

가

GDC

1

. 2 . 2 . 2 .

: 가 GDC

: 가
3 double-catheter technique

: 가

: 3
: 가

GDC balloon remodelling technique

Guglielmi detachable coil (GDC)

(1-7). 가 1996 3 GDC

110 , 114
가

loon protection technique”

stent

double-catheter technique

3

Baxter가

“ double-catheter tech-

(9,10). Baxter (1) double-catheter
balloon pro-

nique ”

1

가

tection technique

가

Baxter가 “ double-catheter technique ”
(microcatheter)

3

가

Baxter (1) 가
balloon protection technique

가

1

2

1999 12 18 , 2000 2 18

(deploy)

1 : 가 GDC
 29 (GDC-18, 2D, 12mm helix × 30cm length, Target Therapeutics, Fremont, CA)
 가 (deploy)
 가 (Hunt & Hess IV) CT
 가 (Fisher III). 13mm 6F femoral sheath 6-French
 × 8mm 가 - (Fig. 1 A, B), (Fig. 1 C).
 GDC (GDC-18, 2D, 12mm helix × 30cm length)
 7F femoral sheath, 6-French
 (Envoy guiding catheter, Cordis Endovascular, Miami Lakes, FL)
 (Rapid transit 18 microcatheter, Cordis Endovascular, Miami Lakes, FL) 가 (Fig. 1 D). (frame)

