

1

2

:
 :
 38 41
 40 1
 1, 50% 34 6 50%
 3.1 cm (1 - 8 cm)
 10 mmHg (12 - 100 mmHg, 43 mmHg)
 35 ,
 5 , 1
 , 1 - 49 (19)
 (Kaplan - Meier method).
 : 10 %
 2 mmHg . 40
 ABI (n=23) 0.64 ± 0.20 1 - 3
 0.92 ± 0.17 가 6 94.1%, 1 90.7%,
 2 86.6%, 4 86.6% .
 :

가

(Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, PTA)

PTA(balloon PTA)
 가 (1 - 7).
 balloon PTA
 가 1991 8 1998 6
 가 38
 (6, 8, 9), balloon PTA 41 36 , 2
 (2). 65 (44 - 75)
 4 85 % (1, 2, 10) 가 pack - years) 24 (47
 24 , 14
 6
 200 m Fontaine stage IIa
 가 21 , 200 m stage IIb가 19 ,
 255

1

2

2000 10 9

2001 7 20

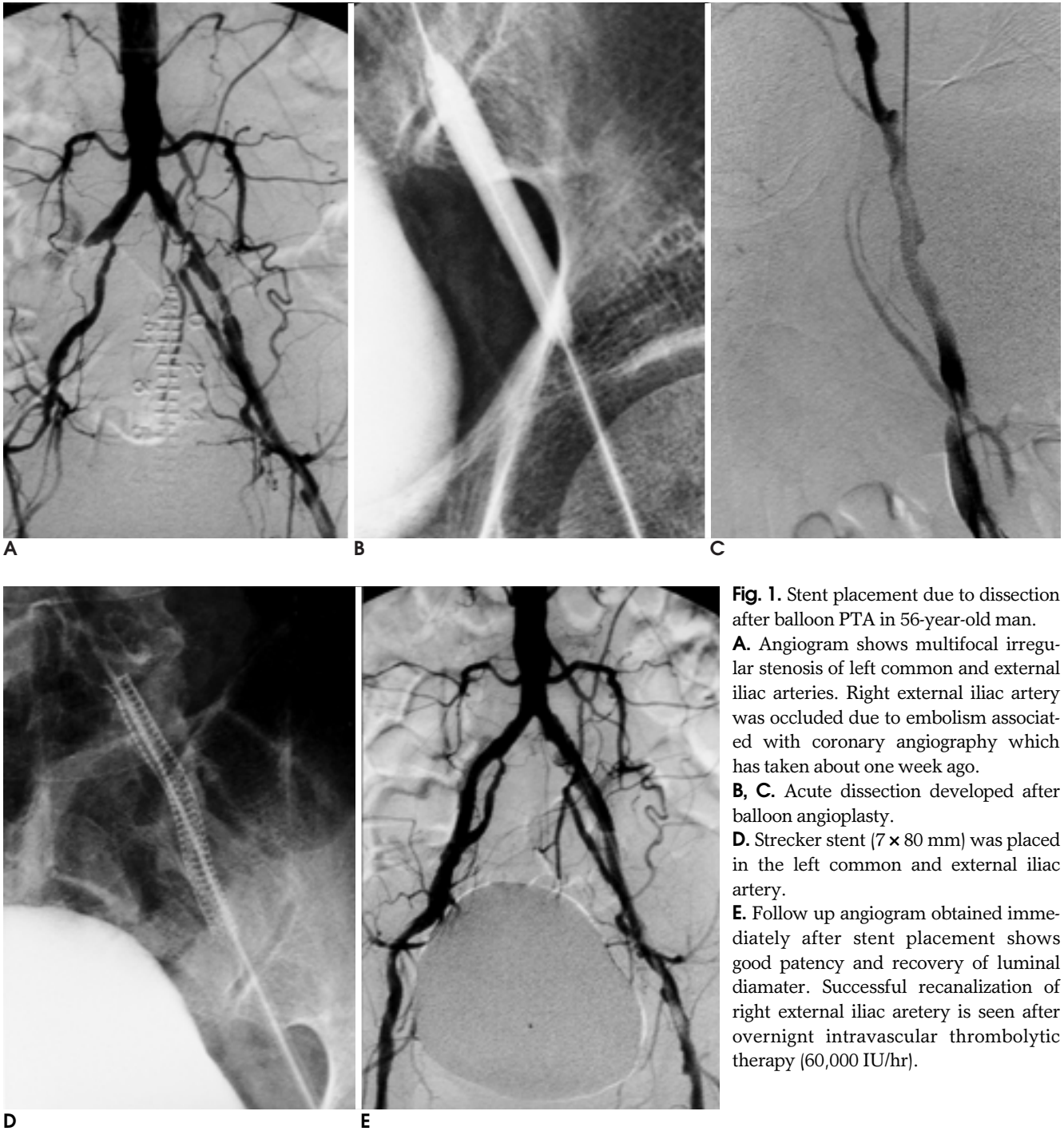


Fig. 1. Stent placement due to dissection after balloon PTA in 56-year-old man.

