

2

:

:

44

(42 , 2 , 71.2).
 27 , 8 , 9 , , ,
 , 3 , 6 , 1 , 2 , 3 , ,

: 44

, 42 (95.5%)

10 (36.4%) 가 , 3 87.9%, 6 81.5%, 1 78.0%, 2

54.2%, 3 46.0% . , ,

가 17 2

(8.7%) 2 가 .

:

가 .

가

, (2, 4, 5).

40% (1).

가

44

가

(percutaneous transluminal angioplasty,

PTA) (2). , 가 , PTA

(3).

PTA 가 .

1996 2 2005 1

가

44 . 42 , 2

71.2 (50 - 82) .

Rutherford - Becker category

27 , 8 , 9

(Table 1). 21 가

1

2

2006 4 12

2006 7 31

, 19 , 16 , 7 . Becker stage (Table 1)가
 2005 1 3 가
 , , 17 (16 ,
 1) .
 , 9 106 17 . 3
 Multistar T.O.P (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , 6 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5
 (Seldinger) (325 mg/) , Ticlid (500 mg,
 (Pigtail catheter) (Mallinkrodt, St Louis, Mo, U.S.A.) bid) 3 .
 Omni catheter (Angiodynamic, Queensbury, NY, U.S.A.)
 3 30% ,
 PSVR(peak systolic
 1) PTA velocity ratio)가 2
 , 30% 가
 , 2) 가
 (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 4F Multistar T.O.P(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) .
 Headhunter (Mallinkrodt, St Louis, Mo, USA 90
 Cook, Slip - Cath, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) 가
 PTA 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 3,000 -5,000 IU 가 6 71 22
 40,000 U 44 Kaplan - Meier
 30% , Cox -
 proportional hazard model
 가 , Rutherford -

Table 1. Clinical Stages According to Rutherford-Becker Classification

Symptoms	Rutherford-Becker Stage	Number of Patients (%)
Intermittent claudication	Stage I (able to walk a distance >200 m)	16 (36.4%)
	Stage II (able to walk a distance 100 - 200 m)	7 (16.0%)
	Stage III (able to walk a distance < 100 m)	4 (9.0%)
Resting pain	Stage IV	8 (18.1%)
Tissue loss	Stage V	9 (20.5%)

Table 2. Lesion Classification According to TASC

Type	Definition	Number of Patients (%)
A	single stenosis < 3 cm	5 (11.4%)
B	single stenosis 3 - 5 cm, heavily calcified stenosis < 3 cm	10 (22.7%)
	multiple stenoses, each less than 3 cm	
C	single stenosis or occlusion > 5 cm	24 (54.5%)
	multiple stenoses, each 3 - 5 cm	
D	complete superficial femoral artery occlusion	5 (11.4%)

TASC : TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus

Scientific Corp, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.), SMART stent (Cordis Corp, Miami, FL, U.S.A.) , 4 mm 1 , 6 mm 15 , 8 mm 27 , 10 mm 12 .

18 , 23 ,
가 3 . 9 ,
13 , 13 ,
가 4 , 가 7 ,
2 . TransAtlantic Inter - Society
Consensus (TASC) Type A 5
(11.4%), Type B 10 (22.7%), Type C 24 (54.5%), Type
C 5 (11.4%) (Table 2). 8.6 cm
44 46 55
Wallstent (Boston Scientific
Corp. Watertown, MA., U.S.A.), Express stent (Boston

2 . 10
가 . 42 (95.5%)
44 16 (36.4%)
Kaplan - Meier 3
87.9%, 6 81.5%, 1 78.0%, 2 54.2%, 3 46.0%
(Table 3, Fig. 1 - 3).
16 Cox - proportional hazard model

Table 3. Primary Cumulative Patency Rate for Patients

Follow-up Period	Patency Rate \pm SE (%)
3 months	87.9 \pm 0.05 (%)
6 months	81.5 \pm 0.06 (%)
1 year	78.0 \pm 0.07 (%)
2 years	54.2 \pm 0.10 (%)
3 years	46.0 \pm 0.11 (%)

