

급성 백혈병환자에서 발생한 급성 심근 경색증의 치료로 시행된 Primary Coronary Stenting

김영우 · 하종원 · 심원흠 · 고운웅

Primary Coronary Stenting as a Successful Treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction in a Patient with Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia

Young-Woo Kim, MD, Jong-Won Ha, MD, Won-Heum Shim, MD and Yun-Woong Koh, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Fewer than one half of patients with acute myocardial infarction is a candidate for thrombolytic therapy. Current data revealed that primary coronary stenting may be useful alternative to intravenous thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction in these subset of patients. We experienced a patient presenting with acute myocardial infarction and acute promyelocytic leukemia in whom thrombolytic therapy was thought be not eligible due to hemorrhagic tendency. Primary coronary stenting was performed successfully without complications. Follow-up angiography revealed no evidence of restenosis or stent occlusion. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(8):840-843**)

KEY WORDS : Acute promyelocytic leukemia · Acute myocardial infarction · Stent.

서 론

(primary percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, primary PTCA)

flow가 55% TIMI 3
1) 2) 3)

: 1999 5 11
: 1999 7 7
: , 600 - 600 1147 - 2

: (051) 461 - 3203 · : (051) 462 - 9333
E - mail : kywoo@wmbh.co.kr

asp -
irin, ticlopidine
acute
promyelocytic leukemia alltrans retinoic

acid(ATRA)

(Fig. 1) Auer 가
acute promyelocytic leukemia(APL)

증 례

ATRA 4
ATRA 5
7
, 30
: , 58 . : 6
: :
: 1 : 10 pack - year
가, 가 :
2 , : 160/100
pancytopenia , mmHg, 90 , 20 , 37

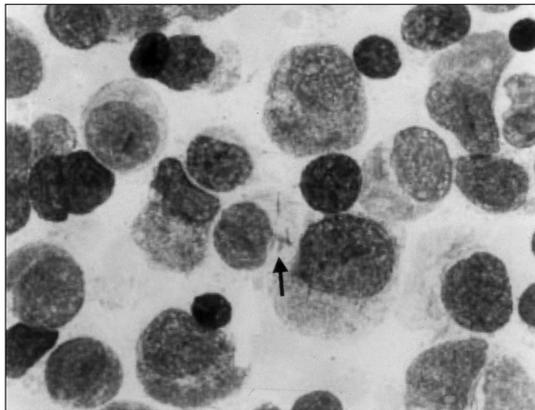


Fig. 1. On bone marrow biopsy, immature blast cells were diffusely infiltrated and Auer body was distinctly noted (arrow).

X :
: , , aVF 3 mm
ST V1, 2, 3, 4
ST Q
: CBC 3670/ml, Hemo-
globin Hematocrit 11.2 mg/dL, 33.2%,
93,000/ml troponin - I 0.1 ng/ml

