

World Journal of *Cardiology*

World J Cardiol 2021 October 26; 13(10): 526-598



Contents

Monthly Volume 13 Number 10 October 26, 2021

MINIREVIEWS

- 526 Lipid lowering in patients 75 years and older
Makhmudova U, Schulze PC, Davis HR, Weingärtner O
- 533 Electrocardiographic changes in Emphysema
Gupta P, Jain H, Gill M, Bharaj G, Khalid N, Chaudhry W, Chhabra L
- 546 Artificial intelligence and machine learning in cardiovascular computed tomography
Seetharam K, Bhat P, Orris M, Prabhu H, Shah J, Asti D, Chawla P, Mir T
- 556 Coronavirus and cardiovascular manifestations- getting to the heart of the matter
Bhandari M, Pradhan A, Vishwakarma P, Sethi R

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Observational Study

- 566 Elderly patients with non-cardiac admissions and elevated high-sensitivity troponin: the prognostic value of renal function
Samara I, Tsiara S, Papafaklis MI, Pappas K, Kolios G, Vryzas N, Michalis LK, Bairaktari ET, Katsouras CS

Prospective Study

- 574 Patent hemostasis of radial artery: Comparison of two methods
Kyriakopoulos V, Xanthopoulos A, Papamichalis M, Skoularigkis S, Tzavara C, Papadakis E, Patsilinos S, Triposkiadis F, Skoularigis J

META-ANALYSIS

- 585 Cardiovascular efficacy and safety of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors: A meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials
Patoulas DI, Boulmpou A, Teperikidis E, Katsimardou A, Siskos F, Doulas M, Papadopoulos CE, Vassilikos V

CASE REPORT

- 593 Cardiac involvement in hydrocarbon inhalant toxicity – role of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging: A case report
Jolly G, Dacosta Davis S, Ali S, Bitterman L, Saunders A, Kazbour H, Parwani P

ABOUT COVER

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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJC* is now abstracted and indexed in Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science), PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), China Science and Technology Journal Database (CSTJ), and Superstar Journals Database. The 2021 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) for *WJC* as 0.36. The *WJC*'s CiteScore for 2020 is 0.3, and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine is 289/317.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Lin-YuTong Wang; Production Department Director: Xiang Li; Editorial Office Director: Ya-Juan Ma.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Cardiology

ISSN

ISSN 1949-8462 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

December 31, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Ramdas G Pai, Dimitrios Tousoulis, Marco Matteo Ciccone

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjnet.com/1949-8462/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

October 26, 2021

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

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<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Prospective Study

Patent hemostasis of radial artery: Comparison of two methods

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Radial artery obstruction is the most common complication of coronary angiography performed *via* transradial access. Patent hemostasis can significantly reduce the risk of radial artery occlusion. Previous studies utilized sophisticated methods to evaluate radial artery patency. Simplified and easily applicable methods for successful patent hemostasis are currently lacking.

AIM

To determine which method (pulse oximeter *vs* the traditional radial artery palpation) is better to achieve patent hemostasis.

METHODS

This prospective, single center study included 299 consecutive patients who underwent coronary angiography or percutaneous coronary intervention between November 2017 and July 2019. Patients less than 18 years old, with a history of radial artery disease, or no palpable artery pulse were excluded from the study. Patients were randomly assigned to two groups. In the first group, radial artery flow was assessed by palpation of the artery during hemostasis (traditional method). In the second group, radial artery patency was estimated with the use of a pulse oximeter. Two different compression devices were used for hemostasis (air chamber and pressure valve). The primary study endpoint was the achievement of successful patent hemostasis.

RESULTS

The two groups (pulse oximeter *vs* artery palpation) had no significant differences

and approved the final manuscript.

Institutional review board

statement: The study protocol was approved by the hospital's ethics review board.

Informed consent statement:

Patients participating in the study provided written informed consent.

Conflict-of-interest statement:

The authors declare that they have no conflicting interests.

Data sharing statement:

No additional data are available

CONSORT 2010 statement:

The authors have read the CONSORT 2010 Statement, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CONSORT 2010 Statement.

