

일차적 스텐트 삽입술을 시행받은 급성 심근경색 환자에서 저분자량 헤파린(Fraxiparine)의 사용에 대한 고찰

안정천 · 오동주 · 박동규 · 오영재 · 김진원 · 김수미 · 이은미
황교승 · 송우혁 · 임도선 · 박창규 · 김영훈 · 서홍석 · 노영무

Feasibility of Low-Molecular-Weight-Heparin (Fraxiparine) for Primary Stenting in Acute Myocardial Infarction

Jeong Cheon Ahn, MD, Dong Joo Oh, MD, Dong Kyu Park, MD, Young Jae Oh, MD,
Jin Weon Kim, MD, Su mi Kim, MD, Eun Mi Lee, MD, Kyo Seung Hwang, MD,
Woo Heuk Song, MD, Do Sun Lim, MD, Chang Gyu Park, MD, Young Hoon Kim, MD,
Hong Seog Seo, MD, Wan Joo Shim, MD and Young Moo Ro, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Korea University, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and objectives : The optimal anti-thrombotic strategy for primary stenting in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is still controversial. We evaluated prospectively the efficacy and safety of low-molecular-weight-heparin (LMWH) for primary stenting in AMI. **Materials and Method :** From 1/1997 to 7/1998, 54 AMI pts underwent primary stenting with 96% of procedural success rate (52/54). Of these, five pts were excluded from the study for warfarinization or use of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor despite of successful stenting (TIMI 3 flow and less than 30% of residual stenosis). In 47 pts included in the study, 5,000 -10,000 U of unfractionated heparin was administered (100 mg/kg bolus) before primary stenting. After sheath removal, LMWH (Fraxiparine, 7500 U/S.C.BID) maintained for 10.6 ±5.7 days. Aspirin and ticlopidine (500mg/day for 4 weeks) were given before stenting. Pts were followed to determine early (0 -30 days) and late (31 -180 days) major adverse cardiac events (MACE). Subsequent revascularization involving other coronary arteries did not constitute an end point. **Results :** In 47 Pts (M : F = 32 : 15, age = 57.7 ±11.3 yrs, range : 37 -88), 50 stents (Nir : 38, micro : 7, Jo : 5, LAD : LCX : RCA = 24 : 9 : 14) were implanted. Their immediate post-stenting MLD and diameter-stenosis (%) were 2.9 ±0.4 mm, 4.3 ±8.7%, respectively. No patient showed sub-acute stent thrombosis or major bleeding requiring blood transfusion or surgery. During 0 -30 days, the primary combined end point occurred in 2 (4.2%) : one repeated angioplasty for in-stent restenosis ; one hospital death for pump failure (1 of 2 Killip class III pts at admission). 44 patients were followed for 180 days and additional three TVR (3/44 (6.8%), one CABG, one repeatedangioplasty and one recurrent myocardial infarction) occurred between 30 -180 days due to recurrent ischemia. **Conclusion :** Anti-thrombotic therapy with LMWH (Fraxiparine) is safe and feasible for primary stenting in AMI. But to illuminate the impact on

: 1999 3 7

: 1999 6 2

: , 152 - 703

: (02) 818 - 6633 · : (02) 866 - 1643

E - mail : hhansin@unitel.co.kr

the clinical outcomes such as major adverse cardiac events and restenosis, we need more large and controlled study. **(Korean Circulation J 1999;29(6):560-566)**

KEY WORDS : Acute myocardial infarction · Primary stenting · Low-molecular-weight-heparin.

