20th VASCULAR SOCIETY OF EGYPT INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE

In Collaboration With

7th ANNUAL AL-AZHAR VASCULAR SURGERY CONFERENCE

EVIDENCE BASED VASCULAR PRACTICE







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History of Recreational drug

- the opium of ancient China,
- the coca leaves of the rainforest
- the American Indian use of peyote.
- Ingestion or inhalation was the route
- intravenous injection began as early as 1670...
- Charles Gabriel Pravaz and Alexander Wood who are credited with the independent yet simultaneous development in 1853 of a syringe with a hollow needle fine enough to pierce vessels.

















- UK, all drugs were legal until 1860.
- William Gladstone and Florence Nightingale used opium,
- Queen Victoria used cannabis.
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. wrote a graphic description of Sherlock Holmes injecting drugs with a syringe as a normal way of relaxing during the hiatus between cases.
- The mode of consumption has not changed to dat.





Substance Abuse Agent

- Marijuana=Hash =Hashish
 - Cocaine
 - Angel dust, PCP(PhynCyclohyxyl Piperidine)=Cocain +other agent
 - Amphetamines and such drugs
 - Heroin





Cocaine

- alkaloid extracted from the Erythroxylon coca plant
- supplied in powder form.
- snorted
- smoked
- injected intravenously
- physiological effects of cocaine are local anaesthesia
- sympathomimetic action derived from blocking the
- presynaptic reuptake of noradrenaline and dopamine -thrombosis





Heroin

- Heroin use is nearly as old as civilisation itself.
- poppy plant Papaver somniferum. –Morphine
- The effects of heroin a
- endogenous opiate receptors
- neurotransmitters, neurohormones act on central nervous system
- the street drug in powder form where it is generally diluted in water and injected intravenously
- subcutaneous injections.
- dermal ulcerations and scarring







Other agent

- paracetamol (acetaminophen) + codeine + pentazocine (Talwin).
- particulate embolisation.
- Even powdered agents such as heroin and cocaine may
- Not fully dissolve or will precipitate in the syringe prior To injection.
- intentional, intra-arterial route is used
- terminal vessel occlusion











Cocaine and Heroin



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Cocaine crack or Rock



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liquefaction of Heroin & Cocaine powder for IV



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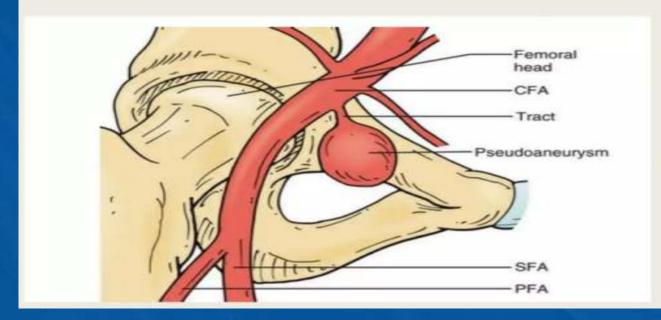




