

관상동맥 스텐트 시술전에 실시한 국소 Nitric Oxide Donor 전달 요법 효과

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= Abstract =

The Effects of Local Nitric Oxide Donor Delivery in Stented Patients

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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 intrastent 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.

서론

가¹⁻³⁾ (elective stenting)
 가^{4,5)} (suboptimal results after PTCA)
 가^{6,7)} 20mm 가

2. 방법

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

nitric oxide(NO) donor⁸⁾

NO donor

연구 대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

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 -

15

Dispatch catheter
가 (Fig. 1 - B). NO donor
Palmaz - Schatz stent
30 12 16
1.25
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(creatinine 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

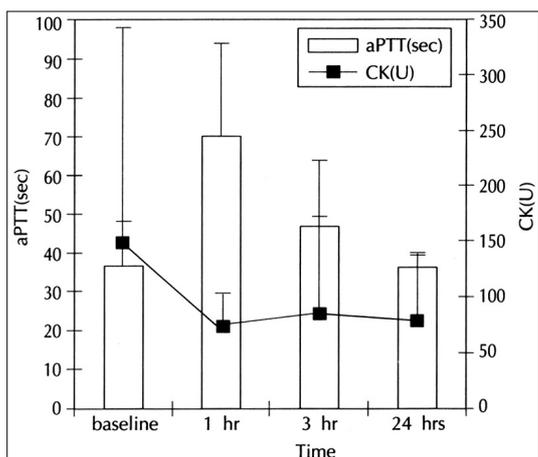


Fig. 3. Activated partial thromboplastin time(APTT) and creatine kinase(CK) at one, 3 and 24 hrs after local heparin delivery and stenting.

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)

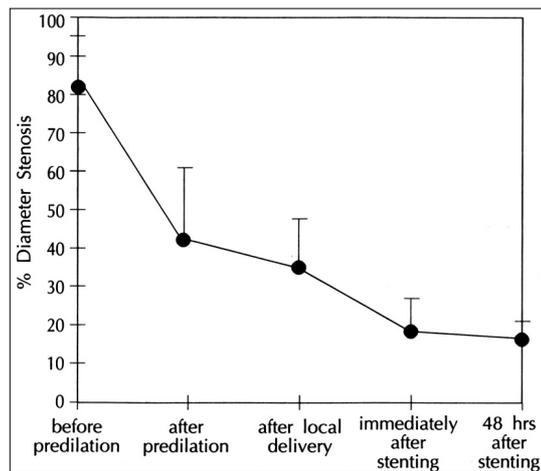


Fig. 4. Diameter stenosis measured by quantitative coronary angiogram, before predilation, after predilation, after local NO donor delivery, immediately after stenting and at 48 hours after stenting.

4.5) , , 22) Nitric Oxide

10-14) 26-29) NO donor NO

3.0mm (ba - 30) NO

ilout stenting), NO donor

glycoprotein IIb/IIIa 가

2. 국소 전달 요법

4. Nitric Oxide Donor

NO donor Molsidomine(N - ethoxycarbonyl - 3 - morpholinosydnonimine)

NO donor가

NO donor Molsido - mine 30-36) Molsidomine

Molsidomine nitric oxide

24 8,15) 가 Molsidomine

SIN - 1 Molsidomine SIN - 1

가 16-24) SIN - 1 SIN - 1A

cGMP 가

30-36) SIN - 1

가 cGMP 가 NO donor

3. 국소 Nitric Oxide 전달 요법

nitric oxide donor GLO/ NO(dansylpiperazine nonoate)

가

8) ni -

tric oxide donor NO donor

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 :

감사의 글

1996

1996

(CURIMS 96 - 0076), 1997

(CUHRI - M - 97002),

Mayo Foundation

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

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