

:

가 (n=11) (n=3), (n=6), 5mm (n=2) 3 ( 30 % - ) , 1 , 6 : 6 (n=4) 가 가 (n=2). 3

가

(intracranial aneurysm) Guglielmi (Guglielmi de-  
(transarterial coil embolization) tachable coil, GDC )  
(1-5). 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가  
(6-10).  
(residual  
(parent artery) (conventional pushable spiral coil, Spirale)  
(1-5). GDC

1 , 가  
2 가  
3 가  
4 (3-5, 7, 8).  
(4-94-26)  
1998 3 16 1998 11 25

가 (Fig. 4A).

(11-13).

eral aneurysm) (lat- NPR (neck-parent arterial diameter ratio, N/P) (N) (P) NPR 1.0 (narrow-neck) , N- PR 1.0 (wide-neck) (n=3), (n=6) (n=2) 3 5.5 × 8.1mm, 2.8mm, 6.9 × 10.3mm, 5.7 × 7.8mm, 5.5mm, 2.0mm (Table 1). 가 가 (dome) 10 19 8 11 (14). 15-20kg (mongrel dog) 10 11 ( ) , 1 , 6 (paten- 11 9 1 6 cy) 2 (inflow zone) (Fig. 1A, 4A) (14). (profile view) 5mm, 가 0.28mm

Table 1. Summary of Serial Angiographic Changes of Aneurysms after Embolization with Tungsten Coil

Aneurysm type	No	Aneurysm				Coil length (mm)	Residual aneurysm volume(mm)			Embolization effect (%)			Dome occlusion / inflow occlusion		
		Neck (mm)	Size (mm)		Vol (mm)		Imd	1W	6W	Imd	1W	6W	Imd	1W	6W
Spontaneously thrombosed aneurysm	1	2.2	5.0 ×	8.5	165	n.e.	18	12	45	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	+/-	+/-	+/-
	2	1.8	6.4 ×	7.1	226	n.e.	23	11	11	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	+/-	+/-	+/-
Narrow-neck aneurysm	3	2.5	5.1 ×	8.6	164	125 × 1	41	25	0	75	85	100	+/-	+/-	+/+
	4	2.9	5.6 ×	7.9	151	125 × 2	15	0	0	90	100	100	+/-	+/+	+/+
	5	2.9	5.7 ×	7.8	199	125 × 2	10	0	0	95	100	100	+/-	+/+	+/+
Wide-neck aneurysm	6	5.7	7.9 ×	9.3	430	125 × 1	300	300	300	30	30	30	-/-	-/-	+/-
	7	5.8	6.7 ×	9.2	295	125 × 1	148	148	148	50	50	50	-/-	+/-	+/-
	8	6.7	8.3 ×	11.7	596	125 × 2	179	6	60	70	99	90	-/-	+/+	+/-
	9	4.5	6.3 ×	14.4	451	125 × 2	90	90	90	80	80	80	+/-	+/-	+/-
	10	5.5	6.7 ×	10.8	356	125 × 2	36	36	54	90	90	85	-/-	+/-	+/-
	11	4.6	5.7 ×	6.4	158	125 × 2	2	8	8	99	95	95	+/-	+/-	+/-

Note : No : number, Vol : volume Imd : immediately after embolization, W : week, n.e. : no embolization

