



(aortoesophageal fistula)

1
64
1
glue

(5000 cGy), 가
가 2006 9
가 2007 3
2007 5 17

(1).
1
(glue) 64
1
mmHg,
gm/dL
11 2007 8 5
130
8 3
81%
가
2007 8 6

64
2004 1
6
2006 7
(Computed
tomography: CT)
2006 8 retrievable
PTFE-covered expandable nitinol stent (Taewoong,
Kyunggi, Korea)
2006 9 4 2006 10 10
glue (glue:lipiodol=1:2, 33%)
(Fig. 1C).
(Fig. 1D).
가
glue

(lipiodol)
CT glue가
가
(stent graft) glue cast가

(Fig. 1E - G).
glue

3

Hollander (2)

가

(19.2%)

(1). 1991
500
54.2%
(17.0%)

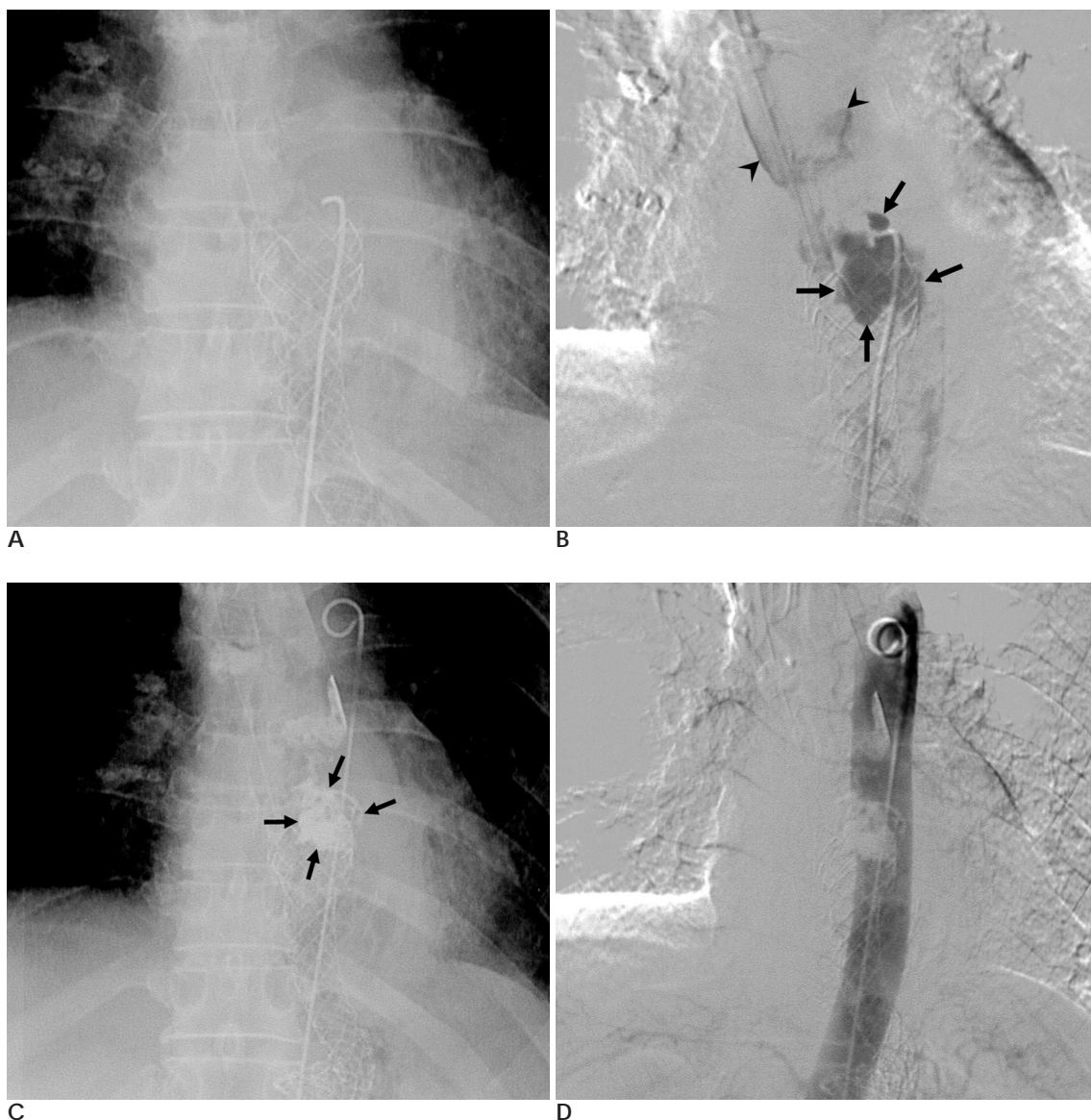


Fig. 1. A. Spot image preceding the angiography shows the catheter tip around the proximal end of the dual graft type esophageal stent, which was placed for cancer recurrence at the esophagojejunostomy site.
B. Selective angiogram at the level of proximal end of esophageal stent shows extravasation of contrast media from aorta into esophageal lumen (arrowheads) through aorto-esophageal fistula (arrows).
C. After embolization using mixture of glue and lipiodol, aorto-esophageal fistula is filled with radio-opaque material.
D. Final aortogram shows no residual fistulous tract.