Open-Access:

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Manuscript source:

Invited manuscript

Specialty type:

Cardiac and cardiovascular systems

Country/Territory of origin:

Greece

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): 0
Grade C (Good): 0
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: April 21, 2021

Peer-review started: April 21, 2021

First decision: May 13, 2021

in age, sex, body mass index, risk factors, or comorbidities except for supraventricular arrhythmias. The percentage of patients with successful patent hemostasis was significantly higher in the pulse oximeter group (82.2% *vs* 68.1%, $P = 0.005$). A lower percentage of patients with spasm was recorded in the pulse oximeter group (9.9% *vs* 19.0%, $P = 0.024$). The incidence of local complications, edema, bleeding, hematoma, vagotonia, or pain did not differ between the two groups. In the multivariate analysis, the use of a pulse oximeter (OR: 2.35, 95%CI: 1.34-4.13, $P = 0.003$) and advanced age (OR: 1.04, 95%CI: 1.01-1.07, $P = 0.006$), were independently associated with an increased probability of successful patent hemostasis. The type of hemostatic device did not affect patent hemostasis ($P = 0.450$).

CONCLUSION

Patent hemostasis with the use of pulse oximeter is a simple, efficient, and safe method that is worthy of further investigation. Larger randomized studies are required to consider its clinical implications.

Key Words: Radial access; Patent hemostasis; Palpation; Oximeter; Coronary angiography; Radial artery occlusion

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Core Tip: This was a prospective, single center study with 299 consecutive patients who underwent coronary angiography or percutaneous coronary intervention. It aimed to evaluate the best method (pulse oximeter *vs* the traditional radial artery palpation) for successful patent hemostasis. The use of a pulse oximeter increased the probability of achieving patent hemostasis compared with artery palpation, and was associated with lower rates of artery spasm. In the multivariate analysis, the use of pulse oximeter and advanced age were independently associated with an increased probability of successful patent hemostasis.

Citation: Kyriakopoulos V, Xanthopoulos A, Papamichalis M, Skoularigkis S, Tzavara C, Papadakis E, Patsilinakos S, Triposkiadis F, Skoularigis J. Patent hemostasis of radial artery: Comparison of two methods. *World J Cardiol* 2021; 13(10): 574-584

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1949-8462/full/v13/i10/574.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4330/wjc.v13.i10.574>

INTRODUCTION

Transradial access is increasingly used in coronary angiography *vs* transfemoral access as it has several advantages. Transradial access is associated with fewer vascular complications, lower bleeding complications, and reduced mortality in specific high-risk populations[1]. Furthermore, the technique offers earlier mobilization after the procedure, and the patient usually has a shorter hospital stay. The European guidelines for coronary angiography in patients with acute coronary syndrome favor transradial over transfemoral access with a Class IA indication[2,3].

Radial artery obstruction (RAO) is a frequent complication of coronary angiography performed *via* transradial access[4]. RAO may prevent radial artery access for future coronary angiography or as a conduit for coronary artery bypass grafting. At the same time, patients requiring hemodialysis lose an artery that can be used to create an arteriovenous fistula. Therefore, prevention of RAO is of particular clinical importance in patients undergoing coronary angiography *via* transradial access. Experts emphasize the need for the adoption of novel techniques that may reduce the incidence of RAO to less than 5%[5].

Complete obstruction of blood flow in the radial artery during hemostasis is a strong predictor of RAO occurrence[6]. On the contrary, maintaining circulatory antegrade flow in the radial artery during hemostasis, known as patent or nonobstructive hemostasis, reduces the risk of RAO[7,8]. Various methods of patent hemostasis have been described, but there is no current consensus on the optimal

Revised: May 24, 2021**Accepted:** July 15, 2021**Article in press:** July 15, 2021**Published online:** October 26, 2021**P-Reviewer:** Ito S**S-Editor:** Ma YJ**L-Editor:** Filipodia**P-Editor:** Wang LYT

method. Of note, the application of nonobstructive hemostasis is technically difficult as it requires intense staff mobilization, multiple evaluations of radial artery blood flow, and adjustment of hemostatic pressure in order to maintain patency. That is why patent hemostasis is not fully adopted in most laboratories[9]. The goal of this study was to evaluate a simplified and easily applicable method to achieve patent hemostasis in patients undergoing diagnostic coronary angiography or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient population

A total of 299 consecutive patients undergoing cardiac catheterization between November 2017 and July 2019 and considered eligible for radial access were included in the study. Patients underwent a Barbeau test precatheterization, to assess collateral palmar arch sufficiency. Patients were randomly assigned to two groups. In the first group, radial artery flow was assessed by artery pulse palpation during hemostasis (traditional method). In the second group, radial artery patency was estimated with the use of a pulse oximeter. Two different compression devices were used for hemostasis, one with an air chamber and another with a pressure valve. The primary study endpoint was the achievement of successful patent hemostasis.

