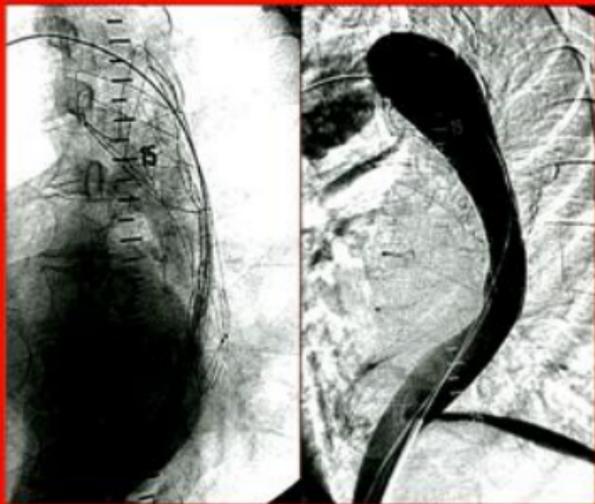


혈관 및 중재적방사선과학 연구회지



< 특집 : 하지정맥류의 진단과 치료 >

제 10 호 · 2003년

혈관 및 중재적방사선과학연구회
대한방사선의학회

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vein (Fig. 2A, B).

- Deep venous system : deep fascia, lower leg
- 1 anterior tibial vein (anterior compartment), posterior tibial vein (posterior compartment), peroneal vein (lateral compartment)
- popliteal vein
- (superficial) femoral vein
- Deep femoral vein
- drain femoral vein
- common femoral vein
- Perforating system : (deep fascia)
- superficial vein deep vein
- perforating vein (Fig. 3A, B).
- Communicating vein : system
- communicating vein

1. (Great saphenous vein; GSV)

3.5 - 4.5 mm (range 1 - 7 mm)

1) GSV : GSV dorsal venous arch medial malleolus tibia

가 3 cm common femoral vein

2) Branches in leg: Posterior arch vein (Posterior accessory great saphenous vein, PAGSV, vein of Leonardo)

GSV . Cockett perforators (Posterior tibial perforating veins, Cockett I, II, III, 24 cm perforating vein) posterior arch vein posterior tibial vein perforator reflux GSV posterior arch vein

가 . Anterior tributary vein (anterior accessory great saphenous vein) anterolateral leg drain patella GSV

3) Branches in thigh: Anterolateral branch (anterior accessory great saphenous vein), posteromedial branch (posterior accessory great saphenous vein), superficial accessory great saphenous vein GSV . Intersaphenous vein (ascending superficial vein, vein of Giacomini) LSV

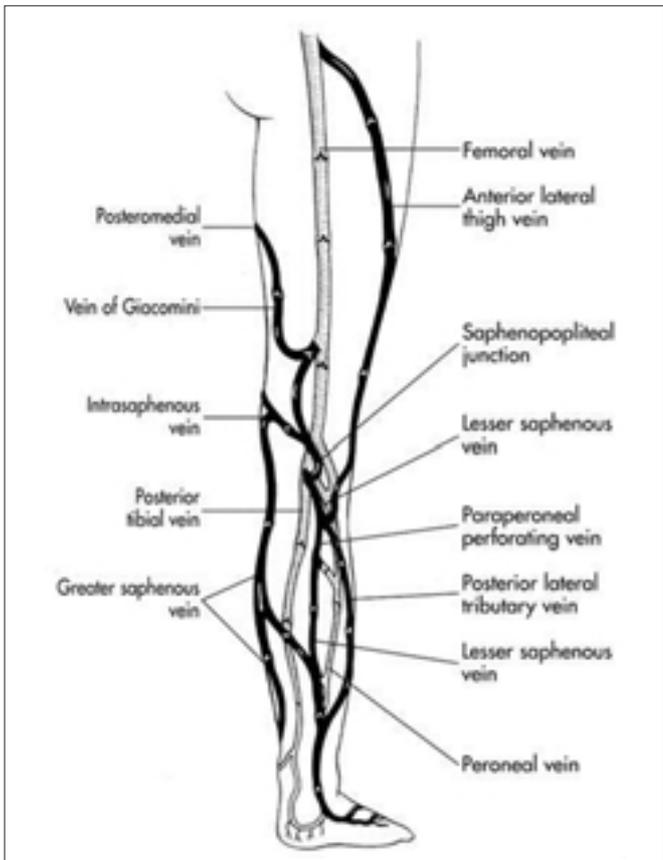
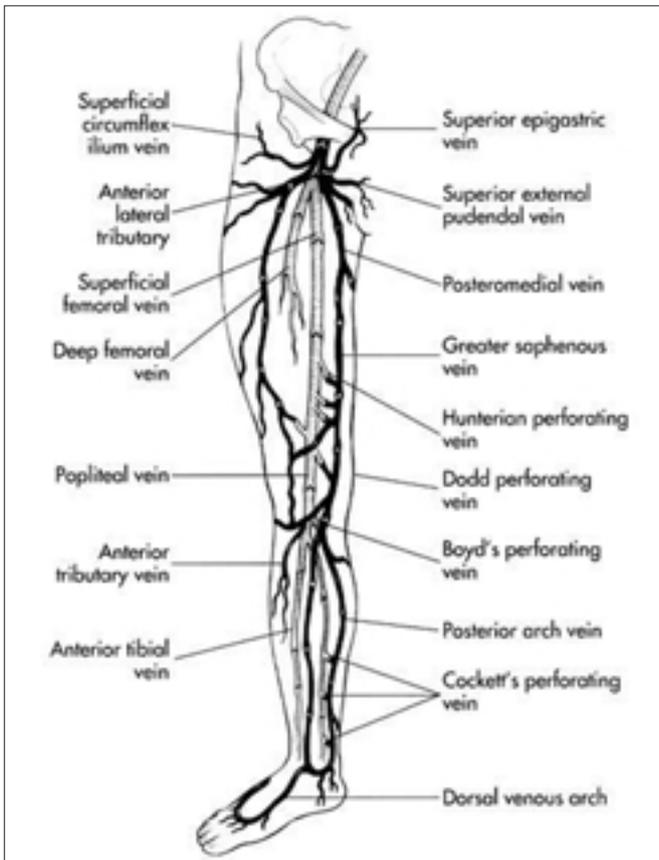


Fig. 1. A, B. Diagram of the major veins within the venous system of the lower limb.

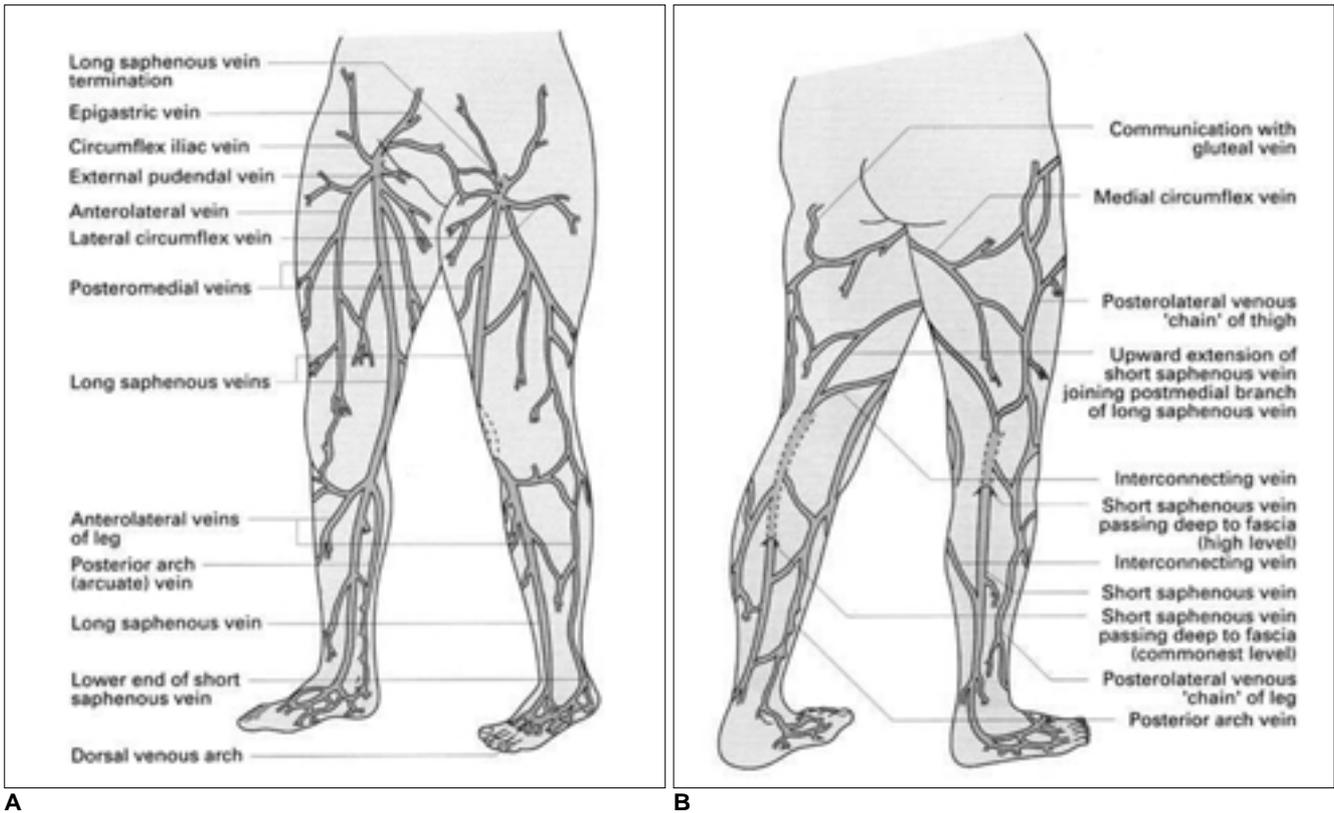


Fig. 2. A, B. Normal anatomy of the principle superficial venous system of the lower extremity.

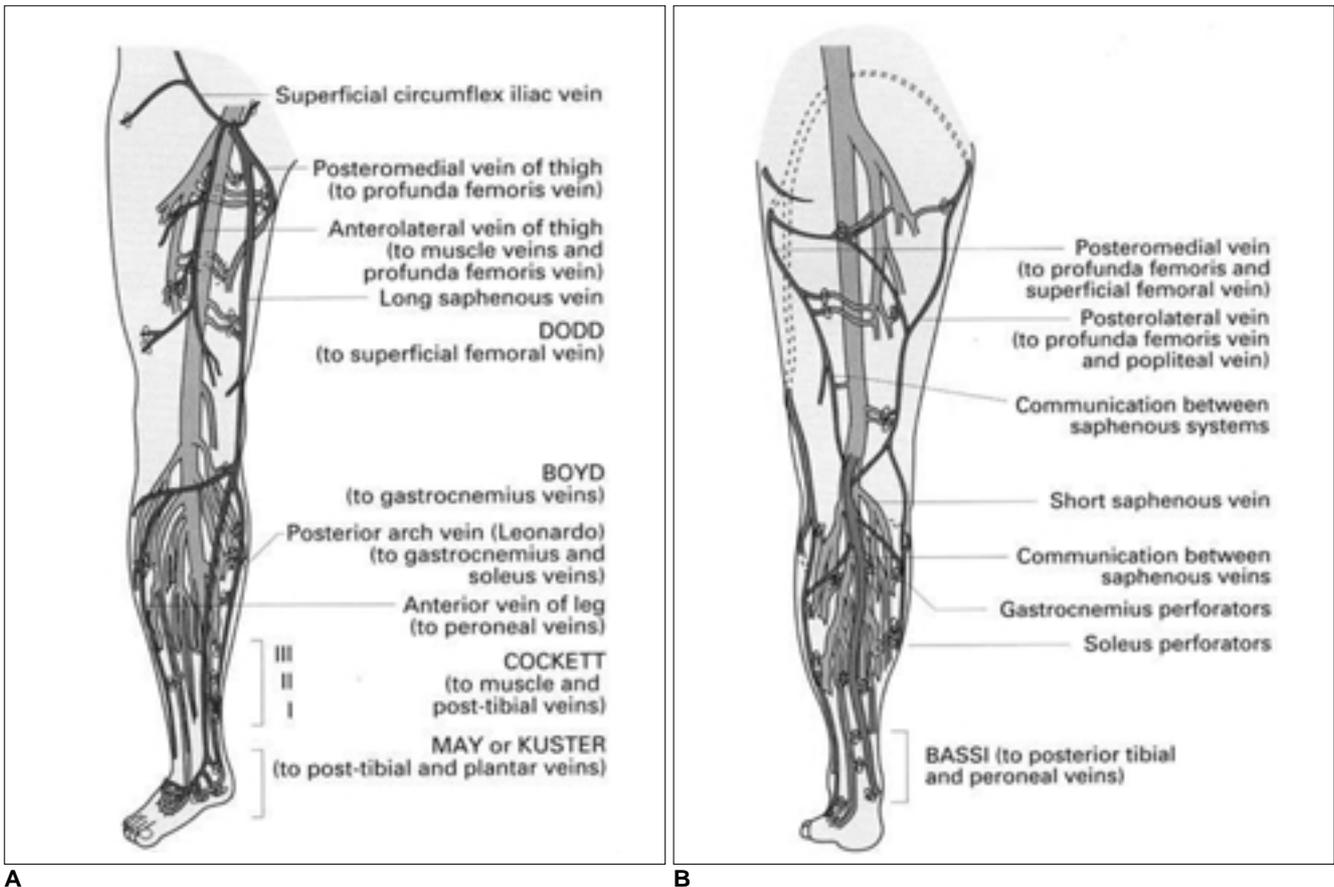


Fig. 3. A, B. Diagram of the principle perforator veins communicating between superficial and deep veins.

posteromedial branch
 GSV .
 4) Saphenofemoral junction : GSV 3 cm
 common femoral vein . GSV가
 fascia fossa ovalis
 superficial external pudendal vein, superficial epigastric
 vein, superficial circumflex iliac vein .
 anterior lateral branch posterior medial branch가
 GSV . GSV
 confluence .

2. (Lesser, Small saphenous vein; LSV)

3 mm

1) LSV : dorsal venous
 arch lateral malleolus
 gastrocnemius head
 popliteal vein GSV

2) Branch of LSV: posterolateral branch가
 anterior thigh circumflex vein, posterior
 thigh circumflex vein, intersaphenous vein(vein of
 Giacomini) . 15% Vein of Giacomini
 LSV GSV가 가
 communicating vein(intersaphenous vein) .

3) Termination: LSV termination
 . 57% proximal popliteal fossa popliteal
 vein 33%
 femoral vein
 GSV .

3. Perforating veins (PV)

superficial system deep system
 PV direct PV indirect PV . Direct
 PV superficial vein deep vein
 가 . indirect
 PV muscular venous channel
 가 .
 64 - 155 가
 thigh, leg, foot 1:2:8 . 1 -
 2 mm .

1. Foot perforators: direct PV가 .

1) Medial ankle perforators(perforator of Kuster or
 May); GSV dorsalis pedis vein medial plantar deep
 vein .

2) lateral ankle perforators(perforator of Kuster or
 May); LSV dorsalis pedis vein lateral plantar deep
 veins .

2. Medical calf perforators:

1) Cockett I
 2) Cockett II
 3) Cockett III
 Cockett I, II, III Post arch vein post tibial vein

4) Proximal paratibial perforator

3. Posterolateral calf perforators

1) Peroneal PV;
 LSV peroneal vein . 5 -
 7 cm Bassi's Perforator가 12 - 14 cm

12 cm perforator가 .

2) Perforator at the gastrocnemius point

3) Perforator at the soleus point

4. Thigh perforators

1) Dodd's PV; GSV proximal popliteal vein
 .
 2) Hunterian PV; GSV distal femoral vein
 . Saphenofemoral junction medial thigh

4. Lateral Subdermic Venous System (LSVS)

Lateral venous system

lateral thigh
 perforator .
 , GSV LSV
 telangiectasias,
 venulectasias burning
 (Fig. 4).

5. Fascial Envelope

calf muscle pump
 , deep venous system deep fascia
 superficial fascia 가
 Deep fascia elastic stocking
 dense fibrous membrane
 superficial fiber

Superficial fascia 가 , super-
 ficial layer of loculater fatty tissue(Camper 's fascia)
 deep layer of collagen and elastic tissue(Scarpa 's fascia)
 . Superficial fascia saphenous trunk
 saphenous branch superficial fascia
 GSV branch가

III.

1994 2 American Venous Forum

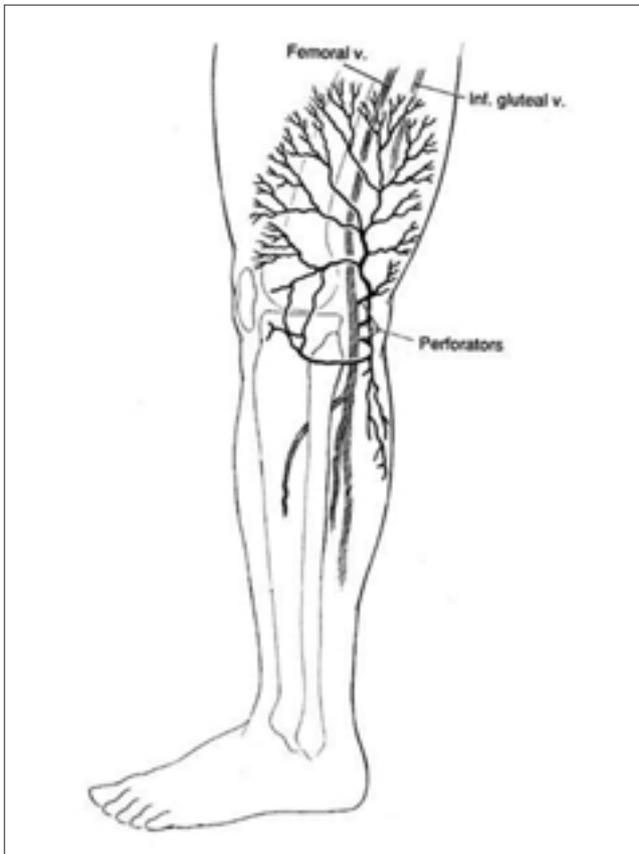


Fig. 4. Lateral Subdermic Venous System (LSVS)

가
 가
 (C), (E), (A),
 (P) CEAP

1. Clinical classification(C0 -6)

(Table 1).

2. Etiologic classification(Ec, Ep or Es)

congenital primary secondary
 . Congenital
 primary congenital
 . Secondary acquired
 condition deep venous thrombosis
 (Table 2).

3. Anatomy classification (As, D, P)

superficial, deep, perforating

가

Table 1. Clinical classification

Class	Signs
0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease
1	Telangiectases or reticular veins
2	Varicose veins
3	Edema
4	Skin changes ascribed to venous disease (e.g. pigmentation, venous eczema, lipodermatosclerosis)
5	Skin changes as defined above with healed ulceration
6	Skin changes as defined above with active ulceration

Table 2. Etiologic classification

Congenital (Ec)	
Primary (Ep)	Cause undetermined
Secondary (Es)	Cause known
	Post-thrombotic
	Post-traumatic
	Other

(Table 3).

4. Pathophysiologic classification(Pr,o)

(Table 4).

5. Scoring of venous dysfunction

scoring system

가 가

. 3가

1)

(anatomic score, Table 3), 2)

(Clinical

score, Table 5), 3) Disability score (Table 6)

IV. Pathophysiology of Varicose vein

가

가

가

Table 3. Segmental localization of chronic lower extremity venous disease

Segment number	
Superficial veins (As 3-5)	
1	Telangiectasia/reticular veins Greater saphenous veins
2	Above knee
3	Below knee
4	Lesser (short) saphenous vein
5	Nonsaphenous
Deep veins (Ad 6-16)	
6	Inferior vena cava Iliac
7	Common
8	Internal
9	External
10	Pelvic: gonadal, broad ligament Femoral
11	Common
12	Deep
13	Superficial
14	Popliteal
15	Tibial (anterior, posterior, or peroneal)
16	Muscular (gastrocnemius, soleal, other)
Perforating veins (Ap 17,18)	
17	Thigh
18	Calf

Theoretical Causes of Varicose Veins

Heredity

Race

Gender

Posture

Weight

Height

Occupation

Hormones

Estrogen

Progesterone

Pregnancy

Primary valvular incompetence

Congenital absence of venous valves

Decreased number of venous valves

Vein wall weakness

Aging

Incompetent perforating veins

Arteriovenous communication

Secondary valvular incompetence

Phlebitis

Deep vein thrombosis

Increased venous distensibility

Hormonally induced through pregnancy, systemic estrogens, and progesterones (concentration and ratio - dependent)

Table 4. Pathologic classification

Reflux (Pr)
Obstruction(Po)
Both(Pr,o)

Table 5. Clinical score

Pain	0=none, 1=moderate, not require analgesics 2=severe, requiring analgesics
Edema	0=none, 1=mild/moderate, 2=severe
Venous claudication	0=none, 1=mild/moderate, 2=severe
Pigmentation	0=none, 1=localized, 2=extensive
Lipodermatosclerosis	0=none, 1=localized, 2=extensive
Ulcer: size (largest)	0=none, 1<2 cm diameter, 2>2 cm diameter
Ulcer: duration	0=none, 1 3 months, 2 3months
Ulcer: recurrence	0=none, 1=once, 2=more than once
Ulcer: number	0=none, 1=single, 2=multiple

Table 6. Disability score

Class	Level of disability
0	Asymptomatic
1	Symptomatic, can function without support device
2	Can work 8-hour day only with support device
3	Unable to work even with support device

70 - 75%, second trimester 1 - 5% first trimester 20 - 25%, third trimester 가

softening 가 80 - 90%가 8 elastic bandage 12

() 가

가

() arteriovenous fistula

1. Pathophysiologic Mechanisms of Venous Insufficiency

1. Failure of Valvular function 가

1) Hereditary defect in valve(primary venous insufficiency) 가

2) Hormonal effects(pregnancy)

3) Trauma/previous thrombosis, less common muscle pump calf

2. Deep venous obstruction outflow tract

3. Failure of muscle pump 가 ,

William Harvey Muscle pump

gravitational back pressure neuromuscular

가 가 disease 가

가

Congenital valvular agenesis 가 가

(saphenofemoral junction) 31%

가 (saphenopopliteal junction) 21% 가

orthostatic hypotension 가

(estrogen, progesterone) 가

가 가 iliac vein compression syndrome,

가 가 가

2. Varicose vein reflux ()

a. Superficial truncal vein, "typical reflux" (approximately 70% of all cases)

- Junctional incompetence : saphenofemoral or saphenopopliteal junction (Fig. 5)
- Secondary reflux in the valves within the saphenous vein

b. Perforator incompetence: saphenous vein secondary saphenous incompetence

c. Reflux in the valves within tributaries of GSV, often secondary to saphenofemoral junction or pudendal incompetence

d. Atypical pattern such as anomalous drainage of the LSV in the posterior medial saphenous branch vein (Vein of Giacomini)

e. Deep vein, prior DVT or valvular trauma, agenesis, secondary deep vein valvular failure from vein dilation

f. Congenital anomalies: persistent vein of Labbe reflux in patients with Klippel - Trenaunay Syndrome

retrograde circuit가 4

가 ; 1) source of downflow from deep to superficial veins at high level, 2) pathway of incompetence running down the limb, 3) re-entry points where superficial downflow joins the deep veins, 4) return pathway provided by the deep veins and the musculovenous pumping mechanisms (Fig. 5, 6).

Source of downflow 가

ovarian vein via pelvis veins, crossover incompetence from opposite saphenous stump, pubic or inguinal vein due to iliac vein obstruction, superficial vein acting as collaterals due to DVT

Incompetence pathway downflow source 가 course , GSV trunk 가

pumping mechanism

GSV antero-lateral branch

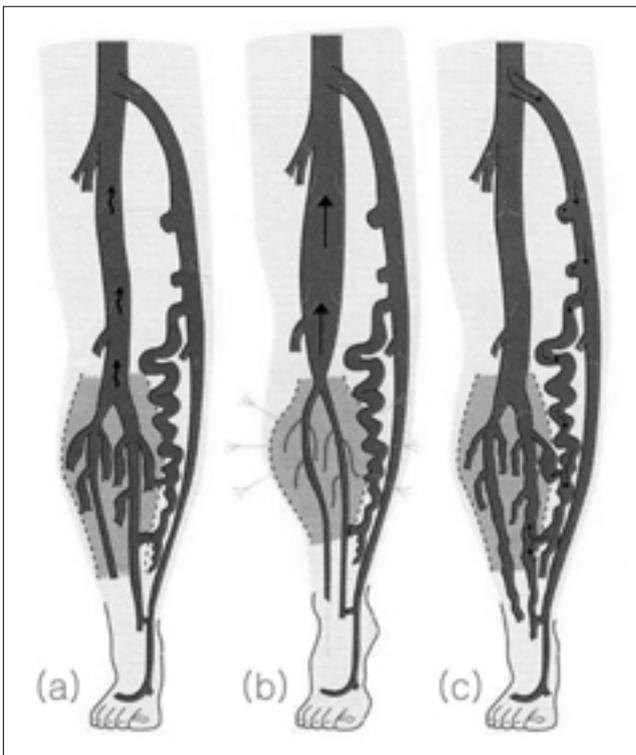


Fig. 5. The retrograde circuit of superficial vein incompetence in a standing patient. (A) Standing still. (B) On contraction of muscle. (C) On relaxation of muscle.

