

May - Thurner

Pigtail

1

: pigtail
가

: 10 (8 , 2 , 56.8+/-
21.37) 400,000 - 700,000 IU
5 - 10 pigtail 가 .

() , , () 가 .
: pigtail 10
(, 100%).
pigtail (declotting) 5.7
108 . 4 . UK
890,000 IU .
: pigtail

가 .

(DVT) 50%
(1, 2).

가 15 - 37%
(3, 4).

(3 - 8), 2003 8 12 3 10
(7 - 9), , pigtail

(3, 5 - 8). 가,
가 . (10 - 13) 6 2 ,
(14) 48

retrievable caval filter (Tulip,
Cook, U.S.A.)

CT
56.8+/- - 21.37

(n=2), (n=8), (n=2) 가 90%
 1 9
 가
 14.5+/- 13.0
 45

CT

temporary caval filter (Tulip, Cook, U.S.A.)

(baseline)
 0.035 - inch Terumo guide wire (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
 5 - Fr Cobra (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)

400,000IU 5 - 10
 pigtail (Medi - Tech, Annacotty, Limerick, Ireland)

(Fig. 1). wire (shaft)
 8 - Fr Hoffmann sheath (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)

100,000 - 200,000 IU 8 - Fr sheath 가

) pigtail ()

Table 1 2 (baseline)
 pigtail 25 - 35 10

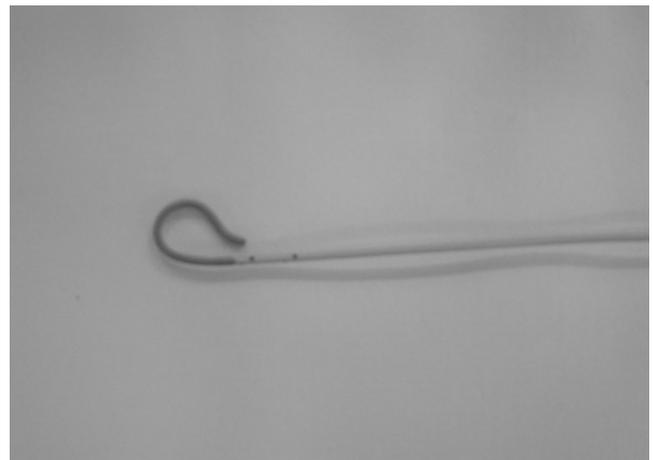


Fig. 1. Pigtail catheter with hydrophilic guide wire. Thrombus is fragmented by mechanical action of the rotating pigtail loop. Rotation is performed by twisting the catheter shaft manually, while the wire is fixed and serves as the rotation axis.

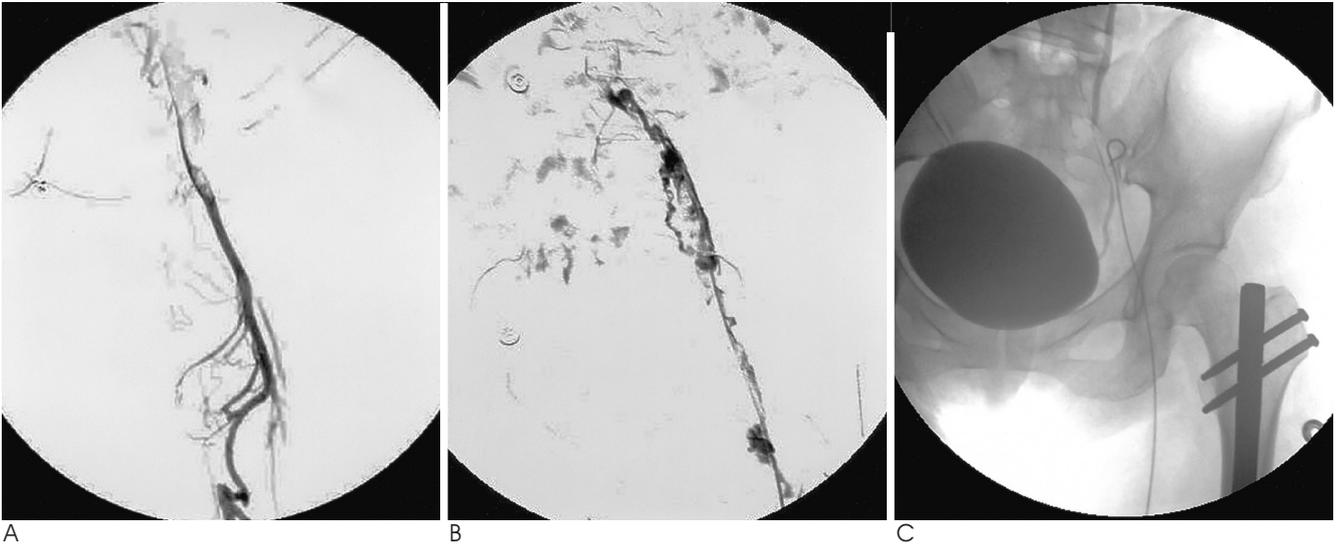
Table 1. Patients Informations and Technical Details