A. Angiogram shows multifocal irregular stenosis of left common and external iliac arteries. Right external iliac artery was occluded due to embolism associated with coronary angiography which has taken about one week ago.

B, C. Acute dissection developed after balloon angioplasty.

D. Strecker stent (7 × 80 mm) was placed in the left common and external iliac artery.

E. Follow up angiogram obtained immediately after stent placement shows good patency and recovery of luminal diameter. Successful recanalization of right external iliac artery is seen after overnight intravascular thrombolytic therapy (60,000 IU/hr).

stage IV가 1 , 가 10 1
1 -6 (28) 2 9
ankle - brachial index(ABI) 0.64 ± 0.20 [0.27 - 35 balloon PTA가
0.87 (n=23)] . 가 10 mmHg) 29 balloon PTA
1 50 % (30% 가 10 mmHg 가 6 (Fig.
34 , 6 50% 가 10 mmHg 1), 5 balloon PTA
3.1 cm (1 - 8 cm) 가 10 mmHg (Fig. 2), 1
(12 - 100 mmHg, 43 mmHg)

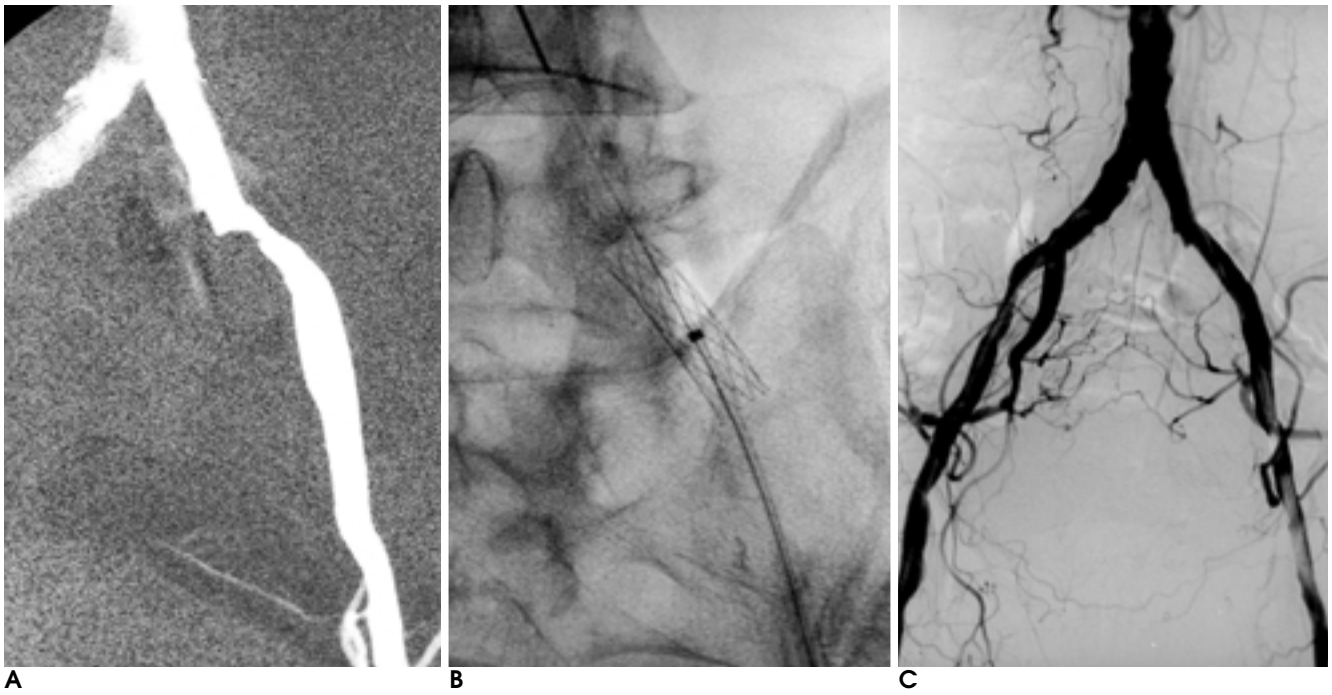


Fig. 2. Primary stenting in 56-year-old man.

