

# 악성 심낭삼출(Malignant Pericardial Effusion) 치료를 위한 경피적 풍선 심낭창 조성술 (Percutaneous Balloon Pericardial Window Formation)의 역할

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= Abstract =

## The Role of Percutaneous Balloon Pericardial Window Formation for Malignant Pericardial Effusion

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**Background :** There are several ways to treat for recurrent pericardial effusion and cardiac tamponade due to malignancy. They are repeated pericardiocentesis, pericardial instillation of sclerosing and chemotherapeutic agents, surgical creation of a pericardial window and transthoracic pericardiectomy. Surgical techniques are usually effective but bear a significant morbidity and mortality especially in chronic debilitating cancer patients. So percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation (PBPWF) which has less invasive and less risks has recently been introduced as an alternative to surgery in these patients.

**Methods :** After pericardiocentesis was performed, a 0.035 inch J-tip guidewire was advanced into the pericardial space. And a pigtail catheter was advanced over the wire. A moderate amount of pericardial fluid were removed. And then the pigtail catheter was withdrawn and 8F sheath was inserted. A 20mm diameter, 4cm long (Single balloon method) or two 10mm diameter, 4cm long balloon dilating catheter (Double balloon method) was advanced over the wire to straddle the parietal pericardial border through the sheath. Several inflations of the balloon with a solution containing 50% radiographic contrast medium were performed until disappearance of the balloon waist. After balloon dilation, contrast medium was injected through the sheath in order to see the free passage of contrast medium from the pericardial space to subcutaneous tissue suggesting successful PBPWF. Single balloon method was employed in 4 patients and Double balloon method in 2 patients.

**Results :** We performed percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation in 6 patients with

malignant pericardial effusion. We did percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation successfully in 5 patients and failed due to adhesion of parietal pericardium in 1 patient. One patient developed recurrent pericardial effusion with tamponade at a mean follow-up of  $11.4 \pm 9.6$  months (1.5 -26 months).

**Conclusion :** These results suggest that PBPWF is an alternative method less invasive than subxiphoid surgical windowing, especially in critically ill patients with recurrent malignant pericardial effusion. It carries less risks and has more constant effects than repeated pericardiocentesis.

**KEY WORDS :** Malignant pericardial effusion · Percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation.

## 서 론

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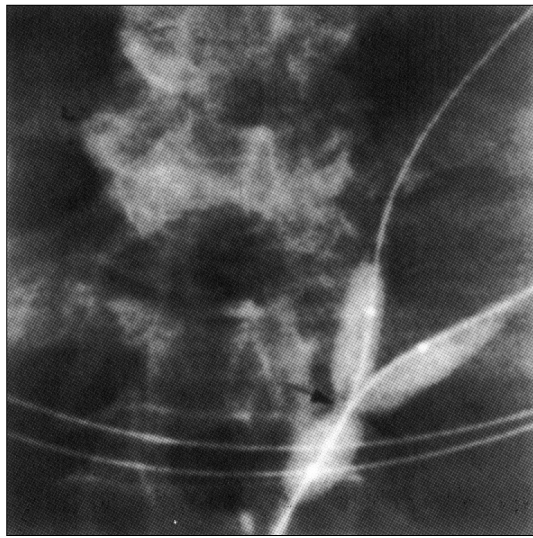
(cancer patients) . 6 (cardiac  
(malignant pericardial effusion) tamponade) , 2  
가 . (pleural effusion) .  
(pericardiocentesis)

## 방 법

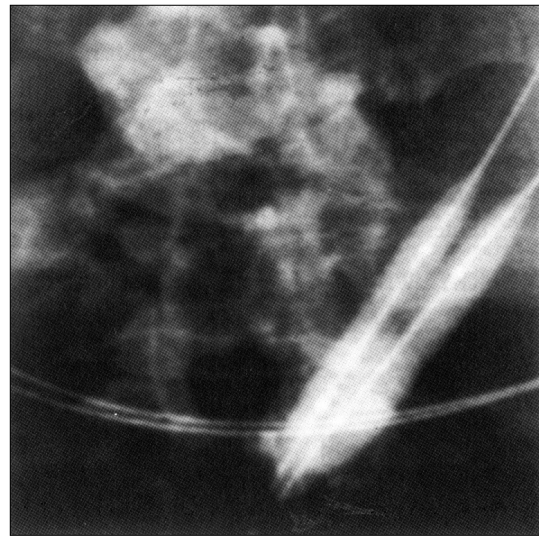
(surgical pericardial window formation) .  
가 (semifowler's position)  
, (subxiphoid approach) 5% lidocaine  
Seldinger method  
가 . 0.035 inch  
(percutaneous balloon pericardial win- J - tip guidewire pigtail cathe -  
dow formation) 가 ter  
(drainage) pigtail catheter  
1 - 5) . 8F sheath ,  
double balloon 0.035 inch  
1991 9 1996 5 J - tip guidewire . 1

Table 1. 대상환자의 임상적 특징

대 상		( )	57.1 ± 11.6 (41 - 73)
1991 9 1996 5		:	2 : 4
6			6
(Table 1).			2
2 , 4 , 57.1			1
± 11.6 . 2 ,			1
1 , 1 2 .			2
			2
			5
			6
			0



**Fig. 1.** Two 10mm wide, 4cm long balloons are positioned across the parietal pericardium. The waist (arrows) produced by the pericardium is seen at the mid-portion of the balloons.



