

관동맥풍선시술중 혈전동반 병변에 대한 구조치료(Rescue Utilization)로서의 Abciximab(ReoPro)의 효과

두영철 · 채경수 · 최종형 · 허필석 · 송관욱 · 홍경순 · 박대균
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Rescue Utilization of Abciximab(ReoPro) for the Thrombus Containing Lesion during Angioplasty

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ABSTRACT

The presence of pre-existing intracoronary thrombus has consistently been shown to be among the strongest predictors of unsuccessful angioplasty and abrupt vessel closure. Abciximab, platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist, through prevention platelet aggregation and coronary thrombosis, has shown promise in helping to decrease the incidence of complications of PTCA when prophylactically administered in patients presenting with unstable angina or complex lesion morphology for PTCA and in lower risk patients as well. However, the cost of abciximab and its associated increased risk of bleeding may limit its use as a prophylactic treatment. This study was performed to evaluate the effect of the rescue administration of abciximab in seven patients with thrombus containing lesion during angioplasty. Thrombus was disappeared in 4 patients and decreased in 2 patients, and the follow-up angiogram showed normal brisk flow in all 6 patients. There were no death or myocardial infarction on clinical follow-up at a mean of 7 months except one which was developed restenosis at the angioplasty lesion. Dissolution of thrombus and restoration or maintenance of TIMI grade 3 flow were achieved without complications after administration of abciximab when delivered in a "rescue" manner on thrombus containing lesion during angioplasty. These results showed that failure to give preprocedural prophylactic abciximab did not appear to exclude the possibility of a beneficial effect of abciximab, given therapeutically during the early stage of thrombus formation in patients with complicated lesion during angioplasty. (**Korean Circulation J 1998; 28(12):1937-1940**)

KEY WORDS : Angioplasty · Thrombus · Rescue utilization of abciximab.

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서 론

PTCA 가

Abciximab(ReoPro) 7 (3 , 55)

(Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; PT - CA) plaque fissuring or rupture 5 , 2 primary

von - Willebrand factor(vWf) or coll - PTCA , 1 re -

agen adhesive protein (adhesion) 2 elective PTCA

(aggregation) (1-3) PTCA

1 (recurrent an - 4) 방 법

Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist(Abcixi - mab) 가 Abciximab(ReoPro) 0.25 mg/kg

(bolus) 0.125 ug/kg/min

5-7) EPIC,⁸⁾ EPILOG,⁹⁾ CAPTURE¹⁰⁾ (10 ug/min) 12

Heparin 70U 100/kg

Abciximab Activated clotting time

가 (ACT) 200 가 heparin 2 6

ACT 175 sheath

2) 24

PTCA

가 Abc -

iximab(ReoPro) (Rescue procedure)

재료 및 방법

대상환자 97 10 98 4

1) 가

2 가 TIMI(Thro - mbolysis in myocardial infarction) grade 1, 1 TI -

Table 1. The Clinical, Angiographic and Clinical Follow - Up Data of Subjects

| No | Sex/Age | Diagnosis/Indication | Site | %DS/TIMI | Thrombus Dissection | F - U CAG | Cardiac Events |
|----|---------|----------------------|------|----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | f/74 | AMI, 1 ° PTCA | pLCX | 100/0 | T (+) | No | No |
| 2 | m/34 | AMI, Elective | pLAD | 100/0 | T (+) | T (-) | No |
| 3 | m/49 | AMI, Elective | pRCA | 100/0 | T (+) | T (-) | Restenosis |
| 4 | f/67 | AMI, Rescue | mRCA | 100/1 | T, D (+) | T | No |
| 5 | f/57 | UA, Elective | mRCA | 100/1 | T, D (+) | T (-) | No |
| 6 | f/81 | AMI, 1 ° PTCA | dRCA | 100/0 | T (+) | T (-) | No |
| 7 | m/23 | UA, Iatrogenic | pRCA | 100/2 | T, D (+) | T D | No |

AMI : Acute myocardial infarction, UA : Unstable angina, %DS : percent diameter stenosis
T : Thrombus, D : Dissection, FU : Follow - up, CAG : Coronary angiogram