A. Angiogram shows focal stenosis of left common iliac artery.

B, C. After Palmaz stent (8 × 30 mm) placement, the lumen was completely restored and pressure gradient was decreased from 40 mmHg to 1 mmHg.

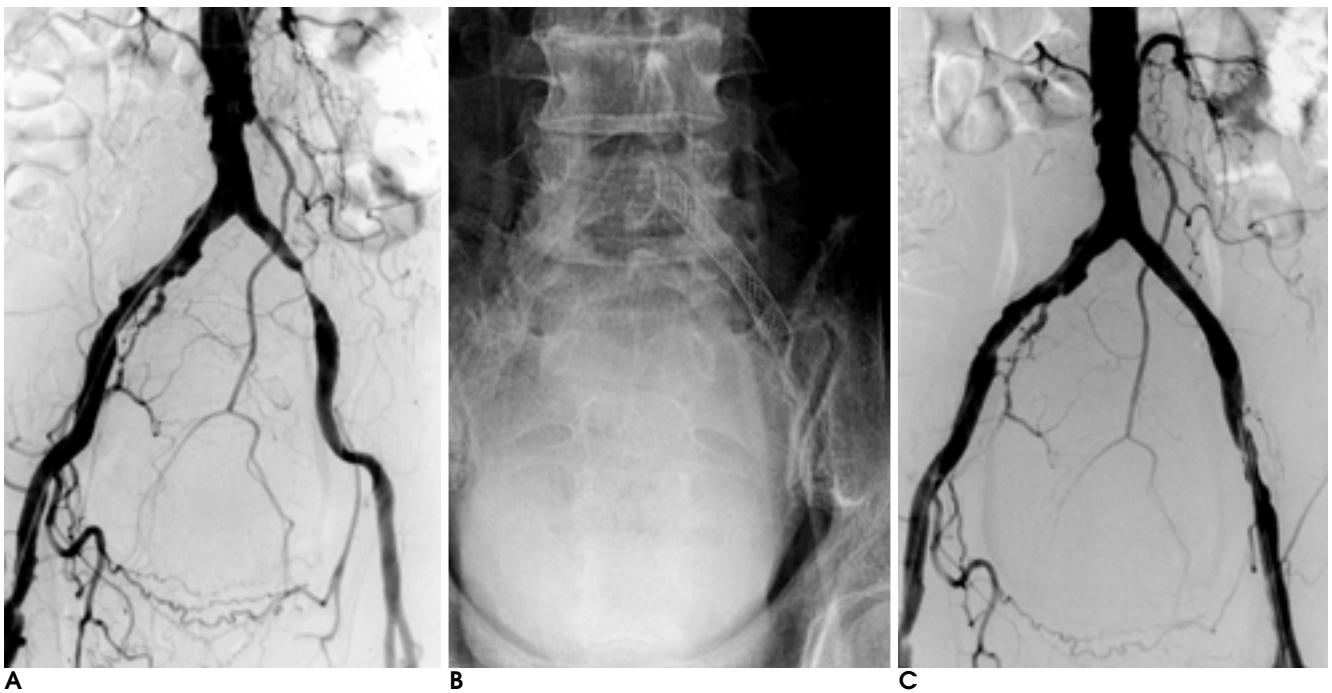


Fig. 3. Restenosis after balloon PTA in 66-year-old man.

A. Angiogram shows restenosis of left common iliac artery after balloon PTA which has been performed 5 months ago.

B, C. After Wallstent (10 × 52 mm) placement, the lumen was restored and pressure gradient was decreased from 70 mmHg to 0 mmHg.

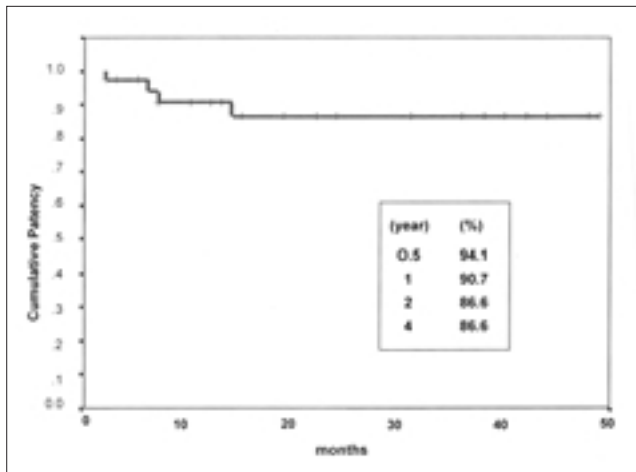


Fig. 4. Kaplan-Meier analysis of patency after iliac artery stent placement.

balloon PTA
(Fig. 3).

