

:  
 : 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 , (2, 4, 5).  
 40% (1). 가 44

(percutaneous transluminal angioplasty,  
 PTA) (2). 가 , PTA  
 (3). 가  
 가

1996 2 2005 1 가  
 44 42 , 2  
 71.2 (50-82 )  
 Rutherford - Becker category  
 27 , 8 , 9  
 (Table 1). 21 가

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

2005 1 19 , 16 , 7 . Becker stage (Table 1)가  
 2005 1 3 가  
 17 ( 16 ,  
 1 ) .

Multistar T.O.P (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , 9 106 17 . 3  
 , 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  
 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

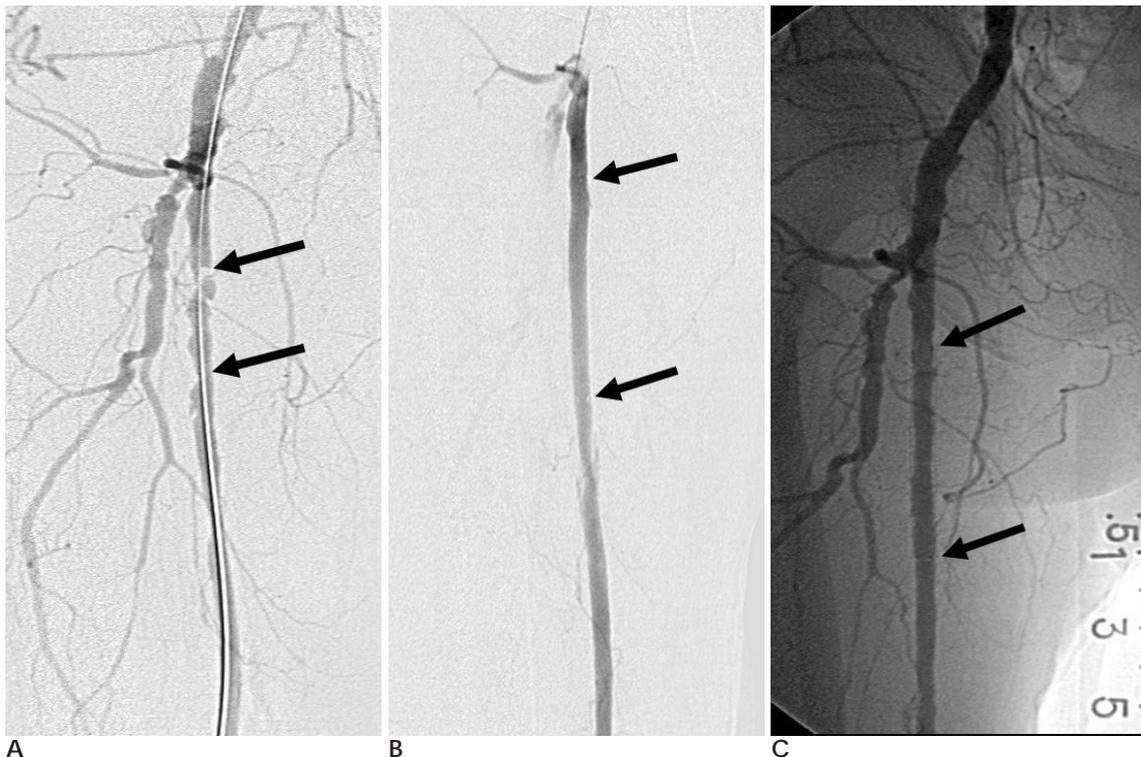
18, 23, 가 3, 9, 13, 13, 가 4, 가 7, 2. TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) Type A 5 (11.4%), Type B 10 (22.7%), Type C 24 (54.5%), Type C 5 (11.4%) (Table 2). 8.6 cm 44, 46, 55 Wallstent (Boston Scientific Corp. Watertown, MA., U.S.A.), Express stent (Boston

2, 가, 10, 42 (95.5%), 44, 16 (36.4%), Kaplan-Meier 87.9%, 6, 81.5%, 1, 78.0%, 2, 54.2%, 3, 46.0% (Table 3, Fig. 1-3). Cox-proportional hazard model 16, (Table 4).

