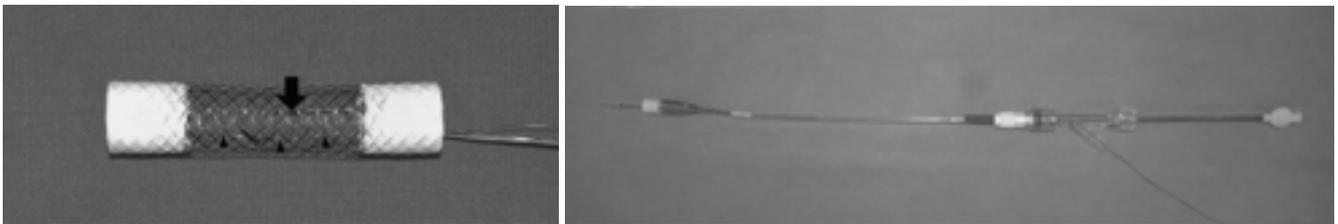


(6). 가 가 . 9 F
 가 가
 (thermocouple)
 mesh (Fig. 1).

가

12 가 8
 가 (50S K/J Thermometer, Fluke electronics, WA,
 U.S.A.)
 2 16
 (RF generator) 70°C, 80°C, 90°C, 100°C
 4 1
 200 W
 RF generator (Radionics, Burlington, MA)
 가 100 cm x 50 cm
 (grounding pad)
 (manual
 control mode) 50W
 [a],
 가
 [c]
 (self -
 niti -
 expandable type) 10 mm, 5 cm
 nol
 (bare portion) [(a+b) x c/4].
 (covered
 poly -
 portion) 1 cm
 tetraflouroethylene (PTFE)



A
Fig. 1. Stent-type radio-frequency electrode and its loading catheter.
A. Self-expandable nitinol stent with proximal and distal PTFE-insulations. The central portion is connected to the temperature sensing wire (arrow) and copper wire (arrowheads) from RF generator.
B. Stent loading catheter is similar to that of other usual type of stent system. The wires connected to the stent are located in the lumen of the catheter. Half-deployed state.

) , X - (MCA - 901 High - End Surgical C -
 arm,)
 (gastrostomy) T (T - fastner,
 Cook)
 4 1
 (Cobra catheter, Cook)
 X -
 2 . 가 1 0.035
 inch 가 (Terumo corporation, Tokyo, Japan)
 5F
 140 W 가
 12
 가 .
 . 0.035 inch Amplatz extrastiff
 wire (Cook) 7 F 8 F
 3 cm, 5 (dilator catheter, Cook)
 PTFE Amplatz extrastiff wire
 가
 cm 1 cm (7) (Fig. 2).
 . , ,
 (Surgical nylon, Deknatel,
 NY, U.S.A.)
 20F . 100 W
 1
 가 12
 Amplatz extrastiff wire
 20 - 25 kg 4 24
 30
 Ketamine chloride (20 mg/kg, , , ,)
 atropine sulfate (15 mg/kg, , ,)
 2% xylazine hydrochloride (0.15 ml/kg, Rompun,
 , ,)
 X - 0.035 inch X -
 가
 10 - 20 ml
 Amplatz
 extrastiff wire .
 가 가 X -
 (SonoAce 600, ,
) 18 G (Cook, Bloomington, IN, 100 W
 U.S.A.)
 10 - 15 ml
 (iopromide, Ultravist^R, Shering - Korea, , 4 1 10 W

가 7 140 W
가
1

12

1 cm

가

Amplatz extrastiff wire

(Fig. 3).

