

혈관 및 중재적방사선과학 연구회지



<특집 : Venous Intervention>

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Anatomy of Veins

hepatic segment

(Fig. 1B).

가 .

Posterior cardinal vein

supracardinal vein . 4 - 8

right supracardinal vein

posterior cardnial vein (azygos vein)

4 - 7

left supracardinal

vein 가 supracardinal vein

left supracardinal vein

(hemi - azygos vein) .

Embryology and congenital anomaly

1. Development

cardinal vein

anterior cardinal vein

posterior cardinal vein

common cardinal vein . 5 - 7

subcardinal vein

sacrocacardinal vein (intercostal vein)

가 posterior cardinal vein

supracardinal vein . Anterior card - inal vein

left brachio - cephalic vein

right common cardinal vein

right anterior cardinal vein

(Fig. 1A).

subcardinal vein

left subcardinal vein

left gonadal vein . right subcardinal

vein 가 renal

segment . Sacrocacardinal vein

right sacrocar - dinal vein

sacrocacardinal segment가 .

renal segment가 right vitelline vein .

2. Congenital anomalies

1%가 가 .

가

left sacrocacardinal vein left

subcardinal vein

0.2 - 3% 가 .

right subcardinal

vein . Left sacrocar -

dinal vein (left - sided inferior

vena cava) 0.2 - 0.5%

가

(Fig. 2A and

B).

Right posterior cardinal vein

retroca - val

retroiliac ureter가

(dorsal)

calyceal system

vein

pelvo -

sacrocacardinal

가 , leaflet 가 . ,
 0.3%,
 4.3% oblique vein (vis-a-
 coronary sinus tergo:
 가)
 (Fig. 3).

calf thigh

Structure of veins

1. The Wall

가 tunica intima, media,
 adventitia

elastic tissue가

media
 , venule

elastic fiber
 (smooth muscle

fiber)

media

(saphenous vein)

media

Distribution of valves in lower limb vein (Fig. 4)

Common iliac vein - 1 - 7%

External iliac vein - 22.2% - 22.6%

2cm

3 가 (right:left=39.6%:14.6%)

가

가

Internal iliac vein - main trunk

(ostium) 7.6%

2.5%

pelvic venous insufficiency vulvar varices가

2. Valves

intima가

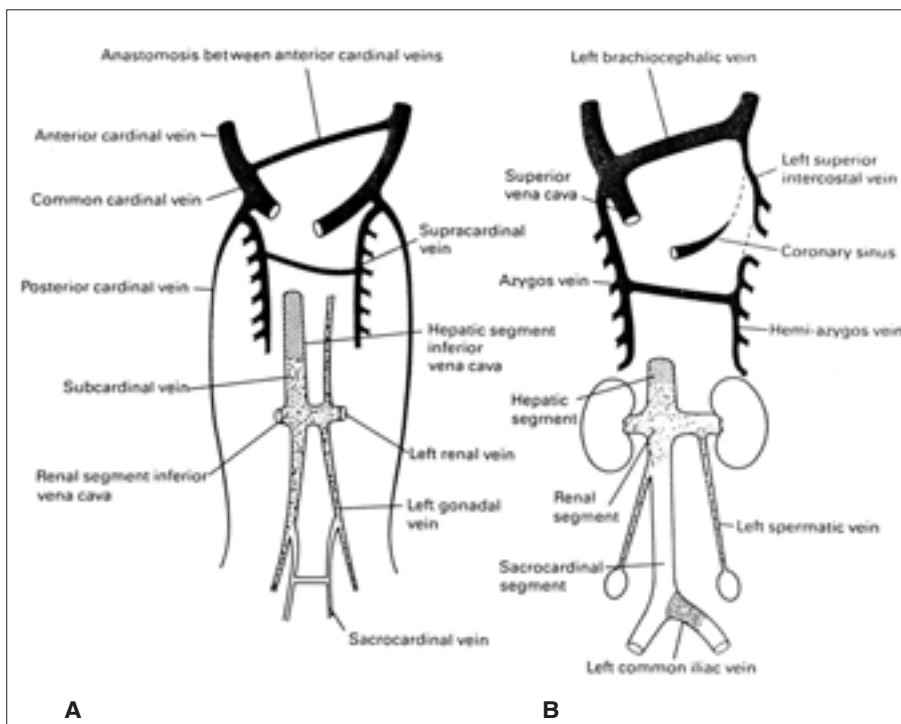
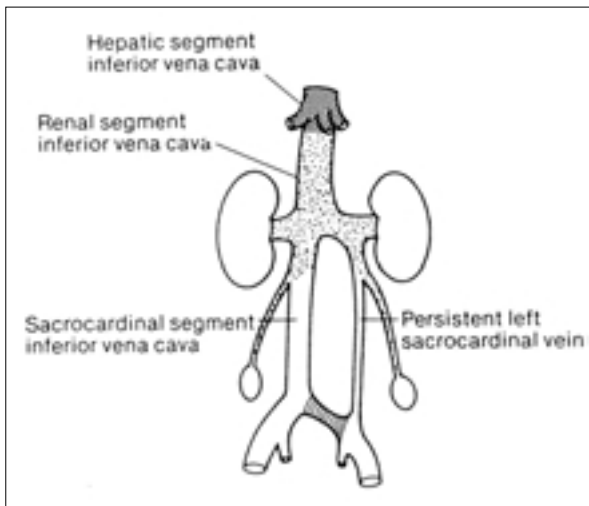
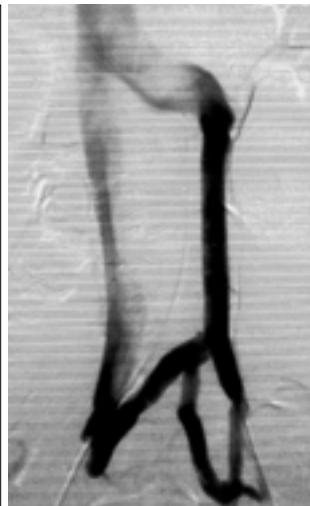


Fig. 1. Diagram showing the development of the inferior vena cava, the azygos vein and superior vena cava. (A) In the seventh week. Note the anastomoses which have formed between the subcardinal, the supra-cardinal, the sacrocardinal and anterior cardinal veins. (B) The venous system at birth. Note the three components of the inferior vena cava.

	collagen	Deep veins of calf -	2cm
Common femoral vein -	67 - 72%	Communicating veins between the superficial and deep veins -	(communicating vein)
Superficial femoral vein -	90%	deep fascia	가
ring	2 - 3	adductor	
Popliteal vein - adductor canal	96%	2	
		calf muscle	
pump			

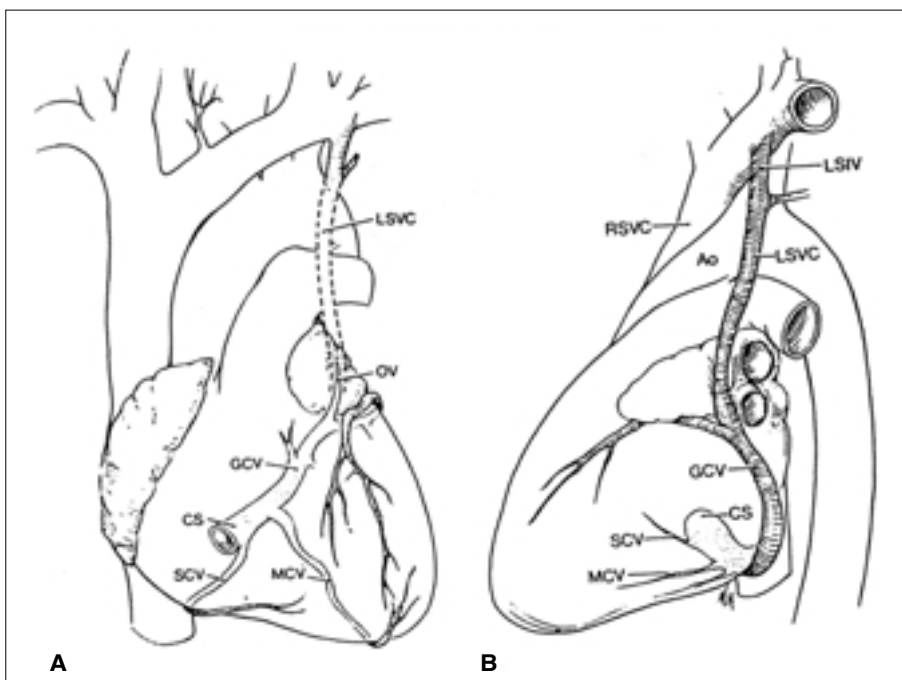


A



B

Fig. 2. (A) Diagram of a double inferior vena cava at lumbar level caused by persistence of the left sacrocardinal vein. (B) Double inferior vena cava is shown by venography.



A

B

Fig. 3. Cardiac veins and left superior vena cava. Course of anomalous persistent left superior vena cava (LSVC) and relationship to the oblique vein of left atrium (OV) are indicated by dashed lines in front view (A) and by solid lines in lateral view (B). Cs=coronary sinus; GCV=great cardiac vein; SCV=small cardiac vein; MCV=middle cardiac vein; Ao=aorta; RSVC=right superior vena cava; LSIV=left superior intercostal vein.

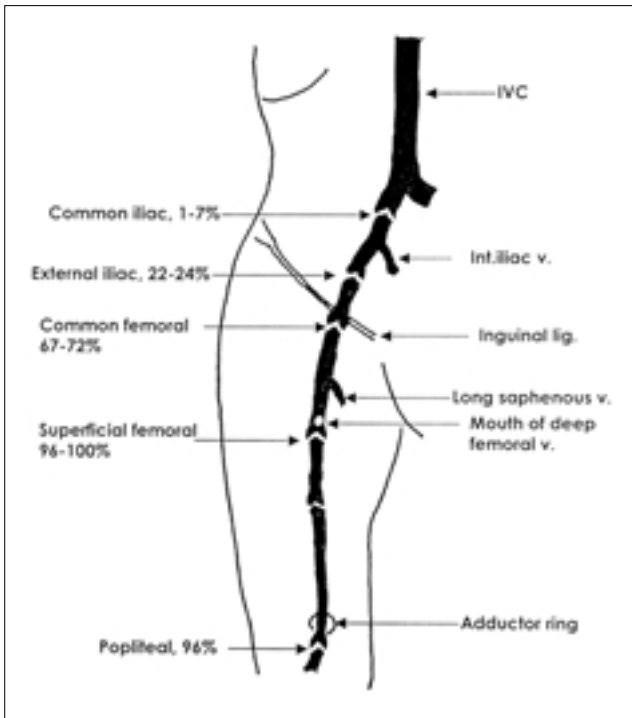


Fig. 4. Location and incidence of valves in the inferior vena cava, common iliac vein, external iliac vein, femoral vein and popliteal vein.



Fig. 5. A venography showing duplication of superficial femoral vein.

Anatomy of lower limb veins

1. The foot vein

The superficial dorsal venous arch

The plantar cutaneous arch joining the medial and lateral marginal veins

The deep venous system of the sole (i.e. the lateral and medial plantar veins, which become the posterior tibial veins)

The communicating vein

2. The deep veins of the leg

lower leg (anterior tibial veins, posterior tibial veins, and peroneal veins)

calf muscle sinusoidal vein 가

가 muscle soleal gastrocnemius muscle calf stem vein 가 trunk

gastrocnemius muscle calf stem vein 가 trunk duplicated popliteal vein

3. The deep vein of thigh

1/3

9cm

38%

가 62% 38% (fenestration) duplication (Fig. 5) 가 가

4. The common femoral vein, internal iliac vein, and external iliac veins

27% 2cm

	가	posterior arch vein
		medial ankle communicating vein
5. The common iliac veins	sacro - iliac joint	postero - medial superficial vein antero - lateral superficial vein
level 5		가 가 fossa ovalis
		duplication 5 - 27%
		2. The short saphenous vein
		(short saphenous vein) dorsal venous arch lateral malleolus (malleolus)
50%		
(fenestration)	2%	
		gastrocnemius muscle calf muscle
(ascending lumbar vein)	가	
	가	duplication
6. The inferior vena cava		60% 8cm
가		20%
4		popliteal fossa antero - lateral superficial vein
		postero - medial
- central channels : lumbo - azygos system, vertebral plexuses, cava above the occlusion		
- intermediate channels : gonadal veins, ureteric veins, left renal - azygos system		3. The communicating veins
- portal collaterals : rectal plexus	가	(communicating vein)
- extensive superficial routes : superficial epigastric, circumflex iliac veins, thoraco - abdominal, lateral thoracic and axillary veins together with superior vena cava	가	가 deep
	fascia	perforating vein
		가
	termination	100 가
The superficial veins of the lower limb		medial lateral communicat - ing vein medial malleolus
1. The long saphenous vein	가 malleolus	3 - 4 가
(long saphenous vein)		
(medial malleolus)	Posterior arch vein	posterior tibial vein
(antero - medial aspect)		Cockett 's vein
가	medial malleolus	7cm, 12cm, 15cm
		10cm
(medial condyle)		main trunk posterior
가 pubic tubercle	tibial vein	Boyd 's vein (Fig. 6A).
fossa ovalis 가 가		peroneal vein
superficial circumflex iliac, the superficial inferior epigastric and superficial external pudendal vein	lateral malleolus	
	5cm 12cm	
	Posterior mid calf communicating vein	recurrent varicose vein

soleal gastrocnemius muscle vein (Fig. deep brachial vein Cephalic
6B). vein clavi - pectoral fascia .
가
Hunter 's canal Dodd 's vein 가 interosseus vein
(striping) recur - brachial vein , ,
rent varicose vein (Fig. 6A). (brachio - cephalic vein) . ,
Anatomy of the upper limb veins 가 3 가
(Fig. 7A and B).
1/2 , ,
1/2 (pericardium)
가
cephalic vein basilic
vein . median cubital
vein temponade
. basilic vein subcapsularis muscle

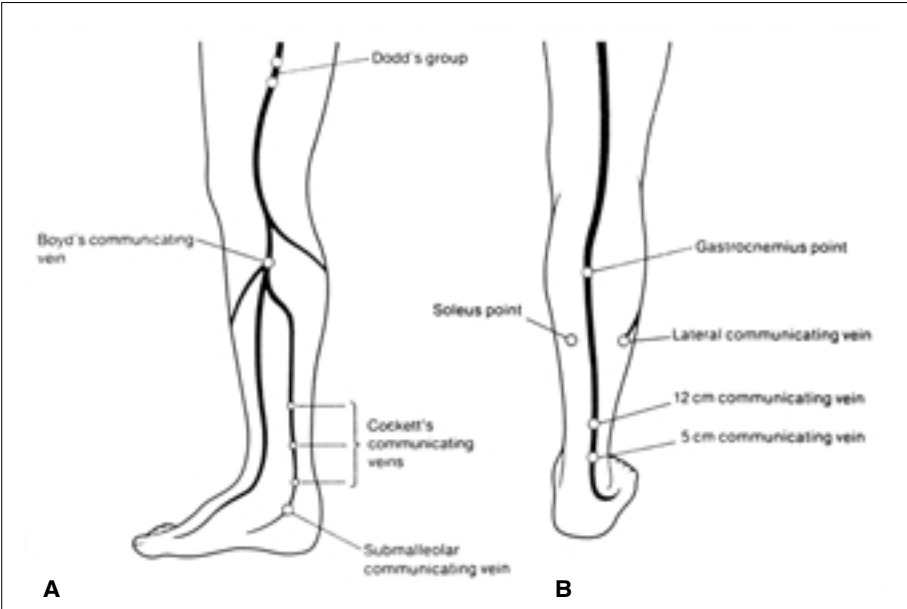


Fig. 6. Diagram of the clinically important communicating veins of the leg. (A) Medial projection. (B) Postero-lateral view.

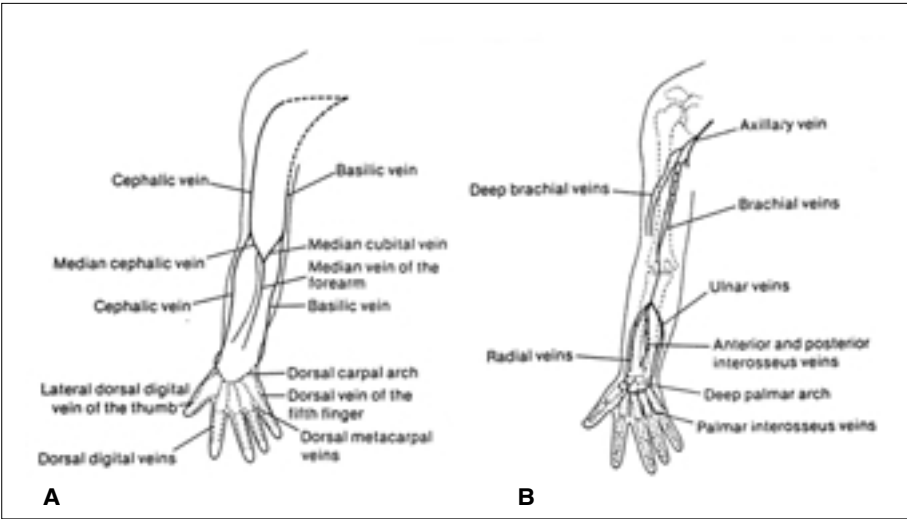
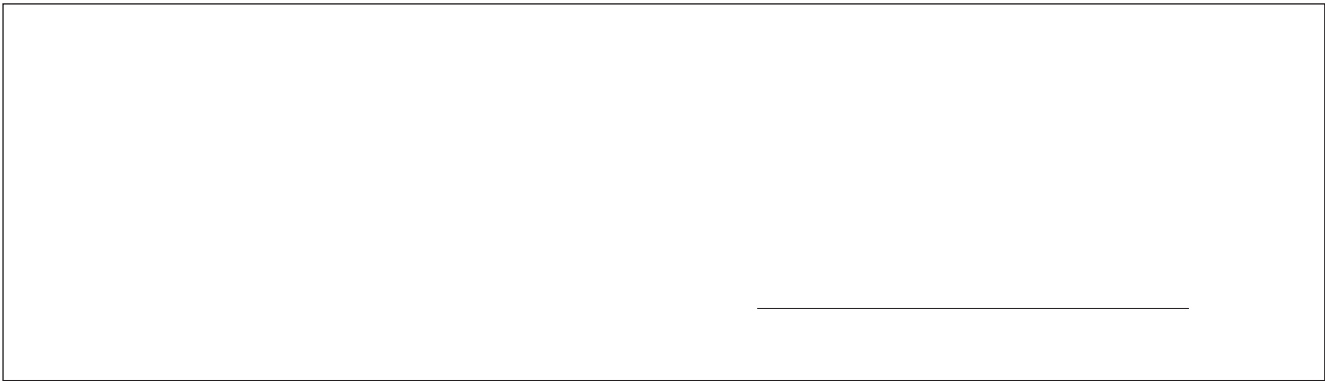


Fig. 7. (A) Diagram of the superficial veins of the upper limb. (B) Diagram of the deep veins of the upper limb.

scapula			(azygos vein)
			(ascending lumbar vein)
sterno - clavicular joint			
brachio - cephalic vein		(hemi - azygos vein)	
가		60%	9
chio - cephalic vein		가	4
가	intercostal space		
	가	brachioce -	vertebral canal
phalic vein	2.5cm		intervertebral
가 가	malpositio		vertebral plexus
mary varicose vein		pri -	
cephalic vein	median cubital vein		
	basilic vein		
	가		
fossa	가	cubital	
muscle pump가			
(valvular incompetence)			
The azygos and vertebral venous system			
	가		

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가 phasicity Valsalva augmentation 가 가
(Fig. 2).

Valsalva

perforator
(Fig. 1).
가

Medicut 가 가 가 18G
50ml 1ml

60
가

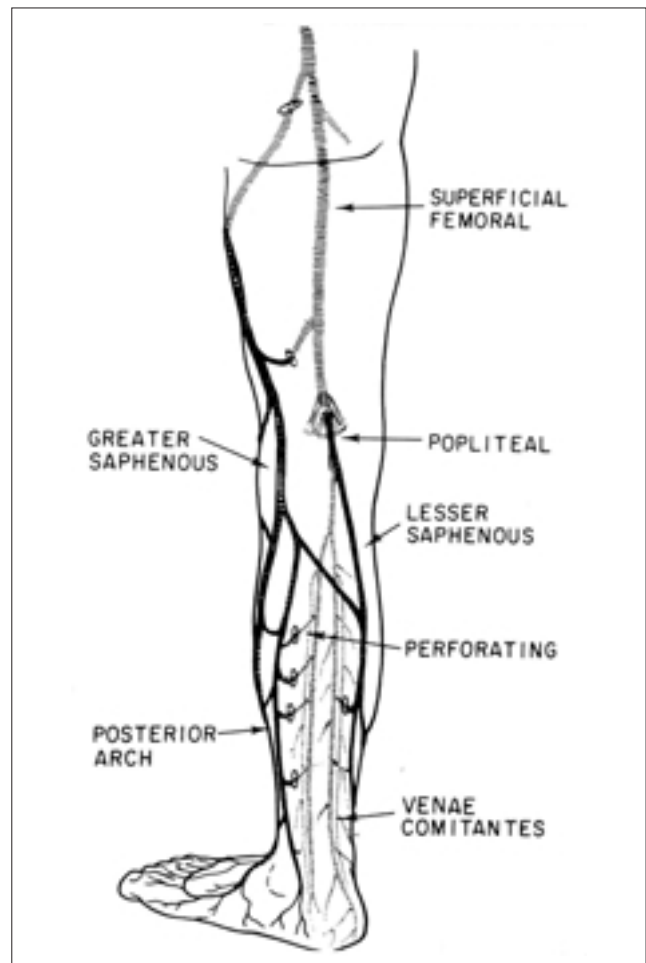


Fig. 1. Superficial venous system. The site of perforators are shown. Most perforators arise from the superficial arch veins, rather than from the saphenous vein directly.

Valsalva
(Fig. 3).

MRV
FOV

3D FISP (TR;5.0msec, TE;2.0msec,
FOV;500mm, FLIP ANGLE;25°, Matrix;256 × 256)

3D GRE (TR;5.2msec, TE;1.5msec, FOV;48 × 36 ×
12mm, FLIP ANGLE;30°, Matrix;256 × 192 × 48)

65, 50

MIP

15:1

(Dotarem, Guerbert, France) 40ml

2D TOF

1ml

5

(MRV) Ruehm

large - volume 3D data sets

(Fig. 4).

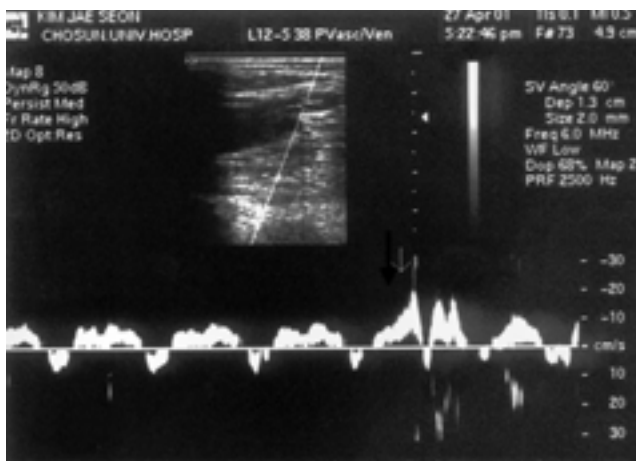


Fig. 2. Phasic flow and flow augmentation. Calf compression results in increased flow velocity (arrow) in femoral vein. This finding confirms substantial patency of the veins between the calf and the common femoral vein.

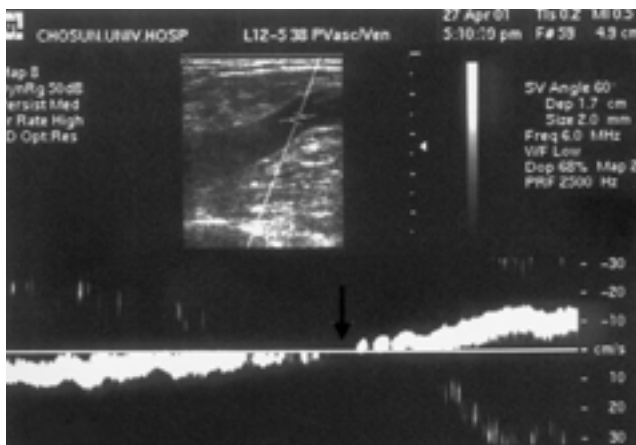


Fig. 3. Greater saphenous vein reflux. Doppler spectrum shows flow reversal during the Valsalva maneuver.

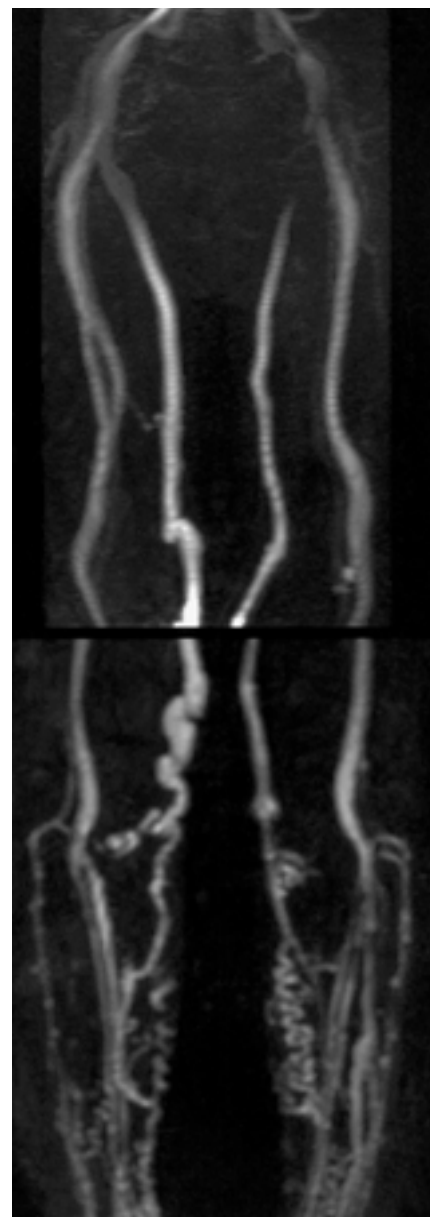


Fig. 4. Coronal MR venographic image illustrates the deep and superficial venous systems from the level of the ankles to just below the aortic bifurcation.

abnormal perforator

mapping, , perforator 가

Primary varicose vein

mapping perforator (Fig. 5).

. Secondary varicose vein incompetence

mapping perforator

primary varicose vein . MRV

varicose vein Valsalva

가

가

(Fig. 6).

perforator

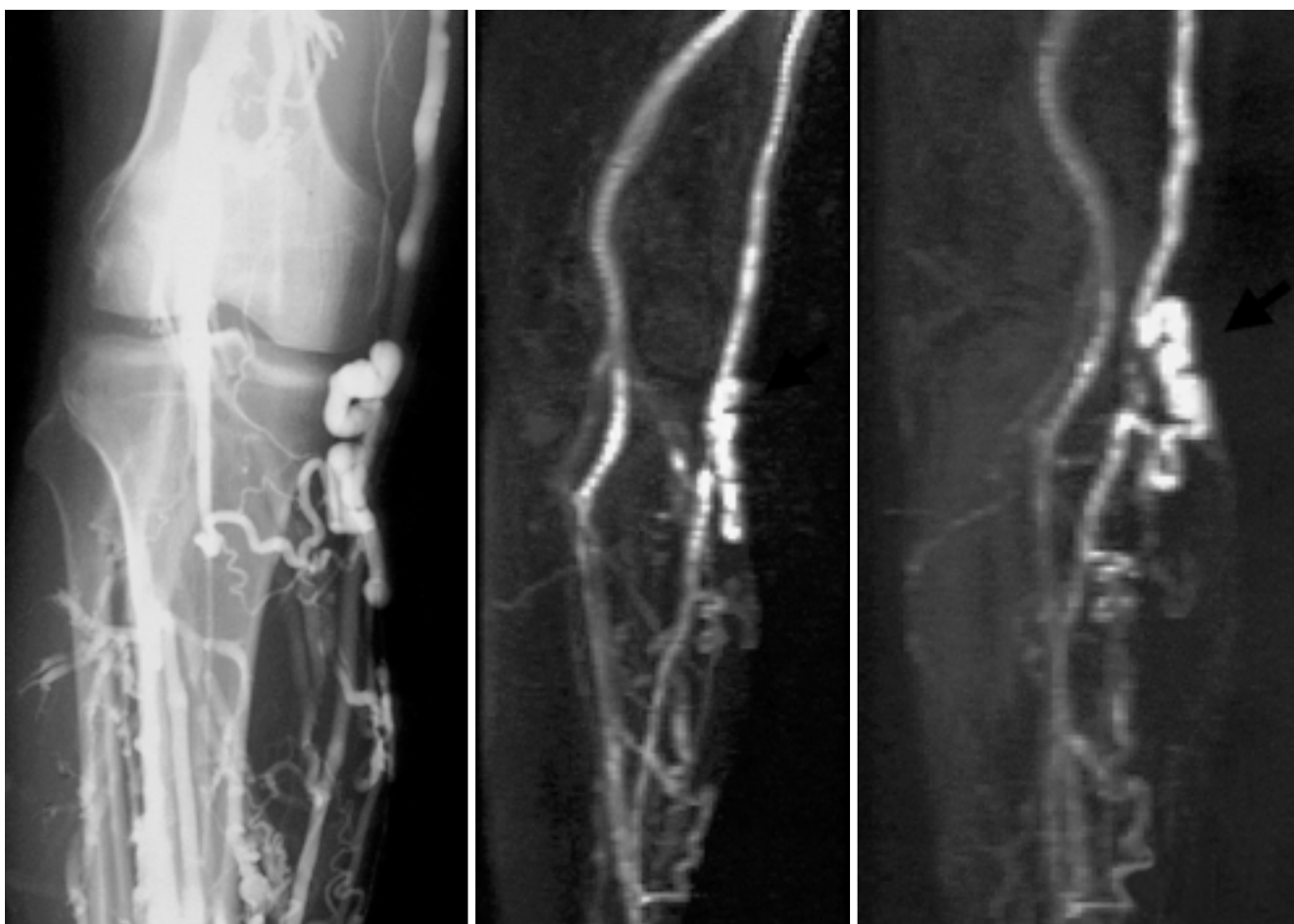


Fig. 5. Varicosity (arrow) is well visualized in both conventional ascending venogram and MRV. MRV provides images of the varicosity in multiple projection.

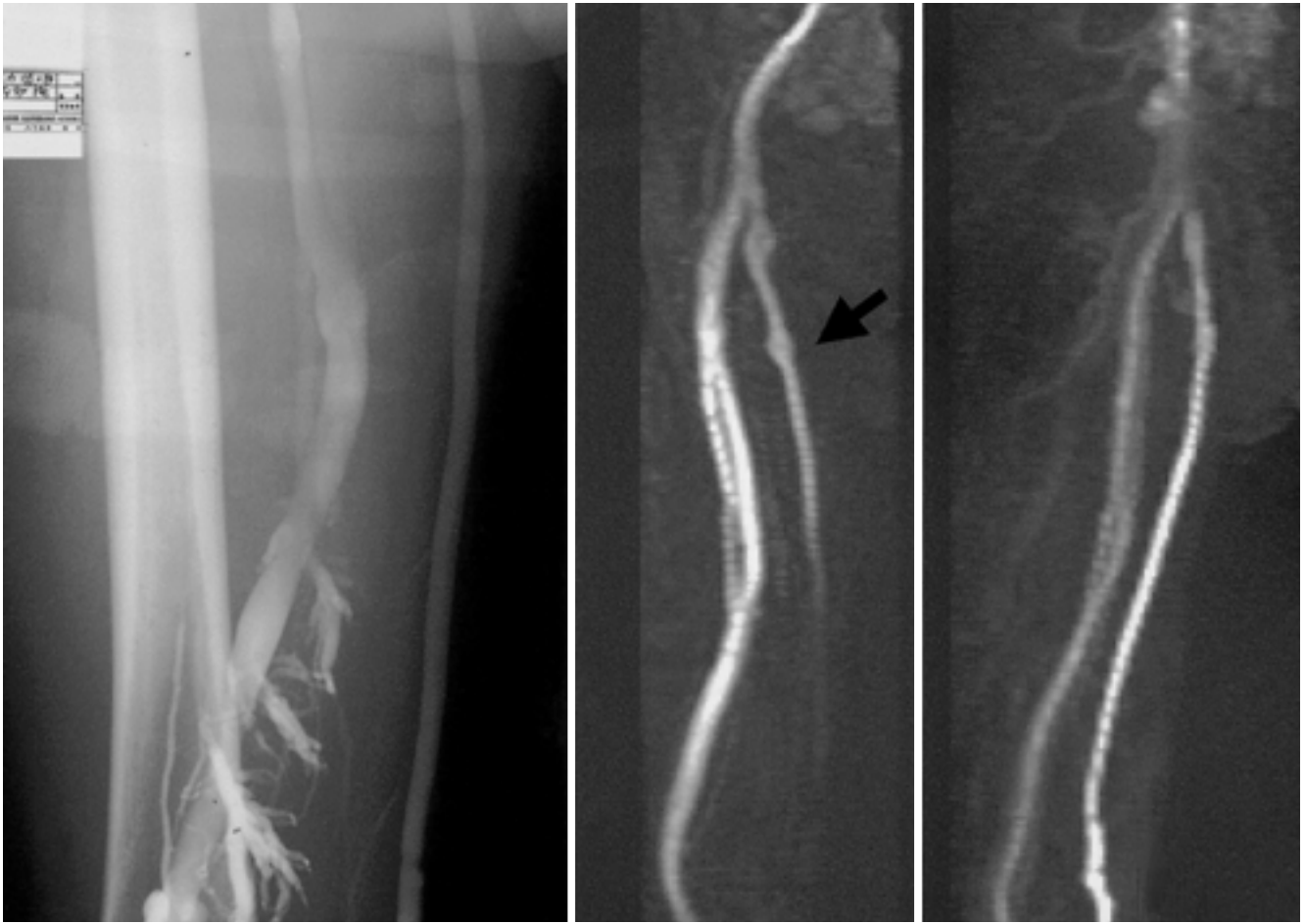


Fig. 6. Conventional venogram and MRV of thigh. Greater saphenous vein reflux is detected in MRV (arrow).

1. Ruehm SG. Wiesner W. Debatin JF. Pelvic and lower extremity veins: contrast-enhanced three-dimensional MR venography with a dedicated vascular coil-initial experience. *Radiology* 2000;215:421-427
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Sonographic Diagnosis of Deep Vein Thrombosis

(deep vein thrombosis, (Fig. 2). (valve) . central, cephalic blood

DVT) flow . Soleal sinuses 가 tributary veins .

DVT . (thrombu - s) 가 (4, 5).

(1 - 3). 1. 가 가

I. Venous anatomy . (patency) Doppler flow signal

(superficial veins) 가 (calf) (anterior tibial), (posterior tibial), (peroneal) 2. (pulmonary embolization)

common trunk 3. Adductor canal 가 (Fig. 3).

common trunk 가 (popliteal vein) (popliteal fossa) (inferior border level) (Fig. 1).

Sural veins gastrocnemius veins 가 soleus veins sinuses 4. 가 .

가 common trunk trunks 5. , ,

adductor canal (super - ficial femoral vein) (calf vein)

vein) (deep femoral vein) . (common femoral vein) .

(greater saphenous vein) 6. 가 .

(inguinal ligament) (external iliac vein) (internal iliac vein) (common iliac vein) ()

가 posterior tibial trunk) (posterior tibial branches)

(duplication) (triplication)

7. 가

II.

(1. B-mode appearance
echo - free

trunks
trunks).

flow

sinuses (cusps)

(Fig. 4). Cephalad

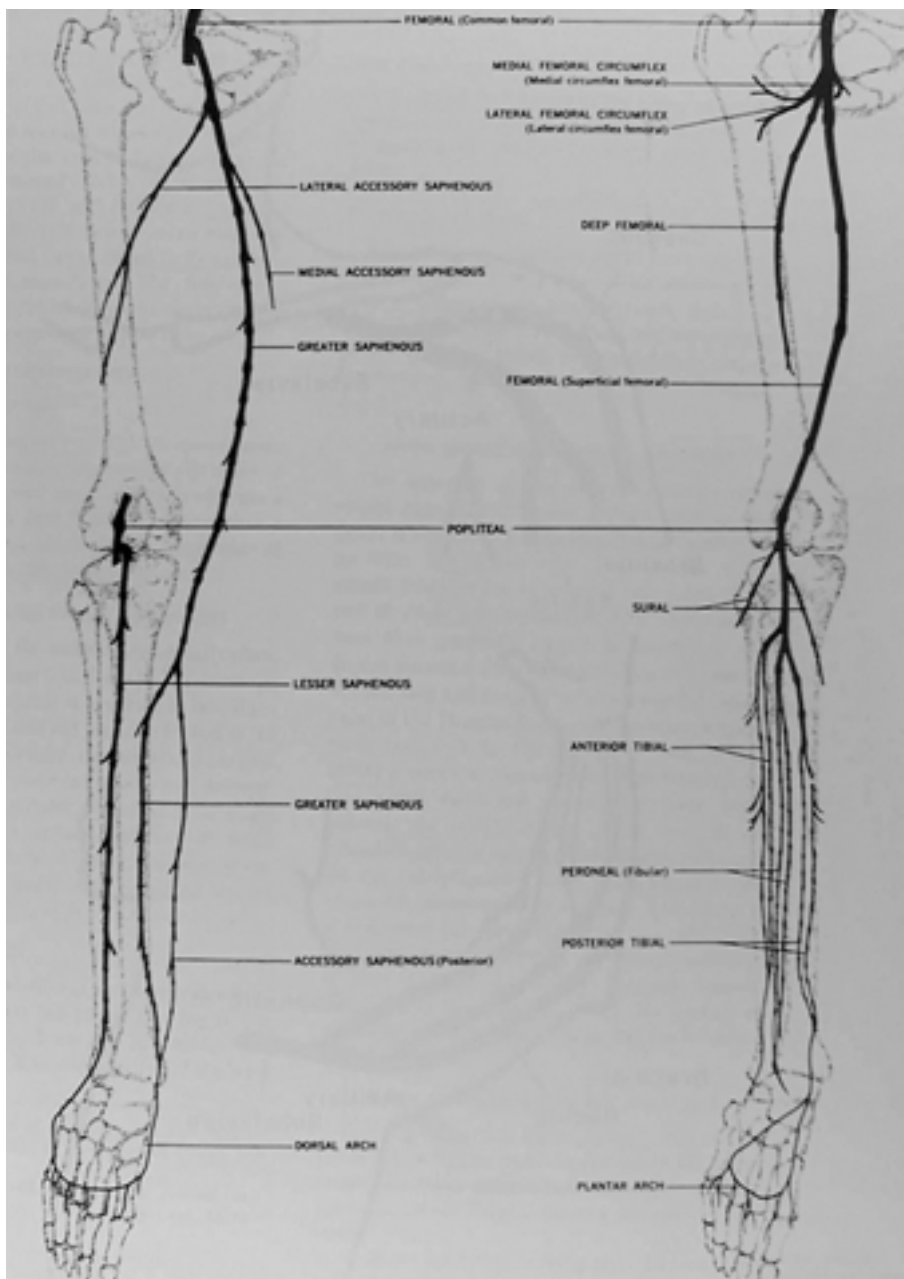


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the venous anatomy of the lower extremity.

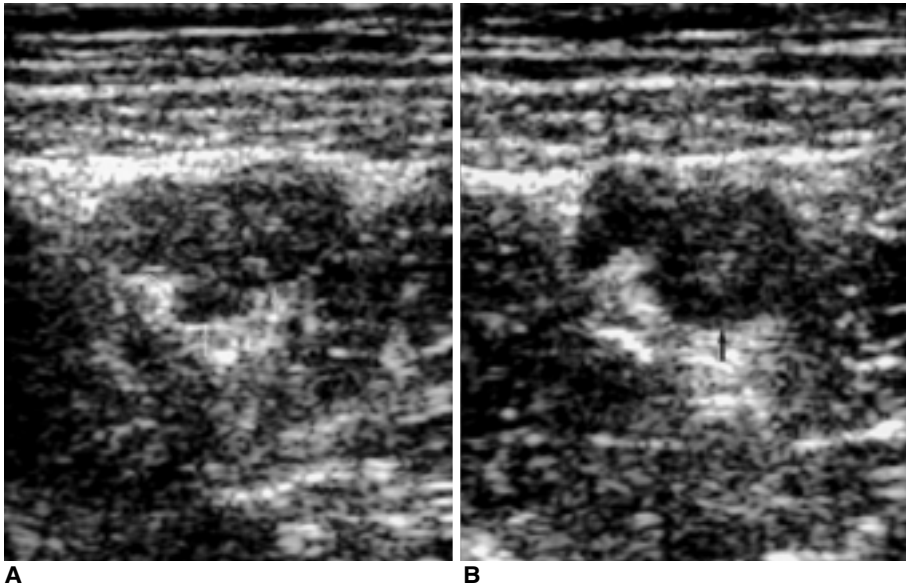


Fig. 2. Duplication of the superficial femoral vein.

