



:
 :
 가 100 107
 56 (:21, :35), 51 (:23, :28) , 170
 .
 stent .
 , , ,
 가
 : 170 52 stent . 157 (92.4%)
 2 stent , 3 . 6, 12 1 46.2,
 24.1% 8.5 . 1 , 2 , 3 59.8, 47.5,
 35.7% 23.5 . (p=0.0128)
 .
 :
 .

1998
 2 2
 가
 (1),
 . 4 842 100 170
 가 . 7
 . 40% 107
 (2). 1 107
 , 2 32 , 3 15 , 4
 7 , 5 6 , 6 2 , 7 1 가 .
 : 51:49 22 - 77(, 55.3) .
 가 47 60 ,
 (Gore - tex) 29 78 가
 가 . 2 15 (, 33.6
 가 stent (5). stent
 (4).
 (3).
 가
 (2).

¹

²

Angiography: DSA) . DSA

50%

100 107 56 107

51 21 8 mm

(37.5%), 23 (45.1%) 73 50%

86

(Fig. 1).

Urokinase(, ,) 10 U - 30 U

8 4 50%

stent . stent

가 Wallstent(Boston Scientific, MA, U.S.A.)

Niti - S stent(, ,) stent

7 - 10 F 1 - 2 mm

(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

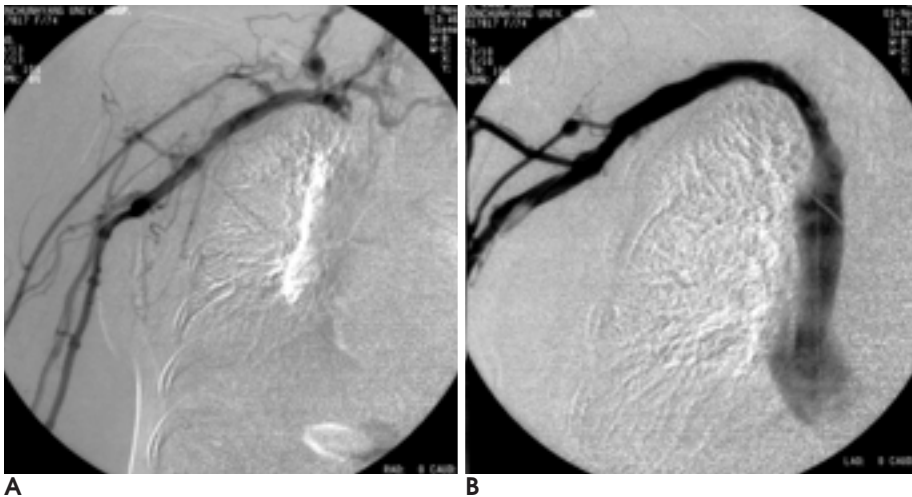


Fig. 1. A. Central venogram demonstrates complete obstruction of the right innominate vein with multiple collaterals in the right neck.
B. Post-balloon angioplasty venogram reveals complete recanalization of the innominate vein.

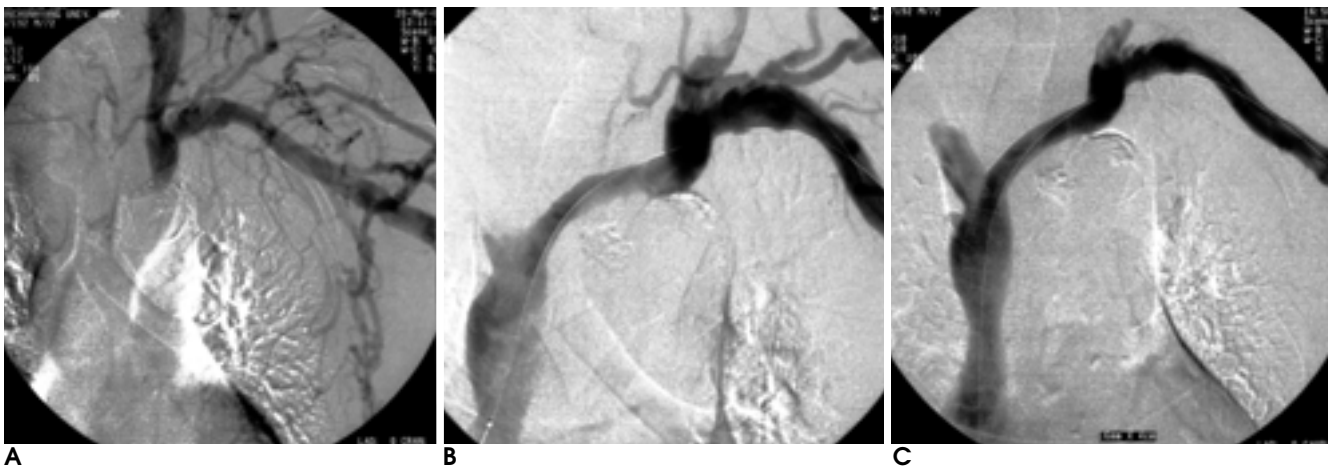


Fig. 2. A. Dialysis fistulogram in a patient with a left arm swelling reveals total occlusion of the left innominate vein with marked collateralization.
B. After balloon angioplasty, there is some improvement in flow but persistent collateralization and pressure gradient.
C. After placement of stent, there is an excellent venographic result with complete resolution of the pressure gradient and all the collaterals.

