

신혈관협착이 동반된 Takayasu 동맥염에서 경피 경관 신혈관 성형술 1예

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= Abstract =

One Case of Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty of Renal Artery Stenosis Caused by Takayasu's Arteritis

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Takayasu's arteritis is one of the most important causes of the renovascular hypertension in orientals. Among the multiple treatment modalities, percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty (PTRA) has become the treatment of the choice for major renal artery stenosis and is a safe, repeatable, effective procedure for the treatment of renovascular hypertension due to Takayasu's arteritis. We experienced a case of percutaneous transluminal balloon angioplasty of Takayasu's arteritis involving the proximal left renal artery. After PTRA, clinical and angiographical improvements were achieved.

KEY WORDS : Takayasu's arteritis · Renovascular hypertension · Renal artery stenosis · Percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty.

서 론

Takayasu 동맥염은 동양인에서 신혈관협착의 주요 원인으로 알려져 있다. 신혈관협착의 치료 방법 중 경피 경관 신혈관 성형술(percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty ;

PTRA) , Renin 4.4ng/ml/hr, 6.2ng/ml/hr, 4.2ng/ml/hr .

10% PTRA , 10 15% 5,6,7) .

Takayasu PTRA

증 례

: , 24 , 가 .

: 8 가 (240/120 mmHg 140/50mmHg) 1995 1 가 .

: 170/100mmHg 140/90mmHg

: 10.6g/dl, 5,700/mm³, 303,000/mm³, 45mm/hr . (-), RBC 1 - 2/HPF, WBC 1 - 2/HPF . BUN 11.8mg/dl, creatinine 0.8mg/dl ,

Renin 4.89ng/ml/hr, 6.12ng/ml/hr 가 . Captopril renin activity가 4.89ng/ml/hr 가 1 33.98ng/ml/hr 6.9 가

가 (8.5cm length), 가 .

1/3 caliper method 85% (diameter stenosis) , (Fig. 1a). (Rt. femoral artery) , Seldinger Technique 6F guiding catheter(Simmons 1, Cordis, USA) 0.035" guide - wire(Terumo, Japan)

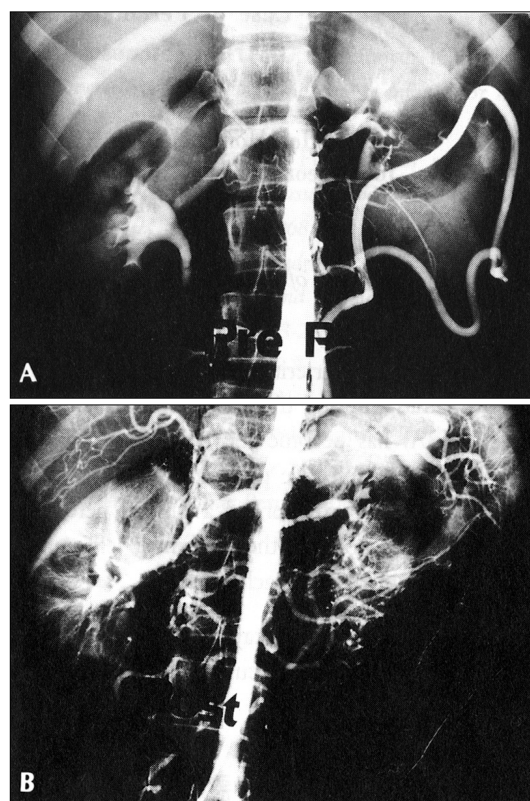


Fig. 1. A 24-year-old-woman presented with a newly recognized hypertension after pregnancy. (A) Abdominal aortogram showed a mild irregular luminal narrowing of the abdominal aorta and a marked stenosis(diameter stenosis 85% by caliper method) of the proximal left renal artery. (B) After percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, the stenosis was somewhat corrected(75% diameter stenosis) with a significant residual stenosis and the patient became normotensive.

