

쇄골하동맥 스텐트 삽입술의 조기결과

편욱범 · 윤영섭 · 최동훈 · 장양수 · 심원희

Early Results of Subclavian Artery Stenting

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Though the surgical intervention of subclavian artery stenosis has been effective, its high morbidity and mortality have limited its clinical application. In 1980 percutaneous balloon angioplasty of stenotic artery was introduced as a substitute for surgical intervention and subsequent reports have supported its efficacy noting that it is more effective when combined with stent. The purpose of this study was to assess the feasibility, safety, and efficacy of percutaneous intervention as an alternative or primary therapy for symptomatic subclavian artery stenosis. **Methods :** Between September 1993 and October 1998, 17 lesions in 16 patients of symptomatic subclavian artery stenosis were enrolled as candidates for nonsurgical intervention. We performed percutaneous balloon angioplasty with stenting to the subclavian artery stenosis and evaluated the early results. **Results :** 1) The patients had a mean age of 55 ± 14 years and 13 of 16 patients were male. 2) Subclavian artery stenting was successful in 94% (16/17) of the lesion without significant complications. The cause of failure was suboptimal result after deployment of stent. 3) The types of stents deployed were Strecker stents in 4, Palmaz stents in 8, Wall stents in 3 and Jo stents in 2 cases. 4) The peak and mean pressure gradient reduced from 58.5 ± 17.0 to 8.5 ± 7.4 and 31.4 ± 13.0 to 4.7 ± 5.5 mmHg respectively ($p < 0.01$) and the degree of luminal stenosis decreased from $92.5 \pm 8.5\%$ to $10.0 \pm 14.3\%$. ($p < 0.01$) **Conclusion :** Subclavian artery stenosis can be managed safely and effectively through percutaneous balloon angioplasty with stenting, with an excellent technical success rate and less morbidity and mortality particularly in patients coexisting other vascular and systemic diseases. However, the long-term patency and clinical effects should be warranted. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(5):481-486)

KEY WORDS : Subclavian artery stenosis · Percutaneous intervention.

서 론

(subclavian steal syndrome)

: 1999 1 25

: 1999 5 7

: , 120 - 752

(left internal mammary artery)

134

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1980

1)

가	가 10 mmHg
2) 1980 Bachman 3)	
가	시술 방법
3	aspirin
가 100 mg ticlopidine 500 mg	
4-9)	
가	
1)10) (digital subtraction angiography)	
가	
가	
대상 및 방법	8 F long sheath(USCI Division, Bard Inc., Billerica, MA), 6 8 F sheath
대상 1993 9 1998 10	5,000 activated clotting time 300
16 , 17	가 0.035 inch Terumo [®] (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
(coronary artery steal) 50%	5 F Multipurpose [®] (Cook Group Co., Bloomington, IN)
가 20 mmHg 50% (arm claudication)	1 : 1 1.1 : 1 0.035 inch Extra-stiff [®] (Cook Group Co., Bloomington, IN) 9 10
mmHg 50%	가 20 aspirin 20% ticlo-
가 pidine 4	
20% 가 5 mmHg	결과
대상환자의 임상적 특성	
55 ± 14	13 ,

시술방법 및 결과

13
kayasu 16
13 10 2
(Fig. 1)

Table 1. Demographic Data

	Number (%)
Patients	16
Male	13 (81)
Female	3 (19)
Age (yrs)	55.3 ± 14.0
Coexisting vascular diseases	
Coronary	6 (38)
Infrailiac	5 (31)
Carotid	6 (38)
Renal	3 (19)
Risk factors of atherosclerosis (13 patients)	
Smoking	10 (77)
Hypertension	7 (54)
Dyslipidemia	4 (31)
Diabetes Mellitus	3 (23)

Table 2. Indications of PTA with stenting in 16 patients (%)

Intermittent claudication	12 (75)
Subclavian steal syndrome	3 (19)
Slow LIMA flow after CABG	1 (6)

