

Polytetrafluoroethylene Stent Graft ¹

. 2 . 3 . . 4 . 4 . 2 . 2 . 2

:
 PTFE stent graft
 : 2002 1 2003 3 7 (: 5 , : 2 , : 44)
 , PTFE stent graft (Nitis, , . 7 3)
 , 3 , 1 . 4
 (: 1 , : 3) PTFE stent graft
 2 tractogram
 4 2
 3 tractogram 가 PTFE stent graft tractogram
 : PTFE stent graft

Child - Pugh class C 1 3
 6 5 (9 - 23)
 가 1 25

: PTFE stent graft

Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt, (Transjugular TIPS) PTFE stent graft

TIPS

가

2002 1 2003 3 TIPS

PTFE stent graft (Fig. 1)

(1-7). TIPS

5:2, 21 - 65

(44)

3

3 , 1

4 ,

1
2
3
4

class A 1, B 2, C 4 (Table 1). Child - Pugh (8).
 16-G transjugular needle (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)
 sheath . Sheath . Sheath
 9-F sheath sheath
 side arm sheath
 . Tractogram 가
 stent graft (Nitis,)
 stent
 graft (Nitis,)
 10 mm, 1 cm bare area 가
 PTFE stent graft(Nitis,)
 (Fig. 1). PTFE stent graft (Nitis,)
 PTFE PTFE graft single mash stent
 1 . Stent
 nitinol
 PTFE graft micro - hole
 가 . 4 (:
 1 , : 3) PTFE stent graft
 2 tractogram
 (Fig. 2). 4 2
 tractogram 가 PTFE stent graft . 3
 (Fig. 3). 2
 3
 1
 6

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients and Details of Therapeutic Results

Patient	Sex	Age	Cause of LC	Child's Grade	Rationale for PTFE stent	Immediate hemostasis		LFT*		Minor complications	F/U endoscopy	Rebleeding Results**	Cause of Death
						Pre-procedure	3day	Discharge	3day				
1	M	62	alcohol	C	PB puncture	yes	2.5/5.2/44/18	1.9/10.4/75/18	2.1/5.8/42/19	fever	partial improve	no	died
2	M	21	unknown	B	MPV puncture	yes	3.3/1.0/18/22	2.8/1.4/42/131	2.7/1.2/41/25	none	improve	no	living(14)
3	M	65	alcohol, HBV	C	biliary fistula	yes	1.8/3.2/45/30	1.7/8.5/63/42	1.9/7.4/58/34	abdominal pain	partial improve	no	living(12)
4	F	25	unknown	A	PB puncture	yes	3.5/0.4/21/22	2.9/1.1/176/177	3.3/0.9/18/39	fever	improve	no	living(12)
5	M	45	alcohol	C	biliary fistula	yes	1.6/2.5/35/14	2.6/5.0/181/59	1.5/4.2/62/29	fever	partial improve	yes	living(23)
6	M	49	alcohol	C	biliary fistula	yes	2.3/4.1/51/24	1.9/6.0/135/109	2.5/4.1/68/53	none	partial improve	no	living(19)
7	F	40	HBV	B	PB puncture	yes	3.1/1.7/61/49	3.0/2.3/87/74	2.8/1.9/69/52	fever	improve	no	living(15)

LC : liver cirrhosis, HBV : hepatitis B virus, PTFE : polytetrafluoroethylene, LFT : liver function test, alb : albuming/dL, bil : bilirubinmg/dL, OT : aspartate aminotransferaseU/L, PT : alanine aminotransferaseU/L, PB : portal bifurcation, MPV : main portal vein, F/U : follow up, HE : hepatic encephalopathy, partial improve : less than 50% decrease of varix size, improve : more than 50% decrease of varix size
 * alb/bil/OT/PT
 ** : in parenthesis : Months