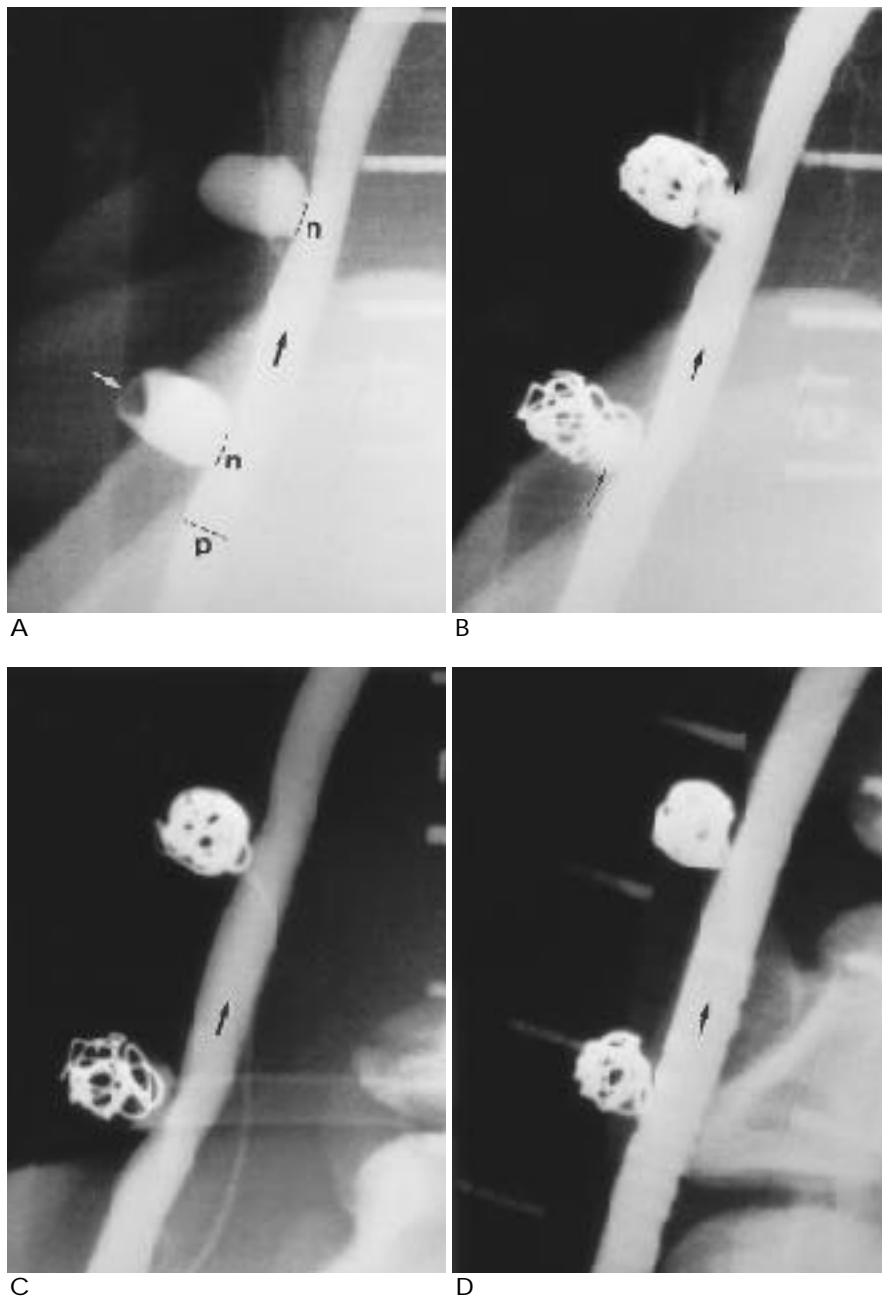


Fig. 1. Changes of narrow-neck residual aneurysms on serial angiograms (Black arrows indicate the direction of parent arterial flow and a scale in the ruler represents 10mm).

A. Angiogram immediately before the embolization. Surgically-created two lateral saccular aneurysms with narrow-neck according to NPR(aneurysmal neck(n)-parent arterial diameter(p) ratio; n/p, dotted lines) are seen. Focal filling defect suggesting intraaneurysmal thrombus is seen in the dome area of the lower aneurysm(white arrow).

B. Angiogram immediately after the embolization. Approximately 90% of the upper aneurysm was embolized with two tungsten coils (total length, 250mm), while the lower one was embolized about 75% with a 125mm length coil. Note residual aneurysms around the neck (dotted black arrows) in both aneurysms, but dome areas are not opacified due to the embolization.

