## **Splenic Artery Embolization**

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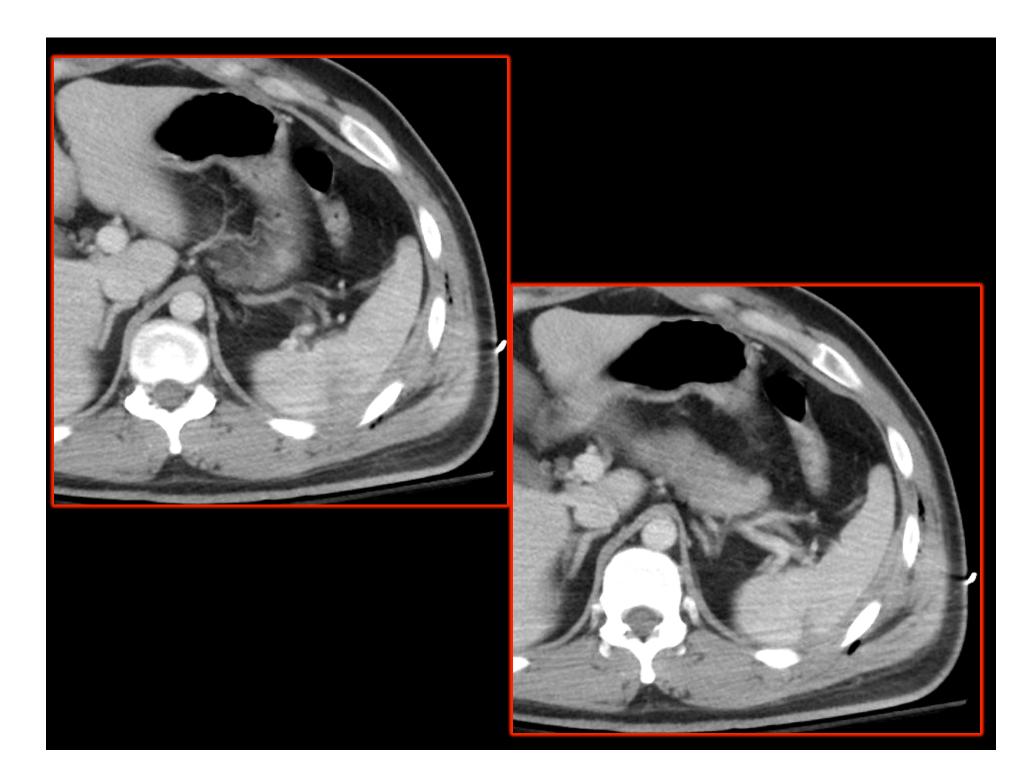
#### Case

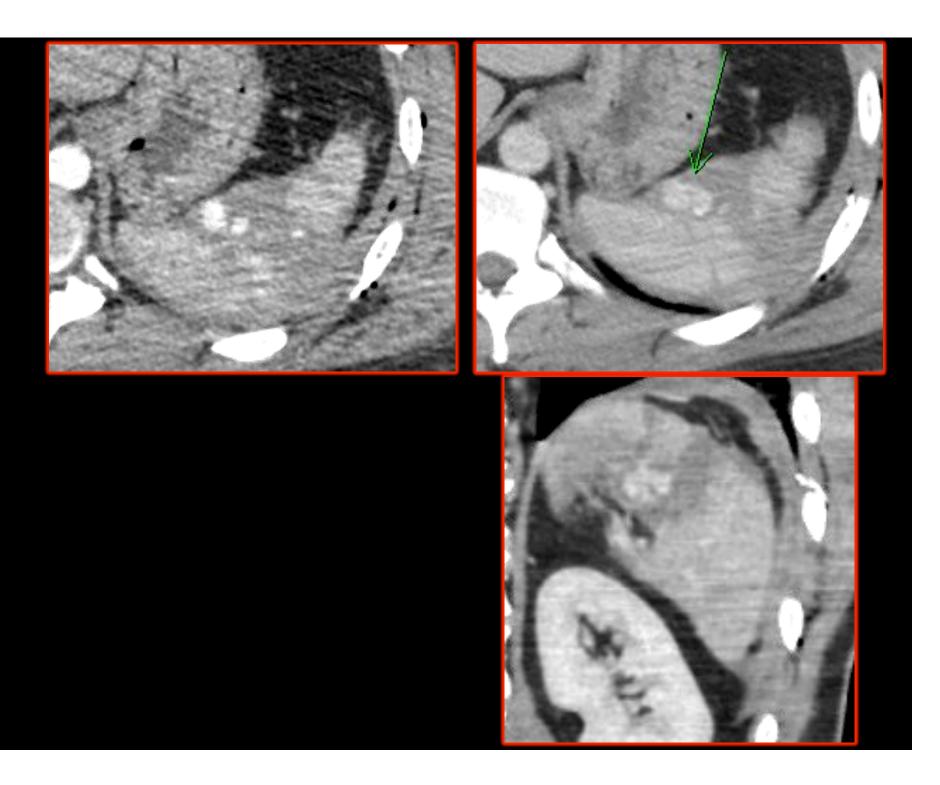
- 33 yo M helmeted motorcycle collision 25 mph hit car +/-LOC +ETOH p/w left-sided chest/abdominal pain
- HCT 43->45, post 1U PRBCs + IVF
- Left 5-8 rib fxs
- Grade 3 splenic laceration with possible extravasation vs. pseudoaneurysm
- Hemodynamically stable