toxylin - eosin

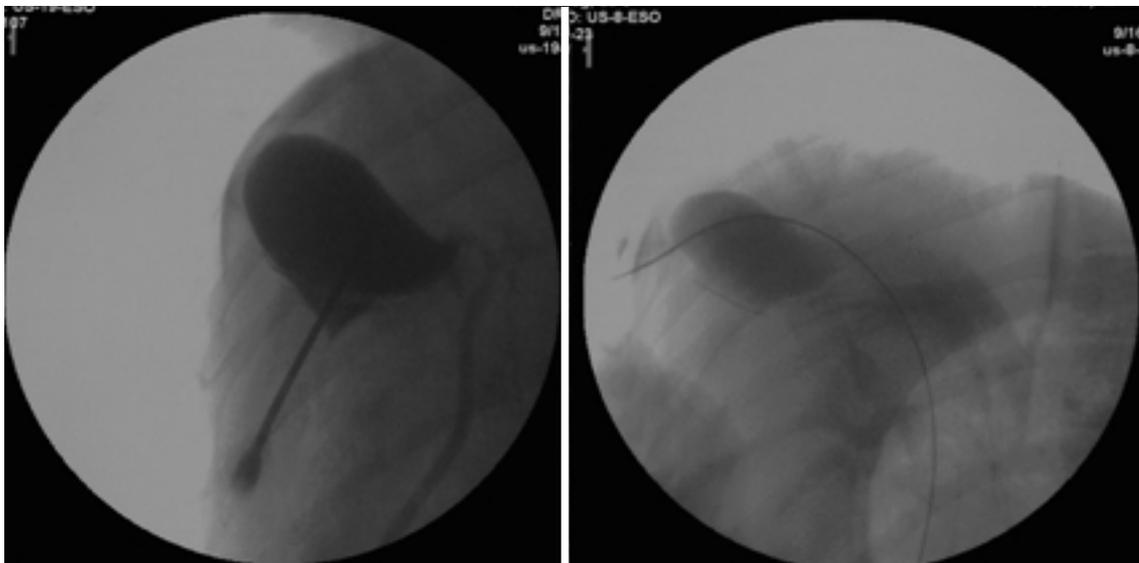
(H - E stain)

hema -

10%

1 cm

12



A

B



C

Fig. 2. Stent insertion into common bile duct.

A. After ultrasound-guided gallbladder puncture, water-soluble contrast media was injected to visualize gallbladder and common bile duct.

B. Selection of common bile duct with Cobra catheter and 0.035-inch guidewire. The guide wire was inserted into the lumen of common bile duct and duodenum.

C. Stent catheter was inserted along the guidewire. Then, the stent (arrowheads) was deployed using the pusher of stent loading catheter.

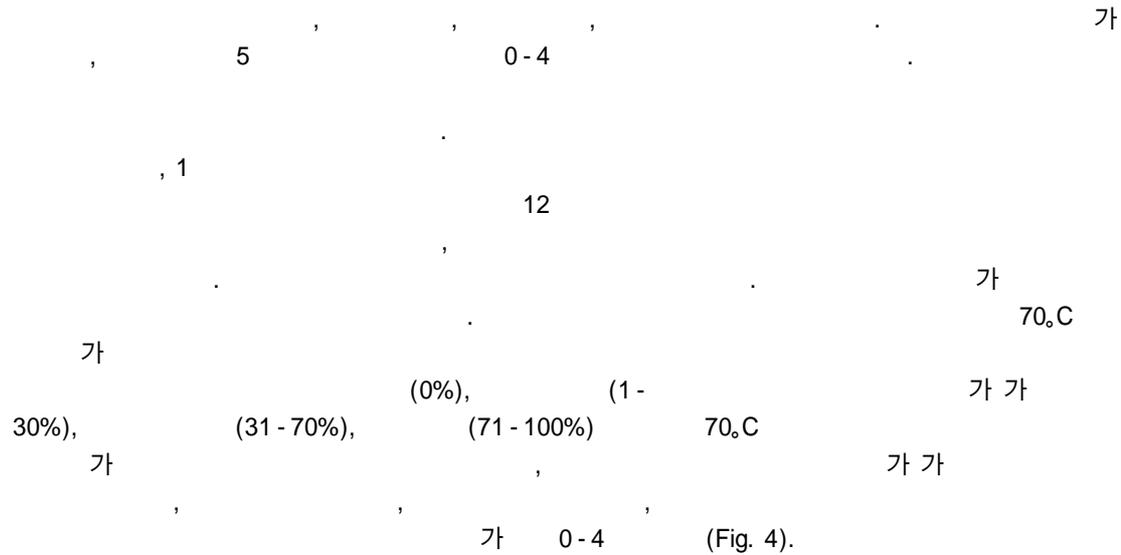


Table 1. Sizes of Ablated Lesions in Longitudinal Sections According to the Specific Target Temperatures and Correlations between Target Temperatures and Sizes of the Lesions, in Vitro Study