True VS False Aneurysm

TRUE

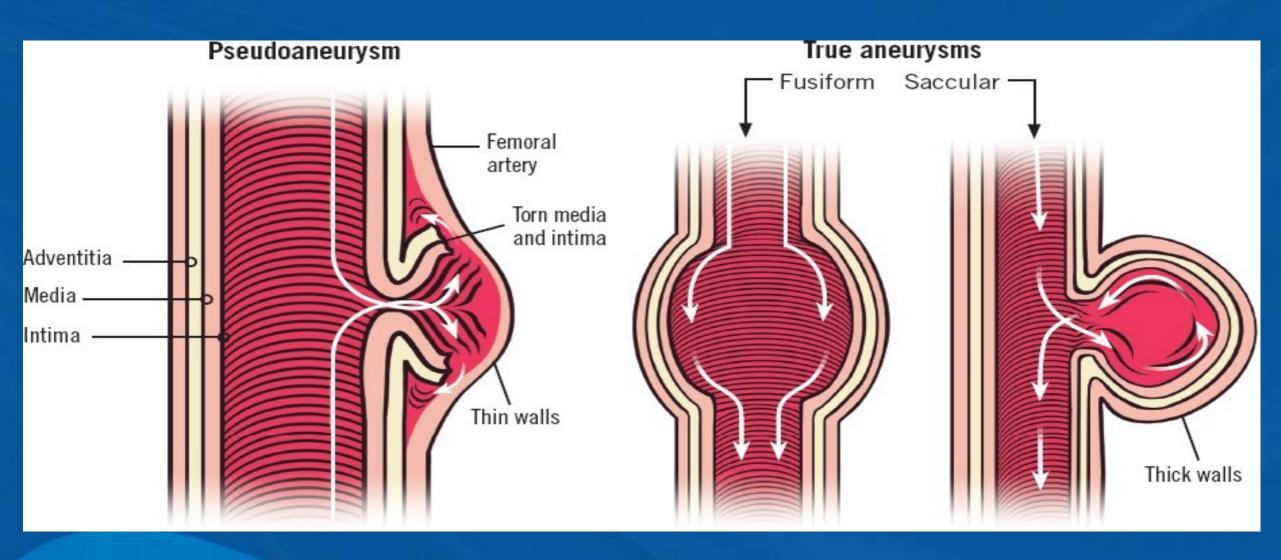
Dilatation of the entire wall



FALSE

- Locally contained hematoma from disruption of vessel wall
- Has a neck and cavity
- Therapy directed at its thrombosis.
- loss of anastomotic integrity at the site of a prior surgical anastomosis.













Co-Morbids

■ HBs Ag+ve

AntiHCV +ve

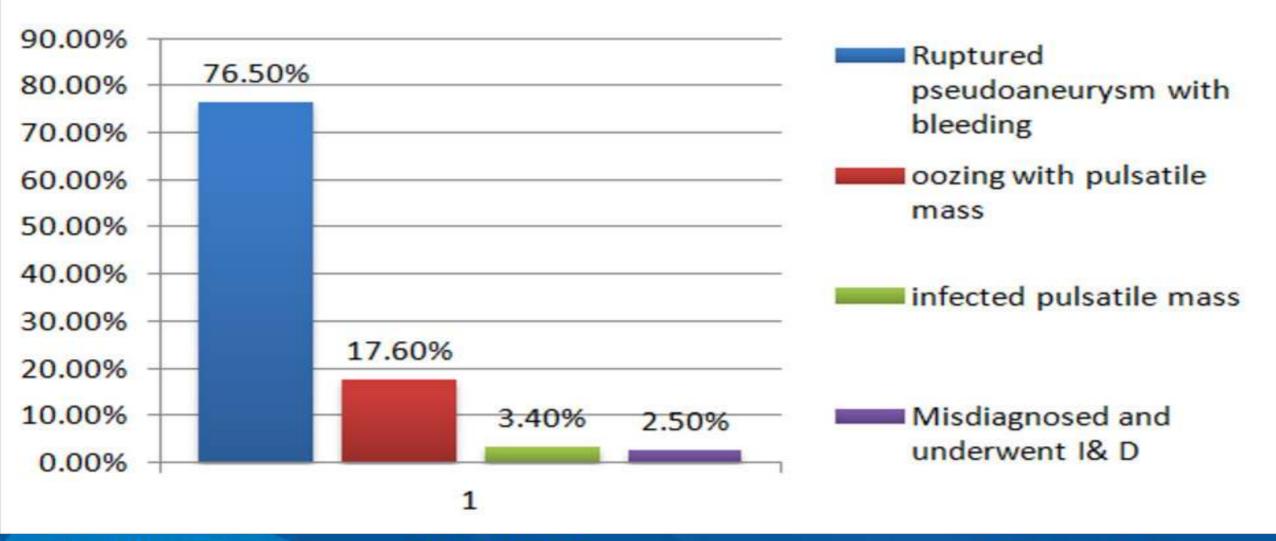
■ HIV +ve + HBV/HCV +ve







Presentation







Evaluation

- patient's demographics (age,sex), site of injury, duration of addiction,
- laboratory investigations
- (hepatitis B, hepatitis C virus [HCV], and HIV screening),
- The pseudo aneurysm diagnosis was confirmed with a detailed history, examination, and color Doppler ultrasound











Sign of chronic addiction Sinus formation













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Duplex US

• hallmark of the diagnosis is the demonstration of an echo-free space with evidence of swirling blood flow that communicates the common femoral artery or one of its branches.

