



2002 6



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I.	-----	3
II.	-----	5
1.	-----	5
2.	-----	6
가.		
	300 -----	6
	-----	6
III.	-----	11
1.		
	300 -----	11

2.	-	12
IV.	-----	20
V.	-----	26
	-----	27
	-----	34

Fig. 1. Segments of the internal carotid artery - - - -10

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1997 7 2000 9 Yonsei Stroke Registry

300

(intracranial internal carotid stenosis

group: IICA group, extracranial internal carotid stenosis group:

EICA group, combined intracranial and extracranial stenosis group:

combined group)

36%(107 )

IICA group

45 , EICA group 42 , combined group 20

. IICA group, EICA group, combined group

( 50.2%, 49.6%, 56.8%:  $p = 0.34$ ). ,

, , , , ,

( $p > 0.05$ ).

가 .

가 .

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:

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< >

I.

(transcranial doppler study)

(magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)

,

(angioplasty, stent)

1,2,3 .

4-10 .

(endarterectomy)

가

가가

가

11,12

가

가

## II.

### 1.

Yonsei Stroke Registry

7

13

1997 7

2000 9

Yonsei Stroke Registry

300

(intracranial internal carotid stenosis group, IICA group),

(extracranial internal carotid stenosis group,

EICA group)

(combined

intracranial and extracranial stenosis group, combined group)

2.

가.

300

300

TOAST(Trial of Org

10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment) <sup>14</sup>,

(1)

Bouthillier<sup>15</sup>

Gibo <sup>16</sup>

가

Gibo

(cervical portion, C1)  
 , (petrous bone portion, C2)  
 , (cavernous sinus portion, C3)  
 , (supraclinoid  
 portion, C4) (Fig.  
 1). C1  
 C2, C3, C4 .

(2)

0.2 mm 가 10

Samuel

17 . ,

Percentage of stenosis(%) = [(1 - diameter of the most severe stenosis/  
 diameter of the proximal normal artery)]x100

가

North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trials(NASCET)<sup>2</sup>

Percentage of stenosis(%) = [(1 - diameter of the most severe stenosis/  
 diameter of the distal normal artery)]x100

가

가 . NASCET

European Carotid Surgery

Trials(ECST)<sup>3</sup>

가

NASCET

Young<sup>18</sup>

ECST . ECST

Samuel

(3) IICA group, EICA group, combined group

IICA group, EICA group, combined group

erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR)

가

140 mmHg  
90 mmHg  
240 mg/dl  
200  
mg/dl . ESR 10  
mm/hr , 20 mm/hr

(anterior circulation), (intracranial  
and extracranial posterior circulation)

ANOVA, Chi-square test, logistic regression

SPSS(version 10.0)

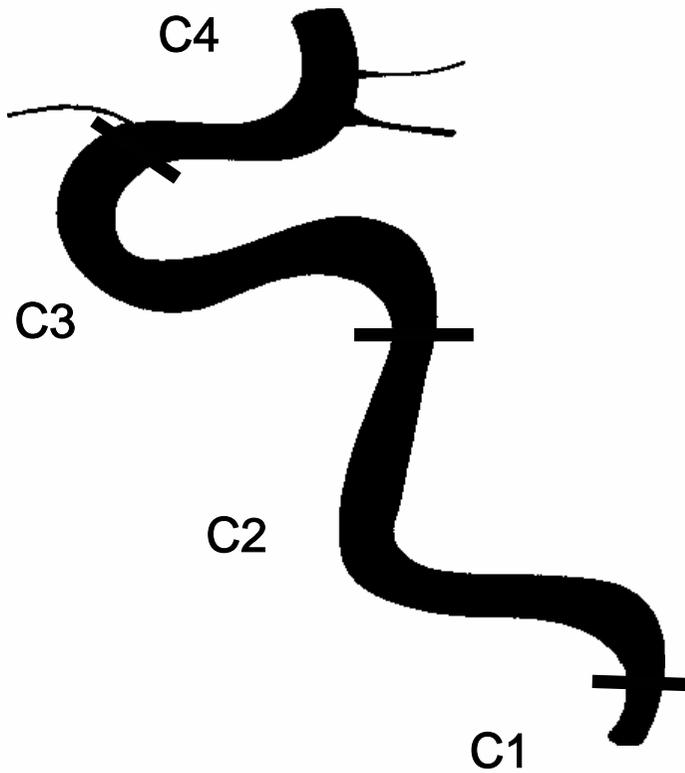


Fig. 1. Segments of the internal carotid artery

C1 : cervical portion

C2 : petrous portion

C3 : cavernous sinus portion

C4 : supraclinoid portion

C1 represents the extracranial portion of internal carotid artery.

C2, C3 and C4 are parts of the intracranial internal carotid artery.

