

: lopamidol (Pamiray 300)

tion rate) 4 - 6 mL/sec

가

2005 4 2005 9

Pamiray 300

100 (48.8 , 52:48)

가

가

가

(cerebrovascular disease)

(non - cerebrovascular disease) 26

74 , (Table 1).

가 38 ,

가 62

1% (lidocaine)

(Seldinger 's method)

, 5.5 Fr arterial sheath (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

5 Fr Head - Hunter catheter (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

5 Fr Simmons II catheter (Cook,

Bloomington, U.S.A.)

가

5 Fr catheter

(injector)

(manual injection)

77.6 mL

(50 - 120 mL)

(injec -

Neurostar (Siemens AG, Munich, Germany) (biplane)

13 inch (intensifier)

Pamiray 300 (Dongkook Pharm., Seoul, Korea) lopamidol 0.612 g/mL

Tromethamine 1.0 mg/mL,

Edetate Calcium Disodium 0.39 mg/mL, pH hydrochloric acid

. Pamiray 300

hydroxyl 5 (Fig. 1), 570 ± 10

mOsm/kgH₂O, 4.7 mPas (at 37)

5 - 10 mL, 3 - 15 mL,

5 - 15 mL

Pamiray 300 (Dongkook Pharm., Seoul,

Korea)

가

(minor)

(major)

(mild), (moderate), (severe) 3

Table 1. Clinical Diagnoses of the Patients Undergone Cerebral Angiography Using Pamiray 300

Clinical Diagnoses	Number of Patients
Cerebrovascular disease :	74
Infarction & Stenosis	37
Aneurysm	19
AVM	14
Hemorrhage	2
Moyamoya Disease	2
Non-cerebrovascular disease :	26
Brain tumor	20
Epilepsy	6

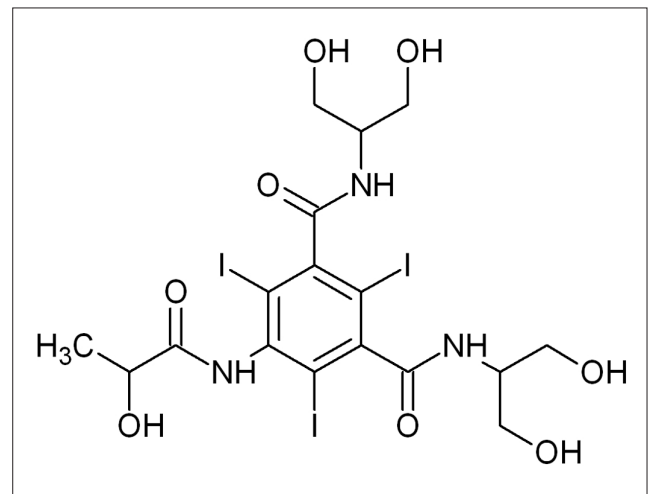


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of Iopamidol

(Logistic regression analysis)

가 (poor opacification), (insufficient opacification), (good opacification), (sufficient opacification), (excellent opacification) 5

가 (reproducibility) value 가 4 - 5 mL/s 50 mL (300 mg I/mL, 15 g of iodine) ~ 120 mL (300 mg I/mL, 36 g of iodine)

Pamiray 300 Pamiray 300 100 (Table 2). (p=0.87), (p=0.08), (p=0.18), (p=0.83), (p=0.72)

Pamiray 300 가 2 가 'good' 'excellent' (Fig. 2). 가 value 3 , 2 가 0.72, 0.58, 0.64

100 76 (41 , 가 (n = 69), (n = 5), (n=3), (n=3), (n=2), (n=1), (n=2),

Table 2. Complication Rates in Patients Grouped According to Each Variables and the Result of Logistic Regression Analysis

Variable	Number of the Patients Who Had Complications (Total Number of the Patients)	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p- value*
Gender:				
Male	41 (52)			
Female	35 (48)	1.09	0.41 - 2.90	0.87
Age in years:				
50	39 (48)			
50 <	37 (52)	2.81	0.90 - 8.79	0.08
Disease category:				
Cerebrovascular disease	59 (74)			
Non-cerebrovascular disease	17 (26)	2.11	0.72 - 6.22	0.18
Underlying disease:				
Yes	32 (38)			
No	44 (62)	2.93	0.87 - 9.89	0.83
Volume of contrast media: (mean: 77.6 ml, range: 50 - 120 ml)				
78 (15 - 23 g Iodine)	54 (72)			
78 < (27 - 36 g Iodine)	22 (28)	0.81	0.27 - 2.47	0.72

