

# Microcoil

1

· · · · · 2 · 3 · 4

: (microcoil)  
 :  
 42  
 11 10  
 1 33 70 ( 51 )  
 가 9 , 가 2 . , , , 가 , 가 3 ,  
 5 , 가 3 ,  
 3 3F (microcatheter)  
 : 5 , 2 , 2 ,  
 1 , 1 (100%)  
 11 10 (91%)  
 가 가 1 3  
 가 가  
 , ,  
 7-14  
 : 가 가

1972

(1). 가  
 1975 (coil)  
 (1-3). (microcatheter system)  
 steerable guide wire 가 가 1995 7 1998 11  
 , , , 42  
 (4, 5). 가 11  
 (microcoil) 가 33 70 ( : 51 )  
 가 9 , 가 2 . 7 , 3  
 , 3 , 1 , 5 ( < 90/60 mmHg), 8 (Hgb< 9.0 g/dl)  
 5 pint  
 5 ( :3 , :1 , :1 ), 가 가 3 ,  
 3 ( ,  
 1999 1999 9 21 2000 3 9

Microcoil

Whipple's operation ) 11 10 (91 %) 가

Multistar T.O.P(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) Seldinger 1

5F Yashiro catheter(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) Tornado 가

가 가 3F Microferret (1 -3 8 , 2 ) 8 (73 %) catheter(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

8 Hilal embolization microcoil( 1 가

0.018 inch, 0.7 cm, Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) , 3 3 . 3

Tornado embolization microcoil( 3 mm, 2 cm, Cook, (27 %) , , 1

Bloomington, U.S.A.) . , 1

4 Gelfoam (Upjohn, 70

Kalamazoo, U.S.A.) 가 4

Hilal embolization microcoil 7 , 1

10 , 1

가 14

(Table).

5 , 2 ,

2 , 1 , 1

. Hilal 3

2 , 2 ,

가 1 1 , 4

가 . Tornado ,

2 , 가 1 . 가 가

(100 %) 가 가 가

(6-8).

Table 1. Summary of Patients

Patients	Age/Sex	Etiology	Bleeding site	Embolization materials	Outcome
1	57/M	Duodenal ulcer	GDA	Hilal microcoil	S & D
2	33/M	Duodenal ulcer	GDA	3mm Tornado	OperationS & D
3	34/M	Gastric ulcer	LGA	Hilal microcoil	Death
4	70/M	Duodenal ulcer	IPDA	Hilal microcoil, Gelfoam	Death
5	47/F	Ileal ulcer	IA	Hilal microcoil, Gelfoam	S & D
6	55/F	S/P Whipple 's operation and Rt. hemicolectomy	RHA	Tornado(2x)	S & D
7	57/M	S/P Esophago-colono-gastrostomy	GDA	Hilal microcoil, Gelfoam	S & D
8	47/M	S/P Renal Transplantation	LGA	Hilal microcoil, Gelfoam	Death
9	61/M	Pseudocyst, Pancreas	GDA	3mm Tornado	S & D
10	49/M	Pseudocyst, Pancreas	GDA	Hilal microcoil	S & D
11	50/M	Pseudocyst, Pancreas	IPDA	Hilal microcoil	S & D

GDA: Gastroduodenal artery

IPDA: Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery

RHA: Right hepatic artery

S/P: postoperative state

LGA: Left gastric artery

IA: branch of ileal artery

S & D: Sucessful and discharge

70-100% vasopressin (10-19).  
 , heat probe thermoco-  
 agulation (7, 8). 가 , 가 , 가 , 가  
 가 (6, 7, 9). 가 vasopressin  
 가 20% 가 (7). 가 (8, 9, 20).  
 가 , PVA(polyvinyl alcohol, Ivalon), isobutyl-2-  
 cyanoacrylate,  
 가



A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. 47 year-old women with ulcer bleeding in terminal ileum. A superior mesenteric artery (SMA) angiogram shows extravasation from the terminal ileal artery (arrow) (A). Superselective ileal arteriogram shows two Hilal microcoils in distal arcade of ileal branch and extravasation of contrast media is not noted (B). Other proximal ileocolic artery angiogram shows collateral artery and extravasation of contrast media (arrow) in proximal portion of previously embolized branch (double arrows) (C). A SMA angiogram obtained after embolization of ileal branches with three microcoils (arrow) and gelfoam particles demonstrates cessation of extravasation (D).

