



Closing the Gap: A Comprehensive Exploration of Closure Devices in Interventional Cardiology

Skye Miller*

Department of Internal Medicine, Luminis Health Anne Arundel Medical Center, USA

DESCRIPTION

As interventional cardiology continues to evolve, the development and refinement of closure devices have played a pivotal role in enhancing procedural outcomes and patient recovery. These devices are instrumental in sealing puncture sites created during various cardiovascular interventions, minimizing complications and expediting patient ambulation. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of closure devices in cardiology, exploring their historical context, types, applications, procedural considerations, and future developments. The history of vascular closure devices is intertwined with the evolution of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) and diagnostic catheterization procedures. In the early days of interventional cardiology, manual compression was the primary method for achieving hemostasis post-procedure. However, the need for more efficient and reliable closure methods led to the development of closure devices. The first generation of closure devices, introduced in the 1990s, aimed to address the limitations of manual compression. Over the years, these devices have undergone significant advancements, improving safety, efficacy, and patient comfort. Vascular closure plugs are among the most commonly used devices. Suture-based closure devices use a percutaneous suture system to close the arteriotomy. These devices can be further classified into manual and automated systems, each offering unique advantages in terms of ease of use and procedural efficiency. Clip-based closure devices utilize a metallic or polymeric clip to close the arterial puncture site. These devices provide a secure closure without the need for manual suturing. Closure devices play a crucial role in PCI procedures, where arterial access is a necessity. Rapid and effective closure of the access site is essential to minimize bleeding complications and ensure the patient's prompt recovery. Closure devices are also employed in diagnostic catheterization procedures, where arterial access is required to perform angiography or other imaging studies. These devices

contribute to the efficiency of the procedure and improve patient comfort. The choice of closure device is influenced by various factors, including patient anatomy, the size of the arteriotomy, and the specific procedure performed. An individualized approach ensures optimal outcomes and reduces the risk of complications. Different closure devices may be preferred based on the access site. Femoral, radial, and brachial access sites each present unique challenges and considerations that impact the choice of closure device. Achieving hemostasis is a critical aspect of using closure devices. Additionally, managing potential complications, such as bleeding, hematoma formation, and pseudoaneurysm, requires careful attention and prompt intervention. The choice between vascular closure plugs and suture-based devices depends on factors such as operator preference, procedural complexity, and patient characteristics. Comparative studies have explored the efficacy and safety of these devices in various clinical scenarios. Closure devices have revolutionized the field of interventional cardiology, providing efficient and reliable means of achieving hemostasis post-procedure. As these devices continue to evolve, with advancements in materials, design, and deployment techniques, they promise to further enhance procedural outcomes and patient safety. The ongoing pursuit of innovation and research in closure device technology underscores their pivotal role in shaping the future landscape of cardiovascular interventions, ensuring safer and more effective patient care. The integration of closure devices with imaging technologies, such as ultrasound or fluoroscopy, aims to enhance procedural precision.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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Corresponding author Skye Miller, Department of Internal Medicine, Luminis Health Anne Arundel Medical Center, USA, E-mail: millerskye@luminishealth.org

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