

당뇨병 환자에서 관동맥 스텐팅의 임상적 고찰

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Early and Mid-term Results of Coronary Stenting in the Diabetic Patient

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Diabetes mellitus is a significant risk factor for adverse outcome after PTCA, which is associated with an increased late mortality and target lesion revascularization (TLR) rates. The beneficial role of coronary stenting on the clinical and angiographic outcomes of diabetic patients is not clearly defined. The aim of this study was to evaluate the early and mid-term outcomes in diabetic patients undergoing elective stenting of native coronary lesions compared with those in non-diabetic patients. **Materials and Methods :** Between July 1997 and June 1998, coronary stenting was performed on 46 lesions in 38 diabetic patients and 126 lesions in 117 non-diabetic patients. Follow-up angiography at mean day of 189 ± 45 was performed in 58.7% (91 patients) and analysed by quantitative coronary angiography (QCA). **Results :** There was a higher incidence of multi-vessel disease in diabetic patients than non-diabetic patients but not statistically significant (71.1% vs 51.3%, p = 0.106). There were no differences in major procedural complications and in-hospital events (myocardial infarction, angina and death) in diabetics and non-diabetics. During the follow-up, the incidence of target lesion revascularization (TLR) and cardiac event free survival did not differ between two groups. **Conclusion :** Coronary stenting in diabetics resulted in a low rate of immediate procedural complications and early major adverse cardiac event (MACE), similar to non-diabetics. There were no differences in the mid-term clinical and angiographic outcomes in diabetics and non-diabetics. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(3):292-297)

KEY WORDS : Diabetes · Coronary stenting.

서 론

(PTCA)

(target lesion revasculari-

zation, TLR) 가

,¹⁻³⁾

: 1998 12 17

: 1999 3 22

: , 560 - 180 634 - 18

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. Van Belle⁴⁾

가

2 가

, Kastrati⁵⁾ 9 18 mm 가 56.3% 20 35
TLR 가 mm

스텐트 삽입 후의 처치

대상 및 방법

대상 환자(Table 1)

1997 7 1998 6

38 (46) 117 (126
)

관동맥 조영술 결과 분석

(cineangiogram) 30

가
selected end - diastolic cineframe

automated edge
detection algorithm(Simens Hicor)

X - ray setting

angle, rotation, gantry position

관동맥 스텐트의 삽입(Table 1)

가 TIMI flow grade 0 1
14 ± 2 atm
NIR
Jo 58.3%, Multilink 27.8%, Crossflex
11.1% , Multilink 44.4%,
NIR Jo 41.3%, Crossflex 11.9%
9 18 mm 가 63.9%,

50%
. Acute gain
, Late loss

, Loss index acute gain
late loss . TLR

가

PTCA

Table 1. Materials and methods

	DM (n = 38)	no-DM (n = 117)	P value
Lesion (n)	46	126	
Stent type (%)			
Multilink	27.8	44.4	NS
NIR or JO	58.3	41.3	NS
Crossflex	11.1	11.9	NS
GFX	2.8	2.4	NS
Stent length (%)			
9 - 18 mm	63.9	56.3	NS
20 - 35 mm	36.1	43.7	NS

CABG

통계 검증 방법

logistic(SPSS version 7.5, SPSS
inc.) t - test , Chi -
square test , event free sur -
vival Kaplan - Mayer method
(%) ,
± p

0.05

결 과

대상 환자군의 임상적 특성 (Table 2)

62 ± 8 , 가 73.7%

가 .

53.6%

37.8%

60.2%

35.7%

21.4%,

17.8%

50%,

44.7%, 5.3%

47.9%, 43.6%, 8.5%

조기 관동맥 조영술 결과 (Table 3)

55.5%,

가 33.4%

가 56.3%, 35.7%

가

71.1%

51.3%

(p=0.106). AHA/ACC

type B (69.7%

58.8%), 11.7 ± 5.8

Table 2. Baseline clinical characteristics of study patients

	DM (n = 38)	no-DM (n = 117)	P value
Age (years)	62 ± 8	61 ± 9	NS
Male (%)	73.7	71.0	NS
Hypertension (%)	53.6	37.8	NS
Hyperlipidemia (%)	21.4	7.8	NS
Current smoking (%)	35.7	60.2	NS
Clinical Dx (%)			
Stable angina	5.3	8.5	NS
Unstable angina	44.7	43.6	NS
Acute MI	50.0	47.9	NS

mm, 12.3 ± 6.2 mm ,

0.58 ± 0.3 mm 0.63

± 0.4 mm , 3.14 ± 0.4 mm 3.15 ± 0.5

mm acute gain 2.52 ± 0.5 mm

2.51 ± 0.6 mm .

