

## Melbourne Vascular Imaging

### OTHER SCANS

- Duplex scans are sometimes performed prior to reconstructive plastic surgery to identify and mark blood vessels for muscle grafts.
- The ophthalmic and central retinal arteries of the eye can be examined for embolic occlusions.
- The arteries of the neck are sometimes tested following trauma, for a dissection of the arterial wall, which can cause a stroke.
- The superficial temporal artery is sometimes scanned and marked before a biopsy of this artery.
- After removal of a cardiac catheter from the groin, the hole in the arterial wall sometimes will not close up. The arterial blood flows through this hole and forms a patent sac or cavity, superficial to the artery. This condition is called a femoral false aneurysm. Femoral aneurysms can occur in other arteries but the groin is the most common site. Ultrasound is used to identify the aneurysm. The aneurysm can then be compressed using the transducer until the blood in the aneurysm is thrombosed. Compression of a false aneurysm takes between 15 to 60 minutes. This is a time consuming scan but saves the patient an operation to repair the artery. The patient is kept in hospital overnight and is rescanned in the morning to check for reopening of the aneurysm.