No.	A/Sex	DVT extension/Sx Duration	Procedure time	RT	UK(IU)	Filter
1	70/M	common iliac/ acute	2 hrs	5	500,000	No
2	69/F	common iliac/ chronic	3 hrs	5	700,000	No
3	19/F	common iliac/ subacute	2 hrs	6	500,000	No
4	38/F	popliteal/ chronic	1 hrs 30 min	7	400,000	Re-F
5	46/F	popliteal/ acute	1 hrs 30 min	4	600,000	No
6	73/F	popliteal/ acute	1 hrs 30 min	7	600,000	No
7	70/F	common iliac/ acute	1 hrs 30 min	5	500,000	No
8	31/M	popliteal/ acute	1 hrs 30 min	6	400,000	No
9	81/F	popliteal/ subacute	2 hrs	6	500,000	No
10	71/F	popliteal/ subacute	1 hrs 30 min	6	600,000	No

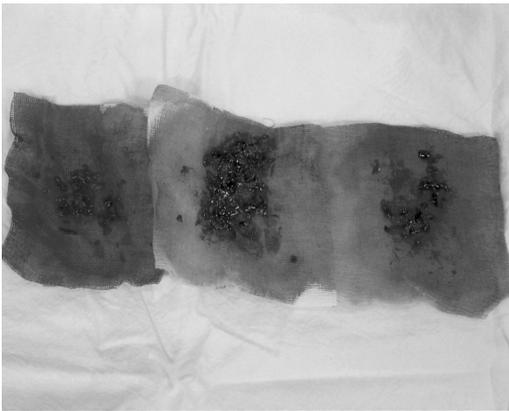
No. = Patient no; A = age; DVT = deep vein thrombosis; Sx = symptom; Re-F = retrievable filter

RT = Time of rotating pigtail catheter, minutes

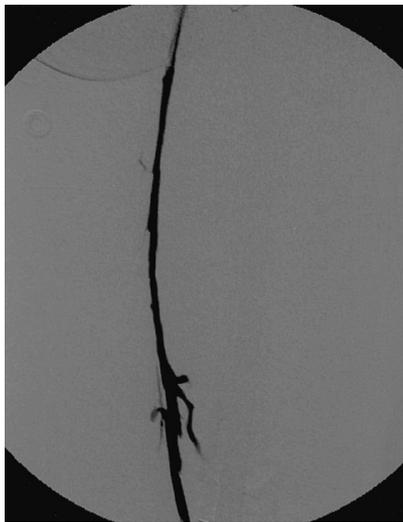
UK = used urokinase before rotating pigtail catheter



A B C



D



E

Fig. 2. Venogram of complete thrombectomy with rotating pigtail catheter combined vascular stent insertion in a 38-year-old woman with subacute left leg edema, developed 3 days after left femur operation.

A, B. Ascending venograms show (A) multiple thrombosed distal femoral and popliteal vein and (B) nearly obliterated superficial femoral, external iliac, and common iliac vein.

C. A pigtail catheter is rotating within the thrombosed left external iliac vein after 400,000 unit urokinase infusion.

D. Thrombi are aspirated by a 8-Fr Hoffmann sheath after left lower extremity deep vein thromboses were fragmented by rotating pigtail catheter.

E, F. Venogram of the (E) left femoral and (F) left iliac veins was demonstrated with some residual thrombus on left common iliac vein.

