

The present study aims to analyze the venous pattern of the cubital fossa among individuals from Brazil” Pires et al (2018).

Abstract:

Venous punctures are among the most common procedures performed by healthcare professionals. In particular, the cubital fossa is the site where the venous accesses are frequently made due to the number of superficial veins and the numerous anastomoses in this region. The arrangement of these venous connections is of particular interest for clinical application in several areas, thus, the healthcare professional must possess knowledge about these vessels and their anatomical relationships. The present study aims to analyze the venous pattern of the cubital fossa among individuals from Brazil. This study was approved by a Research Ethics Committee. The sample had 100 healthy individuals (50 men and 50 women). The superficial veins of the cubital fossa were analyzed with the aid of a sphygmomanometer. When inflated, the pressure in the forearm increased and the veins became prominent. It was observed that in the selected sample the types with the highest prevalence were the Type I and Type VII, both with 22% in 200 limbs studied. The chi2 test showed a significant statistical difference between the anastomosis pattern and the sex of the studied sample. The anastomotic pattern of the superficial veins of the studies sample is similar to African, European and Asian populations. The study of these variations is necessary to provide scientific basis for the healthcare professional during a venipuncture in order to avoid iatrogenic errors and damages in cutaneous nerves or neighboring arteries.

Reference:

Pires, L., Ráfare, A.L., Peixoto, B.U., Pereira, T.O.J.S., Pinheiro, D.M.M., Siqueira, M.E.B., Vaqueiro, R.D., de Paula, R.C., Babinski, M.A. and Chagas, C.A.A. (2018) The venous patterns of the cubital fossa in subjects from Brazil. *Morphologie*. April 3rd. .
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