REFERENCES

- 1 ISIS-2 (Second International Study of Infarct Survival) Collaborative Group. Randomized trial of intravenous streptokinase, oral aspirin, both, or neither among 17,187 cases of suspected acute myocardial infarction: ISIS-2. *Lancet* 1988;ii:349–60.
- 2 French JK, White HD. Clinical implications of the new definition of myocardial infarction. *Heart* 2004;90:99–106.
- 3 Sedgwick JEC. Absolute, attributable, and relative risk in the management of coronary heart disease. *Heart* 2001;85:491–2.
- 4 Roe MT, Mahaffey KW, Kilaru R, *et al*. Creatine kinase-MB elevation after percutaneous coronary intervention predicts adverse outcomes in patients with acute coronary syndromes. *Eur Heart J* 2004;25:313–21.
- 5 Akkerhuis KM, Alexander JH, Tardiff BE, *et al*. Are spontaneous and percutaneous coronary intervention-related events different? *Circulation* 2002;105:554–6.
- 6 Lincoff AM, Kleiman NS, Kereiakes DJ, *et al*. Long-term efficacy of bivalirudin and provisional glycoprotein IIb/IIIa blockade vs heparin and planned glycoprotein IIb/IIIa blockade during percutaneous coronary revascularization: REPLACE-2 randomized trial. *JAMA* 2004;292:696–703.
- 7 Chew DP, Bhatt DL, Lincoff AM, *et al*. Clinical end point definitions after percutaneous coronary intervention and their relationship to late mortality: an assessment by attributable risk. *Heart* 2006;92:945–50.
- 8 Costa MA, Carere RG, Lichtenstein SV, *et al*. Incidence, predictors, and significance of abnormal cardiac enzyme rise in patients treated with bypass surgery in the arterial revascularization therapies study (ARTS). *Circulation* 2001;104:2689–93.
- 9 Klatte K, Chaitman BR, Theroux P, *et al*. Increased mortality after coronary artery bypass graft surgery is associated with increased levels of postoperative creatine kinase-myocardial band isoenzyme release: results from the GUARDIAN trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;38:1070–7.
- 10 Fox KA, Poole-Wilson PA, Henderson RA, *et al*. Interventional versus conservative treatment for patients with unstable angina or non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction: the British Heart Foundation RITA 3 randomised trial. Randomized intervention trial of unstable angina. *Lancet* 2002;360:743–51.

IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

doi: 10.1136/hrt.2005.074658

Radial artery pseudoaneurysm post-cardiac catheterisation: imaging with multidetector row CT peripheral angiography

A 60 year old woman underwent cardiac catheterisation via a right radial artery puncture. Over the subsequent three days she developed a pulsatile swelling over the right wrist with no circulatory or neurological compromise to the hand. An initial duplex ultrasound examination was performed which demonstrated an approximately 3 cm complex, loculated and thrombus-filled pseudoaneurysm with a small distal radial artery communication; prolonged compression of the pseudoaneurysm, with the ultrasound probe under direct vision, failed to obliterate inflow. Multidetector row computed tomographic peripheral angiography was performed (16-slice Lightspeed scanner, GE Healthcare Technologies, Waukesha, Wisconsin, USA) for surgical planning, with contrast bolus-tracking (iopromide) at the brachial artery and scanning from elbow to hand using 0.625 mm collimation. This confirmed the presence, anatomy and location of a 2.5 cm × 4.5 cm radial artery pseudoaneurysm with 4 mm diameter communication. Ulnar artery and palmar arch integrity were also confirmed. Thick “maximum intensity projection” (left panel), three dimensional volume rendered (right panel) anteroposterior view images and a three dimensional model were produced, which facilitated surgical planning for this patient. Successful treatment was achieved through tying off the radial artery.

N E Manghat
F M Ellwood
C A Roobottom
docnatman@msn.com