(Table 4).
가 17
23 가
17
2 (8.7%)
가

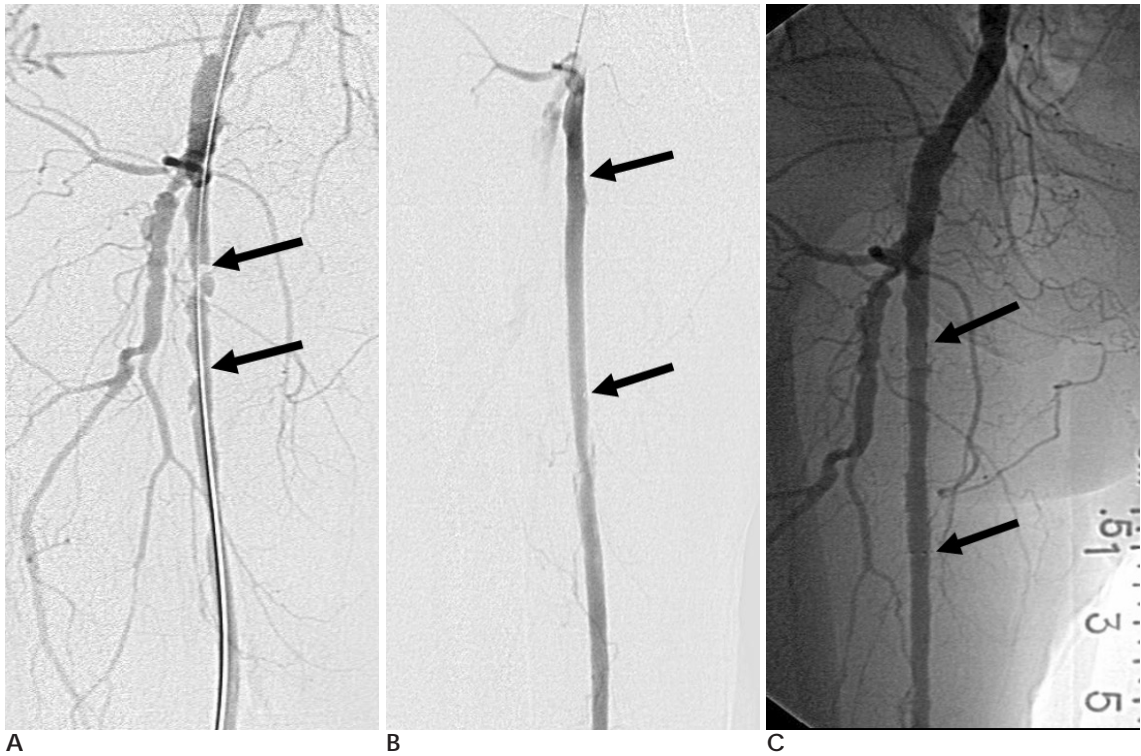


Fig. 1. 65-year-old man with right leg claudication (Rutherford-Becker stage I), had diabetes mellitus and hypertension.
A. DSA image shows a 4 cm-long, markedly calcified stenosis (arrows) in the proximal superficial femoral artery on the right side.
B. Immediate follow up angiogram obtained after implantation of a 6 cm long nitinol stent. Arrows show the proximal and distal end of the stent.
C. Follow-up angiogram obtained 12 months after stent implantation shows patency of the recanalized portion of the vessel with no restenosis. Also, arrows show the proximal and distal end of the stent.

Express stent . , 17
 5 , 20
 가
 (Fig. 4). (2, 4, 5).
 2000 TACS
 3 cm PTA ,



Fig. 2. 68-year-old man with right leg claudication (Rutherford-Becker stage II), had diabetes mellitus.
 A. Angiogram shows a 4 cm-long occlusion (arrows) of the right distal superficial femoral artery.
 B, C. Immediate follow-up angiogram obtained after implantation of a 6 cm-long nitinol stent and recanalization.
 D, E. Follow-up color Doppler US after 8 months demonstrates patency of the stent (arrows).

