

Interventional Radiology - How to Request - Full Clinical Guideline

Reference No: CG-T/2023/146

1. Introduction

Interventional radiology Procedures are minimally invasive, targeted treatments which are performed under imaging guidance using fluoroscopy, ultrasound or CT. They play a vital role in both elective and emergency patient care.

Interventional Radiology can be divided into subgroups:

Vascular Intervention (Arterial) – procedures involving the arteries throughout the body such as angioplasty (balloon dilatation of narrowed blood vessels) or embolisation (blocking off blood vessels to tumours or when someone is bleeding internally).

Vascular Intervention (Venous) – procedures involving the veins such as inserting lines into veins, inserting filters to prevent clot travelling around the body (IVC filters) or using devices to suck clot out of blocked veins (thrombectomy).

Non-vascular Intervention – procedures not involving the blood vessels such as unblocking kidneys (nephrostomy) or the liver (PTC), injecting cement into collapsed bones (vertebroplasty) or inserting feeding tubes into the stomach (RIG).

Interventional Oncology – procedures performed for the diagnosis or treatment of cancer such as tumour ablation (killing tumour cells by inserting a needle into a tumour and heating it up) or injecting chemotherapy coated beads into tumours to kill them (TACE).

2. Aim and Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide sufficient information concerning Interventional Radiological Procedures to enable healthcare professionals to request, prepare and consent for patients for these procedures. To ensure a standardised approach to requesting Interventional Radiological Procedures.

3. Definitions, Keywords

EPR: Electronic Patient Record IR: Interventional Radiology

IRP: Interventional Radiology Procedure

LocSSIP: Local Safety Standards for Interventional Procedures

Process for requesting an IRP

1. Consent patient, please see guidance below.

2. Emergency IRPs

- Out of Hours should involve discussion between SPR/consultant and on call Interventional Radiologist.
- In Hours IRPs should be organised through IR Nurse Coordinator (88590)
- 3. Request made in the EPR (Lorenzo or Meditech)
- 4. Patient preparation, please see guidance below for details.
- 5. Cessation of any anticoagulation medication, please see guidance below.
- 6. Most patients are not required to be nil by mouth unless for specific IRPs requiring sedation, e.g. PTC, or cases on an anaesthetic list (6 hours for food and 2 hours for fluids).

Consent Process

Interventional radiological procedures often involve significant risks. Therefore, it is necessary to seek written consent and it is good medical practice to undertake this as a 2 part process. The clinical team can initiate the first part of the consent by providing relevant information, discussing treatment options, and obtaining the initial patient decision.

The standard consent form provides space for a health professional to provide information to patients and to sign page 2 of the consent form confirming that they have done so. The health professional providing the information must be competent to do so; either because they themselves carry out the procedure or because they have received training or guidance in advising patients about these procedures.

If the health professional providing the information is not competent to undertake the procedure, then a health professional who is capable of undertaking the procedure must complete the confirmation of consent section on page 3 of the form.

The health professional carrying out the procedure i.e. the radiologist, is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the patient is genuinely consenting to what is being done.

In accordance with the Trust Consent Policy and the Trust's Consent Working Group directives it is agreed that for elective and emergency Interventional Radiological Procedures, page 2 of the consent form should be signed by a member of the referring clinical team and that confirmation of consent (page 3) should be signed by the radiologist performing the procedure. This must be completed prior to the LocSSIP Checklist that is undertaken immediately before the procedure (form attached).

When treatment can be given to a patient who lacks the capacity to consent All decisions made on behalf of a patient who lacks capacity must be made in accordance with the Mental Capacity Act 2005. Treatment can be given to a patient who is unable to consent, only if:

- the patient lacks the capacity to give or withhold consent to this procedure AND
- the procedure is in the patient's best interests.

Capacity

A person lacks capacity if they have an impairment or disturbance (for example, a disability, condition or trauma, or the effect of drugs or alcohol) that affects the way their mind or brain works which means that they are unable to make a specific decision at the time it needs to be made. It does not matter if the impairment or disturbance is permanent or temporary. A person is unable to make a decision if they cannot do one or more of the following things:

- Understand the information given to them that is relevant to the decision.
- Retain that information long enough to be able to make the decision.
- Use or weigh up relevant information
- Communicate their decision this could be by talking or using sign language and includes simple muscle movements such as blinking an eye or squeezing a hand.