A. The superficial femoral vein shows duplication(arrows) with one superficial femoral artery(open arrow).

B. During compression, one vein is not compressible(arrow).

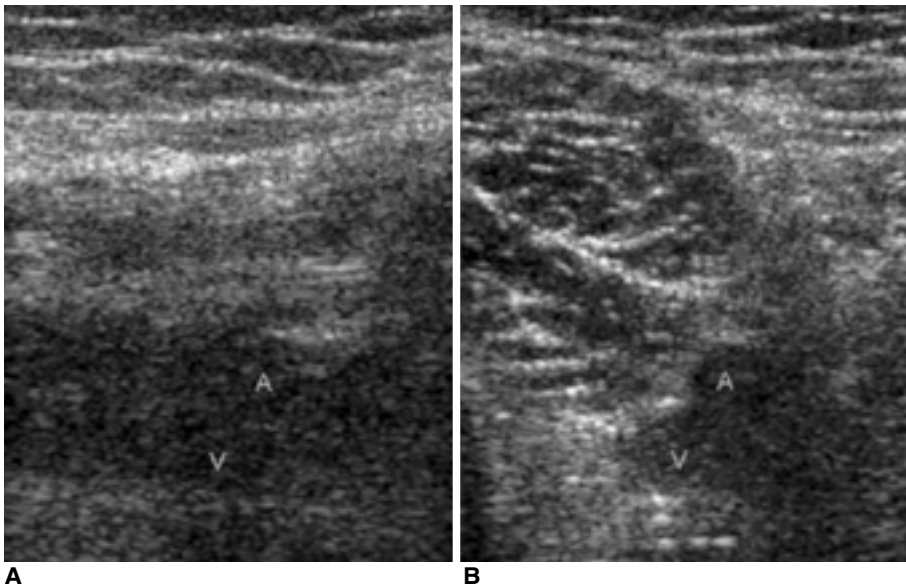


Fig. 3. The superficial femoral artery and vein in the adductor canal.

A, B. Longitudinal and transverse scan of the vessels in the adductor canal show indistinct wall and the echogenicities of the lumens are not diagnostic.

cusps
(vein compression)

2. Compressibility

가 가 (Fig. 5).
(collapse)

가 (6).

3. Size relative to adjacent artery

가 (congestive heart failure), (proximal venous obstruction)
가 (venous reflux)

(6, 7).

4. Respiratory changes

(femoral veins)

Valsalva maneuver 가
(venous system)

III. Doppler

spontaneous, phasic

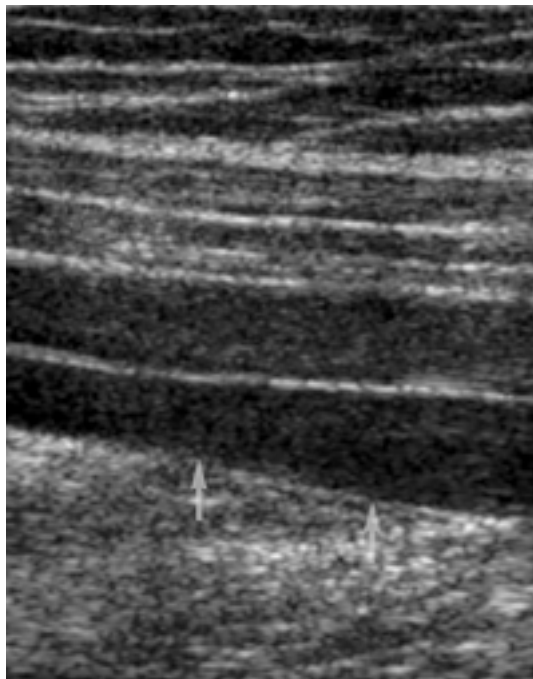


Fig. 4. Longitudinal scan of the superficial femoral vessels. The lumens of vessels are anechoic and the wall of the superficial femoral vein (arrow) is very thin.

Valsalva maneuver

가

(8).

1. Spontaneous flow

(extremity)가

(Fig. 6).

Spontaneous flow

2. Phasic flow

가

phasic flow (Fig. 6).

phasic

changes color - duplex image, Doppler spectrum display
audible signal . Doppler spectrum

display audible signal color - duplex image

가

. Phasic pattern

(continuous)

Doppler

. Phasic

pattern

가

(collaterals)

(recannalized channels)

phasic

pattern

phasic flow pattern

3. Valsalva response

Valsalva maneuver

Doppler

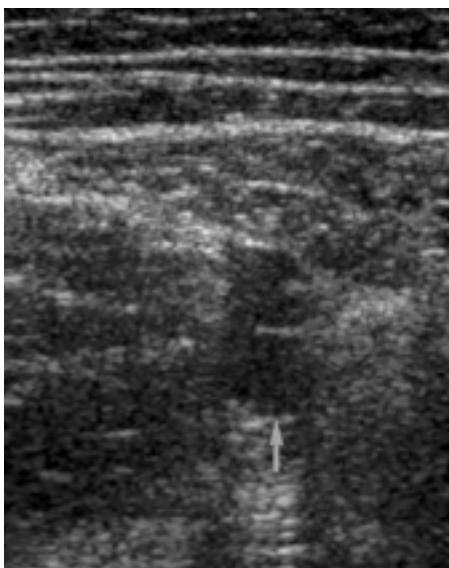
가

(Fig. 7). Valsalva

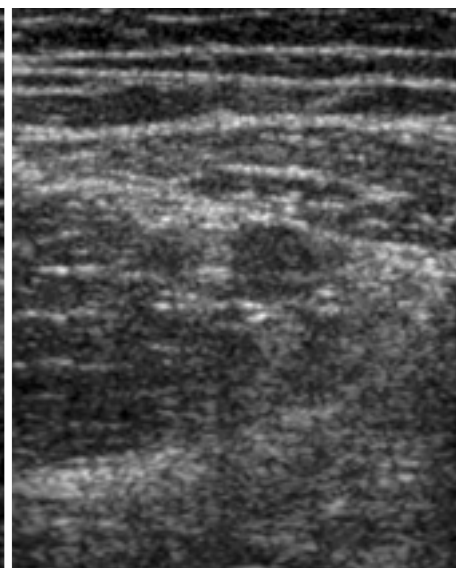
response

spectral display

audible



A



B

Fig. 5. Compressibility of the vein.

A. Normal shape of the superficial femoral vein (arrow).

B. During compression, the vein is not seen.

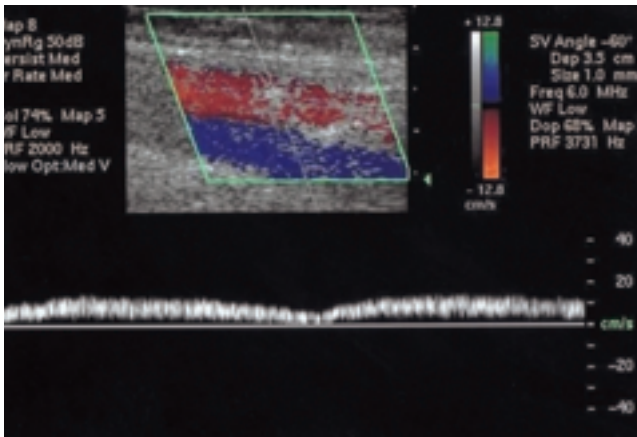


Fig. 6. Spontaneous and phasic flow in the superficial femoral vein.

Doppler signal

. Valsalva maneuver

. Valsalva maneu - ver

4. Augmentation

Duplex

/

가

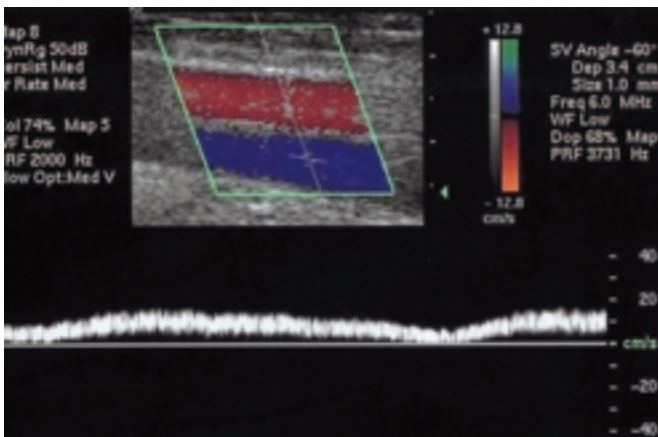
Doppler shift

가

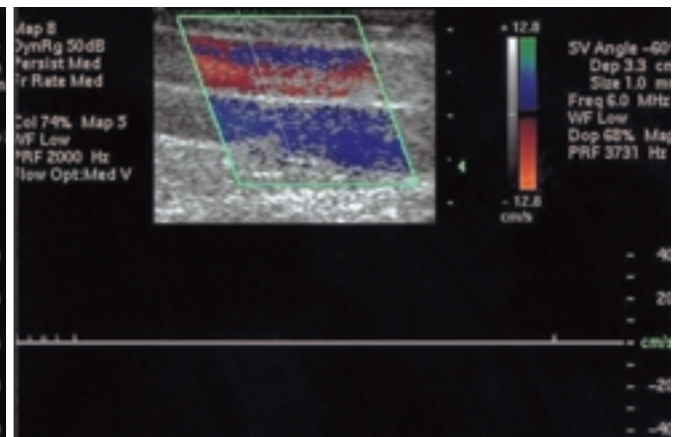
Doppler signal

가

(Fig. 8).



A

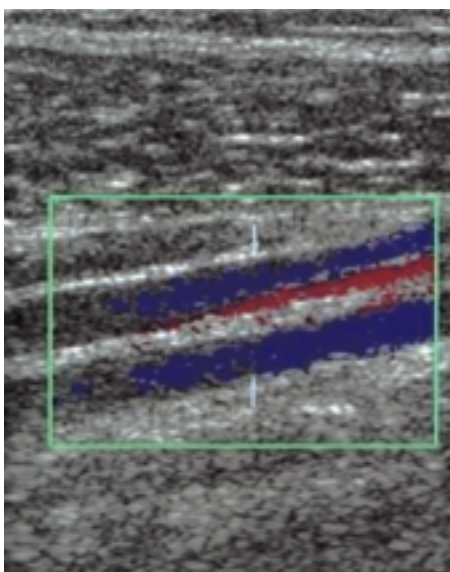


B

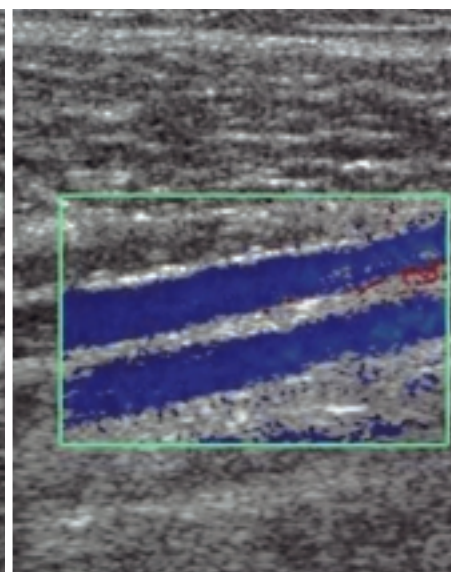
Fig. 7. Valsalva response of the superficial femoral vein.

A. The superficial femoral vein shows spontaneous and phasic flow.

B. During Valsalva maneuver, the vein shows no evidence of flow.



A



B

Fig. 8. Augmentation of the vein.

A. Paired posterior tibial veins (arrows) show spontaneous flow.

B. Manual compression of the extremity distal to the site of examination augments venous flow.

()

5. Unidirectional flow

Valsalva maneuver

가

IV. Epidemiology and pathophysiology of venous thromboembolic disease

10 - 15%

가

soleus, gastrocnemius

(9).

40%

, 40 %

(organization)

20%

DVT

10%

Baker 's cyst,

cellulitis, postphlebitic syndrome

Homans sign(discomfort in the calf on forced dorsiflexion)

DVT

1/3

1/2

palpable cord

DVT

DVT
sinuses

(maturation)

. Histiocytes가

(endothelialization)가

가

(recanalization)

catheter

가

(10).

가 tissue plasminogen

activator

plasminogen activator release

가

tissue plasminogen activator

가

가

activity가

DVT

가

가

intrinsic

extrinsic clott - ing

pathways

sinuses

가

fibrin

free - floating nonocclusive

가

가

90%

(6, 8, 11).

V. Position

가

external rotation, abduction(frog - leg position)

15

VI. Diagnostic criteria

1. Direct visualization of the thrombus

가 가

anechoic

가

가

가

2. Venous response to the Valsalva maneuver

82 %

, 80 %

가

가

3. Venous compression

가

가

(Fig. 9).

(collapse)

가

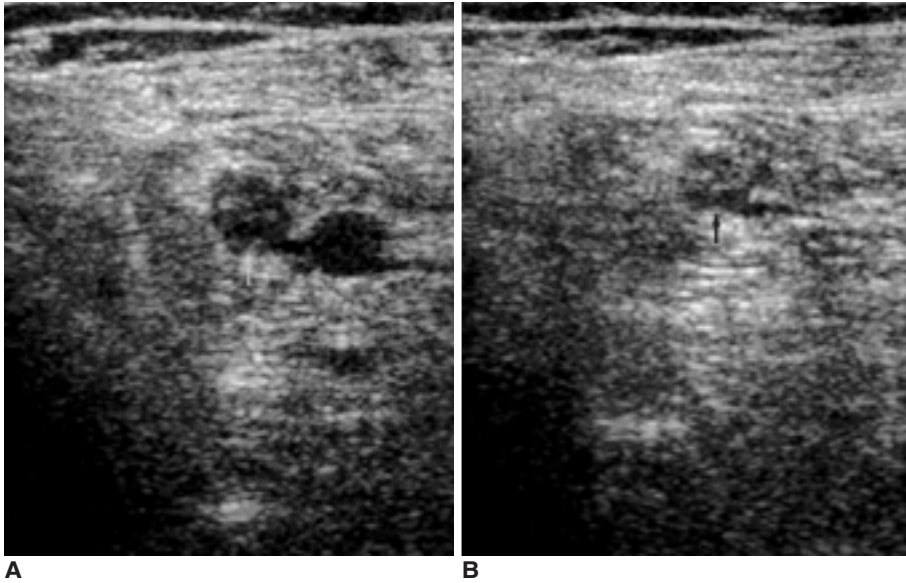


Fig. 9. Thrombosis of the one vein in the calf.

A. The transverse scan of the calf shows echogenic material in the one vein (arrow).

B. During compression, the vein is not compressible (arrow).

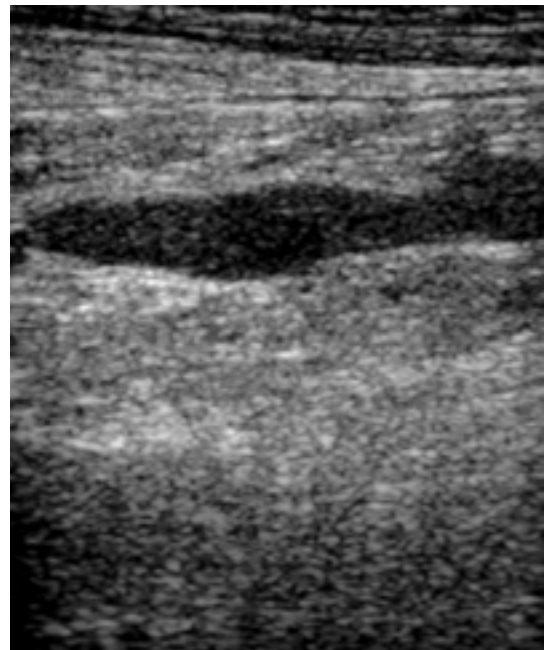


Fig. 10. Acute thrombosis in the muscular branch of the gastrocnemius muscle.

The thrombus is anechoic and the lumen is dilated.

DVT가
가
Color Doppler study
neointima flow neointima
color Doppler 가 가
가
가가 DVT
Doppl - er color
(1, 5).

III. Color - Duplex characteristics of abnormal veins

1. Acute thrombosis

2
(4, 6, 12, 13).

(1) Low echogenicity intraluminal material producing a
flow void : flow void 가
anechoic (Fig.
10).

(2) Venous distension :

(3) Loss of compressibility :

(4) Free floating thrombus :

(Fig. 11).
가

adductor canal

(5) Doppler signal abnormality :

(augmentation)가

가

phasic

continuous flow pattern

Valsalva re -

sponse

가

6

focal mural abnormalities diffuse

mural abnormalities complete venous occlusion with the

development of collaterals, a normal appearance, but

with incompetent valves. 10 - 15 %

2. Subacute thrombosis

(4) (Fig. 12).

(1) Increased echogenicity :

가 가

age

(2) Decreased thrombus size :



A



B

Fig. 11. Free floating thrombus in the popliteal vein.

A, B. Longitudinal and transverse scans of the popliteal vein show free floating thrombus (arrow).



A



B

Fig. 12. Subacute thrombosis in the common femoral vein.

A, B. Longitudinal and transverse scans of the vein show thrombosis (arrow) and echogenicity is partially increased.

(3) Reduced vein size :

(4) Adherence of thrombus :

(5) Resumption of flow :

3. Chronic thrombosis

fibroblast가 fibrous tissue

(4).

(1) Echogenic intraluminal material :

가 가

echogenic cord

scarred vein

(2) Wall irregularity :

(3) Valve abnormality :

(4) Flow abnormality :

(spontaneous and phasic flow, augmentation, and Valsalva response)

IV. Pitfalls in the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis

1. Suboptimal image quality

B - mode color - Doppler image가

가 . Image quality

transducer , gain settings, vein wall
planes

가 bowel gas
adductor seg - ment

color -

Doppler image

2. Compression difficulties

bowel

가 adductor segment

(14).

3. Mistaken identity

가

4. Duplication

가

가

5. Incorrect description of age of thrombus

age

age

duplex

6. Chronic thrombosis and recurrent deep venous thrombosis

(venography)

(1).

7. Improper use of the color - Doppler image

Doppler images gain levels 가

가

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Surgical Treatment of Leg Varicose Vein

(Fig. 1). 370 Hippocrates 가 stripping, hook (1). avulsion , 1846 Brodie , 19 Trendelenburg 가 (1, 2).

20 Keller, Mayo, Babcock stripping , (2). 1916 Homans - (sapheno-femoral junction, SFJ) “ (flush ligation) (3). 1980 (duplex scan)



Fig. 1. Votive tablet found at the base of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece, dating back to the 4th century. This is the earliest known illustration of varicose vein.

postphlebotic syndrome ' postthrombotic or 가 가

Table 1. Patterns of varicosities

Location of varices	Perforator
Medial thigh, mid-third	Hunterian
Medial thigh, distal third	Dodd 's
Medial leg, upper third	Boyd 's
Ankle, posteromedial	Cockett 's
Ankle, anteromedial	Sherman 's
Posterolateral knee crease	Unnamed

1)

4 - 6

(perforator)

(Fig. 2, 3). 가

(Fig. 4).

가

가

(Fig.

5).

(Table 1).

가

2)

Table 2. The goals of varicose vein surgery

Relieve symptoms
Permanent removal of varicosities
Removal of sources of venous hypertension
Satisfactory cosmetic result
Minimize complications
Prevent recurrence

(Table 2).

가

(gravitational reflux,

hydrostatic force)

가

(perforator

outflow, hydrodynamic force) (4).

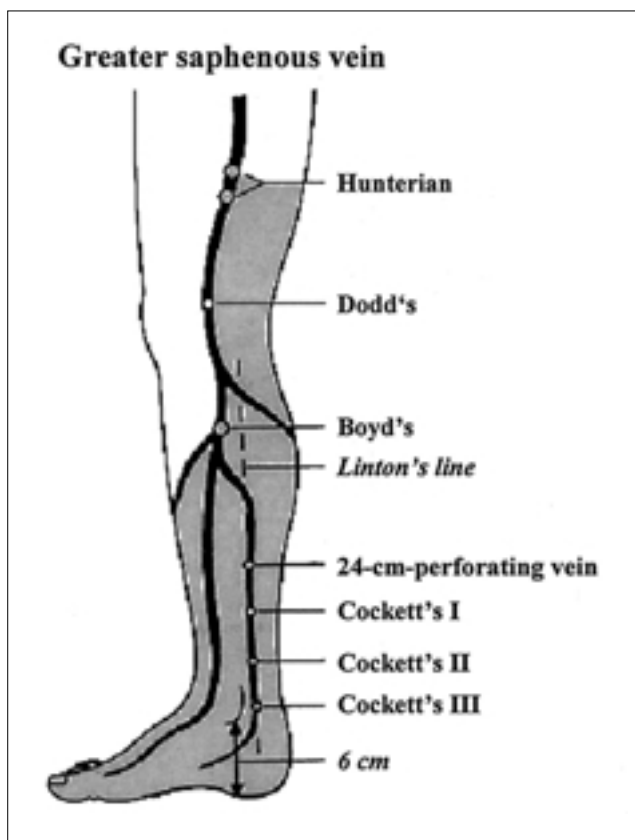


Fig. 2. Greater saphenous vein and important medial perforators of the lower extremity. Calf perforators are communicated with the posterior arch vein of greater saphenous vein.

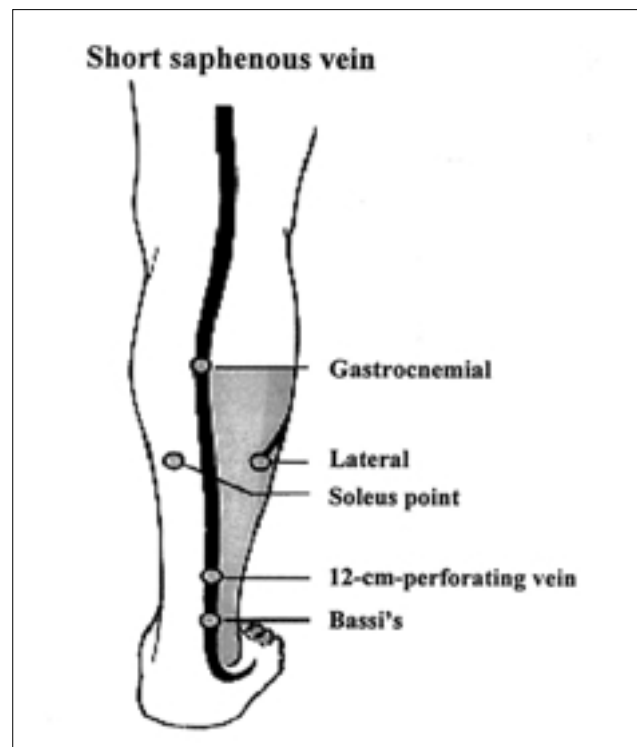


Fig. 3. Short saphenous vein and important perforators of the dorsal side of the leg.

가

3)

, 가 (Table 3) (5).

가

(Table 4).

66% -

78% 가 , 17% - 23% 가
(6, 7), 1999 (8)

4)

가

604

가 73%
85 (12%)

가

가

가

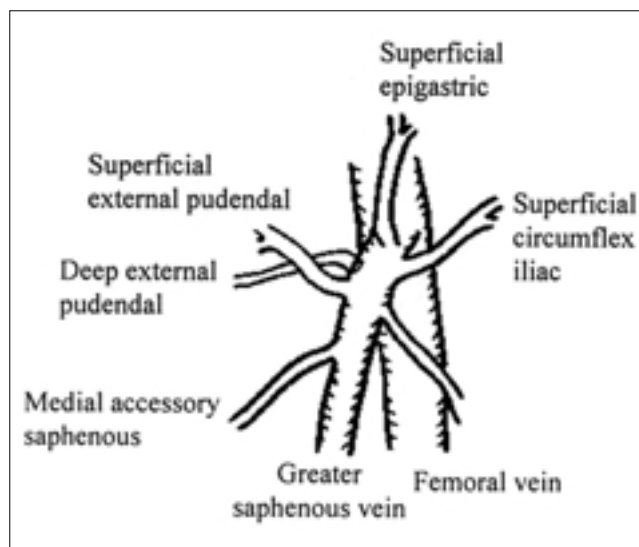


Fig. 4. Six major branches of greater saphenous vein at saphenofemoral junction.

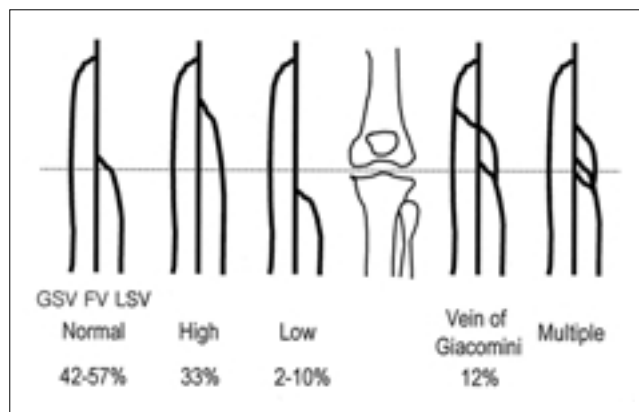


Fig. 5. The variations of saphenopopliteal junction. Abbreviation: GSV, greater saphenous vein; FV, femoral vein; LSV, lesser saphenous vein.

Table 3. The indications for varicose vein surgery

Symptomatic	Complications
Cosmesis	Superficial thrombophlebitis
Aching pain	External bleeding
Leg heaviness	Skin hyperpigmentation
Easy leg fatigue	Lipodermatosclerosis
	Atrophie blanche
	Venous ulcer

Table 4. Relative contraindications for varicose vein surgery

Associated disease of poor prognosis
Arterial occlusive disease
Severe phlebitis
Immobility
Excessive obesity
Pregnancy
Infection or ulcer in the limb

Table 5. Options available for surgical treatment of varicose veins

Flush ligation of saphenofemoral junction
Stripping of the long saphenous vein in its entirety
Segmental saphenous vein stripping
Saphenopopliteal ligation and stripping of the lesser saphenous vein
Ligation of perforators
Saphenous vein ligation and sclerotherapy
Saphenous vein ligation and stab avulsion of varices
Stab avulsion of varices without saphenous vein stripping

(9 - 11),

5)

가

5

(Table 5) (4, 11).

(stump)

“ (“ flush ligation ”)

30 °

(10, 11).

가

(11).

가

stripper

가 5 - 0

stripping

(4, 10, 11).

가

7)

(High ligation of

saphenofemoral junction)

6)

(Varicosectomy) (Fig. 6)

(12).

6

(Fig. 4).

가

(11).

(deep external pudendal vein)
(medial or lateral accessory

11

1 - 3mm

saphenous vein)

(13),

가

Oesch hook, Muller hook

(10).

가

가

, Bergan (10)

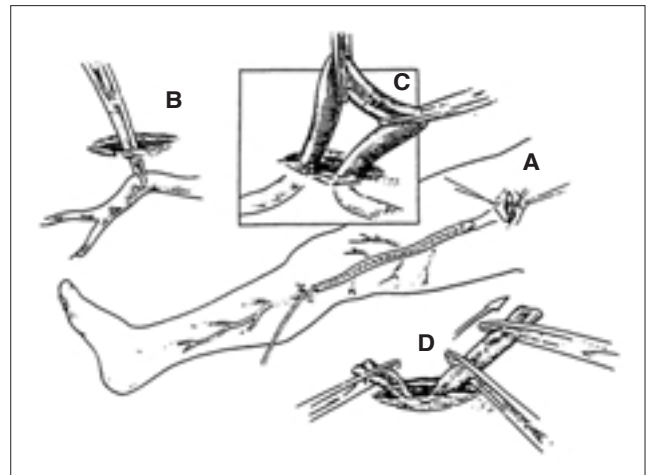


Fig. 6. A. Current stripping technique of the greater saphenous vein. Varicosectomy: The veins are grasped with a fine-tipped forceps (**B**), pulled out of the wound (**C**), and carefully avulsed proximally and distally as far as possible (**D**).

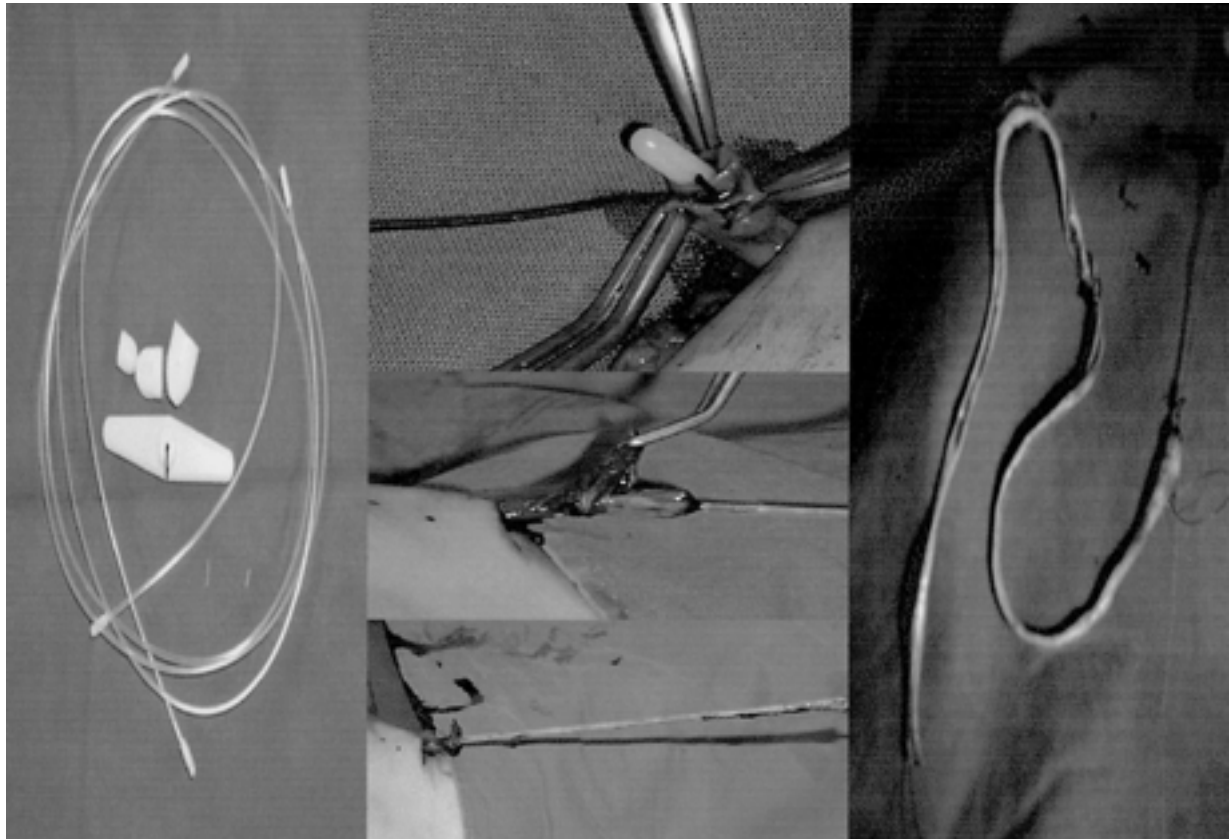


Fig. 7. Downward inversion above-knee stripping. Codman 's disposable plastic stripper (left), the proximal end of the vein is tied up to the proximal end of stripper with a No. 1 black silk and the vein is inversed (mid-top), pulled out (mid-bottom), and stripped vein (right).

downward
inversion stripping (4, 10),
stripping
stripper 1m
(Fig. 7). Stripping
Bergan (12) lidocaine epineprine roller gauze
stripper packing
Stripping
stripping (Stripping of greater
saphenous vein)
stripping (Greater saphenous vein
preserving surgery)
stripping 가
(posterior arch vein) 가
가 Boyd 가
(4). 가
(segmental stripping),

(subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery, SEPS) (Fig. 8)

가

가

가

가

(30).

가

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Pelvic Congestion Syndrome

1.

Pelvic venous system draining vein
 internal iliac vein, ovarian vein hemorrhoidal vein
 . Internal iliac vein parietal
 portion superior and inferior gluteal vein, sacral and
 iliolumbar vein obturator and hemorrhoidal vein
 , visceral portion vesical vein, vaginal vein,
 uterine vein, internal pudendal vein rectal plexus가
 . Ovarian vein parametrium,
 cervix, mesosalpinx pampiniform plexus가 .
 가 pelvic
 pain, dyspareunia, vulvar congestion vulvar varices
 pelvic congestion syndrome
 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Disfiguring varices of the vulva.

2.

가

- 1) Territory of round ligament and obturator vein ;
 anterior aspect of pubis, clitoris, vulvar, labia majora
- 2) Territory of internal pudendal and gonadal vein ; inner
 thigh, posterior half of vulva and vagina
- 3) Territory of gluteal, internal, sciatic vein ; gluteal,
 posterior aspect of thigh

3.

Duplex scan 가
 가 iliac vein ovarian vein 가

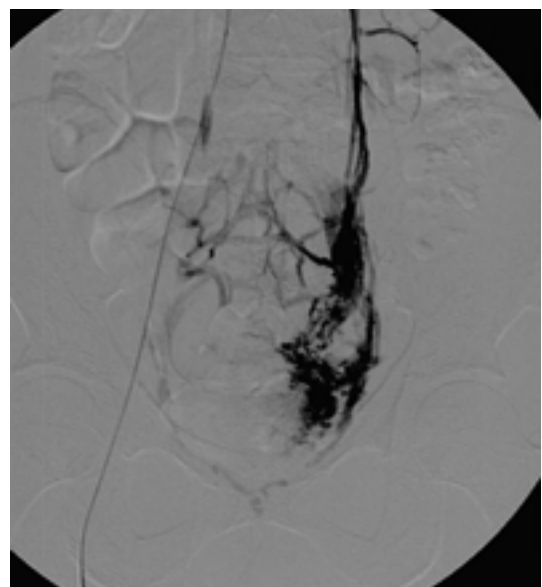


Fig. 2. Retrograde gonadal vein catheterization. The catheter is in the left ovarian vein and the incompetent tributaries connecting with the vulvar varices are shown.

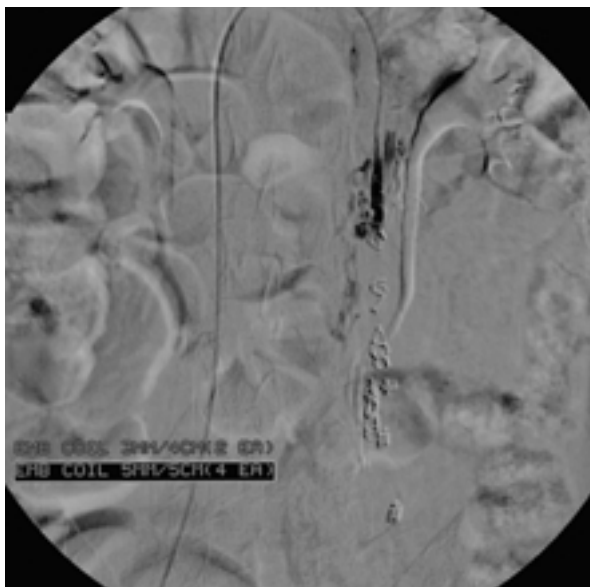


Fig. 3. Retrograde gonadal vein catheterization after coil embolization. There is no reflux in the ovarian vein.

retrograde selective gonadal - internal
iliac phlebography
(Fig. 2). ovarian vein 2 - 3

4.

nonsteroid anti - inflammatory
drug phlebotonic drug, hydroergotamine, Troxer - utin
. Sclerotherapy 1%
Sotradecol, 2% Variglobin, 0.5% Aethoxy - sklerol

. Embolization steel coil (Fig. 3),
detachable balloon . vulvar
varicosity local excision incompetent
vein ligation .

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Endovascular Management of Deep Venous Thrombosis in Lower Extremity

Introduction

(1). iliofemoral DVT post-phlebotic syndrome (PPS). PPS, hyperpigmentation, venous claudication, PPS (2, 3).

Problem with current management strategies

가 (4). low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) iliofemoral DVT 가 (5). Catheter-directed thrombolysis of iliofemoral DVT (endogenous fibrinolytic capacity) 20 (fibrinous tissue) synechia 가 6 10% , 40%

Indication

iliofemoral DVT phlegmasia

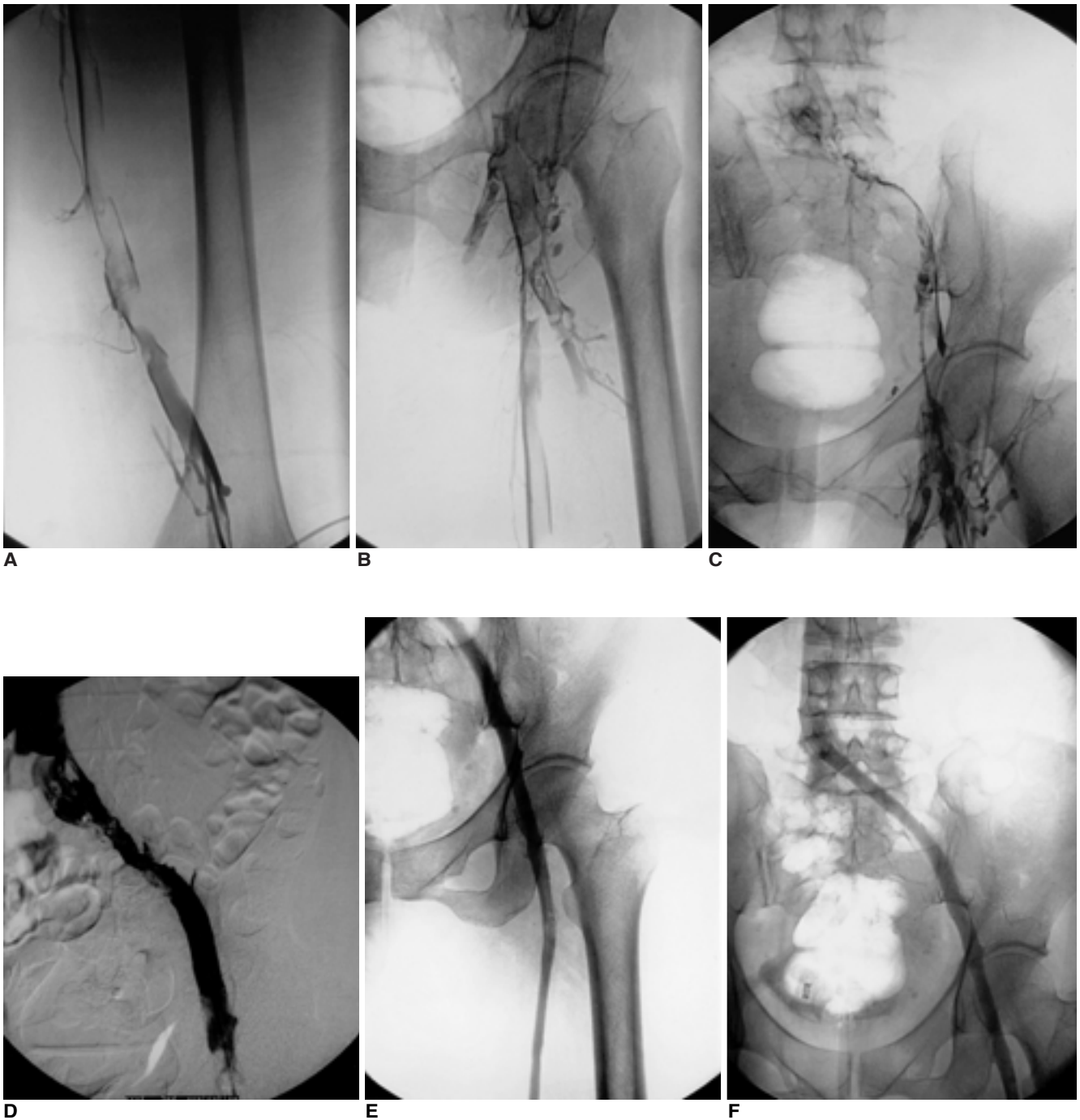


Fig. 1. 35-year-old woman with acute DVT (symptom duration: 4 days) with stenosis of left iliac vein.
A, B, C. Initial venogram showed obstruction with extensive intraluminal thrombosis in left iliofemoral vein.
D. Follow-up venogram after catheter directed thrombolysis and aspiration thrombectomy showed irregular underlying stenosis and residual thrombus in left common iliac vein.
E, F. Restoration of normal venous flow occurred after insertion of stent (14mm × 10cm) and PTA.

6 가 device , 10/17 , 5/17 , 2/17 7 mm (16). spasm spasm

3%

가

가

가 , 1 2 , 3

Mechanical Thrombectomy

synechia가

hemodialysis graft가

synechia stripping 가 3 synechia

가
가

가

Cragg and Castaneda thrombolytic brush, Angiojet, Hydrolyser, SET(Oasis), Amplatz device, Arrow - Trerotola PTD

Yamauchi

saline aspiration catheter

(13), Uflacker Amplatz device

(14). Vorwerk

Hydrolase

(15).

