

CrossFlex, GFX 및 NIR 스텐트의 초기 시술 성공률 및 장기적 임상 관찰

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Acute and Long-term Clinical Outcomes after Coronary Stenting of CrossFlex, GFX and NIR Stents

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : New coronary stents are displacing a for the broader array of lesions. However, some controversy but disagreement remains as to which device is more advantageous and whether the design determines outcomes. The present study investigated the impact of the stent design on the early and one year outcomes. **Materials and Method** : A retrospective analysis of 350 patients with 378 lesions (60 ± 10 years, 265 male), who that underwent 181 CrossFlex, 95 GFX, 102 NIR coronary stentings at Chonnam National University Hospital from January 1996 to December 1999, was performed. The early procedural success rates, major adverse cardiac events (MACE) within one year and the follow-up angiographic findings in 227 patients (240 lesions, follow-up duration = 8.1 ± 5.9 months) among the three groups were compared among three groups. **Results** : There were no significant differences in the baseline clinical and angiographic characteristics except in the lesion length (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR = 11.5 ± 5.2 : 14.5 ± 6.7 : 13.9 ± 5.7 mm, $p < 0.05$). There were no significant differences in the early angiographic success rates among the three groups (CrossFlex : 98.9%, GFX : 100.0%, NIR : 99.0%). There were no significant differences in the late luminal loss (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR = 1.03 ± 0.69 : 1.11 ± 0.75 : 1.09 ± 0.70 mm, $p = NS$), the restenosis rates (CrossFlex : 30.6%, GFX : 30.8%, NIR : 28.4%, $p = NS$) and MACE (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR = 27.6% : 29.5% : 27.5%, $p = NS$) among the three groups. **Conclusion** : Despite the different lesions lengths, the early and late angiographic outcomes, and MACE within one year were not different among three different types of coronary stents. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1004-1012**)

KEY WORDS : Coronary disease ; Stents ; Follow-up studies.

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서 론

가 , BENESTENT¹⁾ STRESS²⁾ 가 , 25 35% 가 ,³⁾ 가 가 ,⁴⁻⁶⁾ 50 가 (design type), (composition), (mode of delivery), 1 Palmaz - Sc - hatz Gianturco - Roubin 2 3 , 7-10) 1996 1 1999 6 Cross - Flex (Cordis, Johnson and Johnson International system Co., USA), GFX (Arterial Vascular Engineering, Inc., Santa Rosa, USA), NIR (SciMed Life Systems, Maple Grove, MN, USA) , 1 가

NIR CrossFlex CrossFlex 7 , GFX 4 , NIR 2 방 법 , 4 ± 3 Seldinger Judkins , electronic caliper (minimal luminal diameter) 가 가 (reference diameter) , 50% , , 7 (emergent coronary artery bypass graft) , 12 ,¹¹⁾

대상 및 방법

대 상 1996 1 1999 12 12,484 Cross - Flex(I : 174 , 181 , 61 ± 9 , : = 135 : 39), GFX(II : 91 , 95 , 60 ± 9 , : = 71 : 20), NIR(III : 100 , 102 , 60 ± 19 , : = 71 : 29) 350 (60 ± 10 , : = 265 : 85) 4 CrossFlex GFX , 6 GFX NIR , 5

50% 20% 가 TIMI III ,¹¹⁾ American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA)¹²⁾ A, B₁ B₂, C ,¹³⁾ ticlopi - dine 500 mg 4 , 100 300 mg aspirin , 4

통계 분석

ANOVA test, p

0.05

55.3 ± 12.2%, II 57.9 ± 12.6%, III 55.9 ± 12.6% (p = NS, Table 1).

관상동맥 조영술 소견

임상적 특징

350 (47.2%), 60 ± 10, 265 (32.6%), 172 (47.2%), 37 (10.1%), 119 (32.6%), 172 (47.2%), 37 (10.1%) (p = NS, Table 1).