가

PTA

가

(6).

2000

PTA

(nitinol) 가

(2, 5). PTA

Table 4. Factors Related to Recurrence in Recurred 16 Patients

Factors Related to Recurrence		No. of Patients		Cox-proportional Hazard Model	
		Total (n = 44)	Recurred (n = 16)		
Risk factor	Smoking	21	6	$p=0.83$	Not significant
	Diabetes	19	3	$p=0.42$	
	Hypertension	16	6	$p=0.67$	
	Heart disease	7	5	$p=0.18$	
Clinical factor (Rutherford-Becker classification)	Claudication	27	7	$p=0.06$	Not significant
	Resting Pain	8	4		
	Gangrene	9	5		
Anatomical factor (TASC classification)	A	5	1	$p=0.24$	Not significant
	B	10	2		
	C	24	11		
	D	5	2		

TASC : TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus

**Fig. 3.** 64-year-old man with right leg claudication (Rutherford-Becker stage III), had diabetes.

A. Angiogram shows a 12 cm-long occlusion (arrows) of the right mid to distal superficial femoral artery.

B, C. Immediate follow up angiogram obtained after implantation of two 7 cm long stents and recanalization.

D. Follow up angiogram after 3months demonstrates reocclusion.

(7, 8). 2004

PTA

(remodeling)가

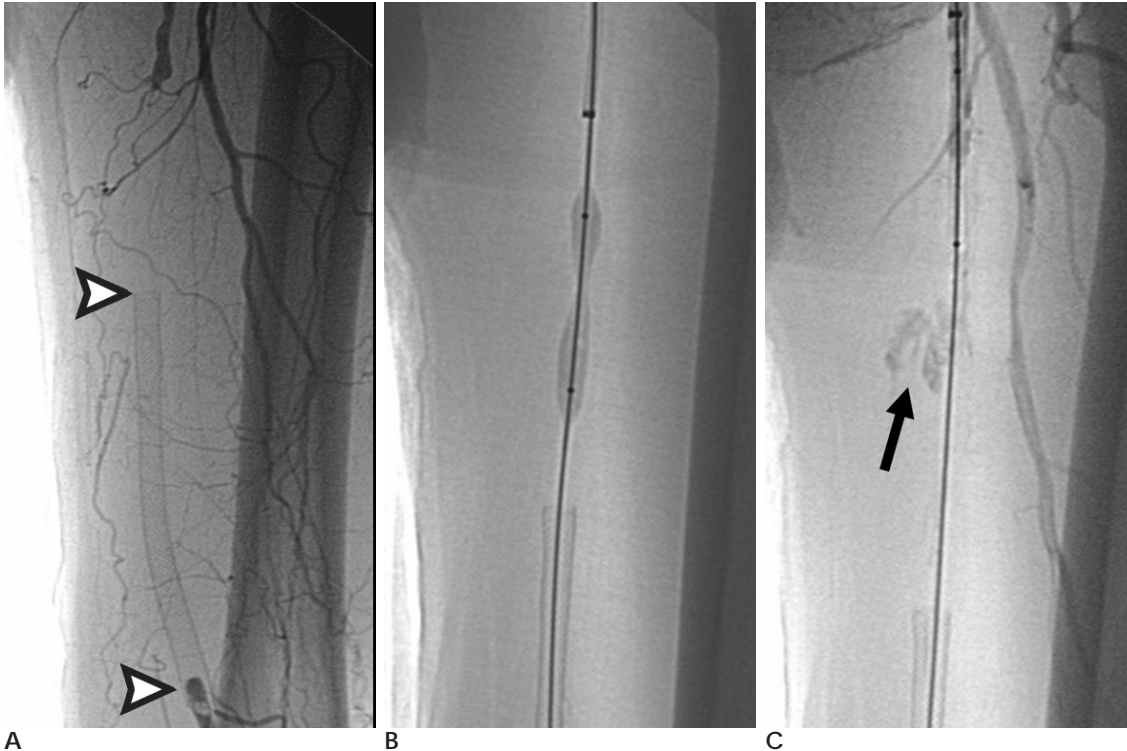
6 73%,

1 58%, 2 51%, 3 47%

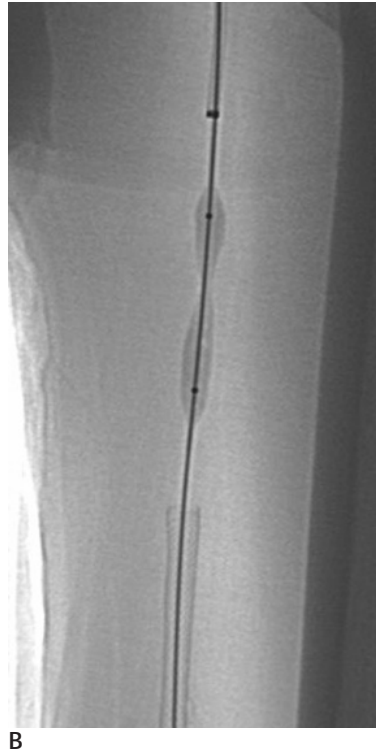
(9 - 11).

(4).