가

synechia
가

가

Amplatz

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Venous Occlusive Disease(IVC)

1. (Superior central venous system)

가
가 0 - 45% (7)
warfarin aspirin (7, 8).

Superior central venous system

(PTA) 가

(recoiling)

PTA

(4, 6, 7).

hoop

strength

가
1 - 2

PTA

PTA

1) (Superior Vena Cava Syndrome)

85 - 90% (1 - 3),

Wallstent(Schneider, Inc., Plymouth, MN. U.S.A.)

(4 - 6)

(Fig. 1).

(basilic vein)

90%

가

가

2)

(Subclavian - Axillary

Vein Thrombosis)

68 -

(7).

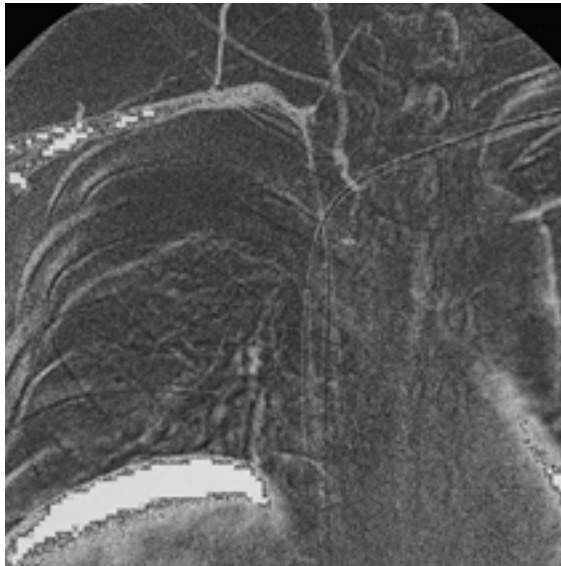
2

가

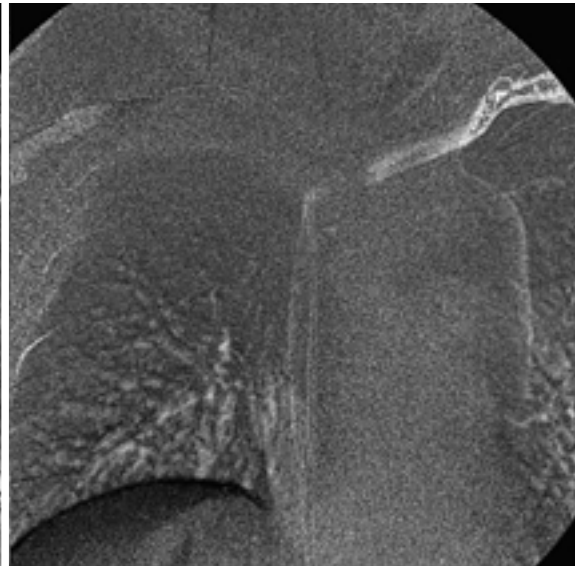
(thoracic outlet)

가
100%

'Paget - Schroetter syndrome'
 'Effort vein thrombosis' 가
 2
 가
 (hypercoagulable state), 가
 가 (8, 9).
 28 - 54%
 2.8 - 16%
 가 36% (Deep 가
 Vein Throm - bosis, DVT) 12%
 (8, 10, 11).
 DVT 2% (12, 13).
 (70%)
 (14, 15).
 , PTA 47가



A



B



C



D

Fig. 1.

5 - 10
(15 - 18), PTA

가 가 가

1 가 가

stress view

(abduction)

3) (Fig. 2)

가 가 5 - 10mmHg (24)

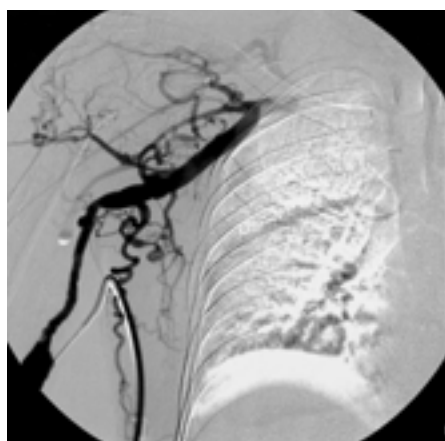
(turbulent flow) PTA

3 2 PTA

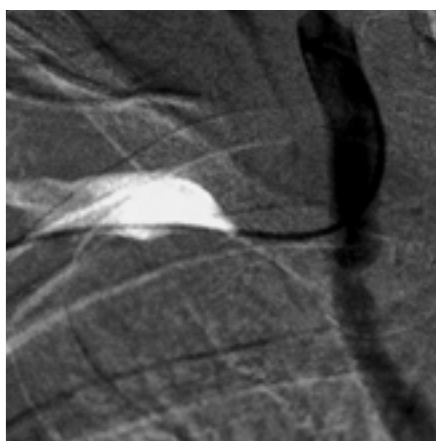
PTA (25).

(40 - 50%)가

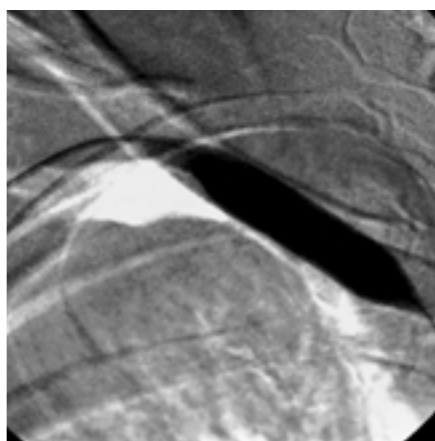
(0 - 10%) (19 - 23).



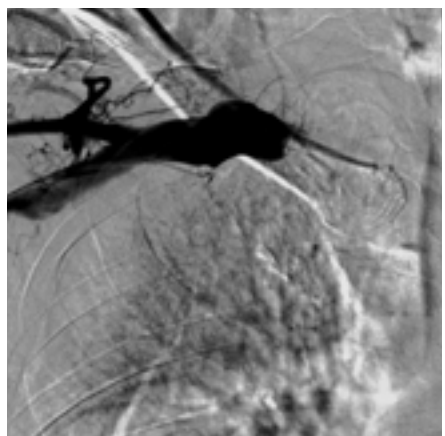
A



B



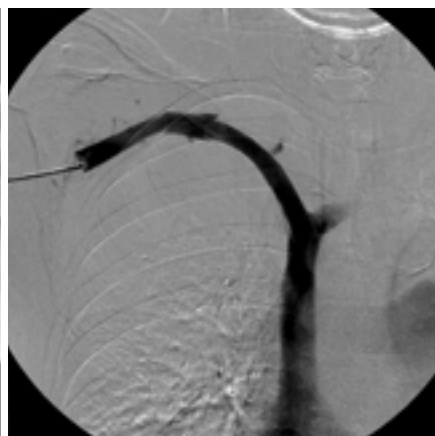
C



D



E



F

Fig. 2.

PTA 6 28.9 - 37%
 (26 - 28).
 96 - 100% 6 42 - 56%, 1 PTA
 20 - 31% 6 62 - 76%, 1 33 - 47% angiography, MR 가 , CT
 (29 - 31). PTA

2. Hepatic IVC Occlusion (Fig. 3)

PTA

Budd - Chiari syndrome
 IVC syndrome
 idiopathic obstruction of IVC가 가
 (32 - 34),

11

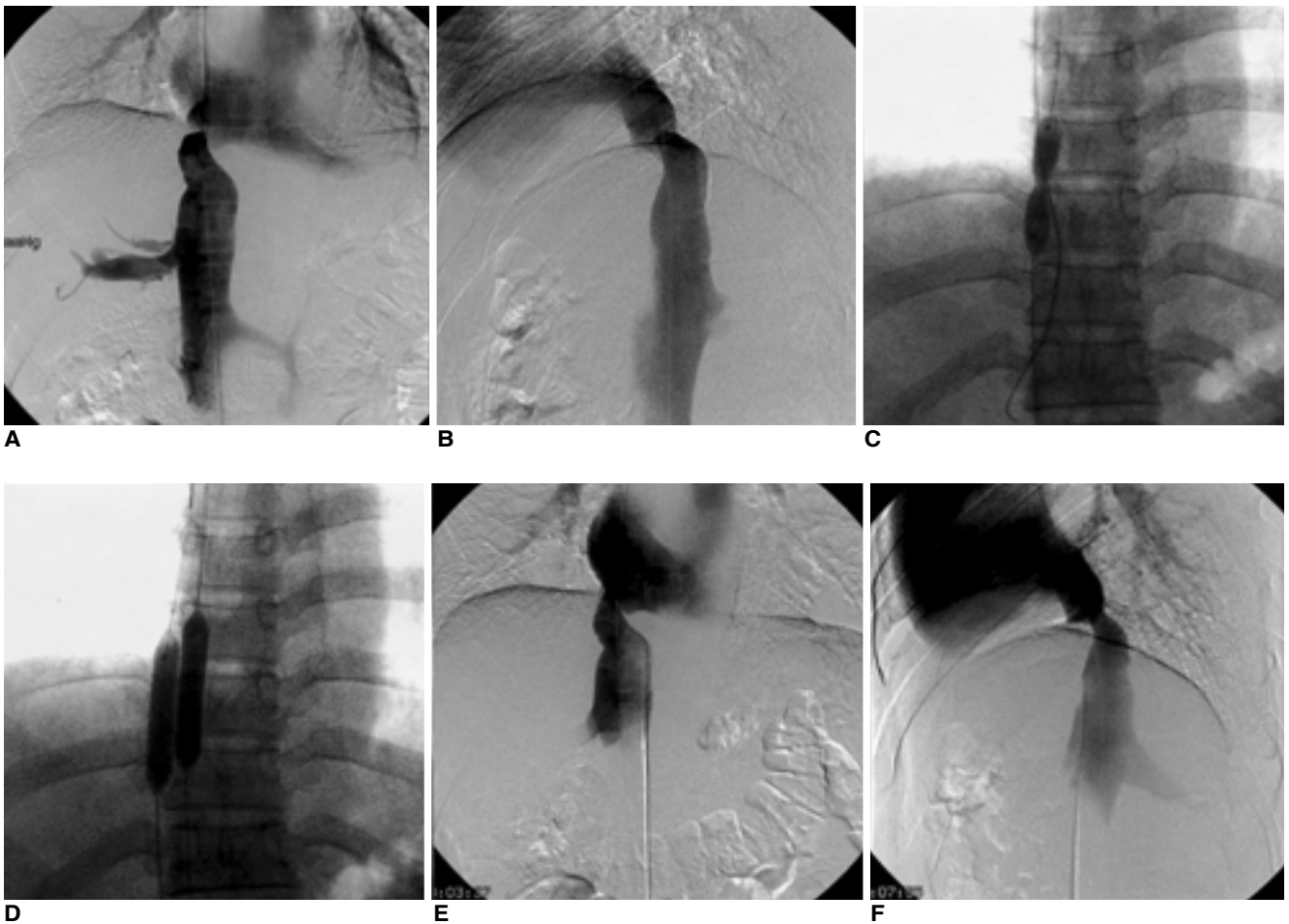


Fig. 3.

, long needle, laser

가

가

. Long needle

TIPS

Colapinto needle

(5 - 10mm

가

Septostomy needle

)

10mm

가

2

3

PTA

. PTA

(35).

PTA

가

PTA

Furui

(35) 40%

2 - 14

가 가

, 60%

2 - 21

(7)

3. -

PTA

가

(Ilio - femoral vein throm-
bosis) (Fig. 4)

3 - 8 (5)

가

(35).

24 - 26mm

(50%),

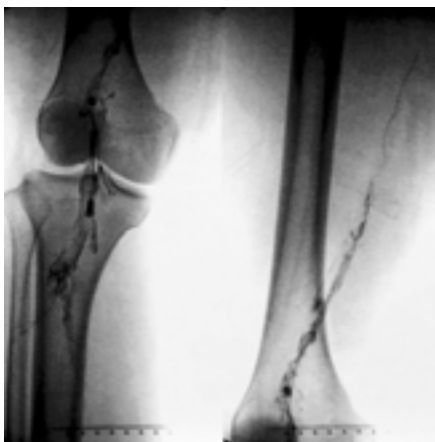
5 - 10

(86%),

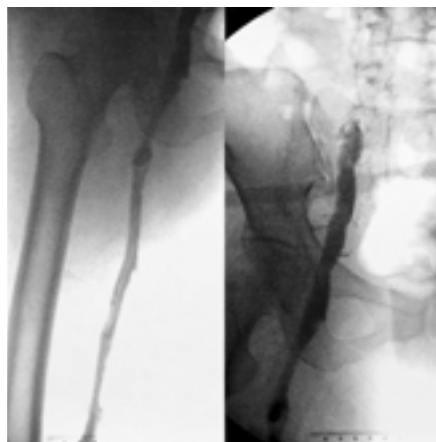
6 - 8cm

(95%),

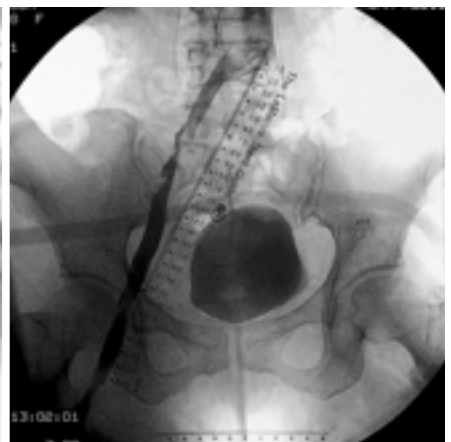
(36,37).



A



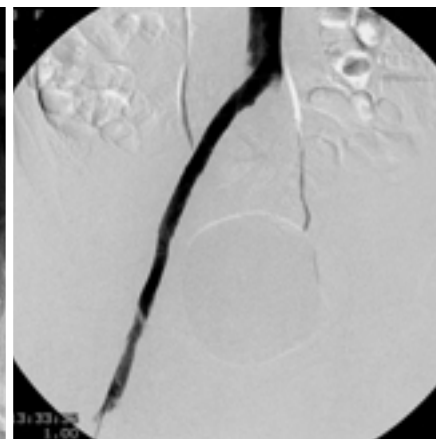
B



C



D



E

Fig. 4.

가

(38 - 40). 2 , ()가 , Klatskin tumor
가

(41).
DVT 가
Doppler ultrasound .

가
 , 4 - 5F micro - 가
puncture set(Cook, Bloominton, U.S.A.) 가
 . 21 guage . 4
hair wire micropuncture
sheath 1) (Fig.5)

. Micropuncture sheath
infusion catheter 가
micropuncture sheath 가 가 .

, (Wallstent) ,
 . heparin 10mm, 70mm ,

, fibrinogen 100mg/dL
PTT 60 - 90 . 2
가 (Fig).

PTA . , C - arm

(May - Thurner syndrome, 가
Cockett 's syndrome) .

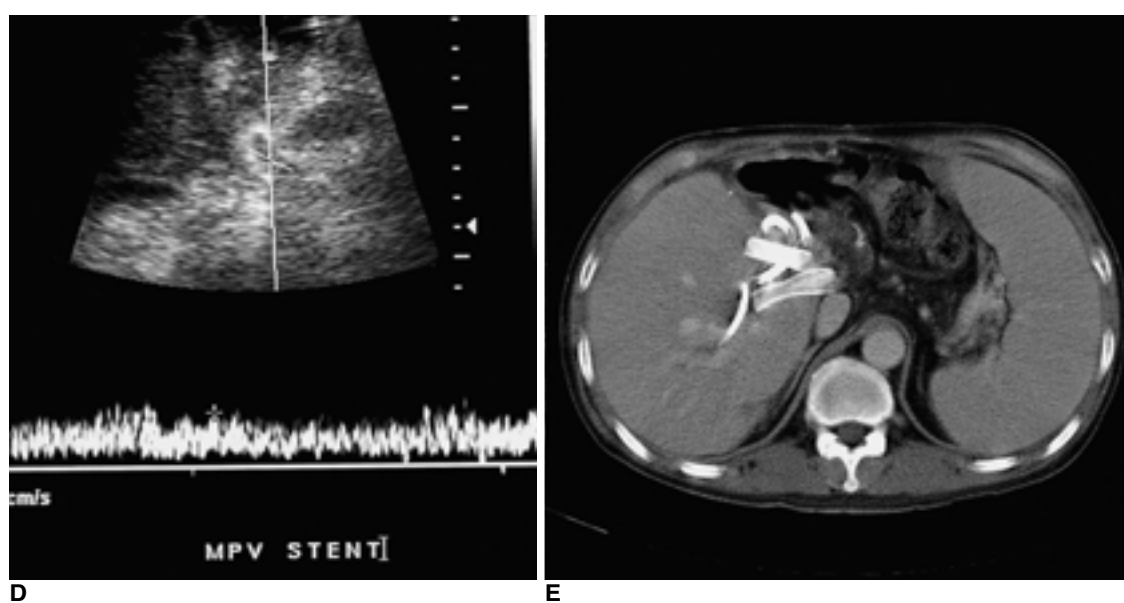
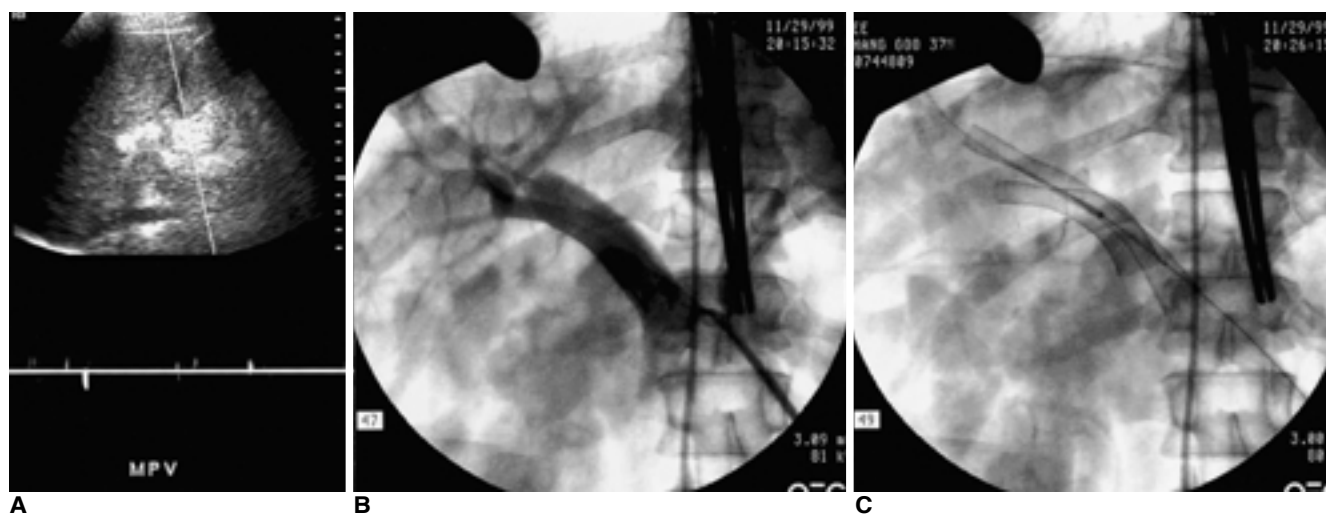
2)
10mm , 가

가 가
6 가

Stanford 85% (41), 가
Bjarnason (40)
79% , 1 63% 1

4.

3)



Doppler
coil gelatin sponge
balloon technique

(14mm)
kissing

5.

(Fig. 6)

가

가

2

가

CT

가

가

가

가

가

가

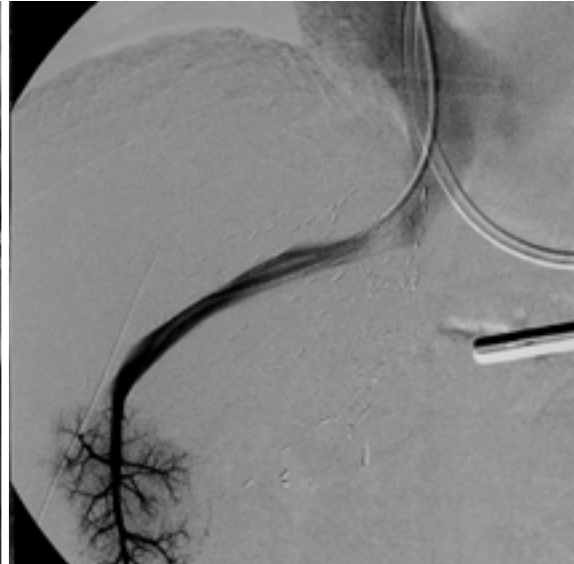
Doppler
, CT

가

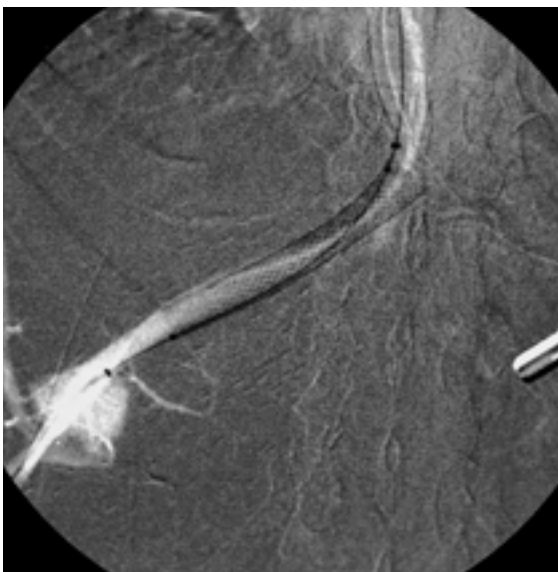
가



A



B



C



D

Fig. 6.

가

Doppler

가

가

wedge pressure가 가

가

가

(5 - 10mmHg)

가

1

10 - 12mm,

50 - 70mm

(Wallstent)

가

가

가

가

10mm

가

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Case 1

: T

Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma: Treatment with Expandable Transhepatic Biliary Stent in a T Configuration

: Bile duct, stent and prosthesis

: 62 /

: 10

: (hilar cholangiocarcinoma, Bismuth type II)

CT 가

(Fig.

1).

Terumo Terumo
(4cm, 8mm)
(Modified Niti - M stent, 10mm)
6cm, 8mm
mesh 가 (Fig. 2A, 2B).

가

(Fig. 3). 가 mesh

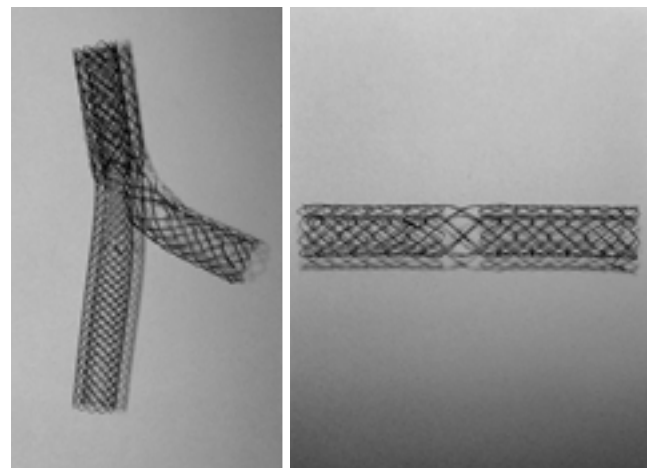
8mm

(Niti - S stent, 10mm) stent - in - stent 8cm,

4).

가

(Fig.



A

B

Fig. 2. A and B. Biliary stents in a T configuration consist of modified Niti-M stent and Niti-S stent (A). Modified Niti-M stent has a wide, 8mm-sized interstices in the middle of it (B).

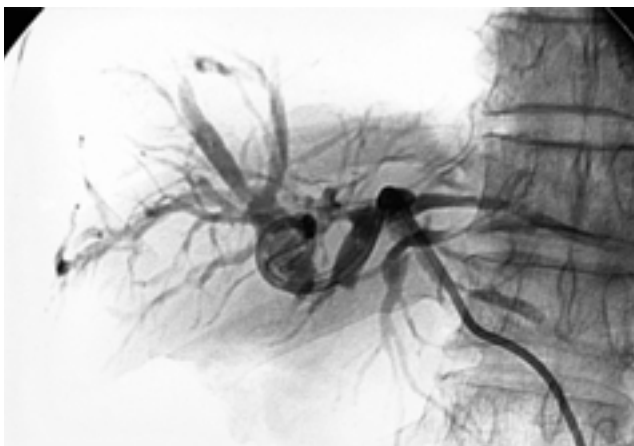


Fig. 1. Cholangiogram obtained after PTBD shows markedly dilated and separated intrahepatic bile ducts.



Fig. 3. The transverse stent was placed over the wire from the right intrahepatic duct into the left intrahepatic duct.

5)

가

T

(Fig. 6).

3

50%

5

1%

T

가

가

33%

Bismuth

2

(Bismuth type II, III)

가

가

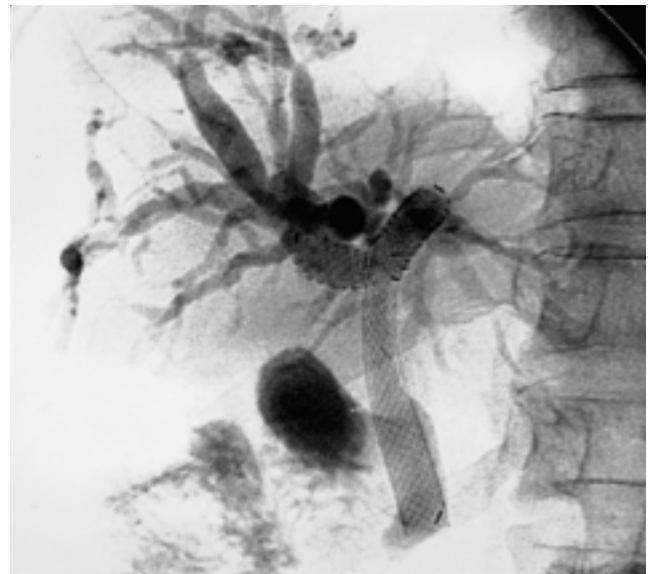


Fig. 5. Cholangiogram obtained after stent placement shows excellent drainage of both right and left ducts

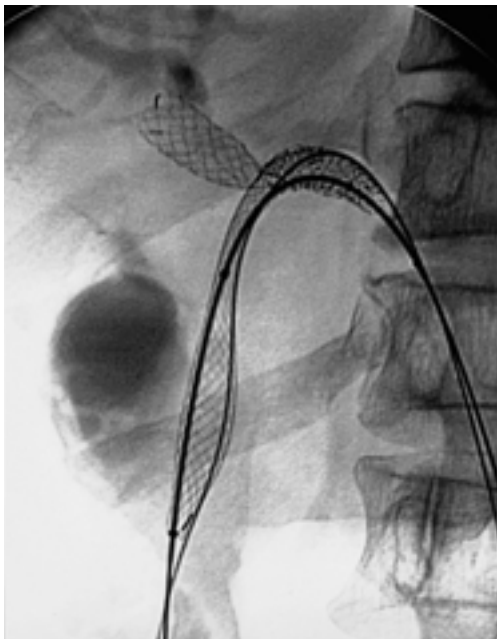


Fig. 4. The longitudinal stent was placed over the wire through the wide interstices in the middle of the transverse stent into the common bile duct.

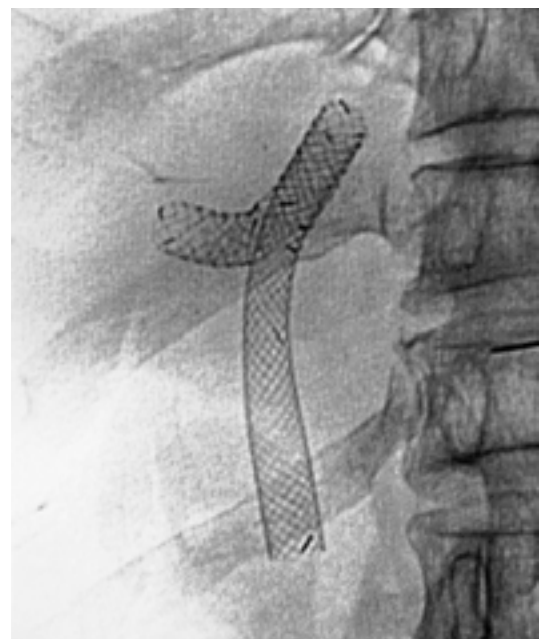


Fig. 6. Plain radiograph shows the appearance of the T stent configuration.

- with regard to the type of obstruction. Clinical Radiology 1997;52:213-219
1. Schima W, Prokesch R, Osterreicher C, et al. Biliary Wallstent endoprosthesis in malignant hilar obstruction: long-term results
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Case 2 Wire-loop

Balloon Dilatation of Severe Benign Biliary stricture Using Wire-loop Technique

: Bile ducts, stenosis or obstruction

Interventional procedure

: 48 /

: 2000 4

T

. 2001 3

: (recurrent pyogenic
cholangitis)



Fig. 1. After right and left PTBD, cholangiography shows severe segmental stricture at the right main intrahepatic duct.

가 (Fig. 1).

0.035 Terumo

(balloon catheter)가
8mm

. 6mm

(Fig. 2).

가

(Fig. 3).

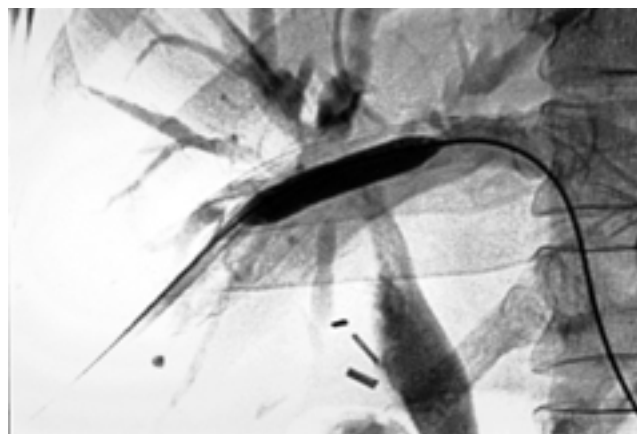


Fig. 2. A balloon catheter(8mm × 4cm) is inserted over the wire-loop passing through the right and left intrahepatic duct. We performed balloon dilatation of the stricture site for several times

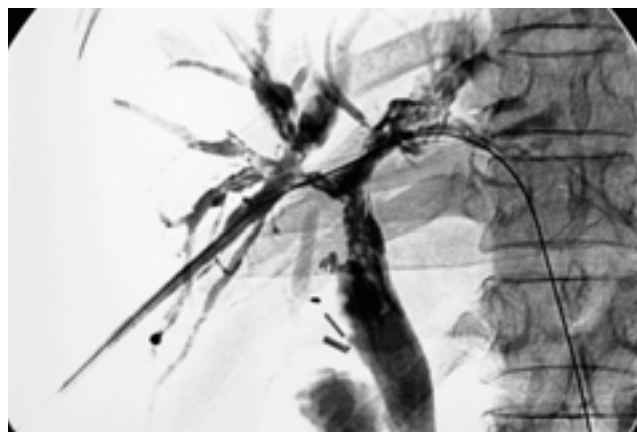


Fig. 3. After balloon dilatation, cholangiography shows the widened stenotic segment and improved bile drainage.

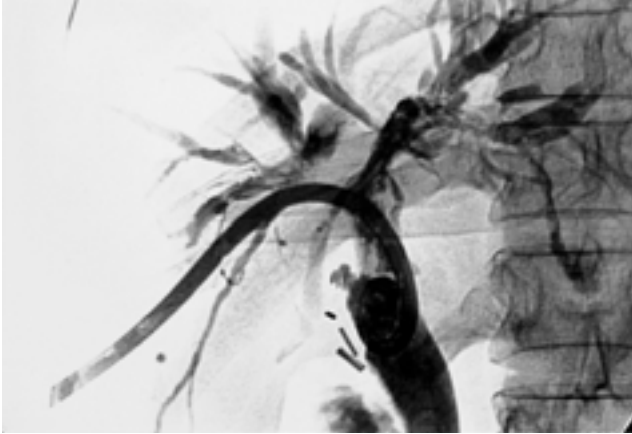


Fig. 4. A 14F pig-tail catheter was inserted through the right intrahepatic duct for stenting of the stenotic segment.

14F pig - tail

catheter

(biliary stricture)

가 가

가 가

가

가

가

가

Molnar

Stockum

(catheter

guide wire exchange)

9

Teflon - caged balloon catheter

(wire - loop technique)

가 Peter

가

가

가

14F pig - tail

(Fig. 4).

8.5F pig -

tail catheter

(choledochoscopy)

가

가

가

가

가

hai

hairy wire

가

가

8.5F pig - tail catheter

0.035

Terumo

5F Simmons catheter

(reversed curve)

snare

(wire -

(6mm

loop)

and 8mm × 10cm)

1. Moore AV, Jr., Illescas FF, Mills SR, et al. Percutaneous dilatation of benign biliary strictures. *Radiology* 1987;163:625-628.
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3. Yoon H-K, Sung K-B, Song H-Y, et al. Benign biliary strictures associated with recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. *AJR* 1997;169:1523-1527.

Case 3 가

A Problem during Percutaneous Management of Malignant Biliary Obstruction with Expandable Hanaro Stent

: Bile duct, interventional procedure

Bile duct, prosthesis

Bile duct, obstruction

:57 /

: 2

가

CT

가

가

. 10

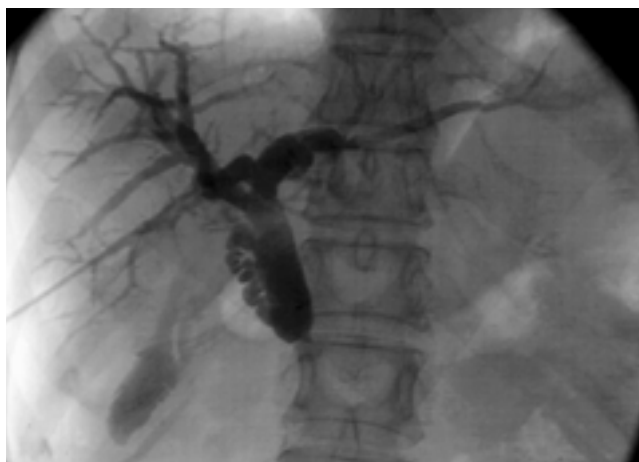


Fig. 1. PTC shows complete obstruction of mid portion of common duct.



Fig. 2. Stent was placed from proximal common duct to duodenum via PTBD tract. Some difficulties were occurred during removal of introducer system at the stenotic portion of the stent. Note the olive tip in the unexpanded portion of the stent (arrow).

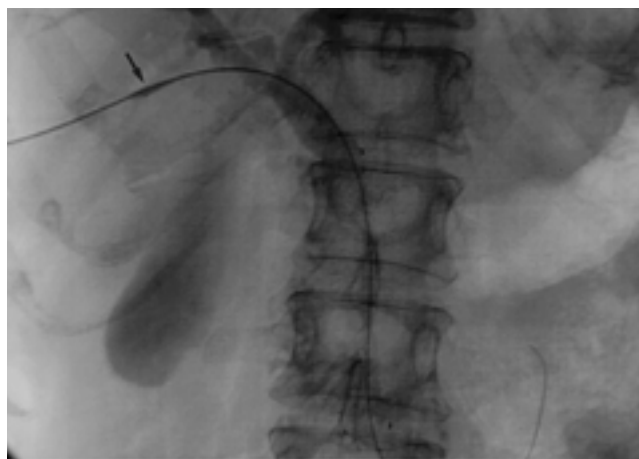


Fig. 3. Olive tip was broken during forceful removal of the introducer system. It is seen in the PTBD tract (arrow). We tried to push the olive tip into the duodenum. It was entrapped at the stenotic portion of the stent.

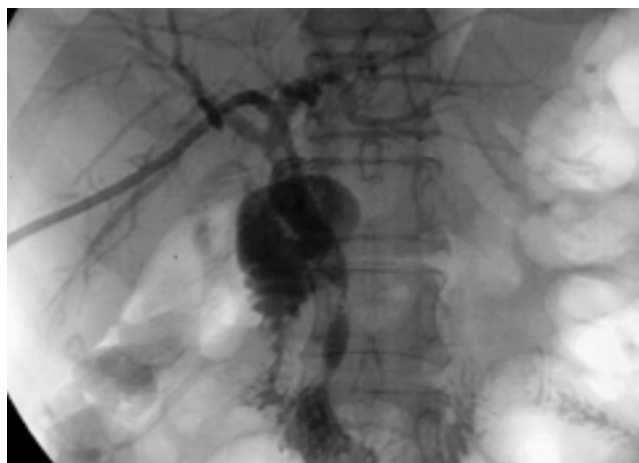


Fig. 4. Cholangiogram shows two stenotic portions of the stent.



Fig. 5. 0.035 inch guide wire was not passed through the stenotic portion of the stent. Olive tip was located at the stenotic portion of the stent.
Fig. 6. Balloon dilatation was done at the stenotic portion with 8 mm, 4 cm balloon catheter.
Fig. 7. Two days later, the stent was well expanded and the contrast media drains well into the duodenum. Also olive tip was passed through the duodenum.

가 .

(PTC)
(Fig. 1). 4

(PTBD)
8 cm, 10 가
mm 가 (Hanaro stent, Solco
Intermed, Seoul, Korea)
(Fig. 2).
olive tip
olive tip
(Fig. 3). PTBD
olive tip
olive tip
가 olive tip
(Fig. 5),
8 mm
olive tip
(Fig. 6). 2
PTBD
(Fig. 7).

(magnetic field)
가 가 가
olive tip
가 가

1. Lee BH, Choe DH, Lee JH, Kim KH, Chin SY. Metallic stents

- in malignant biliary obstruction: Prospective long-term clinical results. *AJR* 1997;168:741-745.
2. Rossi P, Bezzi M, Rossi M, et al. Metallic stents in malignant biliary obstruction: results of a multicenter European study of 240 patients. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1994;5:279-285.
 3. , , .
 4. , , . 1999;41:281-286.
 5. Lee BH, Kim KH, Chin SY. Mechanical characteristics of self expandable metallic stents: in vitro study with three types of stress. 1998; 39:497-502.

Case 4

Percutaneous Transhepatic Biliary Drainage and Common Bile Duct Stent Insertion for Bronchobiliary Fistula

: Fistula, bronchobiliary
 Bile duct, obstruction
 Bile duct, prosthesis
 Bile duct, interventional procedure
 :65 /
 : 10 biloptysis, dyspnea, fever
 3 sigmoid colon cancer with
 liver metastasis

가 8.5F pig-
 tail catheter 3
 guidewire
 10.2Fr BSL catheter (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)
 140cc
 biloptysis

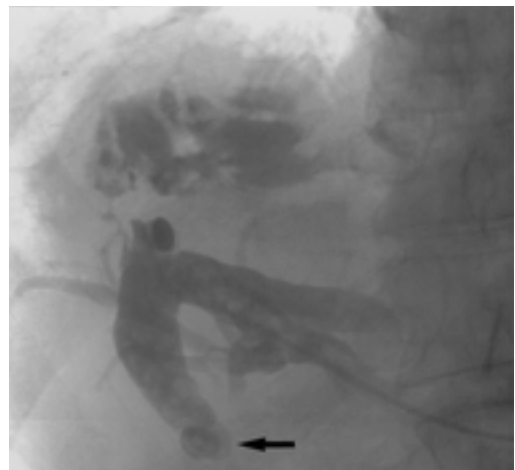


Fig. 2. Cholangiography after left PTBD shows dilatation of left intrahepatic duct and biloma formation above left medial intrahepatic duct. Also, there is complete obstruction of common bile duct.

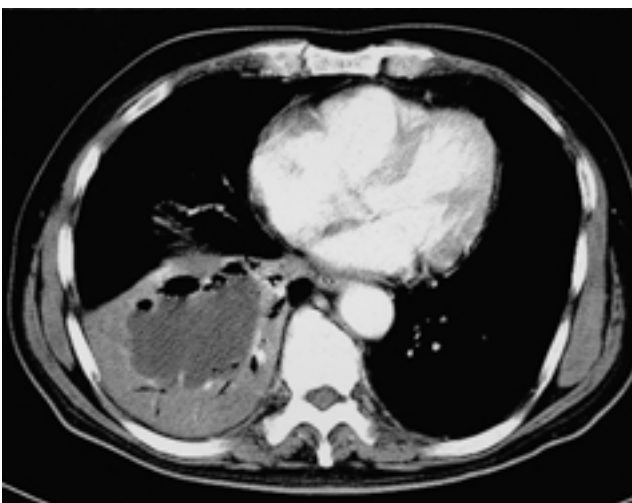


Fig. 1. Chest CT shows air space consolidation with air-fluid level in right lower lung field.

