



110 : 5.8F 5F
 79 , 16 , 4 ,
 3 , 3 , 2 , 2 ,
 가 1
 98 , 10 , 2
 21 530
 163
 : 107 (97%)
 34 , 49 , 8 , 1 , 9 10
 , 2 , , 1
 24 (22.4%) , 7 ,
 7 , 가 3 , 2 ,
 1 , , , 가 12 (11.2%) ,
 가 5 , 가 3
 , 가 1 , 3
 :

(7), Wacker
 가 (first pass effect)
 (1, 2). 가 (8).
 30 가 23
 4 (9).
 가 (3, 4).
 17-21% 가 110
 가 (4-6). Strecker 가
 가 가
 가 가

16, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 가 1
 5.8F Port - A - Cath(SIMS Del - tec, U.S.A.)
 5.0F Celsite(B. Braun, Chasseneuil - du - poitnu, France)
 polyurethane
 98, 10,
 2
 Seldinger 5F
 가
 (micropuncture set, COOK, Bloominton, IN)

(infringuinal area), 4 - 5 cm
 가 3 - 4 cm
 (packing)
 (wedging)
 0.35 ~
 (Terumo Guidewire, Tokyo, Japan)
 (mosquito forceps)

72, 4
 (Fig. 1). 가

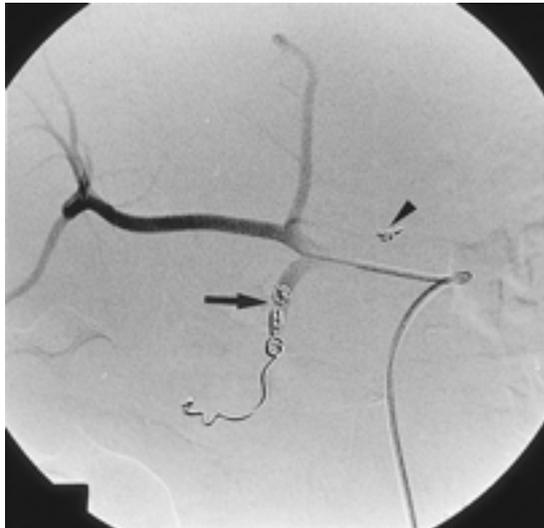


Fig. 1. Coil embolization of gastroduodenal artery (arrow) and right gastric artery (arrowhead) for effective distribution of chemotherapeutic agent or prevention of acute gastroduodenal erosion.

N - butyl 2 - cyanoacrylate (Histoacryl blue, B. Braun, Melsungen, Germany) Lipiodol(Andre Guerbet, Anulnay - sous - Bios, France) 1:1

2,500 U 10 cc
 4
 21 530
 184

107 (97%)

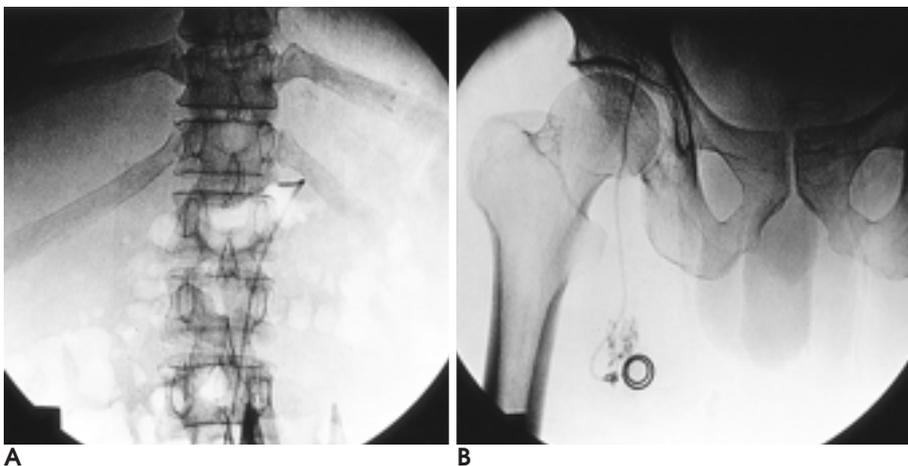


Fig. 2. Dislodgement of catheter. Tip of catheter(A) migrate to proximal celiac trunk due to rotation of port chamber (B).

(tortuosity) 3
 가
 34 , 49 ,
 8 , 1 , 9 10 ,
 2 , , ,
 1 (Fig. 3) 가 1-2 cm
 , 1 , 1 1 9
 , 1 , 1
 , 1
 9
 24 (22.4%) ,
 7 ,
 (dislodgement) 7 (Fig. 2), 가 3 ,
 2 ,
 (Fig. 3), (Fig. 4) ,
 7 5 가 가
 4 (celiac trunk) , 1
 가 , 1
 가 , 1
 7 1 ,
 1 , 가 1 10
 6 가 가
 4 (Fig. 2)

1 (Fig. 3)

(20 mm Goose neck snare: Microvena Corporation, White bear lake, U.S.A.)

