

관상동맥내 스텐트 삽입후 재협착에 미치는 Cilostazol의 효과

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Effects of Cilostazol Treatment on Angiographic Restenosis after Coronary Stent Placement

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Cilostazol is a potent antiplatelet agent with antiproliferative properties. Few data are available about the effect of cilostazol on post-stenting restenosis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of cilostazol on post-stenting restenosis. **Materials and Method** : Four hundred and nine patients (494 lesions) scheduled for elective stenting were randomized to receive aspirin plus ticlopidine (group A, n = 201, 240 lesions) or aspirin plus cilostazol (group B, n = 208, 254 lesions), starting 2 days before stenting. Ticlopidine was given for 1 month and cilostazol for 6 months. Follow-up angiography was performed at 6 months, and clinical evaluation at regular intervals. **Results** : Baseline characteristics were similar between the two groups. Procedural success rate was 99.6% in group A and 100% in group B. There were no cases of stent thrombosis after stenting. Angiographic follow-up was performed in 380 of the 494 eligible lesions and angiographic restenosis rate was 27% in group A, and 22.9% in group B (p = NS). However, diffuse type in-stent restenosis was more common in group A than in group B (54.2% vs 26.8%, respectively, p < 0.05). In diabetic patients, angiographic restenosis rate was 50% in group A and 21.7% in group B (p < 0.05). Clinical events during the follow-up did not differ between the two groups. **Conclusion** : The combination therapy with aspirin plus cilostazol seems to be an effective antithrombotic regimen with comparable results to aspirin plus ticlopidine, but it does not reduce the overall angiographic restenosis rate after elective coronary stenting. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(12):1495-1500)

KEY WORDS : Cilostazol · Ticlopidine · Stent · Restenosis.

서 론

가

(In - Stent Resteno -

sis ; ISR)

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(serum creatinine>2 mg/dl)

ISR 1-3)

ISR 2

가

가

Cilostazol phosphodiesterase type III cAMP 가

무작위 배정과 항혈소판제 (computer - generated randomization lists) ticlopidine (aspirin ticlopidine), cilostazol (aspirin cilostazol) . Aspirin(200 mg) ticlopidine(250 mg), cilostazol(100 mg) 2

mole , ticlopidine, dipyrida - 4-11) ci -

lostazol

가 12)13)

cilostazol 가 ISR open label

(Target Lesion Revascularization ; TLR) 가 , , , study protocol

14) cilostazol 가 cilostazol

ISR

가

cilostazol ticlopidine

ISR

스텐트 시술 CrossFlex(Cordis a Johnson & Johnson Corp, Miami, USA ; n=107), GFX(Arterial Vascular Engineering Inc, Santa Rosa, USA ; n=207), NIR(Boston Scientific Corporation, Boston, USA ; n=180) 3 가

재료 및 방법

delivery system nominal inflation pressure

대상환자 (GFX , 9 atm), high pressure(Cross - Flex NIR , 12 atm)

1997 1 1998 10 가 activated clotting time 250

409 (494)

가 25 mm 관상동맥 조영 결과 분석

가

6

가 system(ANCOR V2.0, Siemens, Ger - many)

(150,000/mm³),

임상적 추적

1, 3, 6, 4, 6, 6

End points

50%, ISR, 30%, TLR, 30%, Q, 24, 4

통계분석

Ticlopidine, cilostazol, 6, 90%, power, 5%, 322, 409, 가, intention - to - treat, unpaired *t* test, chi - square test, . p, 0.05

결 과

409 (494), ticlopidine (201, 240), cilostazol (208, 254), 99.6%, 100%

시술전 임상양상

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics

	Ticlopidine (n = 201)	Cilostazol (n = 208)
Age, year	59.1 ± 9.4	59.2 ± 9.1
Male/female	151/50	148/60
Clinical diagnosis-no. (%)		
Unstable angina	130 (65)	142 (68.3)
Stable angina	34 (17)	45 (21.6)
AMI	37 (18)	21 (10.1)
Risk factor-no. (%)		
Diabetes mellitus	31 (15.4)	34 (16.3)
Hypercholesterolemia (>200 mg/dl)	55 (27.4)	60 (28.8)
Hypertension	56 (27.9)	75 (36.1)
Smoking	79 (39)	103 (49.5)
Multivessel stenting-no. (%)	83 (41)	79 (38)
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	58.8 ± 11.1	60.6 ± 9.3

No differences between the two groups

(Table 1). Ticlopidine 83 (41%), cilostazol 79 (38%) (p = NS). (ticlopidine 59.8%, cilostazol 58.6%, p = NS) AHA/ACC B₂ C (ticlopidine 83, cilostazol 79, p = NS) 가

(Table 2).

