

동맥 혈전 모델에서 초음파와 Perfluorocarbon Exposed Sonicated Dextrose Albumin을 이용한 혈전 용해의 향진

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Enhancement of Thrombolytic Therapy by Transcutaneous Ultrasound and Perfluorocarbon Exposed Sonicated Dextrose Albumin in Thrombotic Arterial Occlusion

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Perfluorocarbon exposed sonicated dextrose albumin (PESDA) microbubbles has been suggested to facilitate thrombus disruption under the transcutaneous ultrasound (US). Thus, we investigated whether such a noninvasive approach could augment thrombolytic effect of fibrinolytic agent in an experimental thrombotic model. **Materials and Methods :** Thrombus formation was induced with electrical injury in the rabbit iliofemoral arteries (n = 20) ; Thrombus occlusion was documented by angiography in all arteries. In the control group, only tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA, 3 mg/kg) was administered intravenously in five rabbits. In the Group 1 (n = 9), injured arteries were exposed to transcutaneous US (20 kHz, 30 W/cm², continuous mode) with t-PA (3 mg/kg). In the Group 2 (n = 6), the same treatment was given while administering PESDA continuously (10 ml/min, intravenous). Angiographic results were evaluated at 10 minute interval for 1 hour respectively. **Results :** In the control group, two of five iliofemoral arteries (40.0%) were recanalized and one of nine iliofemoral arteries (11.1%) was recanalized in Group 1. In contrast, four of six iliofemoral arteries (66.7%) were recanalized angiographically in Group 2 (p = 0.392 vs. control group ; p = 0.047 vs. Group 1). However, late reocclusion occurred in all iliofemoral arteries of Group 2. **Conclusion :** Although PESDA with transcutaneous US significantly enhanced initial angiographic patency rate of t-PA, it was associated with high rate of reocclusion. Further studies will be necessary for clinical application of this noninvasive method in acute arterial occlusion. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(5):621-628**)

KEY WORDS : Thrombolytic effect · Transcutaneous ultrasound · Microbubbles.

서 론

PA(tissue plasminogen activator) urokinase
가

t -

: , 120 - 752

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rect percutaneous angioplasty),

(di -

(st -

ent insertion) (embolectomy) Zealand white rabbit

혈전 유도 방법
ketamine(20 mg/kg) xylazine(3.0 mg/kg)

1976 Trubenstein¹⁾ 가
(in vivo)⁵⁻⁹⁾ (in vitro)²⁻⁵⁾ Seldinger 5 F sheath
0.018 inch 4 F multipurpose

Hexabrix(Guerbet, Seoul, Korea)
Steffen⁸⁾ (electrical injury) 0.018 inch
multipurpose 2 cm 가
3 volt 가

²¹⁾²²⁾ 가
²³⁾ perfluorocarbon -exposed sonicated dextrose albumin(PESDA)가
²⁴⁾ (ileofemoral artery) 가
²⁵⁾²⁶⁾ 가

혈관 조영술
2 ml
manual injection
nitroglycerin 100 µg
(spasm) 가
heparin 1000 U . 2
TIMI(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction) grade flow,
(TIMI grade 2) ,
(embolism)

PESDA 가

초음파의 전달
so -
nogel transducer 가

대상 및 방법
대 상
3.2 kg 4.1 kg New (Heat System - Ultrasonics Inc.,

NY, USA) converter generator 0.5 inch so-
nicating horn(flat tip) 20 kHz frequ-
ency 30 W/cm² intensity
(continuous mode) 6 10

통계적 분석

Perfluorocarbon Exposed Sonicated Dextrose Albu-
min(PESDA)의 제조

Perfluorocarbon exposed sonicated dextrose al-
bumin(PESDA) Porter²⁷⁾
, 8 ml decafluoropropane 12 ml
5% dextrose 4 ml 5% human albumin

25% 80 sonication (4.7
±0.2 μm) PESDA
1 ml (1.3±0.1) × 10⁹ 가 PESDA
kg 0.5 ml 100 ml 10
ml/min

실험 대상군

t-PA ()
-
가 , t-PA(3 mg/kg)
30 , 10 6
TIMI flow

t-PA+ (Group 1) t-PA+ +
PESDA (Group 2) 40.0% , t-PA 40
t-PA+ - (TIMI 2) 가 1 (20.0%), 50
10 6

