

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

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

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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 (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, $4.3 \pm 8.7\%$, 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 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

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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 myocaridal infarction · Primary stenting · Low-molecular-weight-heparin.

서 론 pathway inhibitor(TFPI) 가 ¹²⁾ von -
 Willebrand factor 가
¹³⁾
 (pri -
 mary angioplasty)
 , , 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
 phenomenon) 가 가 2.5 mm 가 ,
¹¹⁾ tissue factor nomenon) (low - reflow phe -

glycoprotein b/ a warfarin 18

가

59 5

방 법 (no reflow phenomenon)

aspirin 200 mg (n=1), (severe vessel tortuosity,

ticlopidine 500 mg 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) Glycoprotein b/

, ticlopidine(500 mg/) 2 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)	180	(MACE)
가 60%	11.3%(5/44)	
가 18 (38.2%)		
가 24 , 9		
14 50 가		
Nir stent가 38 가		
post-stent minimal luminal diameter가 2.9±	고	찰
0.4 mm, % diameter stenosis 4.3±8.7%		
중요 심장사건 및 출혈성 합병증(Major adverse cardiac events and bleeding complications) (Table 3)	mary ballon angioplasty)	(pri -
30 , 47	(reocclusion)	
1 Killip class	(target vessel revascularization)	
2	가 25 40% (14)(15)	
22	6	
	가 4%	8)
2.1%		
(1/47) (1/47)		
47 1		
2 44 30 180		
	(subacute stent thrombosis)	
1 1	aspirin heparin warfarin	
6.8%(3/44)	가	
1 44	(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

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

(rebound phenomenon)
 (rebound phenomenon)

anti - a anti - a activity
 TFPI
 anti - a activity

depolymerized mucosal heparin
 anti - factor a : a
 (acute coronary syndrome)
 tissue factor pathway
 inhibitor(TFPI) 가 ,³⁾
 (fibrinolysis)
 von - Willebrand
 factor 가 ,⁴⁾
 가 가
 가
 10 faxiparine
 fraxiparine
 7500 2
 fraxiparine
 (deep vein thrombosis)
 (7500 U/SC.BID)
 partial thromboplastin time(aPTT)
 clotting time(ACT)
 anti - a anti - a
 anti - a가
 fraxiparine

nadroparin(fraxiparin) enoxaparin,
 dalteparin, ardeparin, tinzaparin, certoparin, reviparin
 7 가 가
 (bioavaila -
 bility) 가²⁰⁾
 non - Q MI dalteparin
 FRIC²¹⁾
 가 enoxaparin ESSENCE²²⁾
 30
 (inter -
 ventional cardiology)
 ENTICES²³⁾
 (elective stenting) enoxaparin aspirin/
 ticlopidine 가
 aspirin/dipyridamole/warfarin
 6
 가

가 .

(suboptimal result) 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).

가 가 (LMWH)

가 가 .

LMWH

(Fraxiparine)

방 법 :

1997 1 1998 7 54 가

Suryaprana⁸⁾ 가 .

6 2%, 96% 4

4% glycoprotein b/ a inhibitor (Abciximab, @Reopro)

2.1% 6.8% 가

warfarin

fraxiparine 47 .

30 180 5,000 10,000

가 가

가 fraxiparin 7500 10.6 ± 5.7

가 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)

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 :

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