

관상동맥 스텐트 시술전에 실시한 국소 Nitric Oxide Donor 전달 요법 효과

정명호* · 박종철 · 차광수 · 배 열 · 안영근
박주형 · 조정관* · 박종춘* · 강정채*

= Abstract =

The Effects of Local Nitric Oxide Donor Delivery in Stented Patients

Myung Ho Jeong, M.D.,* Jong Cheol Park, M.D., Kwang Soo Cha, M.D.,
Youl Bae, M.D., Young Keun Ahn, M.D., Joo Hyung Park, M.D.,
Jeong Gwan Cho, M.D.,* Jong Chun Park, M.D.,* Jung Chae Kang, M.D.*

*Department of Internal Medicine, Chonnam University Medical School,
The Research Institute of Medical Sciences of Chonnam National University,*
Kwangju, Korea*

Background : The endovascular stent has been applied clinically in acute arterial occlusions after intimal dissection by angioplasty and in the prevention of restenosis. However, subacute stent thrombosis and restenosis remain major concerns in clinical stenting despite intravascular ultrasound guidance and high pressure inflation. Moreover, anticoagulation before and after stent implantation may be required for long periods and complicated by bleeding. A new strategy may be local drug delivery, which maintains sustained local concentration and may limit systemic complications. To evaluate the efficacy of local Nitric Oxide(NO) donor delivery on acute or subacute stent thrombosis and bleeding complications in patients, local NO donor delivery was performed in stented patients.

Method : NO donor(2.0mg, Molsidomine) was delivered(1.0ml/min over 10 min) using the Dispatch Catheter, after predilation of target lesions in 15 patients(8 angina, 7 myocardial infarction, mean age 53 ± 11.5 yr.) without heparin or nitrate infusion after stenting. After local NO donor delivery, Palmaz-Schatz stents were placed with standard methods. APTT and CK were checked at 1 hr, 3 hrs and 24 hrs after local NO donor delivery and stenting. Follow-up coronary angiograms were done 48 hrs after stenting.

Result : All patients had no hypotensive effects, no ischemic symptoms or no ECG changes during and after local NO donor delivery. APTT and CK values were not changed at 3 and 24 hrs after local NO donor delivery and stenting. This allowed early arterial sheath removal. Follow-up coronary angiograms at 48 hrs showed all stents patent without stent recoil, with TIMI III flow, and without intra-stent thrombus. No target lesion revascularization and 100% event free survival were observed for one month's clinical follow-up after local NO donor delivery and stenting.

Conclusion : Local NO donor delivery prior to stenting prevents acute and subacute stent thrombosis, systemic complications of nitrate, and maintains stent blood flow without stent recoil within the first one month after stenting.

KEY WORDS : Local delivery · Nitric oxide donor · Acute and subacute stent thrombosis.

서 론 7 , 53 ± 11.5 8

가 1-3) .
(elective stenting)

4,5) .
(suboptimal results after PTCA)
, 20mm 가

가 . ,

2. 방 법

3 300mg aspirin 500mg
ticlopidine . 8 Fr.
3,0
00U . (Fig. 1 - A)
8 30 . Di -
spatch Catheter(SciMed)
mine 2.0mg 1.0ml 10

nitric oxide(NO) donor
8)