PA + t-PA , t-
+PESDA PESDA t-
PA

병리 조직 관찰

, KCl(2 cc)
-
10% formalin

²-test Fisher's exact test
. p 0.05

결 과

27

3 ,
1 , 1 ,
2 20

혈관 조영술의 결과

가 ,
가 30 2 (10.0%), 60 16
(80.0%), 90 1 (5.0%), 120 1 (5.0%)
가 가
58.8 ± 18.7

t-PA 단독 투여군(대조군)

t-PA (n=5) TIMI 2
40.0% , t-PA 40
(TIMI 2) 가 1 (20.0%), 50

Table 1. Iliofemoral artery patency among groups

Group (n)	Initial patency (n, %)	Time to initial patency (min)	p value
t-PA alone (5)	2 (40.0)	40 & 50	0.392
t-PA+US (9)	1 (11.1)	50	0.047*
t-PA+US+PESDA (6)	4 (66.7)	20	-

t-PA, tissue plasminogen activator ; US, ultrasound
PESDA, perfluorocarbon exposed sonicated dextrose albumin
Initial patency : TIMI grade flow 2
p value : compared with t-PA+US+PESDA treatment group, * : p<0.05

1 (20.0%) , 3 (60.0%) 60
 TIMI 2 66.7%
 가 , , t-PA + +PESDA
 t-PA+초음파 병용 투여군(Group 1) (4 , 66.7%)
 t-PA + (n=9) TIMI 2 20
 11.1% , 1 (11.1%) 50 4 30 (2) 50 (2)
 TIMI 3 , 8 가
 (88.9%)

t-PA+초음파+PESDA 병용 투여군(Group 2)
 t-PA + +PESDA (n=6) TIMI
 2 66.7%(4) t-PA +
 (66.7% vs. 11.1% ;
 p=0.047), t-PA
 (66.7% vs. 40.0% ; p=0.392). 50 70%
 (TIMI 3) 20

2 (33.3%) 60
 4 30
 (2) 50 (2) 가 (direct percutaneous angio-
 (Fig. 1). plasty), (stent insertion)
 (embolectomy)

병리 소견

가
 , PESDA, t-PA 가
 (residual mural thrombi) 가
 (epidermal cell) (detachment) 가 . Luo ²¹⁾ -
 (vacuolization)가 (Fig. 2). (low - fre -
 quency, high intensity)

고 안

PESDA가
 t-PA Tachibana ²³⁾
 (high frequency, low - intensity)
 urokinase 가
 . Nishioka ²⁵⁾
 decafluoropentane(DDFP)
 DDFP
 . t-PA TIMI 2
 40.0% , t-PA +
 11.1% . t-PA + +PESDA DDFP

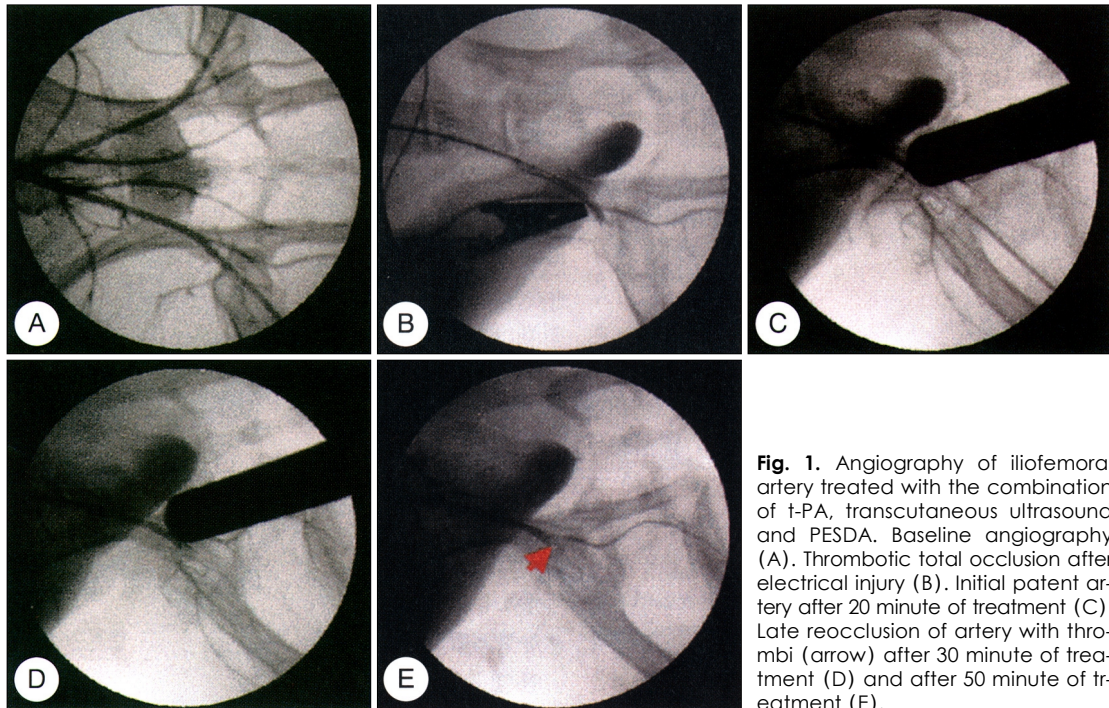


Fig. 1. Angiography of iliofemoral artery treated with the combination of t-PA, transcutaneous ultrasound and PESDA. Baseline angiography (A). Thrombotic total occlusion after electrical injury (B). Initial patent artery after 20 minute of treatment (C). Late reocclusion of artery with thrombi (arrow) after 30 minute of treatment (D) and after 50 minute of treatment (E).