서 론
 primary angioplasty) (pri -
 1-5) primary stenting
 10 15% 25 45%¹⁻³⁾⁵⁻⁷⁾
 primary stenting 6
 (major adverse cardiac event)
⁸⁾
 stent tic -
 lopidine ticlopidine 대 상
 2 3 1997 1 1998 7
 primary stenting 30
 ticlopidine 12 2 ST
 0.1 mV Q 가
 CK - MB가 2
 primary stenting
 (morbidity) (mortality)
 (unfractionated heparin) 1 ,
 가
 (heparin induced thrombo -
 cytopenia)⁹⁾¹⁰⁾
 (Low -
 Molecular - Weight - Heparin, LMWH)
 2 mm
 가 (reboun
 2.5 mm 가 ,
 11) tissue factor nomenon)
 (left main disease)
 (multivessel disease)

glycoprotein b/ a	warfarin	18	가
59	5		
방법			(no reflow phenomenon)
ticlopidine 500 mg	aspirin 200 mg	(n=1),	(severe vessel tortuosity,
		n=2)	(n=3)
	pre - mounted		
stent		54	가
TIMI 3			
(residual stenosis) 30%			(guiding catheter) back up
			가 53
5,000 10,000 U			
ACT가 200		1	
sheath			96%(52/54) . 52
(Fraxiparine 7500 U)	2		TIMI 3 가
10.7 ± 5.3			30%
aspirin(100 mg/)			(residual thrombus)
, ticlopidine(500 mg/) 2			Glycoprotein b/ a inhibitor Abciximab(Reopro) (n=4),
			warfarin (n=1)
(subacute stent thro -		47	
mbosis)		(n=47)	58.6 ± 6.9
		가 31	
30 180			
(target vessel revas -		가	(ballon angioplasty)
cularization),			
(cardiac death)			
(major adverse cardiac events,			
MACE)			: : 20 : 9 : 7 : 8
		6.2 ± 2.5	Killip class class 1
		43 , 2가 2 , class 3	class 4가 2

Table 1. Baseline characteristics

Study pts : n = 47 (age : 58.6 ± 6.9yrs, M = 31)
Previous MI or CABG (- / -), angioplasty (n = 1, not IRA)
HTN : DM : CHO : Smoking = 20 : 9 : 7 : 8
Multivessel disease : 18 (38.2%)
Killip Class 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 = 43 : 2 : 0 : 2
Pain to PTCA (hr) : 6.2 ± 2.5
HTN : hypertension, DM : diabetes mellitus, CHO : hypercholesterolemia, IRA : infarct related artery

결 과

대상 환자의 특성 (Table 1)

77

가

관상동맥 조영술상의 특징 (Table 2)

60%

가 18 (38.2%)

가 24 , 9

14 50 가

Nir stent가 38 가

post-stent minimal luminal diameter가 2.9±0.4 mm, % diameter stenosis 4.3±8.7%

180 (MACE)

11.3%(5/44)

고 찰

중요 심장사건 및 출혈성 합병증(Major adverse cardiac events and bleeding complications)(Table 3)

30 , 47

1 Killip class

2

22

2.1%

(1/47) (1/47)

47 1

2 44 30 180

1 1 6.8%(3/44)

1 44

primary balloon angioplasty)

(reocclusion)

(target vessel revascularization)

가 25 40% (14)15)

6

가 4%

8)

(subacute stent thrombosis)

aspirin heparin warfarin

가

(intra-vascular ultrasound, IVUS)

Table 2. Angiographic data

47 patients with 50 stents (Nir : 38, Micro : 7, Jo : 5)

LAD : LCX : RCA = 24 : 9 : 14

Post-stent minimal luminal diameter : 2.9 ± 0.4 mm

% diameter stenosis : 4.3 ± 8.7%

Table 3. Major adverse cardiac events

- No major bleeding or sub-acute thrombosis
 - Early events (2/47, 4.2%)
 - one cardiac deaths (2.1%) for pump failure (killip 4)
 - TVRV : PTCA for recurrent ischemia : 2.1% (1/47)
 - Late events (3/44, 6.8%)
 - CABG (1) and PTCA (1) for in-stent restenosis
 - Recurrent MI (1)
 - Combined end points at 6 months : 11% (5/45)
- TVRV : target vessel re-vascularization
- CABG : coronary artery bypass graft

ticlopidine

가

tic-

2

lopidine

3

primary stenting ticlopidine

primary stenting

aspirin/ticlopidine

5,000 10,000
 ACT(activated clotting time) 250 300

19)

