

GI Hemorrhage - Upper GI

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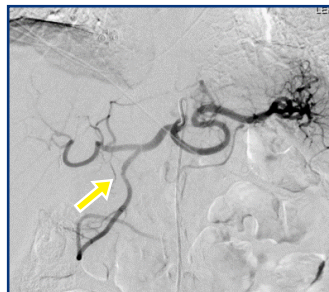
Patient Presentation

72-year-old female patient with ESRD presents with 2-day history of melena and a syncopal episode preceded by central abdominal pain.

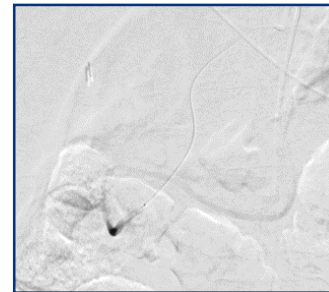


Coronal post-contrast CT images demonstrate a large duodenal ulcer (orange arrow). The gastroduodenal artery courses along the medial aspect of the ulcer (blue arrows).

Access & Treatment

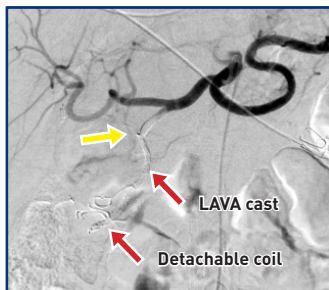


Celiac angiogram demonstrates a focal contour abnormality in the proximal segment of the gastroduodenal artery (yellow arrow), but no active extravasation or pseudoaneurysm. Due to endoscopic findings, prophylactic embolization of the gastroduodenal artery is planned.



A microcatheter is advanced into the proximal right gastroepiploic artery. A single detachable coil is placed as a distal backstop followed by embolization of the gastroduodenal artery with LAVA 34.

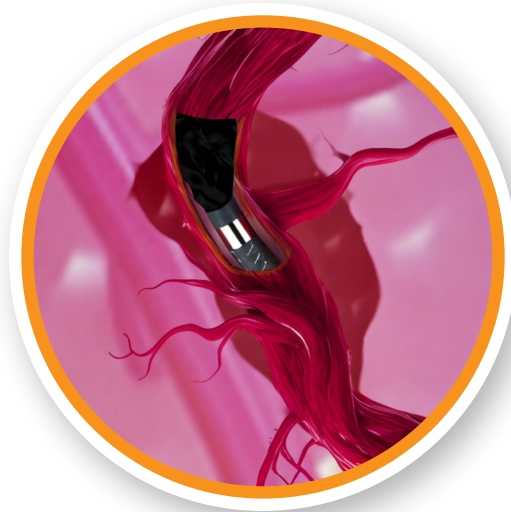
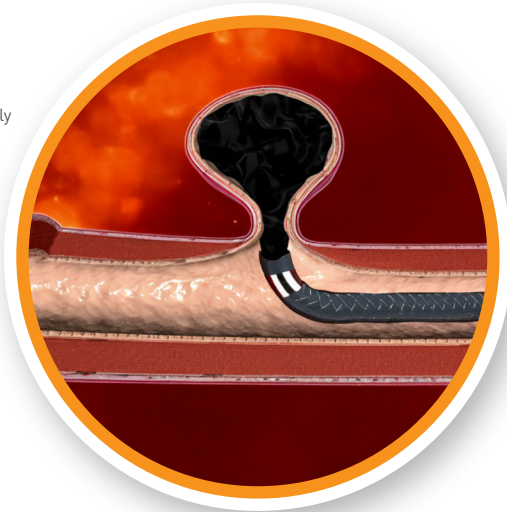
Post-Embolization



Post-embolization celiac angiogram demonstrates complete occlusion of the gastroduodenal artery. LAVA is seen filling a very small pseudoaneurysm of the proximal gastroduodenal artery, corresponding with the location of contour abnormality identified prior to embolization (yellow arrow). No adverse events observed.

The FIRST and ONLY liquid embolic approved for the treatment of peripheral arterial hemorrhage¹

Images are for illustration purposes only



LAVA 18 - 6 mL



LAVA 18 - 2 mL



LAVA 34 - 6 mL



LAVA 34 - 2 mL

Personalized

Controlled

Effective¹



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Reference:

1. <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/recently-approved-devices/lava-liquid-embolic-system-p220020>

Caution: U.S. federal law restricts the sale, distribution, and use of this product to physicians or as prescribed by a physician. This device should be used only by physicians with a thorough understanding of angiography and percutaneous interventional procedures, and the physician would have successfully completed training. **Indications for Use:** LAVA[®] LES is indicated for embolization of arterial hemorrhage in the peripheral vasculature. **Potential Complications:** Potential adverse effects (e.g., complications) associated with the use of the device include: Non-target embolization, Ischemia or infarction of the target territory, Allergic reactions to device components, Catheter breakage, Catheter entrapment, Inadvertent embolization of a non-target vessel or territory, Embolization of device components, Access site hematoma or ecchymosis, Access site false aneurysm, Pain at access site, Arterial dissection, Mural thrombus formation, Vessel perforation, Hemorrhage, Recanalization, Vessel perforation, Arteriovenous fistula, Distal atheroembolism, Infection, Sepsis, Serous drainage, Lymphorrhea, Leg edema, Leg pain, and Back pain. **Consult the Instructions for Use (www.sirtex.com/lava/risks_adverse-events) for a complete listing of indications, contraindications, potential complications, warnings, and precautions.**