Randomization did not affect coronary angiography, either diagnostic or invasive, and operators were unaware of the patient allocation. RAO was assessed at 24 h and 30 d after the procedure. Patients younger than 18 years of age with a history of radial artery disease or absence of radial artery pulse were excluded from the study. Patients participating in the study provided written informed consent, and the study protocol was approved by the hospital's ethics review board.

Transradial catheterization procedure

Radial artery catheterization was performed using the Seldinger technique. The catheter diameter was 5/6-French.

Conventional hemostasis with radial artery pulse palpation

The introducer sheath was removed immediately after the procedure. The sheath was pulled out by 4 to 5 cm and a hemostatic bandage was applied around the wrist. The bandage was then tightened and the catheter was removed. In group 1, radial artery patency was assessed by radial artery pulse palpation. The bandage remained in place for 4 h and then was slowly removed. A light dressing was applied at the entry site after the procedure.

Patent hemostasis procedure with the aid of pulse oximeter

The sheath was pulled out by 4 to 5 cm and a hemostatic bandage was applied over the entry site. In group 2 a pulse oximeter sensor was placed on the index finger, the bandage was tightened, and the sheath was removed. The ulnar artery was compressed and the hemostatic bandage gradually began to relax. Radial artery patency was confirmed by plethysmographic signal reoccurrence. In case of bleeding before plethysmographic signal appearance, the hemostatic bandage compression was increased. If radial artery flow was confirmed by the oximeter and no bleeding complications occurred, then a bandage remained in place for 4 h. Radial artery patency was assessed on an hourly basis.

Assessment of radial artery patency

Radial artery flow was evaluated with a Barbeau test. The pulse oximeter sensor was placed on the index finger and the plethysmographic signal was observed. Ulnar and radial artery compression led to signal loss. Radial artery pressure was then removed while maintaining ulnar artery compression. Appearance of the plethysmographic signal was proof of radial artery patency, while absence of a signal indicated RAO. The test was performed precatheterization, at 24 h and at 30 d after coronary angiography. Radial artery patency was also assessed at 30 d by vascular ultrasonography with Doppler assessment.

Hemostatic efficacy

Hemorrhagic complications that resulted in blood loss from the puncture site and judged capable of causing hemodynamic instability, blood transfusion, or death were

regarded as significant. Hematomas at the puncture site were considered clinically significant when their diameter exceeded 3 cm.

Statistical analysis

Quantitative variables were expressed as means \pm SD or as medians and interquartile range (IQR). Qualitative variables were reported with absolute and relative frequencies. Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare proportions. Student's *t*-tests were used to compare mean values that were normally distributed. Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare median values when the distribution was not normal. Logistic regression analyses in a stepwise method (*P* for entry 0.05, *P* for removal 0.10) were performed in order to identify factors associated with the presence of specific outcomes. Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios with 95%CI were computed from the results of the logistic regression analyses. Statistical significance was set at 0.05. The analyses were conducted using SPSS statistical software (version 22.0).

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics and risk factors/comorbidities

Radial artery patency during hemostasis was assessed by artery palpation (control group) in 147 patients (49.2%) and by pulse oximeter sensor in 152 patients (50.8%). The demographic characteristics of the study population are shown in Table 1. The study population consisted mainly of men (75%) with a mean age of 60.8 years. Dyslipidemia was the most common comorbidity followed by hypertension, coronary artery disease, and diabetes mellitus. One out of three patients (35%) had previously undergone PCIs and 6% had previously undergone coronary bypass surgery. The two groups of patients did not have significant differences in their baseline clinical characteristics (Table 1). Patients in the control group had a higher rate of supraventricular arrhythmia, mainly atrial fibrillation (26.5% *vs* 13.2%, *P* = 0.004).

Procedural characteristics

Table 2 shows the procedural characteristics of the two study groups. PCI was performed in 30% of the patients. There were no differences in the number of coronary vessels that received intervention. Half the patients underwent coronary angiography using a 5-french introducer sheath and the other half using a 6-french sheath. The two groups of patients did not differ in several other procedural characteristics (*e.g.*, right or left hand, duration of procedure, radiation time). Patients received similar doses of anticoagulants (heparin) and did not differ in the type of device used for hemostasis (Table 2).