40,000 U

2 cc

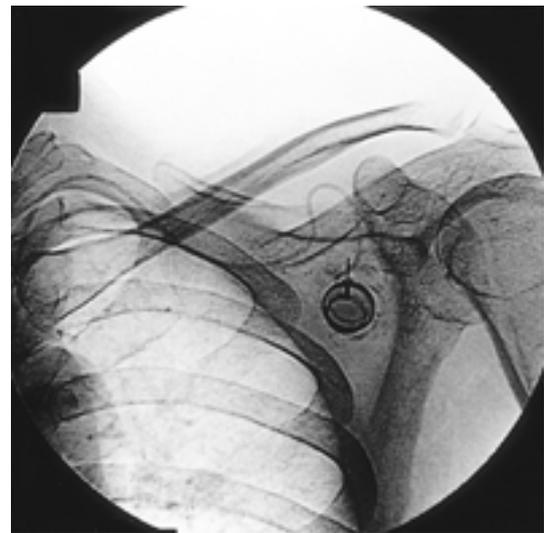
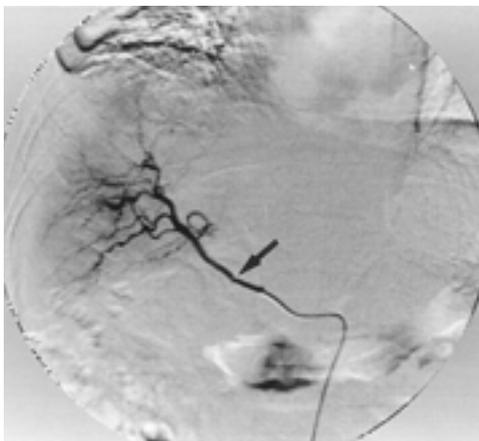


Fig. 3. Catheter disconnection. Radiograph shows kinking of catheter and disconnection between catheter and port chamber.



A



B

Fig. 4. Occlusion of target artery. Catheter was located in replaced right hepatic artery.

A. After 6 months, stenosis (arrow) was developed on distal portion of catheter.

B. After 15 months, stenotic artery, previously noted, is completely occluded.

6 : 가

15 가 가

(Fig. 4). 가 (caudal) (cranial) 2-3 cm

2 1 7 5 가

11.2% 9 12 histoacryl 가

3 (revision) . Histoacryl (17) 가

1950 Klopp Nitrogen mustard histoacryl 가

(10). 가 (9) 가

가 (2-4, 11, 12).

7 가

5,000 U 가

Strecker activator 9% tissue plasminogen (7, 18).

Strecker (ischemic limb disease) 1-2 mg (40,000 U) (19)가

prostaglandine E1 (PGE1) 2 cc . 1-2 가

80% (limb salvage rate) 2 , 2 가 4

(11). PGE1 10-20 µg 50 ml 가 3-4

60-120 가 2.8% 가

1-2 1 가 가

2 1000 1000 가

0.36 1000 0.47-4.0 가

가 (13- .035 " 5F 가

16). , 5F 가 .018 " 가 1 6 가 15

가

가
 가
 (low - profile) 가
 가 1
 가
 가
 가 3
 가
 19.1 - 26% 22.4% (7, 19 - 21).
 24 12 11.2% Wacker
 (8) 9%
 (revision) 9 12 (50%)

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Percutaneous implantation of intra-arterial port system for regional drug infusion: Results and complications in 110 cases¹

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Purpose: To investigate the feasibility and complications of a percutaneously implantable port system for regional drug infusion.

Materials and Methods: For intra-arterial drug infusion, a 5.8 or 5-F pediatric venous port system was implanted in 110 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (n = 79), liver metastasis (n = 16), gallbladder cancer (n = 4), stomach cancer (n = 3), pancreatic cancer (n = 3), Burger's disease (n = 2), diabetes mellitus (n = 2), or lymphoma (n = 1). All intra-arterial port implantations were performed percutaneously in an angiographic ward through the common femoral artery (n = 98), left subclavian artery (n = 10), or left superficial femoral artery (n = 2). Complications were evaluated during the follow-up period, which ranged from 21 to 530 (mean, 163) days.

Results: The technical success rate for percutaneous implantation of the system was 97.3% (107 of 110 patients). The tips of the port catheter were located in the common hepatic artery (n = 34), proper hepatic artery (n = 49), right hepatic artery (n = 8), left hepatic artery (n = 1), descending aorta at T9 level (n = 10), left popliteal artery (n = 2), right external iliac artery (n = 1), left external iliac artery (n = 1), or left deep femoral artery (n = 1). Complications were encountered in 24 patients (22.4%), namely chamber site infection (n = 7), catheter dislodgement (n = 7), catheter occlusion (n = 3), migration of coil (n = 2), disconnection between chamber and catheter (n = 1), kinking of catheter (n = 1), arterial occlusion (n = 1), necrosis of overlying skin (n = 1), and leakage around port chamber (n = 1). Outcomes of complications included removal of port systems or cessation of therapy in 12 cases (11.2%), correction of catheter location using a guide wire in five (4.7%), thrombolysis with urokinase in three (2.8%), and straightening using a snare in one (0.9%). In three patients, the port system was used without reintervention.

Conclusion: Percutaneous implantation of an intra-arterial port system showed a high technical success rate and a low rate of serious complications. The method may be useful for regional drug infusion in various diseases.

Index words : Chemotherapy, regional
Catheter and catheterization, complications
Catheter and catheterization, technology

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