NO donor

Dispatch Catheter
3.0 4.0mm
200 300mmHg

, Dispatch spiral balloon 4

NO donor

Dispatch Catheter

(Fig. 1 - B), , 12

, Dispatch Catheter

Marquette Mac VU PPG Biomedical Systems

Palmaz - Schatz

coronary(Johnson & Johnson) stent

8 30 non -

연구 대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

15

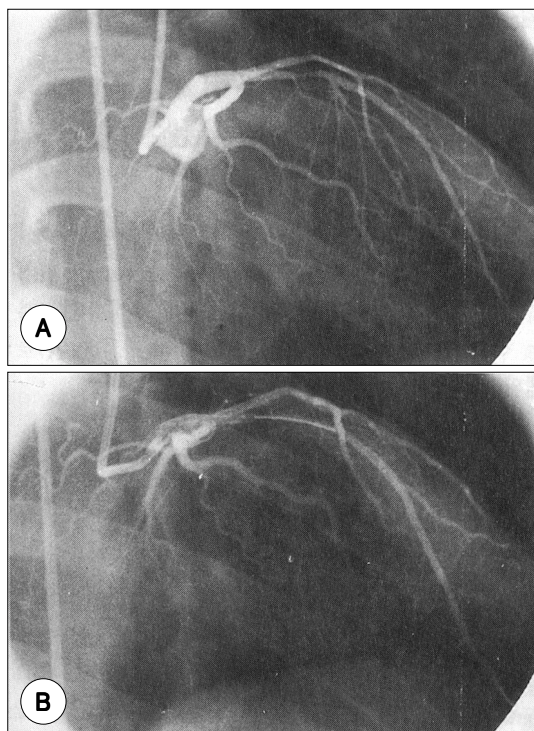


Fig. 1. A) The target lesion of left anterior descending artery was shown. B) Local delivery was performed using the Dispatch Catheter and distal blood flow was proved during local NO donor delivery.

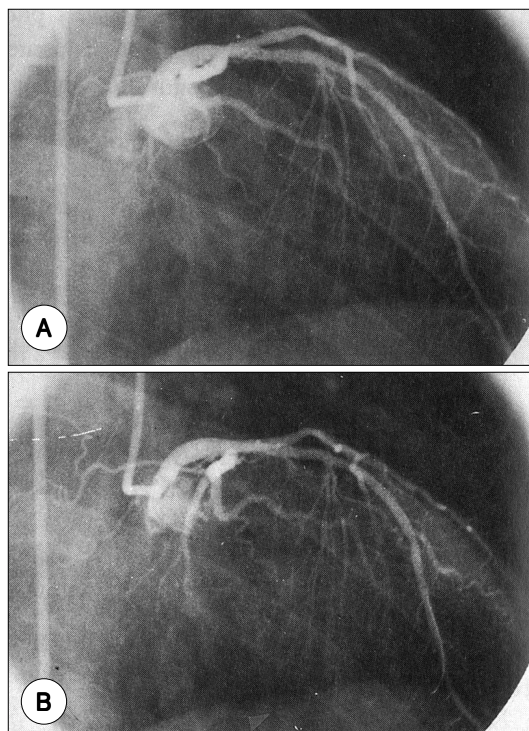


Fig. 2. A) Stent was placed immediately after local NO donor delivery at left anterior descending artery. B) Follow-up coronary angiogram was performed at 48 hours after local NO donor delivery and stenting.

compliant PTCA balloon catheter inde-
flator (Fig. 2 - A).

1.25 : 1 . NO donor

Palmaz - Schatz coronary

stents

standard non - compliant PTCA balloons

12 16 . , APTT(ac-
tivated partial thromboplastin time) CK(creatine
kinase) NO donor

1, 3, 24 . hep-
arin nitrate

48 Phillips biplane
cineangiogram (Fig. 2 - B),

Cardio 500(Kontron Inc.) program

1

결 과

1. 환자의 증상 및 심전도 변화

NO donor

sheath 3

, 1

2. 국소 Nitric Oxide donor 전달 요법

nitric

oxide donor Dispatch Catheter

. 300cm, 0.014 " guide wire

Dispatch Catheter

2.0mg NO donor 1.0ml 10

, , Dispatch Cat -
heter spiral balloon 10

Dispatch catheter
가 (Fig. 1 - B). NO donor

Palmaz - Schatz stent
12 16
30
1.25
2%

heparin nitrate
NO donor

3. 검사실 소견
APTT(activated partial thromboplastin time)
36 ± 4.4, 1 65. 7
± 25.1, 3 42.5 ± 17.9, 24 34.5 ± 3.8
3 24 APTT
CK(creatine kinase)
NO donor 143.
7 ± 198, 1 67.7 ± 28.0, 3 88.
4 ± 75.4, 24 74.6 ± 60.9U , CK
(Fig. 3).