G. Patency of the left lower extremity veins was restored after left iliac vein stent.



F



G

Table 2. Procedural Results

No.	Venous injury	Procedural outcome	Edema disappear	Total Urokinase(IU)	CP
1	No	Success	one day	500,000	Stent
2	Minimal	Success	one week	700,000	Stent
3	No	Success	three days	500,000	Balloon
4	No	Success	one day	400,000	Stent
5	No	Success	one day	600,000	Stent
6	Minimal	Success	three days	2,200,000	Stent
7	No	Success	one day	400,000	Stent
8	No	Success	three days	2,400,000	Stent
9	Moderate	Success	three days	500,000	Stent
10	No	Success	three days	2,200,000	Stent

CP = Complementary procedures

Venous injury = Venous wall or valvular injury

Edema disappear = Duration edema disappeared after procedure ending

Total Urokinase = Total urokinase volume administrated to patients

가 (17 - 20). pigtail
 400,000 -
 108 4 600,000 IU 5 - 10 5 - Fr
 (Fig. 2). Pigtail 7 - 8 - Fr sheath
 (declotting) 5.7 UK
 890,000 IU
 Pigtail
 100% 1 4
 7 - 8 - Fr long
 Hoffmann sheath Pigtail
 (3 - 9). 5.7 가
 , 60 - 95%
 80% ATD (Amplatz Thrombectomy Dvice)
 (3 - 9). 4.35+/- 2.5
 (3, 5 - 9),
 가 (11 - 13).
 가 (10). (21, 22).
 (11 - 14) pigtail 10
 (15) 가 , 2 caval filtration protection
 (12, 13). pigtail
 7 - Fr pigtail 12 - 18Fr sheath
 (fragmentation)
 (16), sheath
 . ATD (subclinical)
 (Arteriovenous graft) (23).
 , pigtail pigtail

7 - 8 - Fr long Hoffmann sheath
 sheath (bending)
 가 가
 Pigtail
 , 7 - 8 - Fr
 Hoffmann sheath
 ,
 12 - 18Fr (16).
 Pigtail

1. Meissner AJ, Huszcza S. Surgical strategy for management of deep venous thrombosis of the lower extremities. *World J Surg* 1996;20:1149-1155
2. O'Donnell TF Jr, Browse NL, Burnand KG, Thomas ML. The socioeconomic effects of an iliofemoral venous thrombosis. *J Surg Res* 1977;22:483-488
3. Semba CP, Dake MD. Iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis: aggressive therapy with catheter-directed thrombolysis. *Radiology* 1994;191:487-494
4. Bjarnason H, Kruse JR, Asinger DA, et al. Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis: safety and efficacy outcome during 5 years of catheter-directed thrombolytic therapy. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1997;8:405-418
5. Mewissen MW, Seabrook GR, Meissner MH, Cynamon J, Labropoulos N, Haughton SH. Catheter-directed thrombolysis for lower extremity deep venous thrombosis: report of a national multicenter registry. *Radiology* 1999;211:39-49
6. Sandbaek G, Ly B, Johansen AM, Rosales A. Catheter-directed thrombolytic therapy - a current alternative to proximal deep venous thrombosis. *Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen* 1999;119:4182-4187
7. Comerota AJ, Thom RC, Mathias SD, Haughton S, Mewissen M. Catheter-directed thrombolysis for iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis improves health-related quality of life. *J Vasc Surg* 2000;32:130-137
8. Comerota AJ. Quality-of-life improvement using thrombolytic therapy for iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis. *Rev Cardiovasc Med* 2002;3:S61-S67
9. Elsharawy M, Elzayat E. Early results of thrombolysis vs anticoagulation in iliofemoral venous thrombosis. A randomized clinical trial. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2002;24:209-214
10. O'Meara JJ 3rd, McNutt RA, Evans AT, Moore SW, Downs SM. A decision analysis of streptokinase plus heparin as compared with heparin alone for deep vein thrombosis. *N Eng J Med* 1994;330:1864-1869
11. Ramaiah V, Del Santo PB, Rodriguez-Lopez JA, Gowda RG, Perkowski PE, Diethrich EB. Trellis thrombectomy system for the treatment of iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis. *J Endovasc Ther* 2003;19:585-589
12. Delomez M, Beregi JP, Willoteaux S, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy in patients with deep venous thrombosis. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2001;24:42-48
13. Vedantham S, Vesely TM, Parti N, Darcy M, Hovsepian DM, Picus D. Lower extremity venous thrombolysis with adjunctive mechanical thrombectomy. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2002;13:1001-1008
14. Poon WL, Luk SH, Yam KY, Lee AC. Mechanical thrombectomy in inferior vena cava thrombosis after caval filter placement: a report of three cases. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2002;25:440-443
15. Roy S, Laerum F. Transcatheter aspiration: the key to successful percutaneous treatment of deep venous thrombosis? *Acad Radiol* 1999;6:730-735
16. Wildberger JE, Schmitz-Rode T, Schubert H, Gunther RW. Percutaneous venous thrombectomy with the use of a balloon sheath: first in vivo investigations of a new low-tech concept. *Invest Radiol* 2000;35:352-358
17. Schmitz-Rode T, Janssens U, Schild HH, Basche S, Hanrath P, Guenther RW. Fragmentation of massive pulmonary embolism using a pigtail rotation catheter. *Chest* 1998;114:1427-1436
18. Schmitz-Rode T, Guenther RW, Pfeffer JG, Neuerburg JM, Geuting B, Biesterfeld S. Acute massive pulmonary embolism: use of a pigtail catheter for diagnosis and fragmentation therapy. *Radiology* 1995;197:157-162
19. Schmitz-Rode T, Janssens U, Duda SH, Erley CM, Gunther RW. Massive pulmonary embolism: percutaneous emergency treatment of pigtail rotating catheter. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000;36:375-380
20. Schmitz-Rode T, Wildberger JE, Hubner D, Wein B, Schurmann K, Gunther RW. Recanalization of thrombosed dialysis access with use of a rotating mini-pigtail catheter: follow-up study. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2000;11:721-727
21. Trerotola SO, Johnson MS, Schauwecker DS, et al. Pulmonary emboli from pulse-spray and mechanical thrombolysis: evaluation with an animal dialysis graft model. *Radiology* 1996;200:169-176
22. Nedjbat T, Paquet KJ, Thelen M, Neuhaus G. New technic of the tranjugular cava blocking in the removal of acute pelvic vein and inferior cava thrombosis. *Chirurg* 1977;48:28-31
23. Shrafuddin MJ, Hick ME. Current status of percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy. Part I. General principles. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1997;8:911-921

