

: -
 .
 : 97 10 99 6 24 30
 (24 , 6)
 11 , 9 , 4 .
 , , ,
 ,
 24 , 7 , 6 .
 : 24 -
 . ,
 18 (3),
 5 , 1 . 24 6 (25%) 6
 , 24 7 .
 (n=5) (n=1)
 13 , 2
 .
 : -
 가

, Remy (8)
 , , ,
 ,
 (1). , (Gelatin sponge),
 (Polyvinyl alcohol particle) ,
 (Coil) . (Glue; Histoacryl N- butyl
 2 - cyanoacrylate; Histoacryl , BRAUN, Tuttlingen, Germany)
 50% (2) ,
 13% - 35% (3, 4). (9, 10)
 (4). (11, 12).
 (radioopacity)
 X , ,
 가 (5) (6, 7)
 (13, 14).

¹
²

가 1 ml

가

97 10 99 6 24 13 12.5%가, 3 15%가, 4 20%가, 3
25%가, 1 33%가

6 30

가 19:5 18-84 (54)
11 , 9

4 400 ml
6 , 100-400 ml가 13 , 100 ml
5

Seldinger
Multistar

T.O.P(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

17 5F OMNI™

FLUSH (ANGIODYNAMICS INC., Queensbury, NY,
U.S.A.) , 7 5F Pigtail (Cook , Bloomington,
IN, U.S.A.) (Ultravist)
(power injector) (ANGIOMAT 6000 ; Liebel -
Flarsheim, Cincinnati, OH, U.S.A.) 20 ml/sec
40 ml 3 frame/sec

5 ml 10 ml

12 5F Bronchial (Clinical
Supply Co., Takenhaya, Kwashima, Hashima, Gifu, Japan)
, 18 5F Cobra (Cook , Bloomington, IN,
U.S.A.)
(systemic hypervascularization),
(bronchopulmonary shunt), 가

가
0.1 - 0.2 ml/sec
가

가 , 가

20 3F
MicroFerret (Cook , Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) , 10
TRACKER (Boston Scientific Co., Cork,
Ireland, U.S.A.)

1 ml

가

97 10 99 6 24 13 12.5%가, 3 15%가, 4 20%가, 3
25%가, 1 33%가

6 30

가 19:5 18-84 (54)
11 , 9

4 400 ml
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(bronchopulmonary shunt), 가

가
0.1 - 0.2 ml/sec
가

가 , 가

20 3F
MicroFerret (Cook , Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) , 10
TRACKER (Boston Scientific Co., Cork,
Ireland, U.S.A.)

Table 1

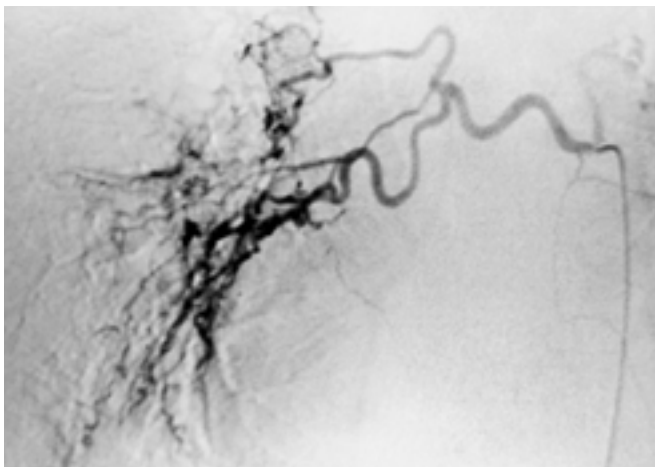
24

18 (Fig. 1A). 3
6
(bronchointercostal trunk)
5 , 1
(n=18) (n=3),

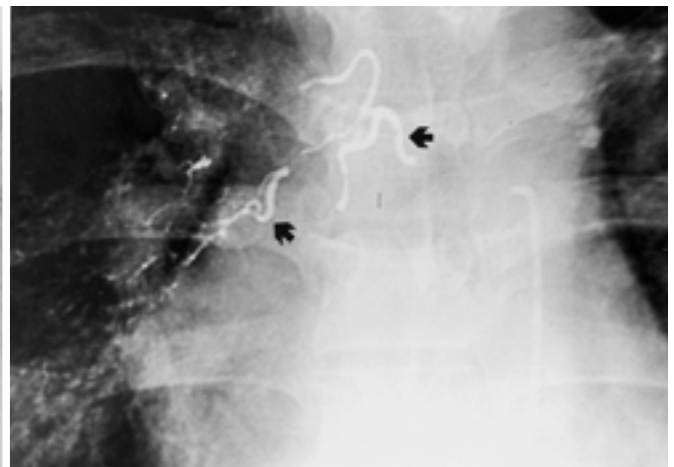
Table 1. Results of the Study

Cause of hemoptysis	Sessions (Total n = 24)	%
Tuberculosis	11	46
Bronchiectasis	9	38
Aspergillosis	4	16
Bleeding source	Sessions (Total n = 30)	%
Bronchial	19	63
Bronchointercostal trunk	5	17
Intercostal	1	3
Systemic collaterals	5	17
Recurrence	Sessions (Total n = 24)	%
Within 24 hrs	0	0
Within 7 days	0	0
Within 6 months	6	25
Cause of recurrence	Sessions (Total n = 6)	%
Systemic collaterals	5	83
Another nonembolized bronchial artery	1	17
Complications	Sessions (Total n = 30)	%
Retrosternal burning	13	43
Shoulder pain	2	7
No complication	15	50