4. 추적 정량적 관상동맥 조영소견

NO donor

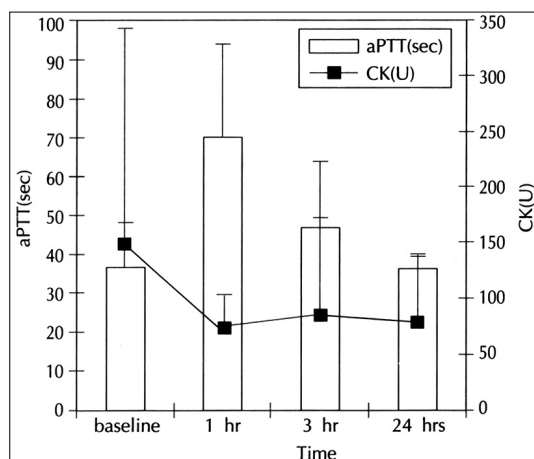


Fig. 3. Activated partial thromboplastin time(APTT) and creatine kinase(CK) at one, 3 and 24 hrs after local heparin delivery and stenting.

48
TIMI III flow
(intrastent thrombus)
(stent recoil) (Fig. 4).
82.2 ± 12.1,
42.3 ± 18.6,
35.9 ± 12.3,
16.7 ± 7.6, 48 15.2 ± 6.
2% 48

5. 추적 임상 관찰

1 15
(target lesion revascularization)
100% (event free survival)

고 안

1. 급성 혹은 아급성 스텐트 혈전

9)

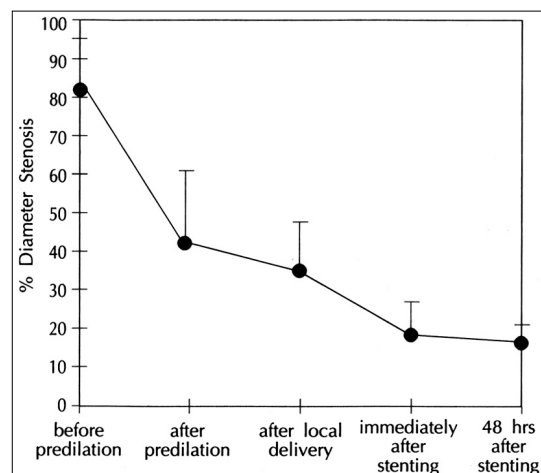


Fig. 4. Diameter stenosis measured by quantitative coronary angiogram, before predilation, after predilation, after local NO donor delivery, immediately after stenting and at 48 hours after stenting.

4,5). , , 22). Nitric Oxide

10 - 14). 26 - 29). NO donor NO

3.0mm , (ba - 30). NO NO donor

ilout stenting), glycoprotein IIb/IIIa 가

2. 국소 전달 요법 4. Nitric Oxide Donor

NO donor Molsidomine(N - ethoxycarbonyl - 3 - morpholinosydnonimine) NO donor가 NO donor Molsidomine mine 30 - 36). Molsidomine Molsidomine nitric oxide Molsidomine SIN - 1 Molsidomine SIN - 1 SIN - 1 SIN - 1A cGMP 가 SIN - 1 30 - 36). cGMP 가 NO donor

24 8,15). 가

가 16 - 24). SIN - 1 SIN - 1A cGMP 가 SIN - 1

3. 국소 Nitric Oxide 전달 요법 nitric oxide donor GLO/ NO(dansylpiperazine nonoate) 가 5. 본 연구의 제한점 가 NO donor 5 (NO donor NO donor donor sodium nitroprusside 가 8). 25). 가

III flow ,

가

결 론 :

NO donor

가 , 48

요 약

연구배경 :

가 ,

NO donor

가

NO donor

방 법 :

15 (53 11.5 ; 8 ,

7) , NO donor Mols -

idomine 2.0mg Dispatch Catheter 10

1.0ml/min Palmaz - Schatz

heparin nitrate

. APTT CK 1, 3, 24

, 48

결 과 :

. APTT CK

3, 24 ,

. 48

TIMI

III flow ,

가

결 론 :

NO donor

가 , 48

요 약

연구배경 :

가 ,

NO donor

가

NO donor

방 법 :

15 (53 11.5 ; 8 ,

7) , NO donor Mols -

idomine 2.0mg Dispatch Catheter 10

1.0ml/min Palmaz - Schatz

heparin nitrate

. APTT CK 1, 3, 24

, 48

결 과 :