PTA



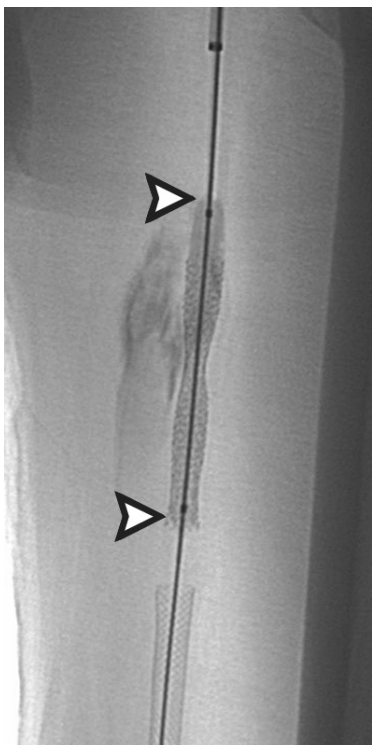
A



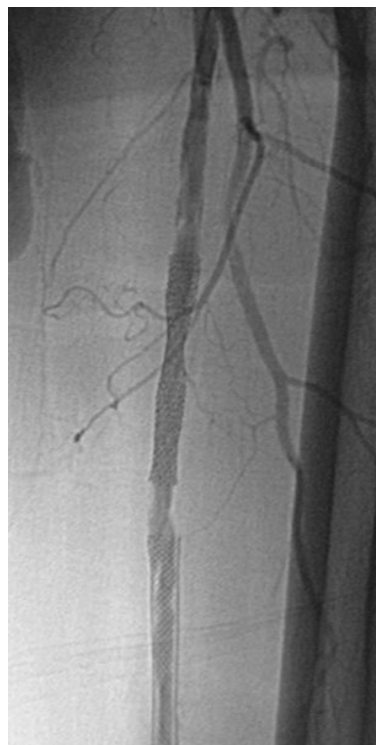
B



C

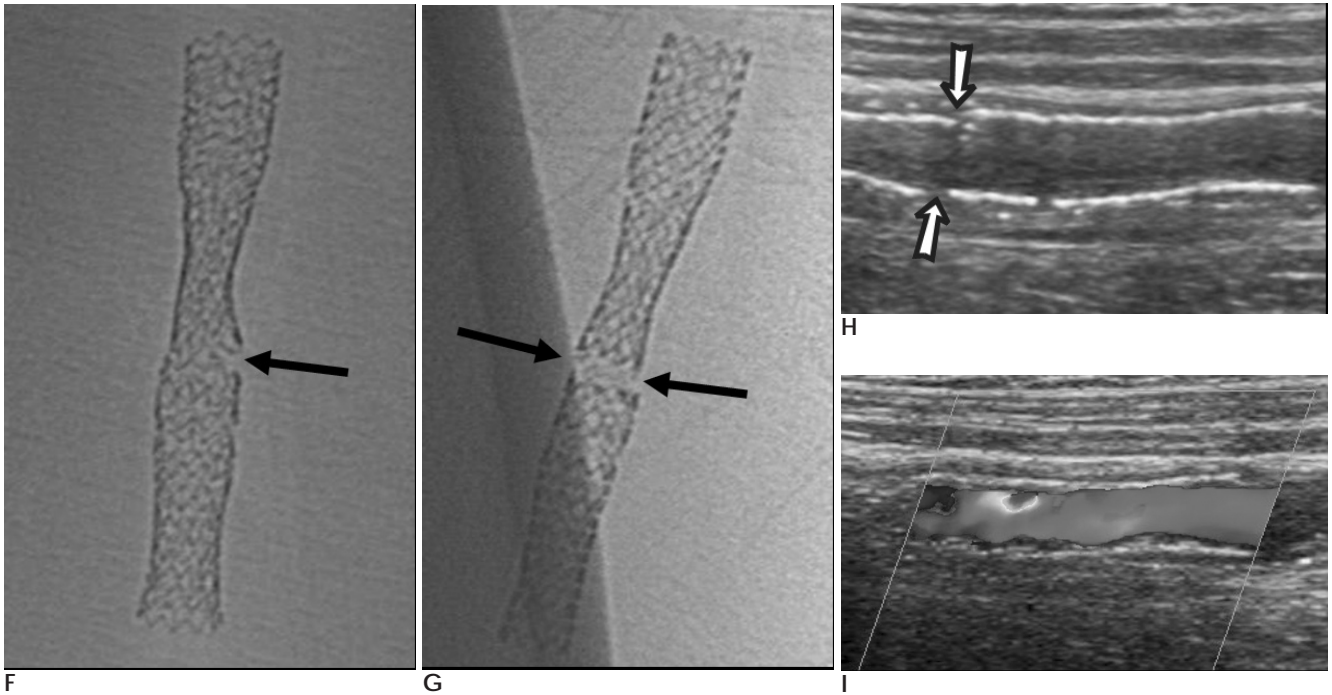


D



E

Fig. 4. 71-year-old man with left leg claudication.
A. Angiogram shows reocclusion of left superficial femoral artery. Previously inserted stent was seen (arrowheads).
B-E. Follow up angiogram after balloon angioplasty shows arterial dissection (arrow) in proximal SFA. Final follow up angiogram obtained after implantation of 57 mm stent (arrowheads) shows recanalization without contrast extravasation. (continued)



(continued) **F** and **G**. Follow up radiograph after 8 months demonstrates fracture of expression stent (arrow) which was seen more prominent at flexional position of knee joint.
H, I. Immediate color Doppler US, also shows discontinuity of stent, but blood flow within the fractured stent was intact.

가 (3, 12 - 16). , 3 (2),
 가 5 mm , 6 cm
 81%, 1 65%, 2 55%, 3 55% PTA (4). mm) (4)
 2000 , , 가 8.6 cm 29
 가 6 cm
 가 5 6 93%, (brachytherapy)
 1 83% (4). 2
 , 6 81.5%, 1 78.0%, 2 54.2%, 3 46.0% (2).
 5 cm 가 44 31 (18, 19). 2 50%
 8.6 cm , 5 cm 가 5 cm 3 51.0% 2 62.5%,
 가 3 100%, 6 Long (13) , , ,
 87.5%, 1 87.5% , Bosch (20) Henry
 (9, 17). 가 , 가
 (12)

