

헤파린 부착 관상동맥 스텐트의 장기 임상 효과

박형욱¹ · 정명호^{1,3} · 박옥영¹ · 김인수¹ · 최명자¹ · 이승현¹ · 홍영준¹ · 김 원¹
김주한¹ · 박우석¹ · 류제영¹ · 안영근¹ · 조정관^{1,3} · 조동련² · 박종춘^{1,3} · 강정채^{1,3}

The Long-Term Clinical Effects of Heparin-Coated Coronary Stent

Hyung Wook Park, MD¹, Myung Ho Jeong, MD^{1,3}, Ok Young Park, MD¹, In Soo Kim, MS¹,
Myung Ja Choi, RN¹, Seung Hyun Lee, MD¹, Young Joon Hong, MD¹, Weon Kim, MD¹,
Ju Han Kim, MD¹, Woo Suk Park, MD¹, Jay Young Rhew, MD¹, Young Keun Ahn, MD¹,
Jeong Gwan Cho, MD^{1,3}, Dong Lyun Cho, PhD², Jong Chun Park, MD^{1,3} and Jung Chae Kang, MD^{1,3}

¹The Heart Center of Chonnam University Hospital,

²Faculty of Applied Chemical Engineering of Chonnam National University,

³The Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Chonnam National University, Gwangju, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : A heparin-coated stent has been reported to be effective in the prevention of restenosis in a porcine model. The aim of this study was to compare the long term effects of heparin-coated and bare stents in patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), with regard to the clinical and angiographic outcomes. **Subjects and Methods :** Thirty patients who underwent PCI at Chonnam National University Hospital between July 1999 and December 2000 were randomly assigned into two groups ; Group I had control bare stents (n = 15, 15 lesions, 59 ± 12 years, 13 males) and Group II heparin coated stents (n = 15, 15 lesions, 59 ± 11 years, 14 males). Six months following stenting, followup coronary angiograms were performed in 24 (80%) patients. The average follow-up period was 22 ± 6 months. **Results :** The initial clinical and angiographic characteristics were no different between the two groups. The reference diameters (Group I ; 2.84 ± 0.57 mm, II ; 3.34 ± 0.57 mm), minimal luminal (Group I ; 2.37 ± 0.60 mm, II ; 2.60 ± 0.59 mm) and diameter stenosis (Group I ; 16.8 ± 8.8%, II ; 22.6 ± 8.6%) following stenting, were no different between the two groups. Subacute stent thrombosis was observed in 1 patient (6.7%) of Group I. On follow-up coronary angiograms, the reference (group I ; 2.46 ± 0.34 mm, group II ; 2.70 ± 0.43 mm), minimal luminal diameters (group I ; 1.47 ± 0.59 mm, group II ; 1.64 ± 0.80 mm) and diameter stenosis (group I ; 39.4 ± 25.1%, group II ; 40.8 ± 26.1%) diameters were also no different, and restenosis was observed in 3 (25%) patients of each group. One cardiac death and 3 target vessel revascularizations were observed in each group during follow-up. **Conclusion :** The heparin-coated coronary stents were not effective in the prevention of coronary stent restenosis. (Korean Circulation J 2002;32(9):773-780)

KEY WORDS : Coronary diseases ; Heparin ; Stents ; Restenosis.

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501 - 757

: (062) 220 - 6243 ·

: (062) 228 - 7274 · E - mail : myungho@chollian.net

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(46.6%), II 8 (53.3%),

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30~40%

4 (26.7%), II 5 (33.3%),

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20~30%

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BENESTENT II

,¹¹⁻¹⁴⁾ acrylic acid, diamin-

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6)

rapamycin, paclitaxel

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7)8)

9)10)

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대상 및 방법

대상 환자

1999 7 2000 12

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics

	Group I (Control stent)	Group II (Heparin- coated stent)	p
Number (n)	15	15	
Age (years)	59 ± 11	59 ± 12	0.894
Sex (male/female)	13/2	14/1	0.736
Clinical diagnosis (n, %)			0.692
Acute myocardial Infarction	7 (46.6)	8 (53.3)	
Unstable angina	4 (26.7)	5 (33.3)	
Stable angina	4 (26.7)	2 (13.4)	
Risk factors (n, %)			0.879
Diabetes mellitus	6 (40)	4 (26.7)	
Hypercholesterolemia	6 (40)	4 (26.7)	
Hypertension	7 (46.7)	6 (40)	
Smoking	6 (40)	8 (53.3)	

ocyclohexane
가
13)14)
diaminocyclohexane
가
American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association
15)
Philips H5000
15 cm, 30 cm
0.01 torr
가
0.1~0.5
torr가
diaminocyclohexane
0.25 torr가
20, 5
0.1 torr 가
24 (80%)
25 50
60
deionized water 1
thickness monitor
25
500~1,000
MS Windows® SPSS - PC 10.0
(Statistical package for the social sciences, SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, USA)
unpaired t - test, Chi - square test
p 0.05

결 과

가
일차 성공률
12
(nitrate,), (heparin 150 U/kg, 급성 및 아급성 스텐트 혈전
10,000 U), (24
aspirin 100~300 mg/ , ticlopidine 500 mg/) (ACT, activated clotting time) 240
1 (6.7%) Abciximab(ReoPro®)

