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Titolo	Gynecologic and Obstetric Prophylactic Hemostasis by Intra-arterial Balloon Occlusion // edited by Satoru Takeda, Ryohei Kuwatsuru
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ISBN	981-10-8833-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (VII, 39 p. 21 illus., 16 illus. in color.)
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Soggetti	Gynecology Interventional radiology Interventional Radiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter1. New applications of interventional radiology for prophylaxis of massive hemorrhage in obstetric and gynecologic fields -- Chapter2. Knowledge of the uterine blood supply and prevention of massive hemorrhage -- Chapter3. Application of the arterial embolization and the arterial balloon occlusion -- Chapter4. Myomectomy of the huge cervical leiomyoma and temporary interception of the uterine arteries -- Chapter5. Cesarean hysterectomy with the placenta percreta and temporary interception of the common iliac arteries or the abdominal aorta.
Sommario/riassunto	This book offers a highly informative guide to interventional radiology such as arterial embolization and arterial balloon occlusion for the prevention of massive hemorrhage and management of cervical myomectomy and cesarean hysterectomy. Recently, catheter intervention for hemostasis in obstetric patients has been increasingly used. Before myomectomy of large cervical leiomyoma or cesarean hysterectomy for placenta percreta with expected massive hemorrhage, a balloon occlusion catheter is inserted into arteries. In cesarean hysterectomy operations, ligation of internal iliac artery is not always effective in hemostasis of uterine bleeding: the success rate is about 40-60%. Uterine blood flow during pregnancy is much different from that in non-pregnant women because large numbers of complicated

collateral arteries develop during pregnancy, especially in patients with placenta previa. If the internal iliac artery and hypogastric artery are ligated, peripheral blood flow is still maintained, which causes intraoperative problems. The authors argue that effective transcatheter balloon occlusion requires a detailed knowledge of blood flow in both pregnant and non-pregnant women. As such the book provides extensive, detailed anatomical figures and videos offer readers vivid insights into methods of intercepting the uterine blood supply and the surgical methods. The book offers a new and indispensable reference guide for all obstetricians, not only for residents, but also for experienced professionals. It is also a valuable resource for radiologists and radiological technicians and radiology specialists.

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