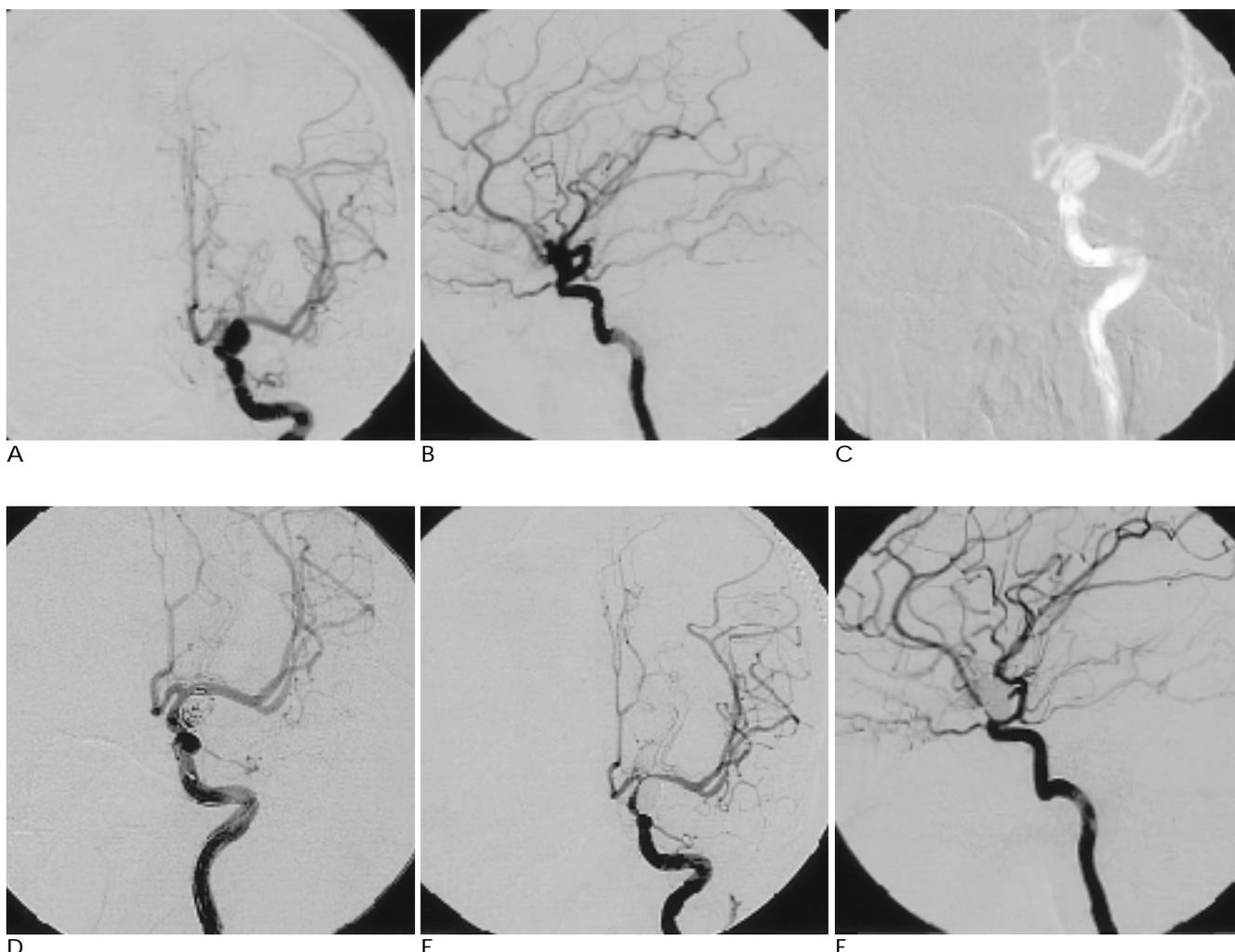


Fig. 1. Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) view digital subtraction angiograms show a 13mm × 8mm sized large, lobulated, wide-necked aneurysm of the internal carotid-ophthalmic artery junction. (C) Two microcatheters are positioned within the aneurysm lumen under roadmapping image. (D) On anteroposterior view digital subtraction angiogram, two coils are deployed, not detached. There is no evidence of parent artery compromise nor flow pattern change. Post-embolization anteroposterior (E) and lateral (F) view digital subtraction angiograms show no contrast filling in the sac good parent artery preservation.

(GDC-18, 105cm), 5 helix가
 (Fig. 1 E, F). circulation time 가
 가 가
 가 가 2
 가 가 54
 Hunt & Hess III, Fisher III 가 가
 15.9mm × 13mm 가 가
 (distal neck) 가