(acute symptomatic deep vein thrombosis)
 weight-adjusted dose anti -
 a activity 0.5 1 IU/mL

가 가 ¹⁶⁾ (rebound
 phenomenon)
 가 (rebound phenomenon)
 anti - a anti - a activity
 TFPI
 가 ¹⁷⁾
 anti - a
 activity

1/3
 (4000 8000) depolymerized mucosal heparin
 anti - factor a : a 가
 가
 (acute coronary syndrome)
 tissue factor pathway nadroparin(fraxiparin) enoxaparin,
 inhibitor(TFPI) 가 ³⁾ dalteparin, ardeparin, tinzaparin, certoparin, reviparin
 (fibrinolysis) , 7 가 가
 factor von - Willebrand bility) 가 ²⁰⁾ (bioavaila -
 가 ⁴⁾ 가
 가 가
 가 non - Q MI dalteparin
 10 faxiparine FRIC²¹⁾ enoxaparin ESSENCE²²⁾
 fraxiparine
 7500 2 30
 fraxiparine (inter -
 (deep vein thrombosis)
 (7500 U/SC.BID) .
 activated ticlopidine enoxaparin aspirin/
 partial thromboplastin time(aPTT) activated aspirin/dipyridamole/warfarin 가
 clotting time(ACT) 6 가
 anti - a anti - a 가
 anti - a 가 가
¹⁸⁾ fraxiparine

(suboptimal result)
12 가

가

24)

요 약

연구 배경 :

(primary PTCA with stenting)

가 가 (pro -
spective, randomized, double blind, placebo - controlled
trial, Antiplatelet therapy for patients with increased
risk for stent thrombosis, ATLAST trial).

(LMWH)

가
가 가

LMWH

(Fraxiparine)

방 법 :

1997 1 1998 7 54

Suryaprana⁸⁾

6 2%,

96% 4

2.1% 4%
6.8%

glycoprotein b/ a inhibitor (Abciximab, @Reopro)

가

warfarin

fraxiparine

47

5,000 10,000

가 가

(sheath)

가
가
가

fraxiparin 7500 10.6 ± 5.7

2

2

(1 30) (30 180)

(bias error)가

가

결 과 :

47 (: =32 : 10,

=57.7 ± 11.3 , : : =24 : 9 :

14) 50 (Nir : 38, micro : 7, Jo : 5,

LAD ; LCX : RCA =27 : 9 : 14)가

(minimal luminal

diameter)

(% diameter stenosis)

가

2.9 ± 0.4 mm, 4.3 ± 8.7%

30 2 (5.6%)

가

44 180
2 (5.9%)

6.8% (3/44)

결 론 :

(Fraxiparine)