### III.

1. 300

가. TOAST

300

199 (66.6%), 101 (33.4%) 58.8 ( =11.5 ) 62%

가 30%, 25%, 25%

300 268 , 32 (transient ischemic

attack, TIA) . 268 TOAST

large artery atherosclerosis가 34.7% 가 lacunar

stroke(21.0%), undetermined cause(19.0%), cardiac embolism(11.3%)

other determined cause(3.3%) .

300

114 (38%) 7 (

3 , 4 ) .

107 (36%) .

2.

가. IICA group, EICA group, combined group

Group	Category	Count	Percentage
IICA group	C1	45	42%
	C2, C3, C4	20	19%
EICA group	C1	62	50%
	C2, C3, C4	22	18.5%
combined group	C1	107	50.2%
	C2, C3, C4	42	18.9%

(Table 1).

IICA group, EICA group, combined group  
 50.2%(=18.9%), 49.6%(=20.0%), 56.8%(=18.5%)  
 (p=0.34).

. IICA group, EICA group, combined group

IICA group, EICA group, combined group

(Table 2).

가

( $p > 0.05$ ).

combined

group(30.0%) IICA group(6.7%) EICA group(9.5%)

( $p = 0.02$ ).

, prothrombin time, partial thromboplastin time, chronic reactive protein, ESR

(Table 3).

Logistic regression IICA group EICA group, IICA group combined group, EICA group combined group

, TIA , , ESR

odds ratio

(Table 4).

. IICA group, EICA group, combined group

anterior circulation, intracranial posterior

circulation, extracranial posterior circulation

	IICA group	EICA group	combined group	anterior
circulation			42%, 40%, 45%	intracranial
posterior circulation			40%, 26%, 40%	
extracranial posterior circulation				15%, 12%, 25%

(Table 5).

Table 1. Distribution of internal carotid artery stenosis

Location	Extracranial		Intracranial	
	C1	C2	C3	C4
Left	25(5)	11(3)	18(10)	5(3)
Right	17(15)	9(1)	20(12)	5(4)
Bilateral	20(2)	2(1)	22(3)	2(1)
Total	62(22)	22(5)	60(25)	12(8)

Values are numbers of patients.

Values in parenthesis are numbers of patients with internal carotid artery stenosis greater than 50%.

C1 : cervical portion

C2 : petrous portion

C3 : cavernous sinus portion

C4 : supraclinoid portion

ECST criteria was applied for measurement of degree of stenosis at the extracranial portion of internal carotid artery.

Samuel's method was applied for measurement of degree of stenosis at intracranial portion of internal carotid artery.

Table 2. Comparison of risk factors for acute ischemic stroke among intracranial, extracranial, and combined intracranial and extracranial internal carotid artery stenosis groups

Risk factors	IICA group (n=45)	EICA group (n=42)	Combined group (n=20)	p -value
Age (mean±SD, years)	60.9 ± 9.7	61.5 ± 7.7	63.8 ± 8.2	0.45
Sex (male: female)	27:18	28:14	15:5	0.49
Hypertension (%)	80.0	61.9	80.0	0.12
Diabetes mellitus (%)	46.7	35.7	25.0	0.23
Smoking (%)	26.7	23.8	35.0	0.65
Previous TIA (%)	6.7	9.5	30.0	0.02*
Previous stroke (%)	35.6	33.3	35.0	0.97
Coronary disease (%)	4.4	2.3	10.0	0.41

TIA : transient ischemic attack

Table 3. Comparison of laboratory data among intracranial, extracranial, and combined intracranial and extracranial internal carotid artery stenosis groups

Laboratory data	IICA group (n=45)	EICA group (n=42)	Combined group (n=20)	p -value
Hemoglobin (mg/dl)	13.9±2.6	14.0±1.3	14.6±1.1	0.41
Hematocrit (%)	41.8±4.0	41.4±3.9	43.1±3.9	0.28
PT (INR)	0.99±0.2	0.99±0.39	0.93±0.12	0.77
PTT (sec)	30.5±4.6	31.4±6.1	31.1±4.0	0.67
Hypercholesterolemia (%)	37.8 (n=17/45)	21.1 (n=8/38)	26.3 (n=5/19)	0.12
Hypertriglycemia (%)	44.2 (n=19/43)	34.2 (n=13/38)	35.0 (n=7/20)	0.61
Elevated CRP (%)	17.2 (n=5/29)	18.8 (n=6/32)	26.7 (n=4/15)	0.75
Elevated ESR (%)	50.0 (n=11/22)	29.2 (n=7/24)	25.0 (n=3/12)	0.23

PT : prothrombin time

PTT : partial thromboplastin time

INR : international normalized ratio

CRP : chronic reactive protein

ESR : erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Table 4. Odds ratios among intracranial, extracranial, and combined intracranial and extracranial internal carotid artery stenosis groups on risk factors of ischemic stroke