Complications

Table 3 shows the coronary angiography complications. The group of patients in whom the radial artery patency was assessed with the traditional method (artery palpation) had a higher rate of radial artery spasm (*P* = 0.024). The two groups had similar rates of vagotonia, hematoma, bleeding, edema, local complications, and pain.

Patent hemostasis in the study groups

The group of patients whose radial artery patency was assessed using the pulse oximeter achieved significantly higher rates of patent hemostasis than those in the control group, using radial artery palpation (82.2% *vs* 68.1%, *P* = 0.005; Figure 1). The type of hemostatic device (air chamber or pressure valve device) did not affect patent hemostasis (*P* = 0.450). Radial artery flow was restored in a significant percentage of patients at 24 h and at 30 d after coronary angiography (Table 4).

Predictors of patent hemostasis

Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that pulse oximeter use (OR: 2.35, 95%CI: 1.34-4.13, *P* = 0.003) and patient age (per 1 year increase; OR: 1.04, 95%CI: 1.01-1.07, *P* = 0.006) as independent predictors of patent hemostasis (Table 5).

DISCUSSION

The main study findings were: (1) Successful patent hemostasis was significantly more frequent in the pulse oximeter group *vs* the radial artery palpation group; (2) A lower

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the study population

Baseline characteristics	Control group (conventional hemostasis), <i>n</i> = 147	Oximetry – plethysmography group, <i>n</i> = 152	<i>P</i> value
Age (mean ± SD, yr)	61.5 ± 9.8	60.1 ± 11.6	0.273 ¹
Male sex	109 (74.1)	115 (75.7)	0.764 ²
Body mass index (mean ± SD, kg/m ²)			0.343 ²
Normal (18.5-24.9)	31 ± 21.1	35 ± 23	
Overweight (25-29.9)	73 ± 49.7	63 ± 41.4	
Obese (> 30)	43 ± 29.3	54 ± 35.5	
Risk factors/Comorbidities, <i>n</i> (%)			
Hypertension	89 (60.5)	92 (60.5)	0.997 ²
Diabetes mellitus	29 (19.7)	40 (26.3)	0.176 ²
Insulin	6 (20.7)	14 (35.0)	0.196 ³
Dyslipidemia	112 (76.2)	114 (75.0)	0.811 ²
Smoking	69 (46.9)	74 (48.7)	0.850 ²
History of coronary artery disease	46 (31.3)	52 (34.2)	0.591 ²
Supraventricular arrhythmia	39 (26.5)	20 (13.2)	0.004 ²
History of interventions, <i>n</i> (%)			
Percutaneous coronary intervention	49 (33.3)	56 (36.8)	0.5252
Coronary artery bypass grafting	11 (7.5)	7 (4.6)	0.2963

¹Student's *t*-test.²Pearson's χ^2 .³Fisher's exact test.

percentage of complications (*i.e.* spasm) was recorded in the pulse oximeter group; and (3) Advanced age and the use of a pulse oximeter were independent predictors of successful patent hemostasis.

Many studies have reported the safety and efficacy of performing coronary angiography *via* the transradial access. Transradial access is preferred over transfemoral artery access for percutaneous diagnostic and interventional procedures because it is associated with lower rates of vascular and hemorrhagic complications that lead to transfusions[5,10-12]. A systematic review and meta-analysis including 11707 patients who presented with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, reported an association between transradial access and reduction in 30-d mortality (relative risk, 0.72), major bleeding (relative risk, 0.60), and access-site complications (relative risk, 0.40) compared with transfemoral access[11]. Interestingly, the transradial approach has the advantage of a rapid interval to patient mobilization[13].

RAO is a potential complication of coronary angiography using the transradial approach[5,10]. In randomized trials, RAO incidence ranged up to 10%[5]. However, in daily clinical practice RAO frequency is much higher[4,14-16]. Radial artery patency should be routinely checked before discharge of any patient who has undergone coronary angiography *via* transradial access[5]. Radial artery palpation is the most common technique used[17]. However, artery palpation may be misleading as the presence of collateral circulation from palmar arches in the upper extremity is likely to lead to a palpable pulse from the distal stump even in the presence of RAO[5]. RAO is more common at the end of hemostasis and thereafter gradually decreases in the first 24 h and even further in the 30 d after the procedure. In a meta-analysis of 112 studies including 46,631 patients, late revascularization occurred in a significant proportion of patients with RAO[18]. In this study, radial artery flow was restored in a significant percentage of patients at 24 h and at 30 d after coronary angiography.