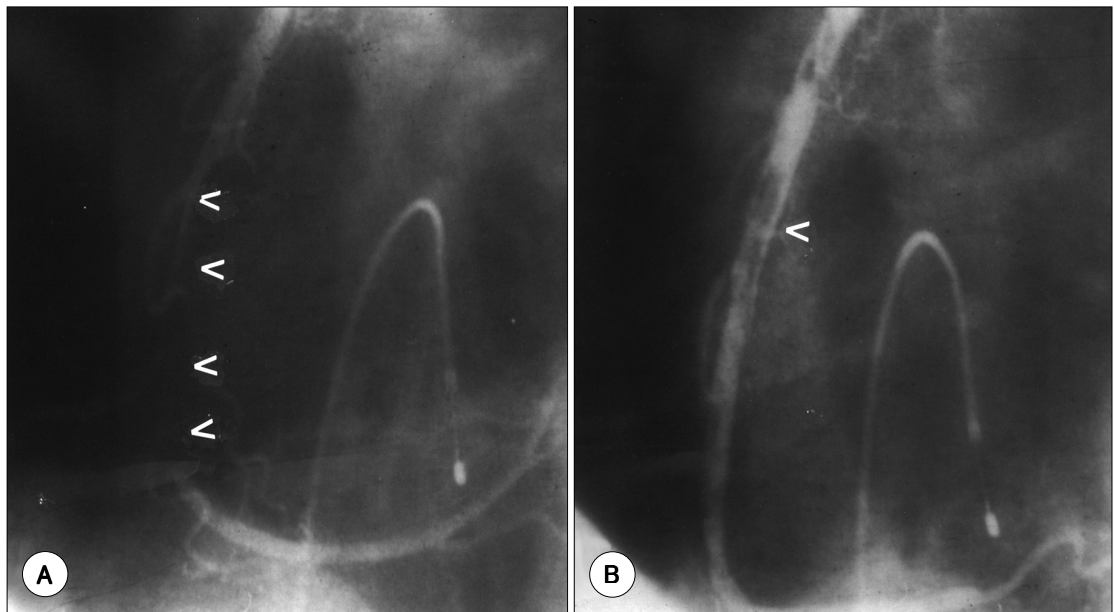


Fig. 1. Right coronary artery (RCA) in left anterior oblique projection (Case 7). There was extensive dissection with thrombus and delayed flow at mid-RCA (A). Immediately, a bolus of ReoPro was given and continued for 12 hours. Follow-up angiogram, 24 hours later, showed improved forward flow and decreased thrombus (B).

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| MI grade 2 | | TIMI grade 0 | | | |
| 가 | . 3 | PTCA | 가 | 고 | 안 |
| 1 | | | | | |
| | . 7 | | | | |
| . PTCA | 1 | 가 TIMI grade 2 | | | |
| 6 | | (Table 1). | | | |
| 2) | | | | | |
| 3) | IABP(Intraaortic balloon pump) | 1 (PTCA | PTCA | | |
| | |) | von - Willebrand factor | collagen | adhe - |
| | | 6 | sive protein | | |
| | 가 TIMI grade 2 | | (adhesion) | | |
| | 24 | | glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor | | |
| . 6 | 4 | 2 | (aggregation) | | |
| 50% | . 6 | 가 | . 1-4) | aspirin | |
| (Table 1). | | | thromboxane A2 | | |
| 4) | 7 (4 11) | 1 | 가 aspirin | , 가 | |
| | 1 | | | | |
| | | | . 11) | | |
| | 1 6 | | | | |
| | | | GPIIb/IIIa receptor | | |
| | | | | | GPIIb/IIIa |
| (Table 1). | | | receptor antagonist | Abciximab | |

8-10) 가

가

GPIIb

/IIIa receptor antagonist

EPILOG⁹⁾ heparin

sheath site

EPIC, EPILOG, CAPTURE, EPISTENT¹²⁾

10 60

Abciximab

Muhlestein¹³⁾ PTCA

Abciximab

29

가

Abciximab

가 Abciximab GPIIb/

IIIa receptor (affinity) fibrinogen

Abciximab fibrinogen

receptor

Abciximab Plasminogen activator inhibi-

tor (PAI - 1) fibrinolysis

가

가

Abciximab

가

Abciximab

가

중심 단어 :

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