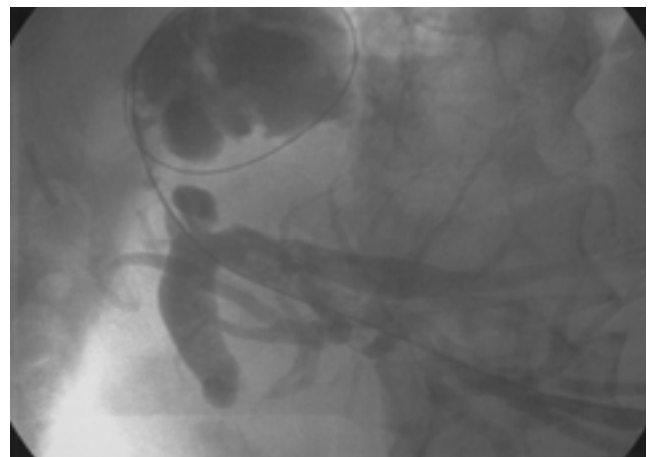


Fig. 3. BSL tube was inserted into biloma after selective catheterization of the biloma cavity with a guidewire.

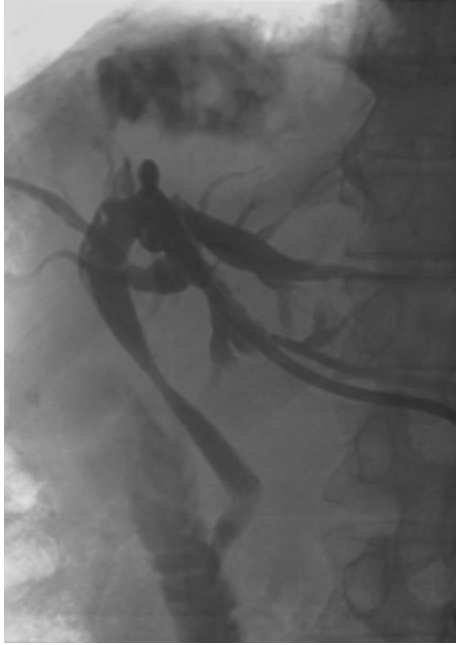


Fig. 4. After stone removal with 9mm stone basket, 10 × 60mm Nitis stent was inserted in common bile duct.

9mm stone basket
 10 × 60mm Niti - s stent
 가 biloptysis가
 , hydatid disease,

가
 CT,
 가
 1
 2
 가

1. Oetl C, Schima W, Metz-Schimmerl S, Fugger R, Mayrhofer T, Herold CJ. Bronchobiliary fistula after hemihepatectomy: cholangiopancreatography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance cholangiography findings. Eur J Radiol. 1999;32:211-215
2. Gugenheim J, Ciardullo M, Traynor O, Bismuth H. Bronchobiliary fistulas in adults. Ann Surg. 1988;207:90-94
3. George TK, Carignan JR. Bronchobiliary fistula after hepatic resection for metastatic colon cancer. J Surg Oncol. 1984;25:198-200

Case 5

4

:

가

A Malignant Stricture Involving the 4th Portion of the Duodenum: Treatment with a Self-expandable Metallic Stent

: Duodenum, neoplasms

Duodenum, stenosis or obstruction

Duodenum, interventional procedures

Stents and prostheses

:63 /

: 2

1

가 (Fig. 4).

: pancreatic cancer involving the 4th portion of the duodenum

가

4

가

3

(Fig. 1).

0.035inch

(Radiofocus, Terumo,

Tokyo, Japan) 150cm

(S&G Biotech Inc., ,)

4cm (Fig. 2A).

가

0.035 - inch super - stiff

J - tip guide wire(Medi - tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, Mass)

5mm (S&G Biotech Inc., ,)

가 (S&G Biotch INC, Seoul,

South Korea) (Fig. 2B). 8cm

16mm

2

(Fig. 3).

(solid diet)

. 1

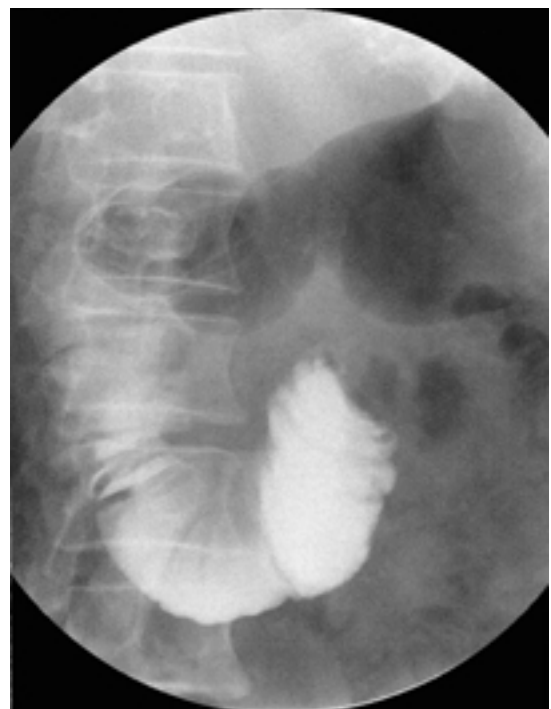


Fig. 1. Duodenography using Gastrografin shows obstruction at the 4th portion of the duodenum and proximal dilatation.

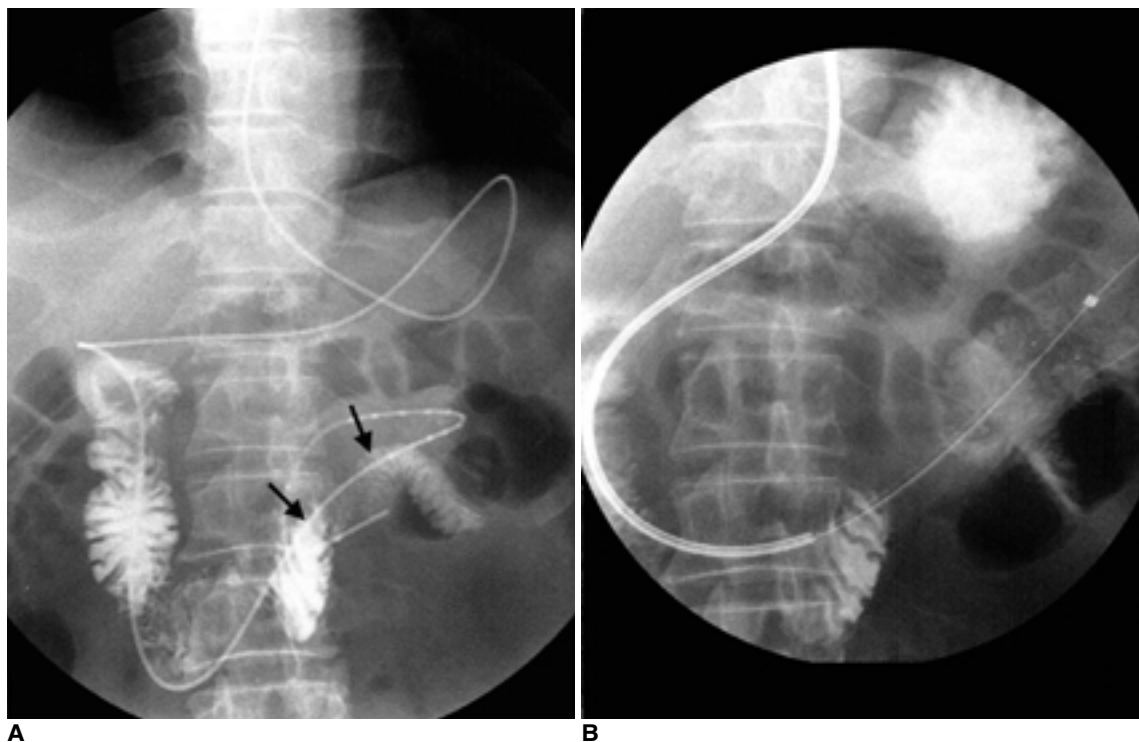


Fig. 2. A. A multifunctional coil catheter was advanced into the proximal jejunum across the obstruction (arrows). Contrast media was injected to measure the length of the obstruction.

B. A 5-mm diameter introducer with a stent is inserted through the obstruction.



Fig. 3. Follow-up UGI series obtained 2 days after stent placement shows full expansion of the stent.

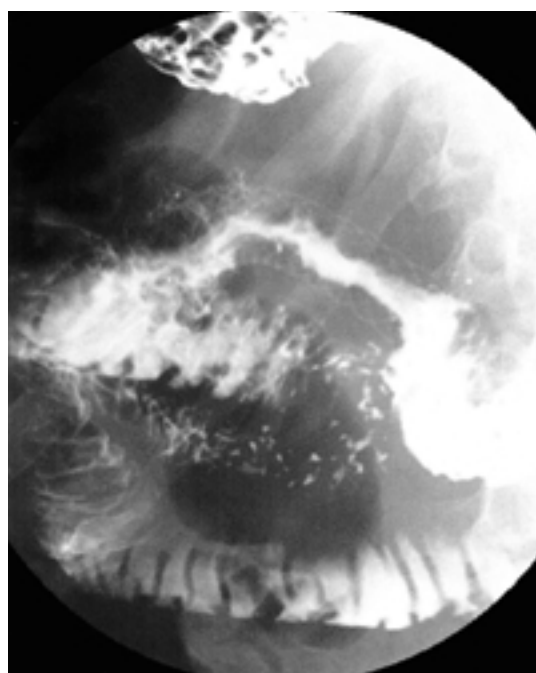


Fig. 4. Follow-up UGI series obtained 1 month after stent placement shows tumor ingrowth through the stent, but there is no disturbance of contrast medium passage.

Case 6

Stomach Perforation during Stent Insertion

: Stents and Prostheses (Cook Inc, Bloomington, US)
Stomach, Interventional procedure . 18mm 150mm Niti - S(Taewoong Inc, Seoul, Korea)
:64 /
: 3 (AGC) 가
(subtotal gastrectomy, Billroth type II),
가
: gastric outlet obstruction after subtotal gastrectomy 3cm

(Fig. 1).
guidewire , Extrastiff 가
introducer (Fig. 2A). Stent 가
(deploy) (Fig. 2B) 가
가 (Fig. 3), 가
가 perisplenic area (Fig. 4) 가
Extrastiff guidewire

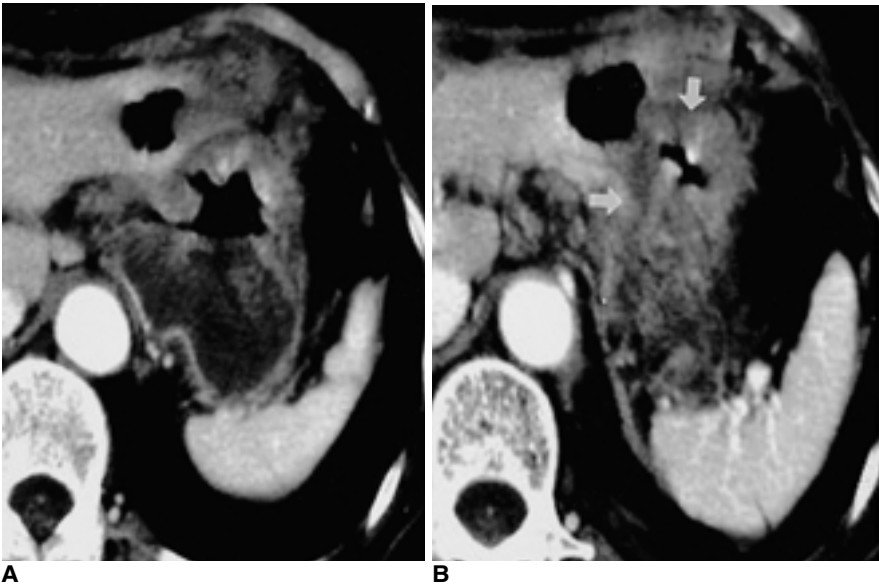


Fig. 1. Sequential CT scans show the the wall thickening and stenosis at the gastrojejunostomy site (arrow in **B**). Note the slightly distended remnant stomach.

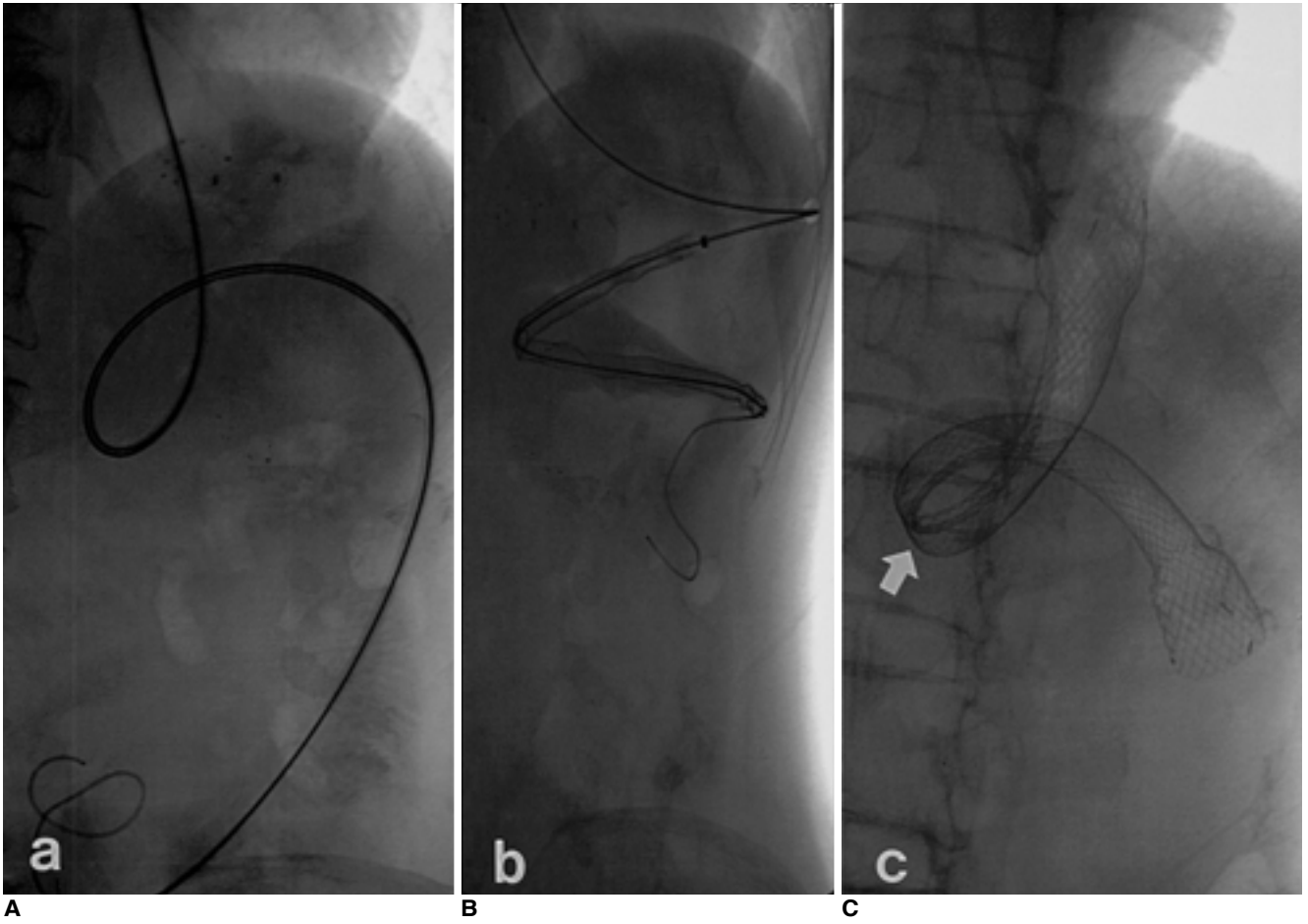


Fig. 2. **A.** The inserted extrastiff guidewire is not straightened.
B. Note the buckling of the stent introducer.
C. The deployed stent is twisted and collapsed at the turning point of gastrojejunostomy (arrow).

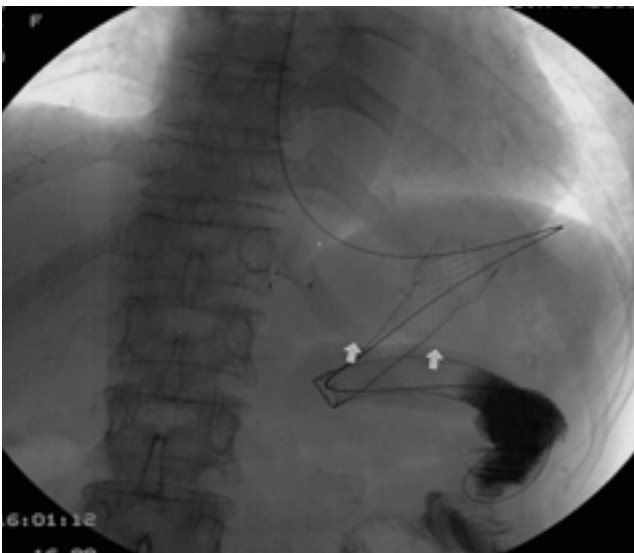


Fig. 3. Double wall sign (arrow) suggesting pneumoperitoneum is demonstrated on fluoroscopy after stent insertion.



Fig. 4. Contrast material collected in the perisplenic area indicates perforation of the gastric fundus.

endoprotheses. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol 1997;20:470-472

2. Adam WN, Francisco V, Richard AK, et al. Expandable metallic prostheses for malignant obstructions of gastric outlet and proximal small bowel. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy 1998;47:271-276

3. 가 : 103
1995;33:725-732

1. Mark F, Robert AM, Jennifer AL, et al. Perforation of the esophagus secondary to insertion of covered Wallstent

Case 7

The Left Main Bronchus Compression by an Esophageal Stent: Treatment with an Endobronchial Stent Placement

: Esophagus, interventional procedures
Trachea, interventional procedures
Interventional procedures, complications

:76 /

:

4

: Left main bronchus compression by an esophageal stent

16mm×8cm Song retrievable esoph - ageal stent (Stentech, Seoul, Korea)

. 4

12mm×4cm Song retrievable tracheal stent (Stentech)

. Wang

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

4

(Fig. 3, 4).

(Fig. 5).

(Fig. 6).



Fig. 1. CT scan shows esophageal carcinoma with a mediastinal mass. Left main stem bronchus is patent.

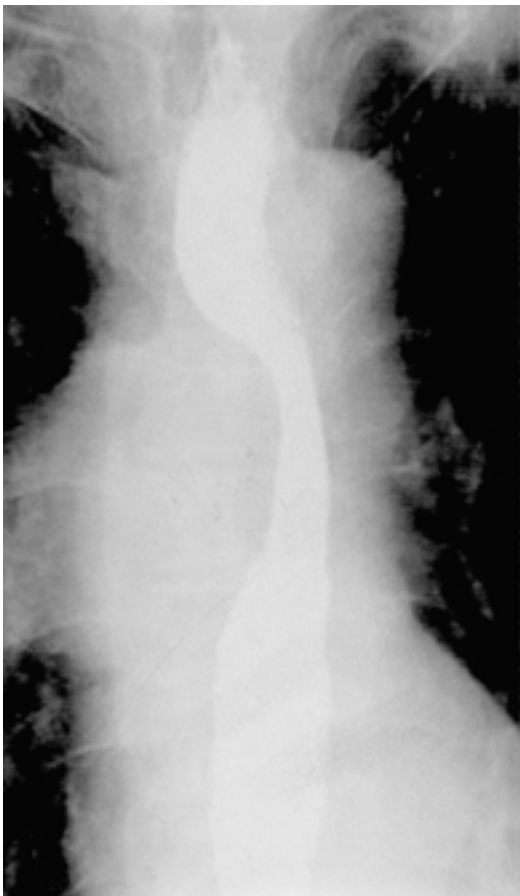


Fig. 2. Esophagogram after esophageal stent placement shows good passage of contrast medium through a stent.



Fig. 3. Follow up CT after stent placement shows well expanded stent. Note the collapsed left main stem bronchus.

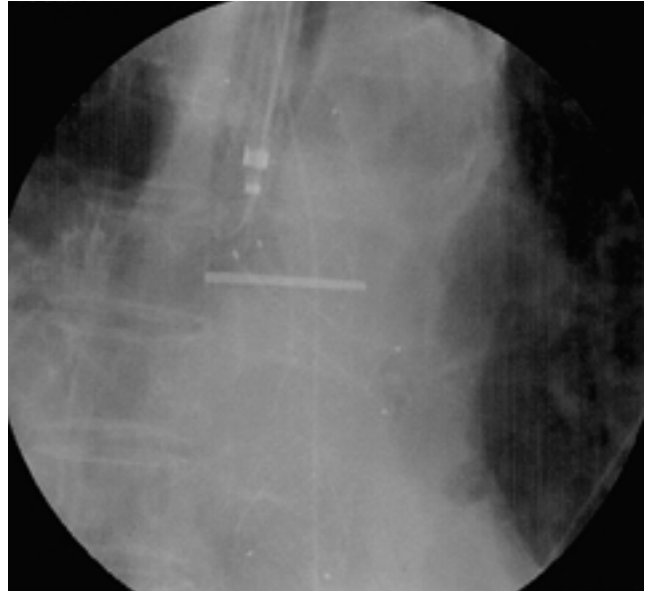


Fig. 5. Fluoroscopic image shows a step of a bronchial stent placement at the left main bronchus.

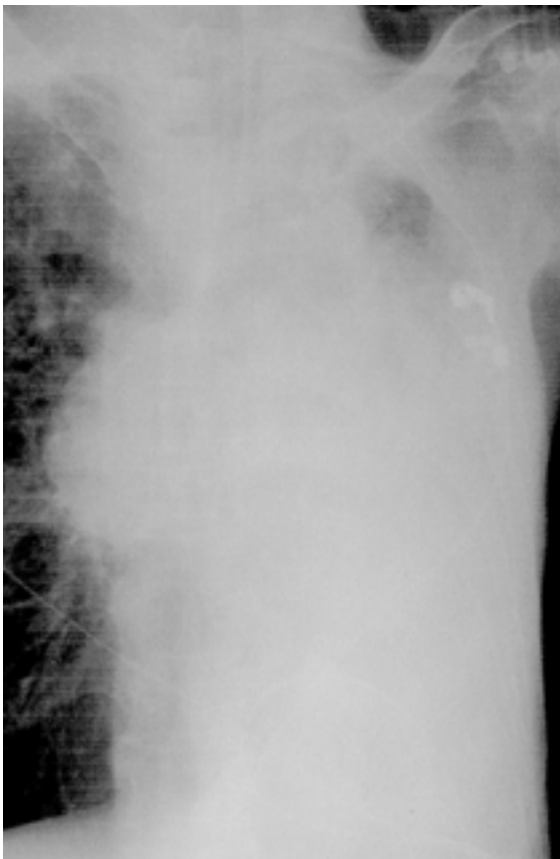


Fig. 4. Chest plain film shows near total collapse of the left lung.

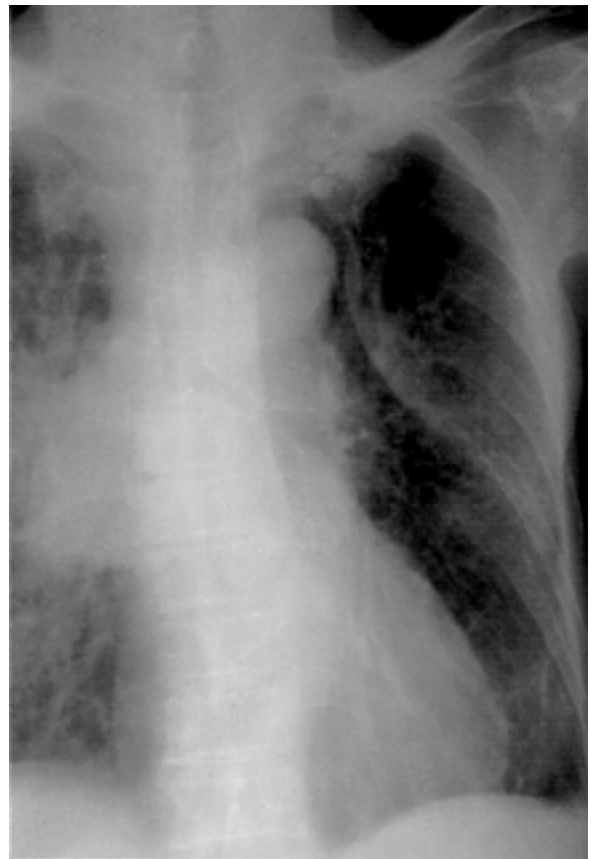


Fig. 6. Note reexpanded left lung after the bronchial stent placement.

Delayed complications after esophageal stent placement for treatment of malignant esophageal obstructions and esophagorespiratory fistulas. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2001;12:465-474

1. Nicholson DA. Tracheal and oesophageal stenting for carcinoma of the upper oesophagus invading the tracheo-bronchial tree. Clin Radiol 1998;53:760-763
2. Wang MQ, Sze DY, Wang ZP, Wang ZQ, Gao YA, Dake MD.

Postoperative Gastrobronchial Fistula Treated with Partially Covered Bronchial Stent

•

– 65 –

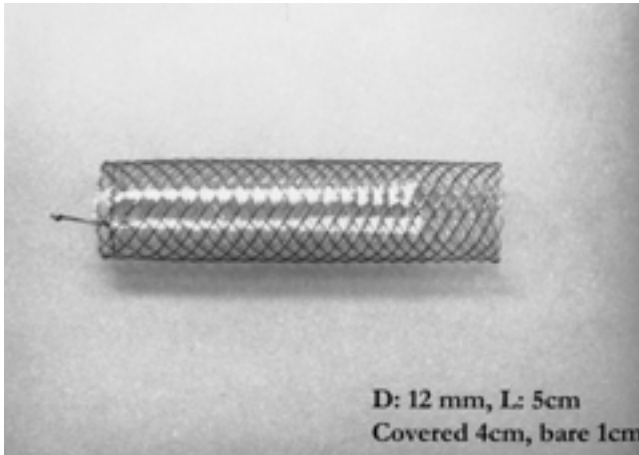


Fig. 3. Photograph of the used partially covered bronchial stent



Fig. 4. Bronchial stent was placed in left main bronchus preserving left upper lobe bronchus

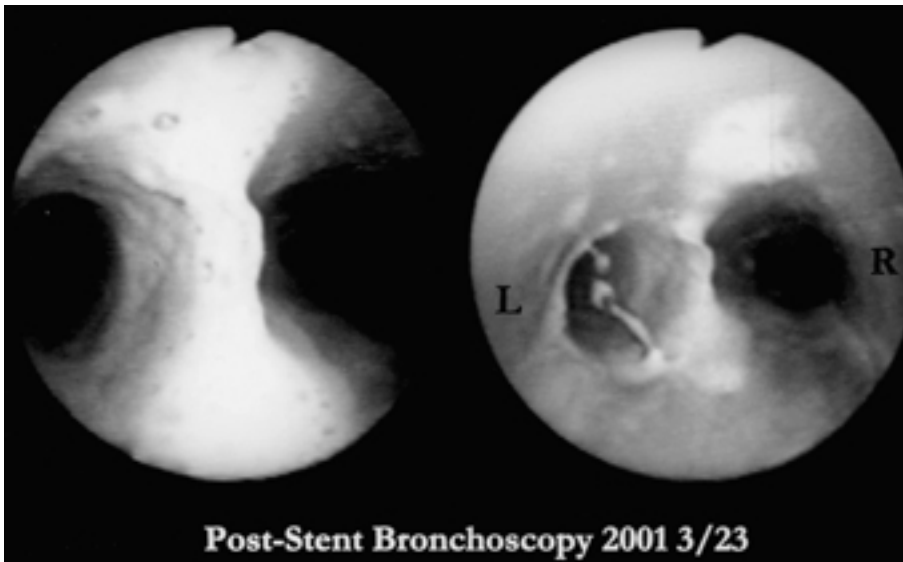


Fig. 5. Follow up bronchoscopy after 1 month. Fistulous tract was sealed with partially covered bronchial stent

		upper bronchus	obstruction	atelec - tasis가
Gastrobronchial fistula(GBF)		distal portion		combined type
. 1985 Moeller Carpenter가 GBF		stent	.	left upper
1) trauma, 2) prior esophageal or gastric operation,		lobe	atelectasis	left upper bronchus
3) subphrenic abscess, 4) gastric ulcer, 5) neoplasm 5		가		.
가 esophageal or gastric operation		2	massive hemoptysis	asphyxia가
가 가 Nissen fundoplication		.		
가				
barium studies bronchogram				
fistulous tract prone position 가				
.				
GBF가 left upper bronchus		left main		
bronchus covered metallic stent		left		

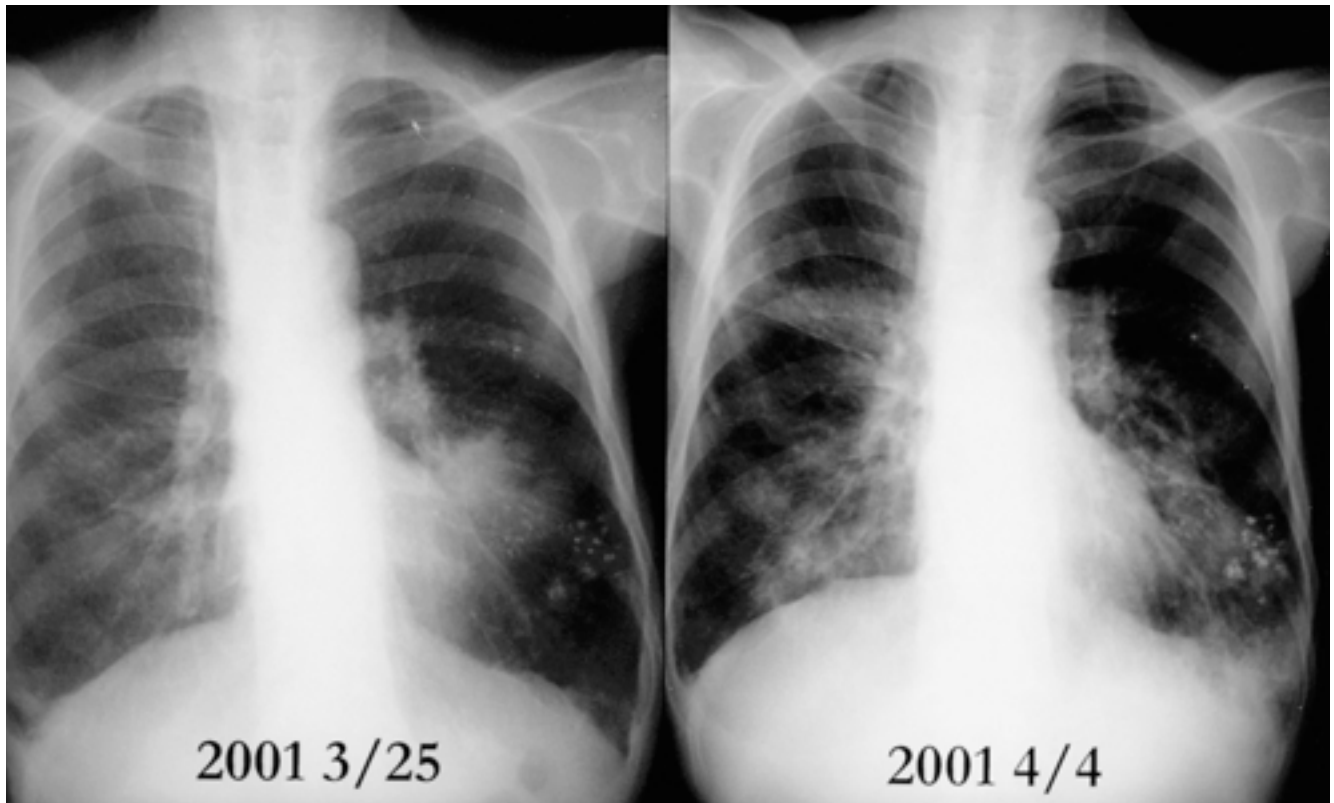


Fig. 6. Follow up chest radiography shows no atelectasis or ventilation disturbance in left upper lung.

1. Jefferey M. Stal, Patrick J. Hanly, Gail E. Darling. Gastrobron-

chial fistula: An unusual complication of esophagectomy. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1994;58:886-887
 2. Donald D. Moeller, Paul R. Carpenter. Gastrobronchial fistula : case report and review of the english literature. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1985;80:538-541

Case 9

Retrieval of Intraperitoneal Drainage Tube Wrapped by Omentum

: Interventional Procedures

Foreign body

Peritoneum

: 75 /

:

3

가

가

: Dislodged drainage tube into peritoneal cavity

(Fig. 1).

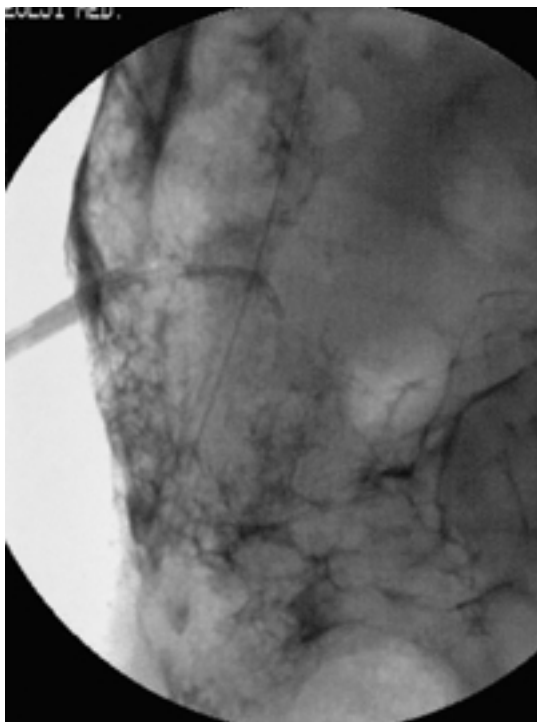


Fig. 1. The Cobra catheter is unable to gain access to the drainage tube. The contrast media opacifies the greater omentum only, not the lumen of drainage tube, therefore, it is suggested that the drainage tube was wrapped around by the greater omentum.

16 - F Peel - away

sheath(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

5 - F

Cobra (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

가

(Fig. 1).

FB - 21K - 1

(Olympus, Tokyo, Japan)가

working channel

0.035" Terumo

(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

(Fig. 2) 5 - F Pigtail

(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

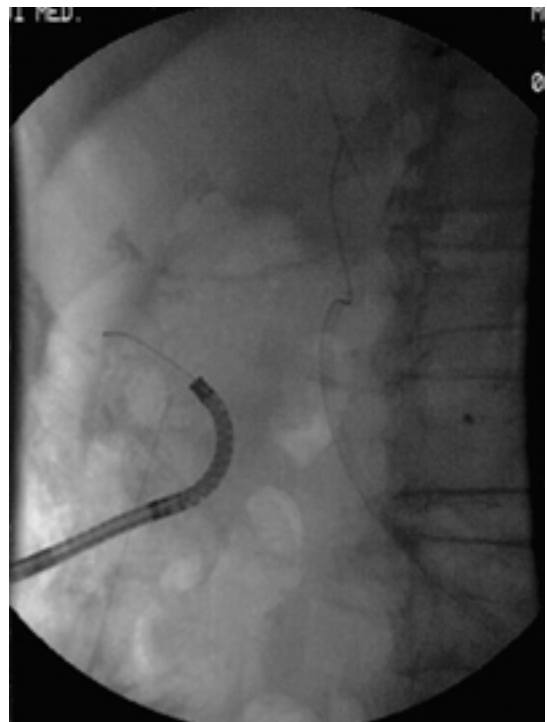


Fig. 2. Guide wire is inserted across the drainage tube through the working channel of choledochoscope.

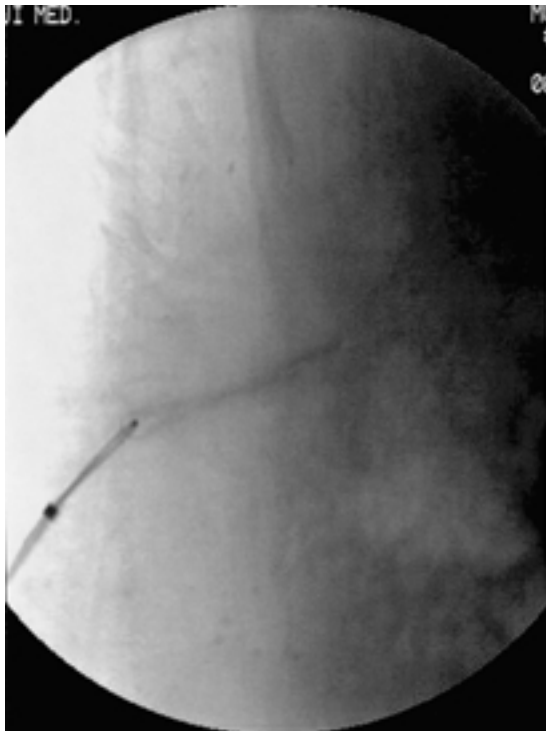


Fig. 6. The secondary snare loop was tightened by the sheath of stone basket and the drainage tube was removed without injury of the greater omentum and bowel.

가
 Terumo 가
 가
 Pigtail
 Pigtail
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가

working channel
 가

1. Cekirge S, Weiss JP, Foster RG, Neiman HL, McLean GK. Percutaneous retrieval of foreign bodies: experience with the nitinol goose neck snare. J Vasc Interv Radiol 1993;4:805-810
2. 가
 :
 1998;39:301-304

Case 10

Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt in Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Main Portal Vein Invasion

: Hypertension, portal
Liver, neoplasms
Liver, interventional procedure

:54 /

: 10 HBV - related liver cirrhosis
200 cc melena
grade II varix

(ileocecal area) engorged vein (Fig. 2).

arterioportal shunt

(Fig. 3).

RBC scan
(Fig. 1),



Fig. 1. RBC scan shows an accumulation of radioactive tracer in right lower quadrant of the abdomen.

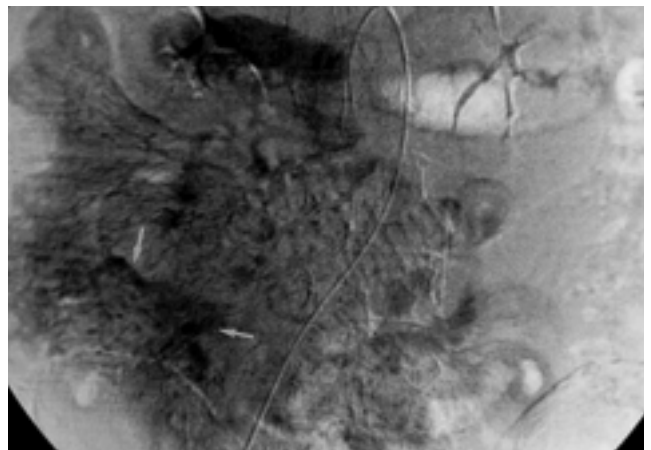


Fig. 2. Superior mesenteric arteriogram shows engorged veins in ileocecal region on venous phase .

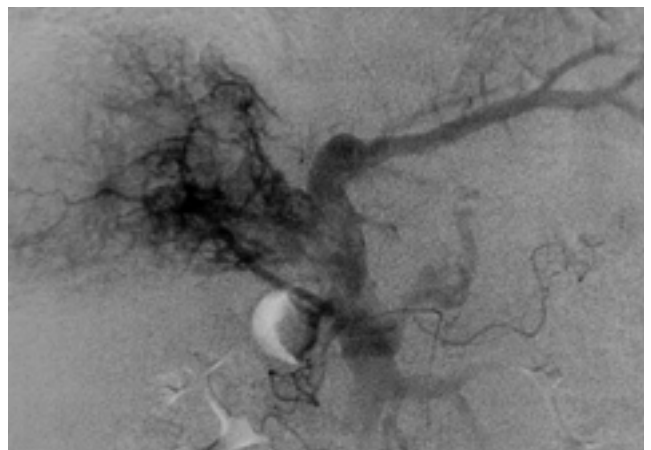


Fig. 3. Common hepatic arteriogram shows hypervascular mass with severe arterioportal shunt. Note " thread and streaks sign " suggesting tumor thrombus in portal vein.

CT

TIPS

TIPS

(Fig. 4).

9F long sheath
5F multipurpose catheter
Sheath
16G Colapinto needle
Colapinto needle
tram - track
(Fig. 5). CT



Fig. 4. CT scan shows infiltrative mass in right hepatic lobe. Right portal vein is occluded by tumor thrombus. The tumor thrombus extends to main portal vein. Note the typical enhancement pattern in tumor thrombus (so called " tram track appearance ")

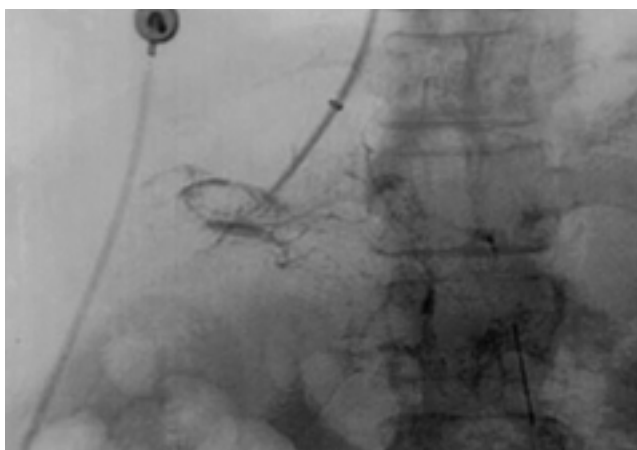


Fig. 5. After transvenous portal vein puncture, injection of contrast material demonstrates right main portal vein with tram tract appearance.