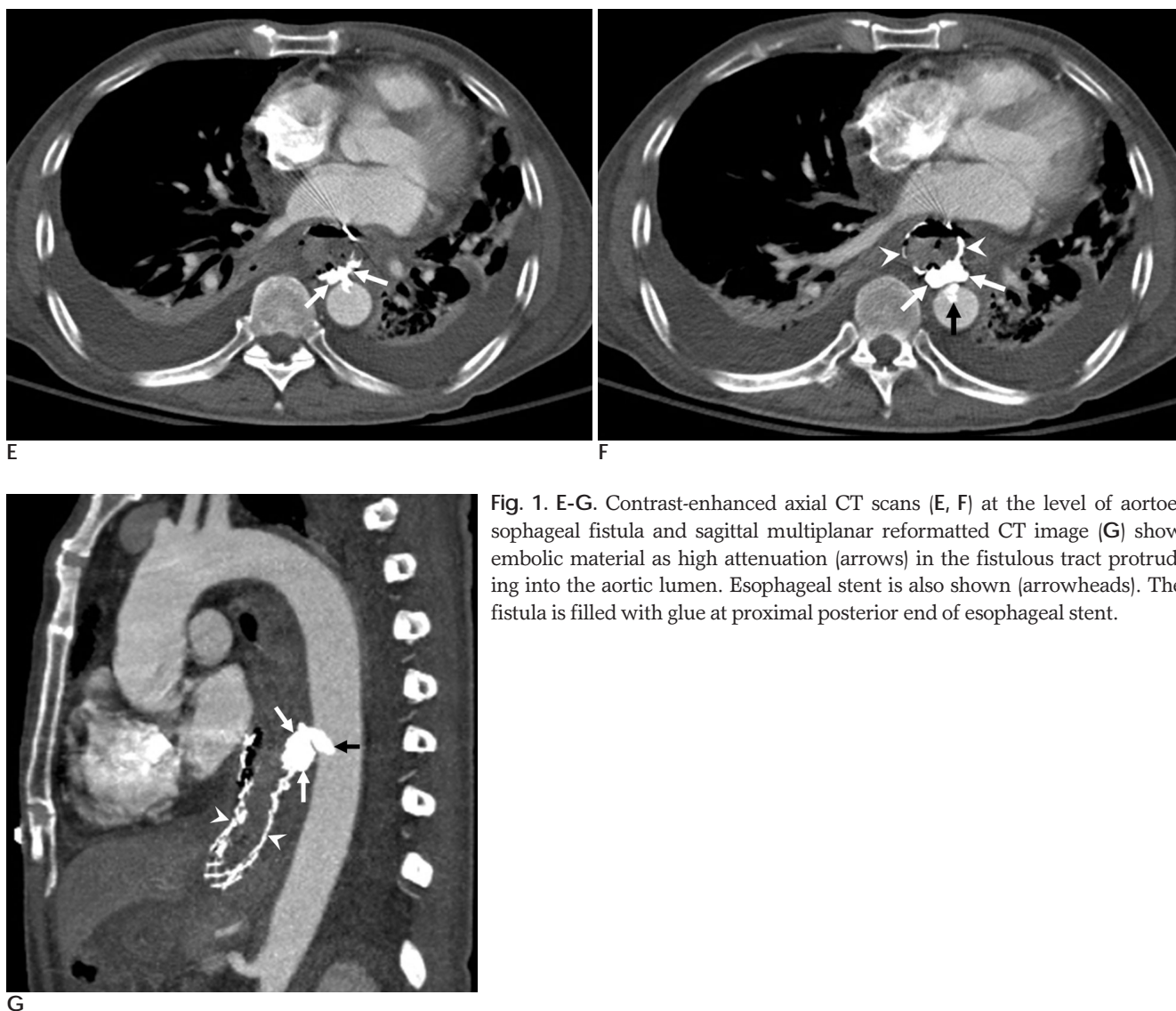


Fig. 1. E-G. Contrast-enhanced axial CT scans (E, F) at the level of aortoesophageal fistula and sagittal multiplanar reformatted CT image (G) show embolic material as high attenuation (arrows) in the fistulous tract protruding into the aortic lumen. Esophageal stent is also shown (arrowheads). The fistula is filled with glue at proximal posterior end of esophageal stent.

가

가

(graft interposition)

(1), (4, 5). 1994

Parodi (6)

(pressure

necrosis)가

가

1997 Siersema (3)

1 가

Gianturco - Z stent

3

49

가 가

Gianturco - Z stent

(silicone)

가

가

(3).

가

가

glue

1

1

8

1988 Reedy (10)

가 . Reedy (10)
bucrylate
가

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Transarterial Embolization of an Aorto-esophageal Fistula Secondary to Placement of a Palliative Esophageal Stent: A Case Report¹

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An aorto-esophageal fistula is a rare condition caused by descending aortic diseases such as an aneurysm, foreign body ingestion, esophageal malignancy, and ulcers. An aorto-esophageal fistula as a complication of esophageal stent placement is extremely rare and only one case has been reported previously worldwide, to the best of our knowledge. We report a case of an aorto-esophageal fistula in a 64-year-old man who previously underwent palliative esophageal stent placement due to local tumor recurrence after a total gastrectomy of advanced gastric cancer in the cardia. The fistula was occluded by glue embolization.

Index words : Esophageal fistula

Stents

Embolization, therapeutic

Aortic disease

Cardiovascular

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