C. Angiogram 1 week after the embolization. The upper residual aneurysm has disappeared and the size of the lower residual aneurysm is decreased.

D. Angiogram 6 weeks after the embolization. The lower residual aneurysm is no longer visible. Note compaction of coils in both aneurysms as compared with those seen on fig. B.

(Spirale, Balt, France) 10%

(Fig. 3). 125mm(1 )

250 mm(2 )

Tracker-18 (Target, USA) Microferret (Cook, (longitudinal incision)

USA)

3

1 (Fig. 1), 6 2

(Fig. 4) 30% (near-total obliteration)

(Table 1). (microforcep) (packing) (neointima)

가

6 (coil-scanty area),

70% 30% 1+, 30-70% 2+, 1 3+

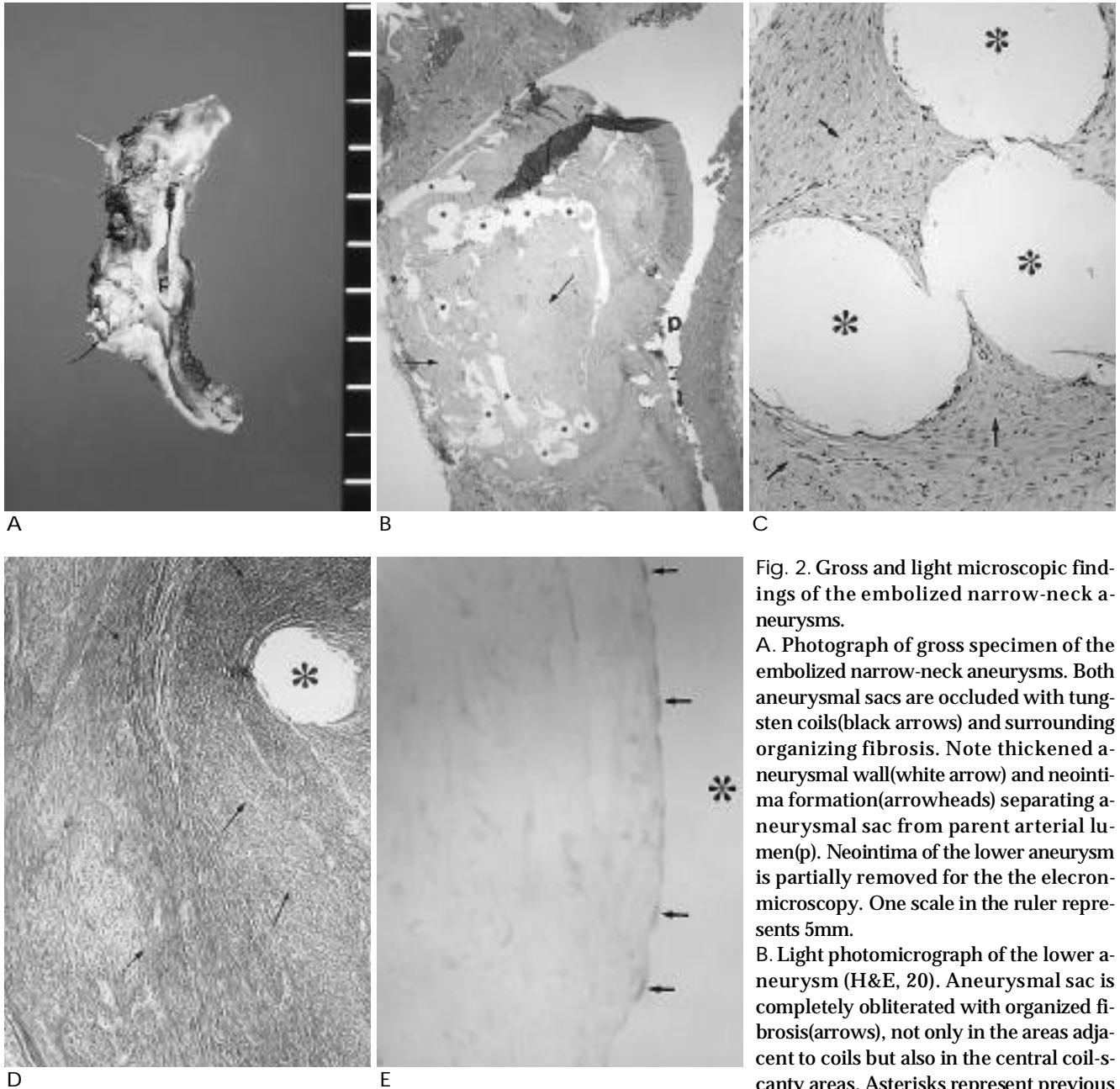


Fig. 2. Gross and light microscopic findings of the embolized narrow-neck aneurysms.

A. Photograph of gross specimen of the embolized narrow-neck aneurysms. Both aneurysmal sacs are occluded with tungsten coils (black arrows) and surrounding organizing fibrosis. Note thickened aneurysmal wall (white arrow) and neointima formation (arrowheads) separating aneurysmal sac from parent arterial lumen (p). Neointima of the lower aneurysm is partially removed for the electron microscopy. One scale in the ruler represents 5mm.

B. Light photomicrograph of the lower aneurysm (H&E, 20). Aneurysmal sac is completely obliterated with organized fibrosis (arrows), not only in the areas adjacent to coils but also in the central coil-scanty areas. Asterisks represent previous

coil sites. Coils were removed for microscopic examination. Note neointima formation (small arrows) separating aneurysmal sac from parent arterial lumen (p).

C. Light photomicrograph of areas adjacent to the coils (H&E,  $\times 100$ ). Organized fibrosis (arrows) is prominent in the areas adjacent to the compactly packed coils. Asterisks represent previous coil sites as seen in fig. B.

D. Light photomicrograph of the periphery of the aneurysm (Masson & trichrome,  $\times 40$ ). Prominent organized fibrosis is well visualized in the periphery of aneurysmal cavity, just inside of aneurysmal wall (arrows), with thickened aneurysmal wall (dotted arrows). Asterisk represents previous coil site.