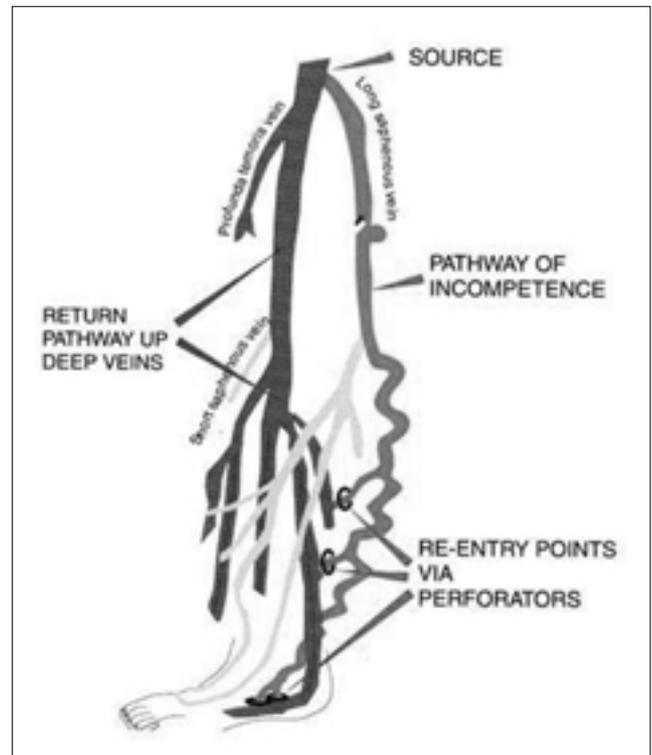
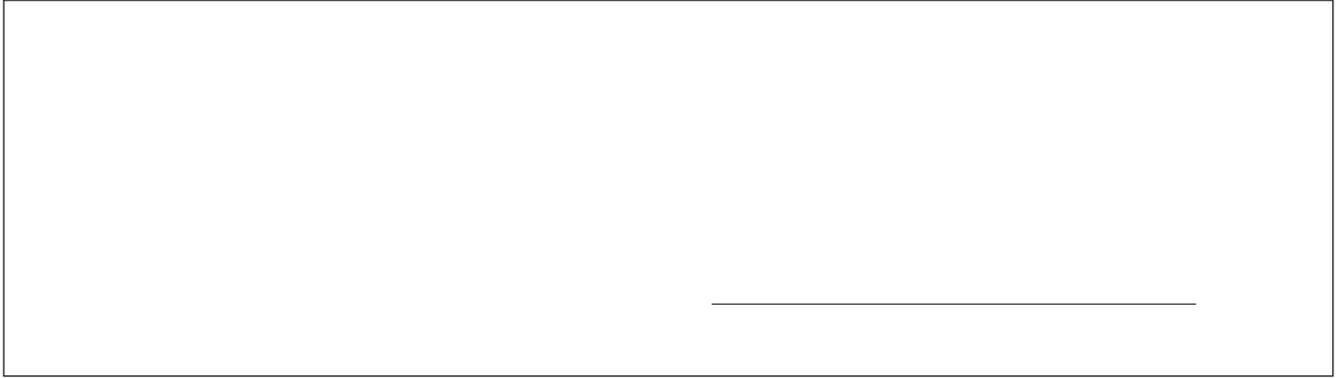


Fig. 6. A typical pathway of superficial vein incompetence

anterolateral , postero - medial branch superficial Return pathway muscu -
 external pudendal branch posteromedial lovenous pumping mechanism
 가 , pumping mechanism
 return pathway가 가 가 .
 tibiopopliteal femoropopliteal GSV LSV , , ,
 가 , external musculovenous pump activity . , ,
 pudendal vein, superficial epigastric vein, pump function return pathway
 가
 Re - entry points venous venous stasis
 pump function .



30 70 10 - 40% iliac vein, superficial external pudendal vein 10%

SFJ

가

가 , SFJ가 scan Valsalva maneuver

가 , , spectral wave analysis 1 , 0.5 (Fig. 2). SFJ 가

. Valsalva maneuver

가 , 가가 가 Valsalva maneuver

가

SFJ 가 , scan

Greater Saphenous Vein 가 SFJ 30 mm

(greater saphenous vein) 가 (79 - 95%) 가 scan

가 saphenofemoral junction(SFJ) (common femoral artery) (common femoral vein) scan (duplication) 가 65% , 30 - 35%

SFJ scan SFJ (tributaries) (Fig. 1).

superficial inferior epigastric vein, superficial circumflex

(Fig. 3).

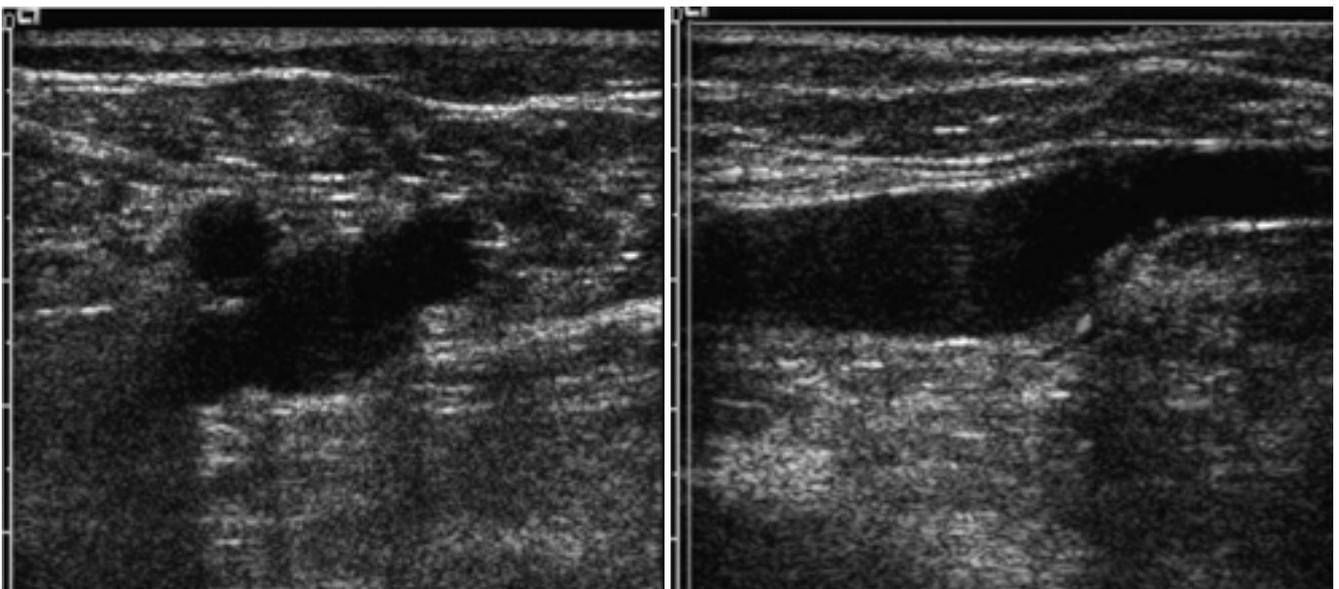
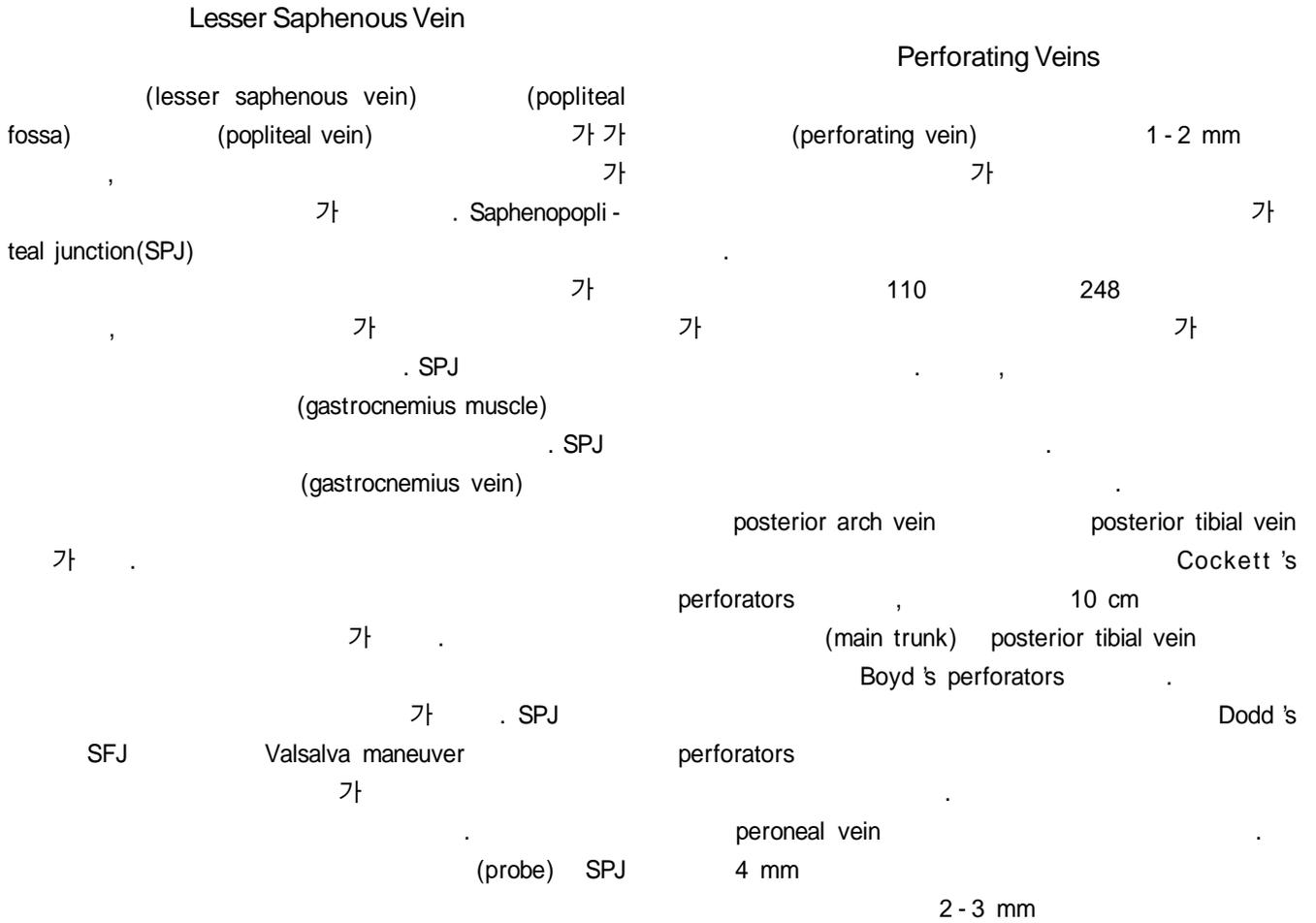


Fig. 1. Saphenofemoral junction of the right leg.
A. Transversal section of a saphenofemoral junction looks like the ' Mickey Mouse '. The head represents a common femoral vein. The left ear represents a femoral artery and the right ear represents a greater saphenous vein.
B. Longitudinal section, the greater saphenous vein drains into the common femoral vein.

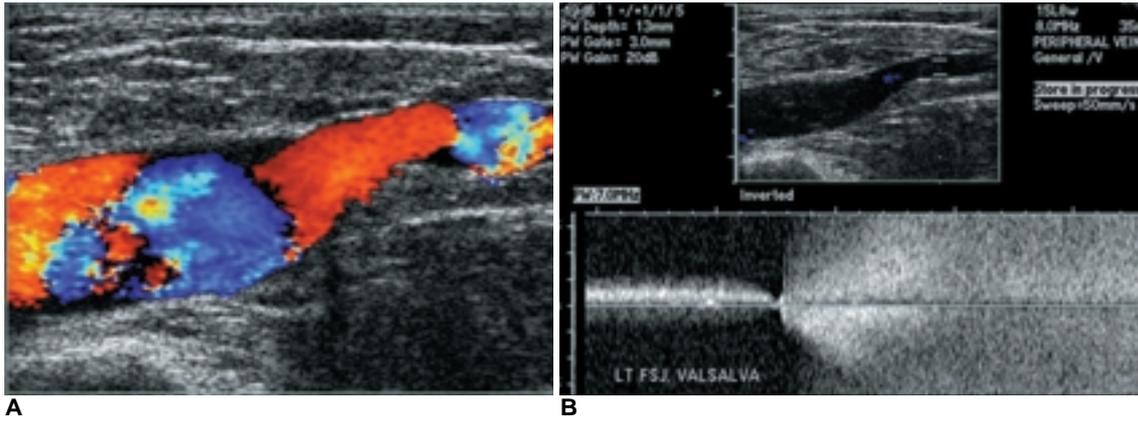


Fig. 2. Greater saphenous vein reflux during the Valsalva maneuver
A. Color-duplex image shows a reflux of the saphenofemoral junction.
B. Spectral wave form reveals a retrograde wave with an aliasing artifact.

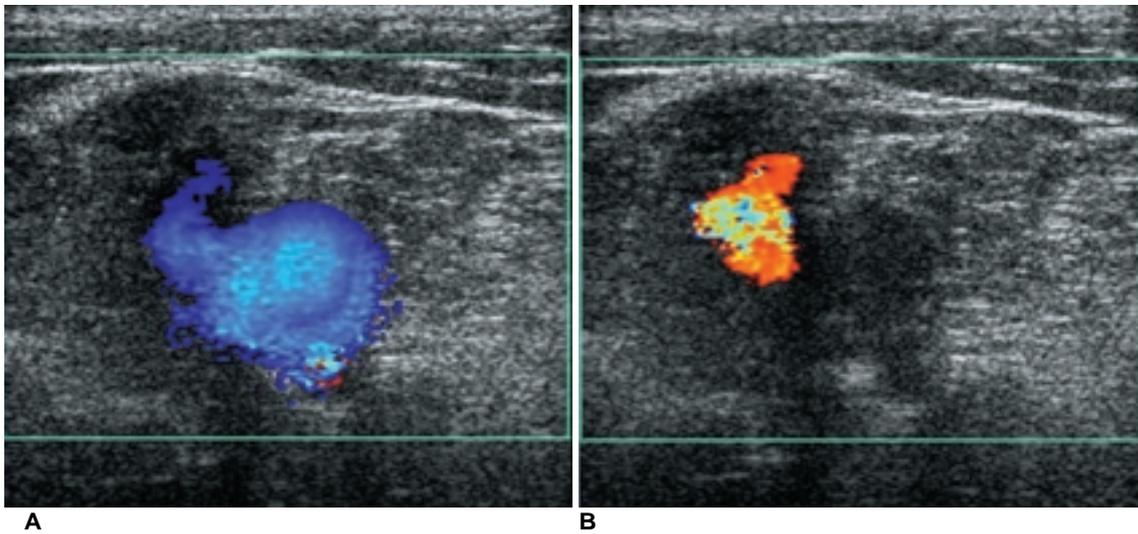


Fig. 3. Lesser saphenous vein reflux during compression/release maneuver
A. Color-duplex image shows antegrade flow during manual compression.
B. Retrograde flow during release of the compression.

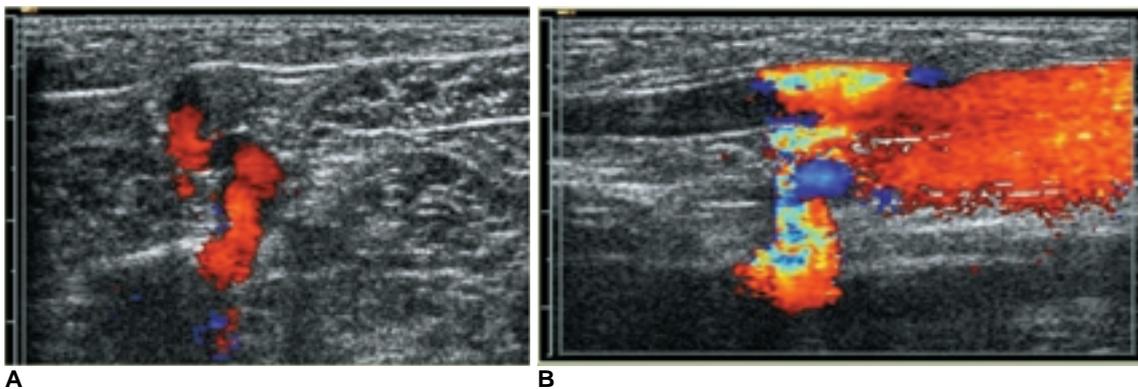


Fig. 4. Perforating vein reflux
A. Transversal section shows a tortuous perforating vein with a retrograde flow.
B. Longitudinal section shows a reflux via the perforating vein with a greater saphenous vein reflux.

(Sclerotherapy)

, polidocanol(POL), sodium tetradecyl sulfate(STS), ethanolamine oleate, sodium morrhuate가 가
 (large - vein surgery) (foam) 가
 , (small vein) 가
 (1, 2). 가
 1851 Charles - Gabriel Pravaz가 FDA STS
 , 1853 Tromboject (Omega Lab, Canada)
 iodo - tannic liquor chloral hydrate가 Fibro - vein (S.T.D., England)
 . 1916 Karl STS Sodium 1 - isobutyl - 4 - ethyloctyl sulfat
 Linser Jean Sicard가 novarsenobenzol luargol ()
 가 . 3%
 (3).
 (foam sclerotherapy) STS POL
 POL hydroxy - polyethoxy - dodecane
 (Sclerovein, Aetoxysclerol, Aethoxysklerol, Etoxisclerol, Sotrauerix, Laureth 9)
 , FDA 가
 . 1950 Sch 600 ,
 , 1960
 가
 (osmotic agent),
 (detergent) (chemical irritant) 3가
 가
 가 ,
 hypertonic saline(HS) HS dextrose가 Sclerodex 가 가 가
 polyiodide iodine가 가 가

(1, 2).

lateral subdermic venous system

1994 1995 35 2
3 (4).

가가 . 0.5%
acetic acid가 70% isopropyl alcohol (Fig. 1A).

가 (Fig. 1B). 1 - 3 cc
30 G, 1/2 10 - 30

(Fig. 1C). 가

3 - 4 cm
STS , 0.2%

Sigg(), Fegan() 3 Tournay(), 0.5% 0.5 cc
. Tournay 가 0.1% 0.5% 0.1 - 0.2 cc 10 -
15

' proximal - to - distal ' ' top - to -
bottom ' , 가
. Sigg

to - proximal ' ' bottom - to - top ' 가 ' distal -
. Fegan 가 가 telangiectatic matting,

가
가
' empty vein '

way ' ' my

(
) , 가
feeder vein 가 (Fig. 1E).

Germany) . Class I (20 - 30 mmHg) - II (30 - 40 mmHg)

(Fig. 1F, Fig. 2A)
(Fig. 2B)

class I 3 , 1 , 3
(5). 3
1-3

3 가
30

Jobst (BSN - JOBST, U.S.A.), Sigvaris (Ganzoni/Sigvaris, Switzerland), Venosan (Salzmann AG, Switzerland), Medi (Medi,

Goldman (1) 2

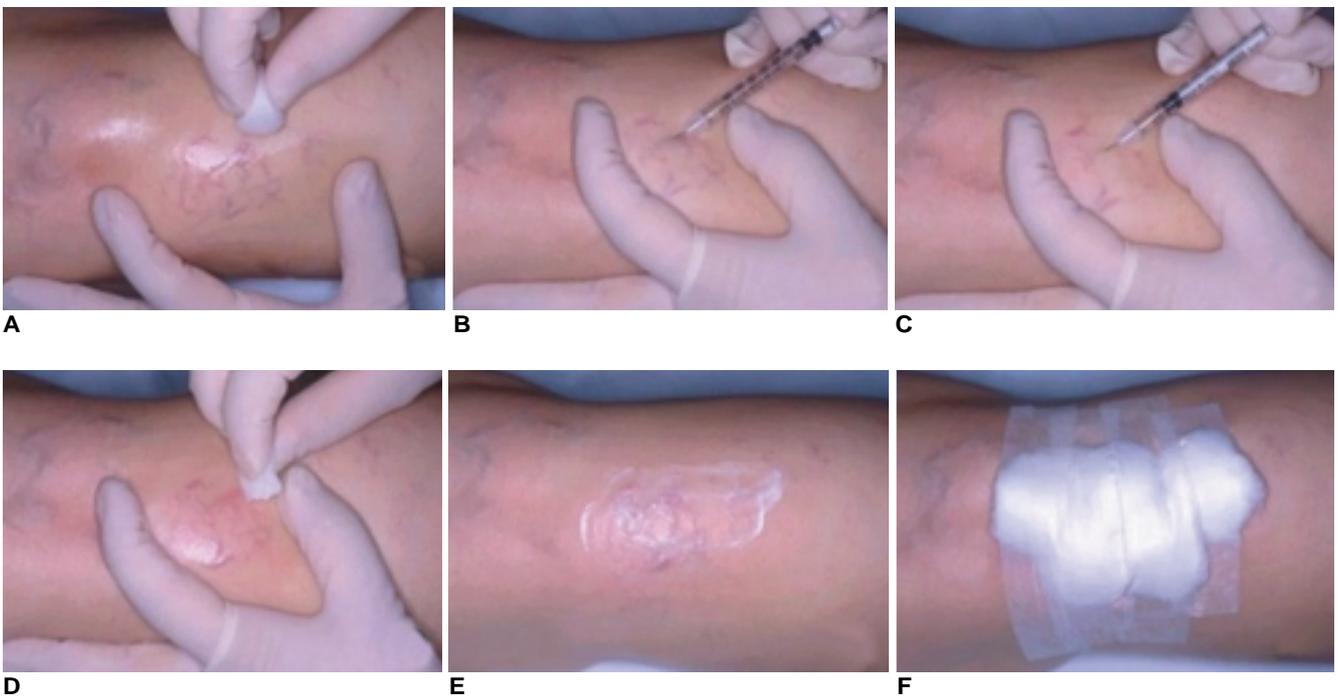


Fig. 1.

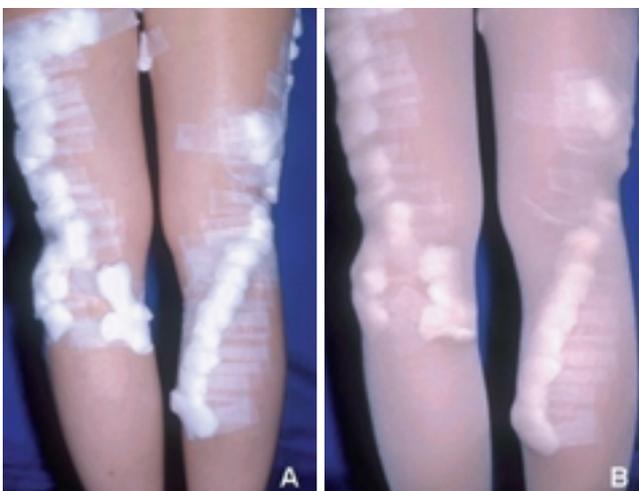


Fig. 2.

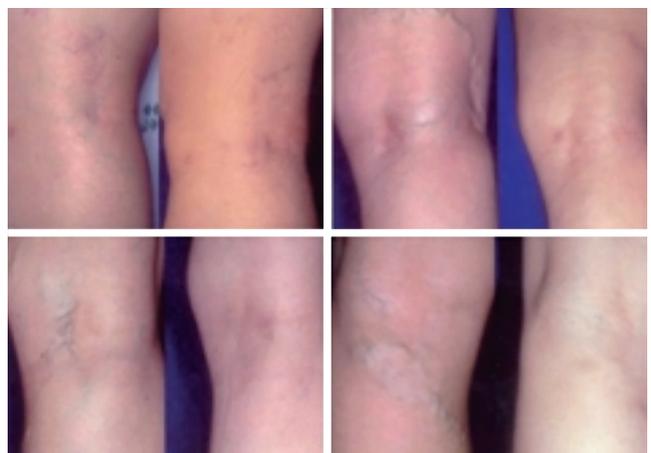


Fig. 3.

4-8 가 가 (1).
 2-3 가 가 (6)
 가 2.36 가

(Fig. 3).

10 가
 hyaluronidase 250
 4% 가
 가
 unit
 가

, telangiectatic matting,
 ,
 ,
 10-80% 가
 . 1%

가 가
 가
 2%
 4 mm
 가 가

1 가 ,
 alexandrite Ruby 가 . Q-switched
 (7).