stent
stent
(Fig. 2).
31
2, 3, 가 2
5 stent 1 가 2 2
가 stent 10 mm가 2, 12 mm
가 19, 14 mm가 19, 16 mm가 7, 20 mm가 4
22 mm가 2 cm - 6 cm
가 가

“Through - and - through”
(6). 170 57 “Through - and -
through”
Heparin(, ,) 5,000 IU
stent Aspirin

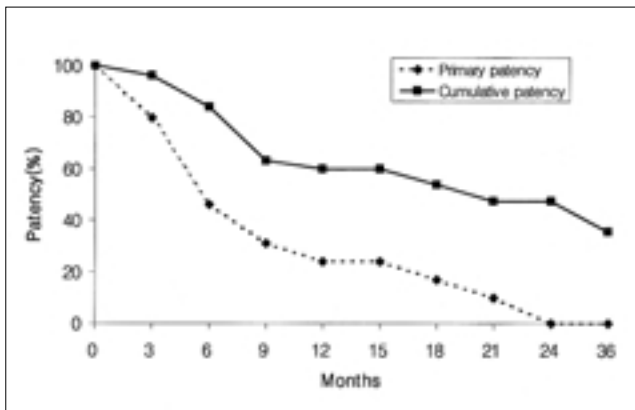


Fig. 3. Graph shows the primary and cumulative patency rate obtained with Kaplan-Meyer method.

3
()
stent
1
가
SPSS 9.0 software Kaplan - Meier
1
(/), (/),
가
Log - rank test p value가 0.05
가
1 100 107 95
(88.9%)
31 stent 12
6 , 6 10
8 가
, 3 (elastic recoil)
가 . 1
2 stent
, 2 3, 6, 12
79.7, 46.2, 24.1% 8.5
(Fig. 3).
가 63
가 1

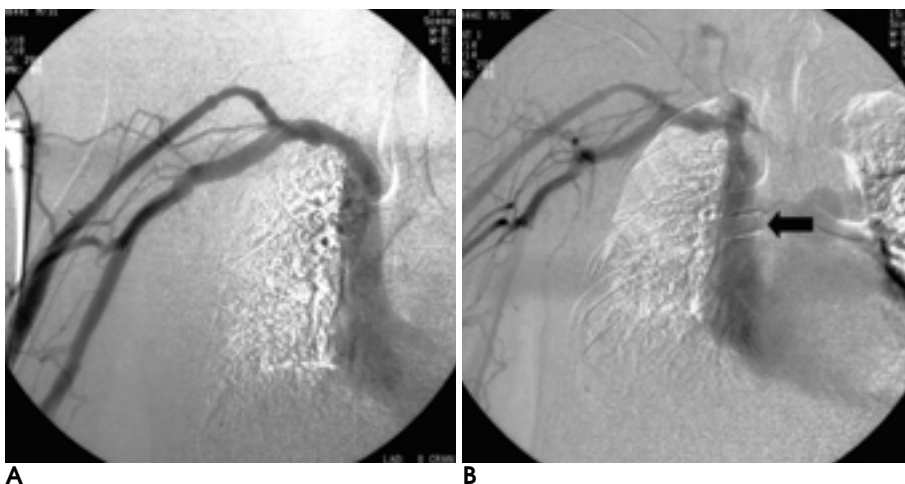


Fig. 4. A. Post-balloon and implantation of a Niti-S stent venogram demonstrates a near-normal vessel lumen.
B. Two-day follow-up fistulogram shows the embolization of the right pulmonary artery with migrated Niti-S stent (arrow).

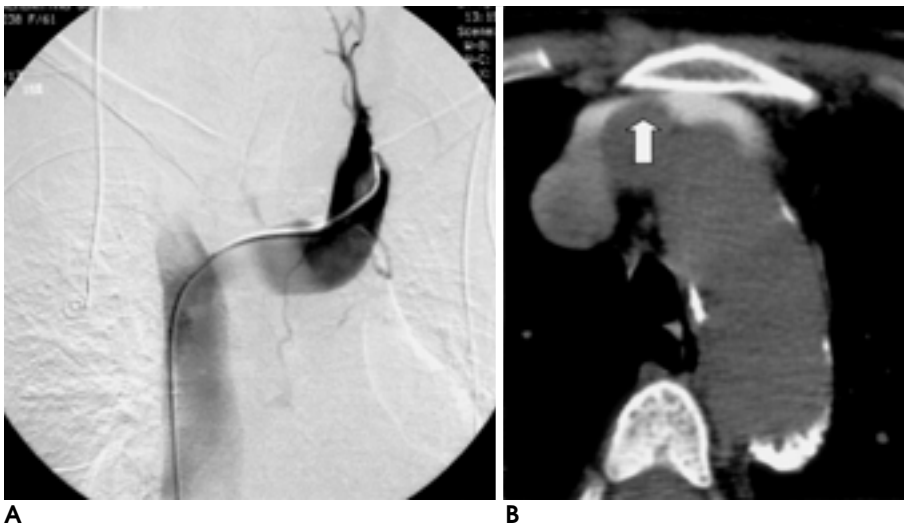


Fig. 5. A. Post-balloon angioplasty venogram shows marked stenosis of the innominate vein due to extrinsic compression. **B.** CT angiogram shows the left innominate vein is compressed between sternum and right innominate artery (arrow).

