

항혈소판제의 관상동맥 스텐트 재협착 예방 효과

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The Effects of Anti-Platelet Agents in Preventing Coronary Stent Restenosis

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ABSTRACT

Background : Restenosis is still remained as the most important limitation in clinical practice with coronary stent. Experimental study in a porcine model and clinical study in patients with coronary artery disease were performed to test the efficacy and safety of various anti-platelet agents (Aspirin, Ticlopidine, Cilostazol) to prevent restenosis of coronary stent. **Methods :** In animal study, Cilostazol 200 mg/day (Group I, n = 7) or Ticlopidine 500 mg/day (Group II, n = 4) in addition to Aspirin (300 mg/day) was administered to pigs from 3 days before stenting to 4 weeks after stenting. Angiographic and pathologic findings were compared at 4 weeks after stenting. In clinical study, 134 patients underwent coronary stent as Group A (46 patients with 49 lesions : 39 M, 7 F : 60.8 ± 10.1 year) receiving 300 mg Aspirin and 200 mg Cilostazol, and Group B (88 patients with 92 lesions : 63 M, 25 F : 60.6 ± 8.8 year) receiving 300 mg Aspirin and 500 mg Ticlopidine between Sep '97 and May '98 at Chonnam University Hospital. **Results :** Angiographic degree of stenosis at baseline, immediately after and at 4 weeks after stent was not different between Group I and II. With the histopathologic examination of the stented artery segments 4 weeks after stenting, diameter stenosis was 44.8 ± 25.5% in Group I and 64.2 ± 6.7% in Group II, which was not different (p = 0.054). In clinical study, clinical diagnosis and indications for stent were not different between two Groups. Acute stent thrombosis developed in one (1.1%) of Group B and subacute stent thrombosis in three (6.5%) of Group A. Restenosis of the stented coronary artery was observed in 3 (18.8%) in Group A and 10 (37.0%) in Group B (p = NS). Minimal luminal diameter was 2.17 ± 1.49 mm in Group A and 2.05 ± 1.15 mm in Group B (p = NS). No patient in Group A developed side effect, while 4 (4.5%) patients developed side effects including toxic hepatitis in one, gastritis in one patient and thrombocytopenia in two patients. **Conclusion :** Combination antiplatelet therapy with Cilostazol and Aspirin is equally effective and more safe in the prevention of coronary stent restenosis, compared with the conventional therapy using Ticlopidine and Aspirin. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(4):357-365)

KEY WORDS : Coronary stent · Restenosis · Cilostazol · Ticlopidine.

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서 론

대상 및 방법

동물 실험

본 실험은 30 Kg 이하의 돼지 3마리를 대상으로 하였다. 1-4) 가
 diltiazem 180 mg, 3, 4 (n=7) Aspirin 300 mg
 Cilostazol 200 mg, (n=4) Aspirin 300 mg Ticlopidine 500 mg
 Ketamine 12 mg/kg Xylazine 8 mg/kg
 lidocaine 8 Fr. sheath
 Judkins Left 4
 C-arm(Phillips BV - Gold)
 (Fig. 1), Video recording
 Cardio 500(Kontron)
 11) Cilostazol sphodiesterase
 pho - Palmaz - Schatz stent(Cordis Johnson & Johnson) Non - compliant PTCA
 balloon catheter : =1.3 :
 가 Cilostazol Aspirin
 13-16) 가
 Aspirin Cilostazol Asprin
 Ticlopidine



Fig. 1. Stent overdilation injury was performed in a porcine coronary artery.

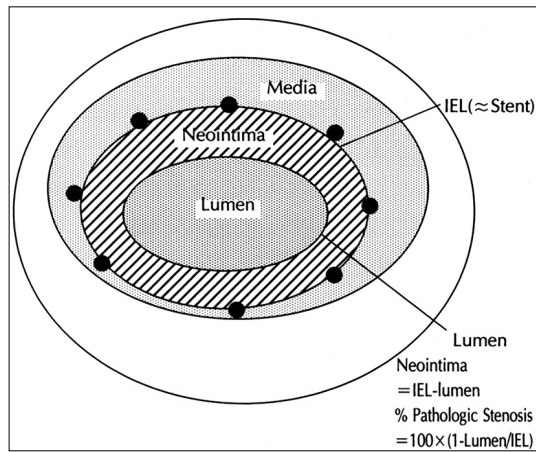


Fig. 2. Methods of the calculation of internal elastic lamina and neointimal area, and histopathologic stenosis.