Independent variables	IICA - EICA	IICA - Comb	EICA - Comb
	OR	OR	OR
	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Hypertension	0.26 (0.05, 1.23)	2.73 (0.16, 46.59)	15.41 (0.66, 360.41)
Diabetes mellitus	1.04 (0.23, 0.61)	0.66 (0.07, 6.14)	1.56 (0.15, 16.13)
Previous TIA	0.30 (0.02, 5.82)	4.69 (0.31, 0.70)	15.96 (0.52, 490.89)
Hematocrit	1.03 (0.85, 1.24)	1.24 (0.86, 1.78)	1.28 (0.89, 1.84)
Hypercholesterolemia	0.41 (0.08, 2.01)	0.20 (0.01, 2.81)	1.34 (0.07, 26.85)
Elevated ESR	0.29 (0.06, 1.39)	0.22 (0.02, 3.33)	0.56 (0.04, 7.97)

IICA : IICA group

EICA : EICA group

Comb : Combined group

OR : odds ratio

CI : confidence interval

TIA : transient ischemic attack

ESR : erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Table 5. Comparison of the combined stenosis of the other cerebral arteries among intracranial, extracranial, and combined intracranial and extracranial internal carotid artery stenosis groups

Combined stenosis	IICA group (n=45)	EICA group (n=42)	Combined group (n=20)	p -value
Anterior stenosis	42.2	40.5	45.0	0.94
Intracranial posterior stenosis	40.0	26.2	40.0	0.34
Extracranial posterior stenosis	15.6	11.9	25.0	0.70

Values are percentages.

IV.

300

107 (36%)

가 19,20,  
21

. Heyman

5593

911

55.5%

29.4%

22.

42%,

16%

9%,

43%

가

23.

MRA

가

가

1963

1965 ,

1989

1993

가

가 <sup>24</sup>.

가 ,

22,23,25 ,

26,27 가 .

C1 C3

가 가 , 가 .

carotid siphon

28,29

가가 .

Craig <sup>11</sup>

cavernous portion 72% 가 petrous bone

portion 16%, supraclinoid portion 12%

가 .

가

8

가

5,9,10,24 .

가 ,

가 .

Northern Manhattan

4 .

1960

1990

가

가

24 .

Extracranial/Intracranial Bypass Study

가

30 .

가

가

가

IICA group, EICA group, combined group

가

가

combined group IICA group

EICA group

가 가

IICA group, EICA group, combined group

anterior circulation, intracranial posterior circulation, extracranial

posterior circulation

가

가

anterior circulation intracranial posterior circulation

가 IICA group EICA group combined group

가

(angioplasty and stent)

가 2,3,31 .

가 가

MRA

가 가 .

가 가

(selection bias) 가

가

가 .

가 ,

TOAST 1000

Lee Yonsei Stroke Registry<sup>13</sup>

large artery atherosclerosis 가 cardiac

embolism undetermined cause 가 . Lee

undetermined etiology 가 40.6% . TOAST  
 undetermined  
 etiology 가  
 large artery atherosclerosis  
 가  
 undetermined etiology 가  
 cardiac embolism 가  
 가 . ,  
 ,  
 가 .

V.

300

1. 300 107 (36%)  
IICA group 45 , EICA group 42 , combined group  
20 .
2. 가
3. IICA group EICA group

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Abstract

Characteristics of internal carotid artery stenosis  
in patients with acute ischemic stroke.

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(Directed by Associate Professor Ji Hoe Heo)

It has been generally accepted that Asians are more likely to develop intracranial stenosis than extracranial internal carotid artery(ICA) stenosis. However, there has been very few systemic investigation about characteristics of ICA stenosis. We investigated the clinical and angiographical characteristics of ICA stenosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke. From data of Yonsei Stroke Registry, a total 300 acute ischemic stroke patients who were undertaken conventional cerebral angiography from July, 1997 to September, 2000 were investigated. We

divided patients into three groups – isolated intracranial ICA stenosis (IICA group), isolated extracranial ICA stenosis (EICA group), and combined stenosis of intracranial and extracranial ICA stenosis (combined group).

A total 107 patients had stenotic lesion in the ICA. Forty five patients were classified to IICA group, 42 patients to EICA group, and 20 patients to combined group. There were no differences among three groups in the degree of stenosis(50.2%, 49.6%, 56.8% each :  $p= 0.34$ ) and risk factors of ischemic stroke. Frequencies of combined stenosis in anterior and posterior circulation were similar in three groups.

ICA stenosis was common in patients with acute ischemic stroke patients. Significant differences of the frequency and risk factors between intracranial and extracranial ICA stenosis were not found. ICA stenosis at the extracranial portion as well as intracranial portion should be considered as a potentially common source of ischemic stroke.

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Key words : carotid stenosis, cerebral angiography, ischemic stroke