

Dilution ratios per indication

What follows is a short list of indications with the respective dilution ratio. In clinical practice (Fig. 19):

- 1:1 for varicocele
- 1:3 for 80-90% of cases
 - Peripheral bleeding
 - Pseudoaneurysms
 - GI bleeding
- 1:5 for peripheral AVMs
- 1:8 for portal vein embolization & PAE

The highest dilution is used in case of low flow, such as in procedures involv-

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Figure 19

ing the portal vein system. A high dilution such a 1:8 ensures you can achieve a distal embolization.

At this moment in time, it appears that a plateau is reached at a ratio of 1:8 - 1:10. Beyond this point, while there would be no noticeable improvement in performance, the risk is that an excessively diluted mixture would result in poor adherence to the wall and the vessels, and may cause migration of the glue at a later time, when the patient is standing.

Now, we are going to show some examples of indications where glues have proved to be powerful allies.