You must take all steps reasonable in the circumstances to assist the patient in taking their own decisions. Capacity is 'decision-specific': a patient may lack capacity to take a particular complex decision but be able to take other more straightforward decisions or parts of decisions. Capacity can also fluctuate over time, and you should consider whether the person is likely to regain capacity and if so whether the decision can wait until they regain capacity.

Interventional Radiological Procedures

Below are the Interventional Radiological Procedures for which the clinical team may be expected to initiate consent and complete page 2 of the consent form:

- Arteriogram, angioplasty/stent and embolisation procedures
- Renal angiogram, angioplasty/stent
- Fistulogram +/- fistuloplasty
- IVC filter insertion/removal
- SVC stenting
- Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC line)
- Hickman line insertion
- Thrombin injection (for pseudo aneurysms)
- Lung biopsy
- Chest/pleural drain insertion
- Nephrostomy insertion / change
- Ascitic drain insertion (paracentesis)
- Radiological inserted gastrostomy (RIG)
- Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram / biliary drain insertion
- Liver / general tissue biopsy
- Abdominal / pelvic drain insertion (for abscesses)
- Prostate biopsy

There are detailed patient information leaflets for all these procedures which explain the nature of the procedure and the complications. These leaflets are usually available on the ward, in outpatient clinics, the Imaging Department or on the hospital intranet (using Net-i click 'Imaging-Business Unit' from 'A-Z of services', then 'Patient leaflets for Imaging' Patient leaflets | Adults | UHDB Trust | University Hospitals of Derby and Burton NHS). These leaflets may be given to the patient to provide them

with information regarding the procedure to facilitate the consent process. The trainee should be familiar with the contents of these leaflets before obtaining consent.

It is advisable that trainees come to the Imaging Department to witness interventional procedures for which they will be frequently taking consent.

For more complex interventional cases, the individual Radiologist may consent the patient prior to the procedure.

If there are outstanding queries regarding a procedure either from the trainee's or patient's perspective, please discuss with an Interventional Radiologist (office phone numbers attached).

Patient Preparation

Documents are enclosed below which will guide you with regards to appropriate preparation of a patient for these procedures:

1. Preparation for Interventional Radiological Procedures

This document gives detailed information with regards to how a patient should be prepared prior to specific interventional procedures.

2. Medication in Patients Undergoing Interventional Radiological Procedures

This document gives more detailed advice with regards to anticoagulants and Metformin. Specifically when these medications should be stopped and started before and after radiological procedures. It should provide guidance to both nursing and medical staff.

3. Patient Record of LocSSIP checklist (STOP Moment)

This document is completed immediately before the procedure to confirm patient ID, procedure site and side and to check relevant blood results are available

4. Contact Numbers

List of office phone numbers for the consultant interventional radiologists who are happy to discuss any queries.

1. PREPARATION FOR ALL INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES

Please follow the grid for the required preparation for the procedure booked

If you have any questions, contact the X-ray Department on 88590 and ask to speak to one of the Nursing Staff

Procedures	IV Cannula	Consent	Blood results within 1 month FBC INR	Blood results within last 3 days FBC INR U+E	Blood results within last 3 days FBC INR LFT	Group & Save	Antibiotic Cover	Empty Bladder	Nil by mouth 6 hrs solids 3 hrs fluid	Warfarin stop for 5 days prior	Clopidogrel stop 7 days prior	Prophylactic Enoxaparin omit for 12 hrs prior	Therapeutic Enoxaparin omit for 24 hrs prior	Aspirin stop for 5 days prior	IV Heparin infusion stop for 2 hrs prior
Insertion of Nephrostomy	✓	✓		√			✓		√	✓	✓	✓	✓		√
Change of Nephrostomy	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Fistulogram / Fistuloplasty		✓		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hickman Line	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Permacath	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Liver Biopsy	✓	✓			✓					\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pleural / Lung* Biopsy	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Omental / Tissue Biopsy	✓	✓		✓						\checkmark	✓	✓	✓		✓
Abdominal / Ascitic Drain	√	✓		√						√	✓	✓	✓		√
Chest / Pleural Drain	✓	✓	✓							\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		✓
Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiogram / Biliary Drain	√	✓			✓		√		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	√	√
Radiologically Inserted Gastrostomy	✓	✓		\checkmark			✓		✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark
Antegrade Ureteric Stent	✓	✓		√			✓	✓		\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		✓
Prostate Biopsy		✓	✓				✓	✓		\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		\checkmark
IVC Filter Insertion / Removal	✓	✓		√						\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		√
SVC Stent	✓	✓		✓		✓				\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		\checkmark
Arteriogram/Angioplasty/Stent/Embolisation	✓	✓		✓		✓				\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		✓

^{*} Include lung function test

2. MEDICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

The following is for guidance only and individual cases should be treated on their own clinical merits and risks.