LIMA : Left internal mammary artery
CABG : Coronary artery bypass graft

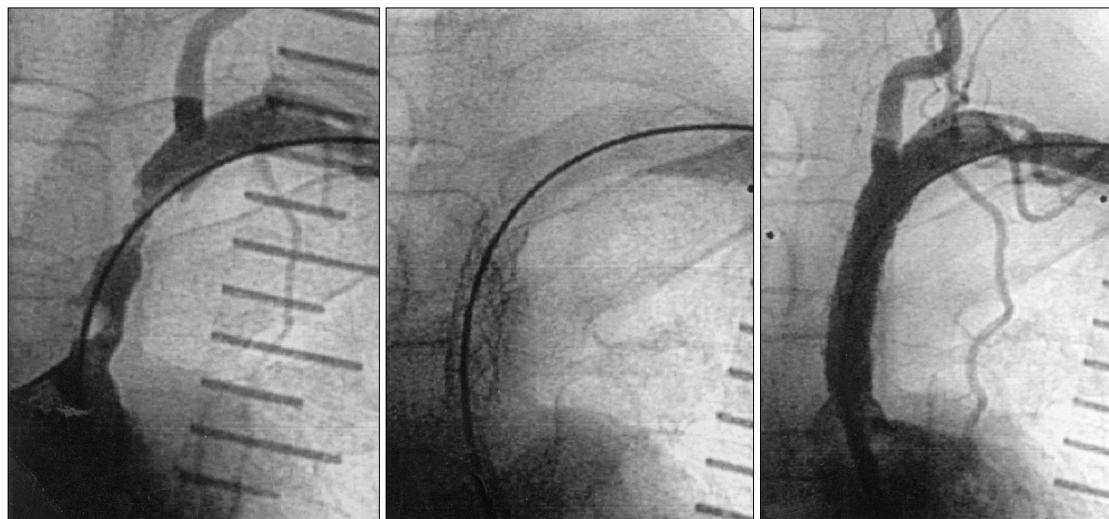


Fig. 1. Percutaneous balloon angioplasty with stenting (Palmaz stent 204) of left subclavian artery stenosis was performed successfully in a 62 year-old male patient suffering from claudication of left arm.

17
Palma^z 가 , Wall Jo 가 .(Table 3)

고 찰

8
(Table 4). 1
40%, 가 20 mmHg

가 10 mmHg

31.4 ± 13.0 mmHg
4.7 ± 5.5 mmHg (p<0.01)
92.5 ± 8.5% 10.0 ± 14.3%
(p<0.01, Table 5)

가
1)
가
가
가
0.44%

시술의 합병증

1 sheath
가
1

가
1)
,
가
가
5%
5.6 23%
12)¹³⁾

Table 3. Types of stent

Strecker	4	1980
Palma ^z	8	
Wall	3	
Jo	2	

Table 4. Initial outcome of PTA with stenting in 17 lesions

Technical success	16 (96%)
Clinical success	17 (100%)
Failure	1 (6%)
Suboptimal result	1

Table 5. Procedural Data

	Pre-PTA with stenting	Post-PTA with stenting	p-value
Translesional pressure gradient (mmHg)			
Peak	58.5 ± 17.0	8.5 ± 7.4	<0.01
Mean	31.4 ± 13.0	4.7 ± 5.5	<0.01
Stenosis severity (%)	92.5 ± 8.5	10.0 ± 14.3	<0.01
Lesion length (mm)	17.6 ± 6.6		
Mean ± S.D.			

1)

20% 가 90% 가 10 mmHg 86% 94% 6)
94%, 100%

100% , . 5
2% 10

1 sheath 가 12) 요 약

연구배경 :

6%(1/17)
(migration)가 1
Ringelstein¹⁴⁾

11 3 가 방법 :
1993 9 1998 10

		16	17
가			
가	결과:		
7	1)	55±14	가 13
	2)	16	13
		2	Takayasu
	1	Behet	12
			6

3)	12			
3			1	
		가		
4)	17	16		
(94%)		1		
		가		
5)	Strecker	가	4	
,	Palmaz	8	, Wall	3
Jo	가 2			
6) 1				1
		가		1
7)				
	31.4 ± 13.0 mmHg	92.5 ± 8.5%		
	4.7 ± 5.5 mmHg	10.0 ± 14.3%		
		(p<0.01)		

결 론 :

중심 단어 :

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