가 가
 가

Telangiectatic matting 가
 5-75%
 가
 2-3
 3-12
 1-3

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가

(Surgical Techniques for Treatment of Varicose Vein)

, saphenous stump neovascu-
 larisation
 Trendelenburg가
 , Perthes가
 , 1916 Homans가
 가 가
 가 (Table 1),
 (Table 2).
 (high ligation only), (stripping &
 stab avulsion), (valvuloplasty)
 stripping & avulsion PIN (perforation - invagination)
 origin site duplex scanning 3-5 mm
 ankle - to - groin stripping
 standard operation , Full - length
 stripping 10% saphenous nerve injury (Fig. 1).
 가
 1% saphenous neuralgia가
 chronic pain syndrome dysa - esthesia
 가
 stripping
 Boyd perforator 가 saphenous
 nerve stripping avulsion
 Stripping
 stripping
 , Gloucester study stripping 6
 6 - 20%
 thigh perforators saphenous tributaries

Table 1. Indications for intervention

General appearance
 Aching pain
 Leg heaviness
 Easy leg fatigue
 Superficial thrombophlebitis
 External bleeding
 Ankle hyperpigmentation
 Lipodermatosclerosis
 Atrophie blanche
 Venous ulcer

Table 2. Exclusion criteria

Pregnancy or breast feeding
 An inability to ambulate
 Deep vein thrombosis
 Hypercoagulability
 Arterial occlusive disease
 General poor health

가 hook
 가 paper tape
 가 stab avulsion vertical
 incisions groin, knee, and ankle
 transverse skin lines
 pad

Surgery of the lesser saphenous vein

lesser saphenous vein greater saphenous vein
 saphenopopliteal junction 가 sapheno-femoral junction
 lesser saphenous vein
 lesser saphenous vein
 popliteal fossa saphenous vein
 low high termination , duplex scanning
 2% knee joint termination
 , 42% knee joint crease 5 cm
 termination . lesser saphenous vein thigh
 가 femoropopliteal vein posterior subcu-taneous thigh vein termination
 lesser saphenous vein
 , duplex scanning conti-nuous-wave, hand-held doppler instrument 가
 duplex scanning lesser saphenous vein reflux
 , termination
 , termination
 duplex exam ,
 heel pad saphenous vein termination
 . duplex scanning
 continuous-wave, hand-held doppler instrument lesser saphenous vein termination
 , reflux termination
 prone position popliteal space knee flexion
 lesser saphenous vein termination , deep fascia

5 cm . knee flexion
 fascia . deep fascia
 . sural nerve
 lesser saphenous vein
 varicose dissection
 (Fig. 2) .
 division , Giacomini vein
 lesser saphenous vein termination mobili-zation
 . popliteal vein termination
 suture-ligation . stripper
 stripping . posterior calf Hunter
 Dodd perforating vein
 stripping mid-calf proximal lesser
 saphenous vein . saphenous vein
 stainless steel stripper angled tip
 , skin pressure stripper vein wall tip
 . 3 mm stab incision stripper tip
 . stripper
 inversion



Fig. 3. stripping , TIPP

(Percutaneous Endovenous RF Closure of Refluxing Greater Saphenous Vein)

Introduction

(varicose vein) Hippocrates가
AD 2 Galen

10 - 15%, 20 - 25%
(venous insufficiency)
(greater saphenous vein)

(reflux)가 가 (1). Edinburgh vein
study (2) saphenofemoral junction(SFJ)
(venous segment) 가 가
1566 SFJ
가 28% 137
(primary varicose vein) 55% SFJ

Ligation(Crossectomy), Stripping(Saphenectomy)
ligation 85% ligation

가
, SFJ (superficial epigastric vein,
pudendal vein, circumflex iliac vein)
venous drainage가
neovascularization

SFJ
(3 - 8). stripping
28%(14 - 49%)

가
(9).

가 가

SFJ 57% (10)
, (thrombus extension)

(pulmonary thromboembolism)
ligation, stripping
SFJ

(11).

endovenous therapy
radiofrequency Closure(RF Closure)

Pathophysiology of Varicose Vein

primary varicose vein

(12).

1) (primary venous insufficiency)
(disuse atrophy)

2) (saphenous valve) (senile
atrophy) 가 가

3) cooling

4) 가 가
(interruption)

(fibrous tissue)

(over distension)

Mechanisms of Radiofrequency Closure

RF endovenous Closure technique , SFJ
monopolar electrode
diathermic occlusion

thermal energy (electrocoagulation) (endothelial migration) (recanalization) 가 (13 - 15).
 RF Closure technique bipolar electrode thermal energy (impedance) (feedback control) controlled, resistive heating 가 85°C, 1 mm, 6 - 8 mm (16 - 18).
 85°C (controlled collagen contraction) (total thermocoagulation) 85°C 가 (endothelium)가 (denudation) media intramural collagen (heat - induced collagen contraction) (acute vein wall contraction) vasa vasorum ingrowth (fibroblast) (collagen hyperplasia)
 fibrotic sealing 가 (18, 19). RF Closure (vessel occlusion) (hypertrophy) (Fig. 1).

Devices

- Sheathed venipuncture needle
- 0.018 - hairwire
- 5F dilator
- 6 or 8F introducer sheath
- Esmark bandage
- Pressure pump
- RF generator
- Closure catheter : 6 or 8F
- 0.016 - guidewire

1) (RF generator)

algorithm micro - thermocouple () (Fig. 2).

Time ;
 Temperature ; 85°C
 Impedance ; (coagulum)
 Main power ; watt 6 W
 Test button ; 가

2) Closure bipolar electrode가 6, 8F 가 central ball tip peripheral collapsible electrode (Fig. 3), 8F collapsible electrode가 2

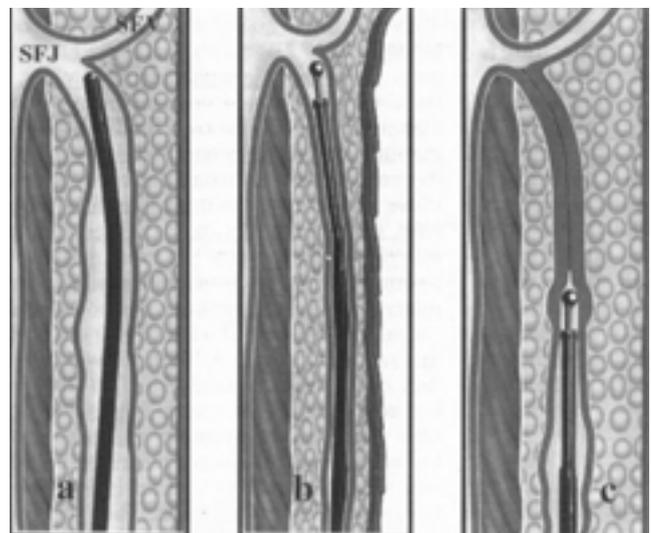


Fig. 1. Diagram shows (A) introduction with electrodes sheathed (B) unsheathed electrodes in compressed GSV (C) treatment in progress with maximal vein wall contraction, as the catheter is slowly withdrawn.



Fig. 2. The RF generator is shown here. The displays from left to right are RF generation time, temperature, impedance, and power in watts.

6F 1
가
saline
8 mm
6F
3) Pressure pump
saline 2 cc/min
300
4) Esmark wrap

0.016
heparin mixed
10 cm
foot rest
SFJ
1
가
가
(truncal varicosity),
(perforating vein)

2) Puncture and drawing the course of GSV

sheathed venipuncture needle
stylet
sheath
10 cm
RF Closure
10 cm

Methods

1) Pretreatment Duplex doppler examination
saphenofemoral junction, lesser
saphenopopliteal junction, 가
SFJ
Trendelenberg Valsalva maneuver
(manual calf compression - release) SFJ
가

3) Drapping and introducer sheath insertion
ABI
가 wrapping RF Closure
가
drapping vein cannula 0.018
(dilator) 6 8F introducer sheath
sheath (ascending
venography)
, SFJ
sheath
(spasm)

4) Tumescant anesthesia

tumescant
anesthesia
saphenous nerve injury
(collapse)
5 mm saline injection
(16)

2% lidocaine 1A(20 ml, 400 mg), bivon

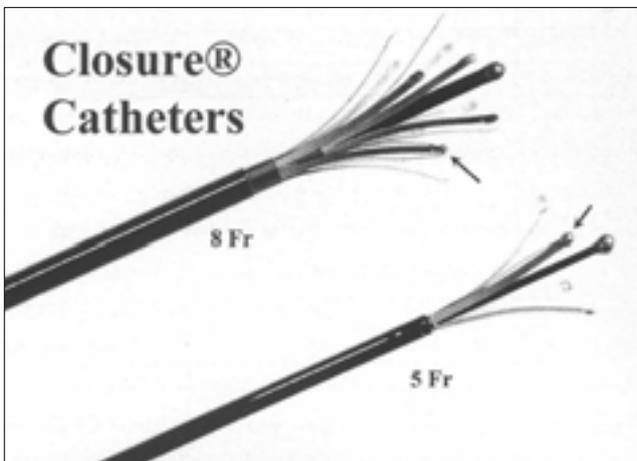
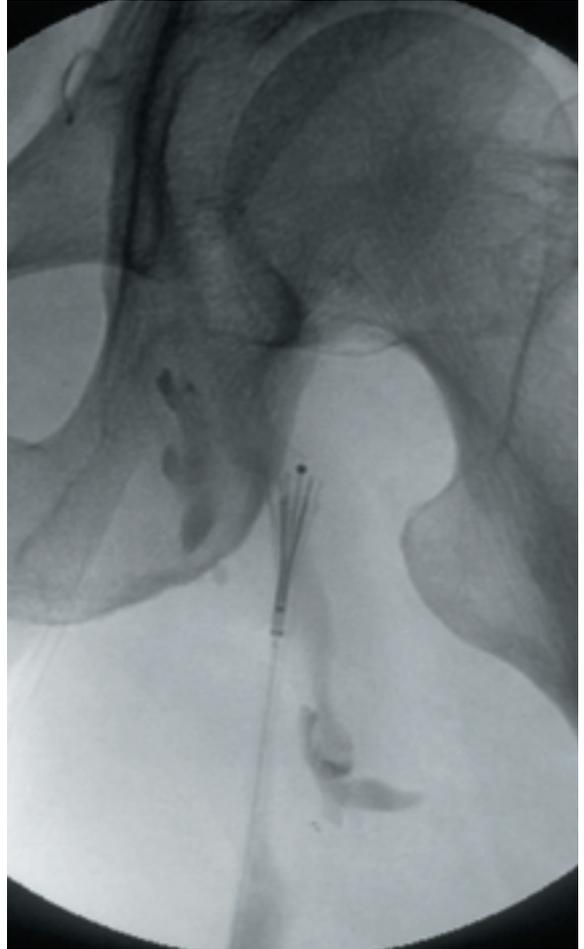
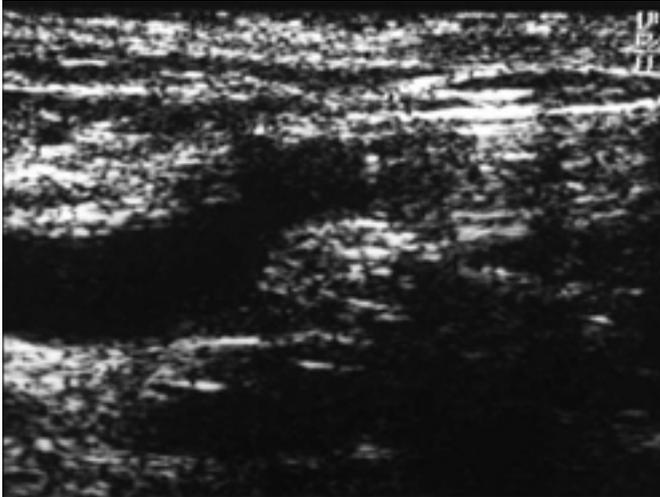


Fig. 3. Closure catheters with electrodes unseathed.



A

B

Fig. 4. A,B. US and fluoroscopy show the position of catheter tip just distal to the superficial epigastric vein(1 - 1.5 cm distal to SFJ).

5 ml, saline 75 ml bion 가
 lidocaine

가 10 mm

saphenous nerve heat injury
 (paresthesia)

가 가

5) Insertion and advancement of RF Closure catheter

6) Wrapping and treatment

Esmark wrap

20.C 6 F
 110 ±5% , 8 F 60 ±5%

saline heparinized 가
 sheath

wrapping
 . wrapping

wrap edge가

. Closure SFJ 1 -
 1.5 cm superficial epigastric
 vein (SEV) SEV, pudental vein (PV),
 circumflex iliac vein (CIV)
 neovascularization (5 - 8)
 wrapping tip
 (Fig. 4).

가 wrap
 가 . wrap

kelly
 wrapping .
 midazolam 1A 15.
 . SFJ wrapping
 mannual compression test button

200 가 가 가 (6
 가 15 , 24 85.C Watt 가 가)
 $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2.5-3.0 cm/min
 6 F 150 , 8F 100
 (adventitia) mmHg (Class II)
 RF Closure 가 가 가
 RF Closure 가 (fibrosis)
 가 calf muscle pump
 가 85.C 가 가 가
 가 charcoal 가 가
 sheath charcoal charcoal 3
 가 charcoal
 가 가 2-3 cm . 6

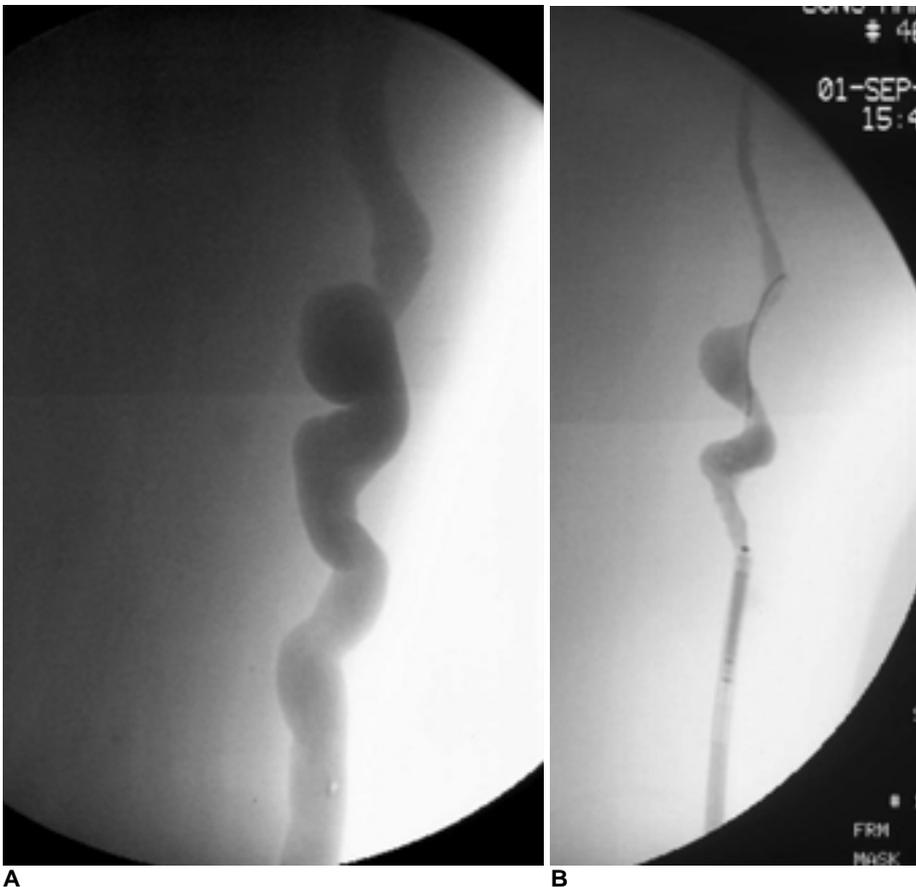


Fig. 5. A. Ascending venography through sheathed venipuncture needle shows large-diameter, tortuous GSV. **B.** Venography through introducer sheath shows marked decrease of the GSV diameter due to venospasm. The tortuosity of GSV was overcome using guidewire without perforation.

, 1

1

Indications and Contraindications

tumescent anesthesia

가

6F

가 가

20

1)

mm

8 mm

a. Primary varicose vein with SFJ or LSPJ (lesser saphenopopliteal junction) reflux

6 F

closure

가

tortuosity가

b. 12 mm tortuosity

fluoroscopy

가 ?

가

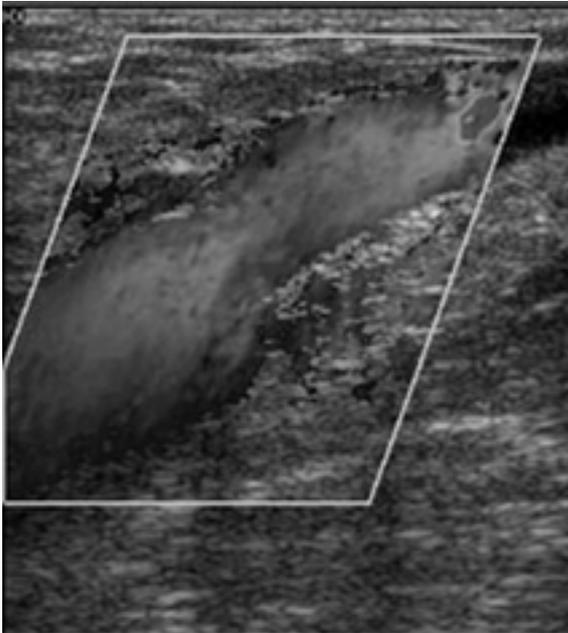
(Fig. 5).

가 8F

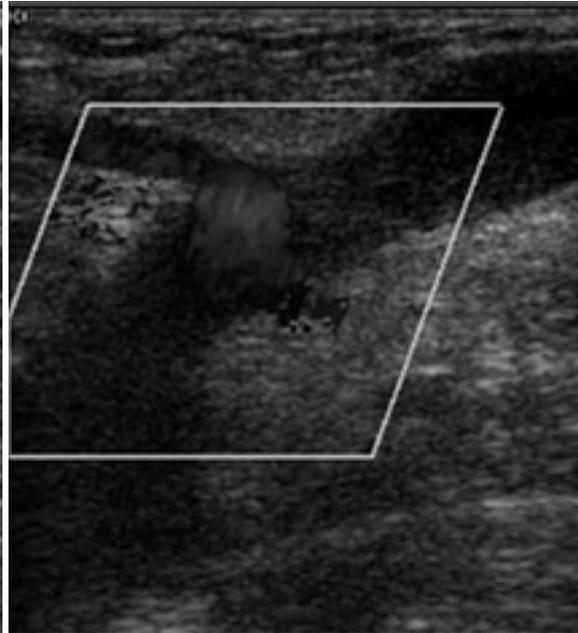
8 - 12 mm , 6 F 8 mm

(incompetent perforating vein)

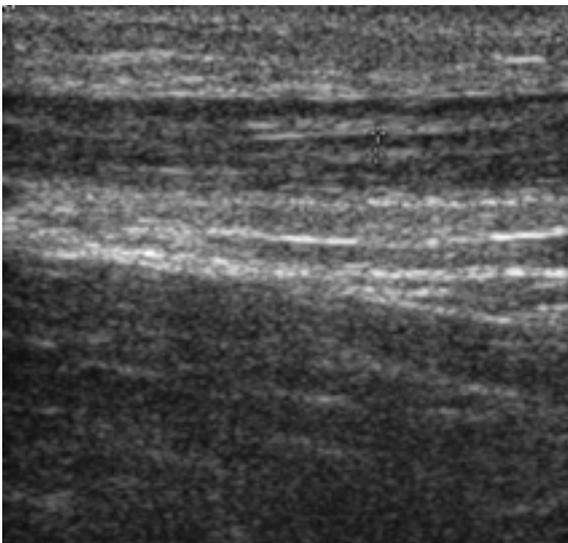
introducer sheath



A



B



C

Fig. 6. Duplex US scan : pretreatment (A), posttreatment 1week (B), (C).

Note disappeared SFJ reflux (B) and obstructed, multi-layered GSV lumen with wall thickening.

- 2)
 - a.
 - b. ABI < 0.9
 - c. Klippel - Trenaunay - Weber syndrome
(aplasia), (hypoplasia)
 - d.
 - e. : 80 - 90%
- 가 12 가
- 가 (20).
- f.

가	가	가	가
6	1		
24	16		1
1		acute occlusion rate	96 - 98%
(17, 18) Chandler	(18)	6	7.2%
		Kabnick	(21)
		Weiss	(17)
	RF Closure	1	2
	(Table 1.).		가
stripping		28%(14	- 49%, 1.75 - 5 yrs FU)
RF Closure	6	3.8%, 1	2
9.8%, 10.2%		stripping	

Results

RF Closure 1
 multi - layered appearance calf
 compression - release test 가

Table 1. Recanalization Rate (%)

	6 mo	1 yr
Chandler (n=301)	7.2	-
Kabnick (n=235)	-	13.2
Weiss (n=140)	10	10

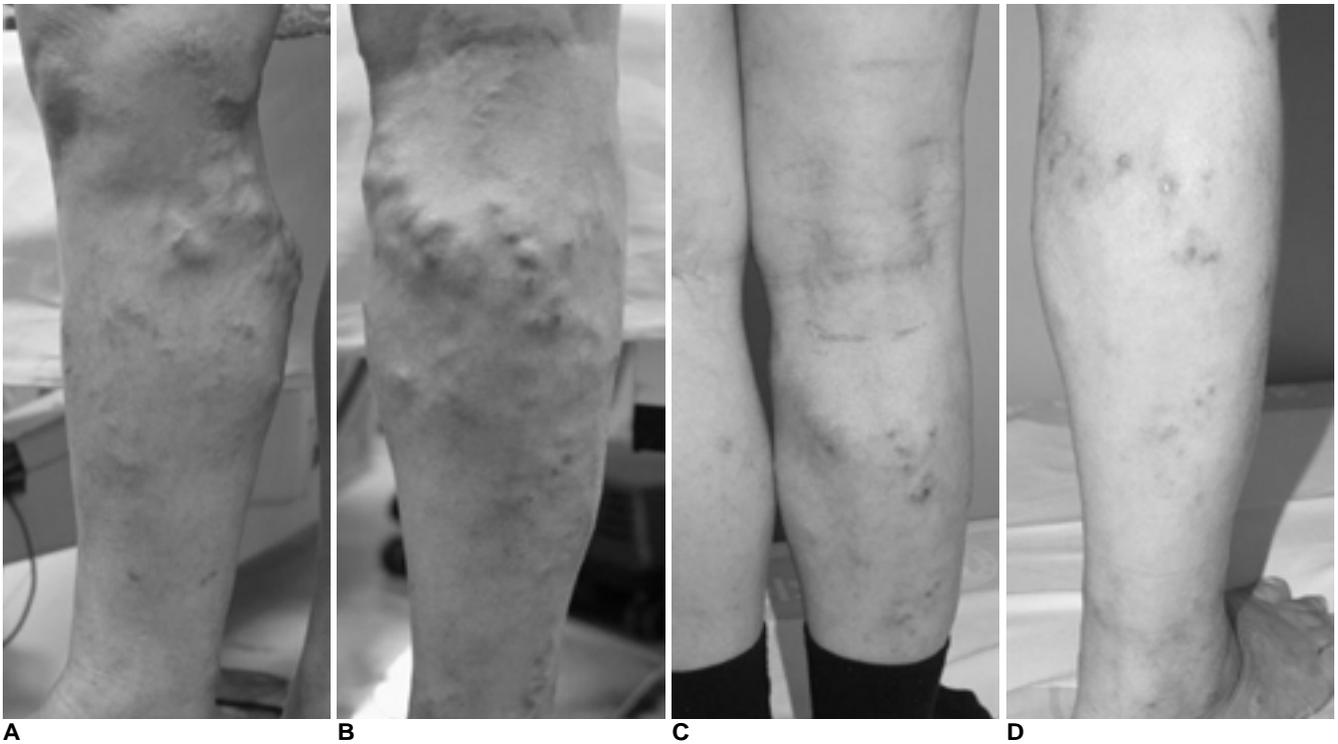


Fig. 7. 67-year old man complaint of leg pain and edema.
A, B. Pre-RF Closure photography shows markedly dilated tributaries of GSV.
C. One week after RF closure, the varicosities are markedly decreased in size and extent.
D. Three months after RF closure and ambulatory phlebectomy, no more varicosities are present and patient's symptoms are also cleared.

(18, 21) (Table 2.). 13.2
 88% occlusion rate 91%
 reflux - free rate (Fig. 6). Chandler
 Kabnick (18, 21) SFJ
 RF Closure 가
 Goldman (22)
 31%(n=4/13)
 SFJ (Table 3.). Closure 가
 6 SFJ (16 - 18, 21,22).
 가 .
 stripping 26%(10 - 41%, 1.75 - 5
 yrs FU) Chandler (18) 6
 3.4%, Kabnick (21) 1 9%

stripping 가 . RF Closure가
 stripping stripping 5
 73% 1
 (6) RF Closure
 (Fig. 7, 8) (16).
 stripping 가
 가
 RF Closure 가
 가 RF Closure 가
 (16 - 18, 21,22).

Complications

1) (Paresthesia)
 6 numbness,
 tingling, hypesthesia, hyperesthesia .
 3 mm
 (18). RF catheter
 1 mm
 . cutaneous
 nerve saphenous
 nerve popliteal crease 15 cm 가
 가 (lesser saphenous vein)
 posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh ,
 medial sural cutaneous nerve 가 (Fig. 9).
 0 - 19%
 2000 Chandler (18) 19%
 15%, 28%

Table 2. Recurrent Reflux (%)

	6 mo	1 yr	2yr
Chandler	3.8	-	-
Kabnick	-	9.8	10.2
cummulative reflux-free rate	92	87	85.1

Table 3. Goldman et al. 2002 Dermatol Surg

6-24 months FU	
veins closed	28/41(68%)
veins open s reflux	9/41(22%)
veins open c reflux	4/41(10%)
recurrent varicosities	3/41(7%)
recurrent Sx.	1/41(2%)

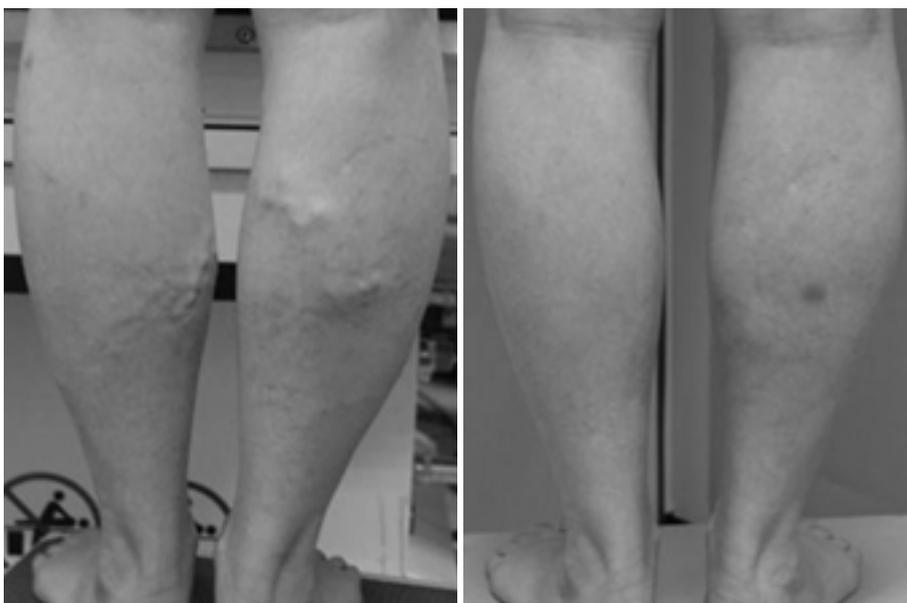


Fig. 8. 36-year old women complaint of both leg edema and fatigue.
A. Pre-RF Closure photography shows dilated tributaries of both GSVs.
B. One year after RF closure and sclerotherapy, there are no remnant varicosities and recurrence.