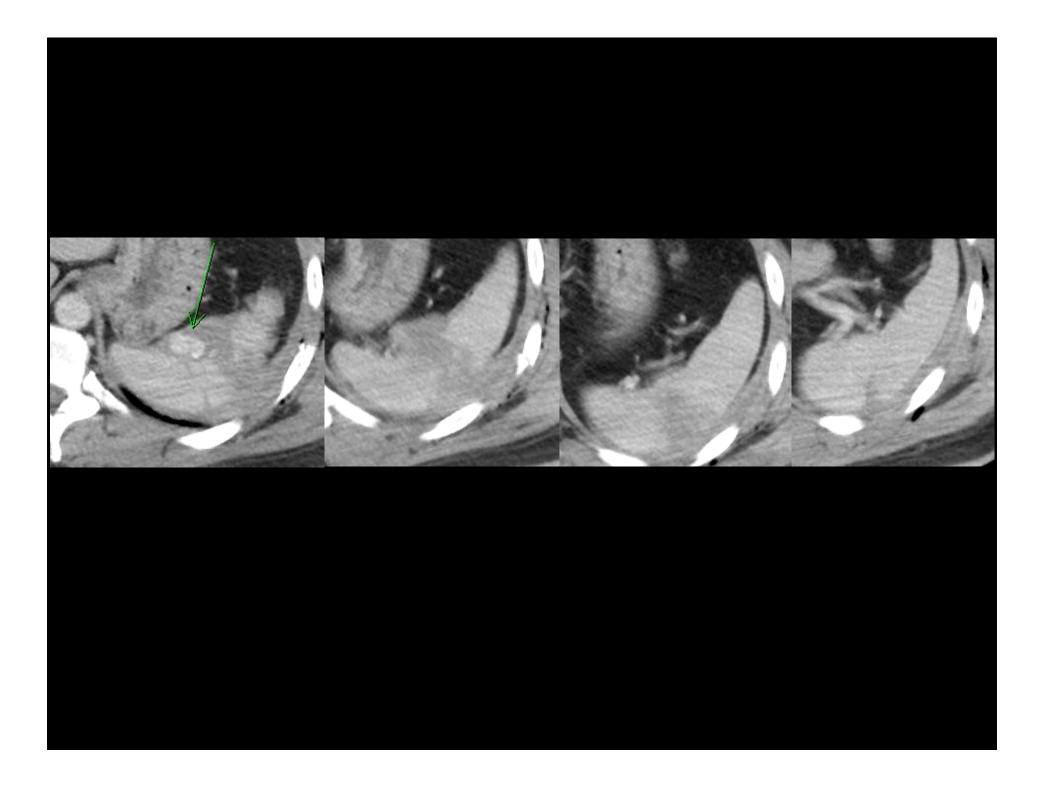
Specimen	<u>HGB</u>	HCT
<u>09/08/2013</u> <u>BWH 07:53</u>		<b>28.2(*)</b> (40-54)
<u>09/07/2013</u> <u>BWH 23:07</u>		<b>29.7(*)</b> (40-54)
<u>09/07/2013</u> <u>BWH 08:50</u>	10.7(*) (13.5-18.0)	<b>32.4(*)</b> (40-54)
♥ 09/06/2013 BWH 22:12	11.2(*) (13.5-18.0)	33.9(*) (40-54)
09/06/2013 BWH 14:50	<b>12.1(*)</b> (13.5-18.0)	<b>36.9(*)</b> (40-54)
© 09/06/2013 (1) BWH 10:15	12.7(*) (13.5-18.0)	<b>37.6(*)</b> (40-54)
NO MD		
<u>09/06/2013</u> <u>BWH 04:25</u>	14.2 (13.5-18.0)	<b>42.7</b> (40-54)
<u>09/05/2013</u> <u>BWH 21:52</u>	<b>15.5</b> (13.5-18.0)	<b>45.0</b> (40-54)