12) (%) [(-
)/] × 100
(Fig. 2).

임상실험

1997 9 1998 5

134 A (Aspirin
300 mg+Cilostazol 200 mg) B (Aspirin
300 mg + Ticlopidine 500 mg) (Table
1), 3

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics

	Group A (Aspirin+Cilostazol)	Group B (Aspirin+Ticlopidie)	p
Number (Lesion number)	46 (49)	88 (92)	
Age (years)	60 ± 9	61 ± 10	NS
Sex (male/female)	39/ 7	63/25	NS
Clinical diagnosis (%)			NS
Acute myocardial infarction	23 (50.0)	46 (52.3)	
Unstable angina	16 (34.8)	35 (39.8)	
Stable angina	7 (15.2)	7 (8.0)	
Risk factor (%)			NS
Current smoker	40 (87.0)	50 (56.8)	
Hypercholesterolemia	16 (34.8)	30 (34.1)	
Hypertension	20 (43.4)	30 (34.1)	
Diabetes mellitus	8 (17.4)	7 (8.0)	
Follow-up	15 (16)	24 (27)	
Age (years)	58 ± 10	61 ± 10	NS
Sex (male/female)	13/ 2	17/ 4	
Ejection fraction (%)	51 ± 13	53 ± 11	NS
Clinical diagnosis (%)			NS
Acute myocardial infarction	12 (80.0)	12 (50.0)	
Unstable angina	1 (6.7)	10 (41.7)	
Stable angina	2 (13.3)	2 (8.3)	
Risk factor (%)			
Current smoker	12 (80.0)	11 (45.8)	NS
Hypercholesterolemia	3 (20.0)	8 (35.4)	NS
Hypertension	5 (33.3)	10 (41.7)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	1 (6.7)	3 (12.5)	NS

Values are expressed as mean value ± SD or number (%) of patients.

1, 6 동물 실험 결과

1) 50% TIMI (Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction) flow

2.83 ± 0.25 mm, 2.56 ± 0.28 mm, 3.30 ± 0.44 mm, 3.29 ± 0.13 mm, 2.91 ± 0.37 mm, 2.65 ± 0.52 mm

가

2) 4

(Fig. 3).

4.52 ± 1.80 mm², 4.32 ± 1.56 mm², 2.51 ± 0.82 mm², 1.55 ± 1.33 mm², 2.02 ± 0.93 mm², 2.77 ± 0.74 mm², 44.8 ± 25.5%, 64.2 ± 6.7%

(p=0.054, Table 2).

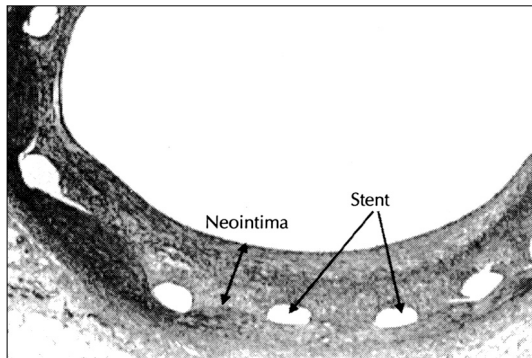


Fig. 3. Neointima was induced at 4 weeks after stent overdistension injury in a porcine coronary artery.

임상 실험 결과

1) A 46 (39.7%), 60.8 ± 10.1 mm, B 88 (63.25%), 60.6 ± 8.8 mm

A 7 (15.2%), 16 (34.8%), 23 (50.0%), B 7 (8.0%), 35 (39.8%), 46 (52.3%)

A de novo lesion

Table 2. Angiographic and histopathologic assessment of stented artery in a porcine model in Group A (Aspirin + Cilostazol) and Group B (Aspirin + Ticlopidine)

	Group A (n = 7)	Group B (n = 4)	p value
Angiographic			
Initial luminal diameter (mm)	2.83 ± 0.28	2.56 ± 0.44	>0.05
Post-stent diameter (mm)			>0.05
Follow-up luminal diameter (mm)	2.91 ± 0.37	2.65 ± 0.52	>0.05
Histopathologic			
Internal elastic lamina area (mm ²)	4.52 ± 1.80	4.32 ± 1.56	>0.05
Luminal area (mm ²)	2.51 ± 0.82	1.55 ± 1.13	>0.05
Neointimal area (mm ²)	2.02 ± 0.93	2.77 ± 0.74	>0.05
Area stenosis (%)	44.8 ± 25.5	64.2 ± 6.7	>0.05

5 (10.2%), 5 (10.2%), suboptimal result 31 (63.3%), 8 (16.3%), B 8 (8.7%), 7 (7.6%), 53 (57.6%), 24 (26.1%),

가 (Table 3).