. APTT CK

3, 24 ,

. 48

TIMI

감사의 글

1996 ,

1996 ,

(CURIMS 96 - 0076), 1997

(CUHRI - M - 97002),

Mayo Foundation

References

- 1) Dotter CT : *Transluminal placed coilspring endoarterial tube grafts : long term patency in canine popliteal artery. Invest Radiology* 4 : 329-332, 1969
- 2) Gruentzig A : *Transluminal dilatation of coronary artery stenosis. Lancet* 1 : 263, 1978
- 3) Jeong MH, Cho IJ, Lee MK, Park JS, Ahn YK, Park JH, Chung EA, Park JC, Kang JC : *Predictors of successful percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in multi-vessel disease. Kor Cir J* 23 : 837, 1993
- 4) Benestent Study Group : *A comparison of balloon-expandable stent implantation with balloon angioplasty in patients with coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med* 331 : 489-495, 1994
- 5) Stent Restenosis Study Investigators : *A randomized comparison of coronary stent placement and balloon angioplasty in the treatment of coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med* 331 : 498-501, 1994
- 6) Jeong MH, Cho IJ, Seo JP, Rhyu MH, Lee MK, Ahn YK, Gill GC, Park JH, Cho JG, Park JC, Kang JC : *Clinical study for coronary artery stenting. Kor Cir J* 24 : 373-379, 1994
- 7) Colombo A, Hall P, Nakamura S, Almagor Y, Maiello L, Gaglione A, Goldberg SL, Tobis JM : *Intracoronary stenting without anticoagulation accomplished with intravascular ultrasound guidance. Circulation* 91 : 1676-16