초기 임상결과(시술후 처음 30일)

Q, ticlopidine 10%, cilostazol 7%, (p = NS). 30, Q, (Table 3) ticlopidine 15

장기 임상 결과 및 추적 관상동맥 조영술

494 380 (77%) (77%),

6, cilostazol (2.12 ± 0.87 mm) ticlopidine (1.93 ± 0.87 mm) (p < 0.05), (Percent diameter stenosis)

Table 2. Angiographic characteristics

	Ticlopidine (n = 240 lesions)	Cilostazol (n = 254 lesions)
Artery stented-no. (%)		
LAD	142 (59)	142 (56)
LCX	34 (14)	38 (15)
RCA	64 (27)	74 (29)
Modified AHA/ACC type-no. (%)		
A	38 (16)	48 (19)
B1	57 (24)	57 (22)
B2	71 (29)	76 (30)
C	74 (31)	73 (29)
Infarct-related artery-no. (%)	16 (6.6)	13 (5.1)
Small vessels (< 3.0 mm)-no. (%)	60 (25)	63 (24.8)
Stent types-no. (%)		
CrossFlex	55 (22.9)	52 (20.5)
GFX	102 (42.5)	105 (41.3)
NIR	83 (34.6)	97 (38.2)
Long stent (> 20 mm)-no. (%)	47 (19.6)	58 (22.8)
Balloon artery ratio	1.14 ± 0.15	1.12 ± 0.12
Maximum inflation pressure (atm)	13.2 ± 3.14	13.3 ± 3.13
Lesion length (mm)	15.71 ± 3.96	15.97 ± 4.16
Reference artery size (mm)	3.24 ± 0.51	3.31 ± 0.51
Lesion MLD (mm)		
Baseline	0.67 ± 0.44	1.93 ± 0.87
Final	3.24 ± 0.55	3.25 ± 0.49
Follow-up	1.92 ± 0.87	2.12 ± 0.87*
Diameter stenosis (%)		
Baseline	79.4 ± 13.4	78.4 ± 13.0
Final	- 0.43 ± 11.46	1.28 ± 9.94
Follow-up	41.0 ± 25.2	36.3 ± 25.0
Acute gain, mm	2.58 ± 0.60	2.53 ± 0.56
Late loss, mm	1.30 ± 0.80	1.14 ± 0.77*
Loss index	0.52 ± 0.33	0.46 ± 0.32
Angiographic restenosis	27.0%	22.9%
Types of ISR		
Focal type	45.8%	73.2%*
Diffuse type	54.2%	26.8%*
Length of ISR lesions, mm	13.8 ± 11.7	9.0 ± 5.4 *

LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCX : left circumflex artery, RCA : right coronary artery, MLD : minimal lumen diameter, loss index = late loss/acute gain, ISR : instent restenosis. * : p<0.05

(ticlopi - 71 10 mm) ticlopidine 45.8%
dine 41.0 ± 25.2%, cilostazol 36.3 ± 25.0%, p = , cilostazol 73.2%(p<0.05)
NS), (loss index) , ticlopidine
(ticlopidine 0.52 ± 0.33, cilostazol 0.46 ± 0.32, (diffuse) .
p = NS)(Table 2 and Fig. 1). ISR ticlopidine 13.8 ± 11.7 mm
27%, cilostazol 22.9%(p = NS) cilostazol 9.0 ± 5.4 mm
. (p<0.05). ISR ticlopidine 50%
(ISR (14/28), cilostazol 21.7%(5/23) cilo -