60 ± 10, 265 (32.6%), 172 (47.2%), 37 (10.1%) (p = NS, Table 1).

61 ± 9, 135 (34.5%), 126 (34.5%), 64 (17.6%) (p = NS, Table 3).

60 ± 9, 71 (17.6%), 59 ± 10, 71 (17.6%) (p = NS, Table 1).

결과

ACC/AHA A 19 (5.0%), B₁ 182 (48.1%), B₂ 78 (20.6%), C 99 (26.2%) (p = NS).

TIMI 0 73 (19.3%), 1 26 (6.9%), 2 117 (31.0%), 3 214 (56.6%), 72 (12.4%) (p = NS, Table 1).

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics

	CrossFlex stent (174 patients)	GFX stent (91 patients)	NIR stent (100 patients)
Age (years)	61 ± 9	60 ± 9	59 ± 10
Sex (Male/Female)	135/39	71/20	71/29
Ejection fraction (%)	55.3 ± 12.2	57.9 ± 12.6	55.9 ± 12.6
Clinical diagnosis (%)			
Acute myocardial infarction	55 (31.6)	35 (40.7)	29 (29.0)
Old myocardial infarction	15 (8.6)	7 (8.8)	15 (15.0)
Stable angina	13 (7.5)	13 (15.4)	11 (11.0)
Unstable angina	91 (52.3)	36 (39.6)	45 (45.0)
Risk factor (%)			
Smoking	66 (37.9)	43 (47.3)	33 (33.0)
Hyperlipidemia	39 (22.4)	20 (22.0)	24 (24.0)
Hypertension	46 (26.4)	33 (36.3)	40 (40.0)
Diabetes mellitus	32 (18.4)	19 (20.9)	16 (16.0)

2가 156 (41.3%), 3 123 (33.1%) 118 (31.2%), 50%
가 (p=NS). 가 161 (42.6%),
TIMI 가
관상동맥 스텐트 시술 1 가 22
(5.8%) (p=
NS, Table 3), (in-
flation pressure) 11.80 ± 1.21
77 (20.4%), (ball -

Table 2. Lipid profiles

	CrossFlex stent (174 patients)	GFX stent (91 patients)	NIR stent (100 patients)
LDL-C	130.5 ± 38.1	124.1 ± 36.1	127.6 ± 54.4
HDL-C	45.6 ± 9.8	46.2 ± 12.7	48.4 ± 20.2
Triglyceride	138.1 ± 73.7	145.6 ± 68.8	132.9 ± 71.1
Total cholesterol	201.3 ± 41.1	202.1 ± 34.8	196.6 ± 47.1
Apolipoprotein A	119.5 ± 28.9	121.6 ± 31.3	123.0 ± 28.2
Apolipoprotein B	136.2 ± 31.8	134.8 ± 31.8	115.9 ± 37.3
Lipoprotein (a)	25.6 ± 24.0	35.1 ± 34.4	32.3 ± 30.8

LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol

Table 3. Target lesion characteristics

	CrossFlex stent (181 lesions)	GFX stent (95 lesions)	NIR stent (102 lesions)
Target vessel (%)			
Left anterior descending artery	98 (54.1)	55 (57.3)	61 (59.8)
Left circumflex artery	25 (13.8)	11 (11.5)	11 (10.8)
Right coronary artery	58 (32.1)	29 (30.2)	30 (29.4)
American college of cardiology/American heart association lesion classification (%)			
Type A	15 (8.3)	1 (1.0)	3 (2.9)
Type B ₁	96 (53.0)	43 (44.8)	43 (42.2)
Type B ₂	35 (19.3)	18 (18.8)	25 (24.5)
Type C	35 (19.3)	33 (34.4)	31 (30.4)
Number of involved vessels (%)			
1	89 (51.1)	36 (39.6)	50 (50.0)
2	56 (32.2)	36 (39.6)	34 (34.0)
3	29 (16.7)	19 (20.8)	16 (16.0)
Indications for stenting (%)			
Elective	34 (18.8)	17 (17.9)	26 (25.5)
Restenosis	59 (32.6)	34 (35.8)	25 (24.5)
Suboptimal PTCA	75 (41.4)	39 (41.1)	47 (46.1)
Bailout	13 (7.2)	5 (5.3)	4 (3.9)
Thrombolysis in myocardial infarction flow (%)			
0	36 (19.9)	15 (15.8)	22 (21.6)
1	10 (5.5)	8 (8.4)	8 (7.8)
2	69 (38.1)	44 (46.3)	43 (42.2)
3	66 (36.5)	28 (29.5)	29 (28.4)

PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

Table 4. Coronary angiographic data

	CrossFlex stent (181 lesions)	GFX stent (95 lesions)	NIR stent (102 lesions)
Reference diameter (mm)	3.04 ± 0.45	2.92 ± 0.42	2.96 ± 0.35
Lesion length (mm)	11.5 ± 5.2*	14.5 ± 6.7	13.9 ± 5.7
Minimal luminal diameter (mm)			
Before stenting	0.77 ± 0.60	0.68 ± 0.41	0.71 ± 0.56
After stenting	3.07 ± 0.44	3.02 ± 0.30	3.06 ± 0.38
Stent size (mm)	3.15 ± 0.27	3.14 ± 0.26	3.11 ± 0.24
Length (mm)	15.8 ± 2.5*	18.2 ± 4.7	17.6 ± 6.2
Inflation pressure (atm.)	11.69 ± 1.21	11.89 ± 1.14	11.90 ± 1.26
Balloon to artery ratio	1.04 ± 0.60	1.07 ± 0.62	1.05 ± 0.69
Late luminal loss	1.03 ± 0.69	1.11 ± 0.75	1.09 ± 0.70
Follow-up (mm)			
Restenosis rate	30.6% (33/108)	30.8% (20/65)	28.4% (19/67)

* : p<0.05

oon) 1.05 ± 0.69 mm
(p = NS, Table 4).

2.99 ± 0.425 mm,
0.73 ± 0.54 mm,
3.05 ± 0.39 mm
가 (p = NS). I

11.5 ± 5.2 mm, II 14.5 ± 6.7 mm, III
13.9 ± 5.7 mm, II III I
(p<0.05, Table 4)

3.14 ± 0.26 mm
가 (p = NS), I 가 16

15.8 ± 2.5 mm, II 18.2 ± 4.7 mm, III
17.6 ± 6.2 mm II, III I (p<0.05,
Table 4).

350 645 119
, 378 CrossFlex, GFX,
NIR , 103 Cr - I 108 (59.7%)
ossFlex, GFX, NIR 8.0 ± 6.3 33
58 , 30.6% II 65 (68.
(p = NS, Table 5). 4%) 8.3 ± 5.6 20

Table 5. Therapeutic modalities in patients with coronary artery stenosis

	CrossFlex (174 patients)	GFX (91 patients)	NIR (100 patients)
Number of lesion	303	172	170
Medical treatment	27	15	16
PTCA	61	39	19
Stent	215	118	135

PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

(Early angiographic success rate) (procedural success rate)

I 98.9%(179/
181), II 100%(95/95), III 99.
0%(101/102) , (p = NS).

가 16
, 2 , 5 가
, 7 5 ,
(emergent coronary artery by -
pass graft) 가 1
(p = NS, Table 6).

Table 6. Early angiographic and procedural success rates

	CrossFlex (181 lesions)	GFX (95 lesions)	NIR (102 lesions)	p
Primary success rate (%)	179/181 (98.9%)	95/95 (100%)	101/102 (99.0%)	NS
Acute or subacute closure	3/181 (1.7%)	2/95 (2.1%)	2/102 (2.0%)	NS
Death within one week	2/174 (1.1%)	1/91 (1.1%)	2/100 (2.0%)	NS
Emergent bypass surgery	1/181 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	NS

