

# 이차성 고혈압으로 발현된 복부 대동맥 단절 1례

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## A Case of Abdominal Aortic Interruption Presented with Secondary Hypertension

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### ABSTRACT

Aortic interruption is a very rare disease that can be classified into congenital and acquired aortic interruption. Congenital aortic interruption generally implies an interruption of the aortic arch and no case of congenital abdominal aortic interruption has been reported. Acquired aortic interruption, on the other hand, can be caused by atherosclerosis, thrombosis, saddle embolism, and arteritis such as Takayasu arteritis. We experienced a case of congenital abdominal aortic interruption accompanied by one well-developed collateral flow presented with secondary hypertension in a 28-year-old female patient. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(12):1336-1339**)

**KEY WORDS** : Aorta, abdominal ; Congenital abdominal aortic interruption ; Hypertension.

### 서 론

0.5 2%  
 (aortic interruption) .<sup>1)</sup>

2

가 1

: 2001 7 16

: 2001 9 25

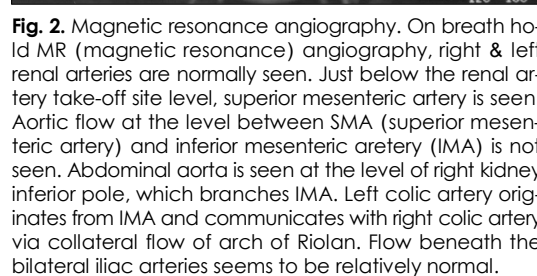
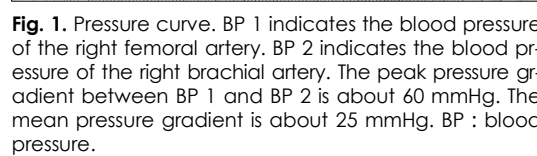
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: , 28 .



(anastomosis)

(Fig. 2).

(axil - kayasu's arteritis)

ofemoral bypass graft)

120/80 mmHg

고 찰

50 (sa - ddle embolus)

가

2-4)

2%

1)(12)

John<sup>5)</sup> 1980 14

48

57 (33 88 ) 47 45 58%

, 15% , 8% 85% (claudication), 25%

(organization)

Winslow's pathway

(anastomosis)

<sup>6)</sup>

(Ta -

4가

1 , 2 , 3 1 2

4

가

90%

가<sup>9)</sup>

(abdominal aortic

1

hypoplasia)

0.5 가<sup>1)</sup>

가

가

가

가<sup>1)</sup>

가

(contributing

factor)

10

가

10

<sup>10)</sup> duplex ultrasono - graphy가

(captopril renogram)

<sup>1)</sup>

11)

, 98%

1 : 62500

<sup>13)</sup>

가 2%

가

가

가

28

가

5.5 cm

가

ESR, CRP가

가

Takayasu's ar-

teritis

radiation aortitis

가

가

## 요 약

가 28

1

중심 단어 : ; ;

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