



Radial Artery Cannulation at the Anatomical Snuffbox: Hype or Hope in Interventional Cardiology?

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To the Editor,

A distal radial artery access site (namely, anatomical snuffbox) has been suggested as an alternative anatomical region for radial artery cannulation in patients undergoing coronary angiogram (CAG) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).¹⁻⁴ In their recently published article,¹ Soydan et al. have demonstrated the potential feasibility of left anatomical snuffbox in the setting of primary PCI. We agree on the potential benefits of performing PCI through arterial cannulation at the anatomical snuffbox. However, we would like to make a few comments on their study findings¹ and implications of this novel access site in the clinical setting:

First, it may not be possible to draw firm conclusions regarding the absolute safety of this access site in female patients as they only constitute 13% of total study subjects (4 patients) in the current study.¹ Similarly, female patients were also under-represented in previous studies evaluating anatomical snuffbox as a vascular access site in patients undergoing PCI.^{2,3} Importantly, female patients are well known to have a lower vascular caliber,⁴ more fragile tissue characteristics and a higher propensity for arterial spasm potentially leading to higher rates of complications during conventional radial artery cannulation. Difficulties might be relatively higher in female patients during arterial cannulation at the anatomical snuffbox due to the more delicate nature of this region.

Second, radial artery diameters at the anatomical snuffbox were reported to be considerably lower on ultrasonographic (USG) examination (compared with those at the conventional radial artery access site in the overwhelming majority of cases).⁴ This might warrant routine USG evaluation before radial artery cannulation at the anatomical snuffbox to determine subsequent strategies (selecting appropriate sheath size, crossover to other access sites, where necessary, due to poor anatomical features, etc.), and hence; to avoid potential complications.⁴ We also hold the opinion that USG might serve as a viable imaging modality in this setting, at

least in female patients, those with relatively lower arm circumference, and those with previously failed arterial cannulations at the anatomical snuffbox. Accordingly, we wonder about the authors' attitude toward USG examination in their cases.¹

Third, the authors¹ did not report any significant complications, including radial artery occlusion or crossover to other potential access sites due to arterial cannulation failure, etc. However, adverse outcomes in this setting might be more prevalent in real life and strongly depend on the operator's experience and patient characteristics. Within this context, specific strategies, including ulnar artery compression before conventional radial artery cannulation (with the potential to increase success rates of cannulation) and cutaneous application of local anesthesia at the access site (for the prevention of possible radial artery spasm) were previously suggested to be of significant benefit in the setting of conventional radial artery cannulation.^{5,6} Interestingly, these strategies might offer more significant advantages during arterial cannulation at the anatomical snuffbox.

In conclusion, radial artery cannulation at the anatomical snuffbox is a promising strategy in cardiovascular interventions, including CAG and PCI. However, it still needs to be further tested in high-risk patients (including female patients, those with apparently poor anatomical features, etc.). Moreover, USG evaluation before arterial cannulation at this specific site might help guide the subsequent management strategies, particularly in these high-risk patients. However, further studies are still warranted to shed light on the potential utility of anatomical snuffbox as an access site during cardiovascular interventions.

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