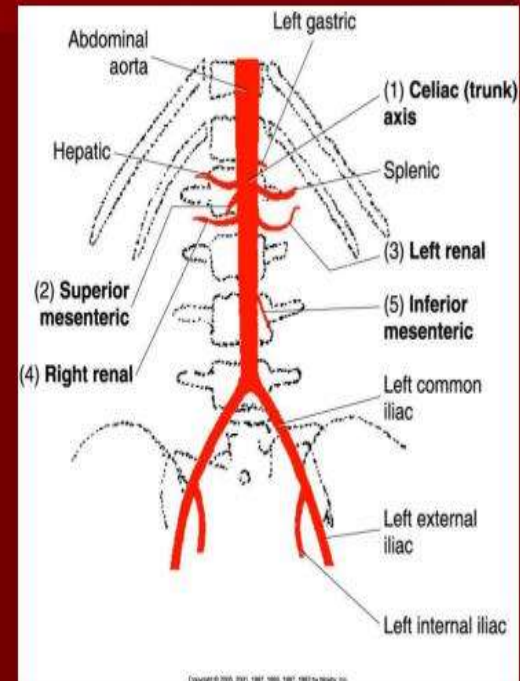


ABDOMINAL ANGIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

- An Abdominal Angiogram is an imaging test that uses X-rays to look at your blood vessels in your abdomen.
- It can be done on CT, MRI, Fluoroscopy or DSA.

Abdominal Arteries



INDICATION

- Weak, stretched or enlarged portion of a blood vessel (aneurysm)
- Narrowing of a blood vessel (stenosis)
- Blockages
- Bleed in abdomen
- Carcinoma treatment

CONTRAINDICATION

- Pregnancy
- Iodine sensitive
- Kidney disease

PREPARATIONS

- Patients should be on fasting for 4-6hours.
- Serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen should be done prior to the angiography.
- Sedation if required
- The groin site should be shaved.

PROTOCOL

- Patient should be in supine position.
- Intravenous (IV) line will be inserted in arm.
- Vital signs (heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing rate) will be monitored during the procedure.
- A line will be inserted into an artery in your groin after the skin is cleansed and a local anesthetic is injected.
- Once the needle has been placed, a catheter will be inserted into the artery at the groin.
- For evaluation of catheter, a scout image is taken.
- Then, contrast dye is injected to the patient.

- The first series of X-rays shows the arteries, and the second series shows capillary and venous blood flow.
- Then the catheter is removed and dressing is applied to the site.

AFTERCARE

- Patient should be under observation.
- Patient should be on liquid diet, which help to flush contrast dye.
- Avoid heavy lifting or activities.

**THANK
YOU**