E. High-power light photomicrograph of neointima (Factor-8,  $\times 400$ ). The endothelial cells (arrows) of neointima are well visualized at the central portion of aneurysmal orifice with factor-8 staining, that is specific for the endothelial cells. Asterisk represents parent arterial lumen.

(Fig. 1).

(dome protection)

(compaction)가

(Fig. 1).

6

6

Table 1

(Fig. 4), 2

가

가

2

6

1

6

(Fig. 4).

1

2

(outflow zone)

(Fig. 1).

1

2

, 6

(migration)

Table 2. Summary of Serial Angiographic Changes of Aneurysms after Embolization with Tungsten Coil

Aneurysm type	Aneurysm number	Unorganized thrombi (degree)				Organized fibrosis (degree)				Foreign body reaction (degree)	Neointima formation (degree)
		Compactly coil packing area	Coil scanty area	Just inside of aneurysmal wall	Total	Compactly coil packing area	Coil scanty area	Just inside of aneurysmal wall	Total		
Spontaneously thrombosed aneurysm	1	n.e.	+++	-	+++	n.e.	-	+++	+	-	-
	2	n.e.	+++	-	++	n.e.	-	+++	++	-	-
Narrow-neck aneurysm	3	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	++
	4	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+++
	5	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	++
Wide-neck aneurysm	6	-	+	-	+	+++	++	+++	+++	-	+
	7	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+
	8	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+
	9	-	+++	-	++	+++	+	+++	++	-	+
	10	-	+++	-	++	+++	+	+++	++	-	+
	11	-	++	-	+	+++	++	+++	+++	-	+

- : negligible, + : &lt; 30 %, ++ : 30 - 70 %, +++ : &gt; 70 %, n.e. : no embolization

Just inside of aneurysmal wall: peripheral portion of aneurysmal cavity, which is just inside of aneurysmal wall

Total: average % of unorganized thrombosed or organized portions in summation of each area



A



B

Fig. 3. Scanning electron photomicrograph of the surface of tungsten coil in the embolized aneurysm (lower one on Fig. 1).

