

관동맥 스텐트 시술후 발생하는 재협착의 형태와 미만성 재협착의 예측인자

박종선 · 석준호 · 홍그루 · 신동구 · 김영조 · 심봉섭

Types of In-Stent Restenosis and Predictive Factors for Diffuse Type In-Stent Restenosis

Jong Seon Park, MD, Jun Ho Seok, MD, Gue Ru Hong, MD,
Dong Gu Shin, MD, Young Jo Kim, MD and Bong Sup Shim, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University, Daegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Coronary stents have been used increasingly in the field of coronary intervention. However, in-stent restenosis (ISR) remains a therapeutic challenge. The subsequent response to repeat intervention in the restenotic lesion may be predicted by the angiographic pattern of ISR. In particular, the restenosis rate following re-intervention in this lesion is higher. This study evaluated the incidence of restenosis types and the predictors for diffuse type ISR. **Subjects and Methods :** The study population included 66 patients with in-stent restenotic lesions after stent implantation. Angiographic restenosis was defined as a diameter stenosis of $\geq 50\%$ at follow-up coronary angiography. Patterns of ISR were defined as focal type (<10 mm in length) and diffuse type (≥ 10 mm in length). The patients were divided into two groups according to the angiographic patterns of ISR. Clinical characteristics, pre-stenting angiographic features, and stenting procedure related factors were analyzed. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed in order to identify the independent predictors for diffuse-type ISR. **Results :** Angiographic analysis of 66 restenotic lesions showed diffuse type in 29 lesions (44%) and focal type in 37 (56%). Most of the focal in-stent restenoses occurred in the proximal and mid portions of the stents. The reference diameter (3.02 ± 0.37 mm vs 3.25 ± 0.46 mm, $p = 0.046$) and post-stenting minimal luminal diameter (2.89 ± 0.36 vs 3.19 ± 0.39 mm, $p = 0.002$) were significantly smaller in the diffuse type as compared to the focal type, whereas other parameters were significantly different. Using multivariate logistic regression analysis, the only predictive factor for diffuse type ISR was post-stenting MLD (OR = 4.74, $p = 0.025$). **Conclusion :** Small post-stenting MLD (<3 mm) has a high risk for diffuse type ISR. Therefore, new therapeutic strategies are required for these lesions. (Korean Circulation J 2001;31(11):1135-1141)

KEY WORDS : Stent · Coronary artery disease · Intravascular ultrasound.

: 2001 4 13
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: , 705 - 030 317 - 1
: (053) 620 - 3830 · : (053) 654 - 8386 · E - mail : pjs@medical.yeungnam.ac.kr

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, ,

(reference diameter),
(minimal luminal diameter)

kilovoltage milliamperes
X-ray setting

(acute gain)

통계적 분석

SPSS 7.5

chi -

square test

±
student t - test

(multivariate logistic regression)

p<0.05

결 과

재협착의 형태

66
29 (44%)
18 (49%), 9 (24%)
37 (56%),
17 (46%),
(Fig. 2).

임상적 특성

59 ± 8 57 ±
9
5 (17%), 10 (27%),
2 (7%), 9 (24%),
208 ± 49 mg/dL, 189 ± 27 mg/dL

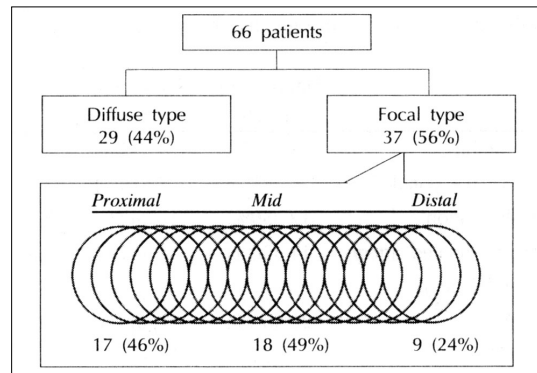


Fig. 2. Types and location of in-stent restenosis.

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics of the study population

	Diffuse type (n=29)	Focal type (n=37)	p
Age (years)	59 ± 8	57 ± 9	.366
Sex (M/F)	24/5	29/8	.657
Smoking	16 (55%)	18 (49%)	.497
Diabetes	5 (17%)	10 (27%)	.385
Hypertension	2 (7%)	9 (24%)	.067
FU duration (days)	226 ± 160	234 ± 142	.822
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	208 ± 49	189 ± 27	.060
Diagnosis			
AMI	9 (31%)	11 (30%)	.990
Stable angina	9 (31%)	12 (32%)	
Unstable angina	11 (38%)	14 (38%)	

Data are presented number of patients or lesions (%) or mean ± SD. FU : follow-up, AMI : acute myocardial infarction, M : male, F : female

226 ± 160 234 ± 142 , 9
(31%) 11 (30%), 9 (31%)
12 (32%), 11 (38%) 14
(38%)
(Table 1).