가

Allie (21) 65.4%

77.7%

가

가

Scheinert (22) 37.2%

2

2 2 가

2

가 2

가 5

가

가

(7 - 9, 15, 23)

가

가

TASC type C

가

1

PTA

가

1. Conroy RM, Gordon IL, Tobis JM, Hiro T, Kasaoka S, Stemmer EA, et al. Angioplasty and stent placement in chronic occlusion of

- the superficial femoral artery: technique and results. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2000;11:1009-1020
2. Lugmayr HF, Holzer H, Kastner M, Riedelsberger H, Auterith A. Treatment of complex arteriosclerotic lesions with nitinol stents in the superficial femoral and popliteal arteries: a midterm follow-up. *Radiology* 2002;222:37-433.
3. Chung SK, Kim JK, Yoon W, Kim J, Park JG, Kang HG, et al. Metallic stent implantation in patients with iliac artery occlusion: long term patency rate and factors related recurrence. *J Korean Radiol Soc* 2003;49:173-
4. Dorrucci V. Treatment of superficial femoral artery occlusive disease. *J Cardiovasc Surg* 2004;45:193-201
5. Jahnke T, Voshage G, Muller-Hulsbeck S, Grimm J, Heller M, Brossmann J. Endovascular placement of self-expanding nitinol coil stents for the treatment of femoropopliteal obstructive disease. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2002;13:257-266
6. Dormandy JA, Rutherford RB. Management of peripheral arterial disease (PAD). TASC Working Group. TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus(TACS). *J Vasc Surg* 2000;31:S1-S296
7. Palmaz JC, Richter GM, Noeldge G, Schatz RA, Robison PD, Gardiner GA Jr, et al. Intraluminal stents in atherosclerotic iliac artery stenosis: preliminary report of a multicenter study. *Radiology* 1988;168:727-731
8. Gunther RW, Vorwerk D, Antonucci F, Beyssen B, Essinger A, Gaux JC, et al. Iliac artery stenosis or obstruction after unsuccessful balloon angioplasty: treatment with a self-expandable stent. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1991;156:389-393
9. Gunther RW, Vorwerk D, Bohndorf K, Peters I, el-Din A, Messmer B. Iliac and femoral artery stenoses and occlusions: treatment with intravascular stents. *Radiology* 1989;172:725-730
10. Strecker EP, Boos IB, Hagen B. Flexible tantalum stents for the treatment of iliac artery lesions: long-term patency, complications, and risk factors. *Radiology* 1996;199:641-647
11. Vorwerk D, Guenther RW, Schurmann K, Wendt G, Peters I. Primary stent placement for chronic iliac artery occlusion: followup results in 103 patients. *Radiology* 1995;194:745-749
12. Henry M, Amor M, Ethevenot G, Henry I, Amicabile C, Beron R, et al. Palmaz stent placement in iliac and femoropopliteal arteries: primary and secondary patency in 310 patients with 2-4-year follow-up. *Radiology* 1995;197:167-174
13. Long AL, Page PE, Raynaud AC, Beyssen BM, Fiessinger JN, Ducimetiere P, et al. Percutaneous iliac artery stent: angiographic long-term follow-up. *Radiology* 1991;180:771-778
14. Vitek JJ, Roubin GS, Al-Mubarek N, New G, Iyer SS. Carotid artery stenting: technical considerations. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2000;21:1736-43
15. Schurmann K, Mahnken A, Meyer J, Haage P, Chalabi K, Peters I, et al. Long-term results 10 years after iliac arterial stent placement. *Radiology* 2002;224:731-738
16. Sohn MJ, Sung KB, Shin BS, Lim SM, Kim BS, Song HY, et al. Percutaneous Intravascular Metallic Stent Placement in Chronic Iliac Artery Stenoses *J Korean Radiol Soc* 2001;45:255-261
17. Kichikawa K, Uchida H, Yoshioka T, Maeda M, Nishimine K, Kubota Y, et al. Iliac artery stenosis and occlusion: preliminary results of treatment with Gianturco expandable metallic stents. *Radiology* 1990;177:799-802
18. Vogel TR, Shindelman LE, Nackman GB, Graham AM. Efficacious use of nitinol stents in the femoral and popliteal arteries. *J Vasc Surg* 2003;38:1178-1184
19. Gordon IL, Conroy RM, Arefi M, Tobis JM, Stemmer EA, Wilson SE. Three-year outcome of endovascular treatment of superficial femoral artery occlusion. *Arch Surg* 2001;136:221-228

