

# 일차성 PTCA시 발생한 좌신 및 총장골 동맥으로의 코일형 스텐트 전이 경험 1예

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## A Case of Stent Embolizations into the Left Renal and Right Common Iliac Artery during Primary PTCA

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### ABSTRACT

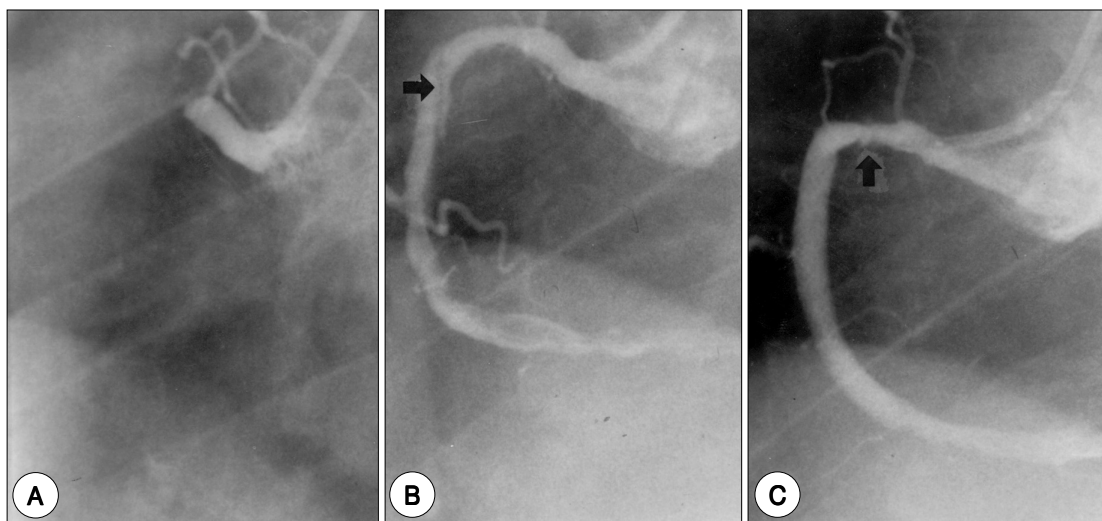
Coronary stent embolization is a rare event but may result in clinically relevant cardiac ischemia or peripheral embolization during the procedure. We report a case of systemic embolizations of two coil stents during the primary PTCA in acute myocardial infarction, who were treated successfully with a double wire helix technique and a gooseneck snare. Although in our experience this rare complication did not produce any clinical complications, care should be taken to prevent this possibility, especially in patients with significant vessel tortuosity, calcification, total occlusion, or mild stenosis proximal to the target lesion. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(11): 1250-1254**)

**KEY WORDS :** Coronary stent · Stent embolization · Acute myocardial infarction.

### 서 론

가<sup>2)</sup>  
가  
(stent embolization)  
가<sup>3)</sup>  
(percutaneous transluminal coronary angio -  
plasty, PTCA)<sup>1)</sup>  
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E - mail : yoonj@wonju.yonsei.ac.kr PTCA 가<sup>4)</sup>

2 가 (Fig. 1A), 60% SHANI  
 7F , high torque floppy  
 (190 cm)  
 3.5 mm 20 mm  
 (MAXXUM, Scimed, USA)  
 (6 )  
 55 가 6  
 4 Thrombolysis in myocardial infarction( TIMI)  
 . 35 가 가 (Fig. 1B)  
 140/90 mmHg, GFX(4.0/30 mm,  
 84 / AVE, Canada) , MAGIC  
 WALL(4.5/47 mm, Schneider, Switzerland)  
 Creatine Kinase . MAGIC WALL GFX  
 (CKMB) 9.9 ng/ml, myoglobin 431 ng/ml 12 mm MICRO(Sci -  
 , troponin 44.0 ng/ml , . med, USA)  
 AVF 2 mm ST q 가  
 PTCA 가 (Fig. 1C) 18 mm MI -  
 CRO ( 4.0 mm, Scimed, USA)  
 가  
 55 가  
 25  
 mm CROSSFLEX( 4.0 mm, Cordis, Ne -