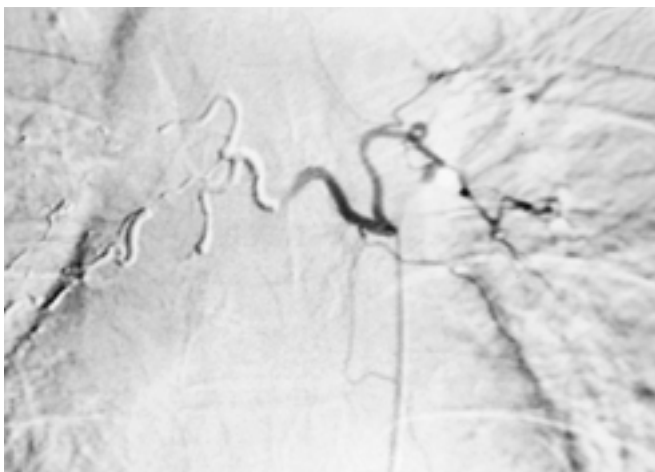
(n=5), (n=1) shunt) 1 , .
 , 13
 (Fig. 1B, C). , 2 가 15
 가
 24 6 (25%)
 6 5
 1
 ()
 6 , 24 7
 6 , 6 가 가 ,
 13 - 35% (3, 4).
 30
 29 , (systemic hypervas -
 cularization)가 28 , (bronchopulmonary (15, 16),



A



B



C

Fig. 1. Control of hemoptysis by bronchial arterial embolization with glue-lipiodol mixture.
A. Right bronchial arteriogram shows parahilar hypervascular parenchymal staining with enlarged and tortuous bronchial artery and hypervascularity.
B. Right bronchial artery is embolized with cast of glue-lipiodol mixture (arrows).
C. After embolization, there is no blood flow in distal to the embolized area.

: -
 (25, 26), 4 2
 (17). 400 ml/
 6 100 ml/ 가 19 1 , 24
 100 ml/ 5 , 6 (;n=4, n=2) (n=5)
 (n=1 ;) -
 가
 (cast)
 , (Coil) .
 , 가
 , 가
 , 7 21
 (18). (27). Grenier (28) 14 5
 가 , 가 , (transient retrosternal burning)
 (clot emboli) , 1
 (18). (mediastinal vessel)
 (19, 20).
 (9, 10). ,
 Kotani (19) Adachi (29) 가
 (11). ,
 (12), (21), (ente - , Mesurolle (30)
 rocutaneous fistula) (22). (,
 (monomer) 가 (polymeriza -
 ,)
 tion), 가
 가
 X 가 , 가 2
 가 가
 가
 (13, 14). 12.5% - 33%
 .
 ()
 (23). 가
 가
 가
 (24). 11
 4 3

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The Arterial Embolization with Glue-Lipiodol Mixture in Patients with Hemoptysis¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization using a glue-lipiodol mixture in patients with hemoptysis.

Materials and Methods: Between October 1997 and June 1999, 24 patients underwent 30 sessions of bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization using a glue-lipiodol mixture. The cause of hemoptysis was tuberculosis (n = 11), bronchiectasis (n = 9) or aspergilloma (n = 4). Particular attention was paid to the source of bleeding, type and rate of complication and rate of recurrence, and the cause of recurrence and the duration of the asymptomatic period after bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization in patients with recurrent hemoptysis were also analysed. In addition, the asymptomatic period after bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization was classified as 24 hours or less, 7 days or less, or 6 months or less.

Results: In all 24 cases, hemoptysis ceased immediately after bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization. In 18 cases, the focus of bleeding was a bronchial artery arising from the aorta, and in three of these cases there was also intercostal artery bleeding. In the remaining cases, the focus of bleeding was the right bronchial artery arising from the bronchointercostal trunk (n = 5), or the intercostal artery only (n = 1). During six of 24 sessions (25%) hemoptysis recurred within six months, but there was no recurrence within 24 hours or 7 days. The causes of recurrence were bleeding from systemic collaterals (n = 5) and from another nonembolized bronchial artery (n = 1). Retrosternal burning sensation (n = 13; 43%) and shoulder pain (n = 2; 7%) were detected but no complications critical.

Conclusion: Because it involves non-recanalization of embolized vessels, bronchial and intercostal arterial embolization with a glue-lipiodol mixture can effectively control hemoptysis.

Index words : Lung, hemorrhage
Arteries, bronchial
Arteries, interventional procedures

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