* Statistical significance test was done by logistic regressions

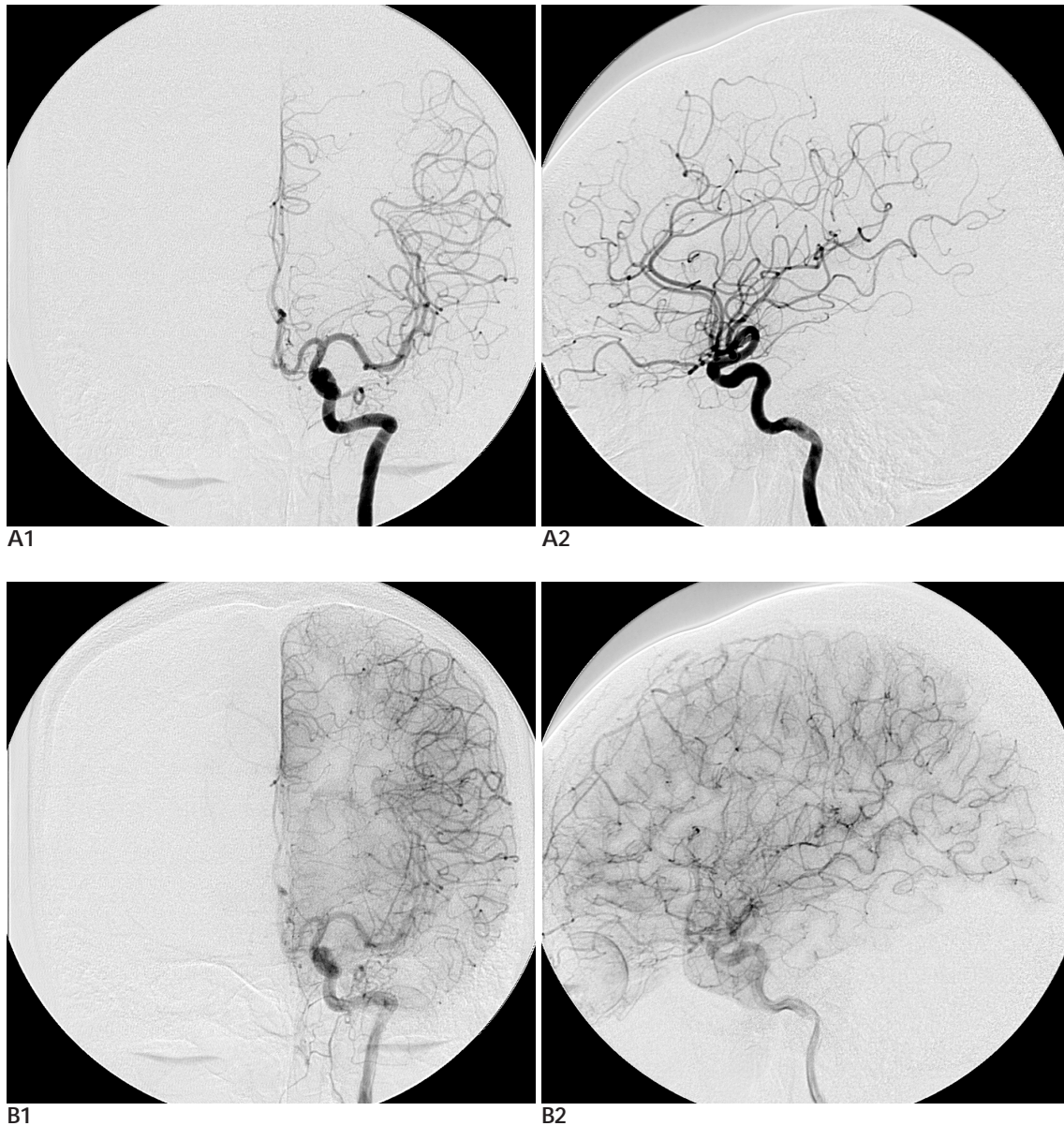


Fig. 2. Image quality of anteroposterior and lateral view of the arterial phase (A) and capillary phase (B) in cerebral angiography performed with Pamiray 300

1969 가 , 가 (5-8). lopamidol , , CT 가가 (1-3, 12-20, 22). , 1995 Kendall (25) 74% (11%), lodixanol 46% (4.6%) Pamiray 300 Pamiray 300 (Dongkook Pharm., Seoul, Korea) 가

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Cinical Application of Iopamidol (Pamiray 300) for Cerebral Angiography¹

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to assess the clinical safety and efficacy of Pamiray 300 (Iopamidol; Dongkook Pharm., Seoul, Korea) as a nonionic contrast medium for cerebral angiography.

Materials and Methods: One hundred patients undergoing cerebral angiography were randomly assigned to receive Pamiray 300 after written consent had been obtained. Patients with adverse reactions were divided into two groups. One group consisted of patients with minor adverse events such as heat sensation and pain, and the other group consisted of patients with major adverse events such as dyspnea, laryngeal edema and shock. The qualities of the radiographic images were stratified into five grades by three independent radiologists.

Results: No abnormality induced by Pamiray 300 was seen by a physical and neurological examination, blood pressure measurement, electrocardiogram, respiration rate measurement and partial fraction of arterial oxygen recording. No major and severe adverse events occurred throughout the study. Patient sex, age, disease category, underlying disease and administered contrast dosage showed no statistical significance with regards to the occurrence of adverse events. The opacification of blood vessels in all patients was 'good' or 'excellent'.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, Pamiray 300 is a safe, efficacious and well-tolerated contrast medium for use in cerebral angiography. Thus, Pamiray 300 can be used as a competitive medium in cerebral angiography.

Index words : Angiography
Cerebral angiography

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