(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
potential space



Fig. 6. Portal venogram shows complete occlusion of main portal vein with prominent intestinal varix in ileocecal region.



Fig. 7. Post-TIPS completion venogram shows good flow through the shunt and disappearance of variceal flow.

TIPS

가, coronary vein gastro - esophageal
varix . superstiff guide wire(Amplatz;
Medi - tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, Mass)
10mm, 4 cm tract , space
10mm, 12cm Niti - S stent (Taewoong, Seoul,
Korea) shunt
가
15mmHg shunt
35mmHg , 7
mmHg portosystemic pressure gradient
8mmHg
TIPS

TIPS 1) , 2)
, 3) , 4) Budd - Chiari , 5) Hepa -
tohydrothorax, 6) Hepatopulmonary syndrome, 7)
Hypersplenism and thrombocytopenia, 8) Portal
hypertensive gastropathy .

1. , , , .
1997;37:597-603
2. Radosevich PM, Ring EJ, LaBerge JM et al. Transjugular
intrahepatic portosystemic shunts in patients with portal vein
occlusion. Radiology 1993;186:523-527
3. Haskal ZJ, Scott M, Rubin RA, Cope C. Intestinal varices:
treatment with the transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic
shunt. Radiology 1994;191:183-187

TIPS
가
가 , ,

Case 11

Balloon-occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration (BRTO) Balloon-occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration (BRTO) for Bleeding Gastric Varix with Gastrorenal Shunt

: Stomach, varices
Veins, therapeutic blockade
Shunts, portosystemic

:57 /

: B 3
5pint hematemesis hematochezia

: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding due to gastric varix with gastrorenal shunt

CT 가 gastric varix
gastrorenal shunt가 esophageal varix
(Fig. 1).

9F TIPS sheath right internal jugular vein
insertion Cobra catheter left renal vein drain
gastrorenal shunt selection
gastrorenal shunt focal narrowing (Fig.
2). Cobra shape 12mm size occlusion balloon catheter



Fig. 1. Abdominal CT shows gastric varices.

collateral focal narrowing anchoring balloon
occlusion tortuous

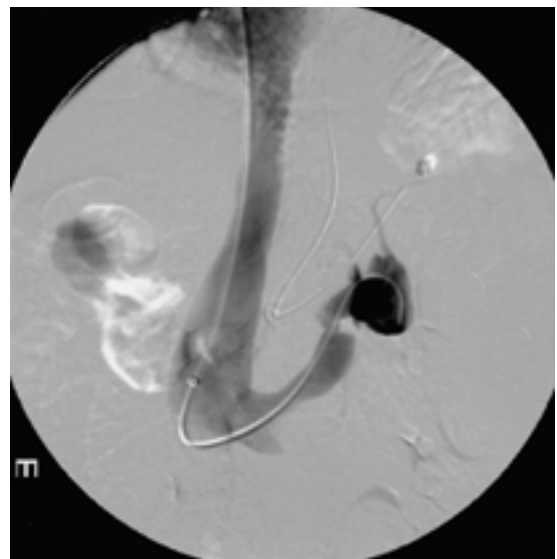


Fig. 2. Selective venography of the gastrorenal shunt shows tortuosity and focal stenosis of the shunt..

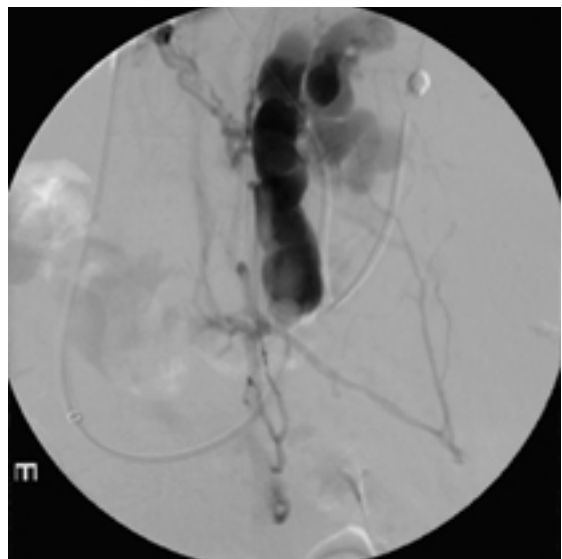


Fig. 3. Selective venogram with balloon occlusion at gastrorenal shunt shows markedly dilated gastrorenal shunt, gastric varix with several collateral vessels.

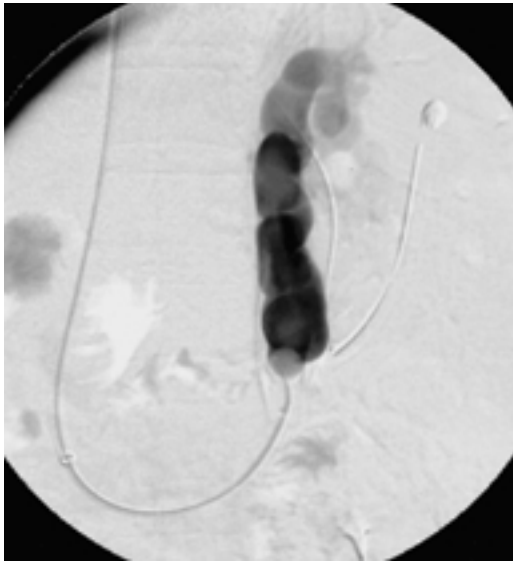


Fig. 4. After embolization with Gelfoam, collateral vessels disappeared.

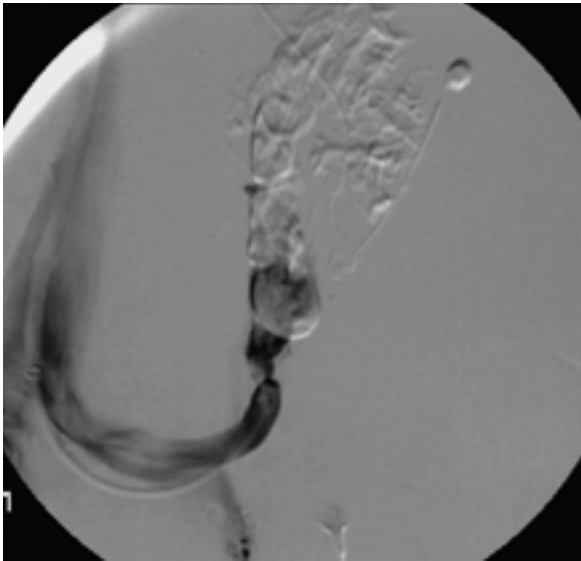


Fig. 5. On post-sclerotherapy angiography, there is no substantial flow through the gastroduodenal shunt indicating the successful obliteration of gastric varices.

gastroduodenal shunt, gastric varix collateral vessel
 (Fig. 3). collateral vessel sclerosing
 agent (ethanolamine oleate) leakage
 2mm size Gel-foam 30~50 balloon
 catheter infusion varix collateral
 vessel (Fig. 4).
 drain
 ethanolamine oleate (50mg/cc) 30cc lipiodol 6cc mixture
 Gastric varix infusion 3
 varix obliteration balloon
 catheter ethanolamine oleate
 occlusion balloon deflation
 sclerosing agent가 gastric varix
 gastroduodenal shunt 가
 varix 가 obliteration
 (Fig. 5). 3 CT gastric varix
 가 obliteration

transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt
 (TIPS) BRTO . TIPS BRTO
 gastric varix regression
 hepatic encephalopathy 가 .
 splenorenal shunt gastric varix
 BRTO가
 가
 refractory ascites

1. Fukuda T, Hirota S, Sugimura K. Long-term results of balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration for the treatment of gastric varices and hepatic encephalopathy. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2001;12(3):327-36.
2. Koito K, Namieno T, Nagakawa T, Morita K. Balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration for gastric varix with gastroduodenal or gastrocaval collaterals. AJR 1996;167:1317-1320.

endoscopic injection sclerotherapy가

Case 12 May - Thurner()

May-Thurner (Iliac Vein Compression) Syndrome: Diagnosis and Treatment

: Veins, stenosis or obstruction

Veins, grafts and prostheses

Veins, iliac

:41 /

: 2

: May-Thurner syndrome

(Fig. 1). May -
CT

Thurner

(Fig.

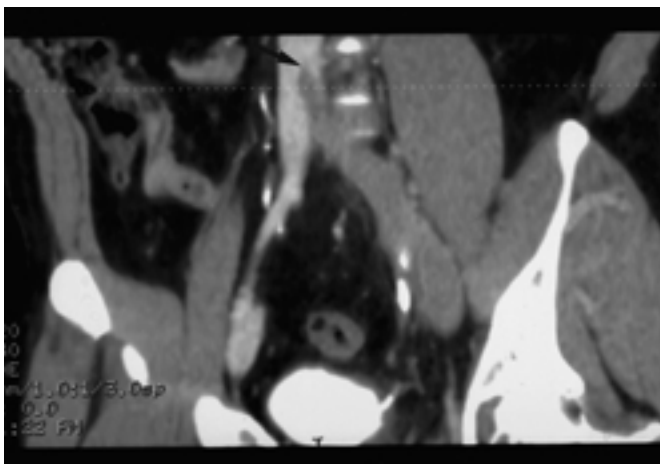
2A, 2B) May - Thurner

4

6 Fre -

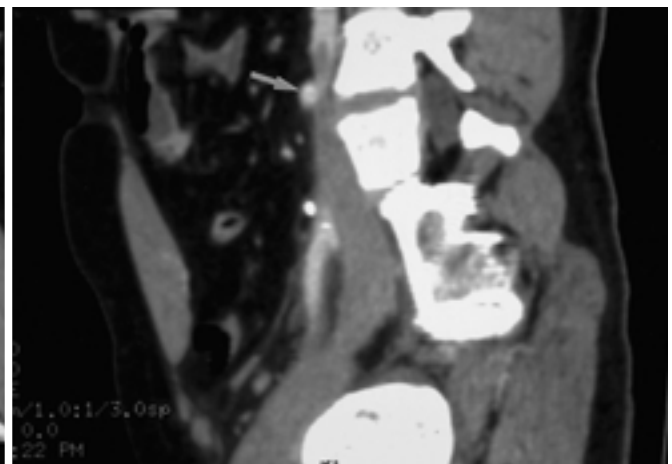


Fig. 1. Ascending venogram demonstrates occlusion of the left iliac vein with formation of collateral vessels (arrowheads).



A

Fig. 2. A. Coronal reformat CT venogram shows large amount of thrombus in the left iliac vein with extension to IVC (arrow).



B

B. Sagittal reformat CT venogram reveals stenosis of the left iliac vein by compression of overriding right common iliac artery (arrow).

nch sheath
 (Fig. 3) Mewissen infusion catheter (Boston
 Scientific/Medi - tech, Watertown, MA) Katzen Infusion
 Wire (Boston Scientific/Medi - tech, Watertown, MA)
 coaxial 2,000unit/min
 . 30 350 unit

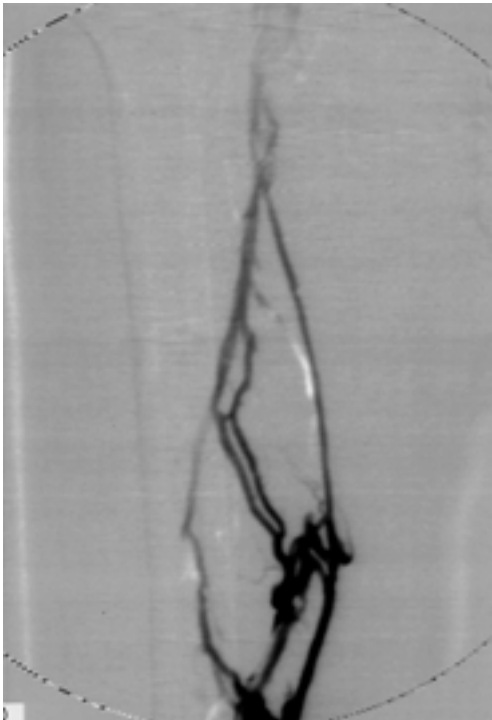


Fig. 3. Venogram shows diffuse narrowing of the superficial femoral vein and collateralization of the deep femoral vein



Fig. 4. After overnight thrombolysis, improvement of blood flow and residual thrombus in the left iliac vein is demonstrated on venogram.

.(Fig. 4)
 10mm
 (Fig. 5) 10mm, 8cm Wallstent
 가 (Fig. 6A, 6B). 9
 CT 가
 (Fig. 7).

May - Thurner

가
(spur)

CT

87% 1 79% 85%
 가

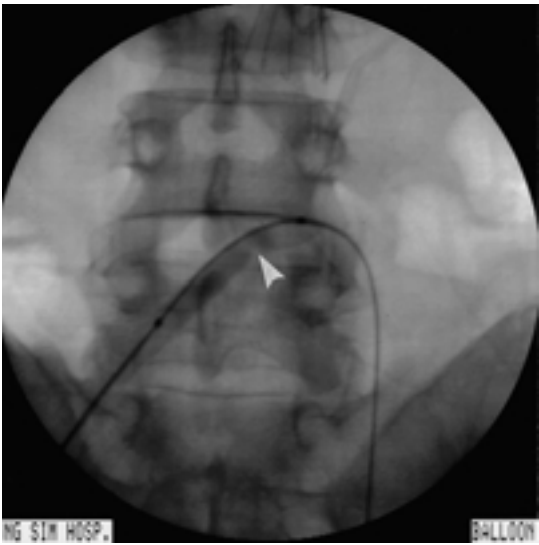


Fig. 5. After passage of guidewire into the inferior vena cava, balloon angioplasty with use of 10-mm-diameter balloon confirms a stenosis at the site of compression by the right common iliac artery (arrowhead).

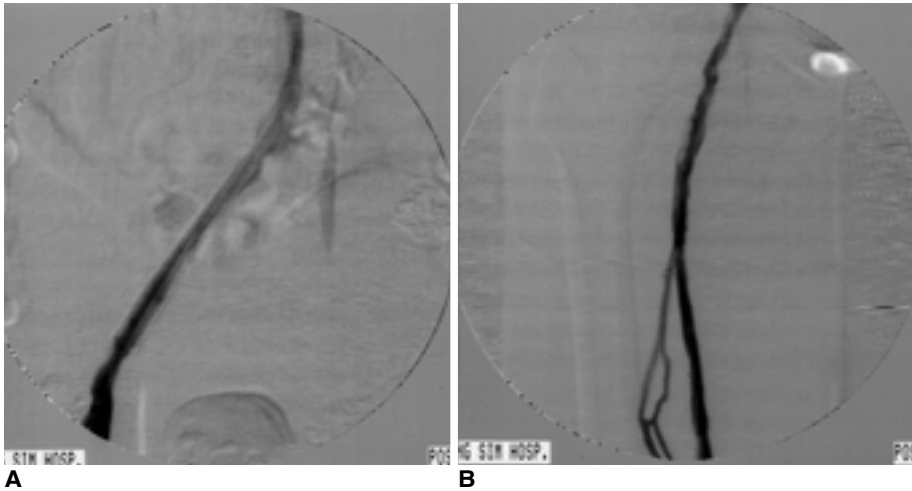


Fig. 6. A and B. Completion venograms performed from the popliteal vein show a satisfactory angiographic results with abolition of collateral vessel.

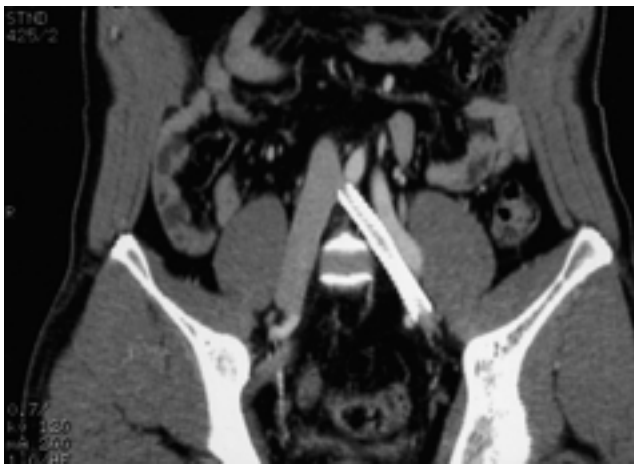


Fig. 7. Follow-up CT venography obtained 9 months after the procedure shows patency of the stent without thrombus formation.

9

가 .

1. Semba CP, Dake MD. Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis: aggressive therapy using catheter-directed thrombolysis. *Radiology* 1994;191:487-494
2. O'Sullivan GJ, Semba CP, Bittner CA, et al. Endovascular Management of iliac vein compression (May-Thurner) syndrome. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2000;11:823-836
3. Plate G, Ohlin P, Eklof B. Pulmonary embolus in acute ilio-femoral venous thrombosis. *Br J Surg* 1985;72:912-915

Case 13

Recanalization of Chronic Obstruction of External Iliac Vein by Percutaneous Balloon Angioplasty and Implantation of Metallic Stent

: Veins, stenosis or obstruction
Veins, stents or prostheses
:41 /
: 13

13

:

14cm

(Fig. 1).

(Terumo, Tokyo,

Japan)

8mm balloon

(Fig.

2).

10mm

9cm

10mm 5cm Wallstent 2
(Fig. 3A).

3B).

가

(Fig.

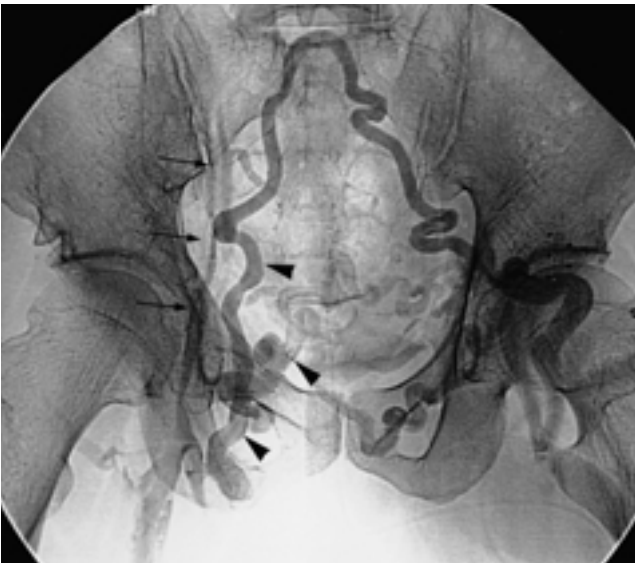


Fig. 1. Direct venogram through popliteal vein shows 14cm-long segmental stenoses(arrows) from iliac bifurcation to left femoral bifurcation with pelvic collateral veins(arrow heads).

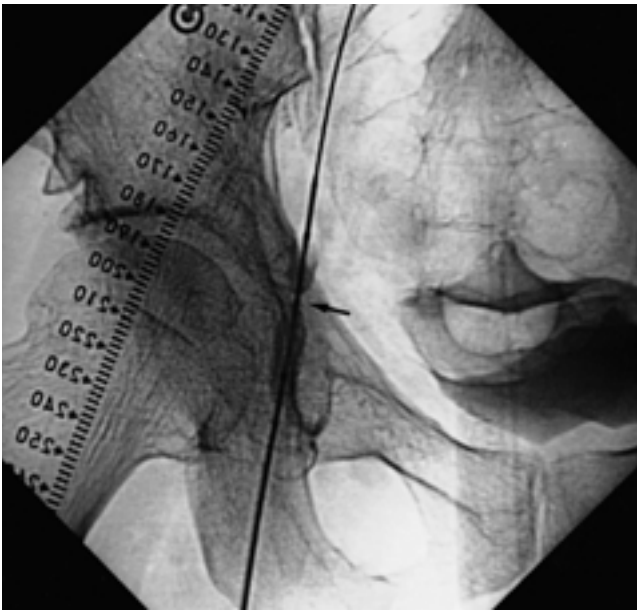


Fig. 2. During inflation of 8mm angioplasty balloon, focal stenotic waist is seen in distal portion of common femoral vein(arrow).

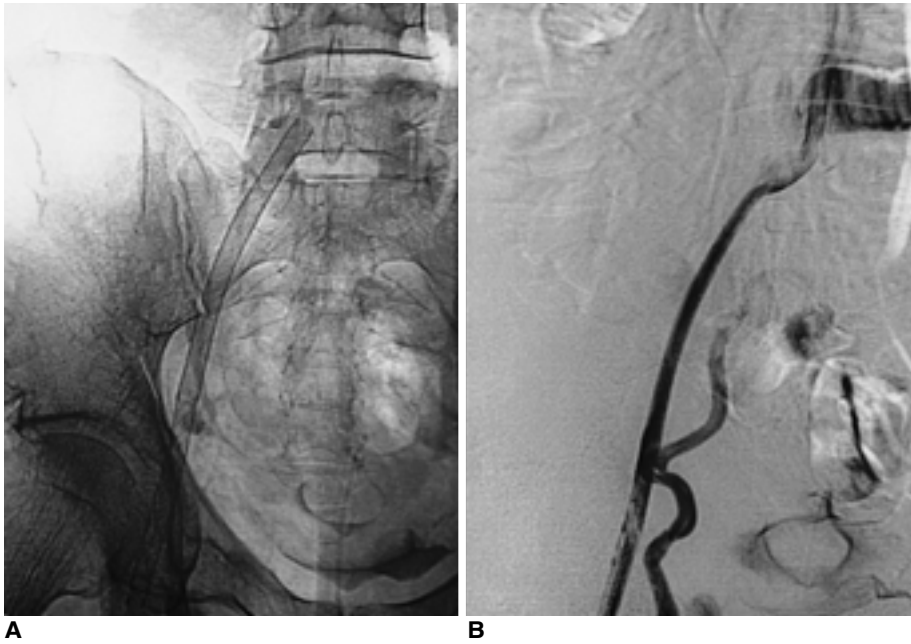


Fig. 3. A. Two Wallstents(10 × 90mm, 10 × 50mm) are placed across the stenotic lesion after balloon angioplasty. **B.** After Wallstent placement, direct venogram shows good luminal patency and blood flow is restored with resolution of collateral flow.

가 , SAR(stent - artery ratio)가 , 가 SAR
가 가
1 45%, 2 12%
가
가
가 , Wallstent 가
가

1. Antonucci F, Salomonowitz E, Stuckmann G, Stiefel M, Largiader J, Zollkofer CL. Placement of venous stents: clinical experience with a self-expanding prosthesis. Radiology 1992;183:493-497
2. Nazarian GK, Bjarnason H, Dietz CA, Bernadas GA, Hunter DW. Iliofemoral venous stenoses: effectiveness of treatment with metallic stents. Radiology 1999;200:193-199

Case 14 Parallel Kissing Fashion

Vascular Stent Placement in Parallel Kissing Fashion for Malignant IVC and Bilateral Iliac Vein Obstruction

: Inferior vena cava, malignant obstruction
Iliac veins, malignant obstruction
Stents and Prostheses
Veins, transluminal angioplasty
:58 /

kiss - ing
fashion

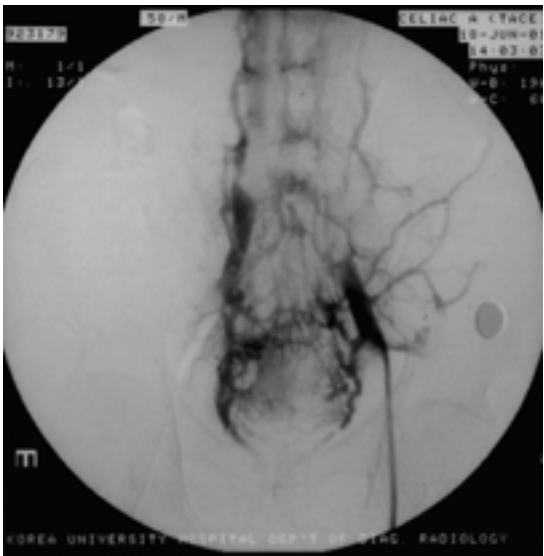
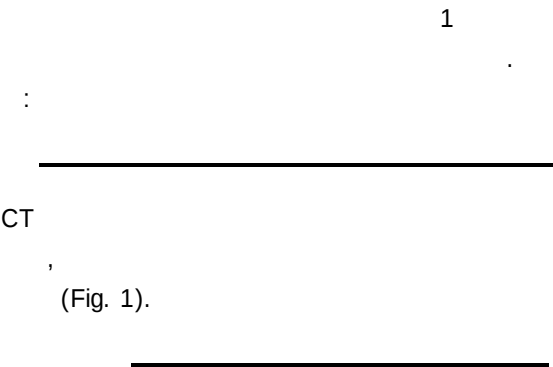


Fig. 2. Both iliac venography shows complete occlusion of both iliac veins and multiple collateral veins drained into the inferior vena cava.

(Fig. 2). 10mm, 4cm
12mm,
9cm Wallstent(Meditech/BSC, MA)

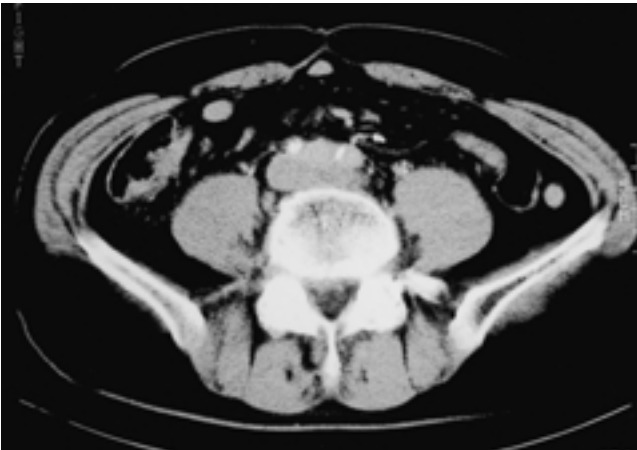


Fig.1. Abdominal CT scan shows metastatic aortocaval lymphadenopathy obstructing the IVC and both iliac veins.



Fig. 3. After stents placement incomplete kissing fashion was developed due to relatively long stenotic portion of the left iliac vein.

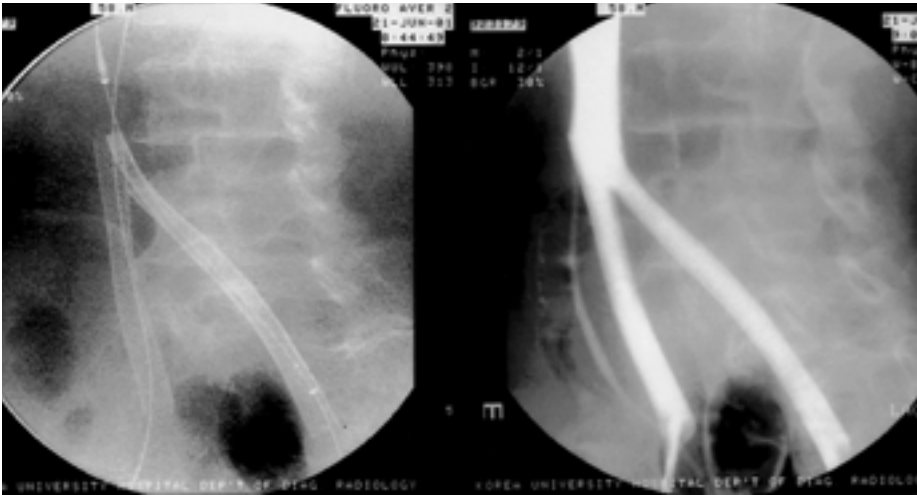


Fig. 4. Both iliac venogram after insertion of the third stent in left iliac vein shows patent venous flow without collateral vessels.

(Fig. 3).

. 3

Wallstent

(kissing fashion),

(Fig. 4),

가

1. Razavi MK, Ernst C, et al. Chronically occluded inferior venae cavae: endovascular treatment. Radiology 2000;214:133-138
2. Moradian GP, Hunter DW, Castaneda F, et al. Clinical experience with placement of Giantruco vascular stents in the venous system. Radiology 1989;173:107
3. Charnsangavej C, Carrasco CH, Wallace S, et al. Stenosis of the vena cava: preliminary assessment of treatment with expandable metallic stents. Radiology 1986;161:295-298

(postthrombotic state),

Case 15

Malignant Obstruction of IVC with Thrombosed Iliac Vein: Treatment with Urokinase Thrombolysis and Intravascular Stent Placement

: Veins, angiography
Stents and prosthesis
Vein, transluminal angioplasty
:72 /

1

CT

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2),

(Fig. 3).

5F multiside



Fig. 2. Left iliac venogram shows multiple filling defects in left iliac vein due to thrombi.

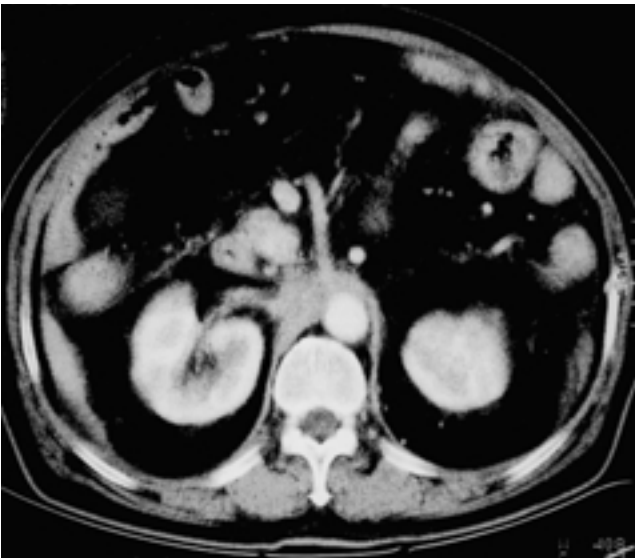


Fig. 1. Abdominal CT scan shows metastatic retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy at IVC region without opacification of the IVC.

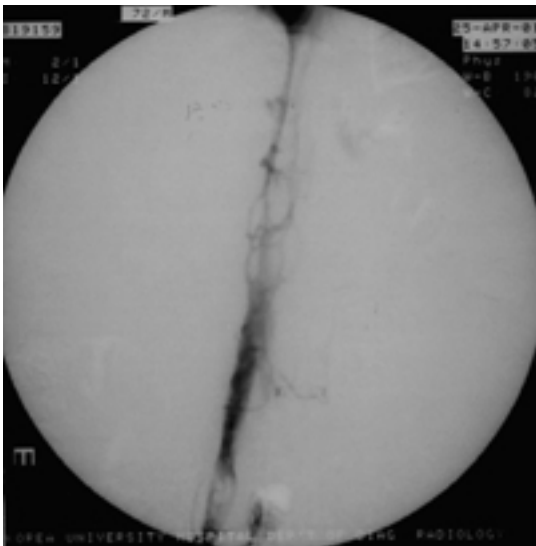


Fig.3. Venacavogram shows occlusion of the IVC with flow through enlarged paravertebral venous plexus into the right atrium.

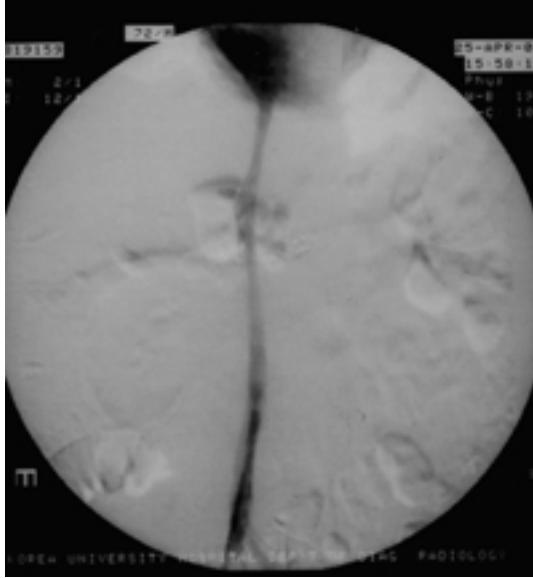


Fig. 4. After balloon angioplasty and placement of Wallstent, venacavogram shows widely patent IVC without collateral circulation

hole 50

14mm, 89mm Wallstent (Meditech/BSC, MA)

4). (Fig.

가

가

1. Mahmood K, Razavi, Ernst C, et al. Chronically occluded inferior venae cavae: endovascular treatment. Radiology 2000;214:133-138
2. Moradian GP, Hunter DW, Castaneda F, et al. Clinical experience with placement of Gianturco vascular stents in the venous system. Radiology 1989;173:107
3. Charnsangavej C, Carrasco CH, Wallace S, et al. Stenosis of the vena cava: preliminary assessment of treatment with expandable metallic stents. Radiology 1986; 161:295-298

Case 16

Stent Placement for Stenosis and Occlusion of Bilateral Innominate Veins

: Veins, stenosis or obstruction
Veins, transluminal angioplasty
Veins, stents or prostheses
:50 /
:
Hickman 1
Berenstein catheter Terumo
Rosen
Rosen
Heparin 5000IU
10mm, 4cm (Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA)
Rosen 10mm, 8cm SMART (Johnson & Johnson, U.S.A.)
10mm
가
(Fig. 2).
straight catheter Terumo
(Fig. 3).
snare
(Fig. 4)
' Through and through wire technique '
7Fr vascular sheath
vascular sheath
4mm
10mm

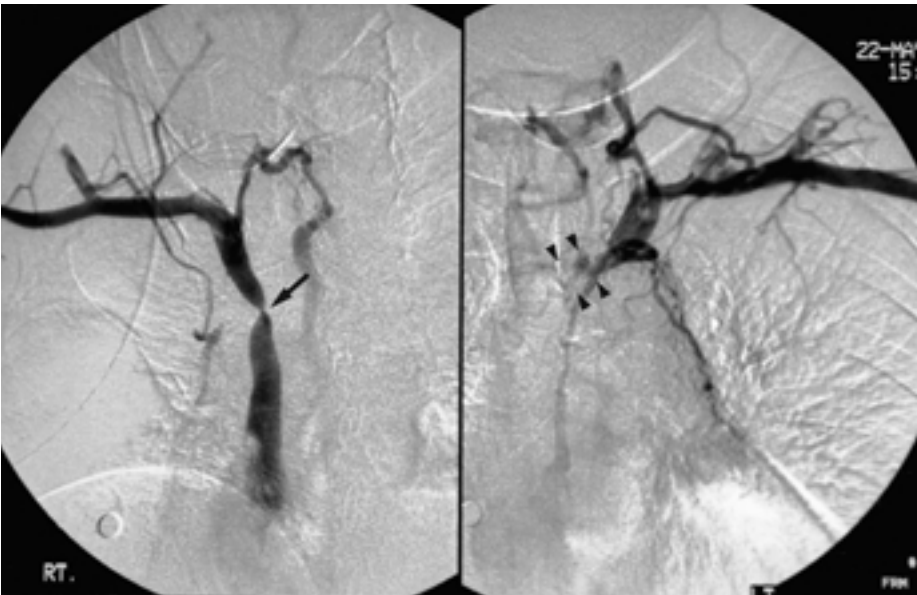


Fig. 1. Ascending venograms of both upper extremities show focal stenosis (arrow) at the junction of right innominate vein and SVC and segmental occlusion (arrowheads) of left innominate vein with collateral veins.

10mm, 6cm SMART
가
4mm,
10mm

5%
가
Urokinase

(Fig. 5).

vascular sheath low molecular heparin
heparinization warfarin 6

(1).
Hickman



Fig. 2. A large thrombus (arrows) and residual stenosis with flow disturbance are seen after balloon angioplasty of left innominate lesion.

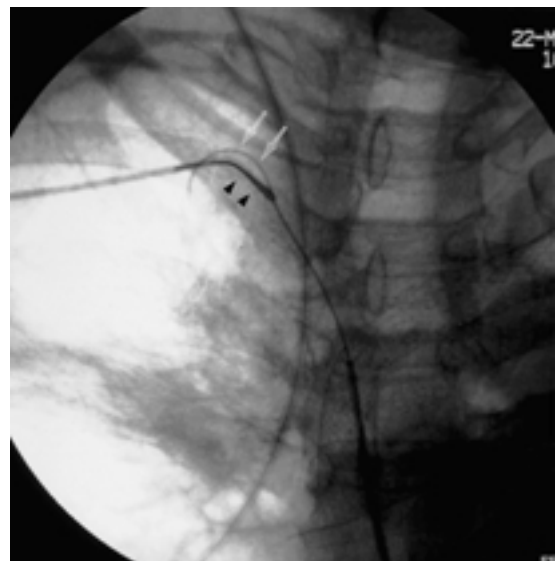


Fig. 4. The tip of guidewire (arrows) penetrating stent mesh via right femoral vein is caught by snare (arrowheads) via right basilic vein.



Fig. 3. A focal residual stenosis (arrow) more than 50% is noted at right ascending venogram after stent placement of left innominate lesion.



Fig. 5. Simultaneous bilateral ascending venogram shows widely patent both innominate veins.

가 가

. Hickman ,

13%, 3% 5Fr snare

(2). ' through - and - through wire technique '

Hickman 4mm

5 Fr 가 가 .

Y

1. Semba CP, Dake MD. Venous thrombolytic therapy and use of endovascular stents. In Han MC, Park JH. Interventional radiology. 1st ed. Ilchokak, 1999:345-349
2. Trerotola SO, Kuhn-Fulton J, Johnson MS, et al. Tunneled infusion catheters: Increased incidence of symptomatic venous thrombosis after subclavian versus internal jugular venous access. Radiology 2000;217:89-93
3. Yim CD, Sane SS, Bjarnason H. Superior vena cava stenting. Radiol Clin North Am 2000;38:409-424

가

(3).

Y

Case 17

:

Proximal Migration of Venous Stent Inserted in Thoracic Outlet Region: Treatment with Stent Reinsertion

Key Words : Veins, stenosis or obstruction
Stents and prostheses

Case : A 60-year-old women

Clinical History : End stage renal disease diagnosed since December 1999 with a long-standing diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Peritoneal dialysis for 6 months and hemodialysis from June 2000 due to the aggravation of uremic symptoms were done. Hemodialysis was initially done with permanent catheter through the left and right subclavian veins (SCV), but discontinued due to SCV stenosis. Left AVF was created but failed; subsequently, right side AVF was created for hemodialysis. The patient was admitted for PTA of the right SCV.

Diagnosis : Right subclavian vein stenosis and stent migration

Imaging Findings and Interventional Procedures

Initial venogram obtained prior to any intervention treatment shows a focal stenosis of the right innominate vein (Fig. 1). A 240-cm long exchangeable guidewire was snared and retrieved from the puncture site in the femoral vein. PTA was then performed with a 12 × 20-mm balloon, but the stenotic portion was not relieved. A 16 × 50mm Wallstent (Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.) was then deployed to cover from the right SCV to the right innominate vein followed by poststenting dilatation with a 12 × 20mm balloon (Boston Scientific, Natick, MA, U.S.A.) (Fig. 2). Venogram taken immediately following the complete deployment of the stent shows the relief of stenosis as well as patent venous flow (Fig. 3). However, follow-up Chest PA taken on the following day showed (not shown here) the downward migration of the stent, and venogram taken on the following day shows the downward migration of the stent, locating in the SVC and persistent stenosis in the same costoclavicular

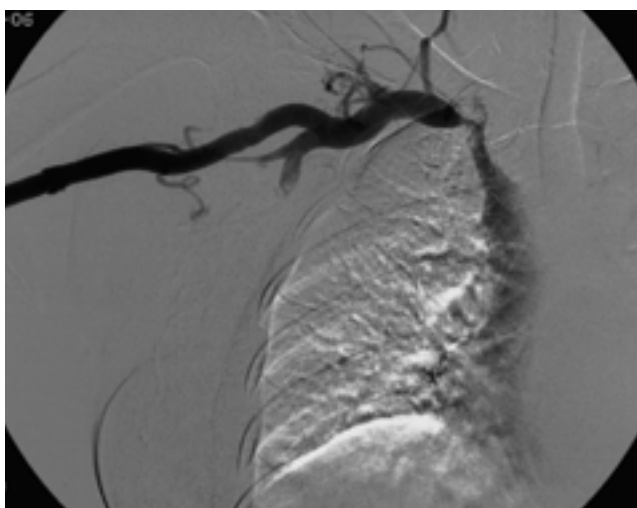


Fig. 1.