A

B

5 mm tumescent anesthesia

2001 Goldman Kabnick (21) 3% 50% , 2002 Weiss (17, 22) 0-1% 가

RF Closure learning - curve effect가

stripping 2 (6) 8%

Closure 6 1 moderate, temporary injury

3) Thrombus extension 0 - 1.4% 1

4) Vasovagal reaction(?) vasovagal reaction lidocaine intoxication dizziness, sweating 가

3 3

tumescent anesthesia lidocaine 500 mg, 7mg/kg intoxication

posterior arch vein

(11).

2) 2.7% 2

5) (Ecchymosis), (Erythema) tumescent anesthesia needling heating 1 가

6) (Thrombophlebitis)

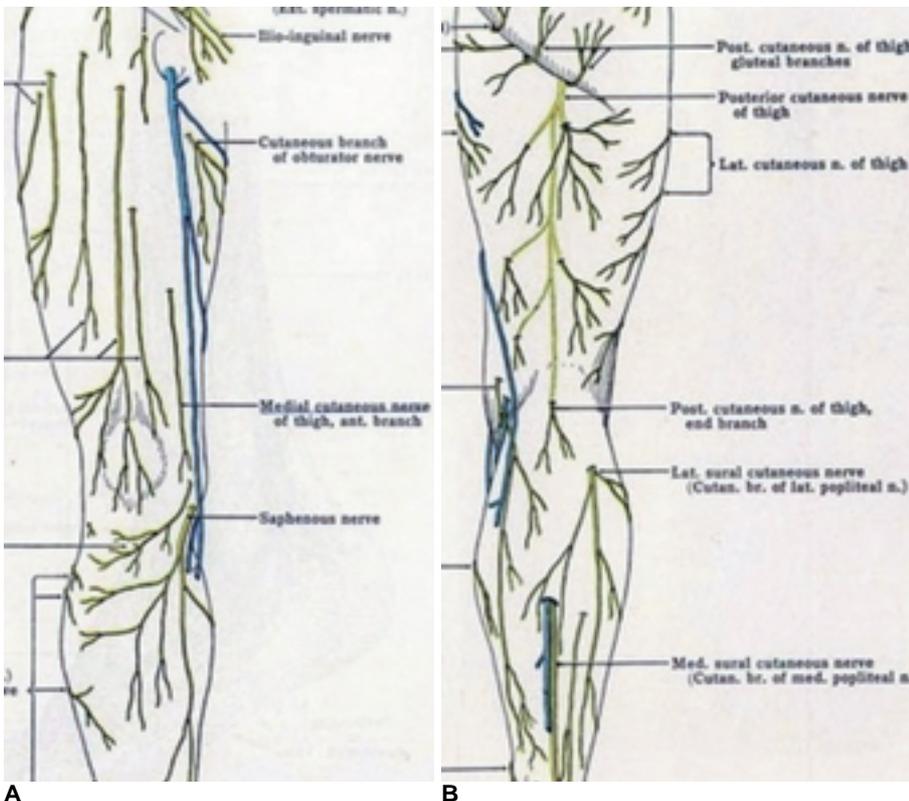


Fig. 9. A,B. Diagrams shows the proximity of GSV and LSV to cutaneous nerves.

local heating

Conclusion

가 가

가

. RF Closure

가

가

가

(ambulatory phlebectomy)

가 가

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laser fiber , saphenofemoral
 GSV가 fluid가 junction guiding catheter laser fiber
 . Laser fiber 가
 . 0.5% lidocaine 30 - 90 ml with fiber guiding catheter guiding catheter
 or without epinephrine, 0.25% lidocaine 100 - 200 ml, 가 Laser
 lidocaine, 650 ml per limb fiber guiding catheter 1 - 2 cm
 . 가 . 810 fiber
 nm 0.8 - 1.0 pulse duration guideing catheter .
 pulsed mode 10 - 12 watts power Ablation laser fiber tip
 , laser energy가 continuous mode laser 가 (0.25%
 14watts power 가 lidocaine 60 - 120 ml) pull - back method ablation
 . 940 nm 15watts power (mid to distal calf area)
 1 가 2 pulsed mode . Laser power 10 watts,
 . Pull - back method laser fiber 7 - 8 watts . Laser ablation
 (caudal direction) 3 ablation laser
 mm, 5 - 7 mm . Laser fiber fiber
 (7). guide wire catheter
 venous spasm
 laser fiber .
 가 .
 (class II compression stocking) (30 - 40 mmHg) collapse tumescent local anesthesia
 1 - 2 compression
 1 . 940 nm 1 4 가
 5 thrombosis . 1 , 1 , 3
 , 6 가
 prophylaxis low molecular weight heparin , 6 .
 (7, 15 - 17).
 980 nm laser .
 980 nm laser .
 가 . GSV
 GSV ablation (mid calf)
 . 22 gauge jelco needle laser . 810 nm laser
 micropuncture set (Cook, Bloomington, IN) 1 87 of 90 GSV (97%)
 (Visipaque: Amersham, Cork, Ireland) 3 GSV
 GSV 0.018 inch hair wire (M.I. power 2 watts . 1
 Tech Co., Seoul, Korea) insertion . 5Fr sheath 9 89 of 90 GSV (99%)
 (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) insertion 0.032 0.035 . 1 - 2
 inch guide wire (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan / Boston Scientific, ecchymoses 5
 Miami, FL) 5 Fr guiding catheter (Cordis, Miami, FL) GSV 1 - 2
 .
 GSV .
 . guide wire guiding catheter . 940 nm
 tortuous GSV . Guide wire 1 30 of 31 GSV (97%)
 가
 guide wire passage . 2
 ecchymoses
 . guide wire guiding catheter 가 .

thrombophlebitic reaction diclofenac (75mg, 가 .
slow release, three times a day)
GSV
(hyperpigmentation) 4 .
(15 - 17). 1,064 Endovenous laser RF
nm 96.8% . RF (85°C)
paresthesia (36.5%) (4.8%) laser shrinkage
(18). 980 nm laser
shrinkage
49 , 57 GSV 1 가 ,
48 , 56 GSV (98%) 가
(Fig. 1). 1 GSV steam bubble
. 1 steam bubble laser fiber
56 GSV 가
16 GSV 3 , 7 6 가 thrombotic occlusion
100% . 5 Proebstle 940 nm laser
lesser saphenous vein (LSV) ablation 0.3 mm , blood filled
1 100% . 57 vein saline filled vein 가 100
GSV 17 GSV GSV ablation energy
40 GSV ablation . endovenous laser
1
100% bruise ecchymoses (19).
4 (Fig. 2).
가 49 27
radiofrequency energy ablation
가 가
. laser fiber
access site laser energy
가
3 4 2 radiofrequency ablation
pacemaker 가 가
radiofrequency ablation
pull - back time
intraarterial injection
1 shock anaphylaxis
6 ecchymoses RF
4 compression stocking , 가 (20).
energy thermal damage
tumescant local anesthesia
tumescant local anesthesia
GSV ablation 17
GSV 10 GSV (59%) GSV ablation
40 GSV 18 GSV (45%)
(Fig. 3). collapse laser energy가
가
endovenous laser tumescant local anesthesia가
810 nm, 940 nm, 980 nm, 1,064 nm 가 puncture guide wire

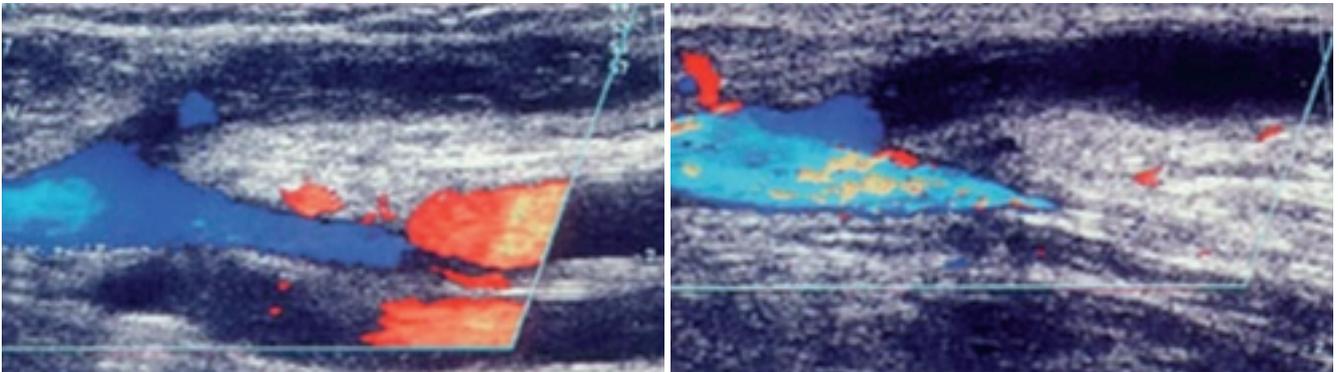
passage

perforation
anesthesia

ablation

collapse가
guide wire

catheter manipulation



A **B**
Fig. 1. Color Doppler examinations of the GSV at the saphenofemoral junction demonstrating successful occlusion after endovenous laser treatment.
A. 1 week follow-up examination
B. 4 week follow-up examination

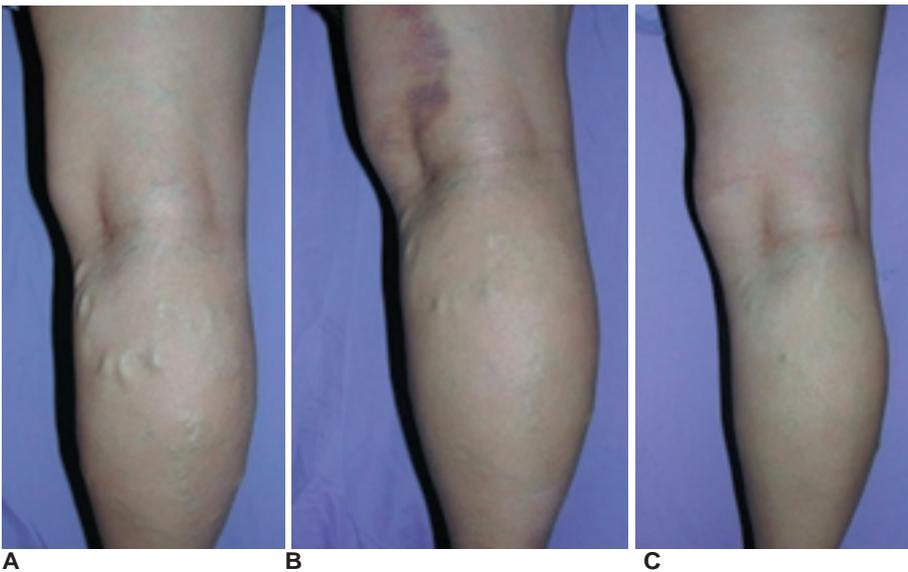


Fig. 2. A. 42 year-old woman has varicose vein mainly located in posterior calf area (pretreatment photograph).
B. 1 week follow-up photograph after laser ablation shows extensive bruise on posterior thigh area.
C. 4 week follow-up photograph after laser ablation shows complete resolution of bruise.

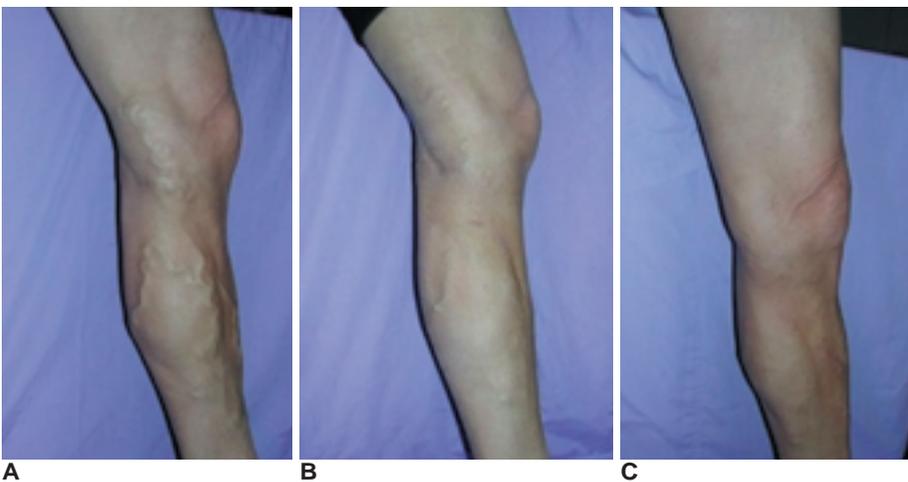


Fig. 3. 53 year-old man has the saphenofemoral reflux revealed by color Doppler.
A. Pretreatment photograph of left lower extremity demonstrates typical large varices by GSV incompetence.
B. 1 week follow-up photograph shows moderate improvement of dilated and tortuous large varices.
C. 4 week follow-up photograph reveals near complete resolution of large varices on left lower extremity.

Guide wire catheter GSV LSV

tortuous guide wire passage 가

passage guide wire

guiding catheter passage

venogram

guide wire catheter

가 saphenous vein ablation

nofemoral saphenopopliteal reflux 사페 - 가

가

phlebectomy GSV laser ablation paresthesia

가

5 cm ablation 가

가

가 가 가

vein ablation incompetent saphenous 가

1 가

ambulation 가

가

1. Callam MJ. Epidemiology of varicose veins. *Br J Surg* 1994;81:167-173
2. Jacobsen BH. The value of different forms of treatment for varicose veins. *Br J Surg* 1979;66:182-184
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5. Goren G, Yellin AE. Ambulatory stab evulsion phlebectomy for truncal varicose veins. *Am J Surg* 1991;162:166-174
6. Tibbs DJ, Fletcher EWL. Direction of flow in superficial veins as a guide to venous disorders in the lower limbs. *Surgery* 1983;93:758-767
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8. McMullin GM, Coleridge Smith PD, Scurr JH. Objective assessment of high ligation without stripping the long saphenous vein. *Br J Surg* 1991;78:1139-1142
9. Munn SR, Morton JB, Macbeth WA, Mcleish AR. To strip or not to strip the long saphneous vein? A varicose veins trial. *Br J Surg* 1981;68:426-428
10. Sarin S, Scurr JH, Coleridge Smith PD. Assessment of stripping the long saphenous vein in the treatment of primary varicose veins. *Br J Surg* 1992;79:889-893
11. Hammarsten J, Pedersen P, Cederlund CG, Campanello M. Long saphenous vein saving surgery for varicose veins. A long-term follow-up. *Eur J Vasc Surg* 1990;4:361-364
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16. Min RJ. New techniques for management of chronic venous disease. 2003 ISET meeting course syllabus p437-438
17. Proebstle TM, Lehr HA, Kargle A et al. Endovenous treatment of the greater saphenous vein with a 940-nm diode laser: Thrombotic occlusion after endoluminal thermal damage by laser-generated steam bubbles. 2002;35(4):729-736
18. Chang C, Chua J. Endovenous laser photocoagulation (EVL) for varicose veins. *Lasers Surg Med* 2002;31:257-262
19. Proebstle TM, Sandhofer M, Kargl A et al. Thermal damage of the inner vein wall during endovenous laser treatment: Key role of energy absorption by intravascular blood. *Dermatol Surg* 2002;28:596-600
20. Bergan JJ, Kumins NH, Owens EL, Sparks SR. Surgical and endovenous treatment of lower extremity venous insufficiency. *JVIR* 2002;13:563-568

Case 1

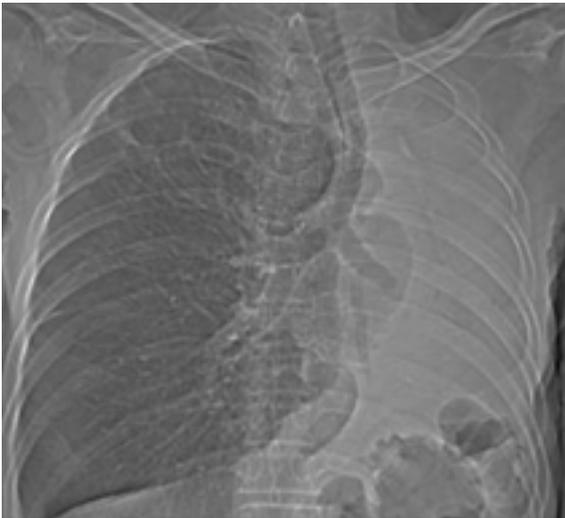
Bronchial Stent Placement for Lung Cancer with Left Lung Atelectasis

: Bronchi, interventional procedure
Bronchi, stenosis or obstruction
: 64 /
: Left hilar area
dyspnea

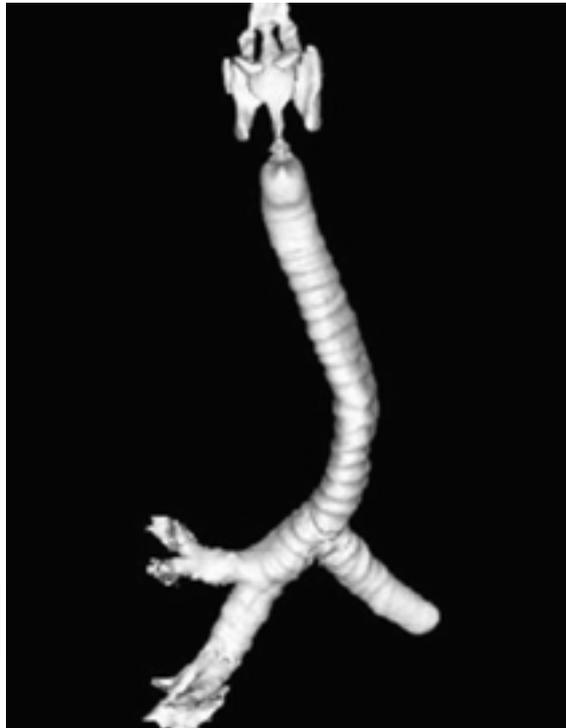
: Known lung cancer at left main stem bronchus
with left lung collapse

Chest CT left hilar mass가

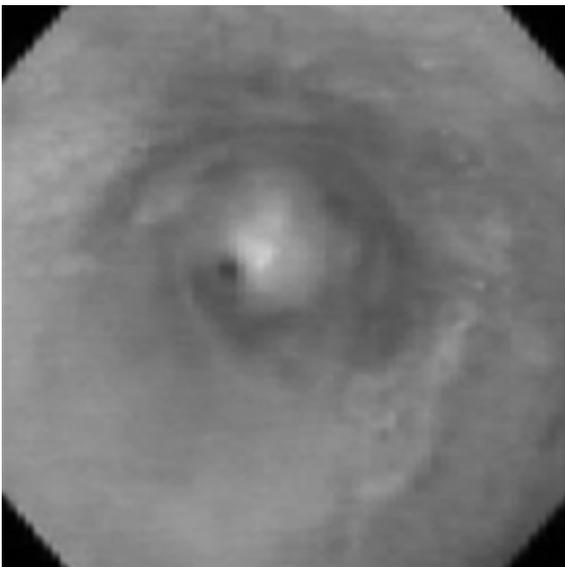
3



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A-C. Chest radiograph (A) and 3D-reconstructed CT image (B) show total collapse of the left lung and abrupt cut-off of the left main stem bronchus by bronchogenic carcinoma. Bronchoscopic photograph (C) shows nearly complete occlusion of the left main bronchus by the mass.

chest 3D CT left lung total atelectasis가
 (Fig. 1A), left main stem bronchus complete cut-off가 (Fig. 1B).
 mass complete obstruction (Fig. 1C).

0.035 (Radiofocus,
 Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) (Fig. 2A) 10
 mm (Fig.
 2B) 5F graduated sizing catheter(Royal Flush, Cook,

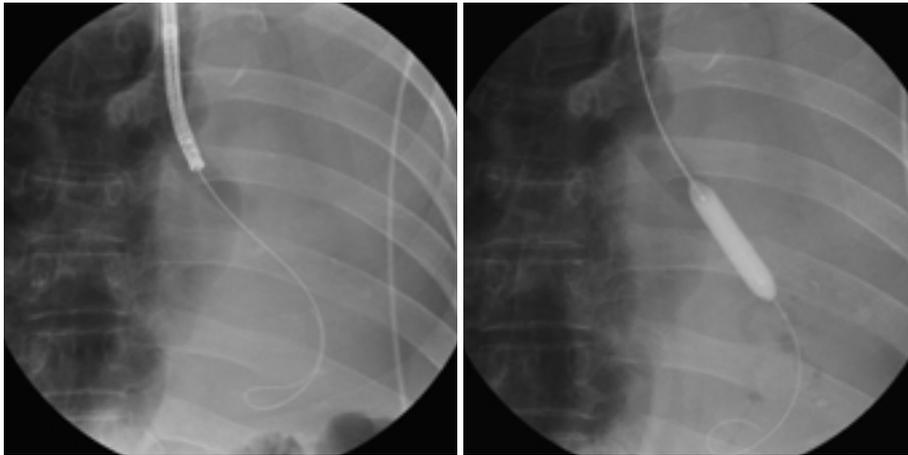
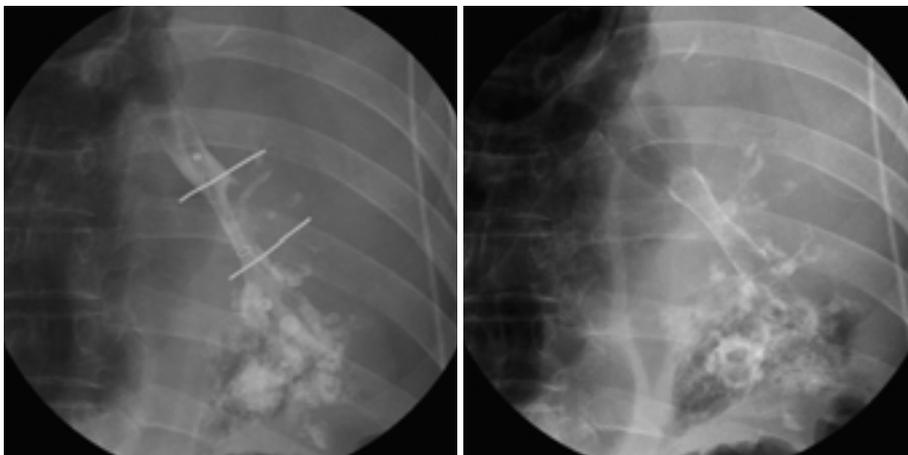
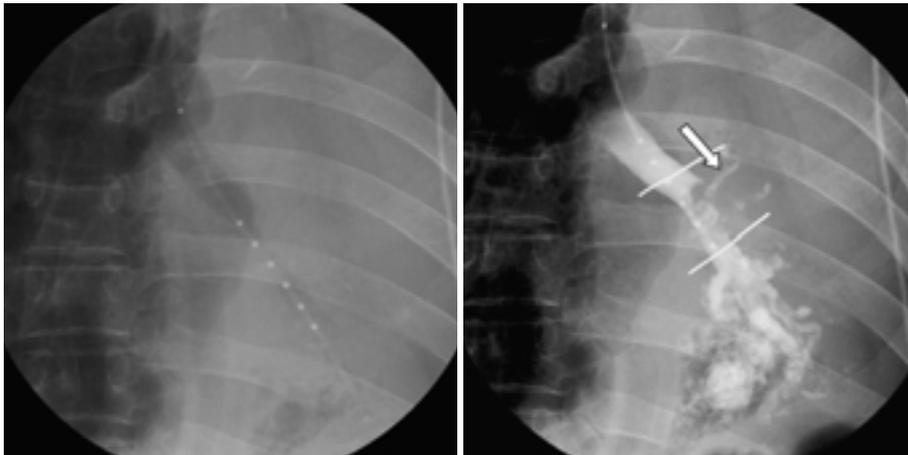


Fig. 2. A-F. Procedure of bronchial stent placement. Following insertion of the guide wire (**A**), balloon dilation was performed (**B**). Selective bronchography (**C**, **D**) using contrast medium through a sizing catheter shows intraluminal tumor in the left main and lower lobe bronchi. Note faint opacification of the left upper lobe (arrow in **D**). Then, radiopaque markers were attached on the skin, and stent placement was performed (**E**, **F**).