Efficacy and Safety of Rotating Pigtail Catheter: Lower Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis of May-Thurner Syndrome¹

Yoon Kyung Kim, M.D., Byung Chul Kang, M.D., Sung Gwon Gang, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Mokdong Hospital, Medical College of Ewha Womans University

²Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Medical College of Seoul National University

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of mechanical fragmentation of iliofemoral deep vein thromboses (DVTs) with a rotating pigtail catheter followed by aspiration thrombectomy.

Materials and Methods: Ten patients (eight females, two males, 56.8 +/- 21.37 years) with iliofemoral DVT underwent treatment for a total of ten affected limbs. Approximately 5 - 10 min after infusing 400,000 - 700,000 IU urokinase (UK) into the thrombosed deep veins, the thromboses were fragmented by the mechanical action of the rotating pigtail catheter tip. Following their fragmentation, the fragmented thromboses were aspirated. After completion of the above procedure, a stent was inserted if iliac vein stenosis was demonstrated. We evaluated the total procedure time, volume of thrombolytic agent (urokinase), valvular injury, symptom-free time interval and success rate (primary patency rate).

Results: In all 10 patients, the iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis was successfully fragmented and aspirated using the combination method of a rotating pigtail catheter and aspiration thrombectomy (clinical and technical success rate, 100%). The thromboses were declotted by means of a rotating pigtail catheter with an average treatment time of 5.7 minutes. The average duration of the total intervention was 108 min. The mean primary patency was approximately 4 months with no recurrence. The total UK dose was 890,000 IU on average. There were no major complications, such as pulmonary embolism or cerebral hemorrhage, while performing the thrombus-fragmentation procedure using the rotating pigtail catheter.

Conclusion: The combination method of a rotating pigtail catheter and aspiration thrombectomy for the treatment of iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis was found to be rapid, safe and effective for accomplishing recanalization in all cases without complication. Therefore, this procedure constitutes a potential treatment option in patients presenting with iliofemoral vein thrombosis.

Index words : Veins, thrombosis

Thrombolysis

Thrombectomy

Address reprint requests to : Byung Chul Kang, M.D., Department of Radiology, Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital
911-1 Mokdong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 158-710, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2650-5173 Fax. 82-2-2650-5302 E-mail: kangbc@ewha.ac.kr