



: . (migration)
 : 16 mm 18 mm
 가 (n=20),
 (n=6), 가 (n=3) 29 (: =20:9;
 , 65)
 가
 : (100%) , 28 (97%)
 . 1 (3%) 34 가
 가 . 6 145 . 1
 가
 2 26 , 65
 : 가 .
 가 가
 () .
 가 . 가 , 가
 (15 - 18).
 가 ,
 가 (1 - 14).
 가 ,
 가
 가
 (3 - 9).
 가 1
 가 (10 - , 29
 ,
 13). 가
 47 - 82 (, 65) ,
 20 . 9 . 20 ,
 6 (II 5 , III 1), 가
 가 3 . 6 2
 2005 5 6 2005 8 17 . 56 170
 411

23 가 mm (introducing tube), (pusher catheter),
 (guiding tube), (guiding tip)
 (Fig. 1).
 27 2
 24 가 1-6
 가 5
 (,)
 (Fig. 1).
 : 0.2 mm 16
 16 mm (Chronoflex: 145 cm, 0.035 - inch
 (Radiofocus M ;Terumo, Tohyo, Japan)
 6F (MPA1; Cordis Europa, Roden,
 Netherlands)
 Carditech International, Woburn, Mass, U.S.A.)
 1 cm 26 mm 260 cm, 0.035 - inch (Lunderquist Extra
 0.2 mm Stiff Wire Guide, Bjaeverskov, Denmark)
 10 18 mm 가
 1 cm
 4
 (nylon monofilament)
 20 mm
 (introducing set) 6 가

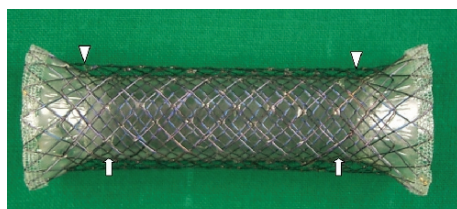
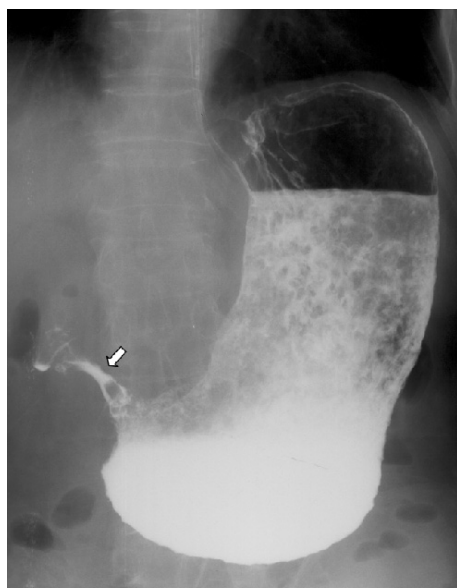
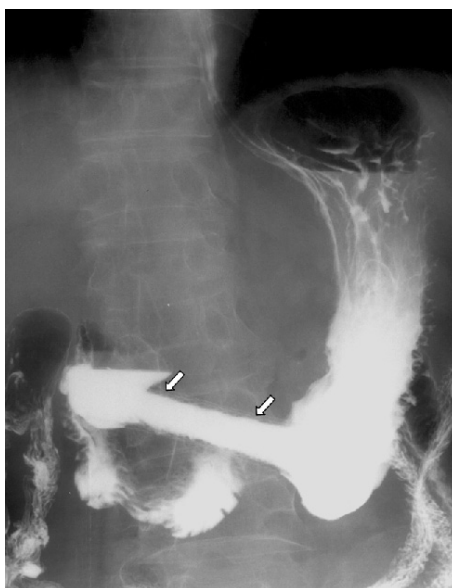


Fig. 1. Photograph of (right) a newly designed complex expandable nitinol stent, and (left) stent introducer set (guiding tip, compressed stent, pusher catheter, introducing tube). Notice the coaxially inserted covered stent (arrows) into the tubular uncovered stent (arrowheads).



A



B

Fig. 2. Gastric carcinoma in a 72-year-old man.

A. Upper gastrointestinal study performed before stent placement shows stenosis (arrow) in the antrum of the stomach.

B. Upper gastrointestinal study performed after stent placement shows good barium flow through the stent (arrows).

가

, .

(

4), (3), ()

(2), ()

(1), ()

(

0) 5

가

1

(Fig. 4).

(Fig. 4)

1

29

(: 100%) (Fig. 2).