Measures to reduce RAO incidence include smaller catheters, adequate anticoagulation, the adoption of patent hemostasis strategies with or without ulnar artery compression, and the reduction of hemostasis time to ≤ 120 min[5,16,18-24]. Patent

Table 2 Procedural data of the study population

Procedural data	Control group (conventional hemostasis) (n = 147)	Oximetry – plethysmography group (n = 152)	P value
PCI, n (%)	44 (29.9)	58 (38.2)	0.134 ¹
Primary PCI, n (%)	12 (8.2)	15 (9.9)	0.607 ¹
Heparin dose, median (IQR)	5000 (5000-7000)	5000 (5000-7000)	0.113 ²
INR, mean ± SD	1.1 ± 0.3)	1.1 ± 0.3)	0.958 ³
Significant coronary artery lesions, n (%)			
Left anterior descending artery	32 (21.8)	36 (23.7)	0.693 ¹
Circumflex	10 (6.8)	12 (7.9)	0.718 ¹
Right coronary artery	17 (11.6)	20 (13.2)	0.676 ¹
Number of vessels ⁴ , n (%)			0.707 ³
PCI in 1 vessel (%)	35 (81.4)	50 (87.7)	
PCI >1 vessels (%)	8 (18.6)	7 (12.3)	
Hemostatic device			0.223 ¹
Air chamber, n (%)	80 (54.4)	72 (47.4)	
Valve with pressure plate, n (%)	67 (45.6)	80 (52.6)	
Right hand, n (%)	104 (70.7)	115 (75.7)	0.362 ¹
Left hand, n (%)	43 (29.3)	37 (24.3)	
Puncture attempts, median (IQR)	1 (1-1)	1 (1-1)	0.354 ²
Puncture duration (min), median (IQR)	2.25 (1.42-3.3)	2.22 (1.44-3.37)	0.660 ²
Procedure time (min), median (IQR)	13 (8.4-27.3)	13.8 (9.2-26.9)	0.448 ²
Fluoro time (min), median (IQR)	3.1 (1.3-9.1)	3.4 (1.4-7.7)	0.663 ²
Sheath, n (%)			0.257 ³
5F	74 (50.3)	70 (46.1)	
6F	73 (49.7)	79 (52.0)	
7F	0 (0.0)	3 (2.0)	
Patent hemostasis, n (%)	94 (68.1)	125 (82.2)	0.005 ¹

¹Pearson's χ^2 .²Mann-Whitney test.³Fisher's exact test.⁴For those who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention.

INR: International normalized ratio; IQR: Interquartile range; PCI: Percutaneous coronary intervention.

hemostasis is the technique of maintaining radial artery forward flow through guided artery compression during hemostasis after coronary angiography[7]. In patients undergoing coronary angiography, complete absence of radial artery flow during hemostatic compression is a strong predictor of RAO[6,24]. On the contrary, maintaining radial artery antegrade flow during hemostasis, known as patent or nonocclusive hemostasis, is an important factor in preventing RAO, but its complexity has limited adoption[5,7,25]. Maintaining radial artery antegrade flow during hemostatic compression constitutes part of the recommended best practice after transradial access for coronary angiography[25].

The best technique to achieve patent hemostasis is a subject of ongoing research. Previous studies utilized relatively sophisticated methods to evaluate radial artery patency. In the landmark prevention of radial artery occlusion-patent hemostasis evaluation trial (the PROPHET study), 436 patients were randomized to undergo either conventional hemostasis or patent hemostasis after diagnostic coronary angiography *via* the transradial approach. Twelve percent of patients who underwent