20. Bosch JL, Hunink MG. Meta-analysis of the results of percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stent placement for aortoiliac occlusive disease. *Radiology* 1997;204:87-96
21. Allie DE, Hebert CJ, Walker CM. Nitinol stent fracture in the SFA. *Endovascular Today* 2004;july/august:21-35
22. Scheinert D, Scheinert S, Sax J, Piorkowski C, Braunlich S, Ulrich M, et al. Prevalence and clinical impact of stent fractures after femoropopliteal stenting. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005;45:312-315
23. Lammer J, Dake MD, Bley J, Katzen BT, Cejna M, Piquet P, et al. Peripheral arterial obstruction: prospective study of treatment with a transluminally placed self expanding stent-graft. *Radiology* 2000;217:95-104

J Korean Radiol Soc 2008;58:365 - 373

Endovascular Stent Placement for the Treatment of Superficial Femoral Artery Stenoses and Occlusions¹

Seul Kee Kim, M.D., Hee Sun Yang, M.D., Jae Hee Han, M.D., Nam Kyu Chang, M.D.²,
Nam Yeol Yim, M.D., Woong Yoon, M.D., Jae Kyu Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonnam National University Hospital

²Department of Radiology, Chonnam National University Hwasun Hospital

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate effectiveness of an endovascular stent placement in the treatment of superficial femoral artery stenoses and occlusions.

Materials and Methods: An angioplasty and stent placement was performed in forty four patients (42 men and 2 women; mean age: 71.2 years; age range: 50 - 82 years). A total of 27 patients were diagnosed with intermittent claudication, in addition to 8 patients with resting pain, and 9 patients with gangrene. A follow-up evaluation accompanied with a physical examination, catheter angiography, and a color Doppler sonography was performed. The patency rates were analyzed after 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. The predictors of restenosis, according to the clinical and anatomical classification, risk factors, as well as the correlation of stent fracture and restenosis were analyzed.

Results: Initial technical success was achieved in all patients. The stent placement resulted in an initial improvement of the clinical category in more than one level for 95.5% of cases. Over the course of the follow-up period (mean: 17 months; range, 1 - 106 months), restenosis occurred in 16 patients (36.4%). The highest patency rates were 87.9% after 3 months, 81.5% after 6 months, 78.0% after 1 year, 54.2% after 2 years, and 46.0% after 3 years. No significant difference was found for the patency rates as a function of the clinical and anatomical classifications, or the risk factors. A stent fracture was identified on only two occasions; however, no clinical symptoms or good intra-stent blood flow was observed in a follow-up angiography.

Conclusion: A mid-term patency after the stent placements for superficial femoral artery stenoses and occlusions was found to be unfavorable despite an initial success rate. Consequently, greater clinical experience and analysis is necessary.

Index words : Arteries, extremities
Stents and prostheses
Arteries, transluminal angioplasty
Arteriosclerosis

Address reprint requests to : Jae Kyu Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonnam National University Hospital
8 Hak 1 dong, Dong-gu, Gwangju 501-757, Korea.
Tel. 82-62-220-5746 Fax. 82-62-226-4380 E-mail: kjkrad@chonnam.ac.kr