•Site of the space is anterior to the artery and can be seen in most cases just below the skin





Duplex US

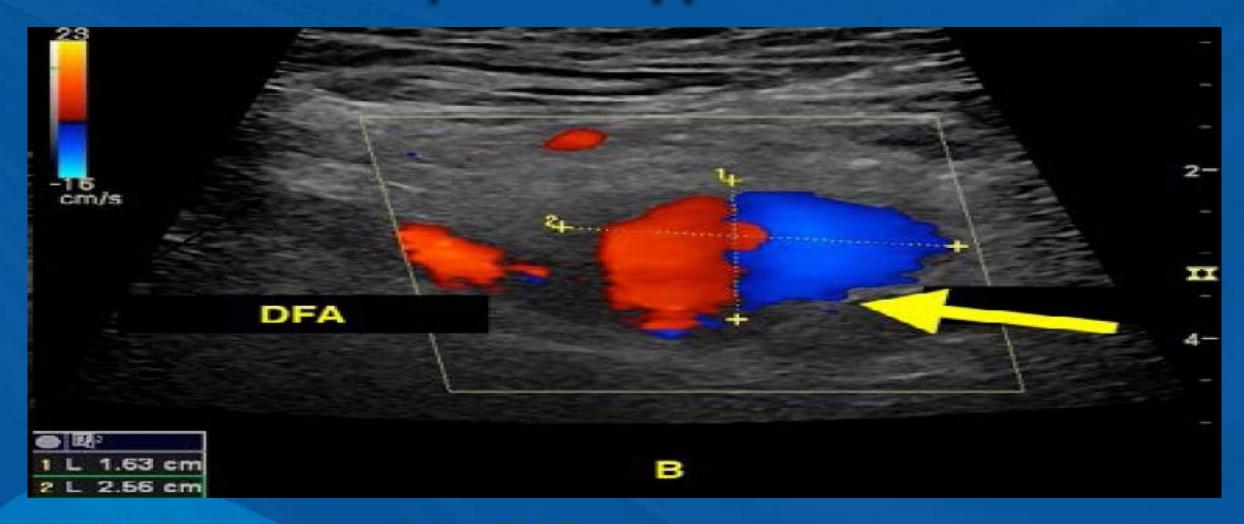
reliably distinguishing between a groin abscess and a pseudo aneurysm.

• It can also help screen for associated deep vein thrombosis .





Duplex US appearance



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CT angio

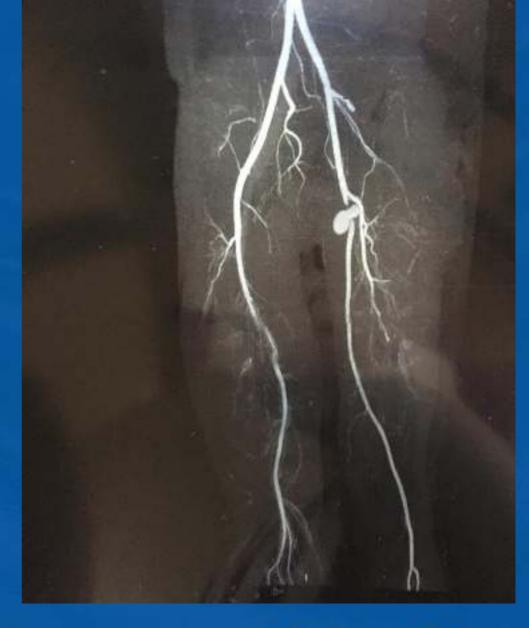
 identify any potential indwelling sharp objects in the surgical field, such as broken needle tips.