Warfarin (+Acenocoumarol (Sinthrome) + Phenindione)

INR (International Normalised Ratio) should be equal to or less than 1.4 before a moderate or high risk procedure is performed. Dosage should usually recommence after 24 hr or as specified by the Interventional Radiologist.

Rivaroxoban, Apixaban, Edoxaban (and other DOACS - Direct Oral Anticoagulants)

Should be stopped for 48 hours prior to most moderate and high risk procedures (72 hours if renal impairment). Please refer to Trust Guidelines for individual drugs:

- Rivaroxaban: Bleeding, Surgery and Overdose Full Clinical Guideline Reference No: CG-T/2014/166
- Dabigatran: How to Manage Bleeding, Surgery and Overdose Full Clinical Guideline
 DERBY

Reference No: CG-T/2014/165

- Apixaban: Bleeding, Surgery and Overdose Full Clinical Guideline Reference No.: CG-T/2014/212
- Edoxaban: Bleeding, Surgery and Overdose Full Clinical Guideline Reference no.: CG-T/2014/212

Heparin

Intravenous heparin should be stopped for at least 2 hours before a procedure and recommenced after 24 hours

Enoxoparin (*Clexane*)

- 1) Prophylactic dosage should be omitted on the day of the procedure and for at least 12 hr before
- 2) Therapeutic dosage should be omitted for at least 24 hr before

Both doses can be reintroduced at least 24 hr post procedure.

Clopidogrel (*Plavix*) + Prasugrel

Should be stopped for at least 7 days before an elective procedure and recommenced after 24 hr.

Cilostazol (*Pleta*l)

Should be stopped for 4 days before a procedure is performed and recommenced after 24 hr.

Metformin (Glucophage)

When patients taking metformin are identified as being at high risk of CI-AKI, referring clinicians should discontinue their patient's metformin for 48 Hrs after intravascular iodinated contrast agent administration:

- Intravenous administration: Discontinue metformin for patients with an eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73m2 or <45 ml/min/1.73m2 with other risk factors.
- Intra-arterial administration: Discontinue metformin for patients with an eGFR <45 ml/min/1.73m2.

Referring clinicians should check eGFR before recommencing metformin.

3. IR LocSSIP checklist (STOP Moment)

				STOR	MOM	<u>ENT</u>					
Affix Patient ID Label					Affix Attendance Label To be stuck on after the case has been entered onto CRIS with correct procedure codes						
Staff present:						l	Ward:				
Radiologists:											
Nurses:											
Radiographers:											
Other:											
			ID, C	ontrast	and Aller	gy Checks					
Name	Hosp Nu	ımber 🗆	Address		Date of	Birth 🗆	Wrist Band	. 🗆	Requ	uest Fo	orm: 🗆
ReSPECT Form	: Y/N C	PR: Yes 🗆	No 🗆	Contra		Allergies:					
			S	ite & Pr	ocedure (Checks:					
Radiographer (Checks:										
Correct Patient selected?		Daily chec	ks comple	ted? □	Staff we dosimete	aring Radiatio	on 🗆	All stat	ff wear	ring on?	
Intended Proced	dure:										
Left Right Bilateral N/A					procedure (corresponds intended procedure			procedure)			
Is the necessary equipment available? Yes □ No □					Request (Just corresponds intend	atfed & ed procedure	Releva	ant Ima	aging		
Pre procedure medication: N/A □				A 🗆	Is the Patie	nt Diabetic?	Yes		No		
						Metformin or Glucophage? Yes □ No □ N/A□					N/A 🗆
						IV Access: Yes/flushed □ N/A □					
Is the patient NE	BM? Yes	□ F	ood: HH /	MM	Clear	Fluids: HH /	MM			N/A	
Is the patient pro	egnant?	Yes □ N	o 🗆 N	/A 🗆	LMP:	_//_	Overrul	ed by:			
					Bloods						
FBC:	Date		Hb:			Pit:	Infection Control Precautions (inc.Covid 19):			cautions	
Coagulation:	Date		INR:			APTT ratio:	(inc.covid 19):				
U&Es:	Date		eGFR:			K+:					
Checked by:	Date		Name:								
			An	tiplatele	ts/Antico	agulants					
Does the patien or antiplatelets		coagulants	Ye	s / N	0	Notes & Ele Checked:	ctronic Pres	cribing	Y	'es /	No
Drug:				Dose:		Date:		Time:			
Date, Time & Dose given: Drug:			Dose:		Date: Time:						
Drug:					Dose:		Date: Time:				
			Pre	Proce	dure Obse	ervations					
BP:		Pulse:		SpO ₂ :			Resps:		Tem	p:	
			STO	OP mon	ent com	oleted by:					
	Site and s	side confirm				edle/scalpel	to the skin?	No	Yes		
Printed											

