TAMI:
The New Frontier for Patients Who are Not Candidates for an Antegrade Approach

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Disclosures

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- Abbott Vascular
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- Boston Scientific
- Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
- Cook Medical
- Medtronic
- Spectranetics
- Terumo
The anterior tibial and dorsalis pedis arteries are accessed with the foot in a neutral position:

- Foot is prepped and draped separately.
- Orientation of the foot is adjusted depending on the target tibial vessel.
Posterior/Peroneal Tibial Artery Access

• To access the posterior tibial artery (PT) the foot is rotated laterally and the leg will be bent slightly at the knee level for patient comfort.

• To access the peroneal artery the foot needs to be rotated laterally further to separate the fibula and tibia. This maneuver will facilitate direct cannulation of the artery.
Step by Step Tibial-pedal Access
Pre Access EVUS mapping
Access Site Located
EVUS Guided Access
EVUS Wire Advancement
Retrograde Tibial Access and CTO Crossing Attempt
EVUS Guide AT Access
EVUS Wire Advancement
Sheath anchor placement
Retrograde Angiogram
Retrograde Angiogram
Initial arterial tibial access failed and venous puncture reoccurred; re-attempt under EVUS
Post retrograde tibial access, retrograde tibial angiogram is performed
- Needles are reflective of US waves
- It is essential to visualize the needle during the puncture of the artery
Reverberation artifacts appear as multiple, equally spaced parallel lines.
Why is this better than fluoroscopy?
THANK YOU

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