

폐쇄성 뇌혈관 질환의 중재적 방사선치료

Endovascular Treatment of Occlusive Cerebrovascular Diseases

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Abstract

Carotid atherosclerosis is one the main risk factors for ischemic stroke. Based on NASCET and ECST results, carotid endarterectomy is strongly recommended for severe symptomatic stenosis. However, in the past several years, carotid artery stenting has emerged as a potential therapeutic alternative to carotid endarterectomy. The main limitation of carotid stenting is the potential risk of thromboembolic complication. Recently, cerebral protection during carotid stenting is technically feasible and clinically safe. In the published data of prospective registry with cerebral protection, the incidence of periprocedural neurologic complications was lower than in registries without cerebral protection and similar to the best results reported for carotid endarterectomy. The future status of the endovascular approach will be determined by randomized trials directly comparing carotid artery stenting with cerebral protection and endarterectomy. Occlusive atherosclerotic disease involving the intracranial cerebral vessels can be managed medically with antiplatelet and anti-coagulant drug therapy or surgically. However, in patients who are unresponsive to medical therapy or who have unacceptable surgical risks, percutaneous angioplasty with stenting is an attractive alternative that can be performed in selected patients with relatively low risk and good clinical outcome.

Keywords : Atherosclerosis; Carotid arteries; Endarterectomy; Stents; Revascularization; Embolism

: ; ; ; ; ;

20⁰² (Stroke)
2
1985
(1),
1993
48.4%, 31.4%
(2),
가 2000
가
941
11
65%가
20
가 가
, 가

30~40% (plaque) (3), 70% 3

30~35%, 50~69% 15~20% (4, 5).

1980 EC - IC Bypass Surgery, (carotid endarterectomy)

NASCET(North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial) ECST(European Carotid Surgery Trial) 70%

(4, 5).

1990 10

1. 1991 NASCET 2 70% 가 26% 9% 가 17% (4), ECST(European Carotid Surgery Trial), Veterans Affairs Cooperative Symptomatic Carotid Stenosis Trial(VACSP - 309)

(5, 6). NASCET 30 90 5.8% 6.7% 가 1980 10

(Carotid Angioplasty and Stenting, CAS)

(7, 8), randomized study (8).

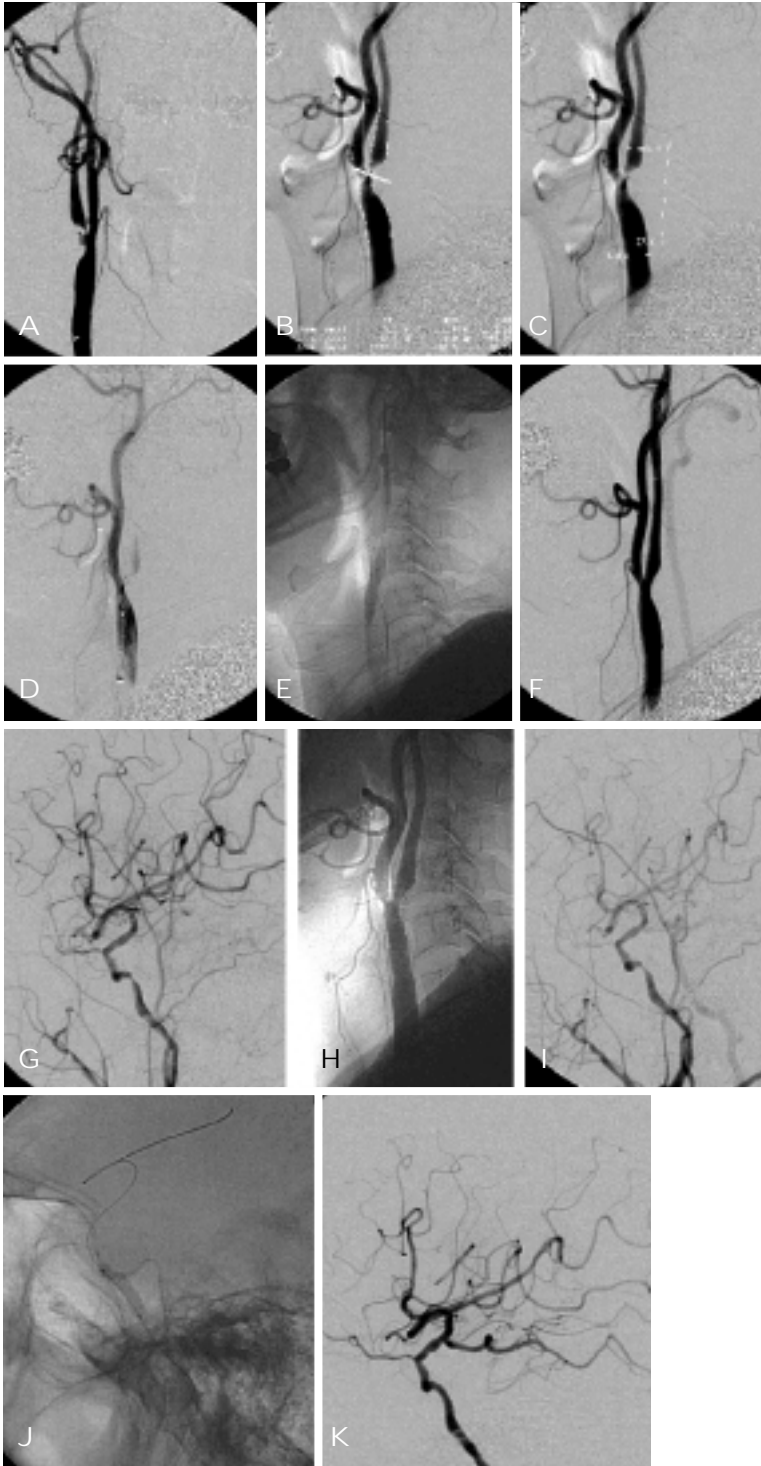
(9, 10). 가



(B, C). 3 mm 50% (A), 3 8 mm x 4 mm (D). 90% 5 mm x 2 cm (E).