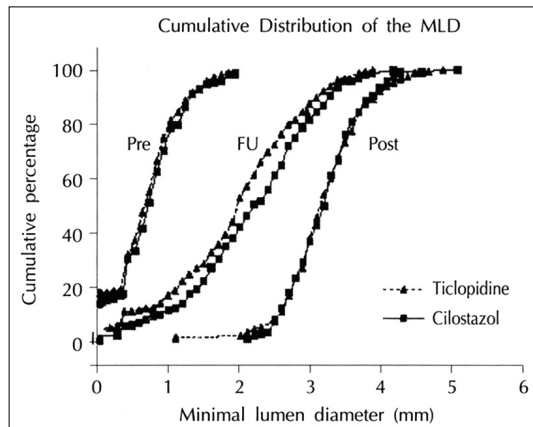


Fig. 1. Comparison of the cumulative distribution of the minimal lumen diameter for ticlopidine group and cilostazol group before (Pre), immediately after coronary stenting (Post) and at follow-up (FU). As shown, the minimal lumen diameter at 6-months follow-up is greater in cilostazol group than in ticlopidine group ($p < 0.05$).

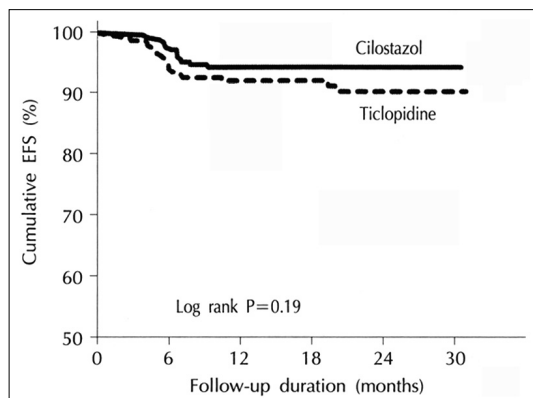


Fig. 2. Event-free survival rate (EFS) was $89.5 \pm 2.5\%$ in ticlopidine group and $93.6 \pm 1.7\%$ in cilostazol group at the end of the follow-up ($p = \text{NS}$).

Table 3. Clinical outcomes in the hospital and during the follow-up

Clinical Events	Ticlopidine (n = 201)	Cilostazol (n = 208)
In-hospital no. (%)		
Death	0 (0)	0 (0)
Non-Q myocardial infarction	20 (10)	15 (7)
Emergency bypass surgery	0 (0)	0 (0)
During follow-up (months)	17.8 ± 6.8	16.8 ± 5.8
Death no. (%)	6 (3)	2 (1)
Cardiac	4 (2)	2 (1)
Noncardiac	2 (1)	0 (0)
Nonfatal myocardial infarction	1 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
Target vessel revascularization	13 (5.4%)	11 (4.3%)

No differences between the two groups

2 () .

약물 복용의 조기 중단

ticlopidine
3.5%, cilostazol 3.2%
($p = \text{NS}$).
(ticlopidine 2),
(cilostazol 5),
(ticlopidine 5 , cilostazol 8),
(ami -
notransferase > 100 U/L ; ticlopidine 1)
(white blood
cell < 1,000/mm³)
granulo -
cyte colony stimulating factor . Cilostazol

고 찰

stazol ($p < 0.05$). ISR

(OR 0.46, 95% CI 0.28 0.75, $p < 0.01$)
(OR 1.98, 95% CI 1.06 3.68, $p < 0.05$) . TLR
ticlopidine 5.4%, cilostazol 4.3% ($p = \text{NS}$).

17.2 ± 6.3

, TLR

(Fig. 2 and

Table 3).

6 (4 , 2), cilostazol

cilostazol
ticlopidine
, 2)
ISR
ticlopidine
가 . cilostazol ticlopidine

Cilostazol

Cilostazol

결 과 :

	A	99.6%, B	100%
	494	380	(77%)
	A	27%, B	22.9%
(diffuse type)		A	B
(54.2%, 26.8% ; p<0.05)	
	A	50%, B	21.7%
		(p<0.05).	

결 론 :

cilostazol ticlopidine
가

중심 단어 : Cilostazol · Ticlopidine ·

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