

두 병원에서 시행된 요골동맥을 이용한 관상동맥 스텐트 시술결과 : 대퇴동맥을 이용한 시술과의 비교

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Trans-radial Coronary Stenting in Two Hospital : Comparison with Trans-femoral Approach

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The transradial approach for coronary intervention has a lower incidence of access site complications and can increase patient comfort after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA). The purpose of this study is to compare procedural success and complication rates of percutaneous transradial coronary stenting which was performed by four operators in two hospitals with those using transfemoral approach. **Materials and Methods :** From September 1998 to July 1999, one hundred seventy five consecutive patients (201 lesions) treated with coronary stent implantation were enrolled for this study : 84 patients underwent transradial coronary stenting (Radial Group), and 91 patients transfemoral coronary stenting (Femoral Group). **Results :** Seven patients who failed coronary cannulation via radial artery were crossed over to the Femoral Group. The measurements of the radial artery were not done. Patient demographics were similar in both groups. Procedural success was similar in both group (95.2% in Radial Group vs. 97.8% in Femoral Group, $p = NS$). All transradial coronary stenting were possible using conventional guiding catheters which are used in transfemoral intervention. Local vascular complication rates showed a trend toward a reduction in the Radial Group (2.4% vs. 8.8%, $p = 0.06$). **Conclusion :** This study showed the similarity in the safety and efficacy of transradial coronary stenting compared to those of transfemoral approach. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(7):827-832)

KEY WORDS : Radial artery · Stents · Coronary angioplasty.

서 론

Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death in developed countries. Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) has been widely used for the treatment of coronary artery disease. However, PTCA is associated with a high incidence of access site complications and patient discomfort. The transradial approach for coronary intervention has a lower incidence of access site complications and can increase patient comfort after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA). The purpose of this study is to compare procedural success and complication rates of percutaneous transradial coronary stenting which was performed by four operators in two hospitals with those using transfemoral approach. **Materials and Methods :** From September 1998 to July 1999, one hundred seventy five consecutive patients (201 lesions) treated with coronary stent implantation were enrolled for this study : 84 patients underwent transradial coronary stenting (Radial Group), and 91 patients transfemoral coronary stenting (Femoral Group). **Results :** Seven patients who failed coronary cannulation via radial artery were crossed over to the Femoral Group. The measurements of the radial artery were not done. Patient demographics were similar in both groups. Procedural success was similar in both group (95.2% in Radial Group vs. 97.8% in Femoral Group, $p = NS$). All transradial coronary stenting were possible using conventional guiding catheters which are used in transfemoral intervention. Local vascular complication rates showed a trend toward a reduction in the Radial Group (2.4% vs. 8.8%, $p = 0.06$). **Conclusion :** This study showed the similarity in the safety and efficacy of transradial coronary stenting compared to those of transfemoral approach. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(7):827-832)

KEY WORDS : Radial artery · Stents · Coronary angioplasty.

Amplatz Multipurpose

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hand crimping ,

가

대상 환자 3

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) (84 , 97)

(91 , 104) (Fig. 1)

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Judkins

결 과

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가 4 가

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, 91

(Fig. 1).

60 ± 11

가 (Table 1).

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(Table 2), 2

6.7 Fr

(p<0.05).

7.1 Fr

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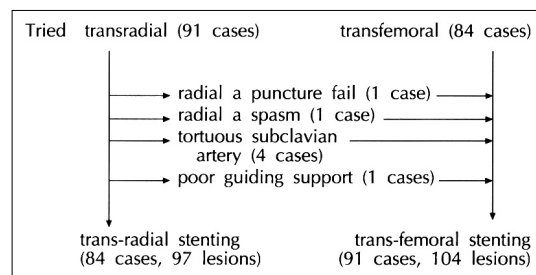


Fig. 1. Profiles of transradial vs transfemoral intervention.