관동맥 조영술상 특성

1 (3%) 4 (11%), 6
(21%) 7 (19%), 17 (59%) 16
(43%), 11 (38%) 15
(41%)
7 ,
20 , 2

Table 2. Pre-stenting angiographic features for 66 restenotic lesions

	Diffuse type (n=29)	Focal type (n=37)	p
Thrombus	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	.262
Collaterals (Grade 1)	6 (21%)	7 (19%)	.318
Calcification	17 (59%)	16 (43%)	.215
Infarct related artery	11 (38%)	15 (41%)	.830
Stented artery			
LAD	20 (69%)	22 (60%)	.865
RCA	7 (24%)	10 (27%)	
LCX	2 (7%)	5 (14%)	
Disease vessel number			
1 vessel	11 (38%)	15 (41%)	.953
2 vessel	10 (34%)	13 (35%)	
3 vessel	8 (28%)	9 (24%)	
Lesion type			
A	5 (17%)	4 (11%)	.722
B	14 (48%)	18 (49%)	
C	10 (34%)	15 (31%)	

Data are presented number of patients or lesions (%). LAD : left anterior descending coronary artery, RCA : right coronary artery, LCX : left circumflex coronary artery

10 , 22 , 5 가 .
ACC/AHA A 5 (17%)
4 (11%), B 14 (48%) 18 (49%), C 10
(34%) 15 (31%)

(Table 2).

스텐트 시술과 연관된 인자

3.02 ± 0.37 mm,
3.25 ± 0.46 mm
(p=0.046). 0.54 ± 0.40
mm 0.69 ± 0.46 mm, 18.24 ± 8.88 mm
19.24 ± 10.84 mm
.
.
.
2.89 ± 0.36 mm
3.19 ± 0.39 mm
(p=0.002) (Table 3).

스텐트와 스텐트 시술후 투약의 특성

Cordis 3 , GR II 23 , Crossfex

Table 3. Stenting procedure related factors

	Diffuse type (n=29)	Focal type (n=37)	p
RD (mm)	3.02 ± 0.37	3.25 ± 0.46	.046
MLD (mm)	0.54 ± 0.40	0.69 ± 0.46	.163
Lesion length (mm)	18.24 ± 8.88	19.24 ± 10.84	.688
Stent diameter (mm)	3.19 ± 0.38	3.35 ± 0.41	.130
Stent length (mm)	23.14 ± 9.82	24.59 ± 13.07	.241
Stenting pressure (atm)	10.22 ± 2.45	10.62 ± 3.22	.589
Post-MLD (mm)	2.89 ± 0.36	3.19 ± 0.39	.002
Acute gain (mm)	2.35 ± 0.43	2.49 ± 0.48	.218

Data are presented mean ± SD. RD : reference diameter, MLD : minimal luminal diameter

Table 4. Stents and post-stenting medications

	Diffuse type (n=29)	Focal type (n=37)	p
Stent type (coil/tube)	16/13	14/23	.160
Multi-stent	0	2 (5%)	.500
Stent indication			
De novo	3 (10%)	5 (14%)	.986
Suboptimal results	23 (79%)	28 (76%)	
Restenosis	1 (4%)	2 (5%)	
Acute occlusion	1 (4%)	1 (3%)	
Others	1 (4%)	1 (3%)	
Medication			
Aspirin	26 (90%)	36 (97%)	.398
Ticlopidine	26 (90%)	36 (97%)	.398
ACEI	11 (38%)	19 (51%)	.334

Data are presented number of patients or lesions (%). ACEI : angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor

4 , Micro 13 , NIR 18 GFX 8
가 3 2 가
.
16 13
, 14 23 가
.
2
,
(Table 4).

미만형 스텐트내 재협착의 다변수 분석

가 60 , , 3 mm
, 가 15 mm

Table 5. Result of multivariate logistic regression analysis of variables for diffuse type in-stent restenosis

	Odds ratio	95% CI	p
Clinical variables			
Age> 60 years	2.78	0.79 - 9.45	.114
Sex (Female)	0.52	0.11 - 2.55	.420
Diabetes	1.85	0.43 - 7.88	.408
Hypertension	3.40	0.59 - 19.5	.170
Angiographic variables			
RD (<3.0 mm)	1.44	0.35 - 5.91	.616
Lesion length (>15 mm)	1.99	0.50 - 7.83	.327
Stent length (>20 mm)	1.08	0.16 - 7.23	.327
Pre-MLD (<1 mm)	1.36	0.34 - 5.44	.661
Post-MLD (<3.0 mm)	4.74	1.21 - 18.51	.025

CI : confidence interval, RD : reference diameter, MLD : minimal luminal diameter

3 mm (OR = 4.74, $p = 0.025$) (Table 5).

고찰

가

Yokoi¹⁴⁾

가 59%, 가
Kini¹⁵⁾ 가 23%
가 50%, 가
가 50%

, ,
46%, 49%, 24%

, 가
,

.

가 ,
가 .

가

. ,

가

(extracellular ma-
trix)

가 .

가 ,

가

C (ACC/AHA ■ 연구의 제한점

)

14)15)

가

가 가

가

가 14)15)

가

8)

가

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

Kini 15)

(>16 atm) 가

가

Kini 15)

129 ± 38 , 161 ± 47

방 법 :

, 90

(50%)

66 (53 , 58)

17)

(10 mm) (10 mm)

4)14)15)

3 mm

결 과 :

29 (44%),

37 (56%) 17

(46%), 18 (49%), 9 (24%)

가

3.02 ± 0.37 mm, 3.25 ± 0.

가

46 mm

(p=0.046). 2.89

가
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