가

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- 1) Grines CL, Browne KR, Marco J, Rothbaum D, Stone GW, O'Keefe J, et al. for the Primary Angioplasty in Myocardial Infarction Study Group: A comparison of primary angioplasty with thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1993;328:673-9.
- 2) Zijlstra F, De Bor MJ, Hoontje JCA, Reiffers S, Reiber JHC, Suryapranata H. A comparison of immediate coronary angioplasty with intravenous streptokinase in acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1993;328:680-4.
- 3) Gibbons RJ, Holmes DR, Reeder GS, et al. The Mayo Coronary Care Unit and Catheterization Laboratory Groups. Immediate angioplasty compared with the administration of a thrombolytic agent followed by conservative treatment for myocardial infarction. *N Eng J Med* 1993;21:347A.
- 4) Eckleberg T, Vietstra RE, Brenner SA, et al. Cost comparison of primary angioplasty versus thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction [abstracts]. *J Am Cardiol* 1993;21:347A.
- 5) De Boer MJ, van Hout BA, Leim AY, et al. A cost-effective analysis of primary angioplasty versus thrombolysis for acute myocardial infarction. *J Am Cardiol* 1995;76:830-3.
- 6) Stone GW, Grines CL, Rothbaum D, et al. Analysis of the relative costs and effectiveness of primary angioplasty versus tissue-type plasminogen activator: The primary angioplasty in myocardial infarction (PAMI) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;29:901-7.
- 7) Stone GW, Grines CL, Brown KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, O'Keefe J, et al. Predictors of in-hospital and 6 month outcome after acute myocardial infarction in the reperfusion era: The primary angioplasty in myocardial infarction (PAMI) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;25:370-7.
- 8) Suryapranata H, Hof AWJ, Hoorntje JC, De Boer MJ, Zijlstra F. Randomized comparison of coronary stenting with ballon angioplasty in selected patients with acute myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1998;97:2502-5.
- 9) Weitz JJ. Low-molecular-weight heparins. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:688-98.
- 10) Hirsh J, Fuster V. Guide to anticoagulation therapy, I: Heparin. *Circulation* 1994;89:1449-1468.
- 11) Merlini PA, Bauer KA, Otrona L, Ardisson D, Cattano M, Belli C, et al. Persistent activation of coagulation mechanism in unstable angina and myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1994;90:61-8.
- 12) Hoppensteadt DA, Jeske W, Fareed J, Bermes EW jr. The role of tissue heparin and low-molecular-weight heparin. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis* 1995;6:S57-S64.
- 13) Montalescot G, Philippe F, Ancri A, Viacut E, Bearez E, Poulard JE, et al. Early increase of von Willebrand factor predicts adverse outcome in unstable coronary artery disease: Beneficial effects of enoxaparin. *Circulation* 1998;98:294-9.
- 14) Grins CL, Browne KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, Stone GW, O'Keefe J, et al. A comparison of immediate angioplasty with thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1993;328:673-9.
- 15) De Bor MJ, Suryapranata H, Hoorntje JCA, Reiffers S, Liem AL, Miedema K. Limitation of infarct size and preservation of left ventricular function after primary coronary angioplasty compared with intravenous streptokinase in acute myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1994;90:753-61.
- 16) Vanier J, Fleisch M, Gunnes P, Ramamurthy S, Garachemani A, Kaufman UP, et al. Low dose heparin for routine coronary angioplasty and stenting: A randomized double blind study. *Am J Cardiol* 1996;78:964-6.
- 17) Smith AJC, Holt RE, Fitzpatrick K, et al. Transient thrombotic state after abrupt discontinuation of heparin in percutaneous coronary angioplasty. *Am Heart J* 1996;131:434-9.
- 18) Samama M. Contemporary laboratory monitoring of low molecular weight heparins. *Thromb Hemost* 1996;22:3-8.
- 19) Alhenc GM, Jestin LGC, Vitoux JF, Kher A, Aiach M, Fiesseinger JN. Adjusted versus fixed dose of low molecular weight heparin Fragmin in the treatment of deep vein thrombosis. *Thromb Haemost* 1994;71:698-702.
- 20) Fareed J, Jeske W, Hoppensteadt D, Clarizio R, Walenga JM. Low-molecular-weight heparins: Pharmacologic profile and product differentiation. *Am J Cardiol* 1998;82:3L-10L.
- 21) Fragmin during Instability in Coronary Artery Disease (FRISCH) study group. low molecular weight heparin in instability in coronary artery disease. *Lancet* 1996;347:561-8.
- 22) Cohen M, Demers C, Gurfinkel EP, Turpie AGG, Fromel GJ, Goodman S, et al. for the Efficacy, and Safety of Subcutaneous Enoxaparin in Non-Q-Wave Coronary Events Study Group. A comparison of low-molecular-weight heparin with unfractionated heparin for unstable coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:447-52.
- 23) Zidar JP. Low-molecular-weight heparins in coronary stenting-The ENoxaparin and TIClopidine after Elective Stenting (ENTICES) trial. *Am J Cardiol* 1998;82:29L-32L.
- 24) Fergusson JJ, Fox R. Meeting heighlights. The 69 th Sceintific Sessions of the American Heart Association in New Orleans, LA, November 10-13, 1996. *Circulation* 1997;95:761-4.