NS : not significant

Table 7. Major adverse cardiac events within one year

	CrossFlex	GFX	NIR	p
Death	4/174 (2.3%)	1/91 (1.1%)	3/100 (3.0%)	NS
Acute myocardial infarction	13/174 (7.5%)	7/91 (7.7%)	6/100 (6.0%)	NS
Restenosis	33/108 (30.6%)	20/65 (30.8%)	19/ 67 (28.4%)	NS
Total	50	28	28	NS

NS : not significant

30.8%, III 67
 (65.7%) 8.0 ± 5.8 19 , balloon to artery ratio > 1
 28.4% II ,
 가 ,³⁾
 (p = NS, Table 4).
 1.07 ± 0.71 mm (p = NS,
 Table 4).
 (Major adverse cardiac events : MACE)
 350 1 가
 294 (84.0%) 12 ,
 8 , 72 ,¹⁵⁾ 가
 26 MACE가
 (p = NS, Table 7). 가
 고 찰 ,
 1977 Gruentzig¹⁴⁾ 가 ,¹⁶⁾
 10% 가 ,⁴⁾¹⁷⁾
 가
 25 35% ,¹⁸⁾
 가
 가
 ,⁴⁾¹⁹⁾

가
 , Roger ⁴⁾
 surface material geometric confi -
 guration
 . To -
 minanga ⁵⁾ hoop strength metallic surface area
 가 , Alt ⁶⁾
 (design)
 가 ,
 Leon ⁷⁾ Gianturco - Rubin stent
 Palmaz - Schatz stent
 , Kjelsberg ⁸⁾ 4가
 가
 (quantitative coronary angiogra -
 phy : QCA) 가 ,
 가 ^{9 - 12)}
 CrossFlex
 (Cordis Corp., a Johnson & Johnson Interventio -
 nal System Co.) (balloon - expandable)
 stainless steel wire
 , tortuous
 ,
²⁰⁾
 GFX (Arterial Vasc -
 ular Engineering, Inc., Santa Rosa, USA)
 가 stainless steel
 (sinusoidal element)
 , radial strength
 가 ²¹⁾
 NIR (SciMed Life Sys -
 tems, Maple Grove, MN, USA) stainless steel
 metal sheet laser cutting
 (circumference)가 5, 7, 9 cell
 cell (extension) (for -

eshortening) tortuous
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 . Almagor ²²⁾
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^{23 - 24)}
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²⁵⁾ ²⁶⁾
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 6
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^{27 - 30)}
 ■본 연구의 제한점
 가
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 ACC/AHA
 가
 .
 63.5%

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

CrossFlex, GFX NIR
가

방 법 :

1996 6 1999 12
CrossFlex(I), GFX(II) NIR(III)
350 (, 181, 95, 102)
(=8.1±5.9) 227
(, 108, 65, 67)
, 1

결 과 :

: =265 : 85 , 60±10
, , , , ,
ACC/AHA , TIMI
(, 3.04±0.45 mm, 2.92
±0.42 mm, 2.96±0.35 mm, p=NS)
(, 0.77±0.60 mm, 0.68±0.41 mm, 0.71±0.56
mm, p=NS) 가 ,
12.9±5.7 mm I II, III
(, 11.5±5.2 mm, 14.5±6.7 mm, 13.9±5.7 mm,
p<0.05).

99.2%(375/378)
가 (, 98.9%, 100.0%, 99.0%, p=NS),
3.1±0.3 mm
가 (, 3.1±0.3 mm, 3.1±0.3 mm, 3.1±0.2
mm, p=S), 16.9±4.1 mm II,
III I (, 15.8±2.5 mm, 18.2±
4.7 mm, 17.6±6.2 mm, p<0.05).
240 72
30.0% , I 30.
6%, II 30.8%, III 28.4%

(, 33/108, 20/65, 19/67 , p=NS).

1 28.0%
(I :II :III =

27.6% : 29.5% : 27.5%, p=NS).

결 론 :

CrossFlex, GFX, NIR

중심 단어 :

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