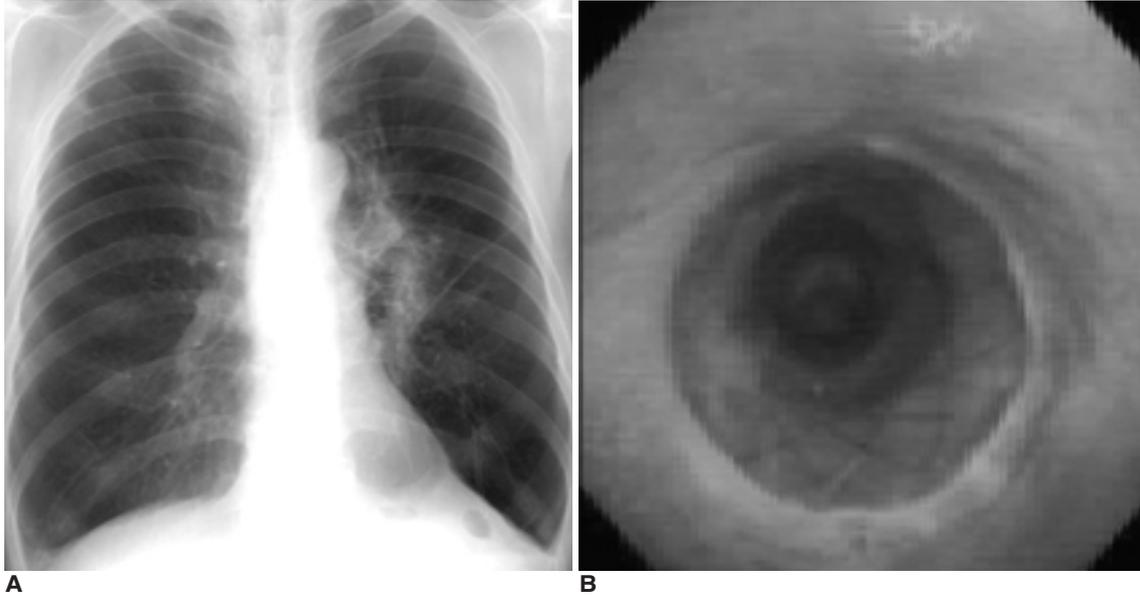


Fig. 3. A, B. Chest radiograph (A) and bronchoscopic photograph (B) four months later show complete disappearance of the left lung atelectasis and patency of the stent.

Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) (Fig. 2C)
 (Ultravist, Schering) lidocaine
 selective bronchography tumor가
 filling defect left main bronchus left
 lower lobe bronchus left upper lobe (LUL)
 bronchus가 tumor가 LUL
 (Fig. 2D). tumor mass
 2 cm , 12 mm , 3 cm
 retrievable, self - expandable, polyurethane - covered
 stent(S & G biotec,) (Fig. 2E, F).
 introducer diameter 14 F after - loading
 4
 (Fig. 3).
 airway stricture bare stent
 tumor ingrowth/overgrowth
 esophagorespiratory
 fistula가 가 .
 stent migration mucociliary clearance
 가
 covered stent . Airway
 stent main bronchus
 가 lower lobe bronchus stenting
 LUL bronchus가 lower lobe bronchus
 small bronchi
 stent 가 .
 LUL orifice가 tumor

LUL patency stent
 main bronchus lower lobe bronchus
 .
 Malignant tracheobronchial stenosis expandable
 stent clinical success rate 90%
 stent migration sputum retention
 stent
 가 (retrievable) design stent가
 airway retrievable stent가
 .
 multi - detector CT 2D virtual
 bronchoscopic rendering 3D images 10
 scan stenting
 가 stent
 .
 graduated sizing catheter selective bronchography
 가 bronchi
 covered stent
 small bronchi .

1. Song HY, Shim TS, Kang SG, et al. Tracheobronchial strictures: treatment with a polyurethane-covered retrievable expandable nitinol stent-initial experience. *Radiology* 1999;213:905-912
2. Shin JH, Kim SW, Shim TS, et al. Malignant tracheobronchial strictures: palliation with covered retrievable expandable nitinol stent. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* (in press)

large metallic coil(Cook, Bloominton, IL, U.S.A.) 7 (5 mm×6 , 8 mm ×1) occlusion (Fig. 3).
glue(Histoacryl, Barun)

(Fig. 4).

가 (Fig. 5).

가 .
가

가 .

가 .

, 1977 Hartmann Rausch

가

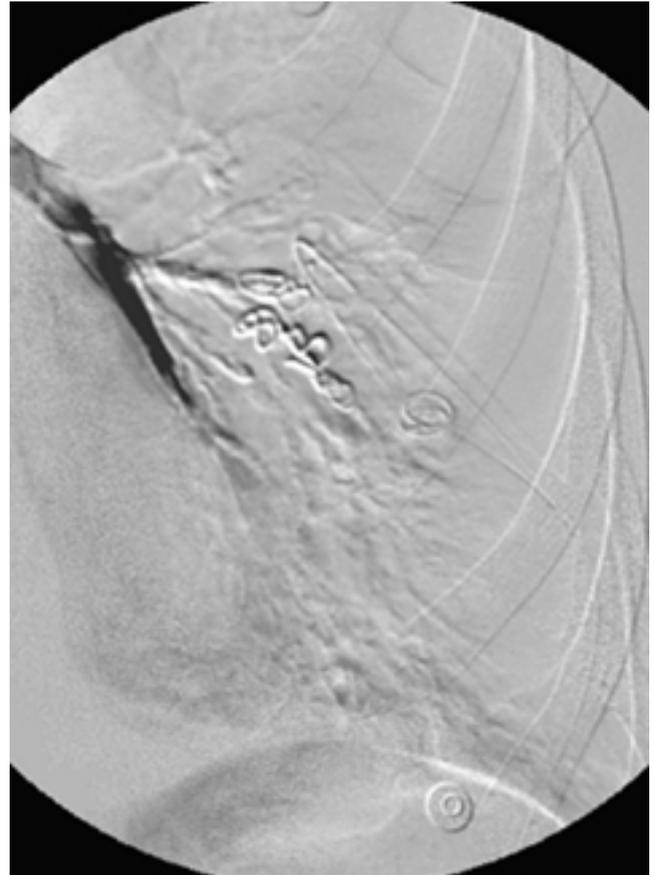


Fig. 4. Postprocedural bronchography shows complete occlusion of the fistulas.



Fig. 3. We inserted seven large coils and glue into bronchopleural fistulas of left lower lobe by using of angiographic catheter.



Fig. 5. Chest radiograph obtained post-procedure 1 day shows complete resolution of pneumothorax and decreased size of the cavity lesion.

methylcyanoacrylate

blood clots, gelatin, gelatin capsule - shaped silicon rubber plug, machined brass screw, lead fishing sinker, sponge material, tetracycline, fibrin glue cyanoacrylate, detachable balloon, metallic coil occlusion

angiographic catheter

가

1990 Christopher balloon catheter
coil fibrin glue
coil
fibrin glue가
2000 Jain angiographic
catheter glue, metallic coil

1. Jain R, Baijal SS, Phadke RV, Pandey CK, Saraswat VA. Endobronchial closure of a bronchopleural cutaneous fistula using angiography catheters. *AJR* 2000;175:1646-1648
2. Christopher JS, Ronald BP, Jack LW. Endobronchial vascular occlusion coils for control of a large parenchymal bronchopleural fistula. *Chest* 1990;98:233-234
3. Hartmann W, Rausch V. New therapeutic application of the fiberoptic bronchoscope. *Chest* 1977;71:237

Case 3

Acetic Acid Sclerotherapy for Isolated Bile Duct Leakage after Hepatic Surgery

: Bile duct leakage

Acetic acid

Sclerosis

: 48 /

:

: Isolated bile duct of right posterior segment with biloma

가
ERCP

(Fig. 1).

가
(Fig. 2),

가
(Fig. 3).

3 Fr microcatheter

5 Fr

50%



Fig. 1. Abdominal CT scan after resection of the Lt. lobe of the liver reveals a well demarcated fluid collection in subphrenic space around the cut surface.



Fig. 2. ERCP shows filling of biliary tree. No biliary fistula is apparent.

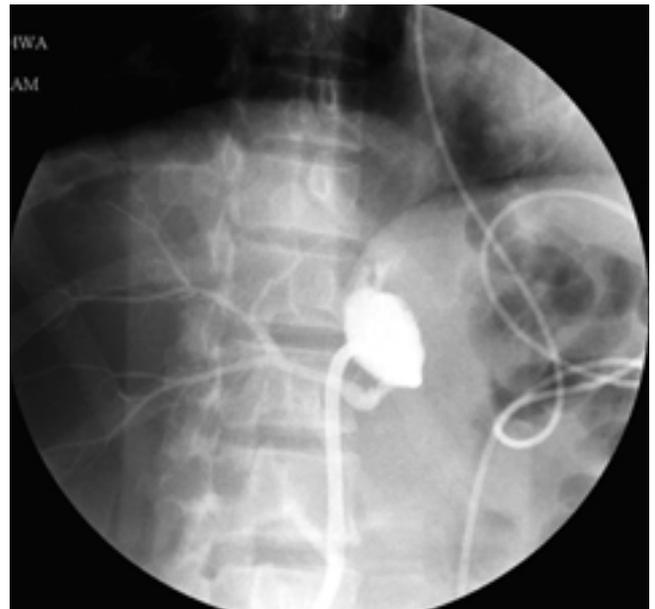


Fig. 3. Tubogram made via external drainage catheter shows isolated bile duct with biloma.



Fig. 4. A small amount of acetic acid with contrast medium was injected into the isolated bile duct with a balloon occlusion catheter. Filling of the bile duct without communication to the main biliary system is seen.



Fig. 5. Abdominal CT scan taken 2 weeks after first session of acetic acid infusion. Biloma disappeared and the liver parenchyma surrounding involved bile duct was necrotized.

	40 cc/day	2
20 cc/day	3	10 cc/day, 4
10 cc/day		2
		CT

(Fig. 5).

4~7.6%

(isolated bile duct leakage)

Kyokane ¹	Matsumoto ²	ethanol
		6 11
	4	
가	가	
가		Yamakado ³
ethanol	portal vein embolization	가

1. Tokanori Kyokane, Masato N, Tsuyoshi S, et al. Ethanol ablation for segmental bile duct leakage after hepatobiliary resection. *Surgery* 2002;131:111-3
2. Toshifumi Matsumoto, Kentaro I, Yoshiaki H, et al. Ethanol injection therapy of an isolated bile duct associated with a biliary-cutaneous fistula. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2002;17:807-810
3. Koichiro Yamakado, Atsuhiko N, Makoto I, et al. Refractory biliary leak from intrahepatic biliary-enteric anastomosis treated by selective portal vein embolization. *JVIR* 2002;13:1279-1281

(Fig. 4). 5
2 4

Case 4

Sclerotherapy for the Large Simple Hepatic Cyst Causing Extrahepatic Bile Duct Obstruction

가

: Alcohol ablation

Bile ducts, obstruction

Sclerotherapy

: 55 /

:

, 1

가 10

Left hemiplegia

Total bilirubin Direct bilirubin 7.1

3.6 mg/dl

: A large simple hepatic cyst causing extrahepatic bile duct obstruction

(Fig. 1).

(eccentric) extrinsic

indentation, Cystic duct가

(insertion) . Extrinsic indentation

(Fig. 2). 21 G Chiba

cystic fluid

eccentric indentation

(Fig. 3).

Cystic fluid clear translucent

410 ml

6

가

echogenic

mass가 (Fig. 4),

CT 9 cm

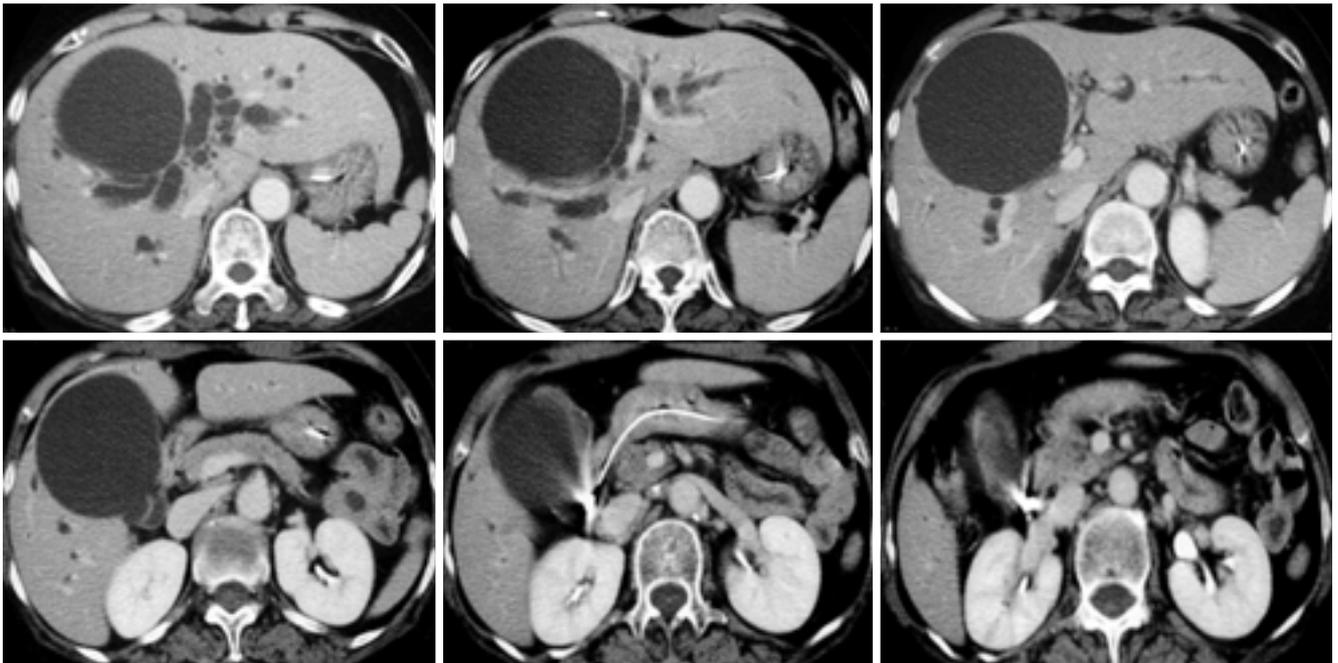


Fig. 1. A large 9 cm sized hepatic cyst is noted in the anterior segment of R lobe. Both intrahepatic bile ducts are diffusely dilated and their hilar portions are indented by the hepatic cyst.

ENBD tube
Extrinsic indentation
(Fig. 5).

7 CT

(Fig. 6).

21 G Chiba
, 0.018 in Hair wire Chiba
, 21 G Chiba

0.018 in Hair wire 6 Fr Neff introducing set
. Neff introducing set inner
cannula metallic stiffner 0.035 in
Neff introducing sheath , 가
. 0.035 in
Sheath Hair wire , 8.5 Fr pigtail
drainage catheter

Cystic fluid
200 ml . 25% 50 ml

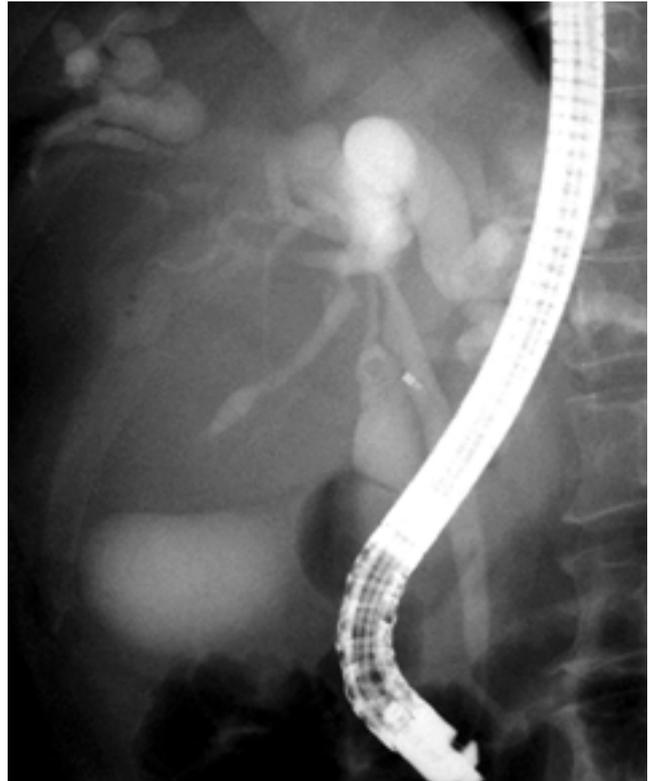


Fig. 2. In endoscopic retrograde cholangiogram, an eccentric indentation by the cystic mass is demonstrated along the anterolateral aspect of the extrahepatic bile duct at the level of insertion of cystic duct.

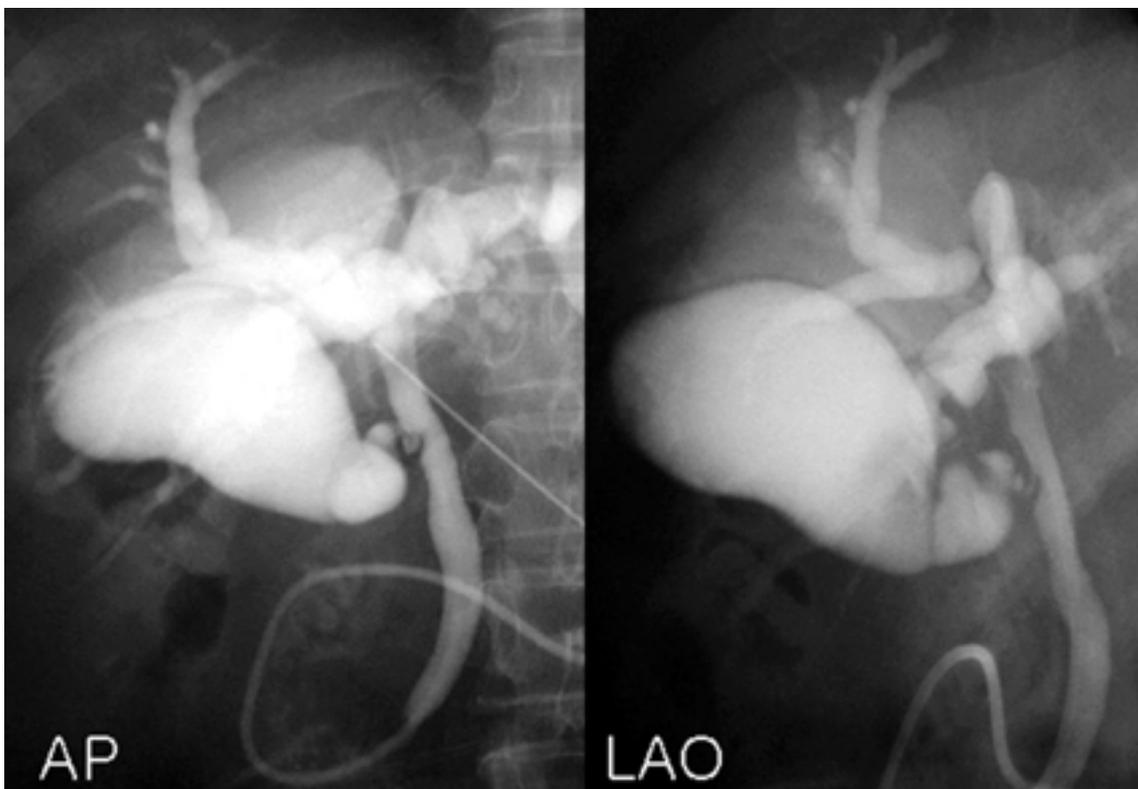


Fig. 3. After percutaneous aspiration of the hepatic cyst by a 21G needle, relief of the extrinsic indentation of extrahepatic bile duct is recognized in the cholangiograms opacified through ENBD tube.



Fig. 6. CT of the liver, 7 weeks after percutaneous alcohol ablation of the cystic mass, shows much regression of the size of the hepatic cyst with retracted adjacent liver margin. Minimal intrahepatic bile duct dilatations are seen.

cysts of the liver-treatment by laparoscopic surgery. *Surg Endosc* 1991;5:224-226

2. Edwards JD, Eckhauser FE, Knol JA. Optimizing surgical management of symptomatic solitary hepatic cysts. *Am Surg* 1987;53:510-514

1. Zraggen K, Metzger A, Klaiber C. Symptomatic simple liver

Case 5

A Stricture of Gastroduodenal Anastomosis Unresponsive to Balloon Dilatation: Treatment with a Self-expandable, Covered, Retrievable Nitinol Stent

: Stents and prosthesis
 Gastroduodenostomy, interventional procedures
 Gastroduodenostomy, stenosis or obstruction
 : 71 /
 : 1
 : 1
 : Postoperative stricture of gastroduodenal anastomosis

가 (Fig. 1),
 4 cm

가 (Fig. 2).
 0.035 inch
 (Radiofocus, Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
 (S&G biotech,)
 9F PTFE tube home -
 made
 9F gastric sheath
 (Fig. 3A). 0.035 inch super stiff J tip guide wire (Medi - tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, Mass)
 15 mm, 6 cm 1 2
 (Fig. 3B), (S&G, Biotech,)
 recoil (Fig. 3C).
 16 mm, 8 cm



Fig. 1. Abdominal CT shows markedly distended remnant stomach and a stricture at the gastroduodenal anastomosis (arrows).

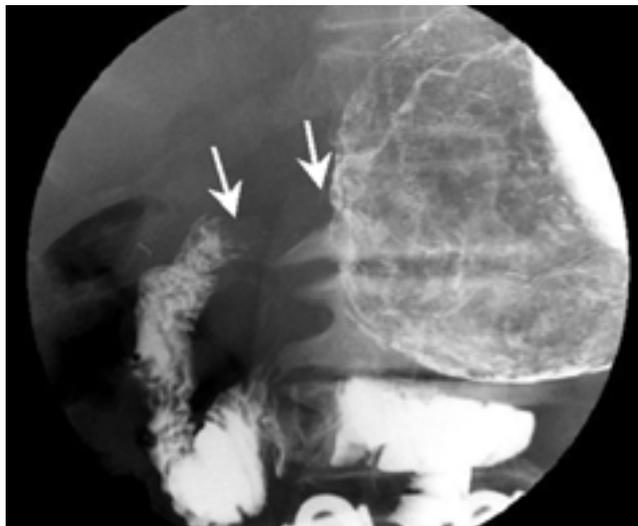


Fig. 2. UGI shows a segmental stricture at the gastroduodenal anastomosis (arrows) and markedly dilated remnant stomach.

self-expandable, PTFE covered, retrievable nitinol stent (, ,) (Fig. 3D).

2

migration, perforation (Fig. 4).

L - tube

rigidity angled tip 가 sheath PTFE tube 80°

angled tip 가 sheath가

가

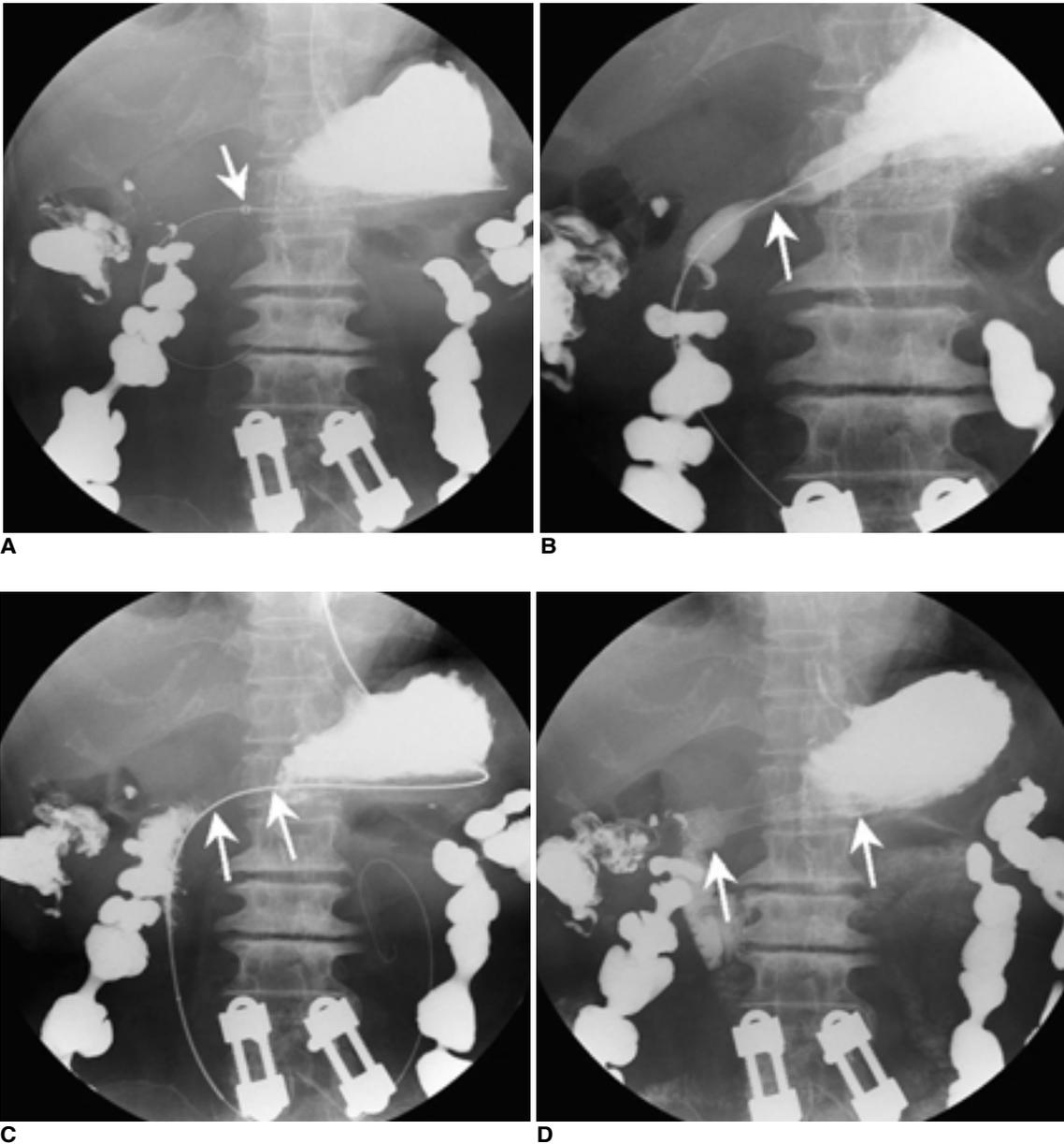


Fig. 3. A. Using a gastric sheath, a guide wire was passed across the stricture into the distal duodenum, which was sufficient for advance of balloon catheter. Arrow is a radiopaque marker at the distal tip of gastric sheath.
B. Balloon dilation was performed using a 15mm balloon catheter. Note a waist deformity (arrow) of the balloon at the stricture.
C. Despite of balloon dilation, the stricture was not improved due to recoil.
D. A self expandable, covered, retrievable stent (16 mm in diameter, 8 cm in length) was placed to cover the stricture (arrows).