1.

가 , , 가
가
Carotid and Vertebral Transluminal Angioplasty Study(CAVATAS)
가 , 504
3 (11). 70~99% 가
가 , 50~69%
(1, 2).
. Estes
3.
6~8% 48~72
(cerebral protection devices)가
NASCET
. (temporary pacemaker)
가 Stenting and Angioplasty with Protection in Patients at High Risk for Endarterectomy(SAPPHIRE)가
(13), Reimers 750
98%
가 . 30 (2B, 2C).
3.8% 6~8%
(14). (Percusurge Guardwire, Medtronic, U.S.A.)
가
. 5
(2E). Filterwire(Boston Scientific, U.S.A.), Emboshield(Abbott, U.S.A.)
가 ,
가 4 mm 4 mm



Wallstent
(Boston Scientific Co., U.S.A.)

Precise Stent (Johnson &
Johnson, U.S.A.)가

, / 가 7~10
mm/30~50 mm . Wall-

stent

가 , Precise
Stent

가

hyperper-
fusion syndrome

tapering

24~48

6

6



57

가

(A~C, L, O).

(D~F).

60%

(G).

6
가

(H),

(J, K),
(O, P).

(L~N)

2.

4.

가

1

, 2

, 5

(15).

Viet

(16)

1994

1998

4

390

421

98%

1.7%

가

, 0.9%

, 5.5%

6.8%

641

가

가 가

80~140 micron

가

가

Estes

6~8%,

가 6%

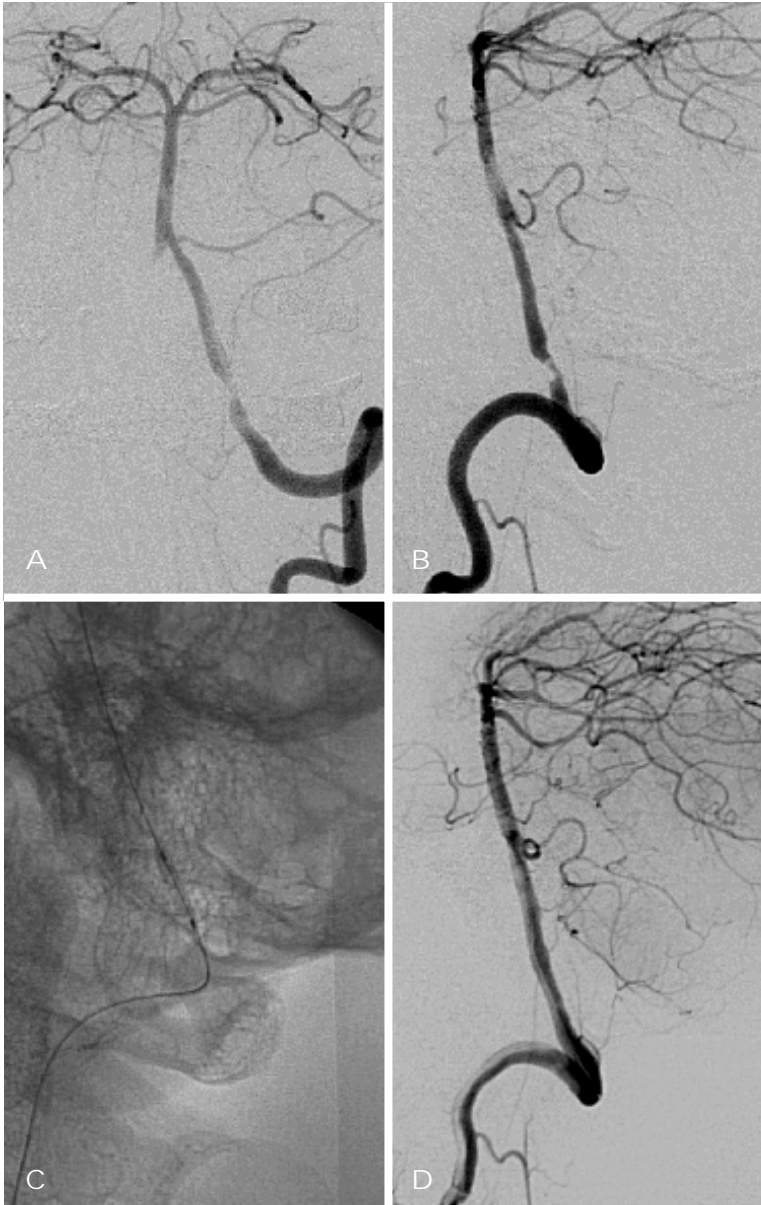
NASCET 5.5%

(4, 12).

Roubin 107

122

74



70% (A, B).
(C, D).

1.1% (13,
14, 17).

6
가

5%

. Palmaz

90%

가

hyperperfusion in-

jury가

3.

(1994 ~ 1995), 5.8%(1995 ~ 1996), 5.3%(1996 ~ 1997), 24

4.0%(1997 ~ 1998) . 가 (18, 19).

가

가

10~29%

(20).

randomized trial

(middle cerebral artery) 8%(21),
7.6%(22), (posterior circulation)
8~40%(23)

warfarin aspirin

(23)

가

(24) randomized study

(50~70%)

(25~27).

(vertebral artery)

(2, 3),

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