

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%

가¹⁾

(restenosis rate) 35%

4)

(remodeling),

1)2) 2

p550 참조

가 가 20%

3)

가

Balloon angioplasty (de novo) (repeat balloon angioplasty) 3) Emory (initial angioplasty)

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약물요법

가 가

가 가⁵⁾⁶⁾

Atherectomy

Directional coronary atherectomy(DCA)⁷⁾

(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 revascula -
 rization) (10% vs 27%).
 (restenotic lesion)
 (de novo lesion)
 (37% vs 15%) 9)

재발성 재협착(Recurrent Restenosis)

2 3
 . Teirstein
 10) 93% 18
 43%
 Table 1
 , 3
 Kim
 11)
 가
 가가 (Table 1)
 가
 가

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

3 2
 .
 재협착에 있어서의 치료방침

가
 , , ,
 , ,
 ,
 cine
 film 가 ,

cine film
 recoil

DCA가 2
 가
 1 , 2 , 3 가 “ re -
 stenosis plateau ”
 (refractory restenosis) , 3

13)14)

중심 단어 :

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