

가 100 107  
 56 ( :21, :35), 51 ( :23, :28) , 170  
 stent  
 : 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 1 107  
 (2). , 2 32 , 3 15 , 4  
 7 , 5 6 , 6 2 , 7 1 가 .  
 (3). : 51:49 22 - 77( , 55.3) .  
 가 47 60 ,  
 (4). (Gore - tex) 29 78 가  
 가 stent (5). stent ) 7.7 2 15 ( , 33.6

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

Angiography: DSA ) . DSA

50%

100 107 56

51 21 8 mm

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

8 4 50%

Urokinase( , , ) 10 U-30 U

(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) 7-10 F Niti-S stent( , , ) stent

0.035 inch (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 5 F

DSA

21 G

DSA(Digital Subtraction

(Ultrathin Diamond : Boston Scientific, MA, U.S.A.)

10 atm 3

12-20 mm

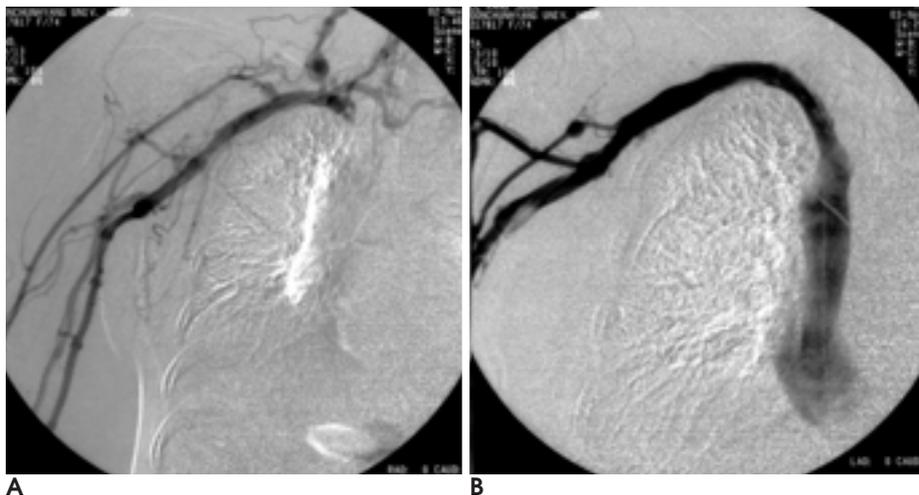
(Fig. 1).

stent . stent

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

stent

1-2 mm



**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 (Fig. 2).  
 31 stent 7, 7,  
 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

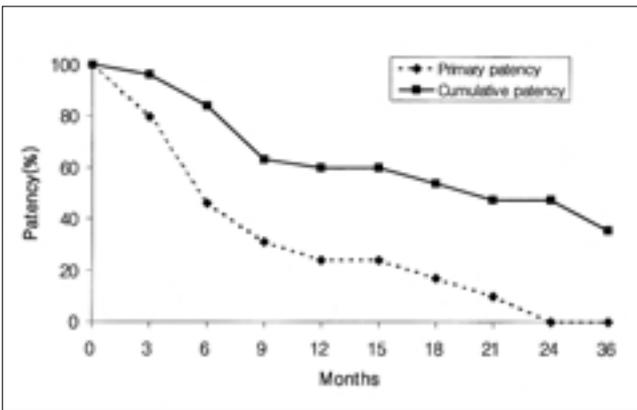


Fig. 3. Graph shows the primary and cumulative patency rate obtained with Kaplan-Meyer method.

3  
 ( )  
 stent  
 1 가  
 , SPSS 9.0 software Kaplan - Meier  
 1 ( / ), ( / ),  
 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  
 . 1 8.5  
 (Fig. 3).  
 가 가 63  
 가 1