재원 기간 동안의 임상 경과 (Table 4)

1 ,

2 , 1

37.8%

6개월 추적관동맥 조영술 결과 (Table 5)

189 ± 45 , 91 (58.7%)

, late loss 1.20

± 0.7 mm 1.28 ± 0.6 mm

, loss index 0.48 ± 0.2 0.54 ± 0.3

Table 3. Initial angiographic results

	DM	no-DM	P value
Lesion (n)	46	126	
Multi-vessel (2) (%)	72.1	52.3	NS
Lesion length (mm)	11.7 ± 5.8	12.3 ± 6.2	NS
Lesion type			
B/C (%)	69.6/ 8.7	57.9/12.7	NS
Lesion artery			
LAD/RCA (%)	32.6/56.5	56.3/35.7	NS
Ref. diameter (mm)	3.27 ± 0.4	3.33 ± 0.5	NS
Pre-MLD (mm)	0.58 ± 0.3	0.63 ± 0.4	NS
Post-MLD (mm)	3.14 ± 0.4	3.15 ± 0.5	NS
Acute gain (mm)	2.52 ± 0.5	2.51 ± 0.6	NS
Post-DS (%)	4 ± 6	5 ± 7	NS
Procedure Cx (%)			
Dissection/none	9.6/80.4	11.9/83.3	NS

MLD : minimal lumen diameter, DS : diameter stenosis, Cx : complication

Table 4. In-hospital clinical events

	DM (n = 38)	no-DM (n = 117)	P value
Non-fatal MI (%)	0	1 (0.9)	NS
Death (%)	0	0	NS
UGI bleeding (%)	0	2 (1.7)	NS
ARF (%)	0	1 (0.9)	NS

UGI : upper gastrointestinal ARF : acute renal failure

Table 5. Mid-term (6-months) angiographic follow-up results

	DM (n = 38)	no-DM (n = 117)	P value
Lesion (n)	46	126	
Late loss (mm)	1.20 ± 0.7	1.28 ± 0.6	NS
Loss index	0.48 ± 0.2	0.54 ± 0.3	NS
F/U DS (%)	39 ± 17	43 ± 19	NS
Restenosis rate (%)	9 (19.6)	38 (30.2)	NS
CAG F/U rate (%)	20 (52.6)	71 (61.7)	NS

DS : diameter stenosis F/U : follow up

Table 6. Mid-term (6-months) clinical outcomes

	DM (n = 38)	no-DM (n = 117)	P value
Reischemia (%)	3 (7.9)	10 (8.5)	NS
TLR (%)	3 (7.9)	12 (10.3)	NS
MI (%)	0	0	NS
Death (%)	0	0	NS
Event free survival (%)	32 (84.2)	95 (81.2)	NS

TLR : target lesion revascularization

MI : myocardial infarction

가 .
19.6%, 30.2%
(p=0.092).

6개월간의 임상경과 (Table 6)

242 ± 121
7.9%
PTCA
8.5%
10.3%
cardiac event free survival 84.2% 81.2%

고 찰

당뇨병 환자에서 관동맥 풍선 혈관성형술

. Stein ²⁾

가 , 1
(25%
21%, p=0.0001),
가 가 5
(43% 32%, p<0.0001).

당뇨병 환자에서 관동맥 스텐팅

가 ,
1992
Park ⁶⁾ 26 Palmaz - Schatz
31%
. 1992 Carroza ⁷⁾ 220
25%
, 70% 3 MACE(major adverse
cardiac event)
가
. 1992 Carroza ⁷⁾
가 ,
, Kastrati ⁵⁾ ,
. 1993
Carroza ⁸⁾
(55% 20%, p=0.001), 1998 Lau ⁹⁾
(40.5%
16.7%, p=0.0157), 3.0 mm
(55 % 27%, p=0.0675).

당뇨병 환자에서 재협착의 기전

Aronson ¹⁰⁾

가 가 (neoint -

imal hyperplasia), vascular recoil
¹¹⁻¹⁴⁾ Insulin-like growth factor -

가
 advanced glycosylation
¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁾
 elastic recoil
 (intravascular ultrasound, 126
 IVUS)
⁵⁾⁷⁾¹⁷⁾¹⁸⁾ Carrozza ⁸⁾
 1997 7 1998 6
 38 (: 28 , 62±8) 46
 117 (: 83 , 61±9)
 1 2
 189±45 , 91 (58.7%)
 (QCA)

결 과 :
 late loss
 , 1
 71.1% 2 51.3%
 당뇨병 환자에서 스텐팅의 유용성
 1994 Serruy Fischiman ¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾

가
 242±121 , MACE(major adverse
 cardiac event)
 결 론 :
 63% 36%
 가
 2 (p
 =0.0002), 25% 27%
 가

중심 단어 :
 MACE
 가
 가

요 약
 연구배경 :
 (PTCA)
 (TLR) 가

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