TABLE I: Organ Injury Scale for the Spleen, According to the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) [19]

AAST Grade	Splenic Injuries
I	Hematoma: subcapsular, < 10% of surface area Laceration: capsular tear, < 1 cm of parenchymal depth
II	Hematoma: subcapsular, 10–50% of surface area Intraparenchymal hematoma, < 5 cm in diameter Laceration 1–3 cm in parenchymal depth not involving a parenchymal vessel
III	Hematoma: subcapsular, > 50% of surface area or expanding Ruptured subcapsular or parenchymal hematoma Intraparenchymal hematoma, > 5 cm in diameter Laceration of > 3 cm parenchymal depth or involving trabecular vessels
IV	Laceration of segmental or hilar vessels producing major devascularization (> 25% of spleen)
V	Completely shattered spleen Vascular hilar injury that devascularized spleen
Note-	Advance one grade for multiple injuries to same organ up to grade III.

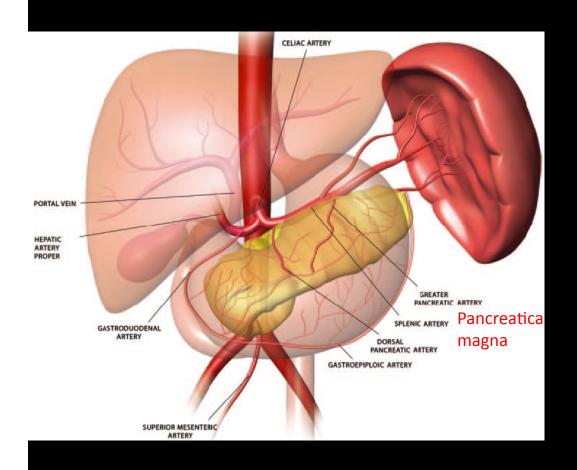




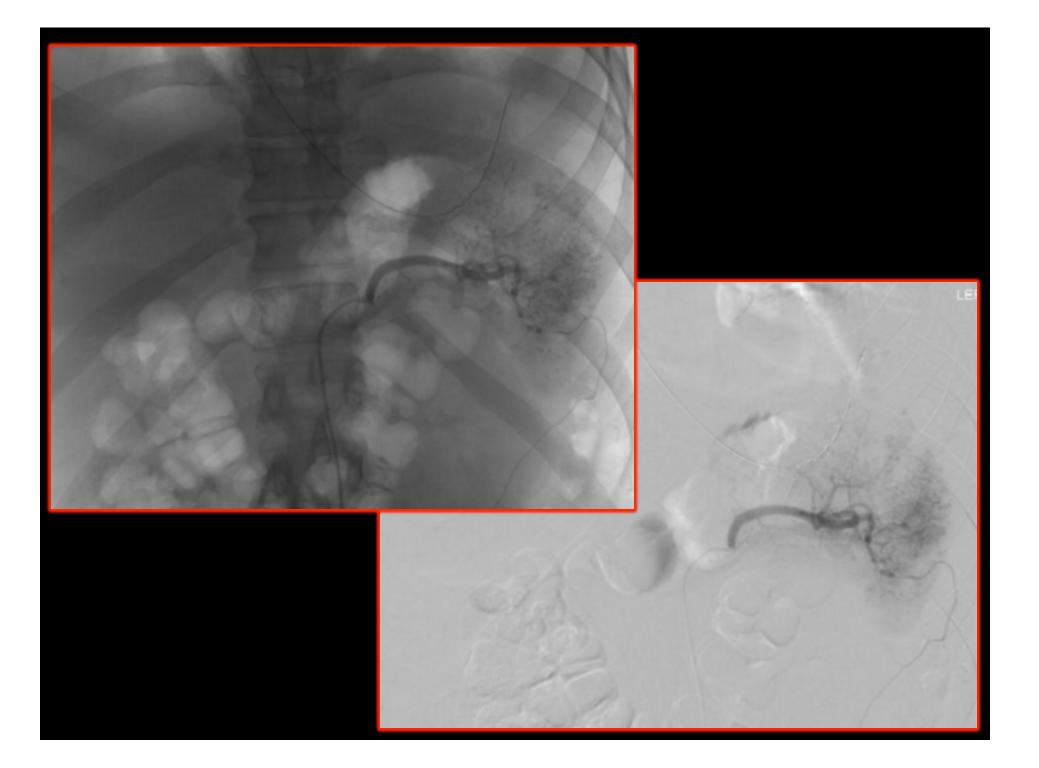


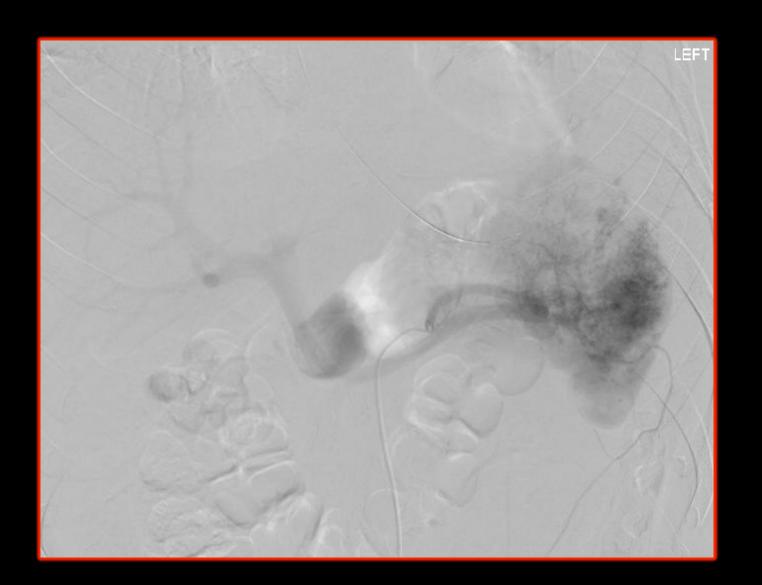
# Indications for Angiographic Evaluation of Splenic Trauma (Blunt Injury)

