Reduction of femoral artery bleeding post catheterization using a collagen enhanced fibrin sealant.

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Abstract:

As the number of cardiac catheterization procedures increases, so do associated complications and costs. This study suggests that the application of a new collagen enhanced fibrin sealant, Collaseal, may be used effectively to achieve rapid hemostasis at the arterial puncture site following femoral artery catheterization. Results in nine dogs anticoagulated with heparin (activated clotting time 396 +/- 107, mean +/- S.D.) revealed a statistically significant reduction in signs of gross bleeding in the sealant-treated groins as compared to control (2 versus 9, P = .0156). These results indicate that this commercially produced sealant might be used in human patients undergoing cardiac catheterization to decrease complications, lengths of stay, and costs.