	Thickness (mm)		Length (mm)			Area (mm ²)
	Superior	Inferior	Distal covered	Proximal Covered	Overall	
70 ^o C group	4.5	8.5	5.8	6.5	55.5	567.2
80 ^o C group	7.0	11.8	7.8	6.0	55.8	828.0
90 ^o C group	10.0	21.3	10.0	8.8	59.3	1447.7
100 ^o C group	13.0	22.3	14.5	12.0	70.5	2004.7
r*	0.741	0.798	0.781	0.589	0.680	0.795
p†	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.016	0.004	0.000

Note. - Data are the mean values of each field.

* Pearson correlation coefficient, significant when >0.4

† Probability, significant when <0.05

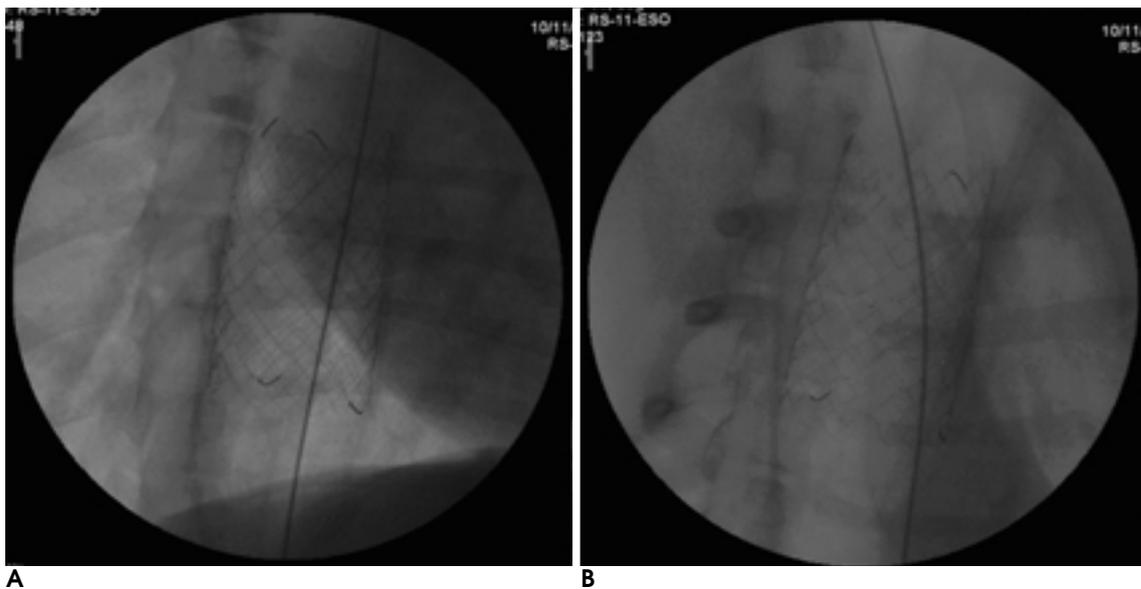


Fig. 3. Esophageal ablation.

A. Fully deployed stent-type electrode is seen at the level of diaphragmatic dome during the first ablation of the distal esophagus.

B. After the distal ablation, the stent is pulled to the level of carina for the second ablation of the proximal esophagus.