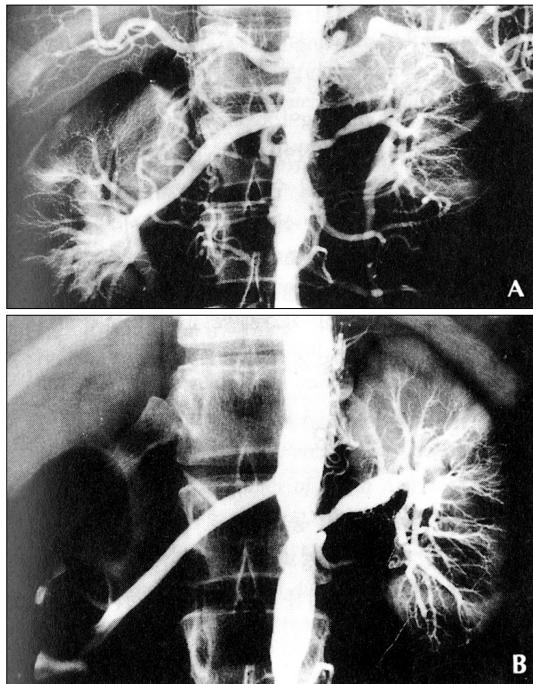


Fig. 2. (A) On follow-up angiography which was performed 4 months later, a significant segmental left renal artery stenosis(75% diameter stenosis) was still present. (B) Abdominal aortogram after the 2nd PTCA revealed a significant improvement (residual stenosis 30%) of the left renal artery stenosis.

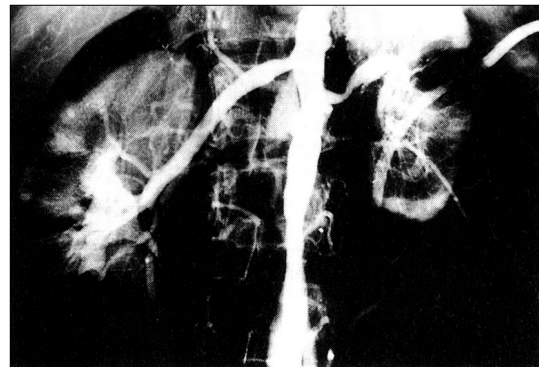


Fig. 3. Follow-up abdominal aortogram(4 months after the 2nd PTCA) demonstrated that the proximal left renal artery stenosis had been slightly more narrowed(40% diameter stenosis) compared with the previous angiogram.

4mm PTA balloon catheter(Cordis, USA)
8 9 4 . PTCA
75% size ba -
lloon catheter 1
(Fig. 1b). 3 aspirin dipyridamol
Heparin 5,000
: PTCA 130/
80mmHg 1 antiplatelet
agent , PTCA 3
: 190/90
170/90mmHg (95 7),
75%
(Fig. 2a) 7mm PTA balloon catheter(Cordis,
USA) 2 PTCA . PTCA

30%
(hard
lesion) (Fig. 2b). 2 PTCA
120/80mmHg
3 (190/110mmHg
160/100mmHg) (95 11),
(Fig. 3).
2 PTCA
(hard lesion) (elastic
recoil) (Renin
40%) 1.82mg/ml/hr, 3.43ng/ml/hr
Diltiazem(Dilacor R)
180mg 1 1 10
110/60 mmHg
고 찰
가
가
PTCA가
80 95% 4,8,16)
1964 Dotter Judkins가

1975 가 5
 Gruentzig balloon dilatation catheter 25% 5,16,17) PTR A
 10) stent
 catheter stent
 Ihman Sos , Ku -
 50%
 가 20mmHg
 von Re -
 7)
 PTR A cklinghausen
 11) stent 35%
 가 stent
 PTR A
 Digital Subtraction An -
 9,12)
 Takayasu
 13)
 PTR A
 catheter guide - wire
 2 6% 14,15)
 가
 14)
 Takayasu 가
 PTR A

요 약

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