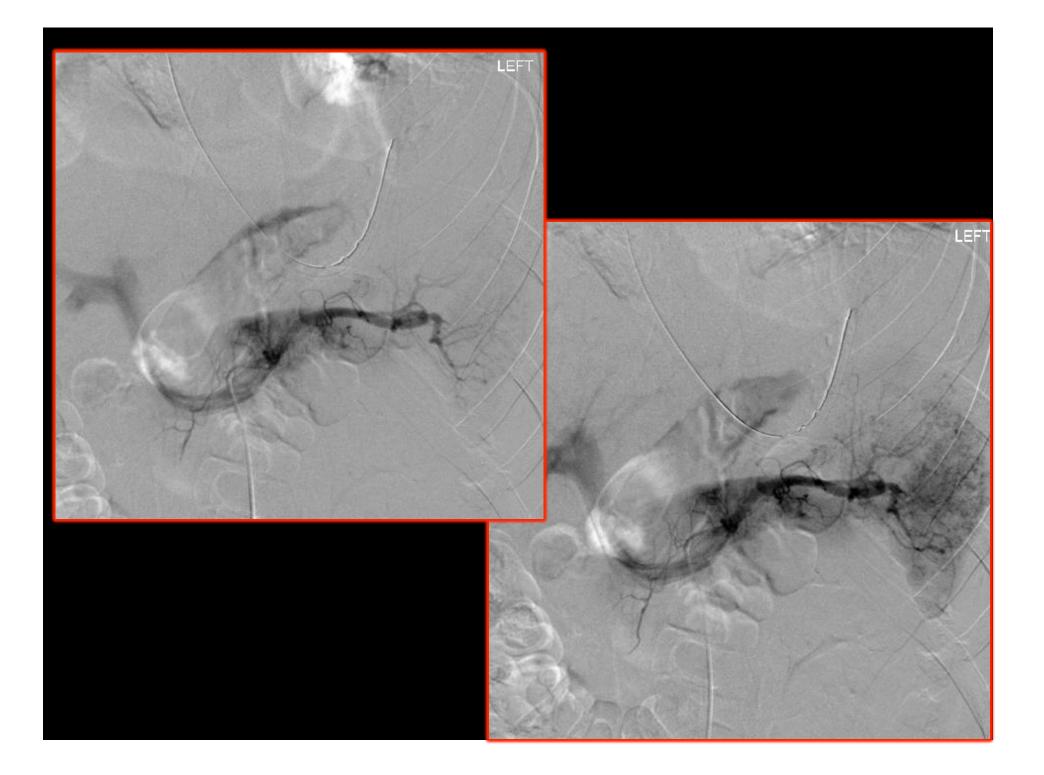
- Nonoperative stable pt w/ e/o arterial injury, active bleeding or large hemoperitoneum on CT
- Falling Hb, ongoing transfusions required
- Persistent postoperative bleeding