**Table 3. Primary Cumulative Patency Rate for Patients**

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

가, 17, 17, 23, 가, 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

5

, 17

20

가

(Fig. 4).

(2, 4, 5).

2000 TACS

3 cm

PTA

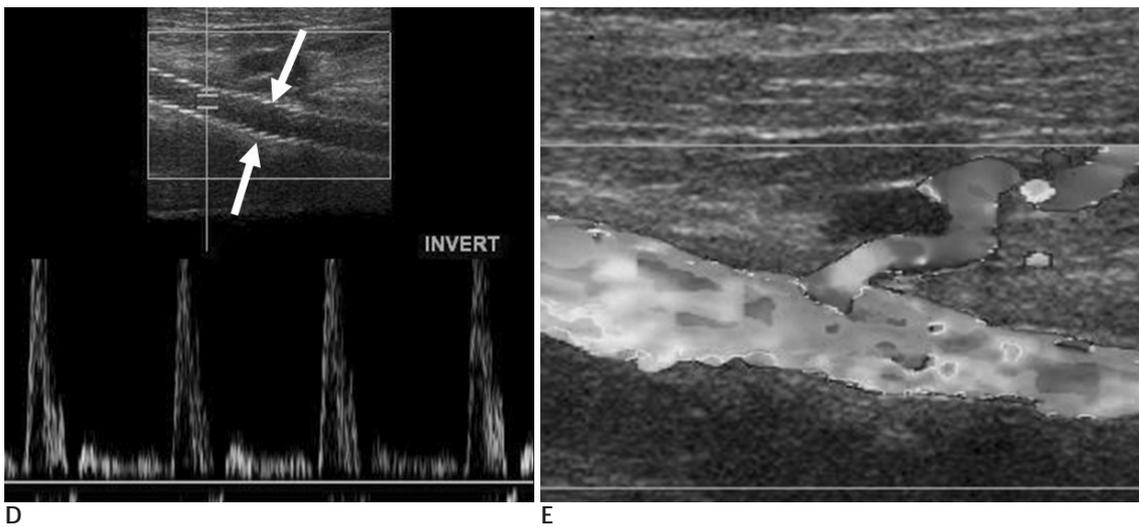
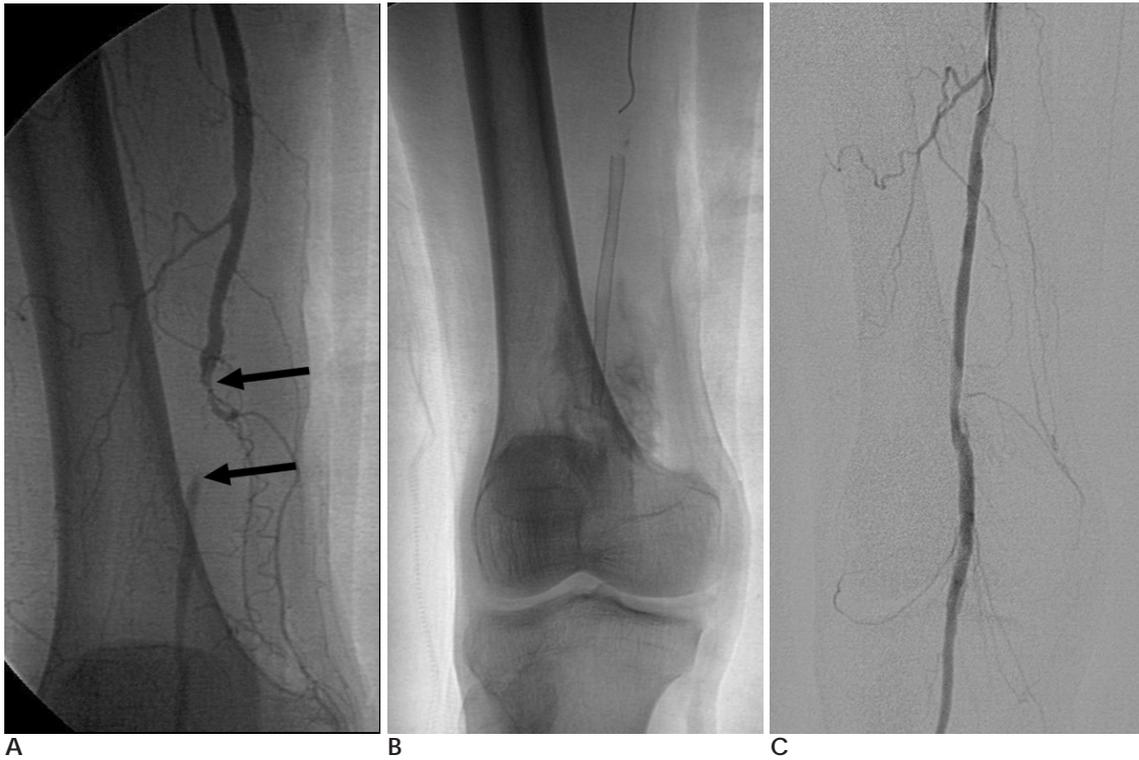