**Fig. 1.** A : Angiogram showed total obstruction of proximal right coronary artery. B : Angiogram after the balloon inflation showed the extensive dissection (arrow) of right coronary artery. C : Angiogram after the deployment of the MAGIC WALL (4.5/47 mm) and MICRO (4.0/30 mm, 4.0/12 mm) stent showed the 30% of residual diameter stenosis and small dissection (arrow) in the proximal right coronary artery.

therland)

고 안

1 50%

가 가<sup>1)</sup>

(Fig. 2A), 가<sup>3)</sup>

(WIZDOM, 300 cm) 가 (deployment failure)

(dislodgment) 가 (delivery balloon)

가

가

가

3-5)

30% 가 Cantor <sup>3)</sup>

1303 8.3%

38%(51 가 3.9%)

(peroneal artery) 가

(Fig. 2B). 가 18 mm 495 가 1.8%(9 )

MICRO 205 4

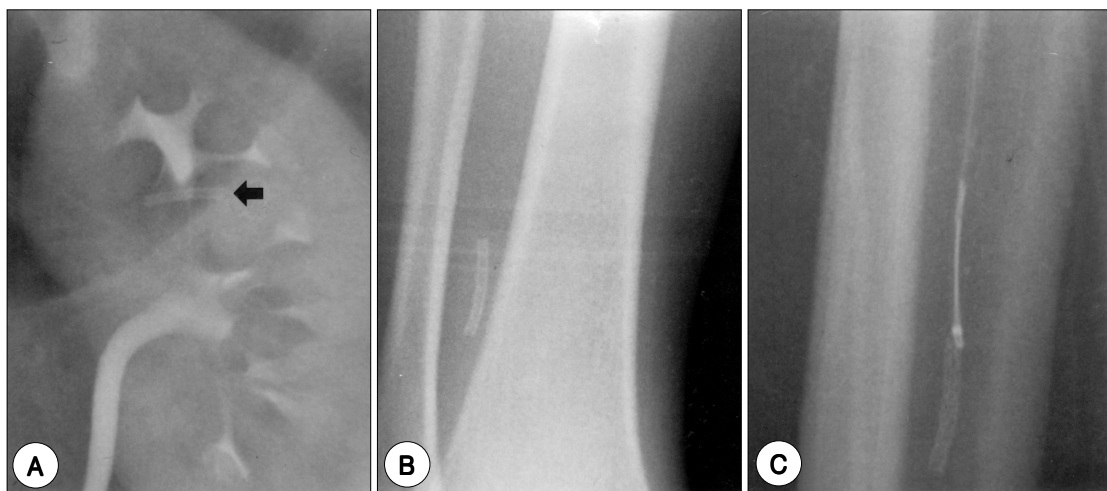
(ante - 1.9%

grade puncture) 5.5F sna -

ring device(Goose Neck, Amplatz snare, Micro -

vena, White Bear Lake, Minnesota)

(Fig. 2C). (guiding catheter support)가



**Fig. 2.** A : Selective left renal angiogram showed the stent (arrow) at the renal artery. B : Angiogram 3 days later showed the stent (MICRO, 4.0/18 mm) at the right peroneal artery. C : Angiogram showed the pick-up of the stent using a snare device.

가 (predilation) 가 (advancing) , (stentloaded balloon) 가

(shearing eff -<sup>5)6)</sup> snare 가

PTCA catheter) (small low profile balloon

가 ,<sup>3)</sup> 가<sup>5)</sup> , 가

(extra - support guide wire)

(Bailout) 가

중심 단어 :

**REFERENCES**

가 가<sup>4)</sup> 가<sup>6)</sup> (radioopacity)가 가 X - 가<sup>6)</sup> CROS - SFLEX MICRO 가 Snare, Loop, Forceps, Cardiac Biotome balloon embolectomy, Megaballoon embolectomy, Double wire helix technique, partial balloon expansion<sup>7-10)</sup>

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