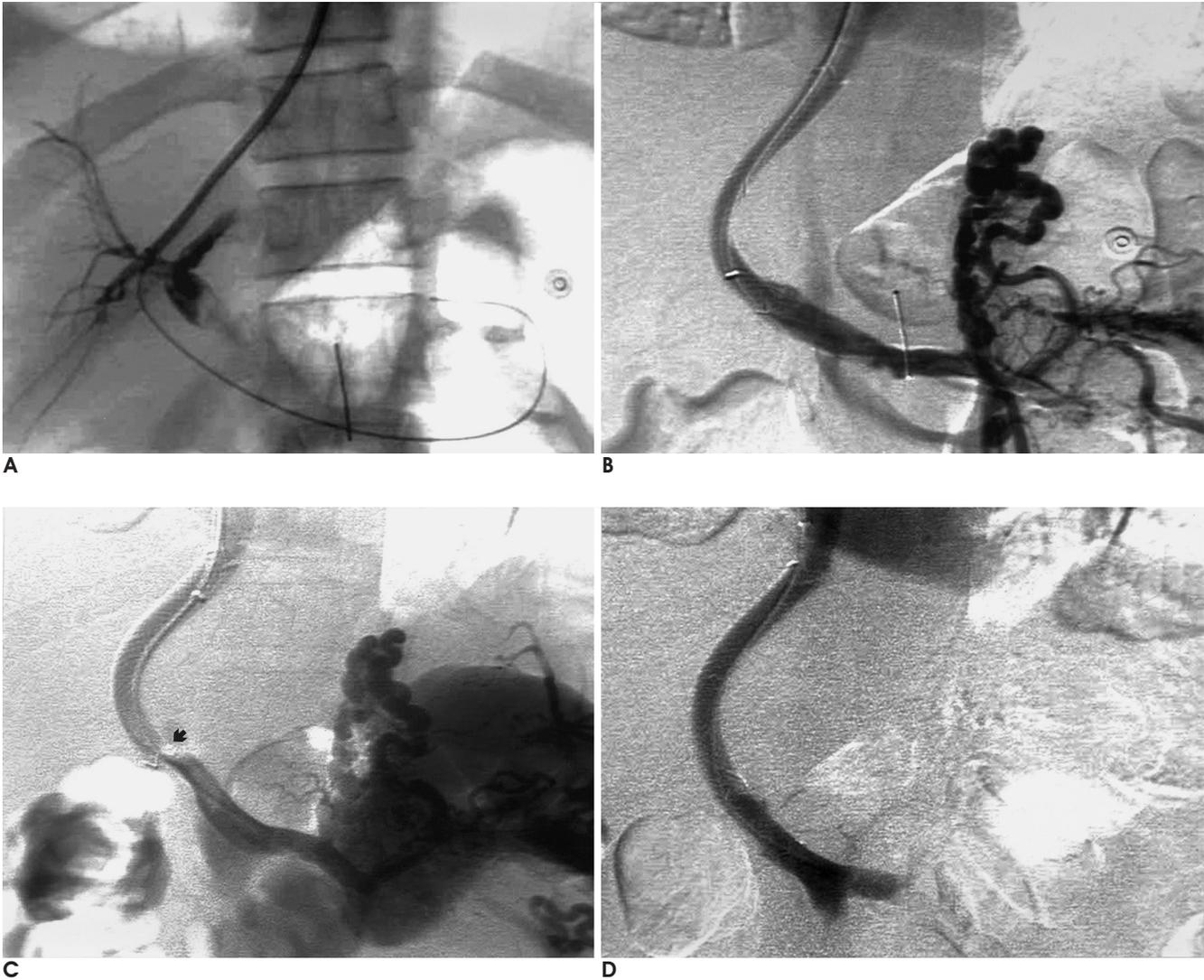


Fig. 3. A 45-year-old man with biliary fistula
A. The tractogram shows contrast media extravasation into the biliary tree.
B. On post procedure portogram biliary communication was sealed off.
C. 25 days after TIPS, the patient had gastric variceal rebleeding and portogram shows stenosis(arrow) on the portal venous side of the tract.
D. The Patient was successfully treated with TIPS revision.

uncovered stent	1			
covered stent	2			
Bruntzos	(13)		TIPS	가
covered stent			(pseudointimal hyperplasia)	가
uncovered stent			(15, 16).	가
graft		stent	(12, 17, 18),	가
			salt가	mucin anionic bile (17) TIPS
TIPS			가	
TIPS			stent - graft	
	(2, 14).	TIPS		

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Prevention of Potential Complications Related to Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt Procedure: Efficacy of Polytetrafluoroethylene Stent Graft¹

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) stent graft for preventing potential complications related to a transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS).

Materials and Methods: Between January 2002 and March 2003, seven patients (males: 5, females: 2, mean age: 44) underwent TIPS stent placement using the PTFE stent graft (Nitis, Taewoong, Seoul, Korea) to prevent potential complications such as life threatening hemoperitoneum, hemobilia and early stent occlusion. Three patients were admitted for esophageal varix bleeding, three patients were admitted for gastric varix bleeding and one patient was admitted for umbilical bleeding. The extrahepatic portal vein was punctured inadvertently in four patients (main portal vein: 1 case, portal vein bifurcation: 3 cases), but contrast media extravasation into the peritoneal cavity on the tractogram was noted only in two patients. Two of four patients had chronic portal vein occlusion with intra- and extrahepatic cavernous transformation. The bile duct was inadvertently punctured and visualized on the tractogram in three patients.

Results: All the identified biliary trees or contrast media extravasations observed on the tractograms were successfully sealed off on the post-procedure portograms. The immediate post-procedure clinical recovery courses were uneventful in all patients (no hemobilia or hemoperitoneum was noted). Bleeding control was successful in all patients. The one patient who had Child-Pugh class C disease died of hepatic encephalopathy 3 days after TIPS placement. Five of the six living patients have not shown any complications or rebleeding during the follow up periods (9 - 23 months). The one patient who had biliary communication on the tractogram rebled due to TIPS stent stenosis 25 days after TIPS, and this patient was successfully treated by TIPS revision.

Conclusion: Potential complications related to TIPS procedure can be successfully prevented with PTFE stent-graft placement.

Index words : Interventional procedures, complications

Stents and prostheses

Shunts, portosystemic

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