Fig. 2. 68-year-old man with right leg claudication (Rutherford-Becker stage II), had diabetes mellitus.

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               | <i>p</i> =0.83                | Not significant |
|   | Diabetes      | 19              | 3               | <i>p</i> =0.42                |                 |
|   | Hypertension  | 16              | 6               | <i>p</i> =0.67                |                 |
|   | Heart disease | 7               | 5               | <i>p</i> =0.18                |                 |
| Clinical factor<br>(Rutherford-Becker classification) | Claudication  | 27              | 7               | <i>p</i> =0.06                | Not significant |
|   | Resting Pain  | 8               | 4               |                               |                 |
|   | Gangrene      | 9               | 5               |                               |                 |
| Anatomical factor<br>(TASC classification)            | A             | 5               | 1               | <i>p</i> =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

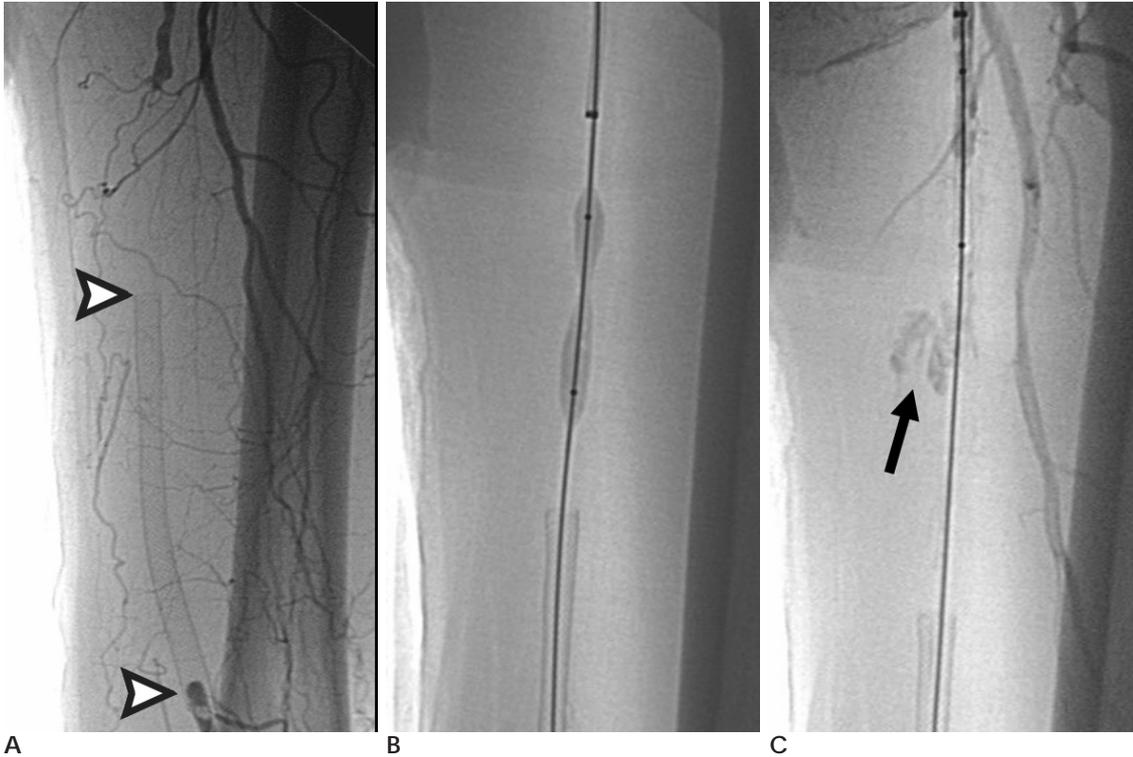
6 73%,

1 58%, 2 51%, 3 47%

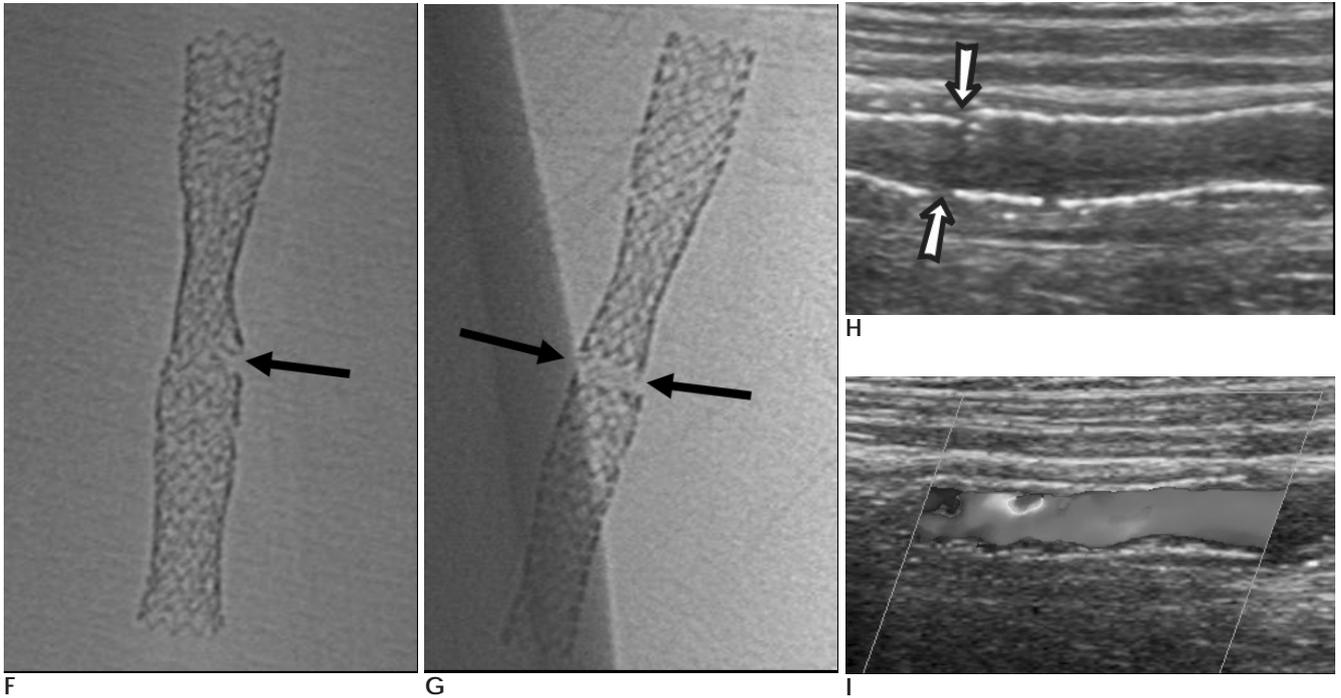
(9 - 11).

(4).

PTA



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

가  
Allie (21) 65.4%  
77.7%  
가  
가  
Scheinert (22) 37.2%  
2  
2 2 가  
2 가  
가 2 가  
5  
가  
가  
(7-9, 15, 23)  
가  
가  
TASC type C  
가  
1  
PTA  
가

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## Endovascular Stent Placement for the Treatment of Superficial Femoral Artery Stenoses and Occlusions<sup>1</sup>

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**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

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