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**MONGOLIAN AND HAN NATIONALITY RIGHT FEMORAL ARTERY BIFURCATION ANALYSIS BY ANGIOGRAPHY**

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Wang Yue-Xi, Bao-jun Ren. *Department of cardiology, 1th hospital affiliated to Inner Mongolian Medical University, Huhhot 010050, China*

**Objectives** To analyze the variation of Mongolian and Han nationality in the site of femoral artery bifurcation relying on the femoral head and the pulic symphysis.

**Methods** Methods we retrospectively analyzed 540 patients underwent cardiac catheterizations via femoral artery angiograms. The femoral head and midpoint of pulic symphysis were used as landmarks, the inferior margin, midpoint and superior margin of the femoral head were used as borderlines to divide the inguinal region into A, B1, B2, and C four zones. The sites of femoral artery bifurcation and common femoral artery were evaluated using angiography.

**Results** The percentage of femoral artery bifurcations locating in the area of A, B1, B2, and C among Mongolian Nationality was 5.1%,29.4%,44.3% and 21.2%, respectively. The percentage of femoral artery bifurcations locating in the area of A, B1, B2, and C among Han Nationality was 1.2%,26.3%,32.7% and 39.8%, respectively. When arterial puncture located on zone B1, B2, and C, common femoral artery puncture success rate in Mongolian Nationality was 94.9%,86.7% and 75.2%, in Han Nationality was 91.4%,82.3% and 57.8%, respectively. The puncture related complication was 11.2% and 2.1% in Mongolian and Han Nationality.

**Conclusions** The majority of femoral artery bifurcation was located below the midpoint of femoral head in our 540 cases, but the Han Nationality patients femoral artery bifurcation was more superior than the Han Nationality patients. So the common femoral artery puncture in Mongolian Nationality patients should be higher than midpoint femoral head to avoid puncture related complication.