

## Prikaz slučaja neželjene arterijske kanulacije za vrijeme ugradnje trajnog srčanog elektrostimulatora i kardiopulmonalne reanimacije

### A case report of accidental arterial sheath placement during permanent pacemaker implantation during cardiopulmonary resuscitation

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RECEIVED:  
September 25, 2016  
ACCEPTED:  
October 12, 2016



**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** atrioventrikularni blok trećeg stupnja, ugradnja trajnog srčanog elektrostimulatora, aksilarni pristup, uređaj za vaskularno zatvaranje.

**KEYWORDS:** third-degree atrioventricular block, permanent pacemaker implantation, axillary approach, vascular closure device.

**CITATION:** Cardiol Croat. 2016;11(10-11):554. | DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15836/ccar2016.554>

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**Prikaz slučaja:** 82-godišnji pacijent hospitaliziran je u Kliničkom bolničkom centru Sestre milosrdnice sa simptomatskim intermitentnim AV blokom 3. stupnja sa širokim QRS kompleksima. Planirana je ugradnja trajnog srčanog elektrostimulatora. Za vrijeme formiranja kirurškog džepa dolazi do razvoja asistolije ventrikula s prisutnim P valovima te se odmah započinje s kardiopulmonalnom reanimacijom (KPR). Za vrijeme KPR pokuša se punktirati aksilarna vena, međutim neočekivano dolazi do punkcije aksilarne arterije i uvođenja 7F uvodnice za trajnu elektrodu u istu arteriju. Dilatator i vodeća žica ostavljeni su arteriji te je učinjena dodatna punkcija aksilarne vene. Obje elektrode uspješno su ugrađene za vrijeme reanimacijskog postupka putem aksilarne vene. Nakon stabilne ventrikulske stimulacije dolazi do potpunog oporavka pacijenta. Nakon toga, 7F uvodnica zamijenjena je s venskom uvodnicom s postraničnom valvulom kako bi se učinio angio aksilarne arterije. Nakon verifikacije kako na mjestu arterijske punkcije nema stenoza niti bifurkacija, postavljen je *AngioSeal* 8F uređaj za vaskularno zatvaranje. Uspješno je zatvoreno punkcijsko mjesto bez rezidualnog krvarenja i kompromitiranih lateralnih pulsacija.

**Zaključak:** Broj ugradnji trajnih srčanih elektrostimulatora je u porastu sa starenjem populacije. Kod AV bloka trećeg stupnja (kompletni AV blok, bez AV kondukcije), atrijski impulsi se ne prenose u ventrikule, a ventrikulski ritam javlja se iz nižih centara od mesta bloka. Ugradnja srčanog elektrostimulatora indicirana je kod bloka trećeg stupnja i visokog drugog stupnja na bilo kojoj anatomskoj razini bloka ukoliko je prisutna simptomatska bradikardija (klasa 1 preporuka).<sup>1</sup> Aksilarni venski pristup povezan je s manjom učestalošću pojave pneumotoraksa ili subklavijeva „crush“ sindroma. Aksilarni venski pristup na prvo rebro pod kontrolom fluoroskopije, najefikasniji je u smanjivanju rizika od pneumotoraksa. Svejedno, neželjene punkcije aksilarne ili arterije subklavije se događaju te se lječe lokalnom kompresijom ukoliko nije došlo do uvođenja uvodnice. U slučajevima gdje je došlo do kanulacije arterije postoji visok rizik za hematotoraks te ne postoje smjernice kako postupiti. Prikazali smo slučaj uspješne hemostaze koristeći *AngioSeal* uređaj za vaskularno zatvaranje nakon neočekivane kanulacije aksilarne arterije.

#### LITERATURE

- Williams JL, Stevenson RT. Current Issues and Recent Advances in Pacemaker Therapy. Edited Volume. InTech. Massachusetts; 2012.  
Available at: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/current-issues-and-recent-advances-in-pacemaker-therapy> (20.9.2016).

**Case report:** 82-year-old man was referred to our hospital with symptomatic intermittent third-degree AV block with wide QRS complex. A permanent pacemaker implantation was planned. During the formation of the surgical pocket a ventricular asystole with present P waves developed and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was immediately started. Axillary vein puncture was attempted during the CPR, but axillary artery was inadvertently punctured, and 7F lead introducer was inserted into the same artery. Dilator and the wire were left in place and additional axillary vein puncture was performed. Permanent pacemaker leads were successfully implanted during the CPR via axillary vein. The patient recovered completely after achievement of stable ventricular pacing. After that, a 7F sheath was replaced for a 7F side-valve sheath so that axillary artery angiogram could be performed. After verifying that there were no stenoses of bifurcations at the place of axillary artery puncture, the 8F *AngioSeal* vascular closure device was implanted. The puncture site was successfully closed with no residual bleeding and no compromise of ipsilateral arterial pulses.

**Learning objective:** The number of permanent pacemaker implantations being performed is increasing due to population aging. In third-degree AV block (complete AV block, no AV conduction), no atrial impulses reach the ventricles, and ventricular rhythm is maintained by a subsidiary pacemaker. Permanent pacemaker implantation is indicated for third-degree and advanced second-degree AV block at any anatomic level associated with bradycardia with symptoms (Class I recommendation).<sup>1</sup> The axillary venous approach has been associated with less frequent pneumothorax and subclavian crush syndrome. Fluoroscopic-guided, first rib approach to axillary vein access is the most effective means to access the vessel while minimizing the risk of pneumothorax. However, inadvertent punctures of axillary or subclavian artery happen and are managed by local site compression unless the sheath has been placed. In cases where the artery is cannulated with the sheath the risk of hematotorax is high and there are no guidelines how to proceed. We report on successful hemostasis using (off-label) *AngioSeal* closure device after inadvertent sheath placement in axillary artery.