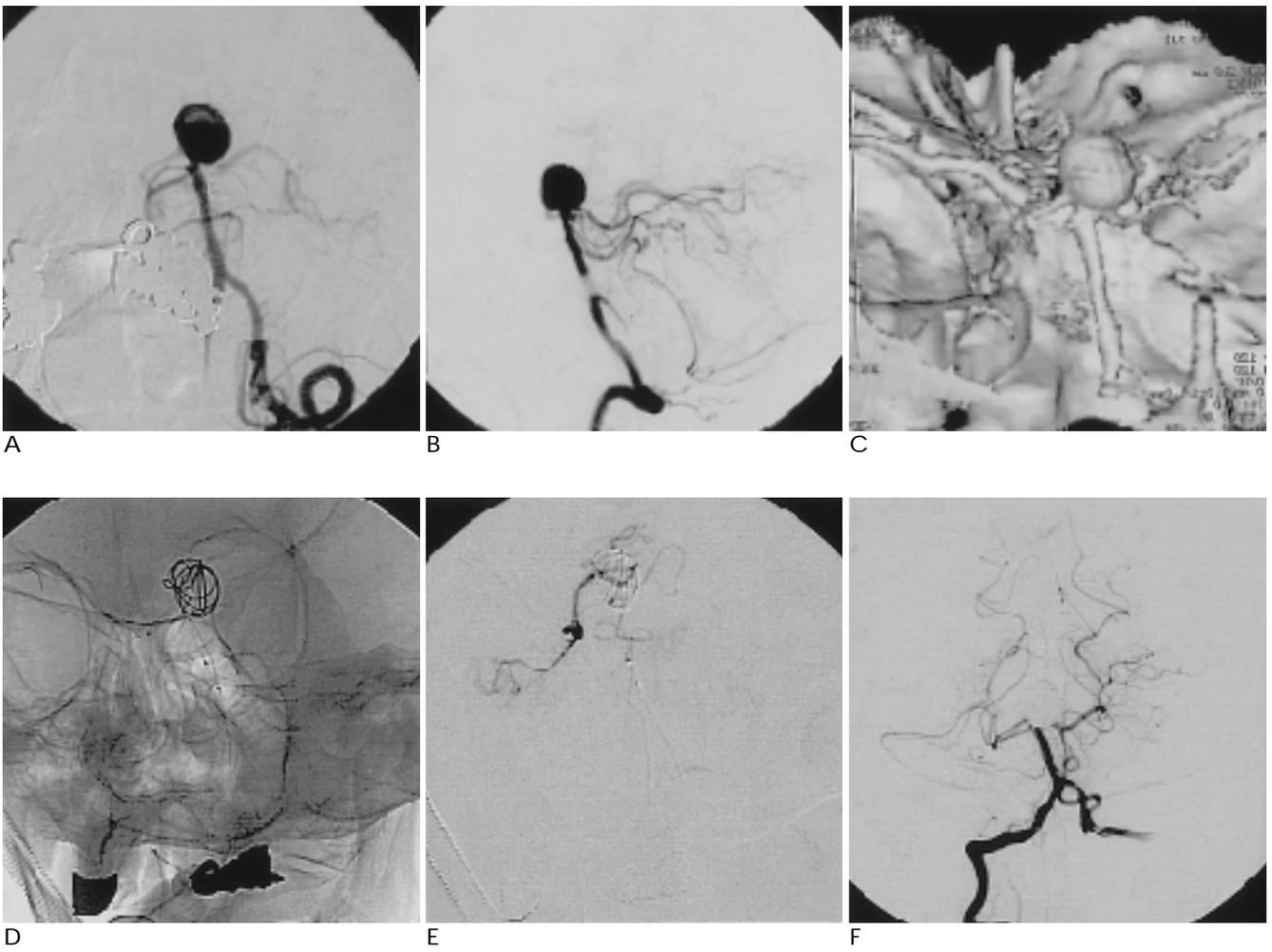


Fig. 2. Oblique (A) and lateral (B) view digital subtraction angiograms show a 15.9mm × 13mm sized large, wide-necked aneurysm of the basilar bifurcation area with poor delineation of the right posterior cerebral artery. (C) 3-dimensional CT reveals the aneurysm sharing its neck with right posterior cerebral artery. (D) A microcatheter is placed in the right posterior cerebral artery, and another microcatheter is placed within the aneurysm lumen. The first coil is deployed, not detached yet. The coil frame does not overlap the PCA-positioned microcatheter. (E) On an angiogram through the microcatheter positioned at the right posterior cerebral artery, the flow pattern and dye-disappearance time is normal. (F) Right vertebral artery angiogram, AP view, with two microcatheters removed and nine coils deposited (GDC 18, with a total length of 210cm) shows satisfactory occlusion of the aneurysmal sac.

3-Dimensional CT scan
 (Fig. 2 C). 7F
 femoral sheath, 6-French
 (Envoy guiding catheter, Cordis Endovascular, Miami Lakes, FL)
 18 microcatheter, Target Therapeutics, Fremont, CA)
 6-French

(GDC-18, 2D, 16mm helix × 30cm length)

helix가
 (Fig. 2 D).

(Fig. 2 E), 가

(GDC-18, 210cm), 9
 (Fig. 2 F). 가

GDC 가

(2, 5, 6). 1996 3 GDC

114 15 GDC 가

가 가 9 , GDC balloon remodelling technique,
 4 , difficult geo-metry가 2 가 가 가 Moret (8)
 “balloon protection technique”

GDC 가
 가 . 2 Baxter가 (1), 1
 “double-catheter technique” 가 (unstable)
 가
 가 가 (ter-가
 minal type) 가
 3-dimensional CT 3가
 가 가
 가 가

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Usefulness of ' Double-catheter Technique in GDC Treatment of Intracranial Wide-necked Aneurysm¹

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Purpose: To describe two different methods of " double-catheter " techniques for the treatment of wide-necked intracranial aneurysms.

Materials and Methods: Using two microcatheters simultaneously, we treated two wide-necked ophthalmic aneurysms and one wide-necked basilar bifurcation aneurysm. In the two cases of ophthalmic aneurysms, the two microcatheters were placed in the aneurysm sac, thus allowing two coils to be braced across the aneurysmal neck before either was detached. In the case of the basilar bifurcation aneurysm, a microcatheter was placed in the posterior cerebral artery (PCA), and another within the aneurysm lumen. When making the first frame with a GDC, we tried to ensure that the frame of the coil and the microcatheter in the PCA did not overlap. Then, through the microcatheter positioned at the PCA, angiography was performed and flow pattern and dye-disappearance time were evaluated. Subsequent coils were introduced, but in order to preserve PCA flow, not beyond the frame of the first coil.

Results: All three aneurysms were successfully embolized without parent artery compromise and the patients were discharged in good neurological condition.

Conclusion: The " double-catheter " technique can provide a valuable option for treating wide-necked aneurysms, especially when ' balloon remodeling ' is not feasible and/ or the relationship between the aneurysmal neck and adjacent parent artery cannot be ascertained.

Index words : Aneurysm, intracranial
Aneurysm, therapy
Interventional procedures, technology

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5 12 ()

3:00 - 4:00 : , Team

4:00 - 5:30 :

5:30 - 6:00 : Role Play Subject

6:00 - 6:10 : Welcome Remark()

6:10 - 6:30 : ()

6:30 - 7:00 : ()

7:00 - 10:00 : Recreation

10:00 - 12:00 : , (Beer Party)

5 13 ()

5:30 - 6:30 :

6:30 - 7:00 :

7:00 - 8:00 :

8:00 - 9:00 : : , , ()

9:00 - 10:40 : Team Role Play

10:40 - 11:20 : 가

11:20 - 11:30 : Closing Remark()

11:30 - 12:00 : Checkout

12:00 - 1:00 :

1:00 :