A. 200-fold magnified view. Uniform thickness of plasma coatings (black arrows) is well visualized on the surface of tungsten coils. Multiple cracks in the plasma coatings were produced during the specimen preparation. In the areas adjacent to the plasma coatings, organized fibrins (white arrows) are well visualized.

B. 1500-fold magnified view. Fibroblasts with multiple pseudopods (arrowheads) on the plasma coatings are well visualized with surrounding organized fibrins (white arrows). Note thrombogenic surface of tungsten coil (bold white arrow).

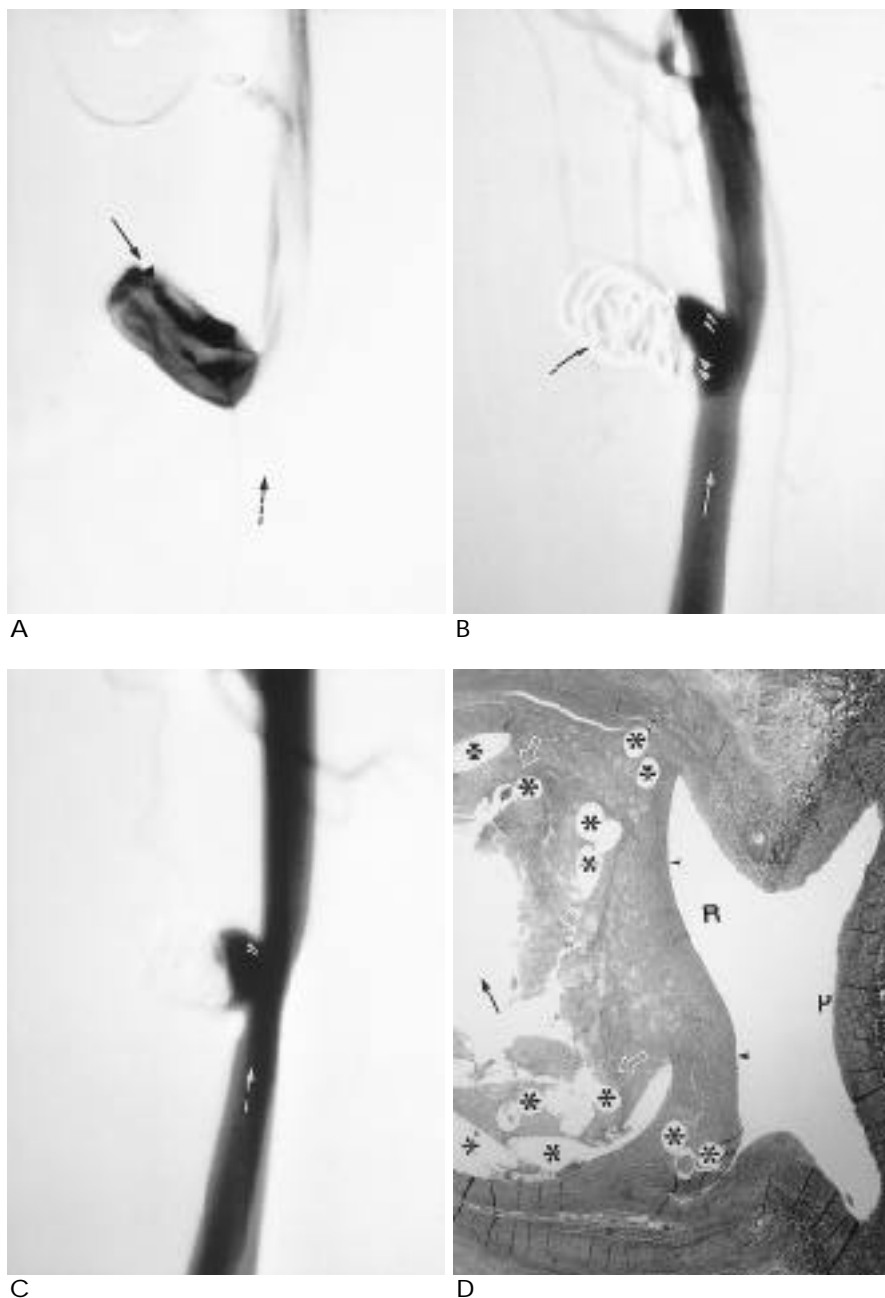


Fig. 4. Changes of wide-neck residual aneurysm on serial angiograms(white and dotted black arrows represent the direction of parent arterial flow) and light photomicrograph.

A. Angiogram immediately before the embolization. Selective angiogram with catheter tip (black arrow) in the aneurysmal dome shows aneurysmal sac with wide-neck. There is no filling defect suggesting spontaneous thrombosis in the aneurysm.

**B.** Angiogram 1 week after the embolization. Aneurysm is incompletely embolized with two tungsten coils (black arrow, total length 250mm), resulting in approximately 80% embolization. Residual aneurysm is seen with opened larger distal inflow zone (small white arrows) and smaller proximal outflow zone (arrowheads), but aneurysmal dome area is not opacified due to the embolization.