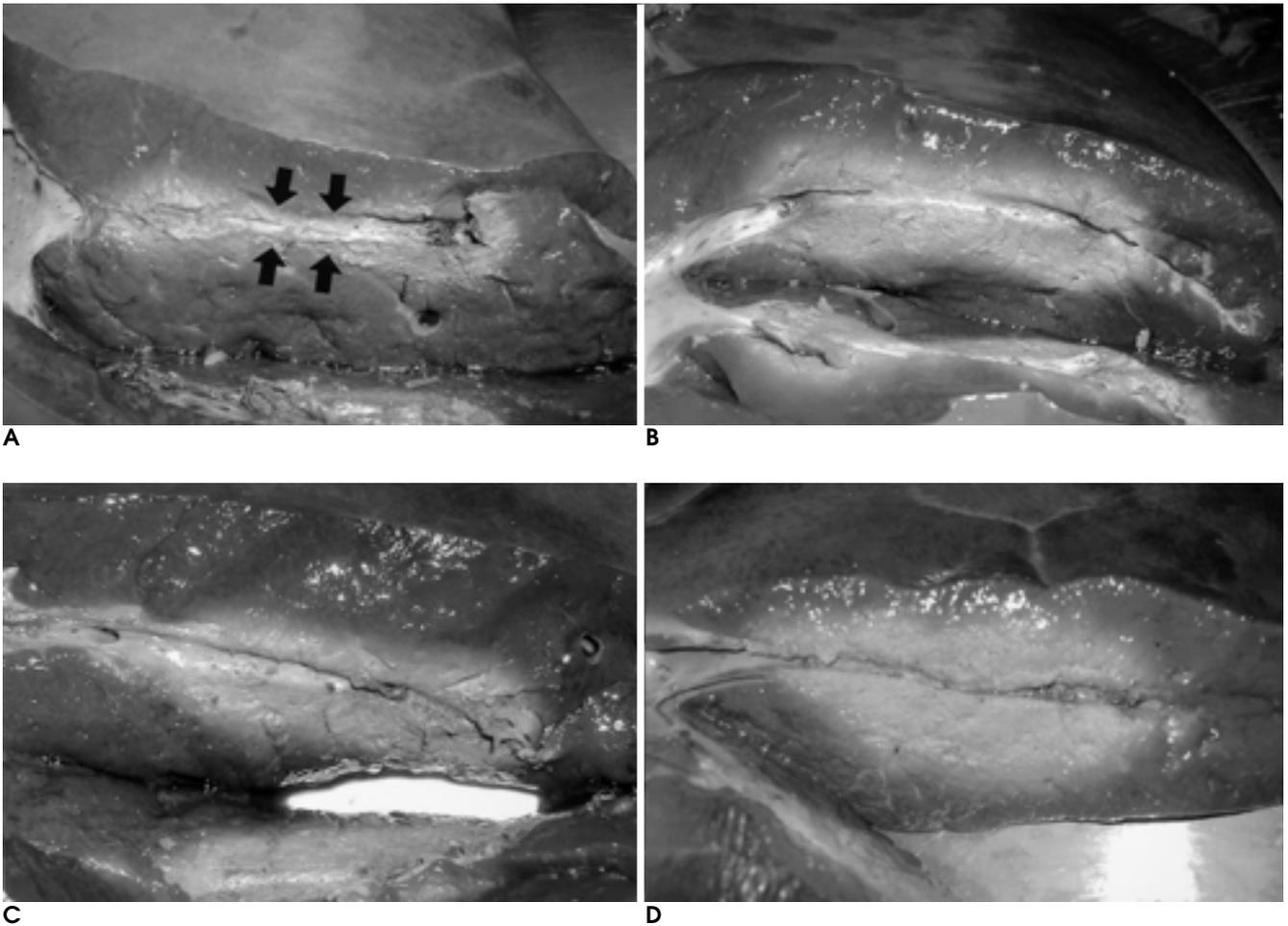


Fig. 4. Longitudinal sections of the bovine livers after RF ablation, in-vitro study.
A. Specimen of 70°C group shows dumbbell-shaped ablated area with central thinning (arrow). Other specimens show fusiform areas of ablation. The higher the target temperature is, the larger the area of ablated lesion is.
B. 80°C group, **C.** 90°C group, **D.** 100°C group

Target Temperature (°C)	Mean Ablated Area (mm²)	Standard Deviation (mm²)	Number of Specimens (n)
70°C	144.0	±48.5	3
80°C	201.5	±35.9	4
90°C	342.5	±91.9	3
100°C	342.5	±91.9	1

(Pearson $r=0.768$, $p=0.001$).

Table 1

Target Temperature (°C)	Mean Ablated Area (mm²)	Standard Deviation (mm²)	Number of Specimens (n)
70°C	144.0	±48.5	3
80°C	201.5	±35.9	4
90°C	342.5	±91.9	3
100°C	342.5	±91.9	1

(Pearson $r > 0.4$, $p < 0.05$).