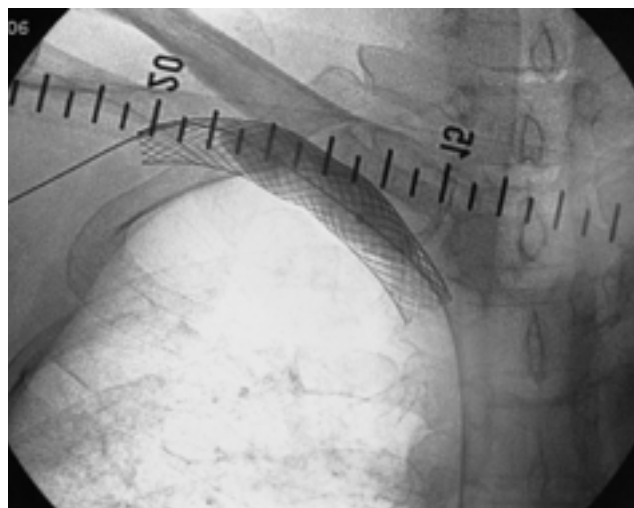


Fig. 2.

region, at the distal end of the previously inserted stent (Fig. 4). Subsequently, an additional, 16 × 50mm sized, Wallstent was again deployed followed by the poststenting dilatation with a 12 × 40mm balloon (Boston Scientific, Natick, MA, U.S.A.) (Fig. 5 and 6). Venogram taken after the insertion of the second stent shows patent venous flow throughout the stents with the disappearance of collateral vessels (Fig. 7).

Discussion

According to the study done by Kalman et al, the most common cause of upper extremity central vein stenosis/occlusion was secondary to an indwelling catheter, followed by so called, " thoracic outlet syndrome ". Treatment modalities applied in radiologic

intervention to relieve upper extremity central vein

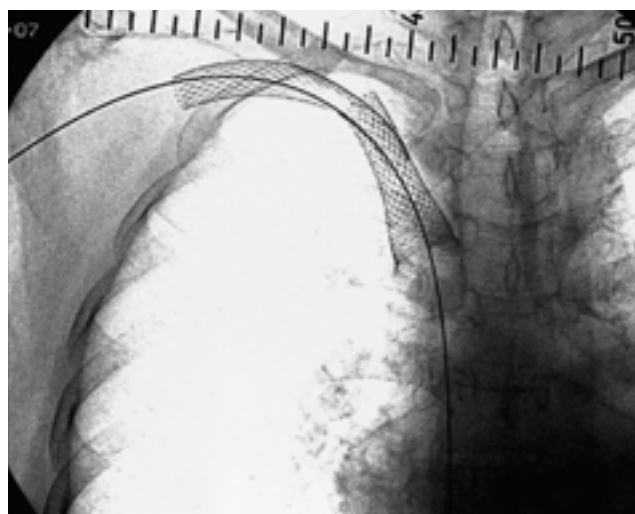


Fig. 5.

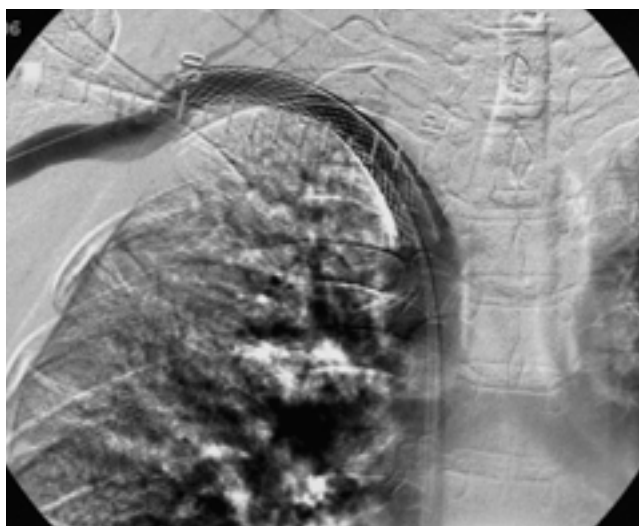


Fig. 3.

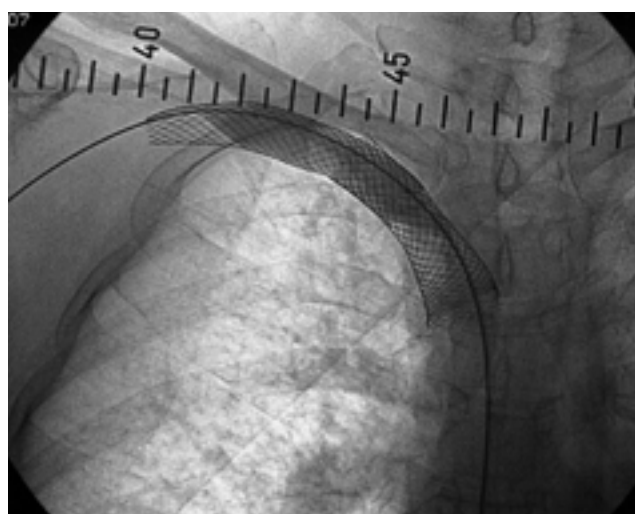


Fig. 6.

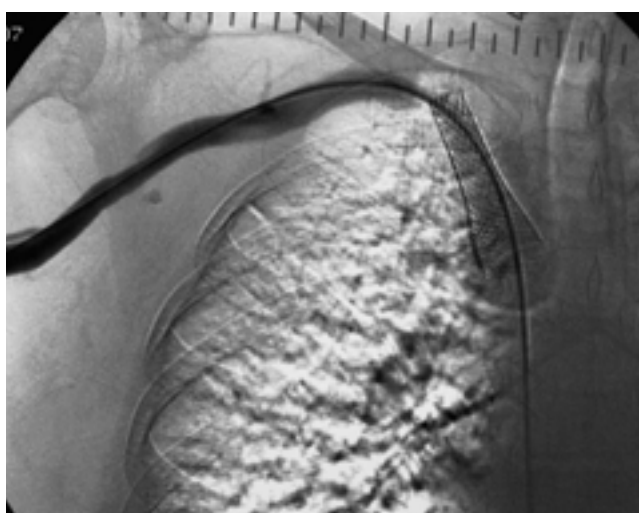


Fig. 4.

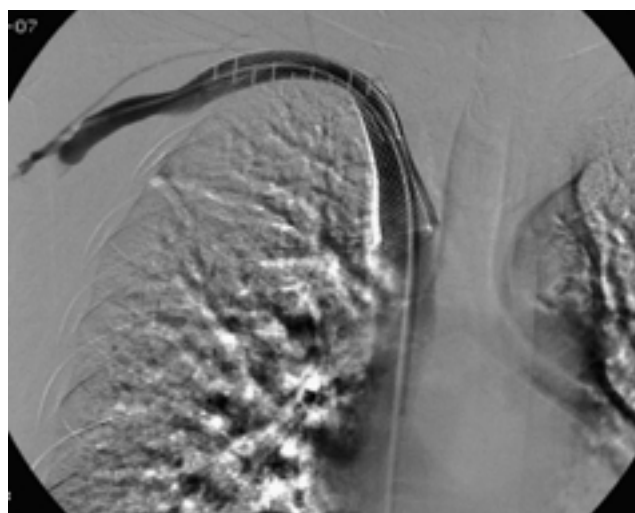


Fig. 7.

stenosis/occlusion include thrombolysis, balloon angioplasty and stent. Among them, stent insertion is the last resort to relieve stenosis, especially when balloon angioplasty and surgical decompression fail, and Wallstents are preferred due to its radial flexibility with arm motion.

In deployment of a stent in the costoclavicular region, the issue of stent fracture or extrinsic compression at the thoracic outlet causing stenosis or venous occlusion has been a concern. Thoracic outlet syndrome occurs when mechanical compression of the subclavian vein (SCV) by the scalenus anticus tendon posteriorly, subclavius tendon anteriorly, and exostoses that can arise from the superior margin of the first rib at the thoracic outlet. The degree of impingement is aggravated with abduction of the arm. Successful surgical decompression by first-rib resection, scalenectomy and circumferential venolysis has been documented. Moreover, a case with successful interventional treatment solely with metallic stent has been published. However, in this case, instead of kinking or compression or fracture, a

migration of the stent occurred, and it was successfully treated by the insertion of an additional stent. Therefore, when the deployment of a stent across the costoclavicular region to relieve stenosis/occlusion, all the possible complications arising from it should be taken into consideration seriously, and a careful follow-up is advised.

References

1. Kalman PG, Lindsay TF, Clarke K, Sniderman KW, Vanderburgh L. Management of Upper Extremity Central Venous Obstruction Using Interventional Radiology. *Ann Vasc Surg* 1998; 12:202-206.
2. Azakie A, McElhinney DB, Thompson RW, Raven RB, Messina LM, Stoney RJ. Surgical management of subclavian-vein effort thrombosis as a result of thoracic outlet syndrome. *J Vasc Surg* 1998;28:777-786.
3.
1998;39:1083-1089.
4. Sheeran SR, Hallisey MJ, Murphy TP, Faberman RS, Sherman S. Local thrombolytic therapy as part of a multidisciplinary approach to acute axillosubclavian vein thrombosis (Paget-Schroetter Syndrome). *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1997;8:253-260.

Case 18

Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty and Stent Placement for Treatment of Membranous Obstruction of Inferior Vena Cava

: Venae cavae, stenosis or obstruction
Venae cavae, transluminal angioplasty
Venae cavae, interventional procedure

:58/

:
:
: Budd - Chiari
syndrome

(Fig. 3). TIPS catheter - cannular system

Colapinto needle
, pigtail catheter
needle
(Fig. 4).
10mm

10mm
(Fig. 5).

가
,
(Fig. 1).

가 (Fig. 2).

(Niti - S 10mm - 4cm)

(Fig. 6).

, pigtail catheter 8F
sheath

, TIPS catheter - cannular system 9F TIPS sheath

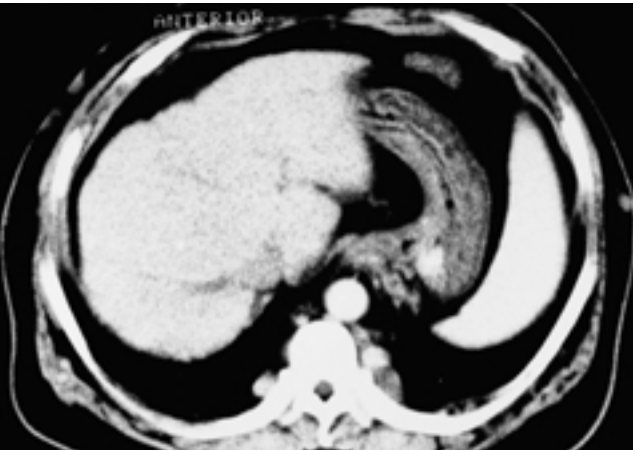


Fig. 1. CT shows non-enhanced hepatic veins with underlying liver cirrhosis and multiple collateral vessels.



Fig. 2. MR shows abrupt narrowing of hepatic segment of IVC.

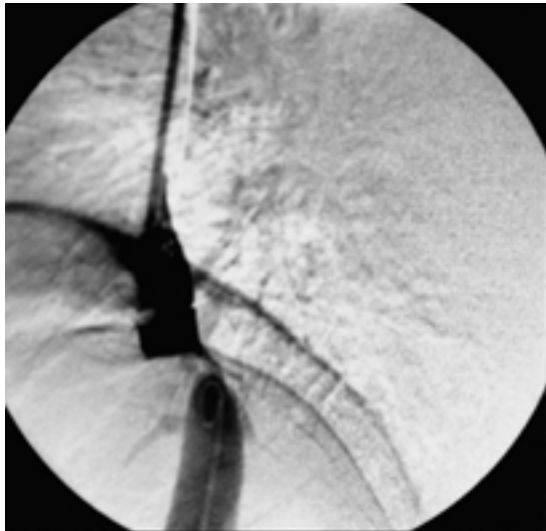


Fig. 3. IVC venography depicts membranous obstruction of IVC.



Fig. 5. Angioplasty was performed using double balloon technique with two 10mm balloon catheters.

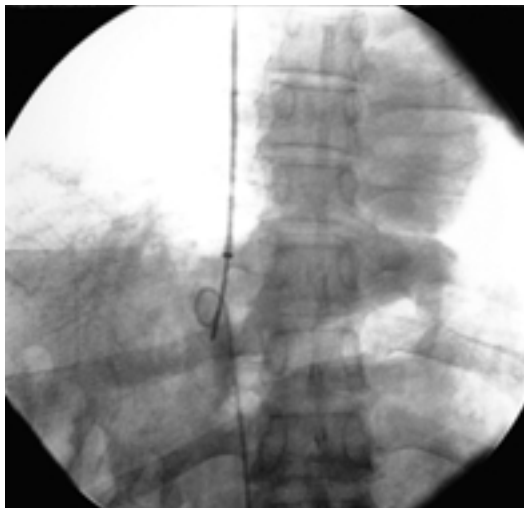


Fig. 4. Colapinto needle is advanced toward the pig-tail catheter in the hepatic segment.



Fig. 6. Post-procedure IVC venography demonstrates a widely patent hepatic segment of IVC and the disappearance of collaterals.

Budd - Chiari syndrome 가
(membranous) (segmental) 가 가 .

Budd - Chiari syndrome
Colapinto needle

elastic recoil, 가
가 .
18 - 20mm
18mm

1. Han MC, Park JH. Interventional Radiology. 1st ed. Seoul, Korea: Ilchokak 1999:355-363
2. Furui S, Sawada S, Irie T et al. Hepatic inferior vena cava obstruction: treatment of two types with Gianturco expandable metallic stents. Radiology 1990; 176:665-70
3. Park JH, Chung JW, Han JK, Han MC. Interventional management of benign obstruction of the hepatic inferior vena cava. J Vasc Interv Radiol 1994;5:403-9

Case 19

가?

Urokinase Thrombolysis in the Treatment of Benign Obstruction of IVC: Is it Necessary Step in the Treatment Protocol?

: Venae cavae, stenosis or obstruction
Urokinase
:62 /
:
:

(Fig. 4). Infusion catheter
4 4 unit (
, ,) 15 2
unit overnight infusion 274 unit

CT azygos,
hemiazygos (Fig. 1).
(Fig. 2). collateral
(Fig. 3).

Terumo guidewire(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
10mm balloon (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

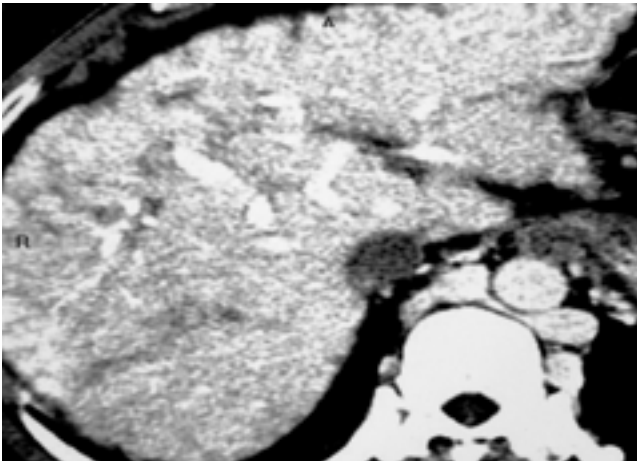


Fig. 1. Abdominal CT shows engorged azygos and hemiazygos veins. Hepatic IVC is filled with thrombus.

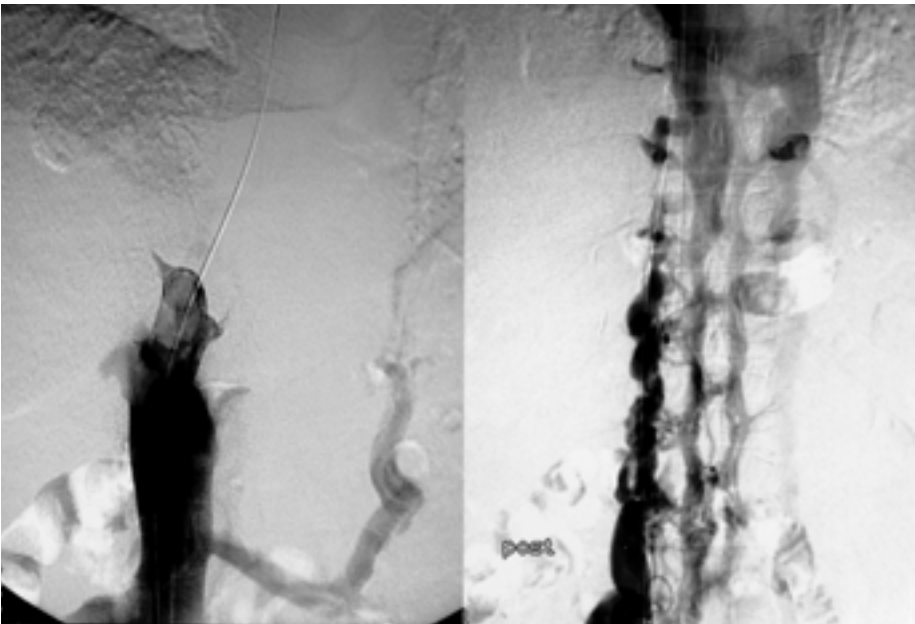


Fig. 2. Inferior venacavogram demonstrates complete obstruction at hepatic IVC with thrombus formation. Venous flow is drained through paravertebral collateral.

CT
(Fig. 5). exchange
guidewire(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 15mm
balloon (Medi - tech, Galway, Ireland)
balloon waist가 (Fig. 6).

26mm 7cm Niti - M(
, ,) stent
stent proximal end CT
(Fig. 7).
1

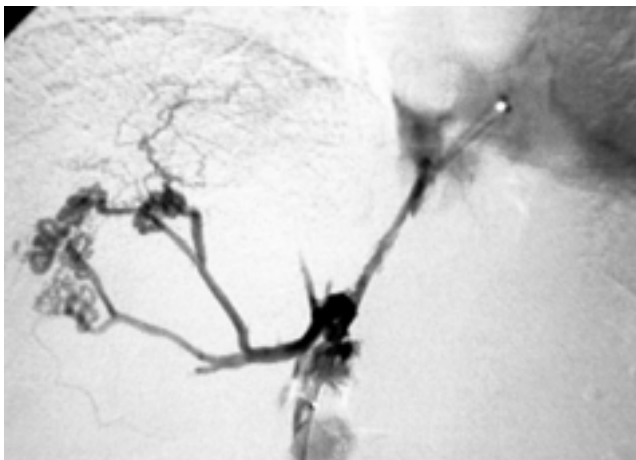


Fig. 3. After probing of the obstruction, venacavogram reveals segmental obstruction of hepatic IVC.



Fig. 4. The hepatic IVC was dilated with 10mm balloon.

(Fig. 8).

가
(organization)

가

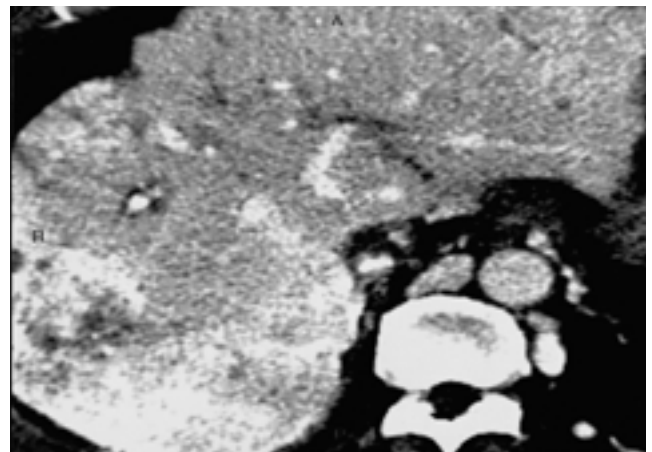


Fig. 5. Abdominal CT shows inadequate recanalization of hepatic IVC due to residual thrombus in spite of adequate urokinase thrombolysis. And there is parenchymal uptake of lipiodol infused at that time of previous transarterial chemoembolization of hepatocellular carcinoma.



Fig. 6. The hepatic IVC was dilated with inflated double balloons.

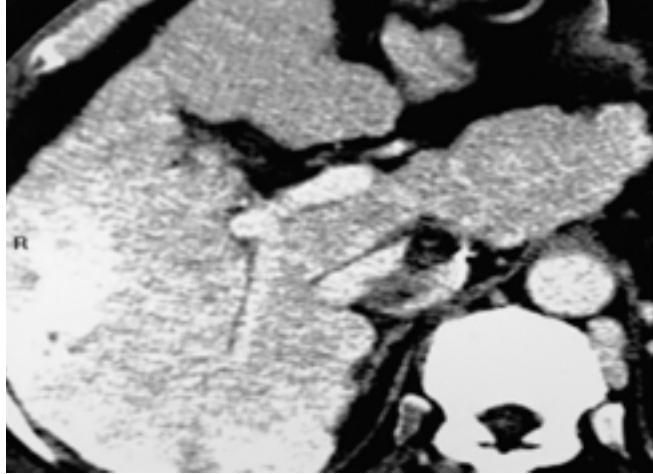
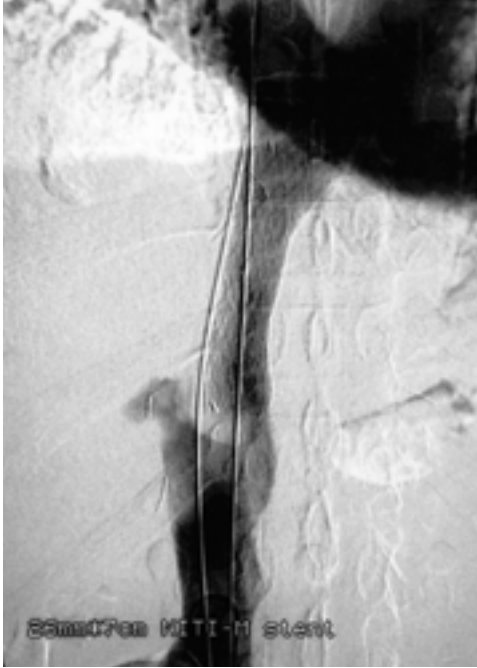


Fig 7. A. After insertion of metallic stent, venacavogram shows patent lumen of the hepatic IVC. But there is relatively large thrombus at proximal end of stent.
B. Abdominal CT shows thrombus partially attached to the wall of IVC lumen.

A

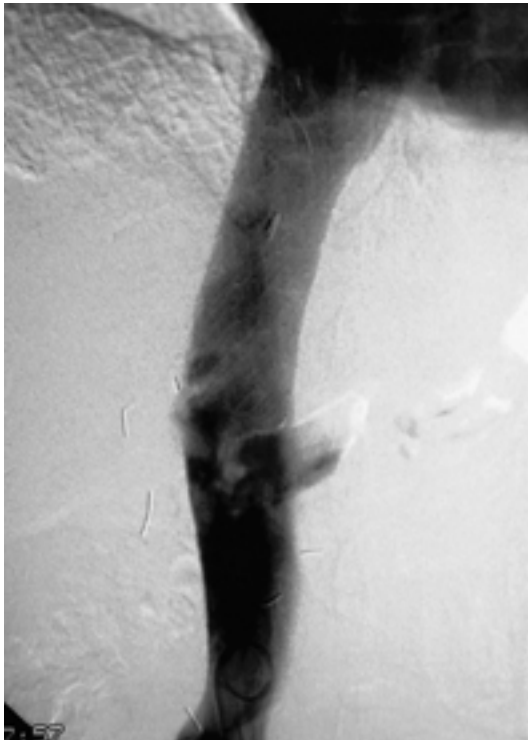


Fig. 8. One week later, venacavogram reveals good patency of hepatic IVC with complete resolution of thrombus.

가
 가 CT CT
 (lumen)
 가
 가
 . Budd - Chiari syndrome
 segmental obliteration
 (aspiration thrombectomy)
 softening
 가 aspiration thrombectomy fragmentation
 aspiration - tion

가

1. Park JH, Chung JW, Han JK, Han MC. Interventional management of benign obstruction of the hepatic inferior vena cava. JVIR 1994; 5:403-409
2. Ishiguchi T, Fukatsu H, Itoh S, Shimamoto K, Sakuma S. Budd-Chiari Syndrome with long segmental inferior vena cava obstruction: treatment with thrombolysis, angioplasty, and intravascular stents. JVIR 1992; 3:421-425
3. , , . :
1995; 1:62-63

Case 20

Coil Embolization of Renal Arterial Injury after Coronary Angiography

2 . 2 . 2 . 2
, 2

: Renal arteries, injuries
Renal arteries, embolization
:62 /
: 1 5 coronary angio -
graphy right flank pain
, emergency angiography right
renal artery
, embolization convention - al
management improve history가
, coronary angiography
renal angiography .
: Renal arterial injury after angiography

renal angiogram review pin -
point subcapsular hematoma
parenchymal indentation (Fig. 1).
CT large size perirenal hematoma renal
capsule (Fig. 4).
selective right renal angiogram , right
kidney upper pole 가 arterial branch 가
, mid - pole small branch
(Fig. 2).

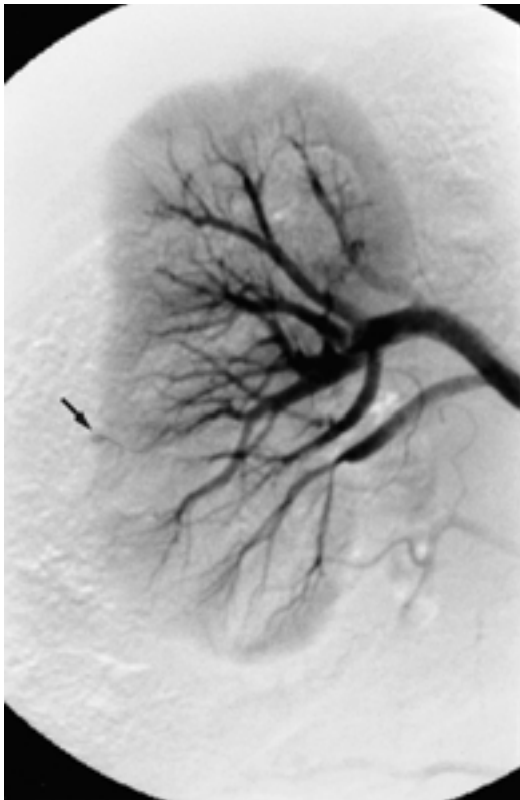


Fig. 1. Selective right renal angiography that was done one and a half year ago shows scalloping of renal shadow suggesting mass effect due to subcapsular hematoma. A small bleeding focus is also suspected on this angiogram (arrow).

5 - F Pig tail catheter (Cook, Bloominton, IL)
aortography , 5 - F Simon I catheter (Cook,
Bloomington, IL) 0.035 - inch guide wire (Radiofocus ;
Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) right renal artery
antegrade selection angiography .
Angiogram right kidney left side atrophy
, upper pole 1 5 study
branch 가 , mid - pole small branch

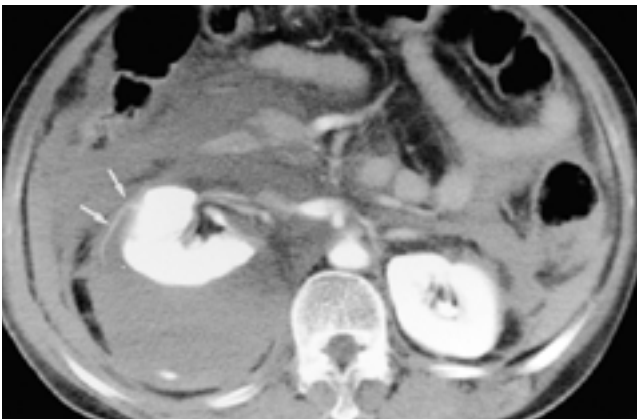


Fig. 2. CT prior to angiographic embolization shows large amounts of fluid collection, suggesting hematoma in perirenal and pararenal spaces, and peritoneal cavity. Also notes curvilinear strand-like enhancement from lateral aspect of renal capsule, which suggests bleeding focus (arrows).

(Fig. 3). 0.018guide wire
3 - F microcatheters (Microferret ; Cook, Bloomington, IL)
contrast material extravasation
branch superselection , 3mm × 2cm 2

platinum microcoil (Tornado ; Cook, Bloomington, IL)
embolization . angiography
(Fig. 4).

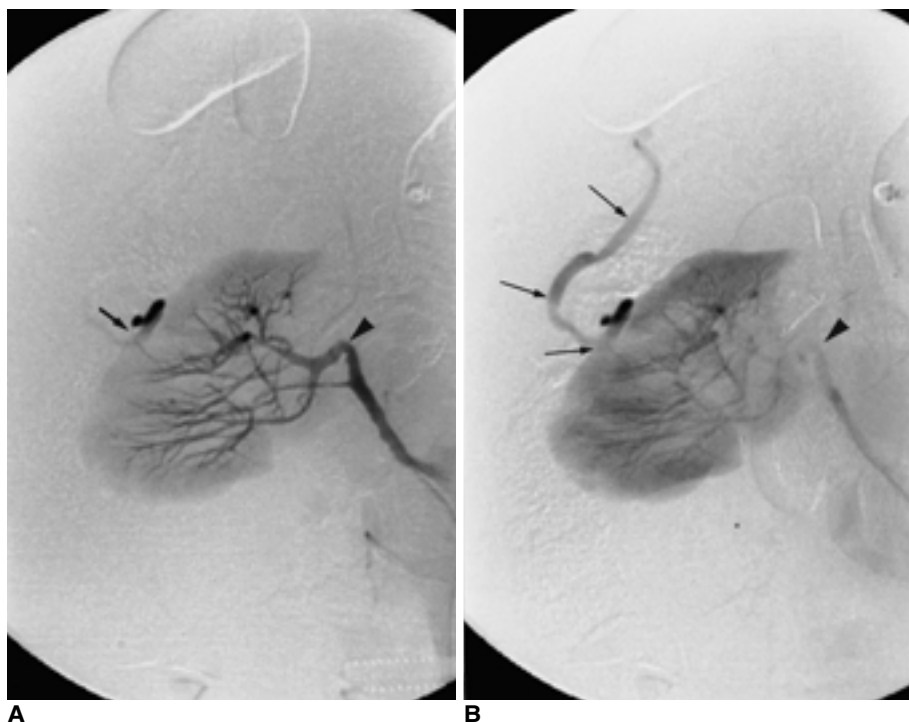


Fig. 3. Selective right renal angiograms (A & B) show extravasation of contrast material (arrows) from interlobular branch at mid-pole. Also note disappeared branch supplying upper pole of right kidney (arrowheads).

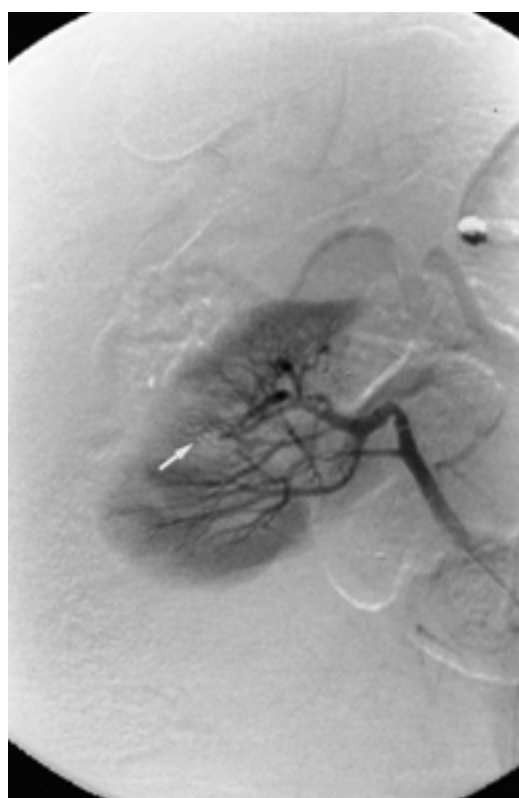


Fig. 4. Right renal angiography after embolization no more extravasation of contrast material and embolized microcoils (arrow).

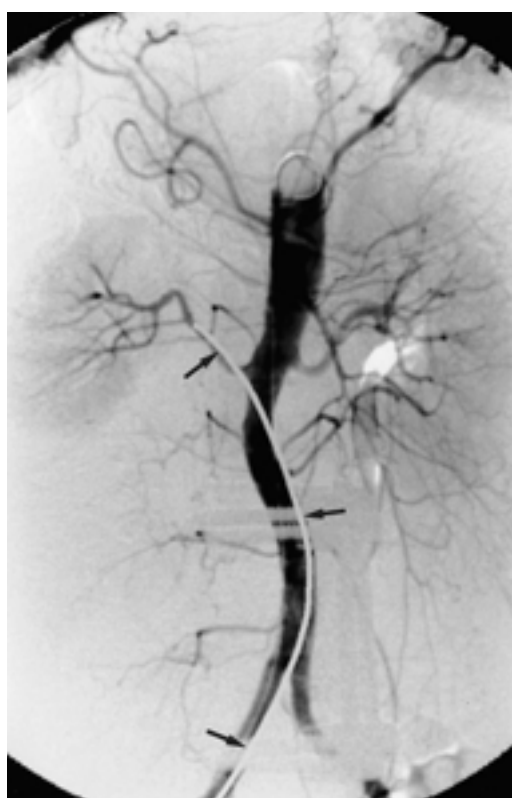


Fig. 5. Aortography with overlapped schematic drawing (arrows) of the presumptive course of the guide wire during angiography.

renal arterial embolization
 trauma iatrogenic cause renal hemorrhage
 management 가 , iatrogenic
 cause hemorrhage surgery intervention
 . interventional procedure percutaneous
 renal biopsy, percutaneous nephrostomy, percutaneous
 nephrolithotripsy, partial nephrectomy, angiography
 . percutaneous nephrolithotomy
 2.3% severe hemorrhagic complication ,
 80% angiographic embolization hemorrhage
 . Embolization bleeding point
 aneurysm branch superselection
 , renal artery가 end artery 가 ,
 collateral circulation complete embolization
 . Embolic
 material 가 가 , autologous blood clot,
 gelfoam, poly - vinyl alcohol, ethanol, coil, detachable balloon, N -
 butyl cyanoacrylate . renal artery
 superselection platinum microcoil N -
 butyl cyanoacrylate가 .
 Angiography complication renal
 hemorrhage ,
 renal artery catheter
 guide wire tip fluoroscope

, catheter guide wire가 renal artery
 가 injury subcapsular perirenal
 hematoma가 (Fig. 5).
 renal arterial embolization bleeding control
 , perirenal hem - atoma size가 ,
 embolization hematuria가
 surgical nephrec - tomy .

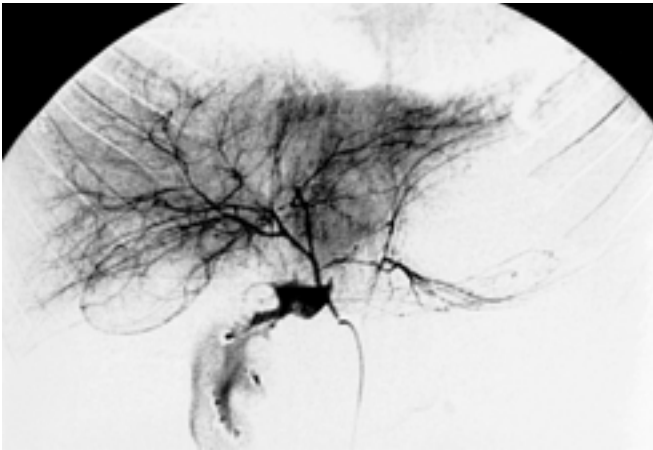
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Case 21

Embolization of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in children

: Arteries, therapeutic blockade
Children, gastrointestinal tract
Gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhage
: 6 /
: near - drowning

(Fig. 1A).



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A. Celiac angiogram shows extravasation of contrast media in the proximal portion of gastroduodenal artery.

B. After microcoils embolization, celiac angiogram shows no extravasation from gastroduodenal artery.

C. Superior mesenteric angiogram shows no retrograde filling through pancreaticoduodenal arcade.

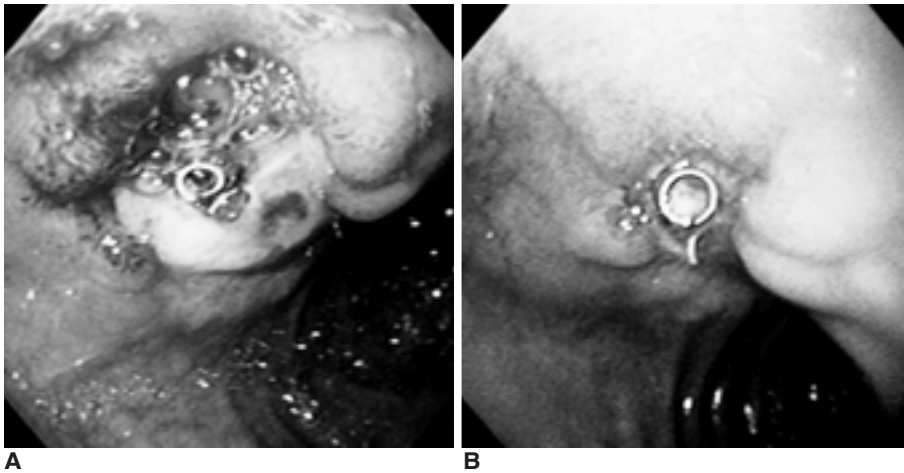


Fig. 2. A. Initial endoscopy shows huge, deep ulceration with microcoil on the center of ulcer base.

B. On follow-up endoscopy, the duodenal ulcer is almost healed but the microcoil is exposed and coated with whitish exudate.

micropuncture tech - 97% , 가
 nique 5F arterial sheath . 가 (super -
 , 4F cobra catheter , (selective catheterization)
 . 3F microferret catheter coaxial Morden RS 4
 technique (pancreaticoduodenal arcade) vasopression gelfoam 가
 microcatheter 2 - 3mm size microcoil ,
 9 bridging method microcoil ,
 . Gelfoam particle .
 가 가
 ,
 (Fig. 1B), retrograde
 filling (Fig. 1C).
 5 microcoil (Fig.
 , 2A). 1 microcoil
 (Fig. 2B).

1. Legge D. Therapeutic arterial embolisation in children. Eur J Radiol 1984;4:89-92
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Case 22

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Embolization of Anterior Tibial Artery Pseudoaneurysm in Behçet Disease

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Hyun-Ki Yoon, MD. Ho-young Song, MD.

Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan

Index Words : Behçet disease

Embolization

Pseudoaneurysm,

Anterior Tibial Artery

Case : A 52-year-old man

Clinical History : The patient had recurrent oral and genital ulcer and recurrent arthritis and clinical diagnosis of Behçet disease was made. He had undergone resection of right posterior tibial artery pseudoaneurysm 2 years before admission and had a history of coumadin treatment for the deep vein thrombosis in the right lower leg for 3months. PT was 29%, APTT was 85.7sec and CRP was 1.49mg/dL.

Diagnosis : A pseudoaneurysm at anterior tibial artery in Behçet disease

Radiologic Findings and Interventional Procedure

Ultrasonography reveals a large pseudoaneurysm with thrombus in it (Fig. 1). Selective left femoral

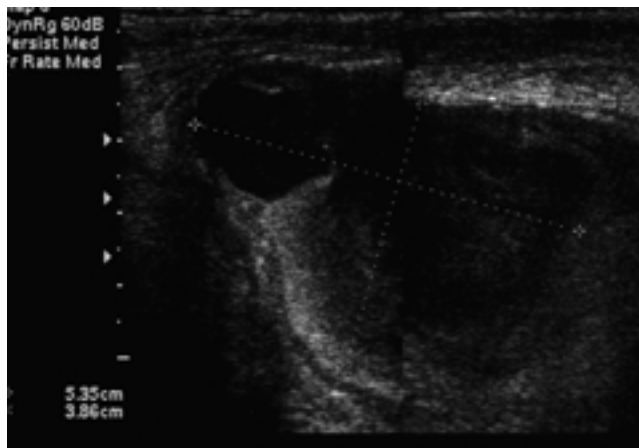


Fig. 1. Ultrasonography reveals a large pseudoaneurysm with partial thrombosis.

angiogram shows a pseudoaneurysm of anterior tibial artery (Fig. 2A, B). Locating a 5F Cobra catheter (Cook, Bloomington, USA) at the proximal portion of the pseudoaneurysm, coils were deployed (Fig. 3A). After embolization, left femoral angiogram reveals retrograde filling of the pseudoaneurysm (arrow) through the distal anterior tibial artery (Fig. 3B). With direct puncture of the distal portion of the anterior tibial artery under the US guidance (Fig. 4A), we could obliterate the distal portion of the pseudoaneurysm with coils (Fig. 4B). Left femoral angiogram after coil embolization shows complete occlusion of the pseudoaneurysm (Fig. 5).