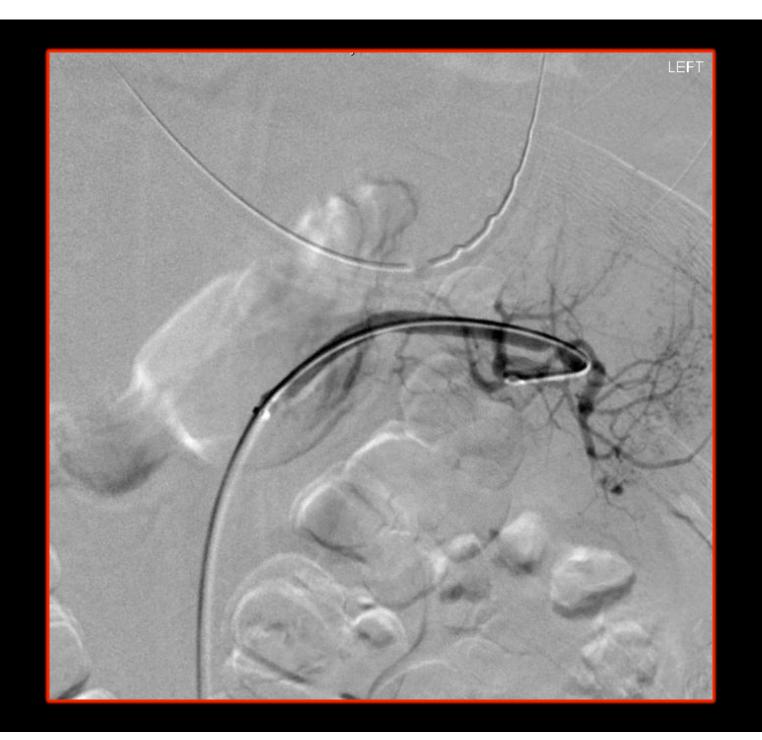


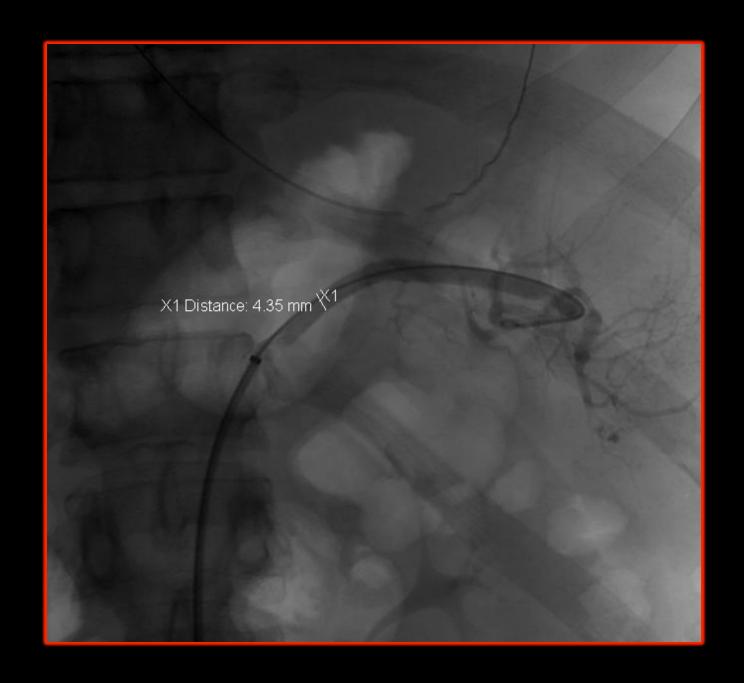
- embolization of the injured arteries, as distally as possible (extrav, psa) to preserve perfusion to the remaining spleen. Distal embolization increased incidence of infarction.
- Proximal segment embolization for high risk of secondary rupture to decrease pressure/volume to the splenic parenchyma, facilitate healing, allow spontaneous thrombosis of psa.
  - Preserved by collateral flow via gastric, gastroepiploic, pancreatic arteries.