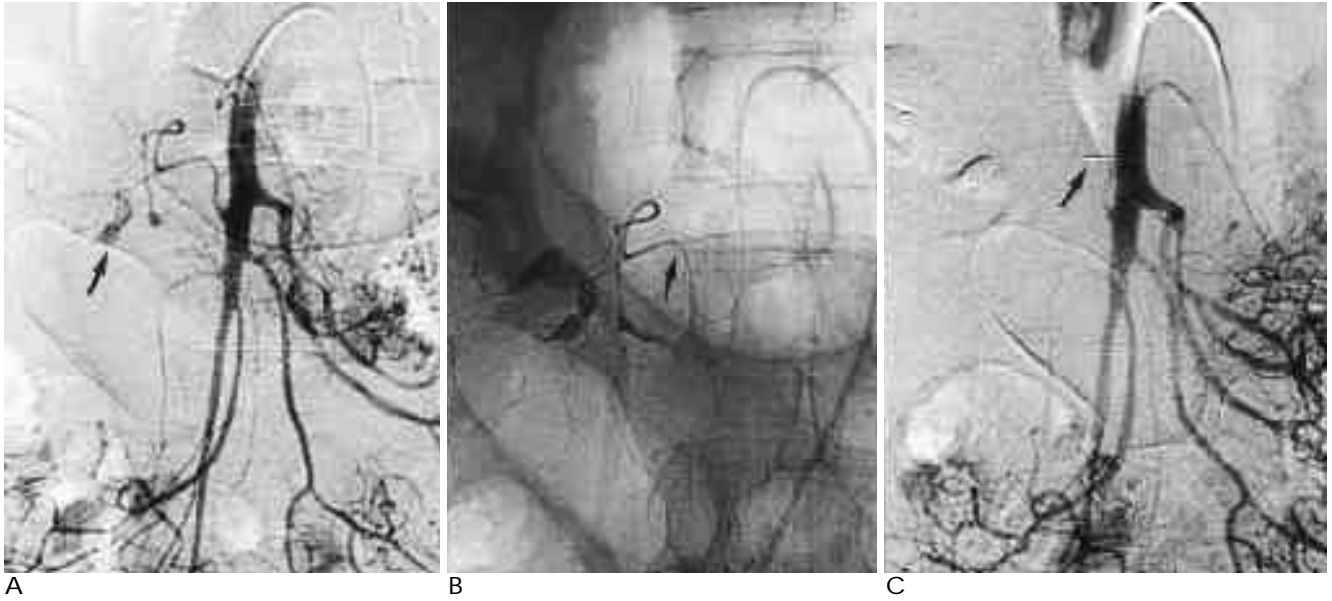


Fig. 2. 70 year-old man with duodenal ulcer bleeding. A SMA angiogram shows tortuous inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery and extravasation of contrast media into duodenum (arrow) (A). Microferret catheter is catheterized tortuous inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery (arrow) (B). Postembolization angiogram obtained after embolization of inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery with microcoil (arrow) and gelfoam particles demonstrates cessation of extravasation (C).

가 7 5 , 2

가 2 3

(5F 6.5F) 가 . Okazaki (13)

가

가 4 2 가

(segmental branch vasa recta) 가 가 (ar-

cade) 가 가

가

(8, 14, 21). 가

steerable guide wire 가 (22).

(4, 5, 12, 17, 19).

가 가

(22-

24). 가 가

3 2 1 , 1 2

Okazaki (12) 11

3 (terminal arcade) (intra-

mural anastomosis) 가

2 mm glue (19, 20, 26).

(25). 가 , PVA , 가

가

3

가

4

Hilal

Tornado

가

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## Superselective Embolization with Microcoil in Acute Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of superselective arterial embolization using the microcoil in acute gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

**Materials and Methods:** We evaluated 11 of 42 patients who had undergone diagnostic angiography and transcatheter arterial embolization due to acute gastrointestinal hemorrhage and subsequently underwent superselective arterial embolization using the microcoil. Nine were males and two were females, and their age ranged from 33 to 70 (mean, 51) years. The etiologies were bleeding ulcer (n= 5), pseudoaneurysm from pancreatitis (n= 3), and postoperative bleeding (n= 3). The symptoms were melena, hematemesis, and hematochezia, and the critical signs were decreased hemoglobin and worsening of vital signs. All patients underwent superselective embolization using the microcatheter and microcoil.

**Results:** Bleeding occurred in the gastroduodenal artery (n= 5), inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery (n= 2), left gastric artery (n= 2), right hepatic artery (n= 1), and ileal branch of the superior mesenteric artery (n= 1). All cases were treated successfully, without complications. In one case in which there was bleeding in the right hepatic artery, reembolization with a microcoil was needed because of persistent melena. During follow up, three patients died from complications arising underlying diseases, namely disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, chronic renal failure, and adult respiratory distress syndrome. Procedural complications, such as ischemia or infarction were not noted.

**Conclusion:** Superselective arterial embolization using the microcoil is a safe and effective method for the treatment of acute gastrointestinal bleeding, and does not lead to complications.

**Index words :** Gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhage  
Arteries, therapeutic blockade  
Interventional procedures

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