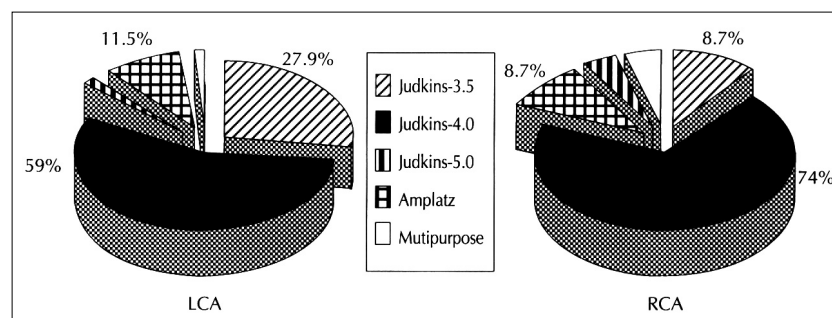


Fig. 2. Selection of guiding catheters in transradial coronary stenting. LCA : left coronary artery, RCA : right coronary artery.

71

56

가

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Judkins left 4.0 59%, 74%

(Fig. 2).

95.2%

97.8% (Table 3).

3 , 2

1

2.4%

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics in 175 patients

	Radial (n = 84)	Femoral (n = 91)
Ages (years)	60 ± 10	59 ± 11
Men	60 (71%)	62 (68%)
Risk factors		
Systemic hypertension	42 (50%)	43 (47%)
Diabetes mellitus	19 (23%)	22 (24%)
Total cholesterol (>200mg/dl)	21 (25%)	29 (32%)
Current smoker	53 (63%)	44 (48%)
Ejection fraction (%)	57 ± 9	60 ± 8
Clinical diagnosis		
Stable angina	5 (6%)	3 (3%)
Unstable angina	54 (64%)	60 (66%)
Acute myocardial infarction	25 (30%)	28 (31%)
Primary stenting	8	14
Previous myocardial infarction	7 (8%)	9 (10%)
Previous PTCA	6 (7%)	4 (4%)
Adjunctive Abciximab	9 (11%)	8 (9%)

p = NS

Table 2. Baseline angiographic and procedural characteristics in 175 patients

	Radial (n = 84)	Femoral (n = 91)
Coronary artery dilated (201 lesions)		
Left anterior descending	46	41
Left circumflex	22	17
Right	28	45
Left main	0	2
Modified ACC/AHA lesion*		
Type C	14 (14%)	26 (25%)
Multi-vessel disease (> 2)	35 (42%)	46 (51%)
Deep seating technique	0	0
Multiple stent (> 2 stents)	11	11
Bare stent	10	12
Guiding catheter size (Fr) §	6.7 ± 0.6	7.1 ± 0.4
Procedure time (min)	71 ± 30	56 ± 28
Reference vessel diameter (mm)	3.2 ± 0.5	3.3 ± 0.7
Percent diameter stenosis (%)		
Pre	71 ± 16	72 ± 14
Post	- 7 ± 16	- 8 ± 14
Minimum luminal diameter (mm)	0.9 ± 0.6	0.9 ± 0.5
Pre		
Post	3.4 ± 0.5	3.5 ± 0.5

* : AHA/ACC = American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology

§ : $p < 0.05$ **Table 3.** Procedural results

	Radial (n = 84)	Femoral (n = 91)
Procedural success	84 (95.2%)	89 (97.8%)
In-hospital events	3 (3.6%)	2 (2.2%)
Death		
Cardiac	1	0
Cerebrovascular	0	1
Q-wave myocardial infarction	1	0
Emergency bypass surgery	1	1
Local complication*	2 (2.4%)	8 (8.8%)
Minor	2	4
Major	0	4

*p = 0.06, Major : requiring blood transfusion and/or surgical repair

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가 ,

대상 및 방법 :

1998 9 1999 7

, Saito /

가 1 가 13%

/ 가 1 175 (201

4% .¹²⁾) (84 , 97)

가 7 Fr 2.8 mm (91 , 104)

,⁹⁾ Saito 7 Fr 결 과 :

/ 가 1 95.2%

가 72%, 40% 97.8%

가 7 Fr 3 , 2

2.4%

가 8.8%

가 ,

가 2 . 2

6 Fr

가

가

Kiemeneij

ins left 4.0 59%, 74% 가 Judk -

6.7 Fr

,³⁾¹³⁾¹⁴⁾ 7.1 Fr (p<0.05).

가 71 56

결 론 :

가

가

가

중심 단어 :

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요 약

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