



Radial artery cannulation is used routinely in clinical settings for many purposes, such as for accurate hemodynamic monitoring, repeated blood sampling and as access for percutaneous coronary intervention” Yao et al (2017).

Abstract:

Radial artery cannulation is used routinely in clinical settings for many purposes, such as for accurate hemodynamic monitoring, repeated blood sampling and as access for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) [1]. Thus it is one of the key techniques for doctors in operating rooms, emergency departments (ED), intensive care units (ICU), and cardiovascular divisions. However, the radial artery is small, about 2.4 to 2.6 mm in diameter [2,3] and may be flat, collapsible, calcified, mobile, or have other anatomic anomalies, which contribute to difficulty in cannulation.

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Reference:

Yao, J., Yan, H., Zeng, Z., Wang, L., Jiang, W., Zhou, Q. and Lu, J. (2017) The effect of application of a distal tourniquet on ultrasound guided radial artery cannulation in adult



patients. The American Journal of Emergency Medicine. December 13th. .

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