Peripheral Arterial Studies in the Upper Extremity

for

Clinical Approach to Vascular Ultrasound and Registered Physician in Vascular Interpretation (RPVI) Prep Course

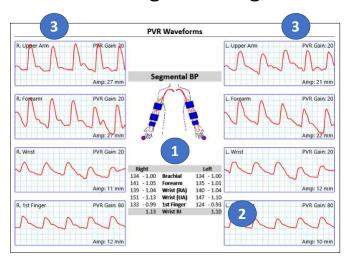
Ido Weinberg, MD FSVM RPVI
Associate Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Medical Director, VASCORE
Massachusetts General Hospital

Disclosures

- Magneto Thrombectomy Solutions Consultant
- Penumbra, Inc., Consultant

Upper Extremity Arterial Anatomy
Normal

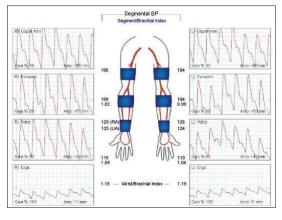
Pulse Volume Recordings and Segmental Pressures



Finger photoplethysmography







Duplex Ultrasonography – Positioning is Key



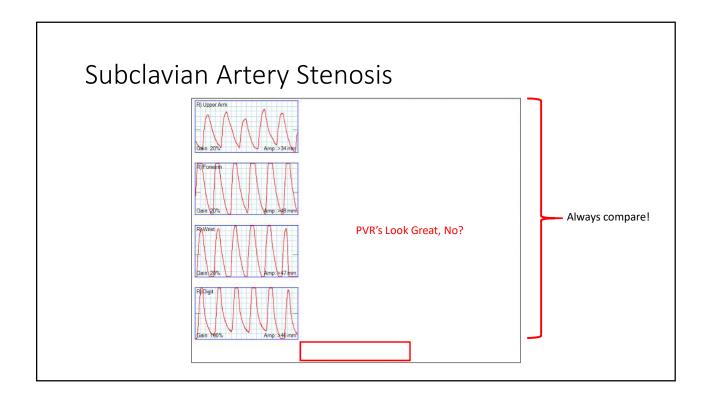


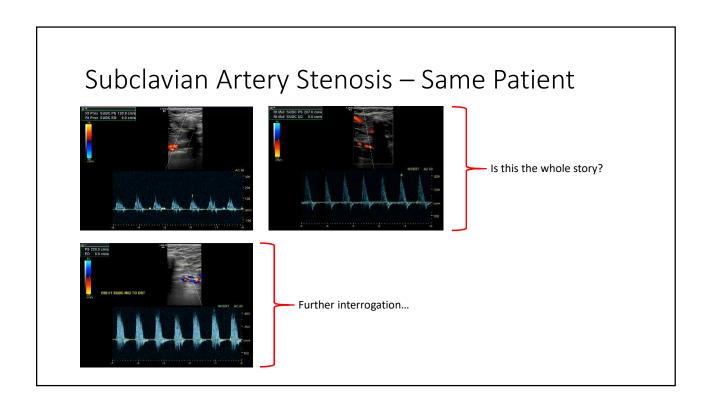


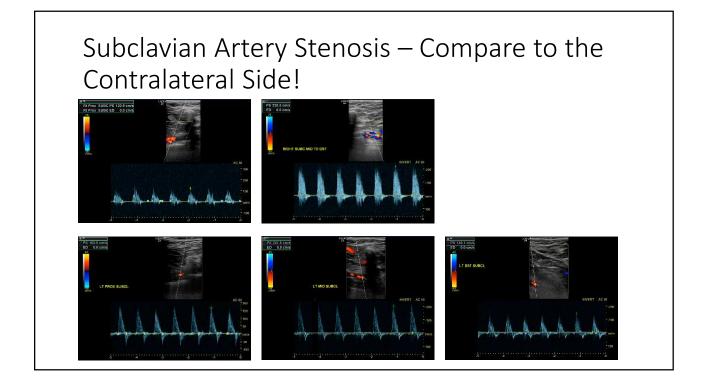


Normal Upper Extremity Arterial DUS:

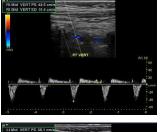
Subclavian artery – Evaluation and Challenges





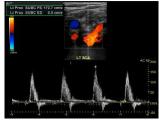


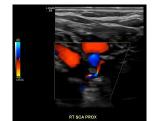
Reversed Vertebral Artery Flow Can Suggest Subclavian Artery Stenosis