**Fig. 2.** Repetitive inflations of double balloons show the waists to be obliterated.

2 guidewire 가 , guid -  
ewire 20mm, 4cm Mansfield  
balloon catheter(Massachusetts, USA : Single ball -  
oon method) 10mm, 4cm  
Mansfield balloon catheter(Massachusetts,  
USA : Double balloon method)  
가 (parietal perica -  
rdium) (border) , X -  
가  
2 3 ballooning (Fig. 1, 2). Dilat -  
ing balloon catheter sheath  
(subcutaneous tissue)

(Fig. 3). pigtail  
catheter  
10cc

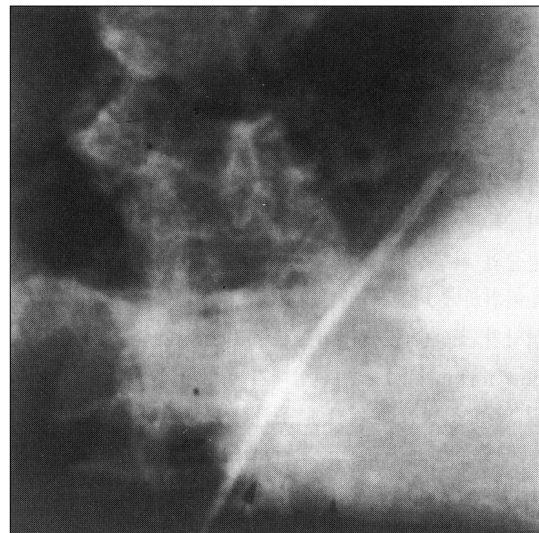
(Fig. 4)

결 과

6 5

, 4

(single

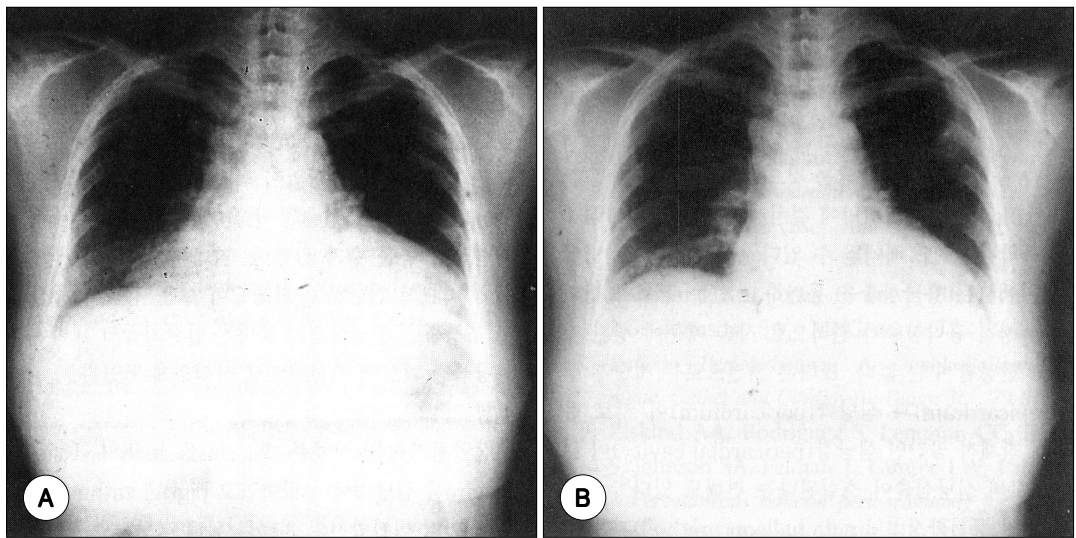


**Fig. 3.** After balloon dilatation, contrast medium is injected through the 8F sheath. Free passage (arrows) of the contrast medium from the pericardial space to subcutaneous tissue suggesting successful percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation is seen.

balloon method), 2 (double  
balloon method)

1

1



**Fig. 4.** A : Chest X-ray taken on admission showing large cardiac silhouette.  
 B : 2 days after percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation, Chest X-ray showing decreased cardiac silhouette and no pleural effusion.

**Table 2.** 경피적 풍선 심낭창 조성술의 결과

( )	6
	5
	1
(%)	83
	4
	2
	0
	0
	0
	0
	1
( )	11.4 ± 9.6 (1.5 - 26)
	2
	3

# 고 안

10 25%

7,10-11)

13 50%

7), 가

가 . 1991 Palacios <sup>1)</sup>

(percutaneous balloon pericardial window formation)

가 8  
 . 1994 Ziskind <sup>9)</sup> 104

8

(Table 2).

8%

가 .

4). ballooning 가

12).

가 가 .

(epicardium) (pericardium) 가  
(pericardial cavity)

6). (single balloon method) 방 법 :  
(double balloon method) , 0.035inch J - tip guide -  
wire pigtail catheter  
, Ziskind 4) 50 2

, laffaldano 8) pigtail catheter .  
double balloon 8F sheath , double balloon  
가 single balloon 0.035 inch J - tip guidewire  
ballooning 가 . 1 2 guidewire  
가 , guidewire 20mm,  
Chow 3) In - 4cm Mansfield balloon catheter(Single balloon method) 10mm, 4cm  
oue balloon Mansfield balloon catheter(Double balloon method) 가  
가 , X -  
가 가 2  
가 4). 3 ballooning . Dilating balloon catheter  
eter sheath

가 . 4 , 2  
가

결 과 :  
6 5  
, 1

요 약

연구배경 : 11.4 ± 9.6 1

결 론 :

가

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