- 88, 1995
- 8) Jeong MH, Owen WG, Gregoire J, Staab ME, Srivatsa SS, Stewart ML, Holmes DR, Schwartz RS : *Local nitric oxide donor delivery limits platelet deposition and acute arterial occlusion. Circulation* 94 : 1-129, 1996
- 9) Sigwart U, Puel J, Mirkovitch V, Joffre F, Kappenberger L : *Intravascular stents to prevent occlusion and restenosis after transluminal angioplasty. N Engl J Med* 316 : 701-706, 1987
- 10) Nath FC, Muller DWM, Ellis SG, Rosenschein U, Chapekis A, Quain L, Zimmerman C, Topol EJ : *Thrombosis of a flexible coil coronary setnet frequency, predictors and clinical outcome. J Am Coll Cardiol* 21 : 622-627, 1993
- 11) Haude M, Erbe R, Issa H, Straub U, Rupprecht HJ, Treese N, Meyer J : *Subacute thrombotic complications after intracoronary implantation of Palmaz-Schatz stents. Am Heart J* 126 : 15-22, 1993
- 12) Eechhout E, Goy JJ, Vogt P, Stauffer JC, Sigwart U, Kappenberger L : *Complications and follow-up after intracoronary stenting : Critical analysis of a 6-year single-center experience. Am Heart J* 127 : 262-272, 1994
- 13) Agrawal SK, Ho DSW, Liu MW, Iyer S, Hearn JA, Cannon AD, Macander PJ, Dean LS, Baxley WA, Roubin GS : *Predictors of thrombotic complications after placement of the flexible coil stent. Am J Cardiol* 73 : 1216-1219, 1994
- 14) Foley JB, Brown RI, Penn IM : *Thrombosis and restenosis after stenting in failed angioplasty : Comparison with elective stenting. Am Heart J* 128 : 12-20, 1994
- 15) Jeong MH, Owen WG, Edwards WD, Staab ME, Srivatsa SS, Gregoire J, Wen D, Sangiorgi G, Pompili VJ, Stewart ML, Camrud AR, Camrud LD, Schwartz RS : *Does local heparin delivery limit acute stent thrombosis? Circulation* 92 : 1-37, 1995
- 16) Lincoff AM, Topol EJ, Ellis SG : *Local drug delivery for the prevention of restenosis. Circulation* 90 : 2070-2084, 1994
- 17) Hong MK, Wong SC, Farb A, Mehlman MD, Virmani R, Barry JJ, Leon MB : *Feasibility and drug delivery efficacy of a new balloon angioplasty catheter capable of performing simultaneous local drug delivery. Cor Art Dis* 4 : 1023-1027, 1993
- 18) Wolinsky H : *Local delivery : Let's keep our eyes on the wall. J Am Coll Cardiol* 24 : 825-827, 1994
- 19) McKay RG, Fram DB, Hirst JA, Primiano CA, Rinaldi MJ, Azrin MA, Mitchel JF, Waters DD : *Treatment of intracoronary thrombus with local urokinase infusion using a new, site-specific drug delivery system : The DispatchTM Catheter. Cath Cardiovasc Diagn* 33 : 181-188, 1994
- 20) Groh WC, Kurnik PB, Matthai WH, Untereker WJ : *Initial experience with an intracoronary flow support device providing localized drug infusion : The SciMed Dispatch Catheter. Cath Cardiovasc Diagn* 36 : 67-73, 1995
- 21) Riessen R, Isner JM : *Prospects for site-specific delivery of pharmacologic and molecular therapies. J Am Coll Cardiol* 23 : 1234-1244, 1994
- 22) Jeong MH, Owen WG, Staab ME, Srivatsa SS, Sangiorgi G, Stewart ML, Holmes DR, Schwartz RS : *Porcine model for stent thrombosis. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn* 38 : 38-43, 1996
- 23) O'Keefe JH, Conn RD, Lavie CJ, Bateman TM : *The new paradigm for coronary artery disease : Altering risk factors, atherosclerotic plaques, and clinical prognosis. Mayo Clin Proc* 71 : 957-965, 1996
- 24) Jeong MH : *Biologic and genetic therapy for restenosis. Chonnam J Med Sci* 9 : 122-129, 1996
- 25) Kaul S, Makkar RR, Nakamura M, Litvak FI, Shah PK, Forrester JS, Hutsell TC, Eigler NL : *Inhibition of acute stent thrombosis under high-shear flow conditions by a nitric oxide donor, DMHD/NO. Circulation* 94 : 2228-2234, 1996
- 26) Feelisch M, Noack EA : *Correlation between nitric oxide formation during degradation of organic nitrates and activation of guanylate cyclase. Eur J Pharmacology* 139 : 19-30, 1987
- 27) Lam JYT, Chesbro JH, Fuster V : *Platelets, vasoconstriction, and nitroglycerin during arterial wall injury. Circulation* 78 : 712-716, 1988
- 28) Folts JD, Stamler J, Loscalzo J : *Intravenous nitroglycerin infusion inhibits cyclic blood flow responses caused by periodic platelet thrombus formation in stenosed canine coronary arteries. Circulation* 83 : 2122-2127, 1991
- 29) Ito A, Egashira K, Kadokami T, Fukumoto Y, Takayanagi T, Nakaike R, Kuga T, Sueishi K, Shimokawa H, Takeshita A : *Chronic inhibition of endothelium-derived nitric oxide synthesis causes coronary microvascular structural changes and hyperre-activity to serotonin in pigs. Circulation* 92 : 2636-2644, 1995
- 30) Peter HG, Malcolm JL, Hilary AC, William JP : *SIN-1 Reduces platelet adhesion and platelet thrombus formation in a porcine model of balloon angioplasty. Circulation* 87 : 590-597, 1996
- 31) Majid PA, DeFeyer PJF, Van Der Wall EE, Wardeh R, Roos JP : *Molsidomine in the treatment of patients with angina pectoris. N Engl J Med* 302 : 1-6, 1980
- 32) Aptekar M, Garzon CAO, Vasquez A, Varini S, Colia L, Esteguy A, Caruso S : *Hemodynamic effects of molsidomine vasodilator therapy in acute myocardial infarction. Am Heart J* 101 : 369-373, 1981
- 33) Bassaenge E, Pohl U : *Effect of molsidomine on cardiac preload, coronary artery diameter, and coronary resistance. Am Heart J* 109 : 627-630, 1985
- 34) DeBacker GG, Deress A : *Double-blind, randomized, pla-*

- cebo-controlled study of molsidomine in patients with stable effort angina receiving beta-blocker therapy with atenolol. Am Heart J 109 : 678-681, 1985*
- 35) Weber S, Kahan A, Pailleret JJ, Guerin F, Degeorges M : *Prevention with molsidomine of coronary artery spasm caused by alkalosis. Am Heart J 109 : 704-707, 1985*
- 36) Kukovetz WR, Holzmann S : *Mechanism of vasodilation by molsidomine. Am Heart J 109 : 637-640, 1985*