FIG. 8: A 29-year-old woman with extensive AVM of the right lower extremity from the lower thigh to the ankle. The AVM was embolized in multiple sessions.

A: Femoral arteriogram with microcatheter lying in anterior tibial artery (open arrow). The popliteal artery (solid arrow) and tibioperoneal trunk (arrowhead) are identified. Multiple dilated veins are seen throughout the field of view.

B: Pulmonary angiogram demonstrates the AVM involving the lateral tibial plateau. The microcatheter has been advanced into a branch of the anterior tibial artery, and the vessel was injected with NBCA glue. The joint line can be seen at the top of the image (solid arrow).

C: Angiogram with catheter in tibioperoneal trunk shows extensive AVM of the calf with enlarged vessels in the nidus (solid arrows) and with early dilated draining veins (arrowhead).

D: Venous phase of arteriogram shows dilated veins and the microcatheter, which was advanced into the feeding artery. Note the glue that had been injected earlier into calf AVM (solid arrow) and into AVM near lateral tibial plateau (curved arrow). The patient developed bone infarction with collapse of the lateral tibial plateau 3 months after embolization.