 Remnant foreign objects left in situ could not only be a nidus for recurrent infection but also pose a risk for healthcare workers performing a change of wound dressings for these patients





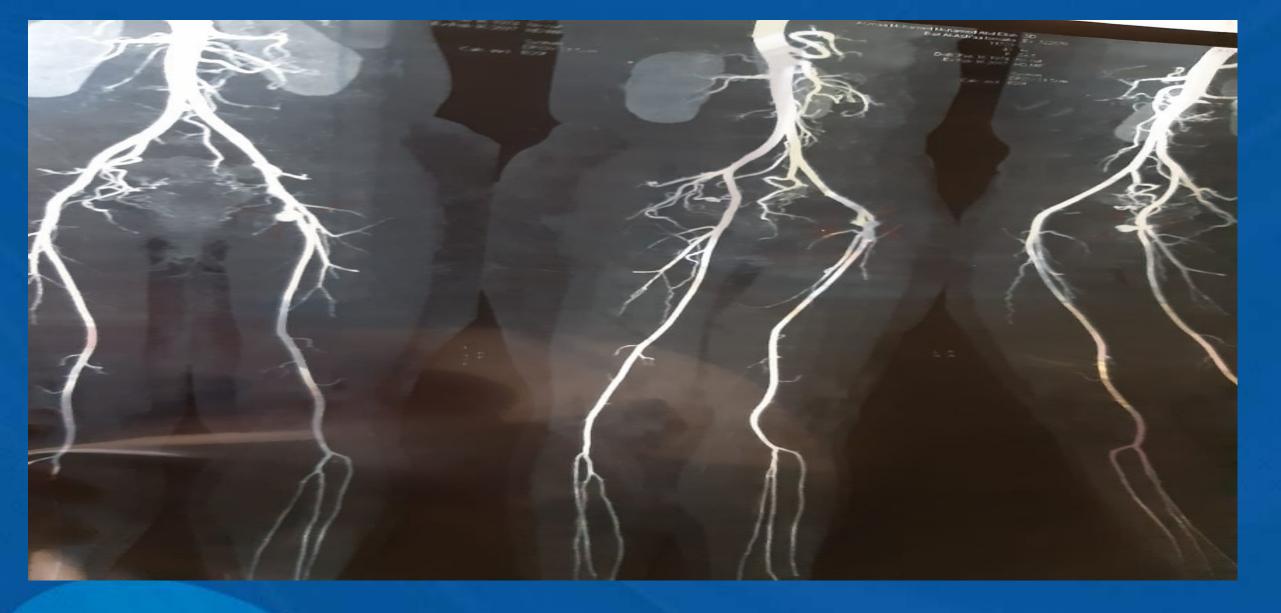
CT Angio small sized pseudoanurysim





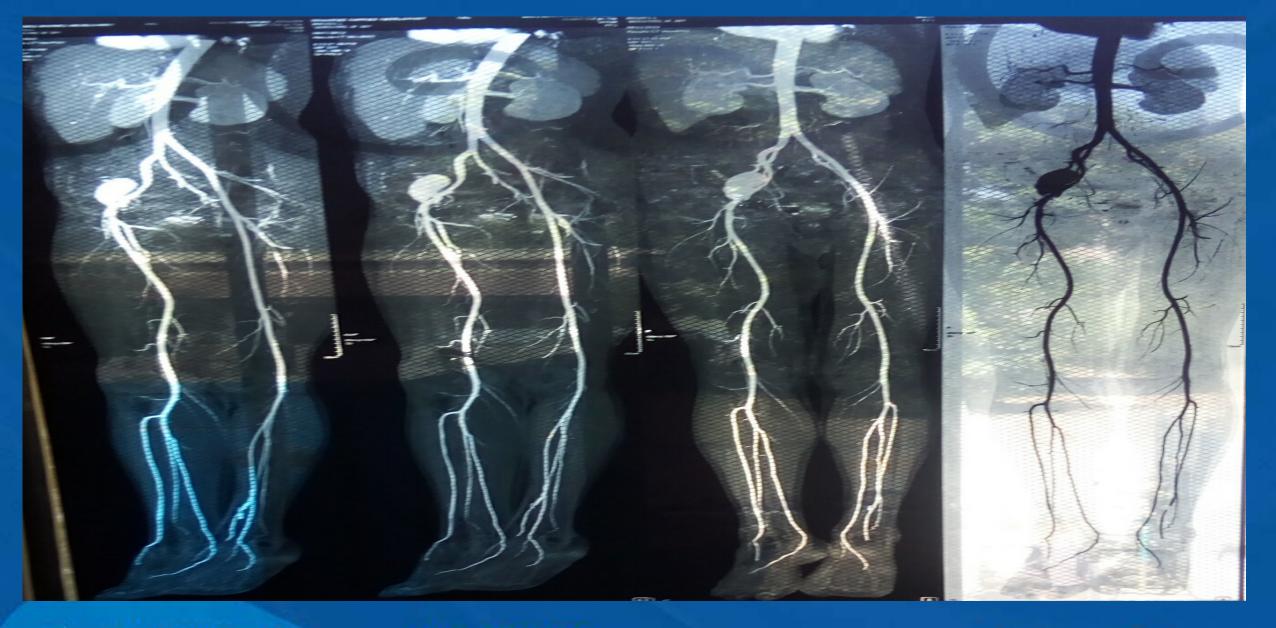