**C. Angiogram 6 weeks after the embolization. The residual aneurysm still remains. Aneurysmal neck is not obliterated with opened inflow zone (small white arrows).**

D. Light photomicrograph of the embolized aneurysm (Masson & trichrome,  $\times 20$ ). Residual aneurysmal cavity(R) is well visualized with the parent arterial lumen(P). Note the areas adjacent to packed coils showing organized fibrosis(white arrows), central unorganized thrombosed portion(arrow) and neointima(arrowheads). Asterisks represent previous coil sites.

가 1 . (Fig. 2B, 4D).  
가 2 (Fig. 2C)  
가 6 1 가 (Fig. 2B, 2D, 5)  
가 1 가 . 가  
(Fig. 4D, 5). ,  
가 (Fig. 2B) 3 가  
가 (Fig. 2A, 5). (unorganized thrombi) (Fig. 4D, 5).  
(organized fibrosis, ) 가 2+  
(Fig. 2B, C) (Fig. (Fig. 5).  
2B, 2D, 4D). (foreign body granuloma) .  
2+ 3+ factor-8

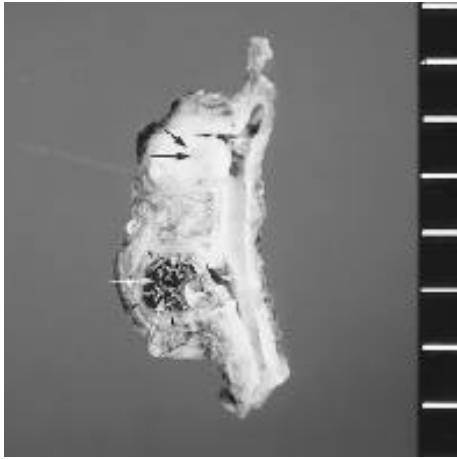


Fig. 5. Photograph of gross specimen of the spontaneously thrombosed aneurysm and wide-neck aneurysm. The spontaneously thrombosed upper aneurysm shows central unorganized area (black arrow) and peripheral bright organized thrombosed area (dotted black arrow). The embolized wide-neck lower aneurysm shows large unorganized dark areas (white arrows). Note residual aneurysms (dotted white arrows) and peripheral portion of the aneurysmal cavity, just inside of the aneurysmal wall, showing organized fibrosis (arrowheads). One scale in the ruler represents 5mm

가 (Fig. 2E).

1 (Fig. 2E).

(plasma coating)

(Fig. 3A, 3B).

(fibroblasts)

(organized fibrins)

(Fig. 3A, 3B).