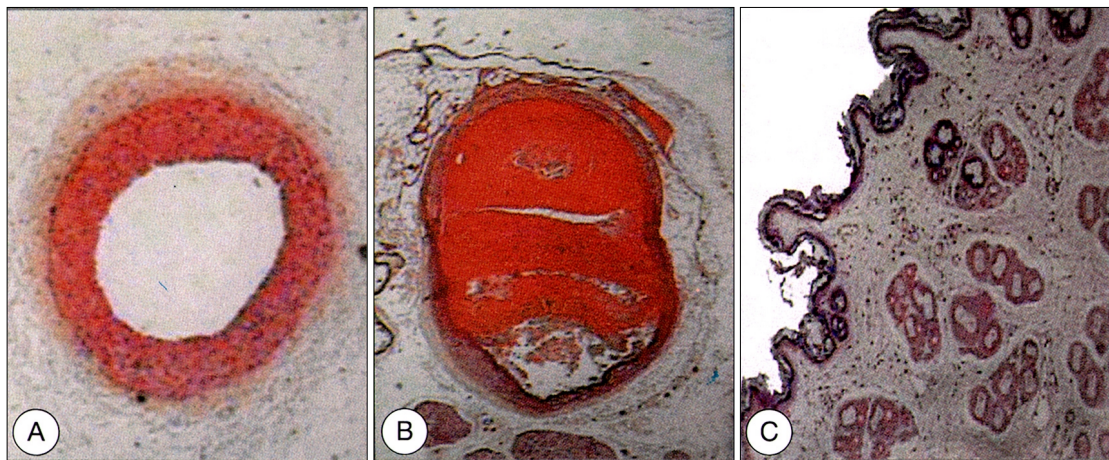


Fig. 2. Histologic findings of rabbit iliofemoral arteries. A : Normal iliofemoral artery without evidence of vessel wall damage (hematoxylin and eosin stain ; magnification $\times 200$). B : Thrombotic total occlusion in an iliofemoral artery with evidence of vessel wall damage (hematoxylin and eosin stain ; magnification $\times 200$). C : After the treatment with transcutaneous ultrasound, histologic findings of overlying skin revealed the detachment and vacuolization of epidermal cells (hematoxylin and eosin stain ; magnification $\times 200$).

65%

lapse)가 가 (streaming jet)가 oscillation vibration large (microstr - shock wave가 eaming jet) 가 fibrin

Porter²⁴⁾ 가 가 density , ,
perfluorocarbon - t - PA
exposed sonicated dextrose albumin(PESDA) 11.1%
가 , PESDA, t - PA
, PE - (66.7%)
SDA, urokinase PESDA uroki - 4
nase 30 (2) 50 (2) 가
, PESDA room . 가 ,
air - filled sonicated dextrose albumin(RASDA) t - PA
PESDA RASDA .
urokinase PESDA
15% , urokinase , PESDA t - PA
17% .
urokinase 48% 가 .
, urokinase ,
PESDA 43% (plate -
. Urokinase PESDA letrich thrombus) . ,
60% 가 . rate가 가 , late reocclusion
PESDA RASDA , rich thrombus) (RBC -
가 RASDA(26%) PESDA(43%) .
PESDA
가 . ,
sonogel tr -
Birnbaum²⁶⁾ - ansducer ,
PESDA , PESDA ,
, PESDA .
PESDA
PESDA 가 가 ,
가 가 가 .
Kornowski²⁰⁾ t - PA
가 , 가 가
가 , 가 가 가
가 .
frequency in -

요 약

연구 배경 :
 PESDA 가
 대상 및 방법 :
 New Zealand white rabbit -
 (n=9) t-PA(3 mg/kg) , Gr-
 oup 1(n=5)
 t-PA , Group 2(n
 =6) PESDA
 t-PA
 결 과 :
 TIMI 2 40.0%
 , t-PA (Group 1)
 11.1% t-PA, PESDA
 (Group 2) TIMI 2
 66.7% 가 ,
 30 (2) 50 (2)
 가
 결 론 :
 PESDA
 가 ,
 가
 가
 중심 단어 :

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