Fig. 4. Follow-up upper gastrointestinal examination obtained 2 days after stent placement shows full expansion of the stent and a good flow of barium through the stent into the duodenum.

가

가 가

가

90% 30%

가 가

가 가

2

1. Lindor KD, Ott BJ, Hughes RW. Balloon dilation of upper digestive tract strictures. *Gastroenterology* 1985;89:545-548
2. Binkert CA, Jost R, Steiner A, Zollikofer CL. Benign and Malignant stenoses of the stomach and duodenum: treatment with self-expanding metallic endoprotheses. *Radiology* 1996; 199:335-338

Case 6

Palliative Treatment of a Malignant Rectal Stricture Using a Separate Nitinol Stent

: Rectum, neoplasms
Stents and prostheses

: 84 /

: 6

가 2
가 .

: Large bowel stricture due to rectal cancer

_____ CT

(Fig. 1)

가 .

_____ 26F Foley catheter(, ,)
(Ultravist, Schering)

0.035 inch

(Radiofocus, Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

S

(Fig. 2A). 0.035 inch super stiff
J tip guide wire(Medi - tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown,
Mass) 6 cm, 24 mm

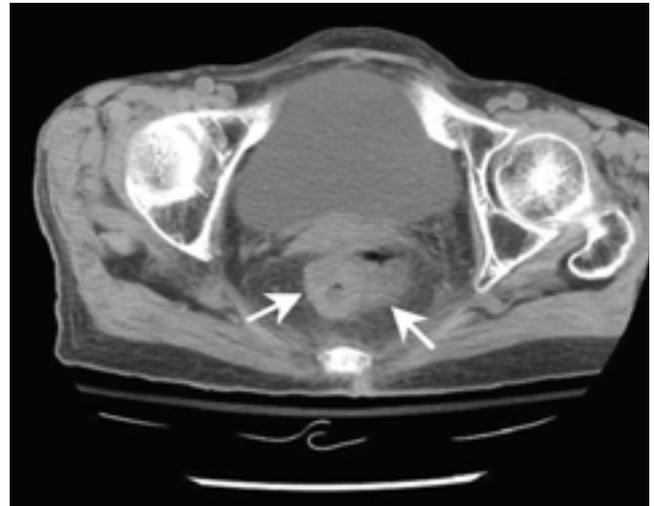


Fig. 1. Abdominal CT shows concentric wall thickening of the rectum with perirectal fat infiltration (arrows).

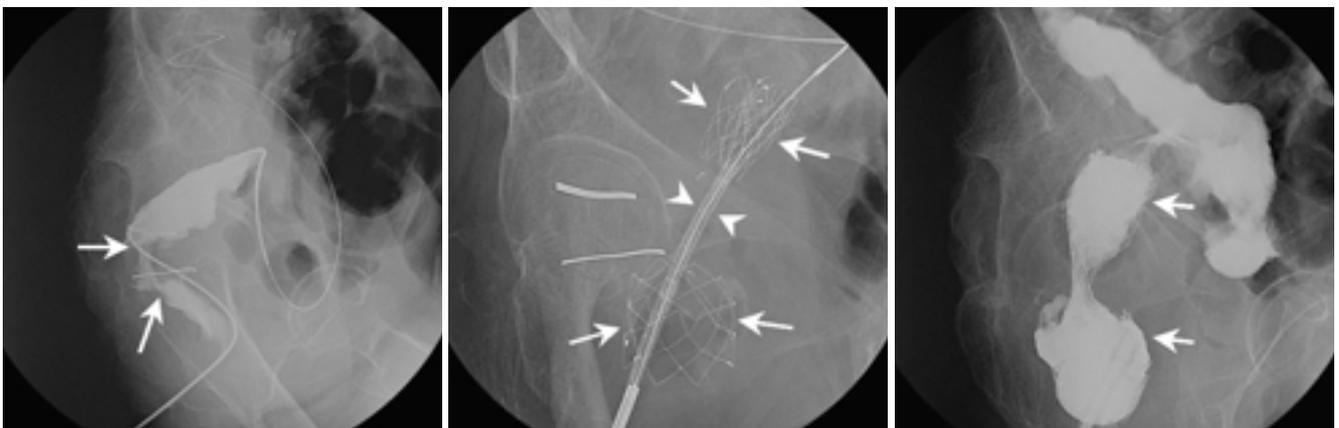


Fig. 2. A. Colon study using a multifunctional coil catheter shows a segmental stricture at the rectum (arrows).
B. A separate stent (4 cm in length, 22 mm in diameter) was placed to cover the stricture. The outer partially covered stent (arrows) and the inner bare stent (arrow heads) were coaxially deployed.
C. After stent placement, colon study shows barium passage through partially expanded stent (arrows).

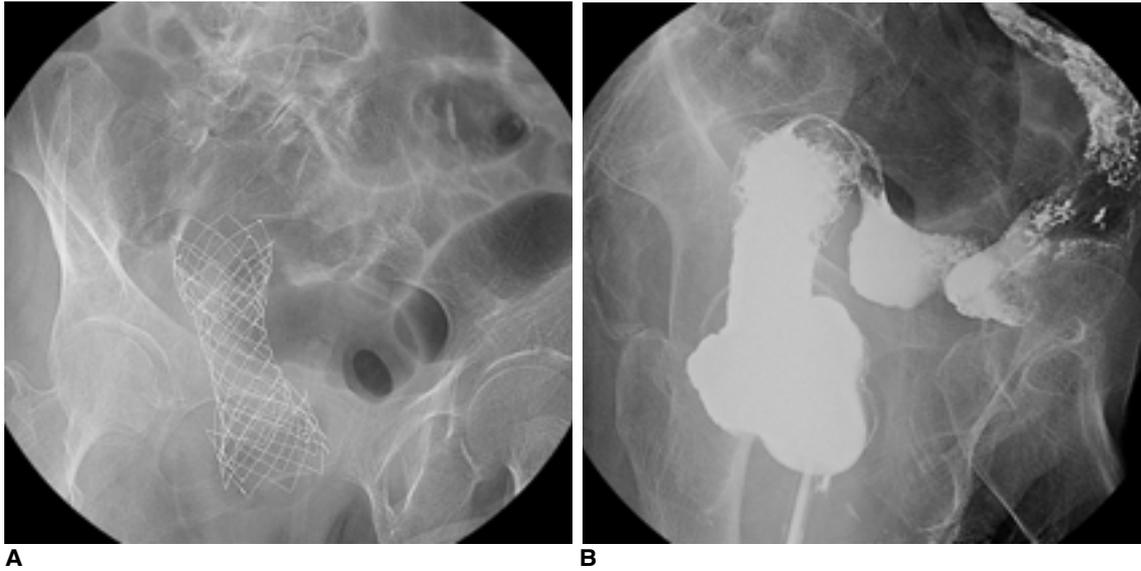


Fig. 3. A. Follow-up study obtained 3 days after stent placement shows full expansion of the stent.
B. Colon study shows patency of the stent.

(S&G, Biotech,)
 bare (Fig. 2B).

(Fig. 2C), 3 가 .

(Fig. 3). 8 patency가
 pulmonary embolism
 가 .

coaxial
 (conformability)가
 가
 가

10 - 30%
 75% , S

20%

1. Lopera JE, Ferral H. Treatment of colonic obstruction with metallic stents: indications, technique, and complications. *AJR* 1997;169:1285-1290
2. Jung G-S, Song H-Y, Seo T-S, et al. malignant gastric outlet obstructions: treatment by means of coaxial placement of uncovered and covered expandable nitinol stents. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2002;13:275-283

가 ,
 가
 가 ,

Case 7 가 Pseudocoarctation of Aorta

: Aortic arch aneurysm
 Aortic coarctation
 Cervical aortic arch
 Pseudocoarctation

: 39 /
 : 2002 10 sudden right side weakness
 (ischemic stroke)
 chest PA

CT

: 가

가 8
 가
 (common carotid artery)
 (subclavian artery)

(transverse aortic arch)
 , 가

가 가
 가

Chest PA

(Fig. 1). Chest CT

(Fig. 2A) tortuosity aneurysmal change (Fig. 2B, C, D)가 . 3

(corkscrew)

aneurysmal change가

(subclavian artery)

(Fig. 3). CT

가

(pseudocoarctation of aorta)

가

가

(3rd arch)

(4th arch)

(cervical aortic arch)

가

20%

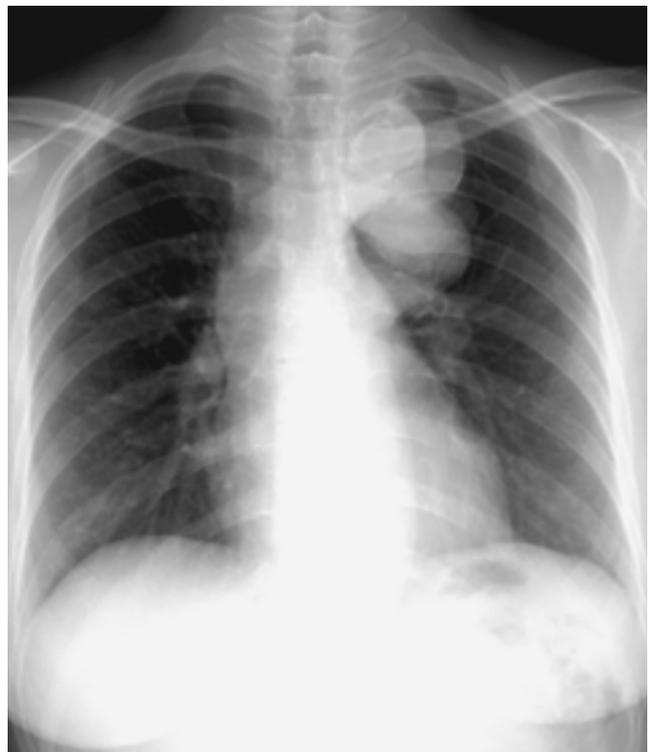


Fig. 1. Posteroanterior chest film shows a lobulated mass like shadow in the left mediastinal region.

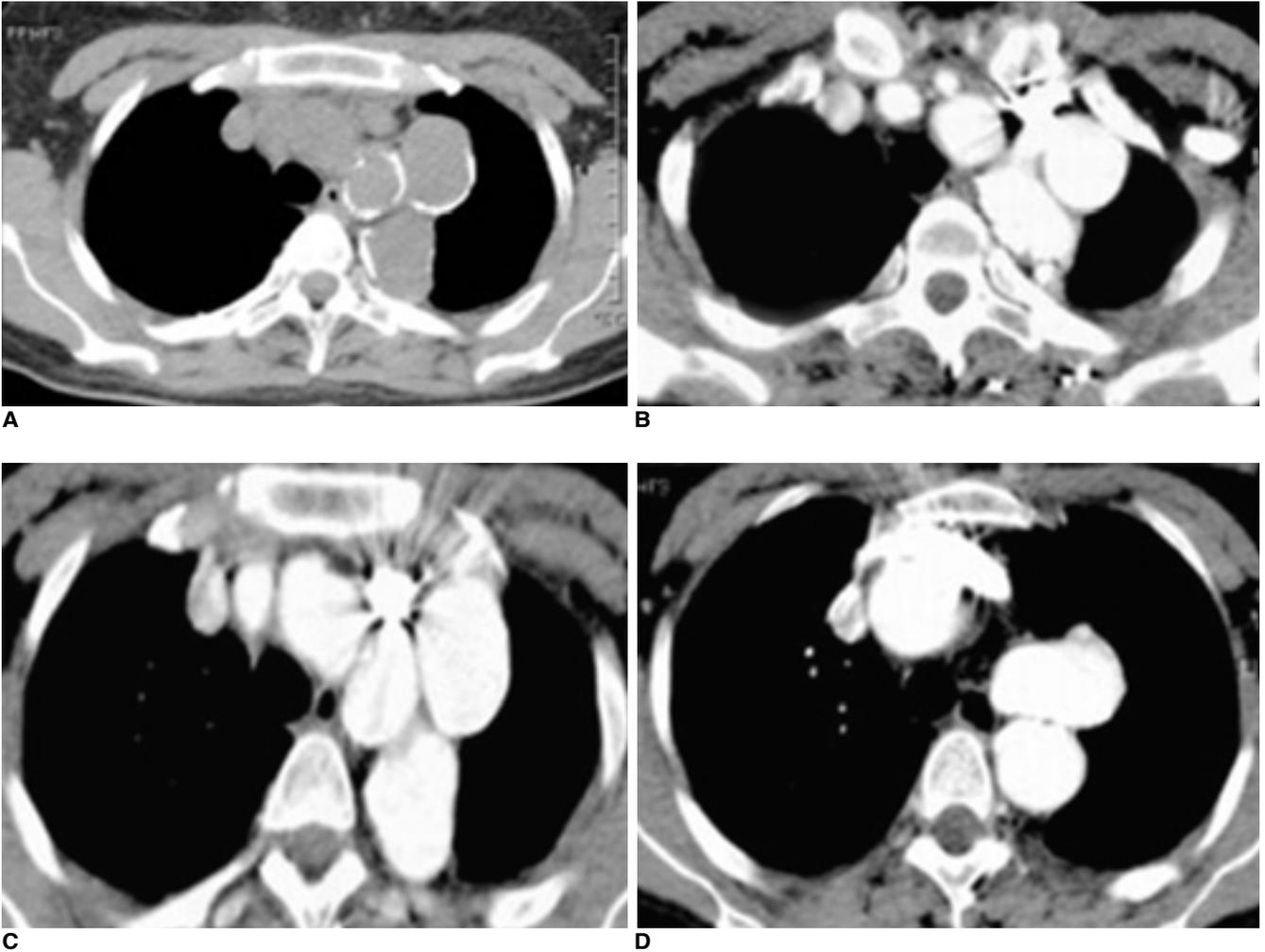


Fig. 2. On axial CT scan, mural calcification is noted in aortic arch (A). Corkscrew shaped aortic arch is noted (B, C, D). Some aneurysmal change is combined in this tortuous aortic arch. The apex of the tortuous aortic arch is above the level of the clavicle.

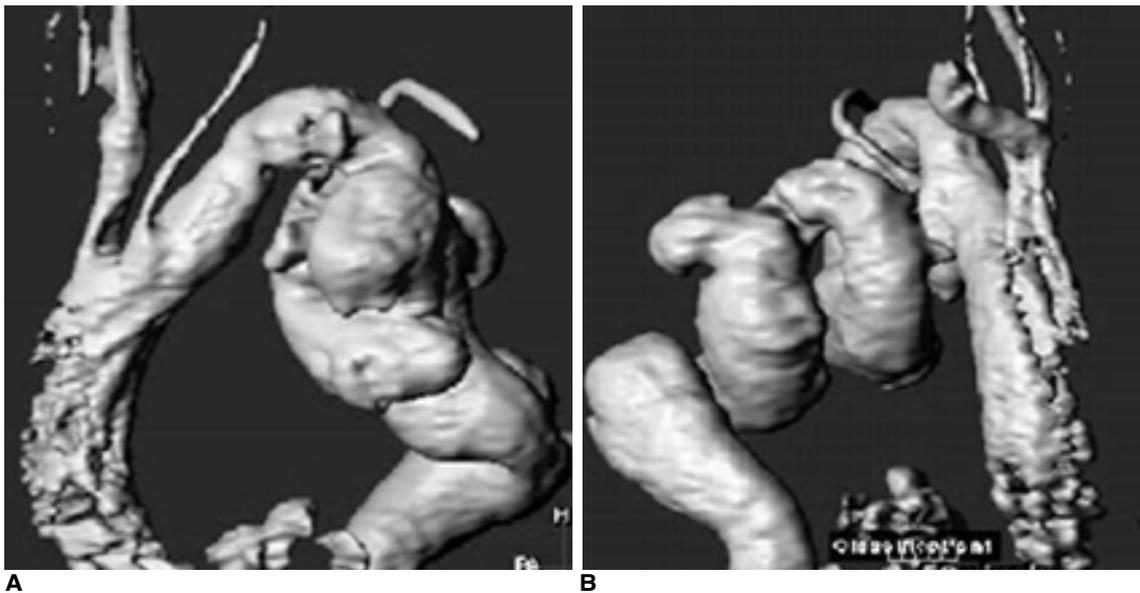


Fig. 3. 3D reconstructed MR angiographies show corkscrew shaped elongated aortic arch with high location (A, B). Some sacular aneurysms are seen probably due to embryological remnants but no intramural thrombosis. No definite stenotic portion along the arch. Left subclavian artery is arising from the elongated arch without stenosis.

artery)

		Multi - detector
CT	CT angiography	MR angiography with
3D reconstruction		3

1. Chen HY, Chen LK, Su CT, et al. Left cervical aortic arch with aneurysm and obstruction: three-dimensional computed tomographic angiography and magnetic resonance angiographic appearance. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2002;18:463-468
2. Taneja K, Kawlra S, Sharma S, Rajani M. Pseudocoarctation of the aorta: complementary findings on plain film radiography, CT, DSA, and MRA. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 1998;21:439-441

Case 8

stent - graft

가

Complicating Pseudoaneurysm after Percutaneous Stent-graft Treatment of Aortic Dissection

: Complication
Pseudoaneurysm
Stent - graft
Aortic dissection

: Aortic dissection, Stanford Type A

: 61 /

: 8

(Fig. 1).

17

가

6 F introducer ,
5 F multipurpose . 30 mm
x50 mm graft 34 mm x 84 mm bare stent



A

B

C

Fig. 1. A. Aortogram shows graft replaced ascending aorta and aortic dissection involving descending thoracic aorta.

B. Entry-tear is seen at mid descending thoracic artery (arrow).

C. Abdominal aortogram reveals re-entry tear at proximal portion of right renal artery (arrow).

percutaneous separate stent - graft
deploy 12 F introducer

Stent - graft 5
가 stent - graft

(Fig. 2).
CT scan

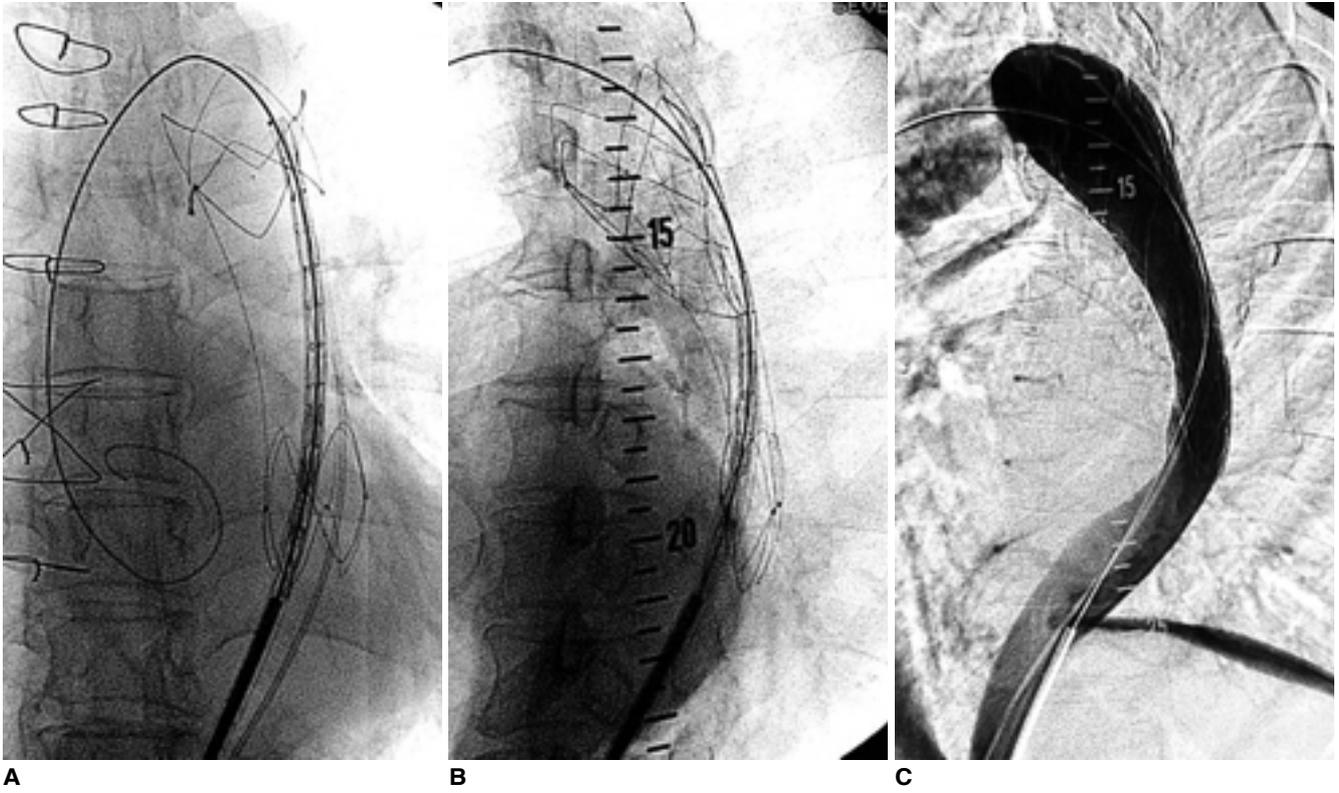


Fig. 2. Percutaneous separated stent-graft composed with 30 × 50 mm graft (A) and 34 × 84 mm bare stent (B) was deployed in mid descending thoracic aorta through 12 F introducer. Complete occlusion of entry tear after stent-graft treatment is noted (C).



Fig. 3. A. Five months after stent-graft. CT scan shows small sacular aneurysm (arrow) after stent-graft.
B. 12 months after stent graft. CT scan shows persistent sacular aneurysm (arrow).

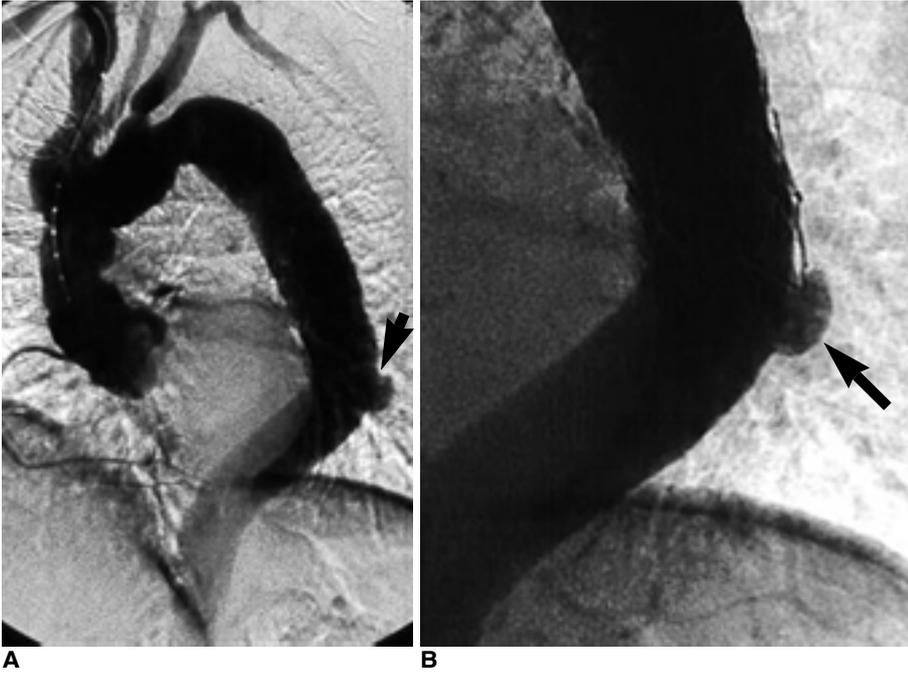


Fig. 4. Aortogram (A) 1yr after stent-graft shows small saccular aneurysm (arrow) at the distal margin of stent-graft (B, arrow).