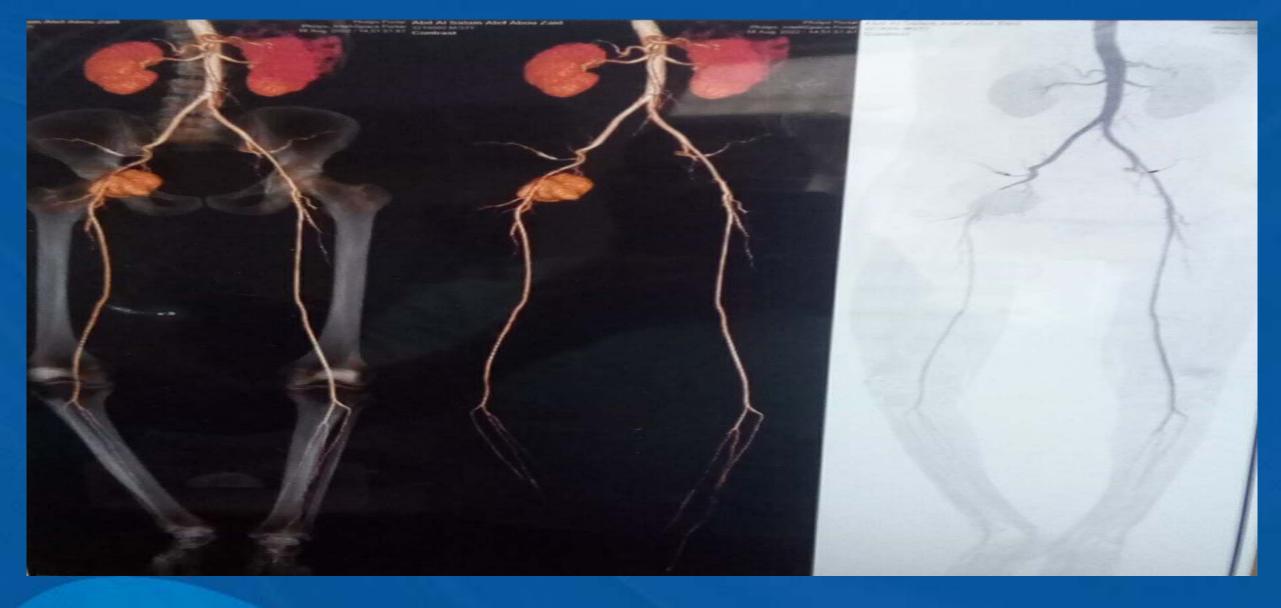


































Perioperative

Bleeding blood loss and hypovolaemic hypotension, compounding resuscitative measures and vascular repair, and time is of the essence. emergency aid & vigorous resuscitation

Control bleeding ,digital compression , tourniquet ,pad ,finger

Accurate diagnosis and definitive operative repair.