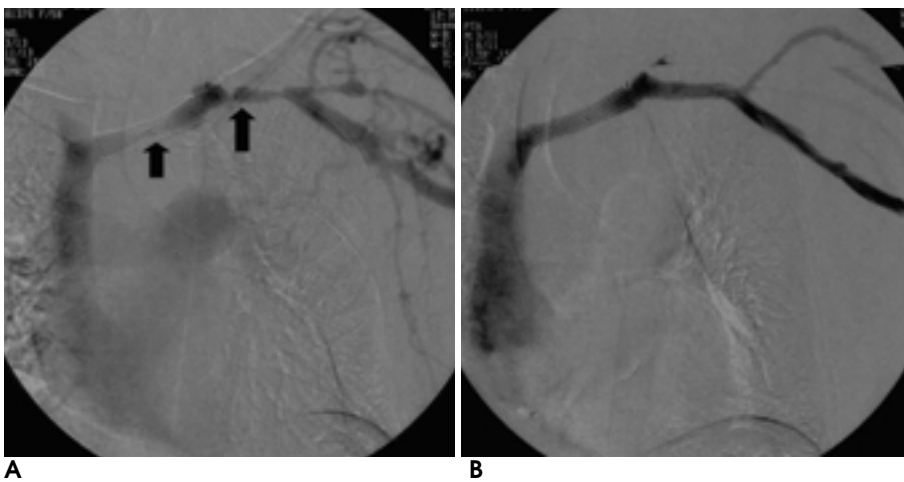


Fig. 6. A. Fistulogram shows marked stenosis (arrows) of the innominate and subclavian veins with pronounced collateral flow in a patient complaining of arm swelling 5 months after deployment of a 12 × 40-mm Niti-S stent. **B.** Post balloon angioplasty venogram shows a normal innominate and subclavian vein with complete resolution of the collaterals.

21 stent . 1 ($p=0.2104$), ($p=0.0128$) 1
 170 157 (92.4%)
 1, 2, 3 59.8, 47.5, 35.7%
 23.5 (Fig. 3).
 stent 1
 20 mm, 2 cm stent
 stent 가 snare 가
 3 cm stent 1
 12 mm, 4 cm stent 2 . snare 가
 1 6 (Fig. 4). 170 (7) 17% 842
 ($p=0.6072$), ($p=0.9719$), 20%

. Bhatia (4) stent 가 107 31 (29%) stent 42 17 (40.5%) stent

. El - Sabrout (8) 10 - 16 mm 15 가 (Fig. 6).

(3). 가 stent 2 stent . Prisch (17) Palmaz stent 3 가 가

(9 - 11). Kovalik 가 가

(5) 50% 2.9 7.6 , 50% 가

Trerotola (12) stent 가 (p=0.0128) stent stent 가

(13) stent 3 2 . Lumsden stent stent 가

6, 12 42%, 17% 88% Quinn (14)

가 stent 가

(5)

Haage (7) stent 1 56%, 1, 2, 3 97%, 89%, . Vesely (15) 가

81% Wallstent 가 가 가

(Fig. 1). 가 가 가

(16) (Fig. 5).

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Central Venous Obstruction in Hemodialysis Patients: The Usefulness of Percutaneous Treatment¹

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Purpose: To analyse the effectiveness of percutaneous treatment of central venous obstruction in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Materials and Methods: In 100 patients, 107 central venous strictures [56 subclavian (occlusion:21, stenosis:35) and 51 innominate (occlusion:23, stenosis:28)] were assessed, and 170 percutaneous angioplasty procedures were performed. Balloon dilation of the venous lumen was the preferred mode, but if dilation was incomplete we inserted a stent at the site of the stricture.

Technical success, procedural complications and the long-term patency rate were evaluated, and the patency difference according to location and degree of stricture, the existence of DM, and any history of central catheter insertion were also determined.

Results: We inserted 52 stents in 170 procedures, in 157 (92.4%) of which initial technical success was achieved. Stent migration occurred in two cases and balloon rupture in three. The 6- and 12-month primary patency rates were 46.2% and 24.1%, respectively, and the mean patency rate was 8.5 months. The 1-, 2- and 3-year accumulative patency rates were 59.8%, 47.5% and 35.7%, respectively, and the mean patency rate was 23.5 months. Other than in the history of central catheter insertion, there were no statistically significant differences in patency rates ($p=0.0128$).

Conclusion: In hemodialysis patients with a central venous stricture, percutaneous angioplasty is a safe and useful procedure, but to maintain long-term central venous patency, repeated interventions are required.

Index words : Dialysis

Veins, stenosis or obstruction

Veins, subclavian

Veins, transluminal angioplasty

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