Table 3 Coronary angiography complications between two hemostatic methods

Coronary angiography complications	Control group (Conventional Hemostasis)	Oximetry – plethysmography group	P value
Spasm	28 (19.0)	15 (9.9)	0.024 ¹
Vagotonia	24 (16.3)	23 (15.1)	0.777 ¹
Hematoma	25 (17.0)	15 (9.9)	0.070 ¹
Hematoma diameter, median value (IQR)	0 (0 - 3)	0 (0 - 3)	0.462 ²
Bleeding	7 (4.8)	5 (3.3)	0.517 ¹
Edema	26 (17.7)	29 (19.1)	0.756 ¹
Local complication	18 (12.2)	24 (15.8)	0.378 ¹
Pain	28 (19.0)	22 (14.4)	0.289 ¹

¹Pearson's χ^2 .²Mann-Whitney test.Data are *n* (%)**Table 4 Patent radial artery by patient group**

	Control group(conventional hemostasis)	Oximetry-plethysmography group	P value ³
Patent radial artery			
Day 1 ¹ (<i>n</i> = 299)	126 (85.7)	137 (90.1)	0.241
Day 30 ¹ (<i>n</i> = 206)	100 (94.3)	89 (89.0)	0.164
Day 30 ² (<i>n</i> = 204)	100 (92.6)	87 (90.6)	0.612

¹Evaluation with a Barbeau test.²Evaluation with duplex ultrasonography.³Pearson's χ^2 .Data are *n* (%)**Table 5 Predictors of patent hemostasis**

	OR (95%CI)	P value
Patent hemostasis		
Age (per 1 yr increase)	1.04 (1.01-1.07)	0.006
Control group (reference)		
Oximetry-plethysmography group	2.35 (1.34-4.13)	0.003

conventional hemostasis experienced RAO at 24 h. The corresponding rate for patients in the patent hemostasis group was 5%[7]. The use of an oximetry-plethysmography test was the strongest predictor of achieving patent hemostasis. In the prophylactic hyperperfusion evaluation trial (PROPHET-II), ipsilateral ulnar artery compression during radial artery hemostatic compression increased the rate of patent hemostasis and reduced the incidence of RAO from 3.0% to 0.9%[25]. In the randomized radial compression guided by mean artery pressure *vs* standard compression with a pneumatic device (RACOMAP) trial, a significant reduction in RAO rates from 12.0% to 1.1% was observed in patients following the patent hemostasis protocol compared with traditional arterial obstructive compression[8]. In the RACOMAP trial, nonobstructive hemostasis was performed by compressing the radial artery during hemostasis, guided by the mean blood pressure[8].

In a study by Edris *et al*[26], patent hemostasis was achieved with rapid deflation of the compression band. The technique increased patent hemostasis rates from 40% to 95% and reduced RAO rates from 14.9% to 2.0% without bleeding complications. A study comparing nonobstructive hemostasis to conventional hemostasis reported

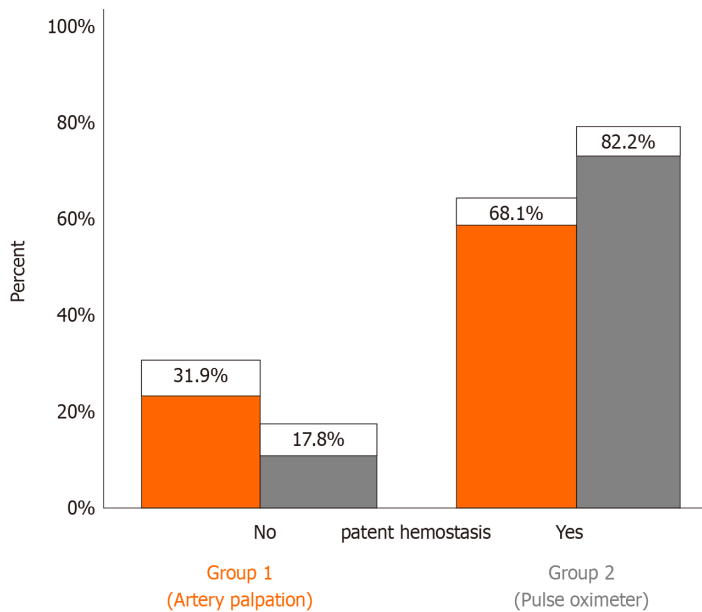


Figure 1 Percentage of patent hemostasis in each study group.

