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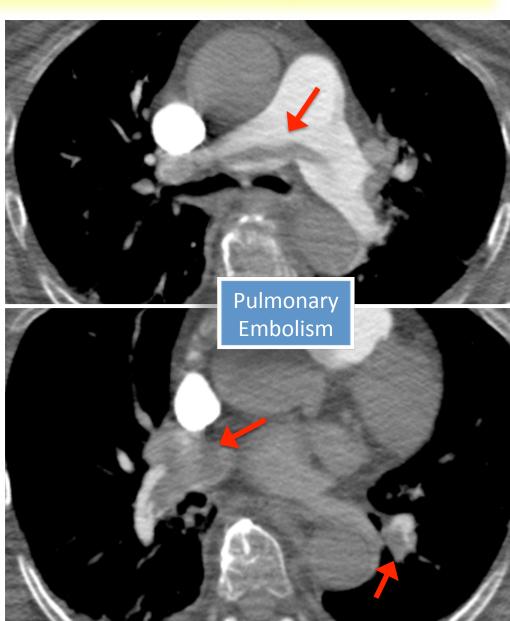
University of Milan Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Dpt San Paolo Hospital Milan



Spontaneous bleeding

• F, 72 yo

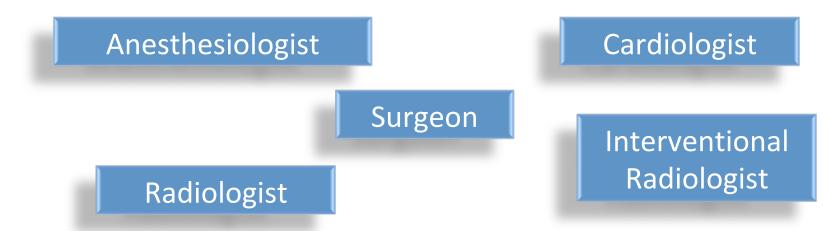
History: Obesity, hypertension, cerebral haemorrhage 2003
Main Symptom on admission: syncope

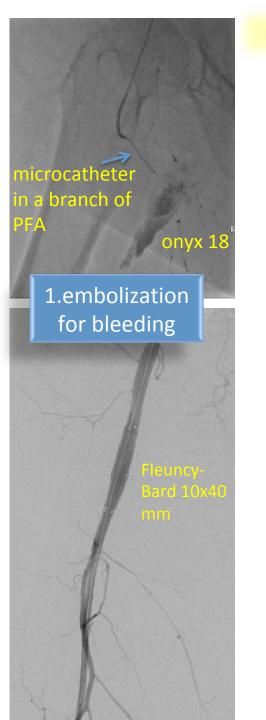


Multidisciplinary team at work



Based on the facrt that this patient is a high risk patient for cardiovascular adverse events due to massive pulmonary embolism and also high risk for impaired would healing in the groin due to obesity, which discipline would you call first?





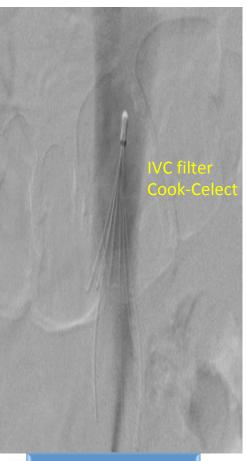
3 urgent procedures in 1 session in the same patient ngio-Jet catheter g sheath Terumo destination

> 2.catheter direct thrombolysis for

258WL 12



Patient parameters: **RV** dilatation PA 60/40 mmHg bp 30/sec moderate sedation



1.IVC filter for DVT

12 h after: femoral sheath was removed

24 h after: pt moved from Unit Care to Cardiology Dpt

The case highlights the important role that **percutaneous endovascular approaches** may have in the context of a multidisciplinary approach. This patient was multimorbid and an open surgical repair of the CFA bleeding would be of high risk due to massive PE. Moreover, the obesity is a well-known risk factor for adverse event in the groin especially in treating acute bleeding of the CFA.

After a multidisciplinary discussion in the emergency room, the team decided that the interventional radiologists should be involved first.

The building is a dedicated vascular team of skilled interventionalists, available 24/7 is the key issue to reach successful outcomes in urgent settings.