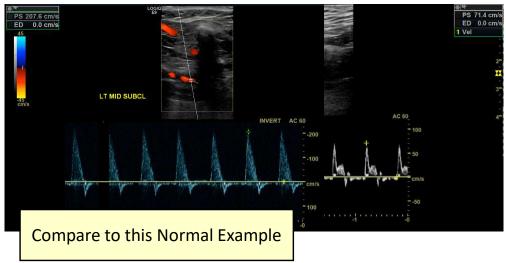




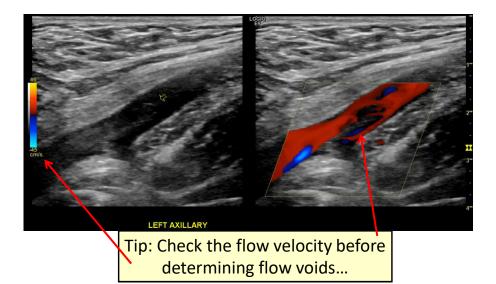


Arterial Occlusion

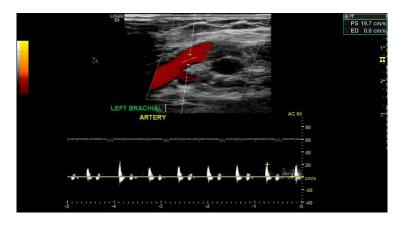




Often Thrombus is Visible



Beyond Grayscale and Color-Flow. Assess Flow Pattern

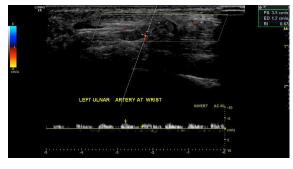


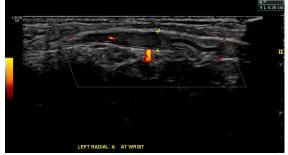
CINI Loops are Very Useful





Confirm Occlusion: Optimize Velocity Scale and Utilize Power Doppler





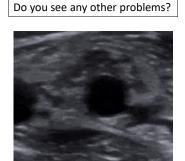
Fibromuscular Dysplasia

Upper Extremity FMD (Brachial) Do you see a problem here? EET BMACKA PROX PO STATE SHAPE TO STATE SHAPE T

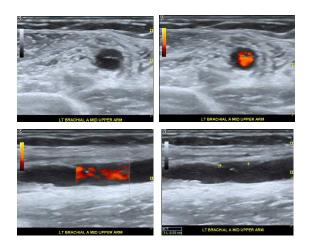
Aneurysms and Pseudoaneurysms

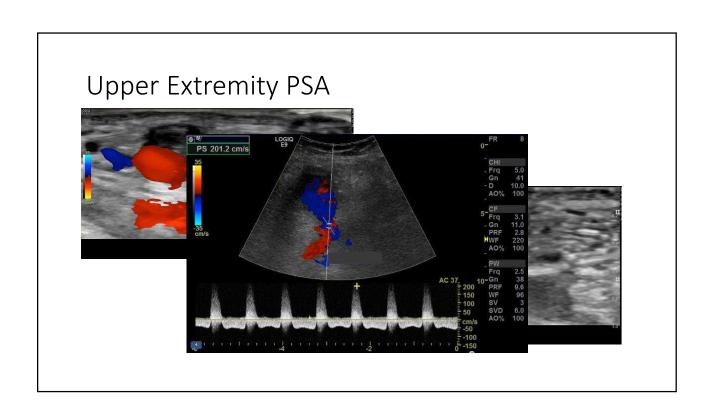
Patient Experiences Pain After Angioplasty

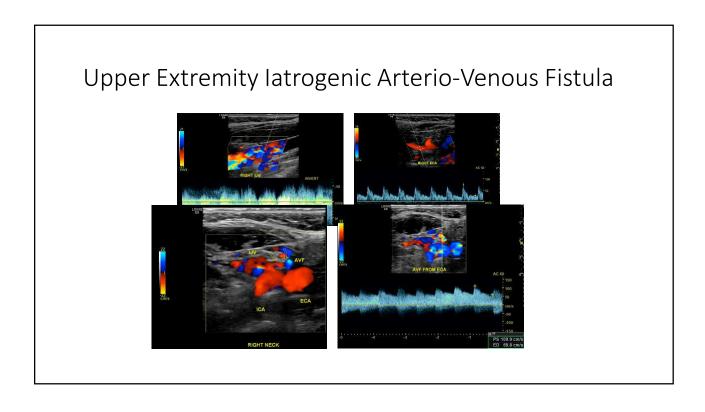




Upper Extremity – Post Angioplasty Dissection



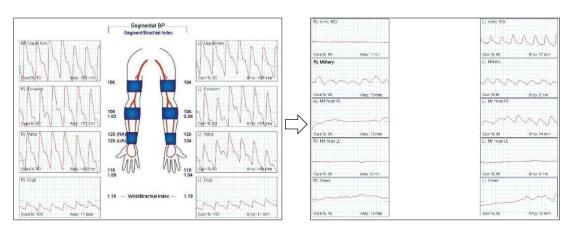




Thoracic Outlet Syndrome Evaluation

Patient Positioning Do you know what this is? Military Position

Normal Flow At Rest, Becomes (More) Abnormal with Arm Positioning:



Vasospastic Condition Evaluation

Cold Immersion and Rewarming



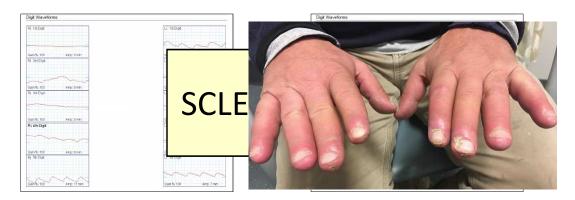




Reversible Vasoconstriction with Rewarming:



Fixed, Blunted, Finger Waveforms:



Summary

- Vascular laboratory evaluation of upper extremity arteries includes physiological studies and duplex ultrasonography
- Maneuvers are central to patient evaluation:
 - Thoracic outlet
 - Temperature
- As always, clinical correlation is key. Images cannot stand on their own (e.g. subclavian artery evaluation)
- Communication with the vascular laboratory is crucial (e.g. when you are looking for a procedural complication)