1954 German

Black

(venous pouch)

(15).

가

가

(16-18).

4mm

4mm

NPR 1

(11).

NPR

, 1

6 가 가 가  
가 가 (19).

Zubillaga

4mm

85%가

4mm

15%

가

(11).

가

가

(trapping thrombogenicity)

(intrinsic thrombogenicity)

(6-8).

가

(20,

21).

(shear stress)

$S = \eta \frac{dv}{dr}$  (S:

, :

, v:

, r:

)

(22).

가

가

가

가

가

(21-27).

가 가

(24).

75% . 가 (28, 29).

가 2

가 3

(21-27). 가

가 가 (6, 7, 25-27). 3 가

가 , 가

(21, 27). 1 1 가 (3-8, 25-27). 가 (boundary layer separation phenomenon) 가

6 가 (23, 24).

가 가 . Factor-8

Steiger (pulsatility) 가 가

가 가 1

가 가 6 (7, 8).

(compliance)가 ,

가 (22). 1 2 6

가 가 . Gobin GDC

Mullan 가 가 (compliance mismatch) 가 가 (6-9, 27).

(25, 26). , 가

가 가

. Casasco 가

(12). 가 가



, GDC

가

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## **Changes of Incompletely Embolized Aneurysm with Tungsten Coils : An Experimental Study in Dogs<sup>1</sup>**

In Kyu Yu, M.D.<sup>3</sup>, Moon Hee Han, M.D., Sung Hyun Kim, M.D., Hyung Jin Won, M.D.  
Ghee Young Choe, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Sam Soo Kim, M.D.<sup>4</sup>, Kee Hyun Chang, M.D., Kyung Mo Yeon, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Departments of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

<sup>2</sup>Departments of Pathology, Seoul National University College of Medicine

<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology, Nowon Eulji Hospital, Eulji College of Medicine

<sup>4</sup>Department of Radiology, Boramae Hospital

**Purpose :** To evaluate changes of residual aneurysms according to the size of aneurysmal neck and thrombogenicity of a tungsten coil after incomplete embolization of experimental lateral aneurysms.

**Materials and Methods :** Eleven experimental lateral aneurysms with different aneurysmal neck size were created in the common carotid arteries of mongrel dogs. They were then divided into narrow-neck(n=3), wide-neck(n=6) and spontaneously thrombosed control(n=2) groups. After confirmation of aneurysmal patency, incomplete embolizations of varying degrees (about 30% to near total occlusion) were performed using 5mm-diameter tungsten coils. Angiography was performed immediately before and after, and one and six weeks after embolizations. The size of residual aneurysm was measured on each angiogram. After the last angiography, embolized aneurysms were excised and examined under light and electron microscopes.

**Results :** On angiograms obtained 6 weeks after embolization, all residual narrow neck aneurysms were completely occluded, whereas in those with a wide-neck, there was either no change (n=4) or a slight increase in size(n=2). On light microscopy, all narrow-neck aneurysms showed total organized fibrosis while all control aneurysms and half those with a wide neck showed unorganized thrombi. The embolized group showed a higher degree of organization in the aneurysmal cavity than did the control group. Neointima formation was seen in all embolized aneurysms, but no aneurysm showed foreign body reaction. On electron microscopy, uniform thickness of plasma coatings was noted on the surface of the tungsten coils.

**Conclusion :** A wide-neck residual aneurysm may persist or increase in size, while one with a narrow-neck can be thrombosed after incomplete embolization with tungsten coils in a lateral aneurysm. Careful consideration might be necessary in the embolization of wide-neck aneurysms. With plasma coatings on its surface and organized fibrosis, tungsten coil can be an useful for embolization of an aneurysm.

**Index words :** Animals

Aneurysm, therapy

Interventional procedures, experimental

Stents and prostheses

Address reprint requests to : Moon Hee Han, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation SNUMRC, #28 Yongon-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul 110-744, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-760-3602 Fax. 82-2-743-6385