2)

A B 1

, A 3 가

B (Table 3).

3)

A 15 16 , B 24 27

Table 3. Target lesion characteristics in patients

	Group A (Aspirin + Cilostazol)	Group B (Aspirin + Ticlopidine)	p
Number (Lesion)	46 (49)	88 (92)	
Vessels of target lesions (%)			NS
LAD	25 (51.0)	54 (58.7)	
LCX	8 (16.3)	8 (8.7)	
RCA	16 (32.7)	30 (32.6)	
ACC/AHA lesion classification (%)			NS
Type A	1 (2.4)	2 (2.2)	
Type B ₁	22 (44.9)	41 (44.6)	
Type B ₂	12 (24.5)	15 (16.3)	
Type C	14 (28.6)	34 (37.0)	
Number of diseased vessels			NS
1	36 (73.5)	66 (71.7)	
2	8 (16.3)	16 (17.4)	
3	5 (10.2)	10 (10.9)	
Indications for stenting (%)			NS
Elective	5 (10.2)	8 (8.7)	
Restenosis	5 (10.2)	7 (7.6)	
Suboptimal PTCA	31 (63.3)	53 (57.6)	
Bailout	8 (16.3)	24 (26.1)	
Types of stent			NS
GFX stent	13 (26.5)	35 (38.0)	
Freedom stent	10 (20.4)	11 (12.0)	
Wiktor stent	7 (14.3)	16 (17.4)	
CrossFlex	12 (28.6)	13 (14.1)	
Microstent	4 (9.5)	7 (7.6)	
MAC stent	3 (6.1)	10 (10.9)	

LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCX : left circumflex artery, RCA : right coronary artery, ACC / AHA : American College of Cardiology / American Heart Association, PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

A 3 (18.8%), 1 (6.3%), 12 (75.0%), B 3 (11.1%), 12 (44.4%), 12 (44.4%) . A de novo lesion 3 (18.8%), 2 (12.5%), suboptimal result 8 (50.0%), 3 (18.8%) B

Table 4. Target lesion characteristics in follow-up patients

	Group A (Aspirin + Cilostazol)	Group B (Aspirin + Ticlopidine)	p
Number (Lesion)	15 (16)	24 (27)	
Clinical diagnosis (%)			NS
Stable angina	3 (18.8)	3 (11.1)	
Unstable angina	1 (6.3)	12 (44.4)	
Acute myocardial infarction	12 (75.0)	12 (44.4)	
Vessels of target lesions (%)			NS
LAD	12 (75.0)	19 (70.4)	
LCX	0 (0.0)	1 (3.7)	
RCA	4 (25.0)	7 (25.9)	
ACC/AHA lesion classification (%)			NS
Type A	0 (0.0)	1 (3.7)	
Type B ₁	8 (50.0)	5 (18.5)	
Type B ₂	3 (18.8)	4 (14.8)	
Type C	5 (31.3)	17 (63.0)	
Number of diseased vessels			NS
1	12 (75.0)	15 (55.6)	
2	2 (12.5)	7 (25.9)	
3	2 (12.5)	5 (18.5)	
Indications for stenting (%)			NS
Elective	3 (18.8)	3 (11.1)	
Restenosis	2 (12.5)	5 (18.5)	
Suboptimal PTCA	8 (50.0)	10 (37.0)	
Bailout	3 (18.8)	9 (33.3)	
Types of stent			NS
GFX stent	3 (18.8)	12 (44.4)	
Freedom stent	4 (25.0)	4 (14.8)	
Wiktor stent	2 (12.5)	5 (18.5)	
CrossFlex	4 (25.0)	3 (11.1)	
Microstent	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	
MAC stent	2 (12.5)	3 (11.1)	

LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCX : left circumflex artery, RCA : right coronary artery, ACC / AHA : American College of Cardiology / American Heart Association, PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