관상동맥 스텐트 시술 및 주적 관상동맥 조영술

(suboptimal balloon result)가 12 (80%), 6.5 ± 2.4
 11 (73.3%), 1 (6.7%),
 (dissection) 1 (6.7%) 2.46 ± 0.34 mm, 2.70 ± 0.43 mm(p=0.154),
 (elective stenting) 2 1.47 ± 0.59 mm, 1.64 ± 0.80
 (13.3%) mm(p=0.570), 39.4 ± 25.1%,
 2.80 ± 0.31 mm, 2.93 40.8 ± 26.1%(p=0.897) (Table 2 - 4).
 ± 0.31 mm(p=0.261),
 14.13 ± 6.06 mm, 14.46 ± 4.29 mm(p=0.863) 주요 심장사건
 22 ± 6 1
 7.92 ± 2.68 mm, 8.73 ± 2.90 mm(p= (6.7%) 가
 0.439), 2.65 ± 0.76 I 1 (6.7%)
 mm, 2.84 ± 0.69 mm(p=0.479), 3 (20%) (Table 5).
 0.68 ± 0.44 mm,
 0.99 ± 0.43 mm(p=0.073), 72.3
 ± 17.4%, 65.6 ± 10.7% (p=0.232),
 2.84 ± 0.57 mm, 3.34
 ± 0.57 mm(p=0.062), 95%
 2.37 ± 0.60 mm, 2.60 ± 0.59 mm(p=0.325),
 16.8 ± 8.8%, 22.6 ± 8.6%(p= 0.090)
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Table 2. Target lesion characteristics and indications for stenting

	Group I (Control stent)	Group II (Heparin-coated stent)	p
Number (n)	15	15	
Target vessel (n, %)			0.514
Left anterior descending artery	8 (53.3)	6 (40)	
Left circumflex artery	3 (20)	4 (26.7)	
Right coronary artery	4 (26.7)	5 (33.3)	
Number of diseased vessels	1.75 ± 0.52	1.53 ± 0.80	0.754
Multivessel disease (n, %)	8 (53.3)	7 (46.7)	0.920
de novo lesion (n, %)	13 (86.7)	12 (80)	0.895
ACC/AHA lesion type (n, %)			0.485
A	0	2 (13.4)	
B1	7 (46.6)	5 (33.3)	
B2	4 (26.7)	3 (20)	
C	4 (26.7)	5 (33.3)	
Indications for stenting (n, %)			0.789
Suboptimal balloon results	12 (80)	11 (73.3)	
Dissection	0	1 (6.7)	
Elective stenting	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	
Restenosis	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	

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

Table 3. Quantitative coronary angiographic results before and after stenting

	Group I (Control stent)	Group II (Heparin-coated stent)	p
Number (n)	15	15	
Lesion length (mm)			
Pre PCI	7.92 ± 2.68	8.73 ± 2.90	0.439
Reference diameter (mm)			
Pre PCI	2.65 ± 0.76	2.84 ± 0.69	0.479
After stenting	2.84 ± 0.57	3.34 ± 0.57	0.062
Minimal luminal diameter (mm)			
Pre PCI	0.68 ± 0.44	0.99 ± 0.43	0.073
After stenting	2.37 ± 0.60	2.60 ± 0.59	0.325
Diameter stenosis (%)			
Pre PCI	72.3 ± 17.4	65.6 ± 10.7	0.232
After stenting	16.8 ± 8.8	22.6 ± 8.6	0.090
Stent length (mm)	14.9 ± 6.3	14.9 ± 4.0	0.803
Stent diameter (mm)	2.81 ± 0.31	2.92 ± 0.31	0.176

PCI : percutaneous coronary intervention

Table 4. Quantitative coronary angiographic follow-up data

	Group I (Control stent)	Group II (Heparin-coated stent)	p
Lesions (n)	12	12	
Reference diameter (mm)	2.46 ± 0.34	2.70 ± 0.43	0.154
Minimal luminal diameter (mm)	1.47 ± 0.59	1.64 ± 0.80	0.570
Diameter stenosis (mm)	39.4 ± 25.1	40.8 ± 26.1	0.897

Table 5. Major adverse cardiac events during 22-month clinical follow-up

	Group I (Control stent)	Group II (Heparin-coated stent)	p
Number (n)	15	15	
Cardiac death (n, %)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	1.000
Acute myocardial infarction (n, %)	1 (6.7)	0	0.827
Target vessel revascularization (n, %)	3 (20)	3 (20)	1.000

20~30% ,¹⁶⁾

20% 13%

. ¹⁷⁾가 .¹⁸⁾. BENESTENT - ¹⁹⁾

Palmaz - Schatz

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BENESTENT -

. ¹⁸⁾²⁰⁾

rapamycin
가²⁵⁾

Probucol Tranilast

가²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ Tranilast

⁶⁾²¹⁾²²⁾

3 PR-
ESTO(Prevention of Restenosis with Tranilast and
its Outcomes)²⁸⁻³⁰⁾

가

(bias)

가 , 가 가
15 , 12

가 가 가

가

4

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요 약

rapamycin, paclitaxel, actinomycin D

배경 및 목적 :

가

가 , 가 ,

Rapamycin(Sirolimus) streptomyces
cyclin - Cdk

²³⁾

RAVEL(Rapamycin - Eluting Versus Plain Polymer
Stents) rapamycin 1

방 법 :

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5.8%

28.8%

0%

30

15

²⁴⁾

15

Paclitaxel (microtubule)

(platelet

derived growth factor)

결 과 :

가
가
1 12
6.5 ± 2.4
2.46 ± 0.34 mm, 2.70 ± 0.43 mm
1.47 ± 0.59 mm, 1.64
± 0.80 mm, 39.4 ± 25.1%,
40.8 ± 26.1% 가 (p = 0.154,
0.570, 0.897). 1
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결 론 :

중심 단어 :

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