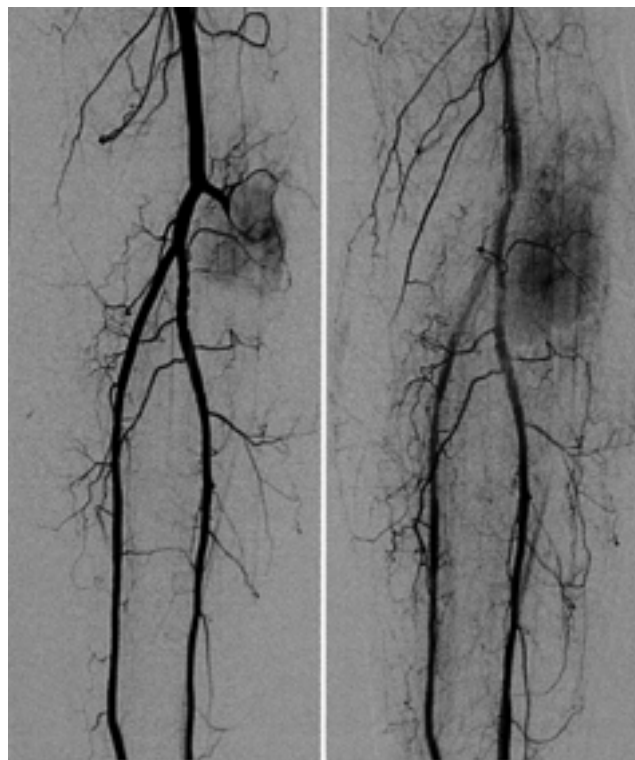


Fig. 2. Selective left femoral angiogram shows pseudoaneurysm of anterior tibial artery.

Discussion

Vascular involvement in Behçet disease may cause life-threatening conditions and the incidence of cardiovascular involvement has been reported as 7% - 29%. In this systemic disease, any artery or vein in the body may be affected and the involvement of the vascular tree manifests itself pathologically as arterial occlusion, arterial aneurysm, venous occlusion, and varices. Venous lesions are thought to be more common than arterial ones, but the leading cause of death in patients with Behçet disease is rupture of large aneurysms. Behçet's aneurysms could involve the whole arterial tree. The most common site of aneurysm formation is the abdominal aorta, followed by the pulmonary, femoral, subclavian, popliteal, common carotid, coronary, brachial, ulnar, common iliac, external iliac, tibial, renal, cerebral, axillary, and splenic arteries. The pathogenesis of aneurysms in Behçet disease is quite different from that of atherosclerotic aneurysms. Inflammatory cells composed of neutrophil, lymphocytes, and plasma cells infiltrate the media and adventitia, mainly

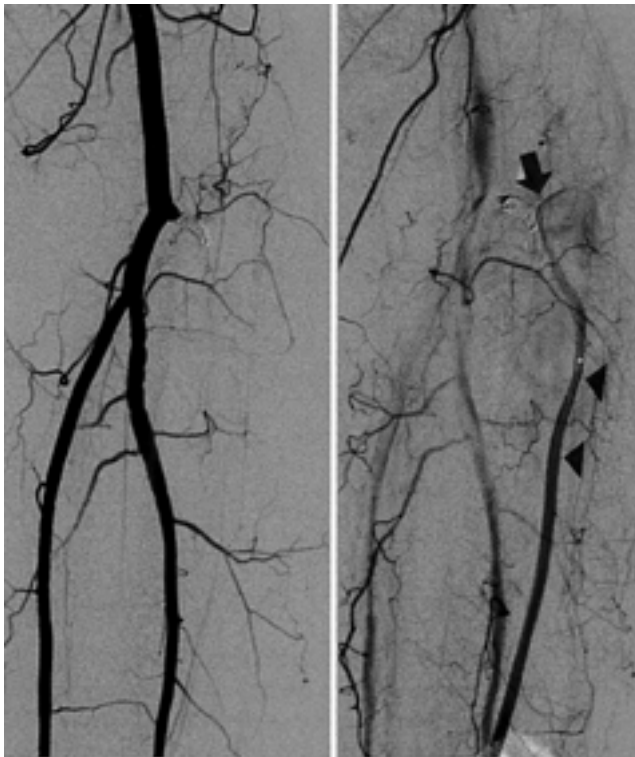


Fig. 3. After embolization at the proximal portion of the pseudoaneurysm, left femoral angiogram reveals retrograde filling of the pseudoaneurysm (arrow) through the distal anterior tibial artery (arrowhead).



Fig. 4. With direct puncture of the distal portion of the anterior tibial artery, coils were deployed at distal portion of the pseudoaneurysm.



Fig. 5. Left femoral angiogram after coil embolization shows complete occlusion of the pseudoaneurysm.

around the proliferated vas vasorum. With the destruction of elastic and muscle cells in the media the vessel wall weakens and a process of aneurysmal dilatation starts. Occlusion of the vasa vasorum speeds this process by transmural necrosis. Ultimately, perforation of the vessel wall and pseudoaneurysm formation ensues. Surgical treatment of Behçet aneurysms is often unsuccessful and results in graft occlusions, anastomotic site pseudoaneurysms, and/or new aneurysms. In this case, we decided to treat the pseudoaneurysm with coil embolization. But, after coil embolization at the proximal portion of the pseudoaneurysm due to technical difficulty to traverse the pseudoaneurysm neck, left femoral angiogram

reveals retrograde filling of the pseudoaneurysms through the distal anterior tibial artery. With direct puncture of the distal portion of the anterior tibial artery, we could obliterate the distal portion of the pseudoaneurysm successfully with coils.

References

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Case 23

Temporary Balloon Occlusion of Common Hepatic Artery
to Control Acute Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

: Arteries, therapeutic blockade
Interventional procedures

:40 /

:

:

5F Yashiro catheter(Cook, Bloomington, IN)

가 가

(Fig. 1).

5F Yashiro catheter tip

5mm×5cm embolization coil (Cook,

Bloomington, IN) 2

(Fig. 2).

3

가

가

3

Microferret catheter(Cook, Bloom - ington, IN)

(Fig. 3).



Fig. 2. Postembolization common hepatic arteriogram shows complete occlusion of the gastroduodenal artery by coils.

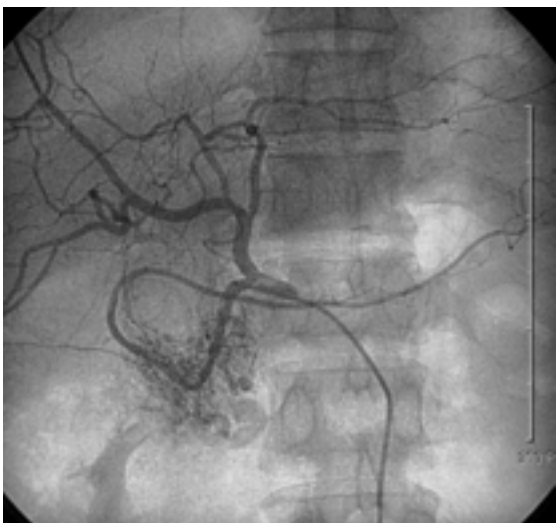


Fig. 1. Common hepatic arteriogram shows multiple small aneurysms from gastroduodenal artery.

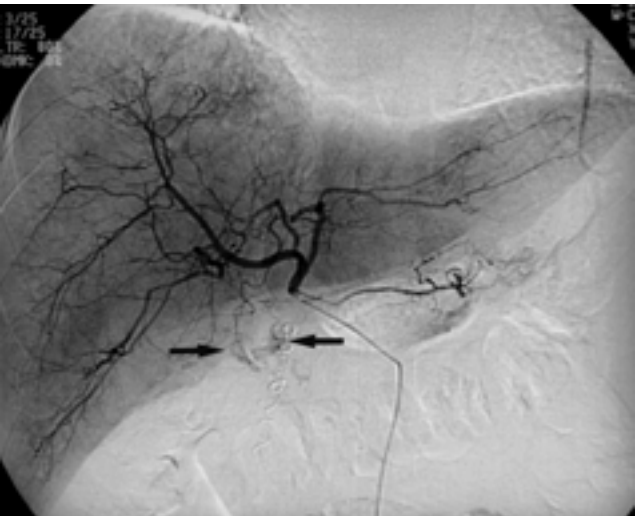


Fig. 3. Follow-up common hepatic arteriogram shows extravasation of contrast media (arrows) from a small duodenal branch from common hepatic artery.

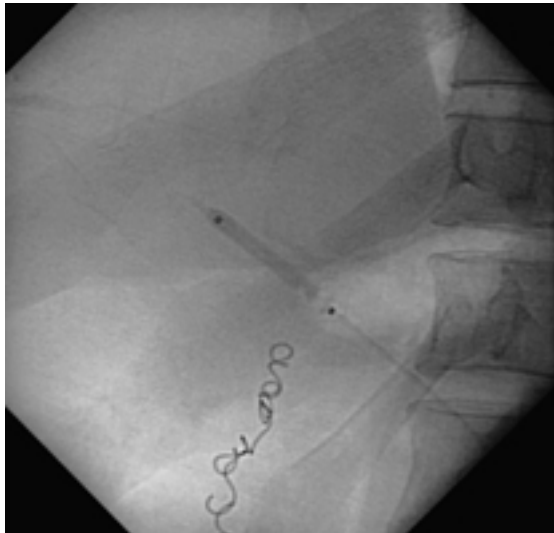


Fig. 4. Temporary balloon occlusion for 20 minutes is performed with 4mm diameter balloon catheter.

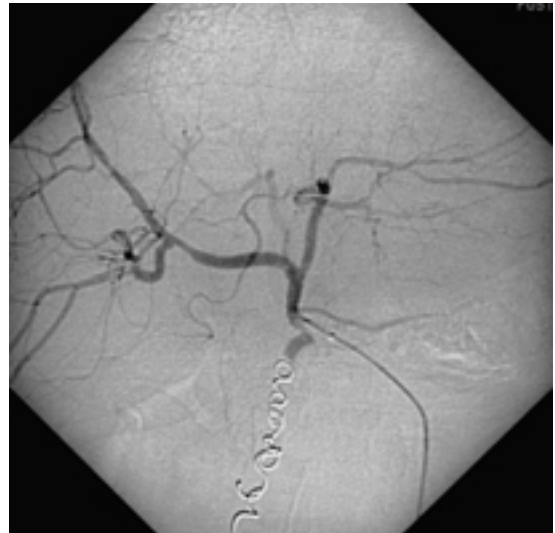


Fig. 5. Common hepatic arteriogram after temporary balloon occlusion shows complete occlusion of duodenal branch from common hepatic artery and no extravasation of contrast media.

4mm × 40mm Pursuit balloon catheter (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) 20 (Fig. 4).

(Fig. 5). 3

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가

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24

Gelfoam pledgets coil
absolute ethanol, Gelfoam powder

가

가

가

1. Belkin M, Dunton R, Crombie JHD, Lowe R. Preoperative percutaneous intraluminal balloon catheter control of major arterial hemorrhage. J Trauma 1988;28: 548-550
2. Joseph N, Levy E, Lipman S. Angioplasty-related iliac artery rupture: Treatment by temporary balloon occlusion. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol 1987;10:276-279
3. Millward SF, Lamb MN, Barron PT. Use of a balloon catheter to control hemorrhage from the subclavian artery after removal of an inadvertently placed catheter. AJR 1991;156:1261-1262

Case 24

Embolotherapy for Pelvic Arteriovenous Malformation in Male

: Arteriovenous malformations, pelvic
Arteries, therapeutic blockade

:60 /

: 10

가

(PSA) 11.1ng/ ml

:

CT

2.5cm

가

(Fig. 1).

가

5.5 × 3.5cm

(Fig. 2).

, n - butyl - 2 - cyanoacrylate(Histoacrylate , Braun, Germany) iodized oil (Lipiodol , Guerbet, France)

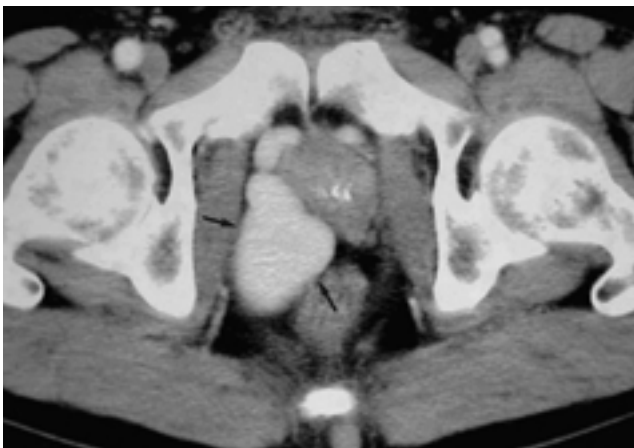


Fig. 1. Pelvic CT scan shows dilated tortuous vessels occupying the pelvic space and a venous aneurysm(arrows).



Fig. 2. Iliac arteriogram shows multitudinous connections between arterial and venous systems(arrows) in addition to a venous aneurysm(asterisk).

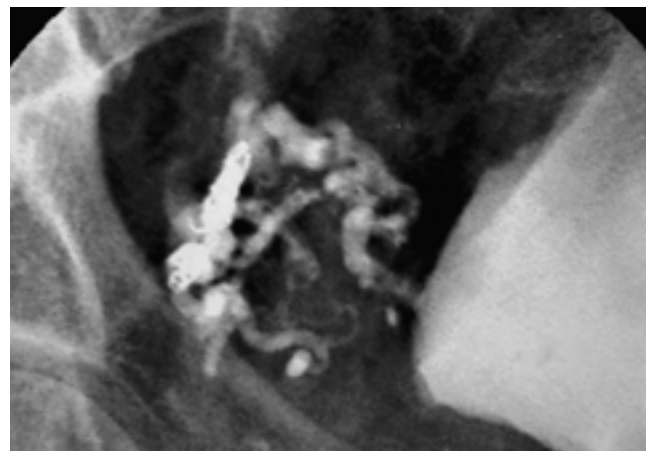


Fig. 3. Percutaneous arterial embolization of the right pelvic arteriovenous malformation was performed with mixture of n-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate and Lipiodol, followed by microcoils.

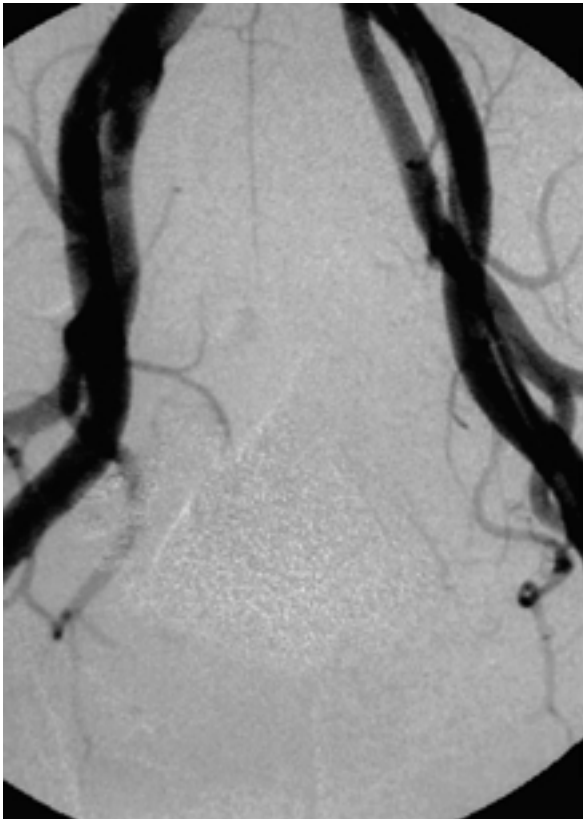


Fig. 4. Upon the completion of embolization, arteriogram shows near-complete resolution of the lesion.

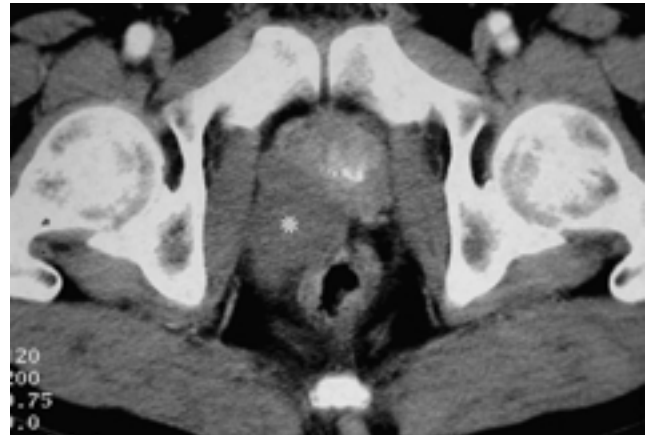


Fig. 5. CT scan obtained 2 months after percutaneous embolization shows the disappearance of the dilated veins and the formation of thrombus in the venous aneurysm(asterisk).

(Tornado , Cook, Bloomington, IL)

(Fig. 3, 4). 2

CT

(Fig. 5).

4 10

가 . 가

MRI, CT,

가

life - threatening procedure

localization

term follow - up result가

proximal ligation

가 가

(nidus)

nidus

embolization

NBCA lipiodol

draining vein

balloon occlusion

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2. Touyama H, Hatano T, Ogawa Y. Massive prostatic bleeding after transurethral resection of the prostate in a patient with a congenital pelvic arteriovenous malformation. *J Urol* 1998; 160:1803
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4. Mitsuzaki K, Yanashita Y, Utsunomyya D, et al. Balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous embolization of a pelvic arteriovenous malformation. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 1999; 22:518-20
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Case 25

Microcoil Embolization for the Treatment of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome

: Hepatopulmonary syndrome

Pulmonary angiography

Embolization

:58 /

: 6 C

PaO₂=59.2mmHg, O₂ sat.=91.9%(4L O₂)

가

: Type 1 hepatopulmonary syndrome

HPS

Right descending pulmonary artery headhunter catheter, 3F microcatheter

segmental pulmonary artery, 2

Gianturco 3 - mm, 4 - mm Tornado (Cook Endovascular, Bloomington, IN)

PaO₂=72.4mmHg, O₂ sat.=95.5%

).

6

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2),

(2L O₂

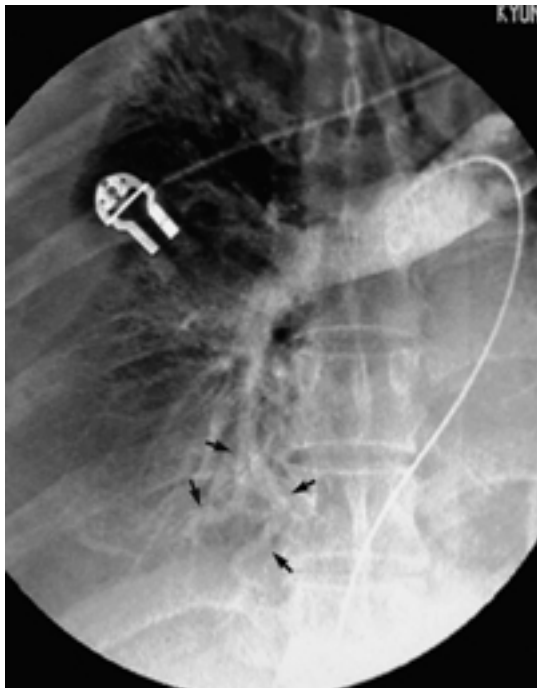


Fig. 1. Right descending pulmonary arterial angiogram. The right posterior basal segmental artery is prominently dilated and branched into two large pulmonary arteries with peripheral, tortuous small capillaries (arrows).



Fig. 2. Post-embolization selective angiogram of right lower lung field. After embolization, those bizarre-shaped, peripherally dilated numerous small arteries at right lower lobe have disappeared.

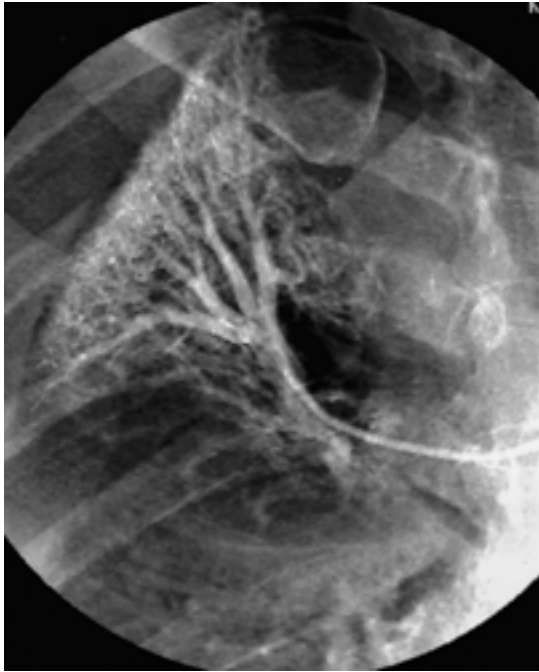


Fig. 3. Selective angiogram of right upper lobe artery. There are numerous tiny, streaky, peripheral vessels forming a sponge-like appearance, which is more prominent in the peripheral zone of the lung.



Fig. 4. Post-embolization angiogram shows only the proximal main branches of right upper lobe pulmonary artery. Peripheral pulmonary vessels have nearly disappeared.

10 3 - mm, 4 - mm Tornado microcoil , 100% . Type 2 HPS 100%

(Fig. 3, 4).

1L O₂ PaO₂=73mmHg, O₂ sat.=95.1%

HPS , 가 , 13 - 47% 70mmHg 가 20mmHg

nitric oxide nitrous oxide

production 가 , 가 가

Child classification 가 HPS 가 , type 1

가 , spider nevi 가 methylene blue 가 , hypoxemia 1 가 가 80% 가 가 perioperative mortality 30% 가 perioper - ative hypoxemia가 100%

mortality 가 type 1 HPS가 , type 2 type 2 HPS type 1 HPS

, deoxygenated blood

. HPS

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7. De BK, Sen S, Biswas PK, Sanyal R, Jumdar DM, Biswas J. Hepatopulmonary syndrome in inferior vena cava obstruction responding to cavoplasty. Gastroenterology 2000;118:192-6

Case 26

가
가

Renal Stent Placement Using CO₂ and Gadolinium in a Patient of Bilateral Renal Artery Stenosis with Renal Insufficiency

: Renal arteries, stenosis or occlusion

Renal arteries, stent or prosthesis

:69 /

:

:

MR

9cm

가 90%

(Fig. 1).

9 Fr vascular sheath

50ml

pigtail catheter CO₂

. 8Fr Guiding catheter

Mikaelson catheter

heparin 5000 IU nitroglycerin

200 microgram

Rosen guide - wire

guiding catheter

gadolinium

(Fig. 2).

7mm, 15mm PQ187PLS Corinthian stent (Cordis, Johnson & Johnson, U.S.A.) 7/12mm PQ157PLS

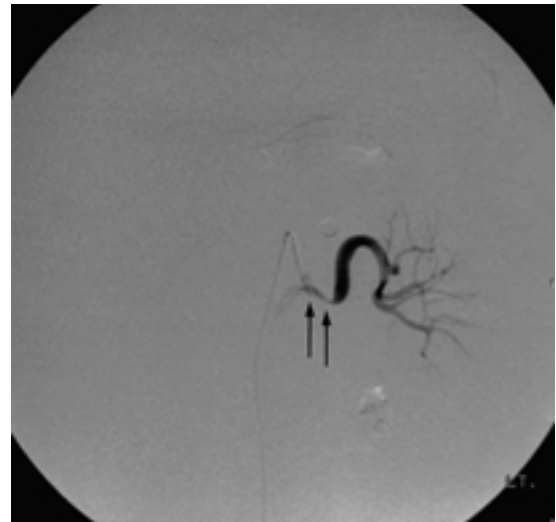


Fig. 2. Selective left renal angiogram using gadolinium shows severe segmental stenosis (arrows).

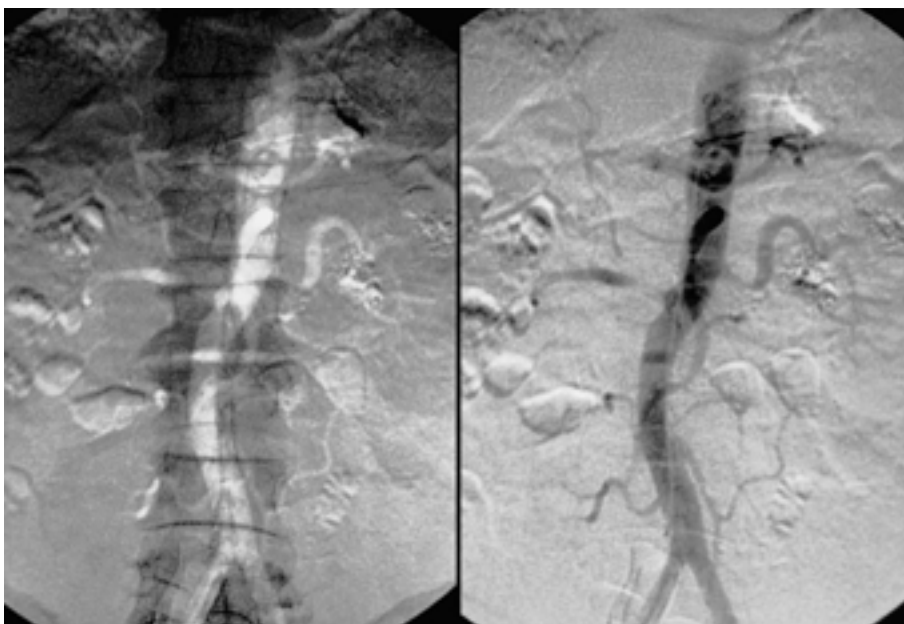


Fig. 1. Aortograms using CO₂ gas demonstrate severe stenoses (more than 90% diameter stenosis) at both proximal renal arteries. There are a raw image of CO₂ angiogram on the left and the reverse digital subtraction image on the right.

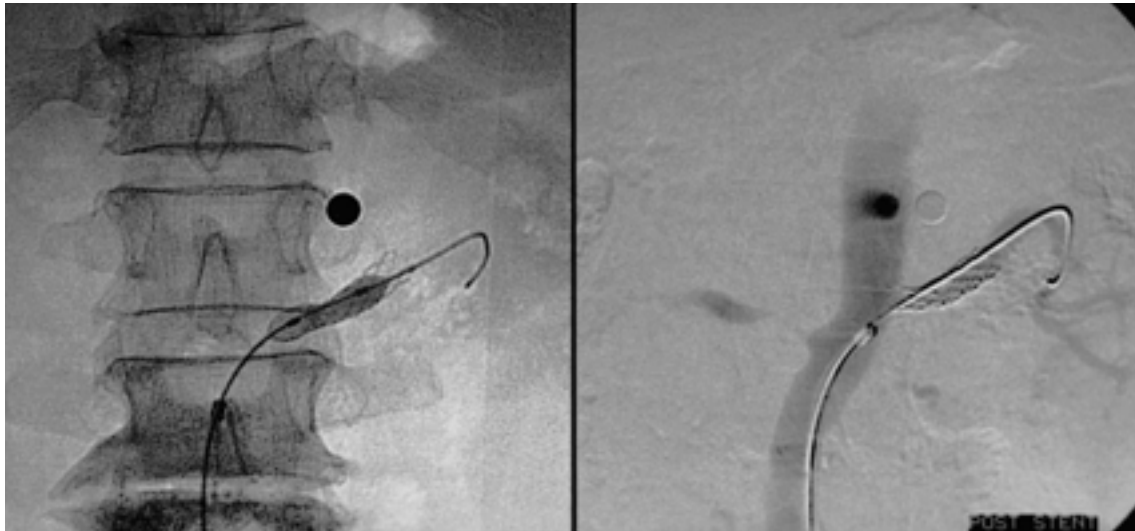


Fig. 3. The figure on the left shows Corinthian stent deployment. After stent placement, patent flow via stent is noted (right).

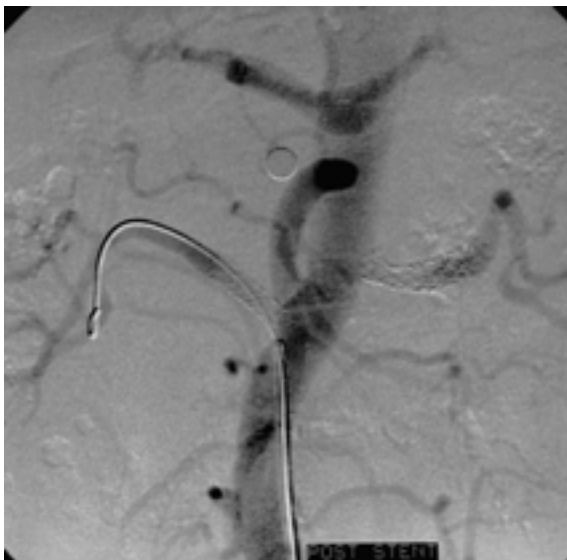


Fig. 4. Aortogram after bilateral renal stent placement shows well expansion of stents and patent flow via stent at both renal arteries.

Corinthian stent (Fig. 3).
 6/16mm PQ186PLS, 6/13mm PQ156PLS
 Corinthian stent . guiding catheter CO₂
 (Fig. 4).
 (furosemide 25mg bid) beta - block -
 er(carvedilol 12.5mg bid)
 beta - blocker
 creatinine 가 2.3mg/dl
 1.8mg/dl, 1.6mg/dl

1) residual stenosis (> 30%), 2) restenosis가 , 3) dissection
 4) atheromatous ostial lesion (1).

가 10 - 25%
 30% (2).
 hydration
 , low -
 osmolar contrast CO₂
 gadolinium 가
 (3). CO₂

gadolinium - based contrast가 CO₂
 . Gadolinium
 MRI
 minimal nephrotoxicity (3.2%)
 (0.4mmol/kg based on IV use)
 (10).
 visibility가 subtraction image가 .
 가

CO₂ gadolinium

- Kidney Intern 1998;53:230-242
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In Baum S, Pentecost MJ. Abrams ' angiography interventional
radiology. 4th ed. Boston : Little, Brown and Company, 1997:
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and Gadodiamide-enhanced angiography for the evaluation and
percutaneous treatment of renal artery stenosis in patients
with chronic renal insufficiency. AJR 2001;176:1305-1311

Case 27

Stent Placement for Isolated Superior Mesenteric Artery Dissection

: Arteries, superior mesenteric artery

Aorta, dissection

Stents and prostheses

:56 /

: 3

5

: Isolated superior mesenteric artery dissec-tion

catheter

8mm × 14mm Corinthian

가

(Fig. 1).

(intimal flap)

가 (flase

lumen)

(true lumen)

(Fig. 2,

3).

8F sheath

8F renal

5F

guiding sheath

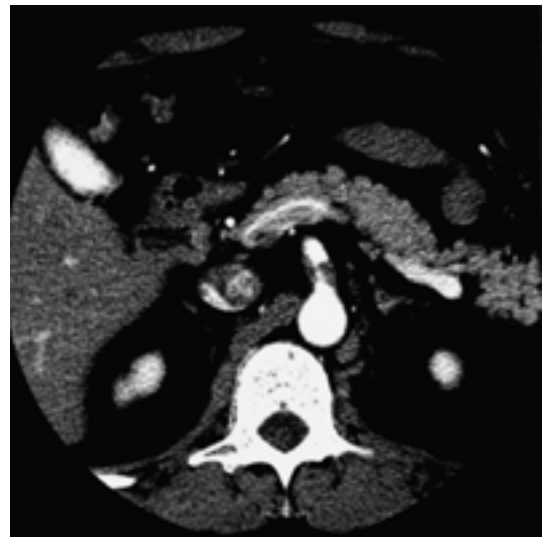
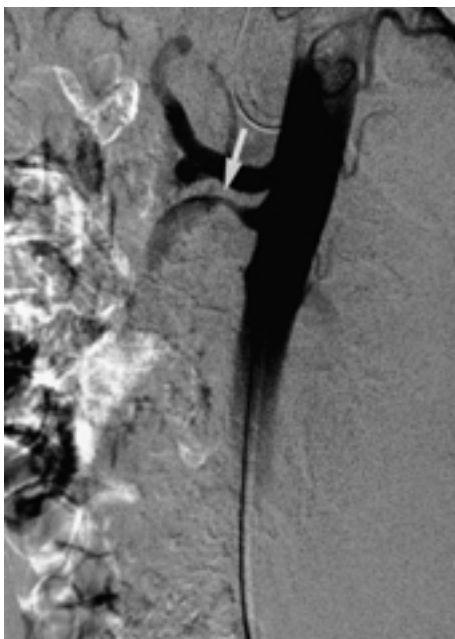
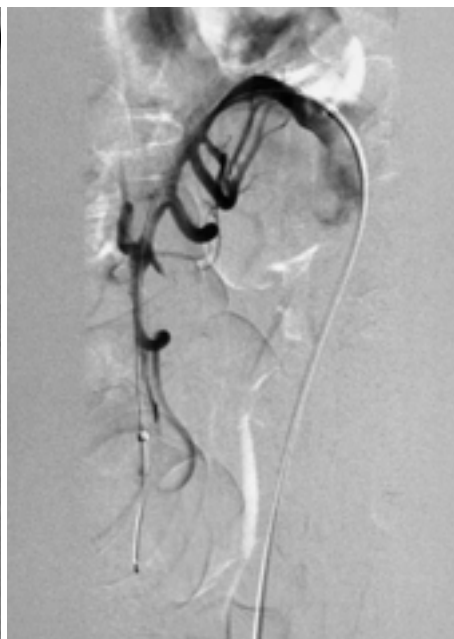


Fig. 1. CT scan shows low-attenuated thrombi adjacent to the vessel wall and luminal narrowing of the superior mesenteric artery.



2



3

Fig. 2, 3. Abdominal aortogram demonstrates intimal flap and focal stenosis of the superior mesenteric artery just distal to its origin (arrow). False lumen is well visualized.



Fig. 4. Selective arteriogram after placement of a 8mm × 14mm stent in the superior mesenteric artery shows normal flow.

(Fig. 4).
가

30mmHg

가

(Marfan syndrome),
(fibromuscular dysplasia)

intestinal angina

(bypass graft)

1. Leung DA, Schneider E, Kubik-Huch R, Marincek B, Pfammatter T. Acute mesenteric ischemia caused by spontaneous isolated dissection of the superior mesenteric artery: treatment by percutaneous stent placement. *Eur Radiol* 2000;10:1916-1919.
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3. Loomer DC, Johnson SP, Diffin DC, DeMaoribus CA. Superior mesenteric artery stent placement in a patient with acute mesenteric ischemia. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1999;10:29-32

Case 28

Angioplasty and Stent Placement at Stenosis of Superior Mesenteric Artery and Right Iliac Artery

: Superior mesenteric artery, stenosis or obstruction
 Iliac artery, stenosis or obstruction
 Arteries, transluminal angioplasty
 Stents or prostheses

: 51 /

: 5

artery of Drummond

(Fig. 2).

7 French vascular sheath

8mm, 4cm

8mm, 6cm self expandible stent

Pelvic arteriogram

(Fig. 3), Mikaelson catheter Terumo

(95%) (Fig. 1). Aortogram marginal guidewire



Fig. 1. Pelvic arteriogram shows severe segmental stenosis of the right common iliac artery and external iliac artery (arrows).

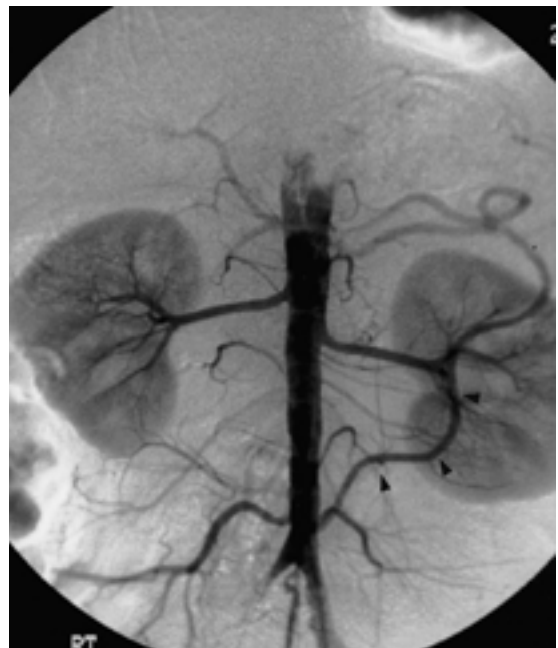


Fig. 2. Frontal projection of abdominal aortogram shows prominently dilated marginal artery of Drummond (arrowheads) with retrograde contrast filling superior mesenteric artery territory.

(Fig. 4).

20mmHg 가
sheath Rosen guidewire
5mm,
4cm



Fig. 3. Lateral projection of aortogram shows segmental and eccentric stenosis of proximal superior mesenteric artery (arrow). Note dilated marginal artery of Drummond (arrowheads).

(Fig. 5).

30%
7mmHg 가
Rosen guidewire
6mm, 1.4cm balloon expandable stent balloon
catheter

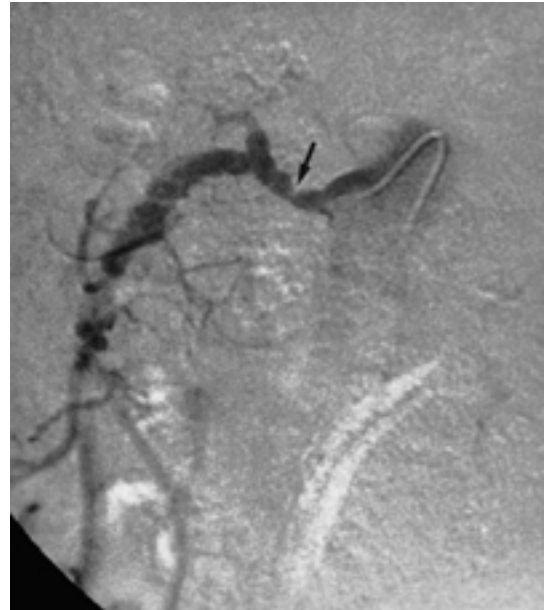


Fig. 4. Selective superior mesenteric arteriogram shows segmental and eccentric stenosis of proximal superior mesenteric artery (arrow).

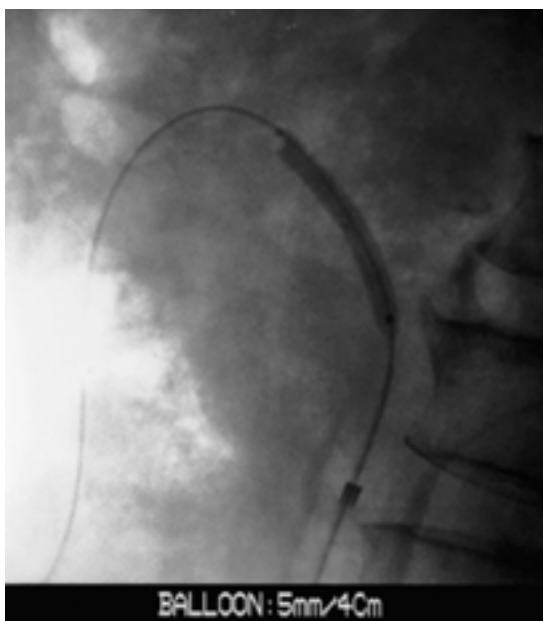


Fig. 5. Angioplasty has been performed with a 5mm balloon catheter in the proximal superior mesenteric artery stenosis.



Fig. 6. Stent (6mm in diameter and 14 in length) has been inserted in the stenotic area of superior mesenteric artery. Marginal artery of Drummond is no longer seen in lateral projection of abdominal aortogram.

(Fig. 6),

3mmHg

marginal

artery of Drummond



1980

가

가

artery of Drummond

가

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2. John Creasy, Bettmann MA. mesenteric ischemia. In Han MC, Park JH. Interventional radiology, 1st ed. ilchokak, 1999:257-269

Case 29

Intravascular Stenting in the Chronic Mesenteric Arterial Occlusive Disease

: mesentery, ischemia
arteries, transluminal angioplasty
stents or prostheses
:69 /
: 10 3
20
:
가
(Fig. 1A and 1B).
(Fig. 2).
7F arterial sheath , 5F pig -
tail catheter . 5F RH
catheter
rigid guidewire 5mm



Fig. 2. Lateral aortogram demonstrastes stenosis at the proximal portion of celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery.

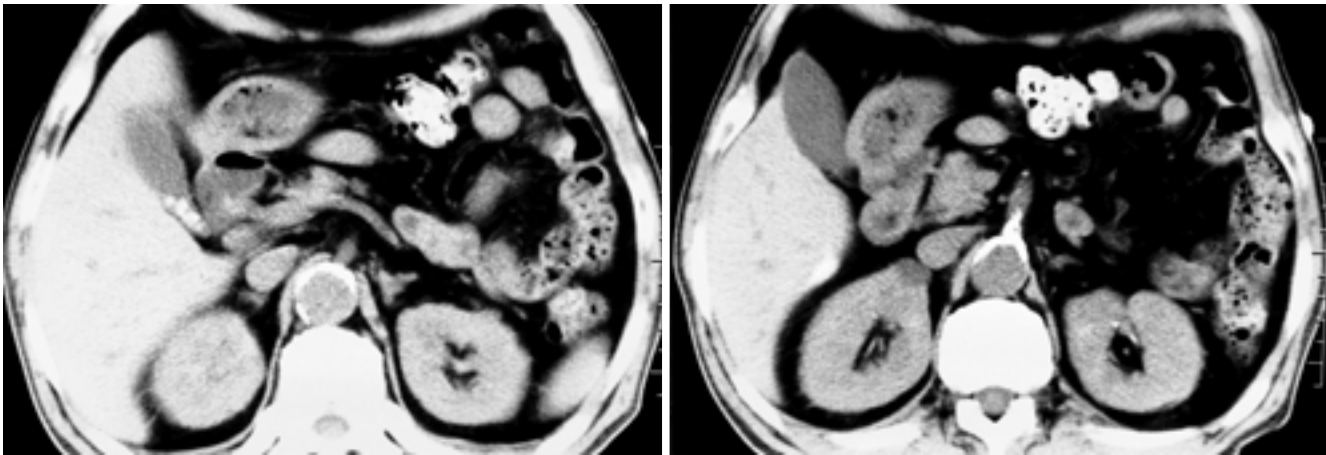


Fig. 1. A. Noncontrast CT shows atherosclerotic calcification at the origin of celiac axis.
B. Narrowing of superior mesenteric artery by calcified atheroma is also noted.