Table 5. Quantitative coronary angiographic data in follow-up patients

	Group A (Aspirin+Cilostazol, n=15)	Group B (Aspirin+Ticlopidie, n=24)	p
Before stenting			
Reference diameter (mm)	2.94 ± 0.93	2.81 ± 0.60	NS
MLD (mm)	1.09 ± 0.77	0.60 ± 0.40	NS
Diameter stenosis (%)	68.0 ± 13.5	77.2 ± 15.2	NS
Immediately after stenting			
Reference diameter (mm)	2.78 ± 0.57	2.92 ± 0.59	NS
MLD (mm)	2.90 ± 0.54	2.86 ± 0.68	NS
Diameter stenosis (%)	- 4.8 ± 10.2	2.86 ± 0.68	NS
At 6-month follow-up			
Reference diameter (mm)	3.57 ± 0.81	3.15 ± 0.91	NS
MLD (mm)	2.17 ± 1.49	2.05 ± 1.15	NS
Diameter stenosis (%)	42.2 ± 34.5	36.2 ± 29.4	NS
Acute lumen gain (mm)	1.98 ± 0.61	2.24 ± 0.78	NS
Late lumen loss (mm)	0.73 ± 1.27	0.81 ± 1.50	NS
Loss index	0.43 ± 0.74	0.71 ± 1.50	NS
Restenosis rate (%)	18.8	37.0	NS

MLD : minimal luminal diameter

Table 6. Complications associated with combined antiplatelet therapy

	Group A (Aspirin+ Cilostazol, n=46)	Group B (Aspirin+ Ticlopidine, n=88)
Acute occlusion	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)
Subacute stent thrombosis	3 (6.5)	0 (0.0)
Side effects		
Thrombocytopenia	0 (0.0)	2 (2.3)
Gastritis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)
Toxic hepatitis	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)

(Table 6).

고 안

가

6-8)

. BENESTENT¹³⁾

STRESS¹⁴⁾

6

3 (11.1%), 5 (18.5%), 10 (37.0%), 9 (33.3%)

가 (Table 4).

4) 6

A 18.8%, B 37.0%
가 (p=0.2).

A 2.17±1.49

mm, B 2.05±1.15 mm

가

(Table 5).

5)

A , B 3%
1 , 1 , 2
B 1

20 30%

5 10%

1

warfarin heparin

, 5 30%
 , 15 - 22)
 , 가 , , ,
 Cilostazol phosphodiesterase type
 cAMP 가
 , 8 - 12)31) Aspirin
 , (phospholipids) Ticlopidine 1 6
 phospholipase A₂ 가
 thromboxane A₂ 11)
 23 - 25) Cilostazol aspirin ticlopidine
 thromboxane 본 연구의 제한점
 . Cilostazol adenosine diphos-
 phate, collagen, epinephrine, arachidonic acid
 10
 prostaglandin I₂ ,
 . Cilostazol
 30.4%, 141
 , 43
 Cilostazol 가
 Dawson DL 26) Cilostazol
 가 . Cilostazol Cilostazol
 , , 가
 27 - 30) 요 약
 가 연구배경 및 목적 :
 4
 20 30%
 Cilostazol 가
 가 , Cilostazol
 가 ,
 Cilostazol Aspirin, Ticlopidine,
 Cilostazol
 가 , Cilostazol
 대상 및 방법 :
 1) : 20 30 Kg
 3 4

(n=7) Aspirin 300 mg Cilostazol
200 mg , (n=4) Aspirin 300 mg Tic-
lopidine 500 mg , 4 Ticlopidine Aspirin

2) : 1997 9 1998 5

134 A (Aspirin
300 mg+Cilostazol 200 mg) B (Aspirin
300 mg+Ticlopidine 500 mg)

결 과 :

1) :
2.83±0.25 mm, 2.56±0.28 mm,
3.30±0.44 mm, 3.29±0.13 mm,
4 2.91±0.37 mm, 2.65±0.52 mm
가 .
44.8±25.5%, 64.2±6.7%
가 (p=0.054).

2) : A 46 (39, 7 ; 60.8±10.1
) 49 , B 88 (63, 25 ; 60.6±8.8)
92 .

B 1 , A
3 가 . A 15
16 , B 24 27 ,

A 3 (18.8%), 1
(6.3%), 12 (75.0%), B 3
(11.1%), 12 (44.4%), 12 (44.4%)
A de novo lesion 3 (18.8%),
2 (12.5%), suboptimal result 8
(50.0%), 3 (18.8%) B
3 (11.1%), 5 (18.5%), 10 (37.0%), 9
(33.3%) . 6 A 18.8%,
B 37.0% (p=0.2).

A 2.17±1.49
mm, B 2.05±1.15 mm .

A , B
1 , 1 , 2

결 론 :

Aspirin Cilostazol

중심 단어 :

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