Sign Out - Post Procedure Checks								
Retained Foreign Objects								
No. of Instruments at en	d of case		Checked By Scrub	crub Nurse (initial):				
Confirmed all swab / sha wires / wires / clamps co tray list complete?		Yes 🗆	Checked By second nurse / radiographer (initial):					
Procedure Performed:			•					
CRIS codes checked wit	h radiologist?	Checked by:		Yes	N/A 🗆			
Cannula has been flushe Chloride?	ed with 0.9% Sodium	Flushed by:		Yes 🗆	N/A 🗆			
Have details of the proce including drugs?	edure been recorded	Recorded by:		Yes 🗆	No 🗆			
Have all specimens beer correct form filled out?	n labelled and the	Checked by:		Yes □	N/A 🗆			
Has the Metformin/Gluco given to the patient/recor staff?		Handover by:		Yes	N/A 🗆			
Patient & notes handed of day case staff	over to recovery or	Handover by:		Time				
Radiographer Checks:			•					
Skin dose triggered?			Yes	No 🗆				
nitiate skin dose follow-	up?		Yes	No 🗆	N/A 🗆			
K-Rays disabled			Yes	No 🗆				
Images transferred?			Yes	No 🗆				
		Sign Out						
Dap Reading	Screening 1	Гime	Air K	Cerma				
		Debrief						
	brief is necessary	?	Yes 🗆	No □				
Does any member of the	Discussion / Case Comments							

TRACE	ABILITY SHE	ET EOD	VASCIII AE	ID DDO	CEDI	IDE
		LIION				<u> </u>
Vascular Needle Blade	Spinal Filter		Standard Wire Start:	Stiff Terum		
Taps	Orange		Start: Finish:	Angled Ter		Run No:
Sutures	Green	_	018/014 Wires	Hall/Still Te	Hullio	1
Instruments	Green		010/014 Wires			2
Puncture Needles / Dilate						3
Puncture Needles / Dilati	DIS					
						5
						7
Observation			035 Wires			1.
Sheaths			035 Wires			8
						9
						10
						11
						12
Catheters			Stents / Filter / Co	ous / Indwelling	ı	13
			Catheters			14
						15
						16
PTA Catheters						17
						18
						19
						20
						21
						22
						23
						24
						25
						26
						27
						28
						29
						30
						31
Injector Filled by			Total Volume of			32
Operated by			Contrast Used			33
Contrast Labels			Steris/Kimal Pack	Stickers		34
-						35
			I			36
			I			37
						38
						39
						40
Drugs: Lidocaine 1% in 5ml			0.9% Saline			1,000
Lidocaine 1% in 5ml			Buscopan 10 OR	20mg/1ml	00mls	1000mls
			1	- 1		
Lidocaine 1% in 5ml			Heparin 50u in 5n			
Lidocaine 1% in 5ml			Nitronal 5mgs/5m			
Heparin 5000u in 1ml			Heparin 5000u in	1ml		1

