

## Management of traffic accident related ulnar artery injury

Hamit Serdar Başbuğ , Kanat Özışık 

Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Kafkas University Faculty of Medicine, Kars, Turkey

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Penetrating brachial vascular injuries constitute 50% of all penetrating wounds.<sup>[1]</sup> The majority of penetrating injuries are caused by the stab (57%), gunshots (29%), and other sharp objects (7%). The remaining 6% represents other injuries from road traffic accidents, gunshots injuries, or dog bites.<sup>[2]</sup> In this report, we present a rare case of a traffic accident in which the wrist of the driver was cut, the ulnar artery was totally disrupted and repaired by the interposition of an autologous vein graft.

A 41-year-old male truck driver was referred to the emergency clinic after a road traffic accident injury with a massive open wound on his right wrist. There was massive bleeding from the wrist region with an extensive dermal tissue loss and tendon damage inside the wound. The ulnar artery was totally cut. He was conscious with a blood pressure of 95/55 mmHg and a heart rate of 92 bpm. Palpation of the peripheral pulses revealed total pulse deficit on the right radial and ulnar arteries. Color Doppler ultrasound showed triphasic patterns in the axillary artery, brachial artery, and radial and ulnar arteries proximal to the level to trauma. The patient was diagnosed with a total disruption of the ulnar artery and an intimal damage of the radial artery.

A written informed consent was obtained from the patient and he was taken to the operating room. Under general anesthesia, the right wrist was explored through a longitudinal skin incision inside the wound. The disrupted ulnar artery edges were reached and were trimmed to be anastomosed. However, the ulnar artery was spasmodic without bleeding. A Fogarty catheter was advanced into the artery proximally. 5,000 IU unfractionated heparin was given intravenously. Massive thrombus was withdrawn from the ulnar and brachial artery. Proximal and distal bulldog clamps were placed to expose the precise arterial ends for anastomosis and to secure the

artery from bleeding. A 5-cm long great saphenous vein (GSV) segment was harvested and interposed between the free edges of the ulnar artery. Thus, the ulnar artery was repaired with a GSV graft (Figure 1). As the arterial tissue loss was extensive, end-to-end anastomosis was unable to be done. Polypropylene No. 7/0 with an 8-mm needle was used as the suture material. Bulldog clamps were, then, removed and the arterial deairing was performed. There was no need for intraoperative blood product transfusion. Radial artery remained unoperated, as it had good collateral circulation from the palmar arch. Impaired tendons were repaired by the orthopedics. Gentamicin (160 mg/day), cefazolin (1500 mg/day), metronidazole (1500 mg/day), and acetylsalicylic acid (150 mg/day)



**Figure 1.** The left arrow showing distal anastomosis and the right arrow showing proximal anastomosis of the great saphenous vein graft interposing the disrupted ulnar artery.

**Corresponding author:** Hamit Serdar Başbuğ, MD. Kafkas Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kalp ve Damar Cerrahisi Anabilim Dalı, 36100 Kars, Turkey.

Tel: +90 474 - 225 11 90 e-mail: s\_basbug@hotmail.com

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were prescribed during the postoperative period. The patient was discharged on the postoperative fifth day with intact distal ulnar and radial pulses and with no motor deficit.

In conclusion, traffic accident-related brachial injuries are uncommon, but potentially fatal. An amputation risk of the hand is always present.<sup>[2]</sup> Vehicle road accidents may cause severe injuries to the vascular structures of the arm, neck, or even the face. The graft interposition is the most preferred type of reconstruction, if there is a gross vascular segmental loss. The great saphenous vein is widely used as an autologous vein graft for these arterial injuries.<sup>[3]</sup>

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