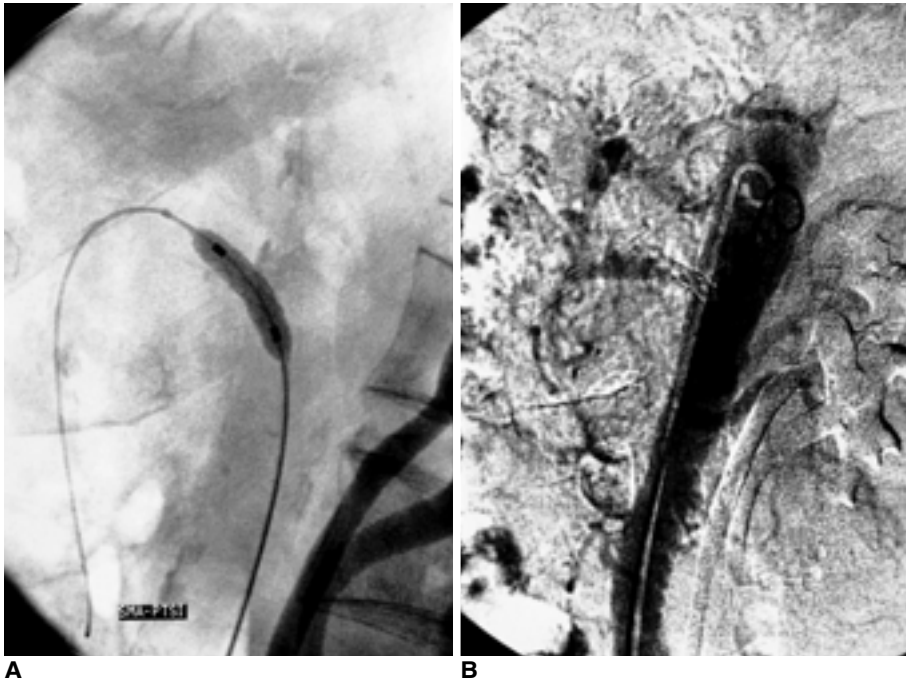


Fig. 3. A. Stent is placed at the superior mesenteric artery after balloon dilatation. **B.** After balloon angioplasty and stent placement, aortogram shows widely patent celiac and superior mesenteric arteries.

6mm
(Fig. 3A).
balloon expandable stent(Corinthian,
Cordis)
(Fig. 3B).

(endovascular therapy)
가 , 가
12 Strecker balloon - expanded tantalum stent
3 , 9
28 (6 - 48) primary clinical
success 67% secondary clinical success 100%
7%

2
70%
50 - 70%
peak - to - peak 가 10mmHg
가 가
1980 Furrer
(initial technical suc - cess)
86% 9 - 39
76 - 92%

1. Nyman U, Ivancev K, Lindh M, Uher P. Endovascular treatment of chronic mesenteric ischemia: report of five cases. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol. 1998;21:305-13
2. Gotsman I, Verstandig A. Intravascular stent implantation of the celiac artery in the treatment of chronic mesenteric ischemia. J clin Gastroenterol 2001;32:164-166
3. Maleux G, Wilms G, Stockx L, Vancleemput J, Baert AL. Percutaneous recanalization and stent placement in chronic proximal superior mesenteric artery occlusion Eur. Radiol 1997;7:1228-1230

Case 30

Enlarged Aortoiliac Aneurysm after Stent Insertion in Right Common Iliac Artery.

: Aorta, aneurysms
Iliac arteries, stenosis or obstruction
Stents or prostheses

: 62 /

:
claudication
: Right common iliac artery stenosis
Rapid growth of aortoiliac aneurysm after iliac stenting

, cover
.
, 2
2 pulsating mass가
CT -
(Fig. 2). 가 6cm
rapid growth
(aortobiiliac bypass graft)
aneurysm 7cm, stent가

CT aortoiliac junction
3.3cm 가
(Fig. 1).

80% stenosis가

approach, 5-F Pig-tail catheter(Cook, Bloomington, IL)

70% 8mm balloon
, Easy Wallstent(Schneider, Bulach, Switzerland) 8 × 95mm 가
cover 10 × 65mm Easy Wall stent

, stent
가 가 . Aorta clamp inverted Y-shape
Hemashield 16 × 8mm infrarenal aorta
1
CT
(Fig. 3).

Aortoiliac artery
8%
dissection, acute thrombosis, distal embolism, vasospasm
hematoma,



A



B

Fig. 1. A, B. CT images obtained prior to stent insertion at the level aortic bifurcation show aneurysmal change of abdominal aorta with thick mural enhancement and severe calcifications.



A
Fig. 2. A, B. Axial image and shaded surface display image obtained 2 months after stent insertion show enlarged abdominal aortic aneurysm (arrows) at the aortoiliac junction. Previously inserted iliac stent is well depicted (arrowheads).



B



Fig. 3. MIP (Maximum intensity projection) image obtained in a month after bypass graft operation shows widely patent Hemashied graft (arrowheads). Note the remained stent at right external iliac artery (arrows).

pseudoaneurysm

aortoiliac stent

가

stent insertion

가

stent insertion

catheter

stiff guide wire

aortic aneurysm injury

가

CT

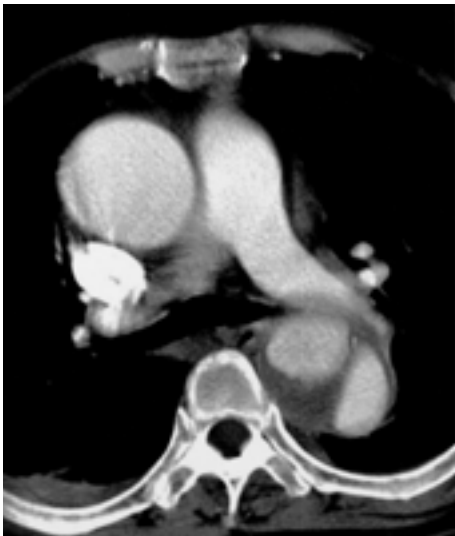
가

1. Cutry AF, Whitley D, Patterson RB. Midaortic pseudoaneurysm complicating extensive endovascular stenting of aortic disease. *J Vasc Surg* 1997;26(6):958-62
2. Moskowitz DM, Kahn RA, Marin ML, Hollier LH. Intraoperative rupture of an abdominal aortic aneurysm during an endovascular stent-graft procedure. *Can J Anaesth* 1999;46(9):887-90
3. Dieter RS, Shah P, Pacanowski JP. Aortic arch pseudoaneurysm complicating cardiac catheterization. *J Invasive Cardiol* 2001;13(4):317-9

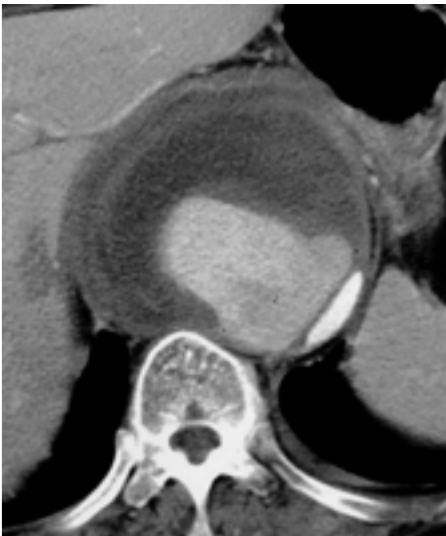
Case 31 가

Stent-Graft Insertion for Aortic Dissection with Flase Lumen Rupture

: Aorta, dissection entry tear가 (Fig. 1C). 가
Aorta, grafts and prostheses reentry tear가 (Fig. 1D).
Aorta, rupture
:63 /
:
1 3 ,
entry tear cover stent graft deploy .
entry tear가 stent - graft
: 가 (DeBakey type (Fig. 2A).
III)
CT 가 가 (flase lumen)
가
(Fig. 1A). (true lumen) (paraplegia)
가 (compression)
가 가
(Fig. 1B).
(lesser curvature) stent - graft entry tear 가



A



B

Fig. 1. Initial contrast enhanced CT scan and aortogram
A. At the level of proximal descending thoracic aorta, dissection flap is seen. The false lumen, which contains contrast enhanced portion and thrombotic portion, displaces the true lumen to the left lateral aspect.
B. At the diaphragmatic level, periaortic fluid collection which suggests rupture of false lumen is seen. True lumen is markedly compressed by false lumen.



Fig. 1. C. Entry tear is noted on the lesser curvature side of proximal descending thoracic aorta.
D. On false lumen angiography, reentry tear is noted adjacent to left renal artery.

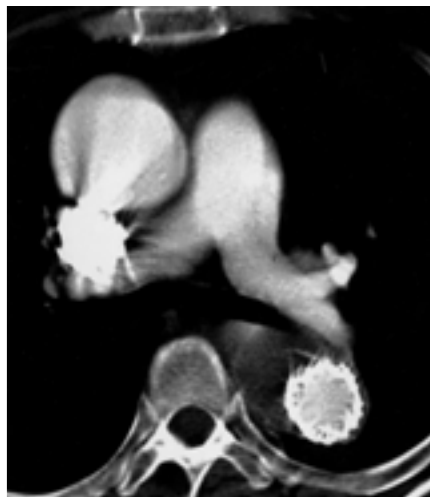
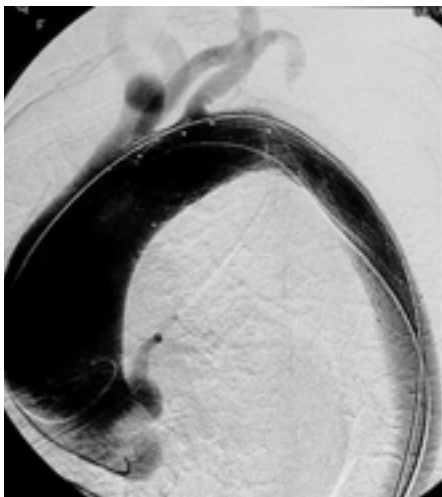


Fig. 2. A. Immediately after the deployment of the stent-graft, entry tear was occluded and false lumen was completely excluded.
B, C. CT scan performed six months after stent-graft treatment shows complete thrombus formation in the false lumen of descending thoracic aorta. Complete resolution of periaortic hematoma is noted, compared to initial CT scan. At the diaphragmatic level, thrombosis of false lumen is noted but small amount of blood flow is still remained.

가
 tear stent - graft 가
 가 reentry site가
 가 entry 가 가 가 가
 (Fig. 2B and 2C).

1. Nienaber CA, Fattori R, Lund G, et al. Non surgical reconstruction of thoracic aortic dissection by stent-graft placement. N Eng J Med 1999;340:1539-1545

2. Won JY, Lee DY, Shim WH, et al. Elective endovascular treatment of descending thoracic aortic aneurysms and chronic dissections with stent-grafts. J Vas Interv Radiol 2001;12:575-582
3. Dake MD, Kato N, Mitchell RS, et al. Endovascular stent-grafts placement for the treatment of acute aortic dissection. N Eng J Med 1999;340:1546-1552

Case 32

Stent-Graft Insertion for Treatment of Aortic Dissection with Dynamic Obstruction of Common Iliac Artery

: Aorta, dissection
Aorta, grafts and prostheses
Aorta, flow dynamics
:38 /
: (back pain)
(claudication)
: (dynamic obstruction)
5F Terumo guidewire selection
12 F sheath
entry
tear cover 40 × 24 - 30 × 100 - 30 × 24 mm stent -
graft deploy 34 × 98 mm bare stent stent - graft
deploy entry tear가 stent - graft
가
(Fig. 2).
(pressure
gradient) 55mmHg stent - graft 1mmHg
가
entry tear가 (Fig. 1A)
reentry tear가 (Fig.
1B). 가 (false lumen)
(true lumen) compression (static) 가 가
(Fig. 1C, D and E). dissection flap
가

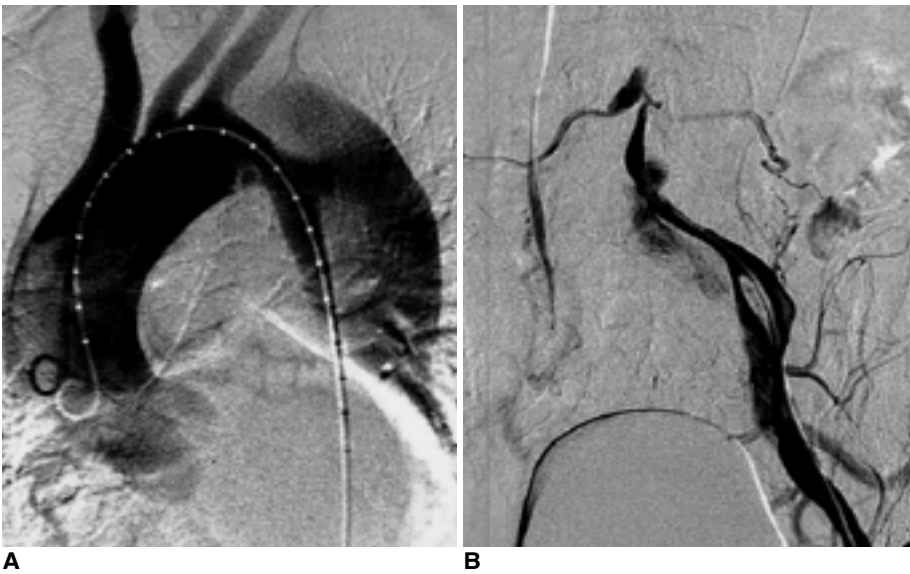


Fig. 1. A. Entry tear is noted at descending thoracic aorta distal to the origin of left subclavian artery. **B.** Multiple reentry tears are identified at left common and internal iliac artery. **C, D.** Abdominal aortogram of true lumen(**C**) and false lumen(**D**). True lumen is compressed by false lumen and not visualized at the level of infrarenal aorta. Right common iliac artery is not visualized due to dynamic obstruction. **E.** On CT scan, the shape of true lumen is concave because of compression by false lumen.

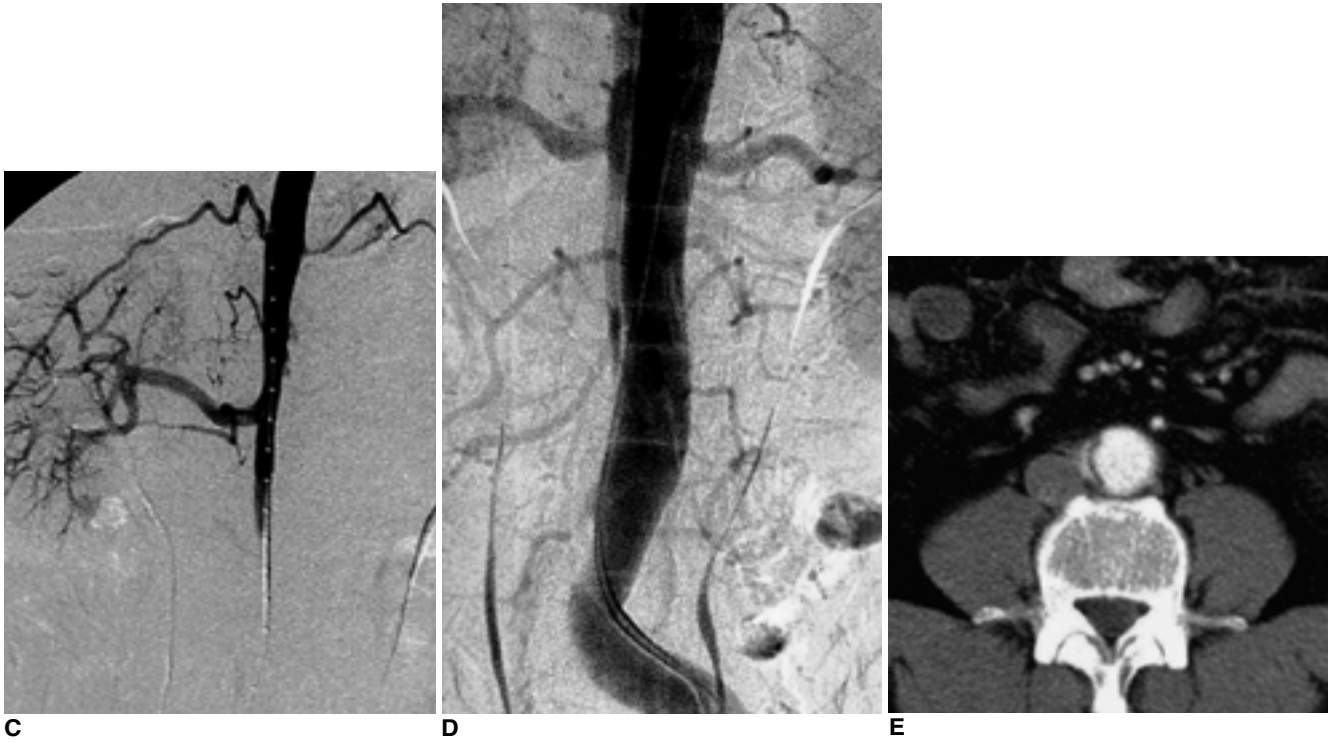


Fig. 1. C, D. Abdominal aortogram of true lumen(**C**) and false lumen(**D**). True lumen is compressed by false lumen and not visualized at the level of infrarenal aorta. Right common iliac artery is not visualized due to dynamic obstruction.
E. On CT scan, the shape of true lumen is concave because of compression by false lumen.



Fig. 2. A. 40 × 24-30 × 100 - 30 × 24mm stent-graft and 34 × 98mm bare stent were inserted to the true lumen
B. After stent-graft insertion, the flow of true lumen was restored and right common iliac artery was seen.

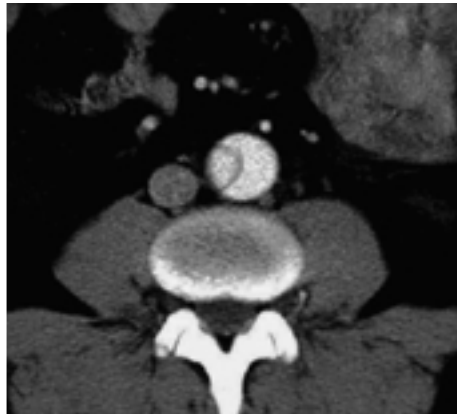
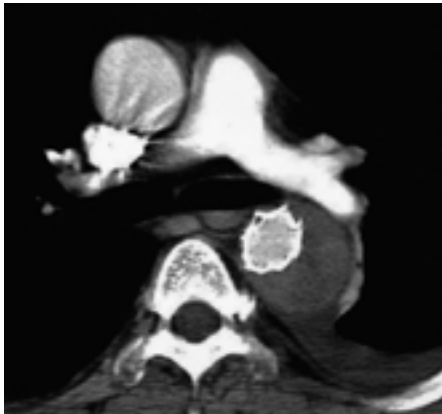


Fig. 2. C, D. On follow-up CT scan a week after stent-graft treatment, thrombus formation was noted at the false lumen of descending thoracic aorta. Thrombus was not formed at the infrarenal aorta but the shape of true lumen became convex at the infrarenal aorta.

intramural flap

가

compression

가

가

가

가

reentry tear

(fenestration)

entry tear

1. Williams DM, Lee DY, Hamilton BH et al. The dissected aorta: part III. Anatomy and radiologic diagnosis of branch-vessel compromise. *Radiology* 1997;203:37-44
2. Williams DM, Lee DY, Hamilton BH et al. The dissected aorta: percutaneous treatment of ischemic complications: principles and results. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol.* 1997;8:605-625
3. Chung JW, Elkins C, Sakai T et al. True-lumen collapse in aortic dissection. *Radiology* 2000;214:99-106

Case 33

Percutaneous Bifurcated Separating Stent-Graft Placement for AAA

/ /69
/ Hematochezia for 2 days
/ 99 7 cerebral infarction left hemiplegia
. Cerebral infarction
가
Lab
CBC (Hb;10.7, HCT;30.4, WBC;12500, PLT;247)
Sigmoidoscopy nonspecific colitis.

Hematochezia
(Fig. 1)
, dilated aorta
aortic aneurysm
abdominopelvic CT
fusiform dilation
partial thrombosis가
2 cm
common iliac artery

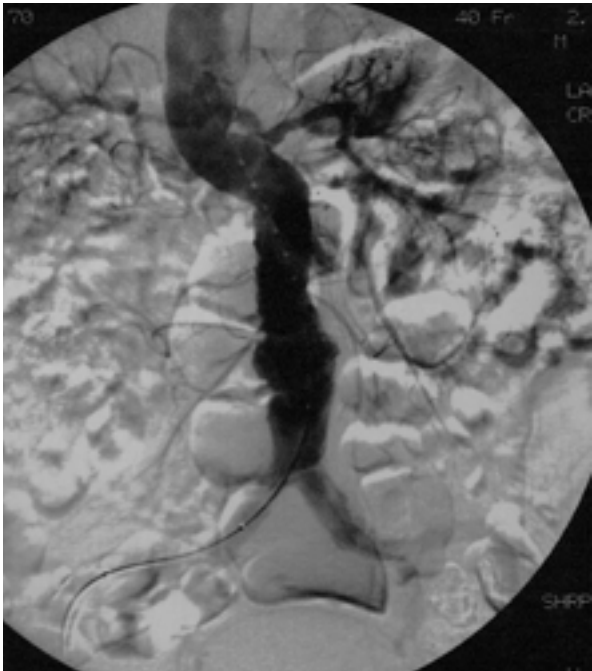
(Fig. 2)
2 - 3cm angulation Abdominal



Fig. 1. Transverse CT scan shows Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm.



2



3

Fig. 2. Contrast enhanced MRA shows angulation of abdominal aorta.
Fig. 3. DSA obtained before stent-graft placement shows fusiform dilation of abdominal aorta.



Fig. 4. DSA obtained after stent-graft placement shows complete exclusion of AAA.



Fig. 5. Transverse CT scan, obtained 1 week after stent-graft placement, shows complete exclusion of AAA and no visible contrast leakage.

Aortic Aneurysm

bifurcated stent - graft
26mm 7cm, iliac stent - graft 12mm
9cm 12F introducer
common femoral artery size
marker가 pigtail catheter (Royal Flush II,
COOK, Bloomington, IL)
(Fig. 3) . Graft - stent proximal
stent가 graft - stent
inner bare stent graft가
cover 20mm balloon catheter(Ultra - Thin
Diamond, BSC, Watertwon, MA, USA) stent -
graft graft long
leg 90 angulation . Short leg
right limb(12mm 9cm stent graft)
Omniflush(Omniflush,
AngioDynamics, Queensbury, NY, U.S.A.) stent - graft
limb femoral
artery snare
Cobra
catheter(COOK, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) stent - graft
angulation graft limb
Cobra catheter stiff guide wire
left limb (12mm 9cm stent graft)
limb
stent - graft leak (Fig. 4).
CT aneurysm patent stent -
graft perigraft leak

가
가
atherosclerosis degenerative
change
가
가
가 1 3 5 67%,
49.2%, 18.9%
63.3%
가 5cm 가
30% . Parodi가 1990
가
80% 30 2.6%
가
가
가 12F
Seldinger
가

1. Uflacker R, Robison J. Endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm: a review. *Eur. Radiol.* 2001;11:739-753
2. Dake MD, Semba CP, Sakai T. Endovascular treatment of thoracic and abdominal aortic aneurysm with endoluminal placement of stent-grafts. In Han MC, Park JH *Interventional Radiology*. Seoul : Ilchokak 1999:319-328
3. Parodi JC, Palmaz JC, Barone HD. Transfemoral placement of intraluminal polyurethane prosthesis for abdominal aortic aneurysm. *J Surg Res* 1991;40:305-309

Case 34

Angioplasty of Portal Vein Stenosis after Living-related Liver Transplantation

: Liver transplantation.

Portal vein, stenosis or obstruction

Portal vein, transluminal angioplasty.

:5 /

: 2 Kasai

가

(coronary vein)

(Fig.

1).

12cmH₂O, 26cmH₂O

14cmH₂O

5 - Fr Yellow sheath

. Terumo guide wire(Terumo, Tokyo,

Yellow sheath

Japan)

. 6mm 8mm

(Fig. 2),

4cmH₂O

가 17cm

13cm

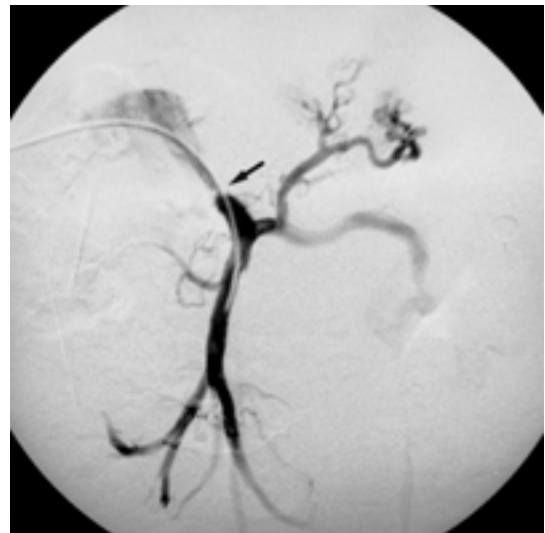
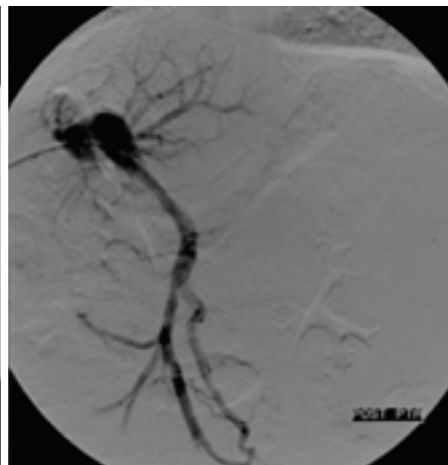


Fig. 1. Portal venogram shows focal tight stenosis of portal vein (arrow) with opacification of coronary vein. Pressure gradient between portal vein and superior mesenteric vein was 14 cmH₂O.



A



B

Fig. 2. A. Angioplasty with 8mm x 4cm sized balloon. The balloon was fully inflated with no waist.

B. Portal venogram obtained after angioplasty shows markedly improved portal vein stenosis with non-opacification of coronary vein.

3%

가) . CT MR angiography 3 - 4

5mmHg

(fulminant hepatic allograft failure)

1. Funaki B, Rosenblum JD, Leef JA, Hackworth CA, Szymski GX, Alonso EM. Angioplasty treatment of portal vein stenosis in children with segmental liver transplants: mid-term results. *AJR* 1997;169:551-554
2. Lerut J, Tzakis AG, Bron K, et al. Complications of venous reconstruction in human orthotopic liver transplantation. *Ann Surg* 1987;205:404-414
3. Godoy MA, Camunez F, Echenagusia A, et al. Percutaneous treatment of benign portal vein stenosis after liver transplantation. *JVIR* 1996;7:273-276

Case 35

Stent Placement for Kinking of Hepatic Vein after Living-related Liver Transplantation

: Liver transplantation.
Hepatic vein, stenosis or obstruction.
Transluminal angioplasty
Stents or Prostheses.
:19 /

가 . 12mm
(Fig. 2A)
(Fig. 2B). 10mm, 5cm Wallstent (Schneider,
Bulach, Switzerland) 2 (Fig. 3).

(arrow) 가
1cmH₂O 19cmH₂O 18cmH₂O, -
(Fig. 1).

6F sheath(Cook, Bloomington,
IL) . Terumo guide wire(Terumo,
Tokyo, Japan) 5F Berenstein catheter(Cook,
Bloomington, IL)

가

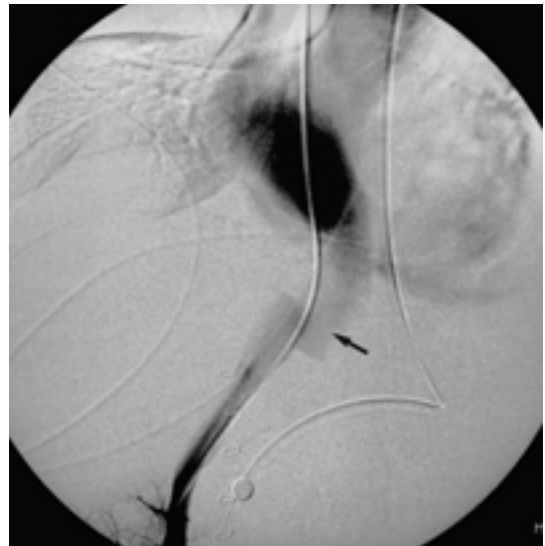
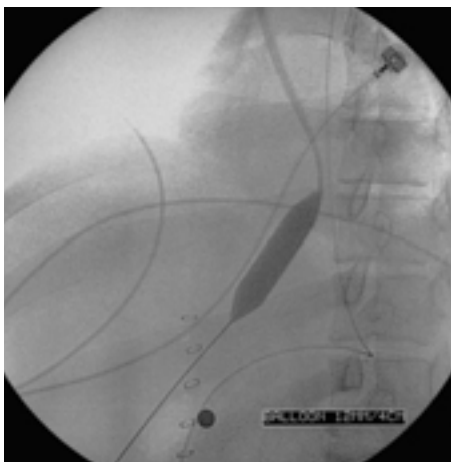
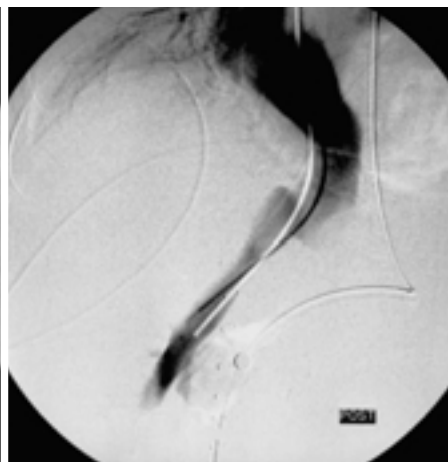


Fig. 1. Hepatic venogram shows kinking of hepatic vein and inferior vena cava (arrow). Pressure gradient between hepatic vein and inferior vena cava was 14 cmH₂O.



A



B

Fig. 2. A. Angioplasty with 12mm × 4cm sized balloon. The balloon was fully inflated with no waist.

B. There was no improvement of venous kinking on post-angioplasty hepatic venogram.

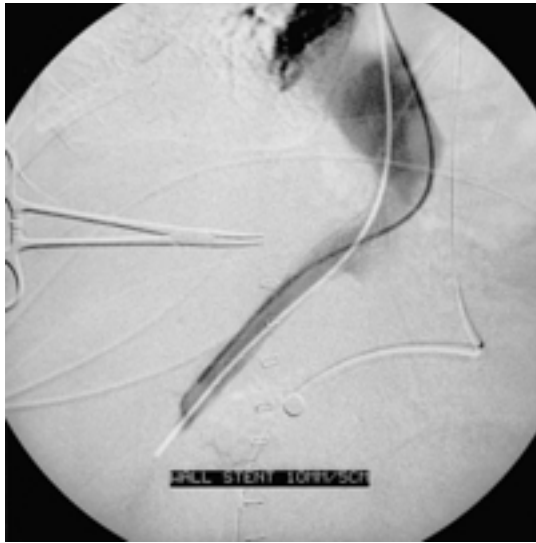


Fig. 3. The venous kinking was improved after stent placement and there was no significant pressure gradient between hepatic vein and vena cava.



가
1 - 2 , 2
Budd - Chiari
가
가
elastic recoil

1. Mazariegos GV, Garrido V, Jaskowski-Phillips S, Towbin R, Pigula F, Reyes J. Management of hepatic venous obstruction after split-liver transplantation. *Pediatr Transplant* 2000;4:322-327
2. Egawa H, Inomata Y, Uemoto S, et al. Hepatic vein reconstruction in 152 living-related donor liver transplantation patients. *Surgery* 1997;121:250-257
3. Egawa H, Tanaka K, Uemoto S, et al. Relief of hepatic vein stenosis by balloon angioplasty after living-related donor liver transplantation. *Clin Transplant* 1993;7:306-311

Case 36

Stent Insertion for Hepatic Vein Stenosis after Living Donor Liver Transplantation

: Hepatic veins, stenosis or obstruction (Fig. 1C).
Liver, transplantation
Stents and prostheses
:42 / 68
: (liver (right internal jugular vein) guidewire (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) Cobra catheter (Cook, Bloomington, IL)
donor) (dual liver
transplantation) (middle hepatic vein) (left hepatic vein)
59 CT 12mmHg (Fig. 2A). 10mm, 50mm
:Hepatic vein stenosis after living donor liver transplantation Wallstent(Boston Scientific Corporation, Massa - chusetts, U.S.A.)
1mmHg (Fig. 2B). 162
CT 가 (Fig. 1D).
24 CT 가 (Fig. 1A). 45 CT 가
(Fig. 1B). 59 CT (living - related liver transplantation)
(liver donor)

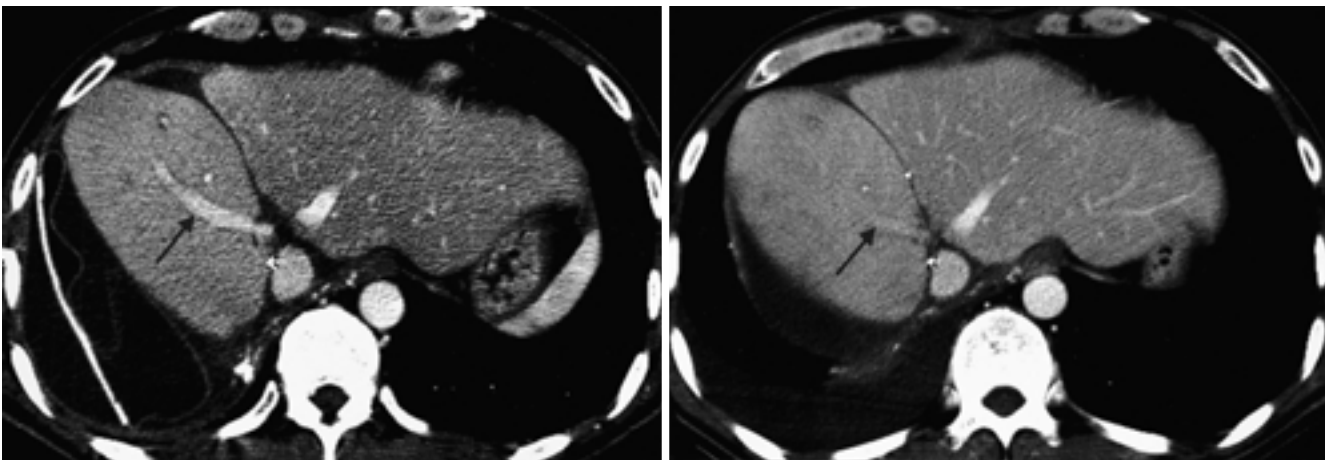


Fig. 1. A. At 24th postoperative day, contrast-enhanced liver CT shows intact right hepatic vein (arrow) and normal hepatic attenuation. **B.** At 45th postoperative day, the right hepatic vein (arrow) was more thinner than at Fig. 1A. And the multifocal ill-defined low-attenuated areas are seen in the right liver.

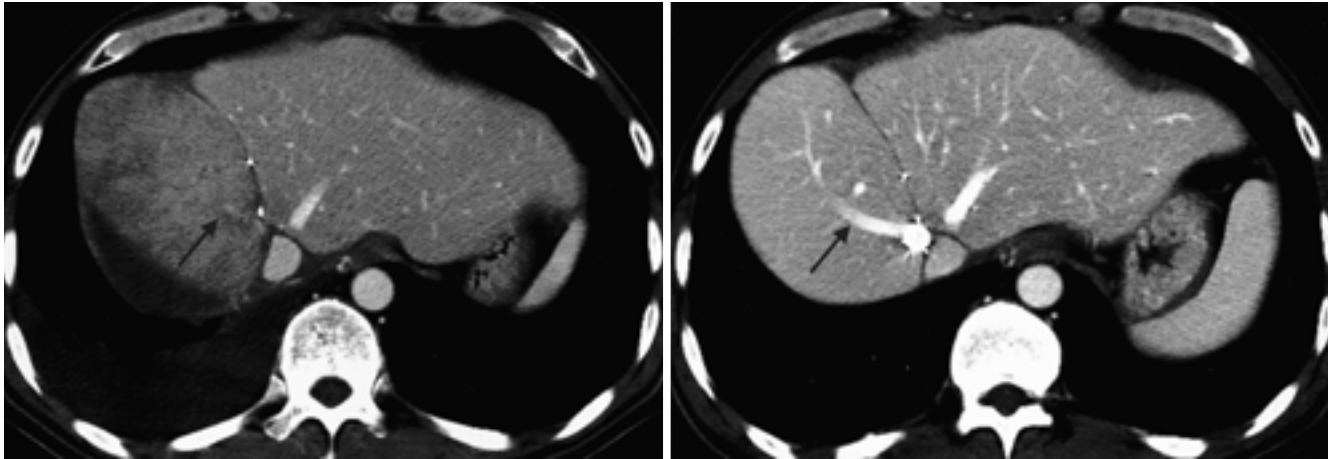


Fig. 1. C. At 59th postoperative day, the right hepatic vein (arrow) was totally nonvisualized and the right liver shows diffuse low attenuation.
D. At 162nd postoperative day, the right hepatic vein (arrow) recovered completely and the right liver shows normal hepatic parenchymal attenuation.

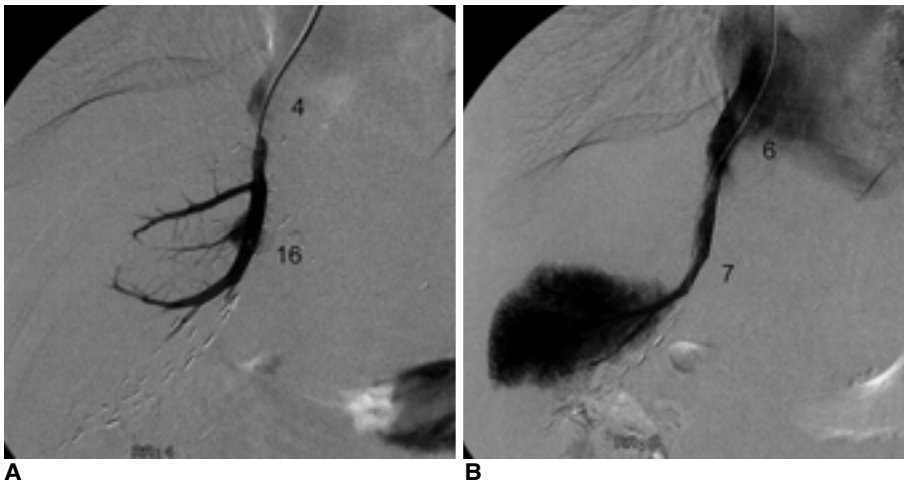


Fig. 2. At 68th postoperative day, right hepatic venograms were performed before **(A)** and after **(B)** the insertion of hepatic vein stent. A Wallstent (10mm × 50mm) was used for right hepatic vein.
A. A focal stenosis is seen at anastomotic site. The pressure gradient between the proximal and distal portion of the stenosis was 12mmHg.
B. After stent placement, the stenotic site disappeared and the pressure gradient decreased to 1mmHg.

1 - 4
 transplantation)
 CT
 가
 (collateral)가
 가
 (cadaver - related liver
 가
 attenuation
 Zajko (1)
 taneous transluminal angioplasty, PTA)
 . Egawa (2)

1. Zajko AB, Sheng R, Bron K, Reyes J, Nour B, Tzakis A. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty of venous anastomotic stenoses complicating liver transplantation: intermediate-term results. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1994;5:121-126
2. Egawa H, Tanaka K, Uemoto S, et al. Relief of hepatic vein stenosis by balloon angioplasty after living-related donor liver transplantation. *Clin Transplant* 1993;7:306-311
3. Someda H, Moriyasu F, Fujimoto M, et al. Vascular complications in living related liver transplantation detected with intraoperative and postoperative Dopple US. *J Hepatol* 1995;22:623-632