Grade

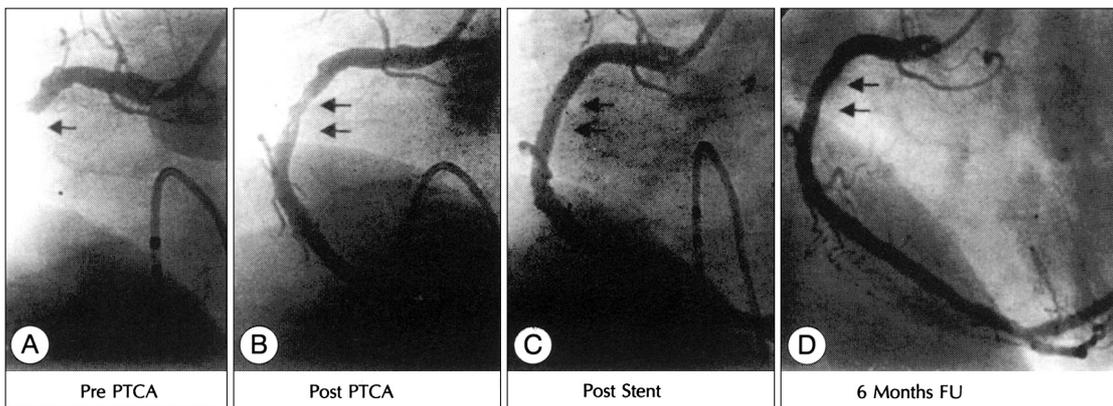


Fig. 2. A : Coronary angiogram of right coronary artery showed total occlusion at the proximal right coronary artery (arrow). B : After the first ballooning, the residual stenosis was 40% and intracoronary thrombus (arrow) was noted. C : After the deployment of Multilink stent 4.0 x 20 (arrow) and adjunctive ballooning at 14 atm, angiogram showed 10% of residual stenosis with good distal flow. D : Six-months follow-up angiogram showing late excellent result.

가 , ATRA 1
 가
 ATRA
 ATRA 가 APL
 가 가
 요 약
 1
 APL ATRA
 Cardiac event,
 1
 중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- 1) De Boer MJ, Hoorntje JCA, Ottervanger JP, Reiffers S, Suryapranata H, Zilstra. *Immediate coronary angioplasty versus intravenous streptokinase in acute myocardial infarction: Left ventricular ejection fraction, hospital mortality and reinfarction. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;23: 1004-8.
- 2) Stone GW, Grines CL, Browne KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, O'Keefe J, et al. *Predictors of in-hospital and 6-month outcome after acute myocardial infarction in the reperfusion era: The primary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction (PAMI) trial. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1996; 28:1328-428.

- 3) ACC/AHA guidelines for the management of patients with acute myocardial infarction. *A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association task force on practice guideline (committee on the management of acute myocardial infarction). J Am Coll Cardiol* 1996;28:1328-428.
- 4) The GUSTO Angiographic Investigator. *The effect of tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, or both on coronary artery patency, ventricular function, and survival after acute myocardial infarction. N Engl J Med* 1993; 329:1615-22.
- 5) Grines CL, Browne KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, Stone GW, O'Keefe J, et al. *A comparison of immediate angioplasty with thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction. N Engl J Med* 1993;328:673-9.
- 6) Lincoff AM, Topol EJ. *Illusion of reperfusion: Does anyone achieve optimal reperfusion during acute myocardial infarction? Circulation* 1993;87:1792-803.
- 7) Laster SB, O'Keefe JH, Gibbons RJ. *Incidence and importance of thrombolysis in myocardial infarction grade 3 flow after primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty for acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol* 1996;78:623-6.
- 8) Topol EJ. *Textbook of Interventional Cardiology. Philadelphia:WB Saunder;1990. p.76-120.*
- 9) Cragg DR, Friedman HZ, Bonemia JD, Jaiyesmia IA, Ramos RG, Timmis GC, et al. *Outcome of patients with acute myocardial infarction who are ineligible for thrombolytic therapy. Ann Intern Med* 1991;115:173-7.
- 10) Himbert D, Juliad JM, Steg PG, Badaoui G, Baleynaud S, Guludec DL. *Primary coronary angioplasty for acute myocardial infarction with contraindication to thrombolysis. Am J Cardiol* 1993;71:377-81.
- 11) Lisker SA, Finkelstein D, Brody JI, Beizer LH. *Myocardial infarction in acute leukemia. Arch Intern Med* 1967;119:532.
- 12) Groopman J, Ellman L. *Acute promyelocytic leukemia. Am J Hematol* 1979;715:395-408.
- 13) Rodeghier F, Avvisati G, Castaman G, Barbui T, Mandelli F. *Early death and antihemorrhagic treatment in acute promyelocytic leukemia. A GIMEMA retrospective study in 268 consecutive patients. Blood* 1990;75:2112-7.
- 14) Escudier SM, Kantarjian HM, Estey EH. *Thrombosis in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia treated with without all-trans retinoic acid. Leukemia and Lymphoma* 1996;20:435-9.
- 15) Frankel SR, Eardly A, Lauwers G. *The retinoic acid syndrome in acute promyelocytic leukemia. Ann Internal Med* 117:292-6.