가 10 mm

가 1.86

가 3

가 2

가 3 30, 8

가 11 12

가 67.8°C

4
가
0.4 , 0.8 0.4 ,
5 1
0.8 , 0.6 ,
6 0.8
5 , 1.3 ,
가 2.0 , 3.3
3 30
16 (, ,
) 8 , 14 , 12

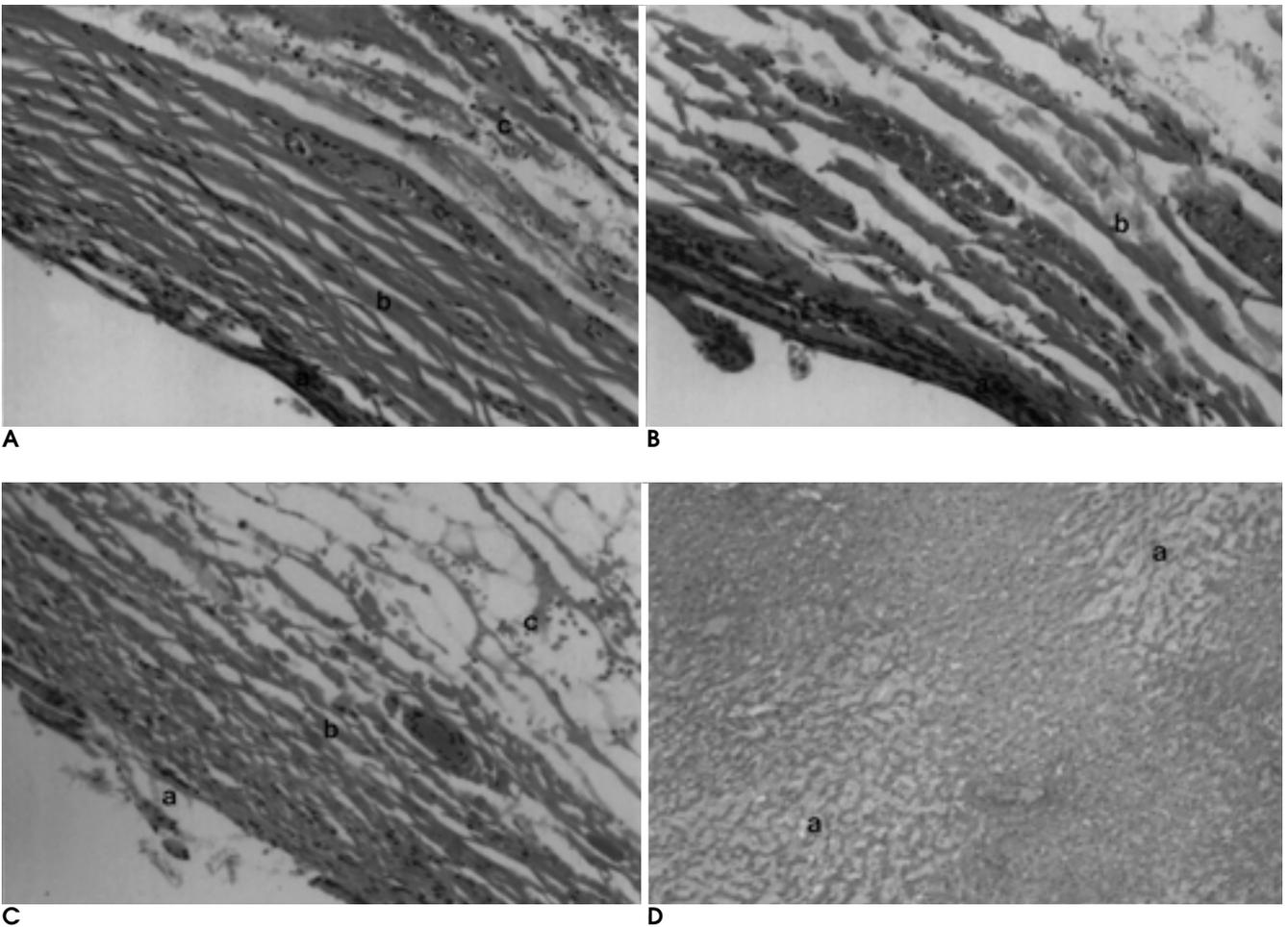
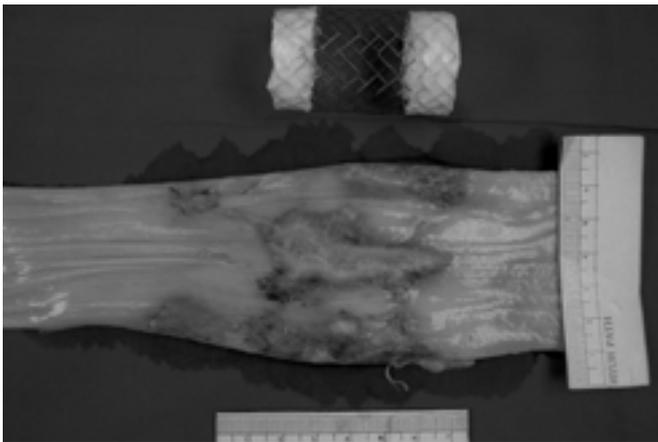