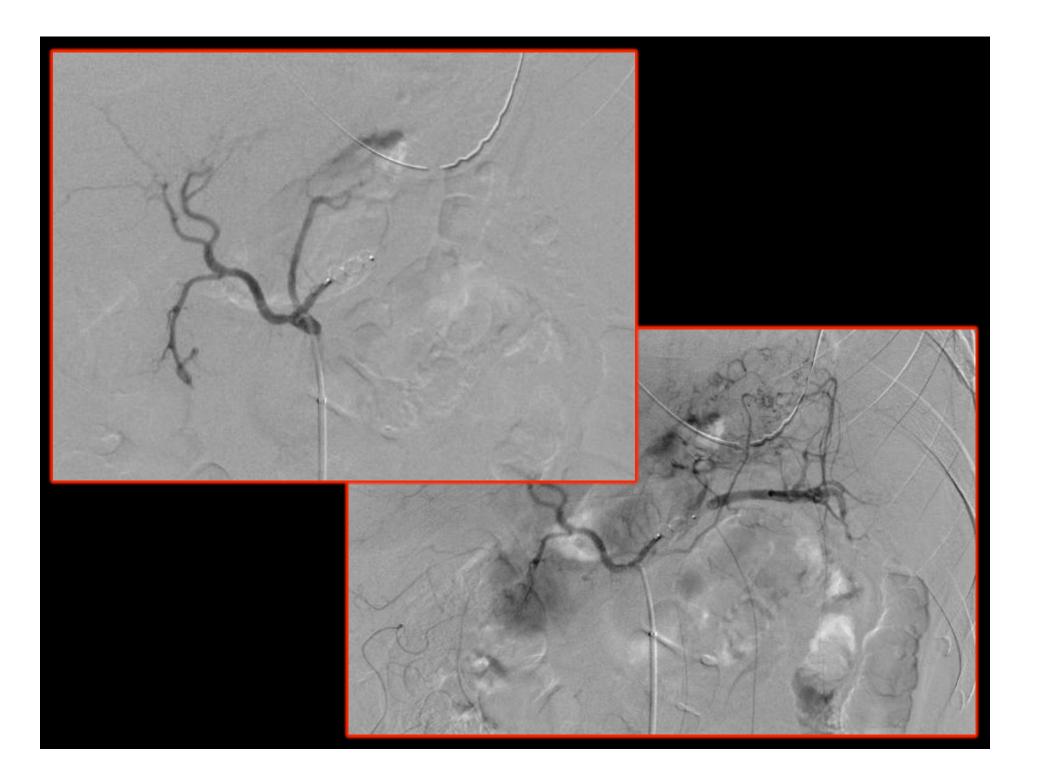


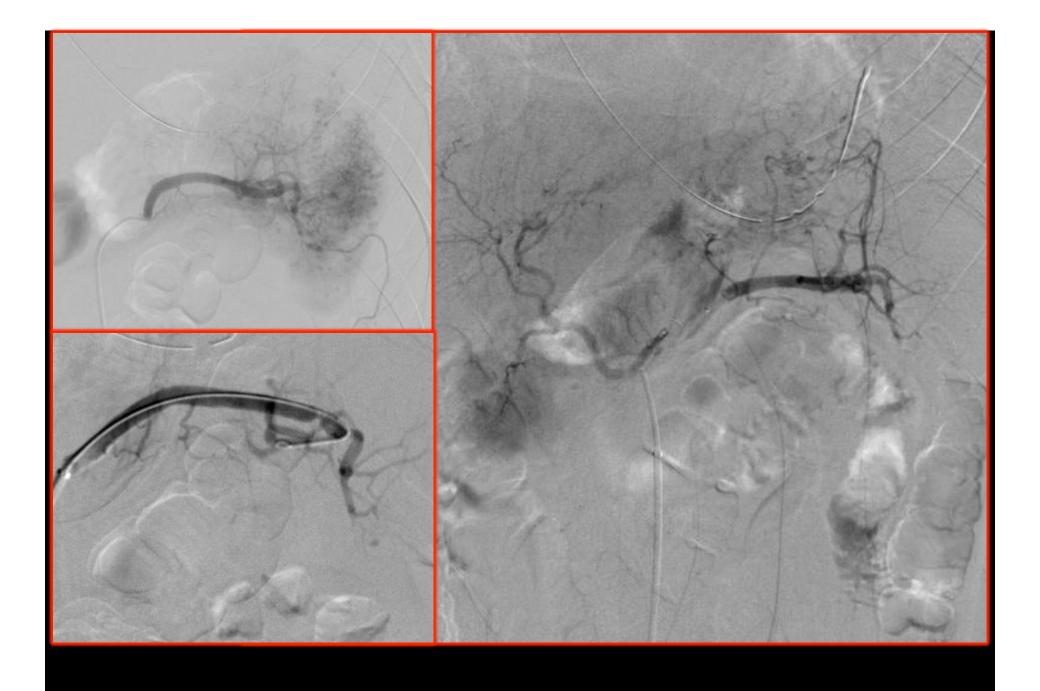












### **AVP vs Coils**

- Accuracy of first coil placement can be problematic
- Can extend/migrate
  to the hilum,
  intrasplenic branches
  thus increasing r/o
  splenic infarction

- AVP nitinol 4-16mm x 2 cm, oversize 30-50% c/ w artery
- Retrievable
- Placed far from point of resection and away from the hilum
- Coils can enhance occlusion and AVP prevents coil migration distally
- Limited use in tortuous arteries

### References

- Bessoud B, Denys A, Calmes JM, Madoff D, Qanadli S, Schnyder P, Doenz F. Nonoperative management of traumatic splenic injuries: is there a role for proximal splenic artery embolization? AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2006 Mar; 186(3):779-85. PubMed PMID: 16498106.
- Madoff DC, Denys A, Wallace MJ, Murthy R, Gupta S, Pillsbury EP, Ahrar K, Bessoud B, Hicks ME. Splenic arterial interventions: anatomy, indications, technical considerations, and potential complications. Radiographics. 2005 Oct;25 Suppl 1:S191-211. Review. PubMed PMID: 16227491.
- Valji, Karim. The Practice of Interventional Radiology (2012). Section in Ch. 12: Hepatic and Splenic Trauma, pp. 389-392.
- Widlus DM, Moeslein FM, Richard HM 3rd. Evaluation of the Amplatzer vascular plug for proximal splenic artery embolization. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2008 May;19(5):652-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2007.11.025. Epub 2008 Mar 17. PubMed PMID: 18440451.