter (Figure 1B). Also, there is significantly different in blood pressure between the radial and femoral artery (Figure 1C). After angiography the patient was follow at the intensive care unit. Because the lesions, surgery was performed instead of percutaneous intervention. After the operation, the patient recovered uneventfully. Abdominal aortic stenosis is often secondary to atherosclerosis defines the abnormal narrowing of the abdominal aorta. The stenosis may cause difference blood pressure that there is increased blood pressure above the stenosis and decreased blood pressure below the stenosis. Therefore, there is the difference in blood pressure between the upper and lower extremities.



Figure 1A, 1B. Abdominal aortic stenosis was seen during angiography (Arrow). 1C. There is significantly different in blood pressure between the radial and femoral artery during angiography