

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

가

가

(40 70%)

Tak -

ayasu

Takayasu

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

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

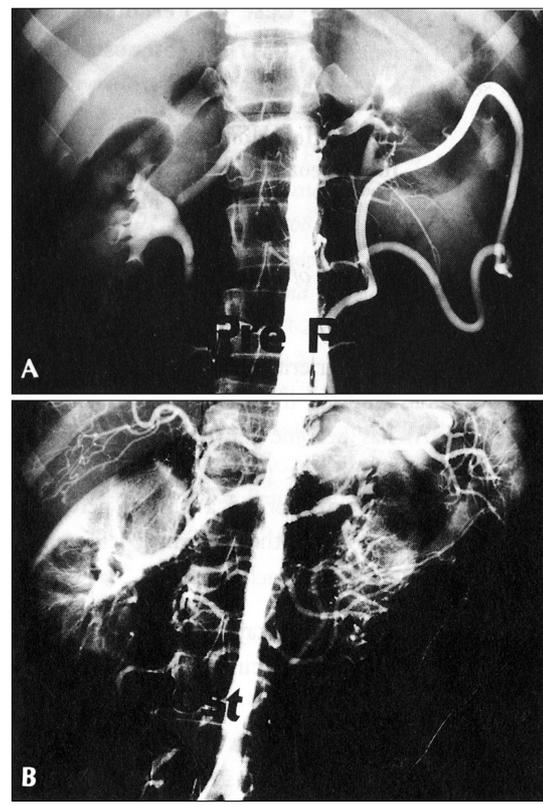


Fig. 1. A 24-year-old-woman presented with a newly recognized hypertension after pregnancy.(A) Abdominal aortogram showed a mild irregular luminal narrowing of the abdominal aorta and a marked stenosis(diameter stenosis 85% by caliper method) of the proximal left renal artery. (B) After percutaneous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

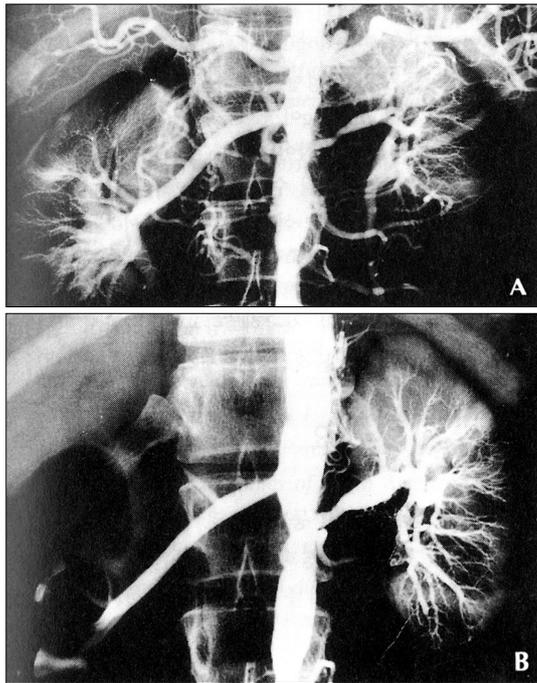


Fig. 2. (A) On follow-up angiography which was performed 4 months later, a significant segmental left renal artery stenosis(75% diameter stenosis) was still present. (B) Abdominal aortogram after the 2nd PTR revealed a significant improvement (residual stenosis 30%) of the left renal artery stenosis.

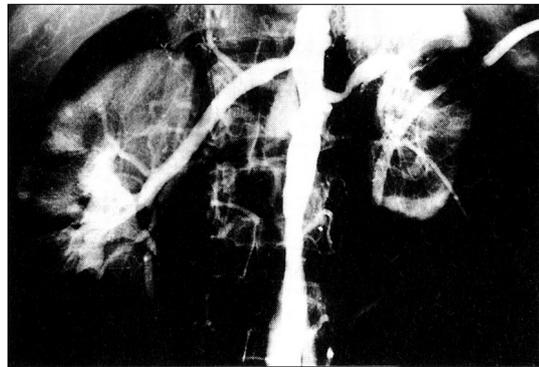


Fig. 3. Follow-up abdominal aortogram(4 months after the 2nd PTR) demonstrated that the proximal left renal artery stenosis had been slightly more narrowed(40% diameter stenosis) compared with the previous angiogram.

4mm PTA balloon catheter(Cordis, USA)
 8 9 4 . PTR

75% size ba-
 lloon catheter 1
 (Fig. 1b). 3 aspirin dipyridamol
 Heparin 5,000

: PTR 130/
 80mmHg 1 antiplatelet
 agent , PTR 3

: 190/90
 170/90mmHg (95 7),
 75% PTR가
 (Fig. 2a) 7mm PTA balloon catheter(Cordis,
 USA) 2 PTR . PTR

30%
 (hard
 lesion) (Fig. 2b). 2 PTR
 120/80mmHg
 3 (190/110mmHg
 160/100mmHg) (95 11),
 (Fig. 3).
 2 PTR
 (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
 PTR가
 80 95% 4,8,16)
 1964 Dotter Judkins가

Gruentzig balloon dilatation catheter 25% 5,16,17) PTRA 5

10) stent

catheter stent

lhman Sos , Ku - 50%

가 20mmHg

가 가 11) cklinghausen von Re - 7)

PTRA stent 35%

가 stent

PTRA

요 약

giography가 Digital Subtraction An - 9,12)

PTRA가

13) PTRa catheter guide - wire

2 6% 14,15)

가

14) Takayasu 가 PTRa

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