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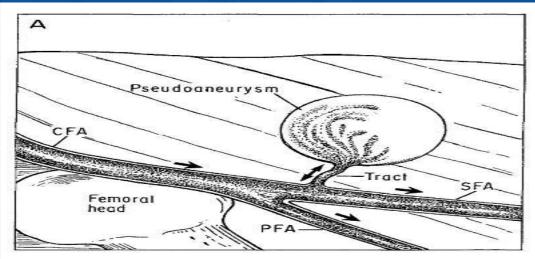


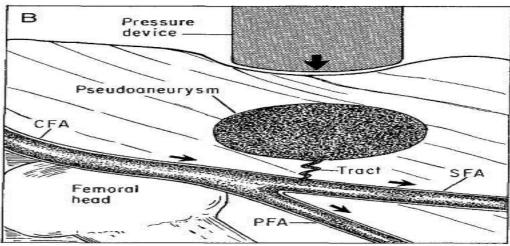


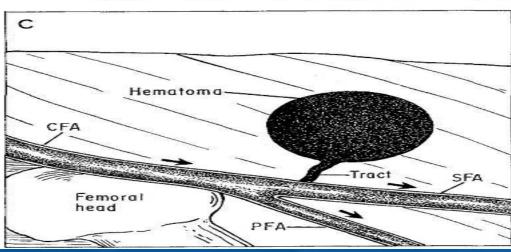




Small size pa, TTT by compression under US guide







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Antibiotics

increase in matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 levels. The tetracycline antibiotics have been studied because of their known inhibition of MMPs-9.

doxycycline 100mg BID for 3 weeks





Procedure

- The surgical technique included a proximal ligation of the distal part of the external iliac vessels through uninfected fields.
- The mass was excised, and debridement of the surrounding local
- tissue was performed (as it mostly has local infected surroundings). The wound was irrigated with hydrogen peroxide 30%, saline and
- left open for secondary healing























































Need for revascularization

 the absence of limb ischemia in these patients is the development of collateral circulation due to progressive enlargement pseudoaneurysm

 primary revascularization with autologous or prosthetic grafts had documented reinfection, graft disruption, limb loss, and even mortality





Arguments against immediate revascularization

- the lack of suitable superficial veins in these patients (due to chronic venous cannulation),.....
- the high risk of graft infection and anastomotic breakdown,...
- and the possibility of recalcitrant addicts using the graft as a route of injection...





Post operative

- Ischemia (heparin –warfarin-VD)
- Pain (opiate –NSAD)
- Wound care (formal-vac)
- Physiotherapy
- Psychatry (addiction)























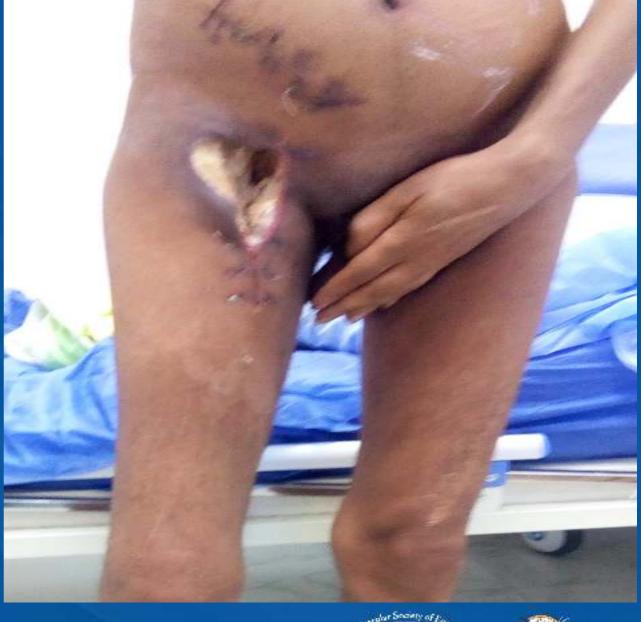
















































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CT Angio after ligation



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Rt ligation Lt covered stent







Conclusion

• The optimal management of infected groin pseudo aneurysm in intravenous drug users is ligation and excision without revascularization.

 other option(revascularization &endo) must be tailored according to condition of patient, experience of surgeon and after complete infection control