28

(: 97%).

29

424)

25

176 (19 -

220

356 , 323

298

3

1

19

2.7

(Fig. 3).

가 1 (3%)

가

가

가

가

(19, 20).

1993 Song (21)

276

6

145 (70 - 234)

가

(1 - 14, 17, 18).

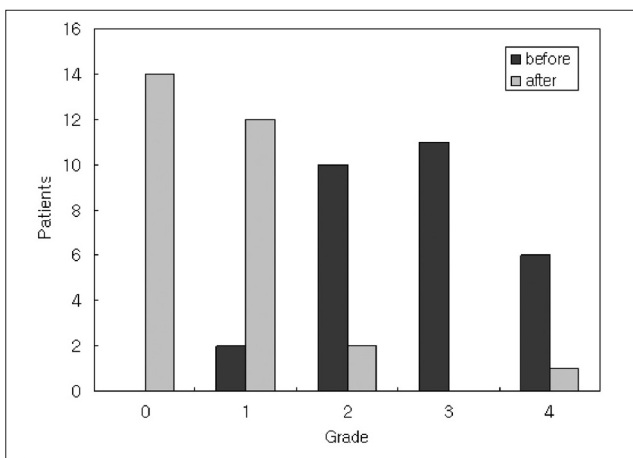


Fig 3. Food intake capacity before (black bars) and after (gray bars) stent placement. Grade 0 = able to tolerate solid food. Grade 1 = able to tolerate soft food. Grade 2 = able to tolerate thick liquids. Grade 3 = able to tolerate water or clear fluids. Grade 4 = unable to tolerate anything perorally.



A



B



C



D

Fig. 4. Pancreatic carcinoma in a 66-year-old man.

A. Upper gastrointestinal study performed before stent placement shows obstruction in the second portion of the duodenum.

B. Upper gastrointestinal study performed 1 day after stent placement shows good barium flow through the stent.

C. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram obtained 26 days after stent placement shows obstruction of bile duct at mid CBD level.

D. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram obtained just after biliary stent placement shows flow of the contrast media through biliary stent. Note reflux of contrast media through the patent duodenal stent (arrow).

Jung (18)

가

가

가

(17).

가

3%

6 mm

가

Jung (18)

가

가

가 가

가 3

97%

가

Jung (18)

가

Song (17)

3.8

15%

(dual

mm
stent)

6 mm

- procedure. *Cancer* 1991;68:1863-1868
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Treatment of Malignant Gastroduodenal Obstruction with Using a Newly Designed Complex Expandable Nitinol Stent: Initial Experiences¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the usefulness of a new type of a complex expandable nitinol stent that was designed to reduce the stent's propensity to migration during the treatment of malignant gastroduodenal obstructions.

Materials and Methods: Two types of expandable nitinol stent were constructed by weaving a single thread of 0.2mm nitinol wire in a tubular configuration: an uncovered stent 18mm in diameter and a covered stent 16mm in diameter. Both ends of the covered stent were fabricated by coaxially inserting the covered stent into the tubular uncovered stent and then attaching the two stents together with using nylon monofilament. Under fluoroscopic guidance, the stent was placed in 29 consecutive patients (20 men and 9 women, mean age: 65 years) who were suffering with malignant gastric outlet obstruction ($n=20$), duodenal obstruction ($n=6$) or combined obstruction ($n=3$). Clinical improvement was assessed by comparing the food intake capacity before and after the procedure. The complications were investigated during the follow up period.

Results: Stent placement was successful in all the patients. After stent placement, the symptoms improved in all but one patient. During the follow up, stent migration occurred in one patient (3%) at 34 days after the procedure. Despite the stent migration, the patient was able to resume a soft diet. Six patients developed recurrent symptoms of obstruction with tumor overgrowth at a mean of 145 days after the procedure; all the patients underwent coaxial placement of an additional stent with good results. One patient showed recurrence of obstruction due to tumor in-growth, and this was treated by placement of a second stent. Two patients with stent placement in the duodenum suffered from jaundice 26 days and 65 days, respectively, after their procedures.

Conclusion: Placement of the newly designed complex expandable nitinol stent seems to be effective for the palliative treatment of malignant gastroduodenal obstructions. The new stent also seems to help overcome the disadvantage of the increased migration observed for the covered stent.

Index words : Duodenum, stenosis or obstruction

Gastrointestinal tract, interventional procedure

Stents and prostheses

Stomach, stenosis or obstruction

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