1 CT scan (Fig. 3, 4).
 stent - graft

가
 stent - graft (delayed stent - grafting)
 stent - graft 가
 CT

Kato 가 18
 4
 Chen (pulsatile force)
 stent - graft

1. Kato N, Hirano T, Kawaguchi T, et al. Aneurysmal degeneration of the aorta after stent-graft repair of acute aortic dissection. *J Vasc Surg* 2001;34:513-518
2. Hausegger KA, Tiesenhausen K, Schedlbauer P, Oberwalder P, Tauss J, Rigler B. Treatment of acute aortic type B dissection with stent-grafts. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2001;24:306-312
3. Shimono T, Kato N, Yasuda F, et al. Transluminal stent-graft placements for the treatments of acute onset and chronic aortic dissections. *Circulation* 2002;106(Suppl 1):I-241-I-247
4. Chen FH, Shim WH, Chang BC, Park SJ, Won JY, Lee DY. False aneurysm at both ends of a descending thoracic aortic stent-graft: complication after endovascular repair of a penetrating atherosclerotic ulcer. *J Endovasc Ther* 2003;10:249-253

Case 9

Stent-graft (Dynamic obstruction)

: Aorta
Aortic dissection
Stent graft
Dynamic obstruction

: 38 /

:

: (dynamic obstruction)

Stanford type B 가
가 (false lumen) (true



Fig. 1. CT scan shows aortic dissection at proximal descending thoracic aorta (A) and collapsed true lumen at mid-descending thoracic aorta level (B). (C, D) Total collapse of right common iliac artery orifice due to dynamic occlusion by false lumen is noted.

lumen)

obstruction)가

(Fig. 2C). 5F

가 (false lumen)

(dynamic occlusion)가 (Fig. 1).



5F

10 cm 12F loading 30 mm, stent - graft deploy

(re - entry tear)

가

1

1.5 cm

가

(entry tear) (Fig. 2A)

가

(Fig.

(Fig. 3).

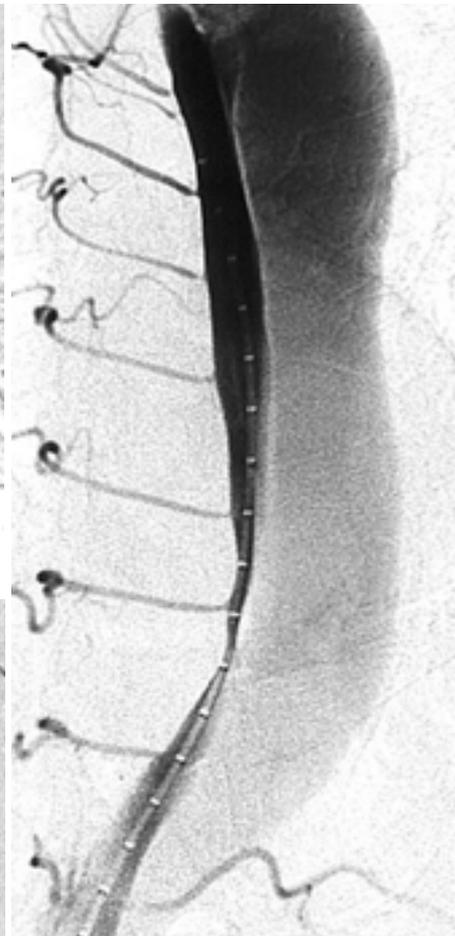
2B),

(dynamic

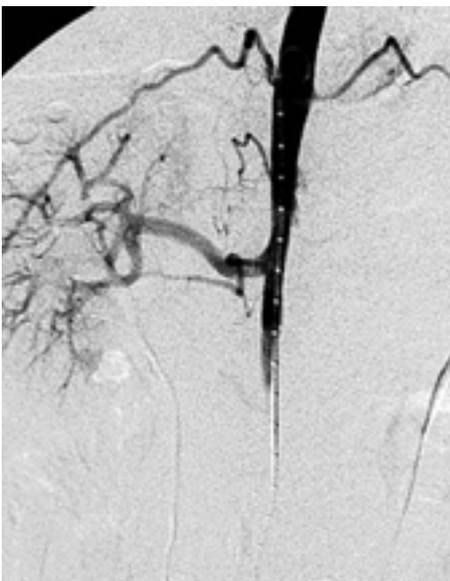
가



A



B



C

Fig. 2. On aortography of true lumen injection, primary entry site is noted at proximal descending thoracic aorta (A). At the level of the mid-descending thoracic aorta, true lumen is severely compressed by false lumen (B). Both iliac arteries are not visualized on true lumen injection (C).

(Fig. 4).

가 가
가
(malperfusion syndrome) 18 - 가
50% stent - graft fenestration
Stent - graft endovascular treatment
(static), (dynamic) 가
가 Endovascular treatment(fenestration and
stent graft) 92 - 100%
4.2 - 25%
가 가
가



Fig. 3. One week after the stent-graft, thoracic false lumen is replaced with thrombus formation (A, B), re-expansion of collapsed true lumen on descending thoracic aorta and right common iliac artery is noted (C, D).



Fig. 4. On three months follow-up, nearly complete resolution of false lumen from proximal to mid-descending thoracic aorta is demonstrated (**A, B**). Persistent aortic dissection is noted in abdominal aorta without any changes in size and shape (**C**). Patency of right iliac artery is maintained (**D**).

1. Williams DM, Lee DY, Hamilton BH, et al. The dissected aorta: percutaneous treatment of ischemic complication-principles and results, *JVIR* 1997;8:605-625

2. Slonim SM, Miller DC, Mitchell RS, Semba CP, Razavi MK, Dake MD. Percutaneous balloon fenestration and stenting for life-threatening ischemic complications in patients with acute aortic dissection, *J Thorac Cardiovas Surg* 1999;117:1118-27

3. Dake MD, Kate N, Mitchell RS, et al. Endovascular stent graft placement for the treatment of acute aortic dissection, *N Engl J Med* 1999;340:1546-1552

Case 10

Aortic Stent Insertion for Treatment of Dynamic Obstruction of Mesenteric and Renal Arteries complicated by Aortic Dissection

: Aorta, dissection : 58 /
Aorta, grafts and prostheses :
Aorta, flow dynamics (type B)

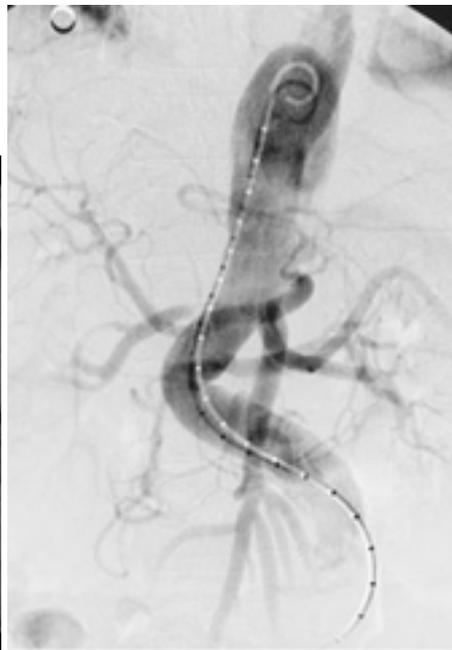
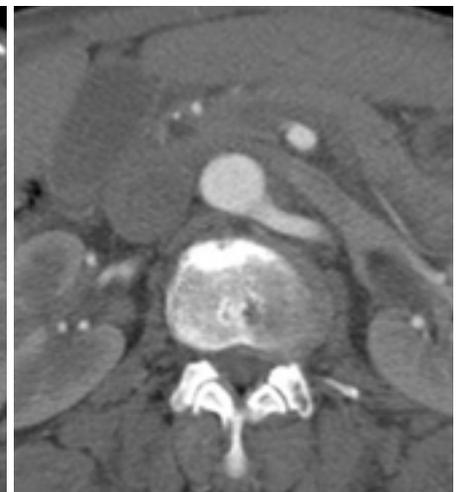
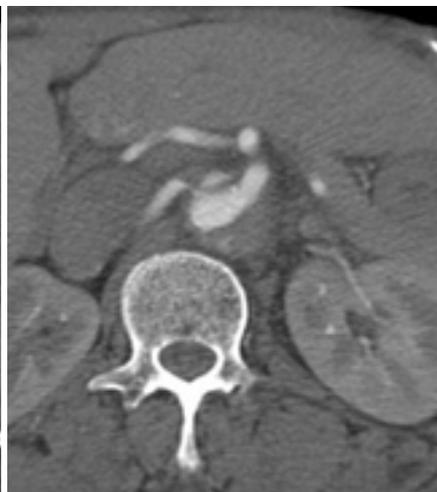
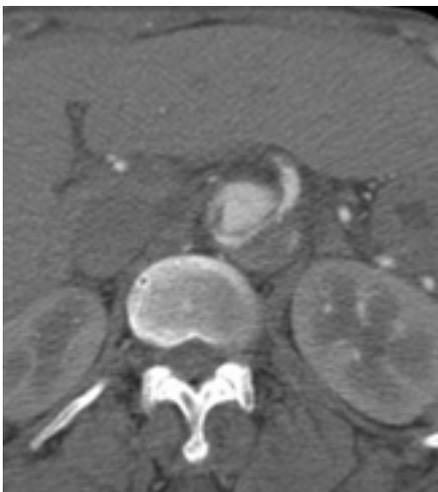


Fig. 1. A, B. On CT scan (A) and abdominal aortogram (B), entry tear is noted at the infradiaphragmatic abdominal aorta proximal to the origin of celiac trunk. **C.** Aortic true lumen and the orifice of celiac trunk are compressed by false lumen and the posterior portion of false lumen is filled with thrombus. **D.** The diameter of true lumen is slightly restored at the level of SMA origin. However, the orifice of right renal artery is compressed. **E.** At the left renal artery level, true lumen only is opacified and progression of aortic dissection is terminated with false lumen ending to blind sac.



A C D E

4
 ,
 :

artery)
 가
 (Fig. 1D).
 1E).

가
 가
 (Fig.

CT
 (entry tear)가
 (celiac trunk)
 (true lumen)
 (Fig. 1C).

(Fig. 1A, B),
 가 (false lumen)
 , 가
 (superior mesenteric

Bloomington, U.S.A.)

11F sheath(Cook,
 pigtail catheter

가
 20 x 57 mm

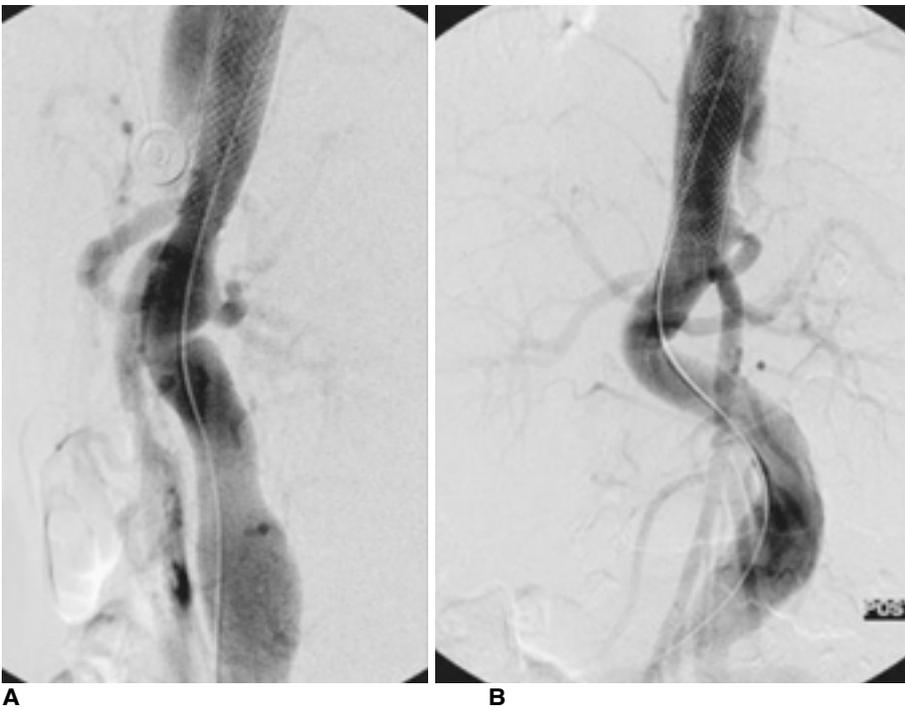


Fig. 2. A, B. After stent insertion in aorta, the diameter and blood flow of true lumen is improved.

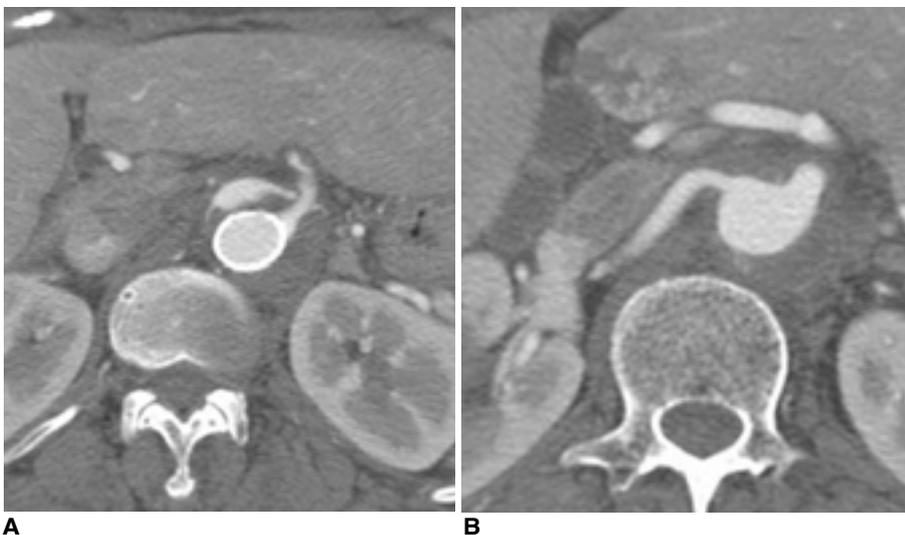


Fig. 3. A, B. On follow-up CT scan 10 days after aortic stent insertion, the stent is widely patent and compression of the orifices of celiac trunk and right renal artery is relieved.

가 (Wallstent; Boston Scientific/
Medi - tech, Natick, MA, U.S.A.)
가 cover deployment 20 mm
가 (Fig. 2), 112 mmHg
mmHg 10 CT 1
(Fig. 3).

type - B
(cardiac impulse force)

(organ ischemia)

30%

(renal/mesenteric ischemia)

50 - 80%

(fenestration)

(static)

(dynamic)

dissection flap

가

가

가
가
가
가
re - entry tear
가
가
entry tear
가
entry tear

가
가
가
가
entry tear

가
가
가
가
entry tear

1. 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
2. Fann JI, Sarris GE, Mitchell RS, et al. Treatment of patients with aortic dissection presenting with peripheral vascular complications. *Ann Surg* 1990;212:705-713
3. Vedantham S, Picus D, Sanchez LA, et al. Percutaneous management of ischemic complications in patients with type-B aortic dissection. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol* 2003;14:181-193

Case 11

Fibromuscular Dysplasia Involving the Brachial Artery

: Angiography
 Arteries, fibrodysplasia
 : 59 /
 : 1
 , 1 가

: Fibromuscular dysplasia

multiple sacculation
 aneurysmal dilation
 (Fig. 1). 가 ,

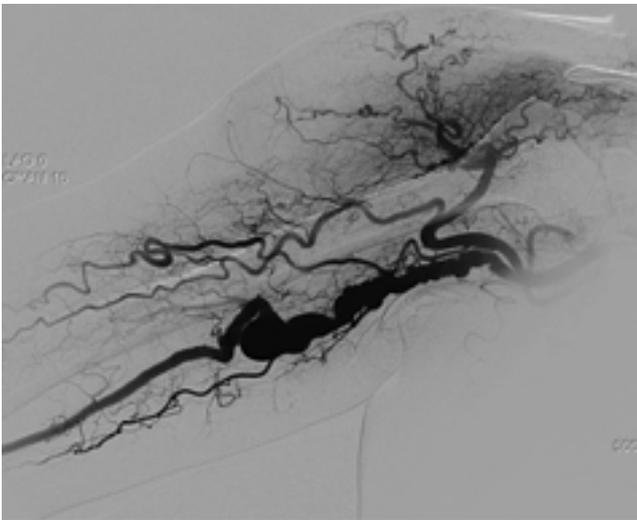


Fig. 1. Right axillary arteriogram shows beaded appearance and aneurysmal dilation involving the proximal portion of the brachial artery.

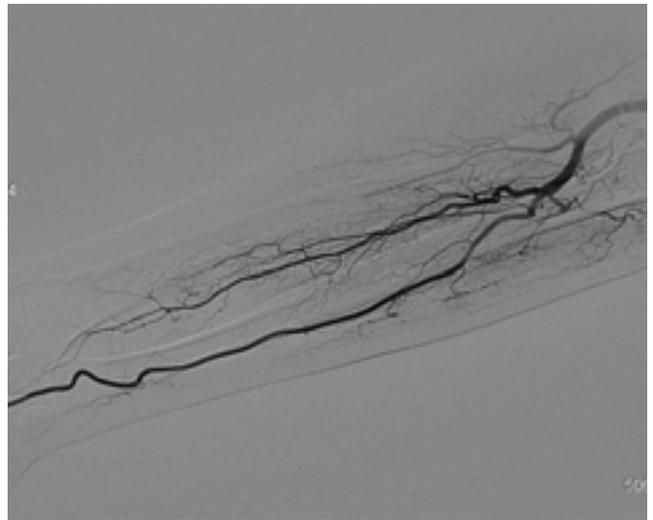


Fig. 2. Right axillary arteriogram shows diffuse narrowing of the radial artery with occlusion at wrist joint.

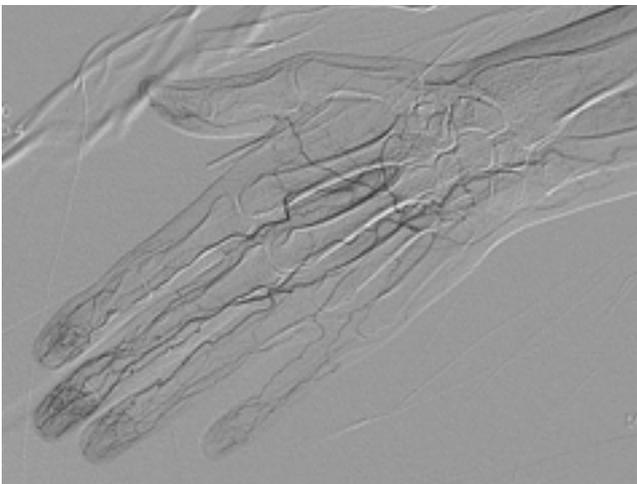


Fig. 3. Right axillary arteriogram shows incomplete palmar arch and poor vascularization of digital arteries.

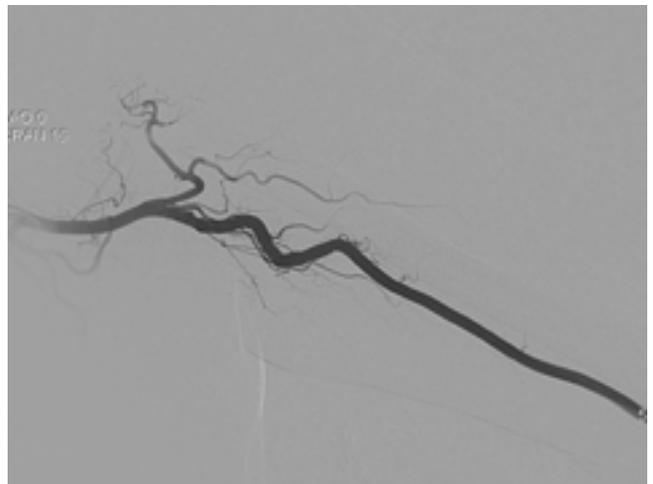


Fig. 4. Left axillary arteriogram shows mild, beaded appearance of the proximal portion of the left brachial artery.

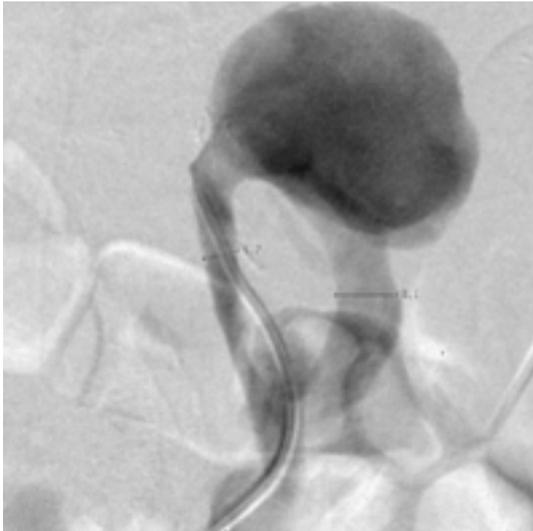


Fig. 3. Right side aneurysm is originated from the oversewn common iliac artery between external and internal iliac arteries.

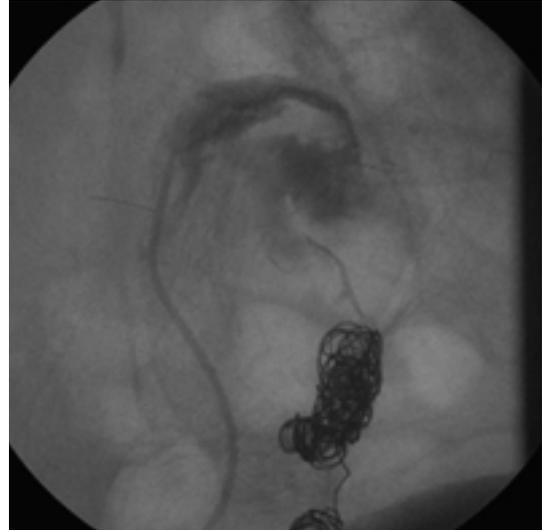


Fig. 4. After embolization of the exflow of aneurysm by multiple microcoils, aneurysm is thrombosed by thrombin injection.



Fig. 5. Postembolization angiography. Complete ablation of right internal iliac artery aneurysm.

가 33~50%,
7~11%

가
가
가
가

가 4cm

가

가
가
가
가 14~70%
가 5.6 cm 3 cm
가 3cm

1. Masakazu M, Ichiro S. Transcatheter embolization of internal iliac artery aneurysm. *JVIR* 1999;10:591-597
2. Mcloughlin RF, Rankin R, McKenzie N. Embolization of iliac artery aneurysm following abdominal aortic aneurysm repair with a bifurcated graft. *Clinic Radiol* 1997;52:680-683
3. Cope C, Zeit R. Coagulation of aneurysms by direct percutaneous thrombin injection. *AJR* 1986;147:383-387

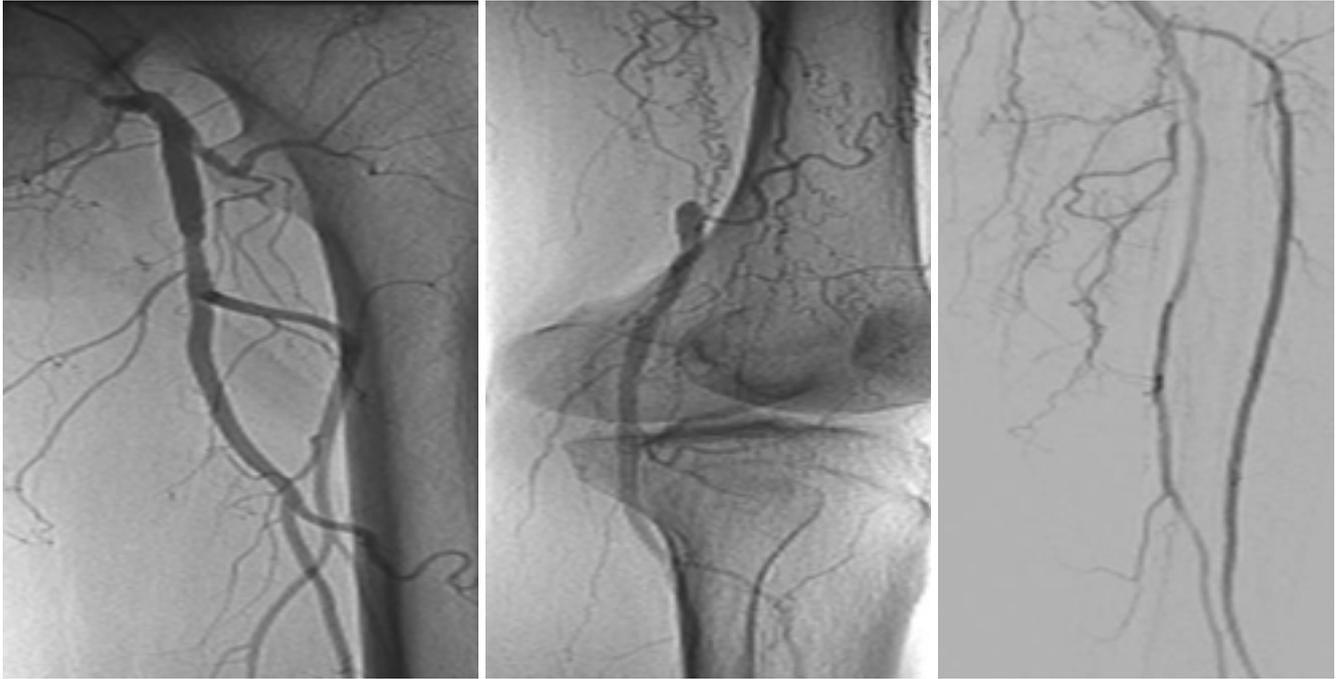


Fig. 2. Diagnostic angiography after antegrade puncture of the left common femoral artery with a 5 F Bolia catheter (A). Complete obstruction of the left superficial femoral artery (B) and posterior tibial artery (C).

