

# 관동맥중재술과 재협착

김 무 현

## Coronary Intervention and Restenosis

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(Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty : PTCA) 20 (97% vs 85%), NHLBI (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute registry)

9.5% 3%

가<sup>1)</sup> (restenosis rate) 35%

4)

(remodeling),

1)2) 2

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p550 참조

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가 가 20%

3)

가

Balloon angioplasty (de novo) (repeat balloon angioplasty) Emory<sup>3)</sup> (initial angioplasty)

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약물요법

가 가

5)6)

Atherectomy

Directional coronary atherectomy(DCA)<sup>7)</sup>

(rotational atherectomy) (eximer laser angioplasty)

Coronary stent

2 (STRESS BENES - TENT)

6)  
 Palmaz - Schatz stent 19%  
 (late cardiac event)  
 (in - hospital complication)  
 6)  
 8)  
 (18% vs 32%), TVR(target vessel revascularization)  
 (10% vs 27%).  
 (restenotic lesion)  
 (de novo lesion)  
 (37% vs 15%) 9)

3 2  
 재협착에 있어서의 치료방침

재발성 재협착(Recurrent Restenosis)

2 3  
 Teirstein  
 10) 93% 18  
 43%  
 Table 1  
 3  
 Kim 1, 2, 3  
 11) stenosis plateau”  
 (refractory restenosis)  
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 가가 (Table 1)  
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 13)14)  
 중심 단어 :

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**Table 1.** Risk factors associated with recurrent restenosis following repeat coronary angioplasty

Two or more prior restenoses of the same lesion
Interprocedural interval <3 months
Multiple lesions dilated
Native LAD location
Venous bypass graft lesion
Presence of diabetes mellitus

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