reduced RAO at 24 h in the patent hemostasis group, whereas the difference at 7 d between the two groups was not statistically significant[27]. The result is similar to that observed in this study in which RAO rates at 30 d did not differ between the two groups. The rates of patent hemostasis in this study are similar to those in previous studies (68.1% to 82.2%)[7,24]. Furthermore, in previous studies, nonocclusive hemostasis did not increase bleeding complications compared with conventional hemostasis[7,8]. Plethysmographic evaluation of radial artery flow allows easier achievement of patent hemostasis without adversely affecting the method safety. Similarly, in the present study, no difference was observed in the hemorrhagic events that occurred in the two treatment groups. Interestingly, in the current study, manual compression was not required to achieve hemostasis in the pulse oximeter group. In the PROPHET study manual compression was required in a small percentage of patients (3.6%) to achieve hemostasis[7]. Lastly, the rates of spasm in our study, which were lower in the oximeter *vs* the artery palpation group, were in accord with those reported in the literature[4].

In this study, we observed an association between increased age and successful patent hemostasis. Several speculations can be made regarding that finding. Firstly, radial artery spasm is more frequent in younger than in older patients undergoing PCI *via* radial access and therefore older adults are more likely to have a successful patent hemostasis[28-31]. Secondly, increased arterial stiffness in elderly patients produces a steeper increase in radial artery flow, resulting in reopening of the occlusion in the early period and maintaining vessel patency in the long-term[32]. Lastly, increased arterial stiffness in older patients may preclude the total interruption of flow during manual compression and therefore facilitate patent hemostasis[32].

The current study has several limitations that need to be addressed. Firstly, the study population was not large, but it was comparable to previous studies in the field. Secondly, at 30 d, radial artery patency was assessed with duplex ultrasonography in 204 out of 299 patients. We performed a telephone follow-up of the patients who did not return at 30 d. The three main reasons cited for follow-up interruptions were lack of understanding regarding the necessity of follow-up, social reasons (*e.g.*, distant hometown, financial barriers, relocation) and unawareness of the appointment schedule. Nevertheless, radial artery flow was restored in a significant percentage of patients who presented at follow-up, which is in accord with the current literature. Thirdly, patent hemostasis achieved in the current study by the use of pulse oximetry is relatively more simple than the techniques described in previous studies, and can be more widely implemented in everyday clinical practice.

CONCLUSION

Oximetry-plethysmography is an efficient and safe method to achieve patent hemostasis after coronary angiography *via* transradial access. Larger randomized control trials are urgently needed.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Radial artery obstruction is a frequent complication of coronary angiography performed *via* transradial access. Maintaining circulatory antegrade flow in the radial artery during hemostasis (patent or nonobstructive hemostasis) reduces the risk of radial artery obstruction.

Research motivation

Simplified and easily applicable methods for successful patent hemostasis are currently lacking.

Research objectives

To determine which method, pulse oximeter *vs* the traditional radial artery palpation, is better to achieve patent hemostasis.

Research methods

This a prospective, single center study included 299 consecutive patients who underwent coronary angiography or percutaneous coronary intervention between November 2017 and July 2019. The exclusion criteria were: (1) Age of < 18 years; (2) History of radial artery disease; and (3) No palpable arterial pulse. Patients were randomly assigned to two groups. In the first group, radial artery flow was assessed by palpation of the artery during hemostasis (traditional method). In the second group, radial artery patency was estimated with a pulse oximeter. Two different compression devices were used for hemostasis (air chamber and pressure valve). The primary study endpoint was the successful achievement of patent hemostasis.

Research results

The two groups (pulse oximeter *vs* artery palpation) had no significant differences in age, sex, body mass index, risk factors, or comorbidities except for supraventricular arrhythmias. The percentage of patients with successful patent hemostasis was significantly higher in the pulse oximeter group (82.2% *vs* 68.1%, $P = 0.005$). A lower percentage of patients with spasm was recorded in the pulse oximeter group (9.9% *vs* 19.0%, $P = 0.024$). Multivariate analysis found that the use of pulse oximeter (OR: 2.35, 95%CI: 1.34-4.13, $P = 0.003$) and advanced age (OR: 1.04, 95%CI: 1.01-1.07, $P = 0.006$), were independently associated with an increased probability of successful patent hemostasis. The type of hemostatic device did not affect patent hemostasis ($P = 0.450$).

Research conclusions

Patent hemostasis with the use of pulse oximeter is a simple, efficient, and safe method, and is worthy of further investigation.

Research perspectives

Larger randomized studies are required to consider its clinical implications.

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