

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

두영철 · 채경수 · 최종형 · 허필석 · 송관욱 · 홍경순 · 박대균  
한규록 · 오동진 · 유규형 · 임종윤 · 고영박 · 이광학 · 이영

### Rescue Utilization of Abciximab(ReoPro) for the Thrombus Containing Lesion during Angioplasty

Young-Cheoul Doo, MD, Kyung-Soo Chae, MD, Jong-Hyung Choi MD, Pil-Seok Heo, MD, Kwan-Wook Song, MD, Kyung-Soon Hong, MD, Dae-Gyun Park, MD, Kyoo-Rok Han, MD, Dong-Jin Oh, MD, Kyu-Hyung Ryu, MD, Chong-Yun Rim, MD, Young-Bahk Koh, MD Kwang-Hwahk Lee, MD and Yung Lee, MD

*Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Hallym University, Seoul, Korea*

#### 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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: (02) 2224 - 2649, 2216 · : (02) 478 - 6925

E - mail : ycdoo97@www.hallym.or.kr

서 론

(Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; PT-CA) plaque fissuring or rupture von - Willebrand factor(vWf) or collagen adhesive protein (adhesion) (aggregation)

1 (recurrent angina) Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist(Abciximab) 가 5-7) EPIC,<sup>8)</sup> EPILOG,<sup>9)</sup> CAPTURE<sup>10)</sup> 가 PTCA Abciximab(ReoPro ) (Rescue procedure)

PTCA 가 Abciximab(ReoPro ) 7 ( 3 , 55 ) 5 , 2 primary re- PTCA , 1 elective PTCA (Table 1). PTCA

방 법 Abciximab(ReoPro ) 0.25 mg/kg (bolus) 0.125 ug/kg/min ( 10 ug/min) 12 Heparin 70U 100/kg Abciximab Activated clotting time (ACT) 200 가 heparin 2 6 ACT 175 sheath 24

재료 및 방법

대상환자

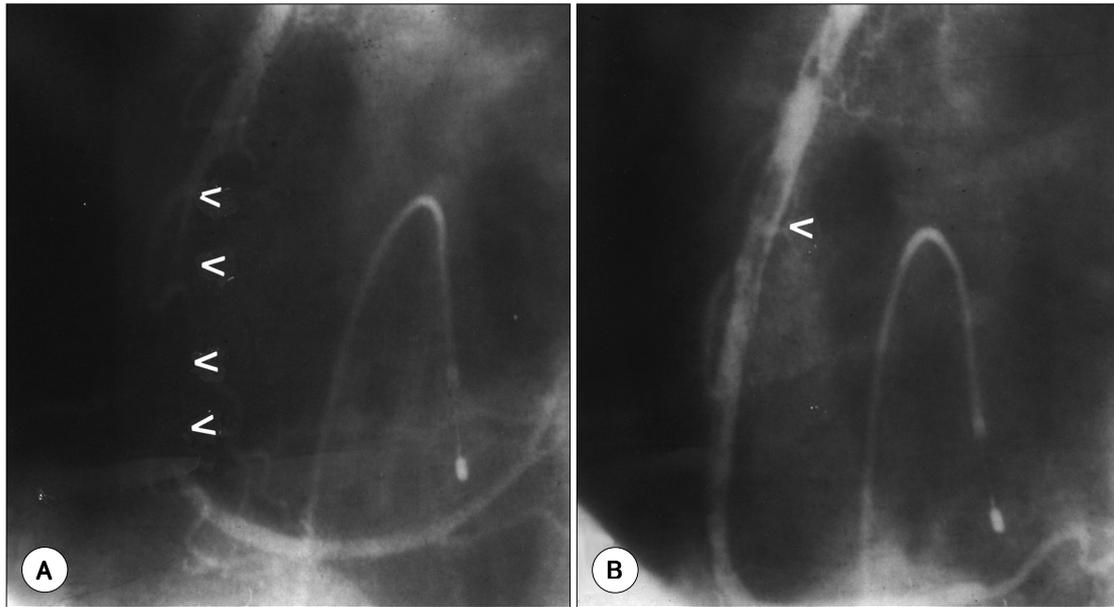
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1) 가 2 가 TIMI(Thrombolysis in myocardial infarction) grade 1, 1 TI-

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) . . . . . PTCA . . . . .  
 . . . . . von - Willebrand factor . . . . . collagen . . . . . adhe -  
 3) . . . . . IABP(Intraaortic balloon pump) . . . . . sive protein . . . . .  
 . . . . . ) . . . . . (adhesion) . . . . .  
 . . . . . 가 TIMI grade 2 . . . . . 1 (PTCA . . . . .  
 24 . . . . . 6 . . . . . glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor . . . . .  
 . 6 4 . . . . . 2 . . . . . (aggregation) . . . . .  
 50% . . . . . 1-4) . . . . . aspirin . . . . .  
 (Table 1). . . . . thromboxane A2 . . . . .  
 4) 7 (4 11 ) . . . . . 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  
EPILOG<sup>9)</sup> heparin  
sheath site  
EPIC, EPILOG, CAPTURE, EPISTENT<sup>12)</sup>  
10 60  
Abciximab  
Muhlestein<sup>13)</sup> 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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