Imaging – Vascular IR		Case Number		University Hospitals of Derby and Burton		
Contrast Agent Pre-	Exam	inati	on Chec	ks for Vascula	ar Cases	
Hospital Sticker				Comp	leted CRIS S	tticker
Question	Resp	ons	e		Comn	nent
Have you had an injection of contrast agent before?	Yes [No 🗆			
If yes, did you have a reaction to the contrast agent? 10-fold increase in risk of a serious reaction.	Yes []	No 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Has a blood relative had a serious reaction to contrast agent? 14-fold increase in risk of a serious reaction	Yes []	No 🗆	N/A 🗆		
4. Do you have Asthma?	Yes [No 🗆			
5. If yes, is your Asthma well controlled? If no, 6-fold increase in a serious reaction	Yes []	No 🗆	N/A 🗆		
6. Are you allergic to anything?	Yes [No 🗆			
7. If yes, are you allergic to more than one thing? 3-5-fold increase of a serious reaction	Yes [No 🗆	N/A		
Do you have renal failure or kidney problems?	Yes [No 🗆			
Are you diabetic?	Yes [No 🗆			
Do you take metformin or glucophage for diabetes or other reasons?	Yes [No 🗆			
Do you have heart problems?	Yes [No 🗆			
Cardiovascular disease? (Angina, MI, stents etc)	Yes [No 🗆			
If the patient answers yes to any of the above question amination procedure proceeds.			•	or Nurse must i		iologist before the ex-
Name and designation of the person performing contragent pre-examination checks:	ast	Sign	c		Print: Date:	
Checked by (if initial checks are not performed by a Radiographer or Nurse):		Sign	c		Print: Date:	
Patient Signature: I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, the information the risks and benefits of having this examination/procedure, if the patient is unable to sign this, please fill in the box below Signature:	includin					ided with information on
Do not proceed with contrast agent administration					completed an	d signed by both the
Radiogra Please record why it has not been possible to provide the p not sign. (For example, if	atient w	ith inf		n the risks and be		cedure or why they could

4. CONTACT NUMBERS

NAME	DESIGNATION	SPECIALTY	SITE	CONTACT
	INTERVENTIONAL CONS	SULTANTS		
Dr Peter Bungay	Consultant Radiologist	Vascular	RDH	87664
Dr James Kirk	Consultant Radiologist	Vascular	RDH	83230
Dr Flora Kovacs	Consultant Radiologist	Vascular	RDH	83228
Dr Graham Pollock	Consultant Radiologist	Vascular	RDH	89457
Dr Pete Thurley	Consultant Radiologist	Vascular GI	RDH	88570
Dr Rajeev Singh	Consultant Radiologist	GI	RDH	89455
Dr Basel Jaber	Consultant Radiologist	GI	RDH	<mark>88572</mark>
Dr Abhinav Ranwaka	Consultant Radiologist	GI	RDH	83216
				•
Dr Rathe Kirk	Consultant Radiologist	Gynae Urology	RDH	83562
Dr Agnes Lee	Consultant Radiologist	Urology	RDH	89459
Dr Alistair Gummow	Consultant Radiologist	Chest	RDH	86304
Dr Louise Haines	Consultant Radiologist	Chest	RDH	87618
Dr Gill McCulloch	Consultant Radiologist	Chest	RDH	83226
Dr Kumaresh Athiyappan	Consultant Radiologist	Chest	QHB	87621
Dr Neil Cozens	Consultant Radiologist	Head & Neck	RDH	87616
Dr Joe Chan	Consultant Radiologist	Head & Neck	RDH	<mark>87615</mark>
Dr Shaun Neal	Consultant Radiologist	Head & Neck	RDH	07384457841
	Medical Coaretania	Fev. 00500		
	Medical Secretaries	Fax: 88589		
Beverley Allkins/ Chrissie Hartley	Medical Secretary			83215
Jacqui Bennett / Michelle Salloway	Medical Secretary			86388

4. References

UHDB (2022) Consent and The Mental Capacity Act (Lawful Authority for Providing Examination, Care or Treatment)

Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice - www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-capacity-act-code-of-practice

Documentation Controls

Development of Guideline:	Dr James Kirk, Consultant Radiologist- ACD Interventional Radiology
Consultation with:	Consultant Radiologists, Risk Manager
Approved by:	Radiology -Dec 2023 CDCS Division - Dec 2023
Review Date:	November 2026
Key Contact:	Consultant Radiologist - ACD Interventional Radiology