(6 - 10 mm)
26 , 15 22 ,
13 ,
6 . 3 2 44
Palmaz stent (Johnson
& Johnson interventional system, Warren, NJ, U.S.A.) 13
, Wallstent (Schneider, Zurich, Switzerland) 12 ,
Memotherm (Angiomed, Kairlsruhe, Germany) 7 , Strecker
stent (Boston Scientific Corp, Watertown, U.S.A.) 6 ,
nitinol stent 6 .
48 heparin
aPTT가 2 , 2 - 3 aspirin
300 mg persantin 75 mg .
30%
가 5 mmHg
가,
1 - 3 ABI
39 1 - 49 (19)
1 - 6 ABI
2 , 1
1
(Kaplan - Meier
method).

10%
43 mmHg (12 - 100 mmHg) 2 mmHg
가 .
4 - 7 cm
2 cm
2 ,
가 가 1 가
heparin 5 - 7
41 40
1
ABI 23 ABI가
0.64 ± 0.20 (0.27 - 0.87) 0.92
± 0.17 (0.37 - 1.14) 가 ABI가
0.15 가 23 19 (83%) 2
0.08, 0.1 가 2 가 .
1 ABI 가
(0.57, 0.61),
ABI가 18
. ABI
6 94.1%, 1
90.7%, 2 86.6%, 4 86.6% (Fig 4).
ABI 0.92 ± 0.17 , 가
ABI 0.87 ± 0.26
(0.30 - 1.11) .
4 7
(2 - 14) .
ABI가 0.51 ± 0.17,
80%, 5 cm ,
50 mmHg . 1
3
Plamaz stent 2 , Memotherm
nitinol stent가 1 . 1
1
(segmental limb pressure)

2 (12)
가 4 6-34 가
가 , Palmaz stent Gianturco - Wallace stent
가 Strecker stent Wallstent
가
(elastic (neoin -
recoil) timal proliferation)
가 balloon PTA , balloon PTA
(eccentric) (3, 6, 8), 20% (fibrinolytic therapy)
(intimal
PTA balloon PTA, (2, 14).
가 (2). Richter (11)
balloon PTA 4 94% 가
69% balloon PTA가 (15, 16) 3-5% (16,
5 17),
0.1% (17)
Michel
(10) 1 94%, 2 91%, 3 4 86%
, Dierk (2) 3 85%, 4 84%, 5 79%
1 91%, 2 4
87% 가 (5, 14).
가
2-6%
(1, 2, 5).
1-5%
가 가 (1, 2). Strecker (1) 10
가 5.5%
(3, 5) 가
가 가
가 가
(1, 3, 5). 가 5 cm 25
1
(61%)
가 (3, 5)
(1)가
(1, 3, 5). 가

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Percutaneous Intravascular Metallic Stent Placement in Chronic Iliac Artery Stenoses¹

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Purpose: To determine the long-term patency of percutaneous intravascular metallic stent placement in patients with chronic iliac artery stenosis.

Materials and Methods: Intravascular metallic stents were placed percutaneously in 41 limbs of 38 patients with chronic iliac artery stenosis who presented with intermittent claudication in 40 limbs and gangrene in the other. Preoperative angiography showed that complete occlusion occurred in one limb, and luminal stenosis of over 50% in 34 and of less than 50% in six. The mean length of stenoses was 3.1 (range, 1 - 8) cm, and in all cases the systolic pressure gradient was over 10 (range, 12 - 100, mean, 43) mmHg. Stent placement was indicated by failed balloon angioplasty in 35 limbs, primary stenting in five, and restenosis after balloon angioplasty in one. Technical and clinical success were evaluated in terms of immediate results and stent patency over a period of 1 - 49 (mean, 19) months (Kaplan-Meier method).

Results: Stent placement was successful in all cases in which residual stenosis was less than 10% and systolic pressure gradient less than 2 mmHg. One to three days after the procedure, clinical symptoms had improved in 40 limbs and ABI (n = 23) had increased from 0.64 ± 0.20 to 0.92 ± 0.17 . Follow-up studies demonstrated patency rates of 94.1% at 6 months, 90.7% at 1 year, 86.6% at 2 years, and 86.6% at 4 years.

Conclusion: Our results showed that in patients with chronic iliac artery stenosis, percutaneous intravascular metallic stent placement led to patency rates which were similar over a period of between six months and four years.

Index words : Arteries, grafts and prostheses
Arteries, stenosis or obstruction
Arteries, iliac

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