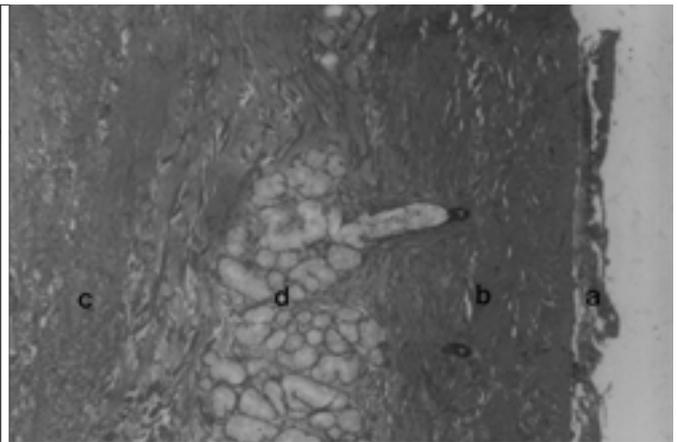
Fig. 5. Microscopic findings of ablated tissue of bile duct (H-E stain, $\times 40$).
A. "Tissue just beyond the stent" shows normal mucosa (a), inner stroma (b), and outer stroma (c). Note normal continuous wavy pattern of inner stroma.
B. "Covered portion" shows mild disruption of inner stroma (b) with intact mucosa (a). This finding suggests coagulation necrosis of inner stroma.
C. "Bare portion" shows severe destruction of mucosa (a), inner (b) and outer stroma (c) due to coagulation necrosis.
D. "Liver parenchyma adjacent to the stent" shows patchy areas of enlarged sinusoids and disrupted architectures of hepatic cords (a), which suggest coagulation necrosis

67.8°C 10
 1 - 5 mm
 (hepatic cord)
 (sinusoid)
 가
 (Fig. 5).
 4 X- 8 가
 12 80°C 12
 40.0°C 48.6°C
 8.6°C C

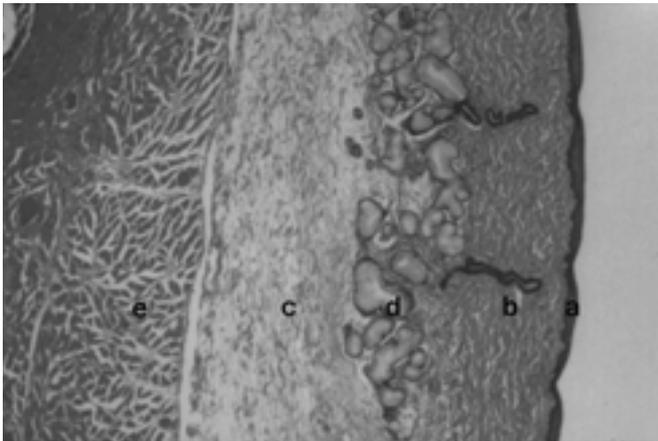
2 - 12 7.5
 4 , 3
 1
 7
 가
 1 40°C 4
 가
 47.7°C 가



A



B



C

Fig. 6. Gross and microscopic findings of the ablated tissue of esophagus.