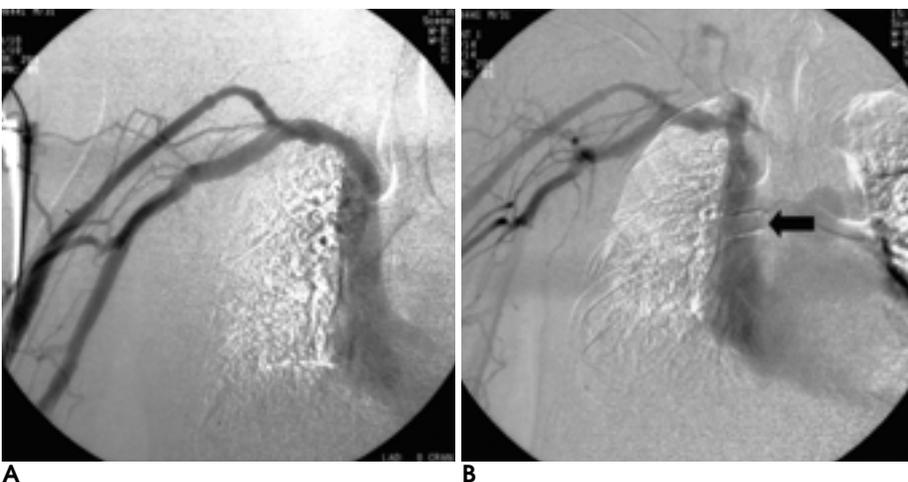
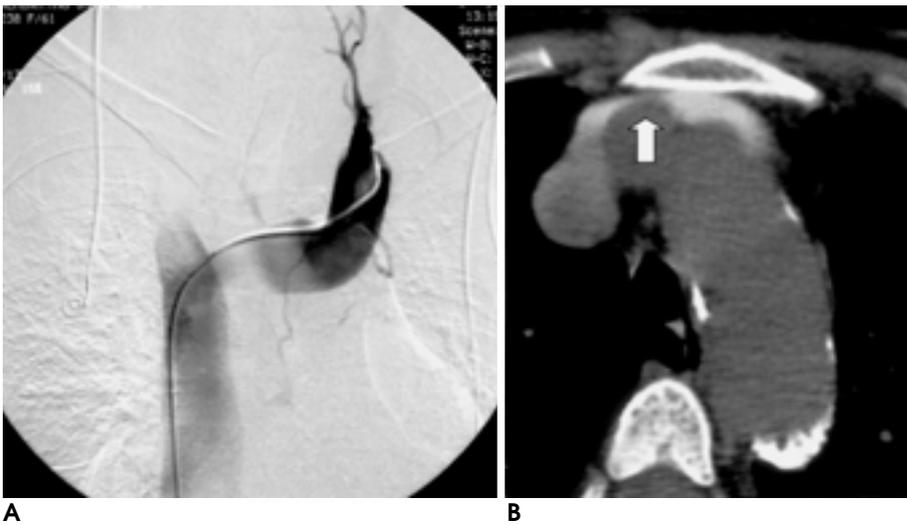
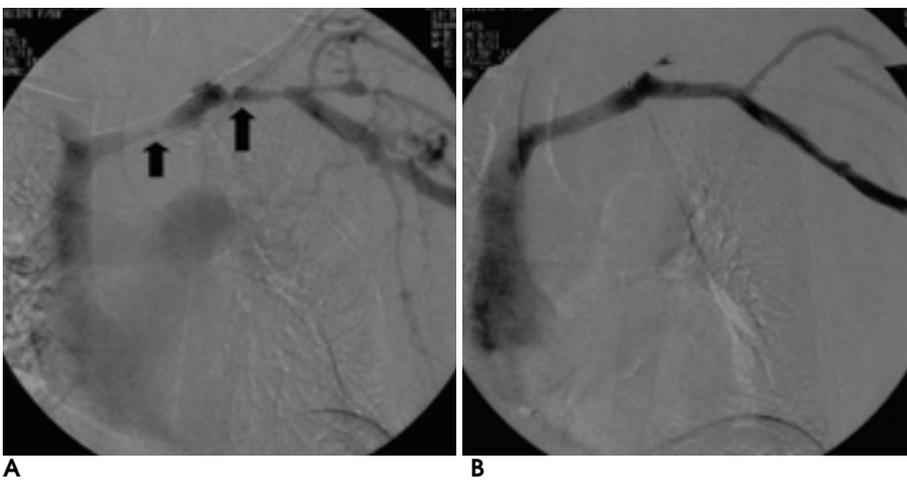


Fig. 4. A. Post-balloon and implantation of a Niti-S stent venogram demonstrates a near-normal vessel lumen. B. Two-day-follow-up fistulogram shows the embolization of the right pulmonary artery with migrated Niti-S stent (arrow).



**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 ( $p=0.2104$ ), 가 ( $p=0.0128$ ) 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 가 가

stent 가 snare 가

3 cm stent . 1

12 mm, 4 cm stent . snare 가 가

2 .

1 6 (Fig. 4). 가 17%

( $p=0.6072$ ), ( $p=0.9719$ ), 170 (7) 842

20%

가 stent 107 가 stent 31 (29%) stent 42 17 (40.5%) stent (Fig. 6).

가 stent 2 stent 3 Prisch (17) Palmaz stent 가 가 (9-11). Kovalik (5) 50% , 50% 7.6 2.9 가 (12) Trerotola (12) stent 가 (p=0.0128) 가 stent 3 2 stent 3 Lumsden 88% stent 6, 12 42%, 17% Quinn (14) 가 stent 가 (5) Haage (7) stent 1 56%, 1, 2, 3 97%, 89%, Vesely (15) 가 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 Treatment<sup>1</sup>

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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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