A. Gross specimen shows irregular areas of hyperemia and bulba formation that has been caused by the thermal injury. Note the extent of the lesion is longer than the stent considering the shortening of stent, which can be explained by frequent migration of stent during ablation.

B. Microscopic findings show shedding of mucosa (a), coagulation necrosis and edema of submucosal matrix (b & c), and destruction of submucosal gland (d). Muscle layers which can not be seen due to severe submucosal edema, show no change at all. This is obtained from the center of the ablated lesion. (H-E stain, $\times 40$)

C. There is no definite abnormality in the mucosa (a), submucosal matrix (b & c) and glands (d), inner and outer muscle layer (e). This tissue is obtained from the periphery of the lesion which may be in contact with the covered portion of the stent. (H-E stain, $\times 40$)

가 가 가 .

3-6 38
1.92 , 0.66 ,
2.03 , 1.61 ,
0 , 0

(halo)

(6).

가

1

가

(6).

(Fig. 6).

가

1 cm PTFE
가

가

가

1 cm가

(4, 5).

80.C가

(overgrowth)
(ingrowth)

(strut)

Goldberg

가
가

가 가

polyurethane

가

(8).

가

가

nitinol nickel titanium
martensite, austenite
(thermal shape memory)

(9).

(drug - eluting

(superelasticity)

Nitinol 1983

stent)

(10)

Dotter (13)
expanding stent)

(thermal

(11)

(brachytherapy)

(12)

austenite
(resistance force),
ty)

(expansile force)

(biocompatibili-

(magnetic susceptibility)

(14, 15).

가

가

가

가

가

,

,

(1, 3).

(3).

가

(electrical resistance)

Nitinol austenite

1997 Goldberg

82 μ cm, martensite

76 μ cm

1.7 μ cm,

9.7 μ cm

:

nitinol

가
가

가
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(16, 17).

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mesh

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mesh

80.C

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(detachable balloon)

가

가

가

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가

가

가

12

가

가

70.C

4-6

가

50 - 55.C

(3).

가

가

가

가
가

Goldberg

(6).

가

Transluminal Radio-Frequency Thermal Ablation Using a Stent-Type Electrode: an Experimental Study¹

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Byung-Hee Koh, M.D., On Koo Cho, M.D., Heung-Seok Seo, M.D., Byung-Cheul Cho⁵, Jeung-Hee Nam⁵,
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Purpose: To assess the feasibility of transluminal radiofrequency thermal ablation using a stent-type electrode and to determine, by means of *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* animal studies, the appropriate parameters.

Materials and Methods: *In vitro*: The radiofrequency electrode used was a self-expandable nitinol stent with 1-cm insulated ends. A stent was placed in the portal vein of bovine liver, and ablations at target temperatures of 70, 80, 90, and 100. C were performed. Ablated sizes were measured longitudinally. *In vivo*: Four mongrel dogs were anesthetized, and a stent was inserted in the common bile duct under fluoroscopic guidance through an ultrasound-guided gall bladder puncture site. The ablation temperature was set at 80. C, and each dog underwent proximal and distal esophageal ablations lasting 12 minutes. They were sacrificed immediately.

Results: *In-vitro*: Ablated sizes showed significant correlation with target temperatures ($r > 0.04$; $p < 0.05$). Although most lesions were fusiform, dumbbell-shaped lesions with central thinning were found in two cases in the 70. C group. In all cases in the 70. C and 80. C group, the length of the insulated segment was less than 1 cm. *In-vivo*: At microscopy, tissues at the center of the biliary stent showed more prominent pathological change than those at the periphery while those remote from the stent showed minimal or no change. In esophageal ablations, the mean highest temperature was 48.6. C. Microscopy demonstrated the destruction and shedding of mucosa, edema, and coagulation necrosis of submucosa, but in muscle layers no abnormalities were apparent.

Conclusion: Transluminal radio-frequency thermal ablation using a stent-type electrode may be useful for elongating patency. The appropriate target temperature for biliary ablation is 80. C.

Index words : Interventional procedures, experimental studies
Radiofrequency (RF) ablation
Esophagus, interventional procedures
Bile ducts, interventional procedures

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