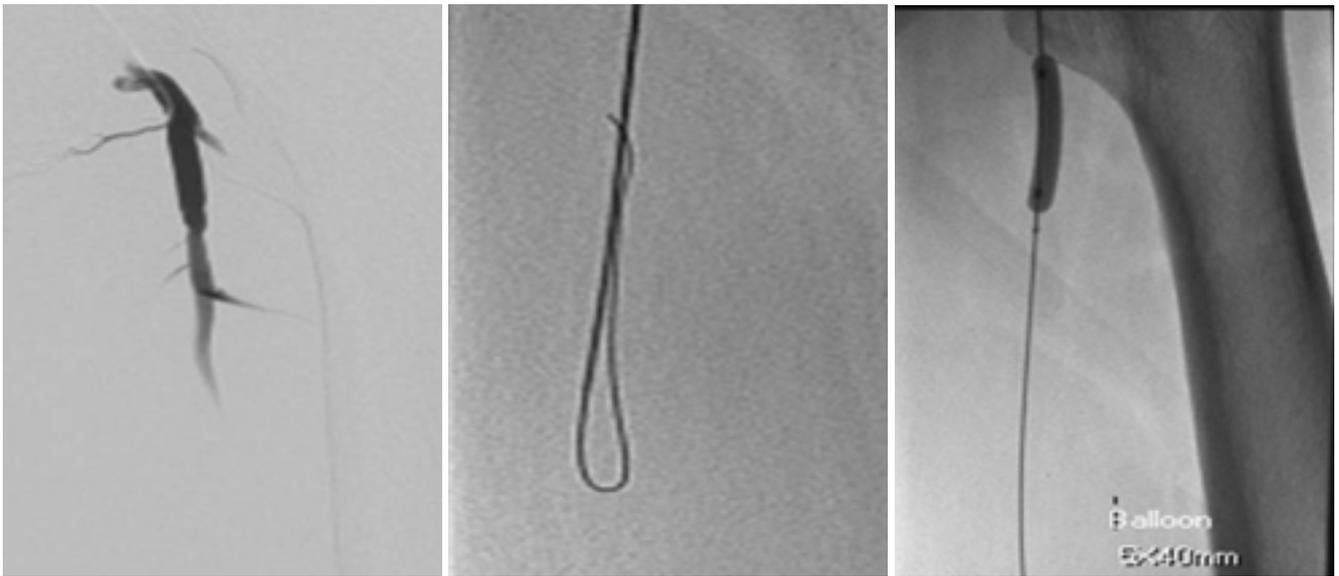


Fig. 3. A. The tip of the catheter was positioned near the stump of the left superficial femoral artery. B. The typical loop configuration of the guidewire was noted during subintimal passage. C. After re-entry into the patent true lumen, balloon angioplasty was done in a standard fashion with 5 x 40 mm size balloon.

mm tip angulation 가 가 가 catheter가 catheter tip 가 loop tip 가 loop loop - catheter combination . Catheter tip catheter loop

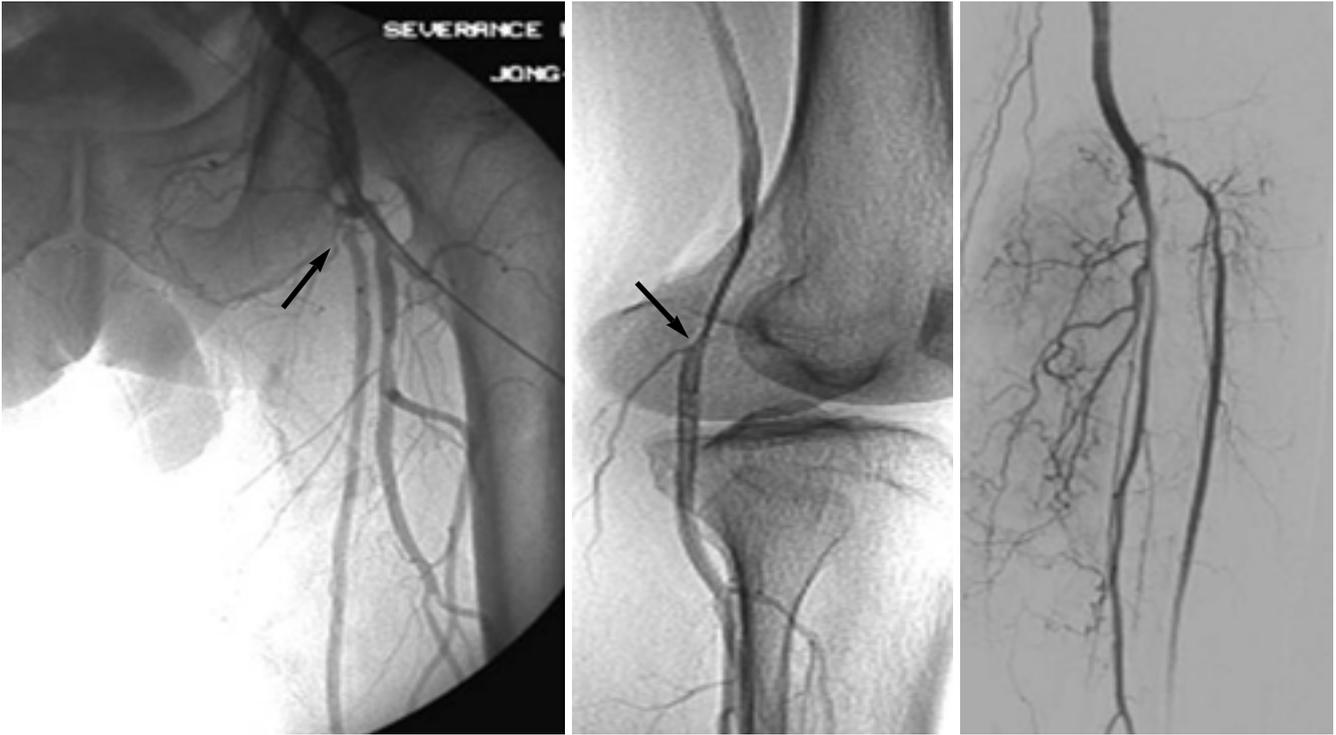


Fig. 4. After successful subintimal angioplasty (arrows: subintimal entry and exit site), good vessel run-off is seen.

5 mm 6 mm balloon
 catheter
 aspirin 300 mg
 5000 units heparin
 tolazoline
 12.5 mg
 nitroglycerine 100 ug(500ug)
 aspirin 150 mg
 80% 1 3
 70%, 50% cumulative hemodynamic patency
 3 50 - 60% clinical patency가
 1 - 3%

multicenteric prospective randomized trial

1. Reekers JA, Bolia A. Percutaneous intentional extraluminal (subintimal) recanalization:how to do it yourself. *Eur J Radiol* 1998;28:192-198
2. Bolia A. Percutaneous intentional extraluminal (subintimal) recanalization of crural arteries. *Eur J Radiol* 1998;28:199-204
3. London NJM, Bolia A, Bell PRF. Subintimal angioplasty for femoropopliteal artery occlusion. *Lancet* 1993;341:238
4. London NJM, Varty K, Sayers RD, Thompson MM, Bell PR, Bolia A. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty for lower-limb critical ischemia. *Br J Surg.* 1995;82:1232-1235

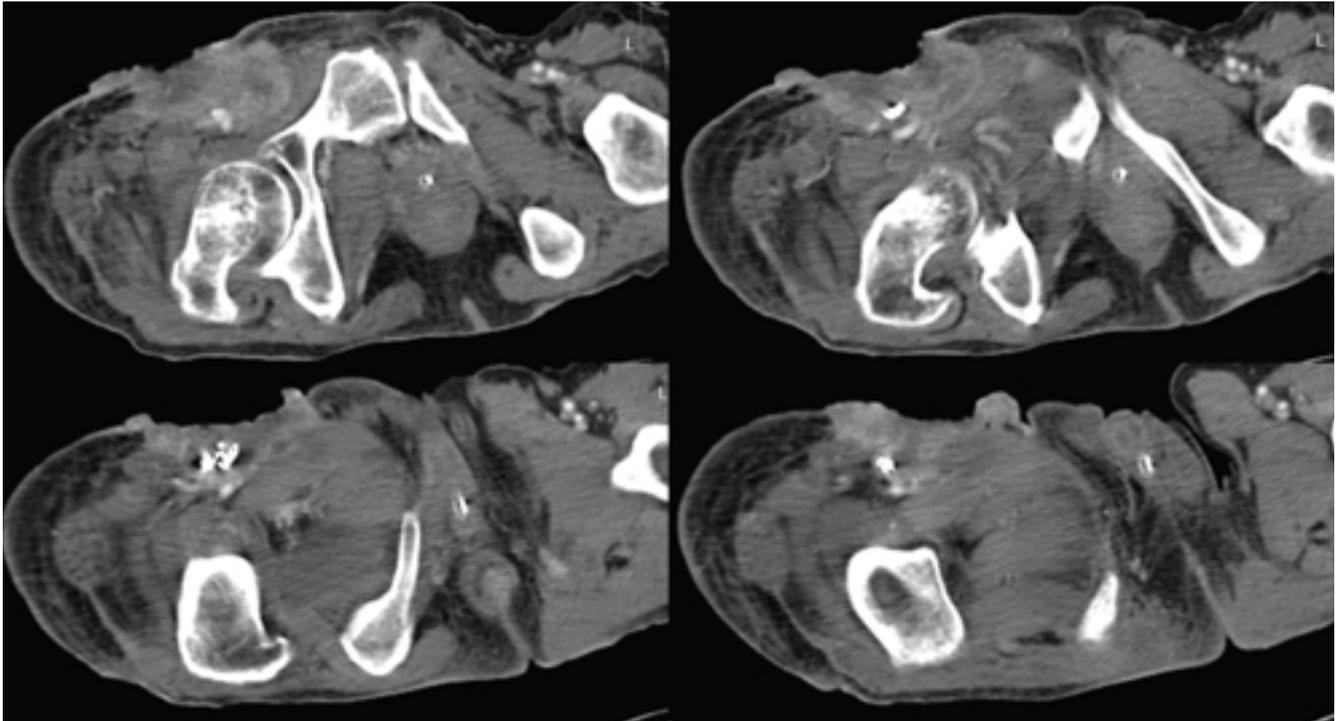


Fig. 3. On follow-up contrast-enhanced CT at 1 week after embolization, pseudoaneurysm cannot be found. A large, inhomogeneously enhancing mass lesion involves the right inguinal region, along with evidence adjacent arterial invasion and skin ulceration.

1. Liau CS, Ho FM, Chen MF, Lee YT. Treatment of iatrogenic femoral artery pseudoaneurysm with percutaneous thrombin injection. *J Vasc Surg* 2003;37:701-702
2. Stella N, Pellicciotti A, Udini M. Endovascular exclusion of iatrogenic femoral artery pseudoaneurysm with the Wallgraft-Endoprosthesis. *J Cardiovasc Surg* 2003;44:259-262

3. Morgan R, Belli AM. Current treatment methods for post-catheterization pseudoaneurysms. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2003;14:697-710
4. Kobeiter H, Lapeyre M, Becquemin JP, Mathieu D, Melliere D, Desgranges P. Percutaneous coil embolization of postcatheterization arterial femoral pseudoaneurysm. *J Vasc Surg* 2002;36:127-131

Case 15 Rasmussen

Bronchial Artery and Pulmonary Artery Embolization in Patients with Fungus Ball Complicating Rasmussen Aneurysm

: Arteries, bronchial
 Arteries, therapeutic embolization
 Aneurysm, pulmonary 300 - 600 um PVA
 Pulmonary arteries, therapeutic RH catheter(Cook, Bloominton, U.S.A.) PVA
 Lung, hemorrhage (Fig 2A, B).
 : 51 / 4 mm
 : 9 steel coil(Cook, Bloominton, U.S.A.) 2
 가 (700 cc/day) Pig tail 가 (Fig. 3A, B).
 : Fungus ball complicating Rasmussen aneurysm B).

CT Rasmussen 가 , ,
 가 Rasmussen 가 ,
 (Fig 1A, B). 가 4%
 5F Cobra catheter(Cook, Bloominton, U.S.A.)

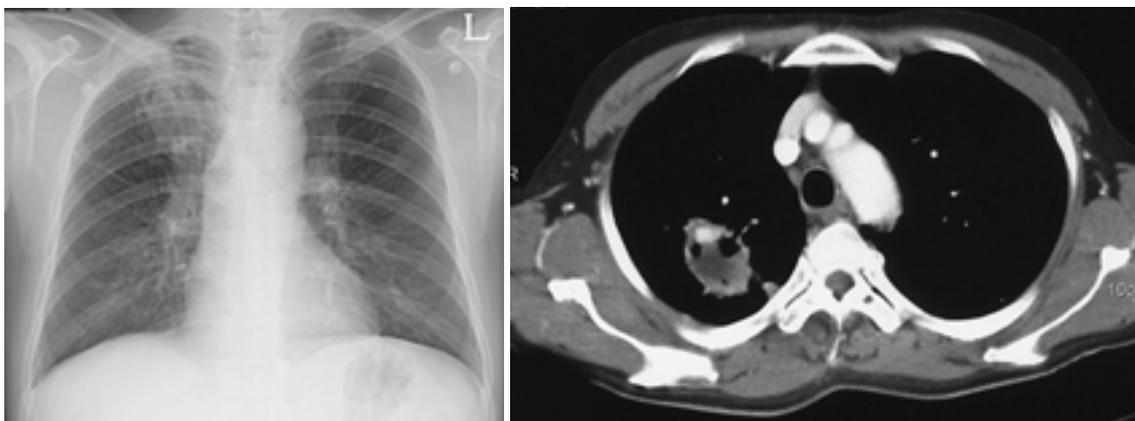


Fig. 1. A. Plain film shows a mass with air-crescent sign, suggesting fungus ball at right upper lung.
B. CT scan shows a well enhancing lesion at the anterior wall of fungus ball, suggesting pulmonary artery pseudoaneurysm.

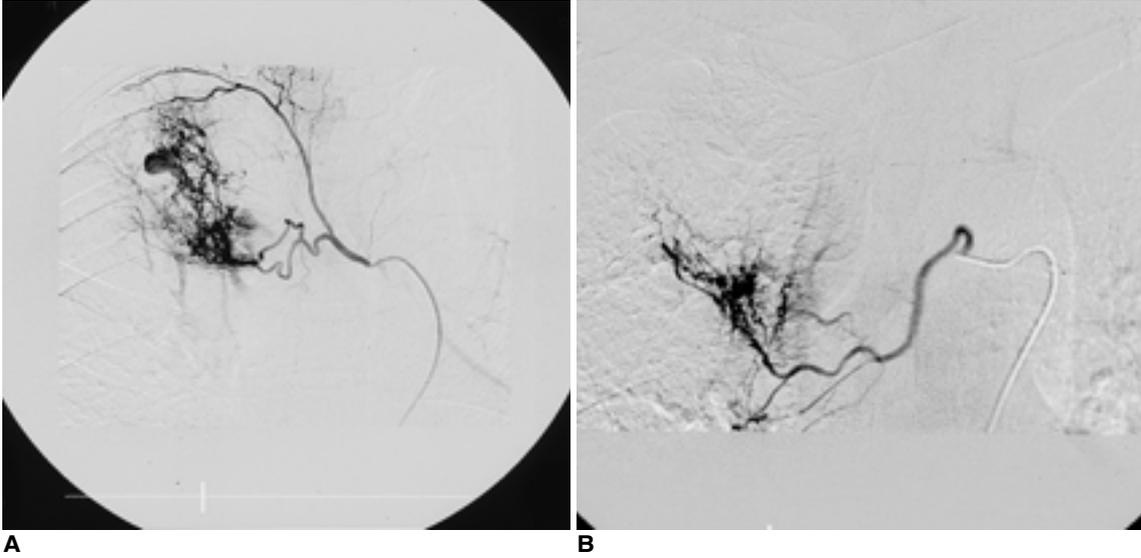


Fig. 2. A. Right superior intercostobronchial angiogram shows vessel enlargement, abnormal tissue staining and pseudoaneurysm connected to the pulmonary artery.
B. Right bronchial angiogram shows vessel enlargement and abnormal tissue staining.

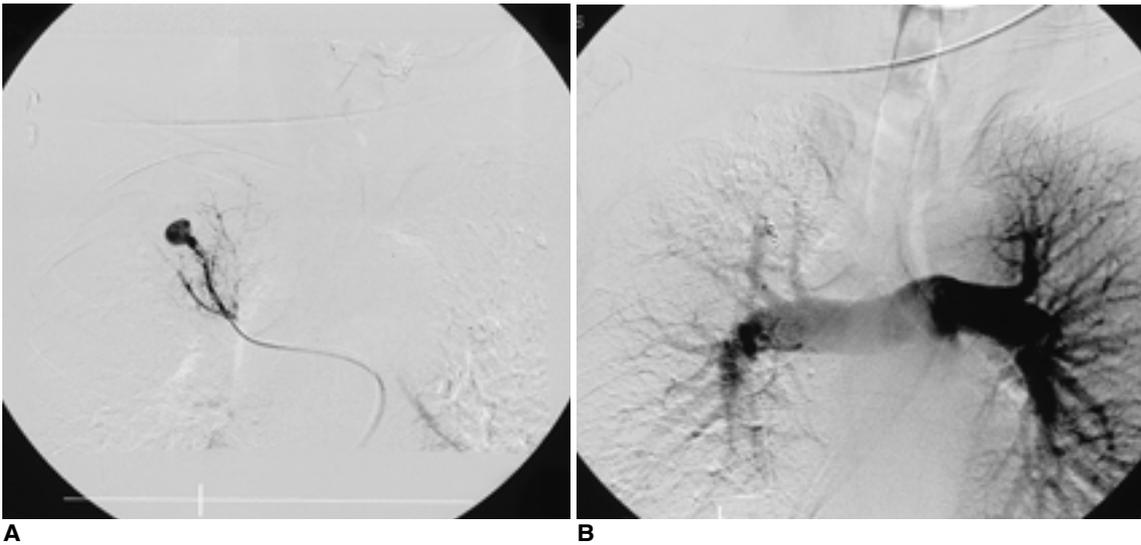


Fig. 3. A. Right upper pulmonary angiogram shows peripherally located aneurysm, feeding from the right upper pulmonary artery.
B. After embolization with steel coil, pulmonary angiogram shows complete occlusion of right upper pulmonary artery pseudoaneurysm.

CT

- of hemoptysis. *Radiology* 1994;193:396-398
- 2. Sanyika C, Corr P, Royston D, Blyth DF. Pulmonary angiography and embolization for severe hemoptysis due to cavitary pulmonary tuberculosis. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol.* 1999;22:457-460

1. Santelli ED, Katz DS, Goldschmidt AM, Thomas HA. Embolization of multiple Rasmussen aneurysms as a treatment

Case 16

가 Coil Embolization of a Mycotic Pseudoaneurysm of the Pulmonary Artery

: Aneurysm, mycotic
Pulmonary arteries
Embolism, therapeutic
: 71 /
:
: Mycotic aneurysm of the pulmonary artery

CT ,
가 (Fig. 1).
가
(Fig. 2). 가
가

5F pigtail catheter
, 가 가
laterobasal segmental artery 5F headhunter
catheter , Gianturco coil
, Microferret catheter(Cook
Bloomington, IN. U.S.A.) , Tornado
microcoil(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)

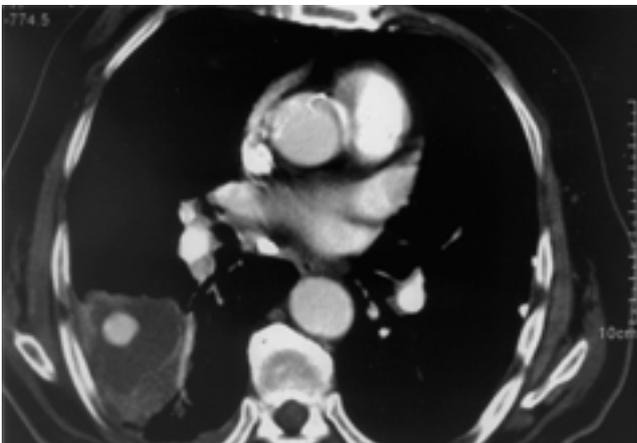


Fig. 1. Axial CT image shows a round, well-enhancing lesion within the low attenuated consolidation in the right lower lobe.

(Fig. 3).
actinomycosis
가
, , , Swan - Ganz
catheterization,

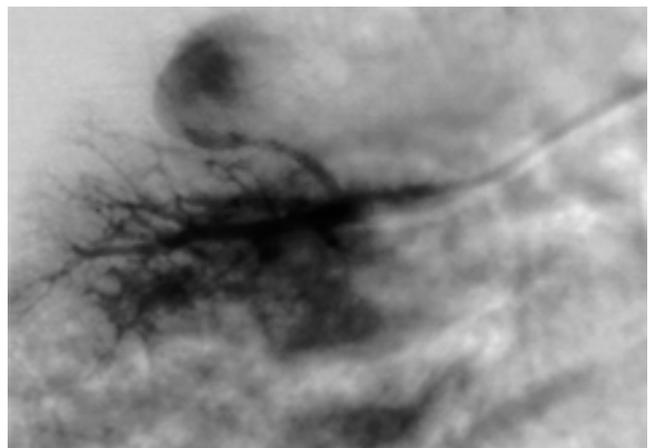


Fig. 2. Pulmonary arteriogram shows a pseudoaneurysm arising from the laterobasal segmental branch of the right pulmonary artery.



Fig. 3. Plain radiograph obtained after embolization with coils shows contrast-filled aneurysmal sac, indicating cessation of blood flow into an aneurysm.

(erosion)

syphilis, tuberculosis, staphylococcus, streptococcus,
fungus

5%

가

가

가

1. Brandes H, Albes JM. Successful interventional treatment of a large pulmonary artery aneurysm after Swan-Ganz catheterization. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2001;72:2056-2059
2. Gomez-Jorge J, Mitchell SE. Embolization of a pulmonary artery pseudoaneurysm due to squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1999;10:1127-1130

Case 17

Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Parasitic Supply from the Right Internal Mammary Artery

: Liver neoplasms, blood supply
 Liver neoplasms, therapy

: 57 /

:
 (TACE) , CT
 lipiodol

: Recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma fed by the right internal mammary artery

(Fig. 4).

5 - F Headhunter

, 3 Fr (Medi -
 Tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)
 (superior epigastric artery)
 (Tornado; Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)
 adrimycin lipiodol Gelfoam

CT lipiodol 가 ,
 lipiodol 가

(Fig. 1). TACE
 lipiodol

가 (Fig. 2).
 lipiodol

(Fig. 3).
 lipiodol lipiodol

CT lipiodol 가

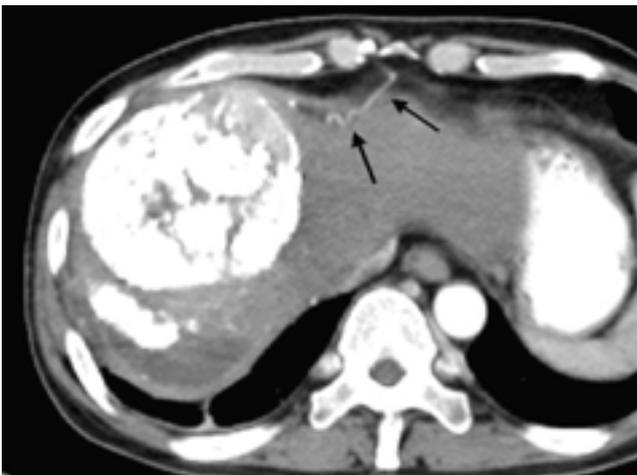


Fig. 1. Enhanced axial CT image (arterial phase) shows an enhanced recurrent HCC in the right lobe of the liver adjacent to the diaphragm and tortuous enlarged vascular structure (arrows), which is considered to be parasitic supply from the right internal mammary artery.

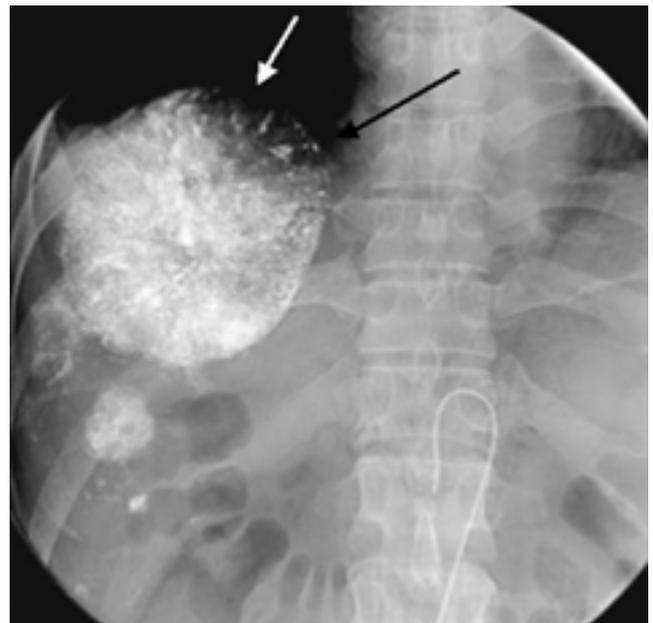


Fig. 2. Plain radiograph obtained before TACE shows lipiodol washout area (arrows) in the superomedial aspect of the lipiodol uptaken tumor.

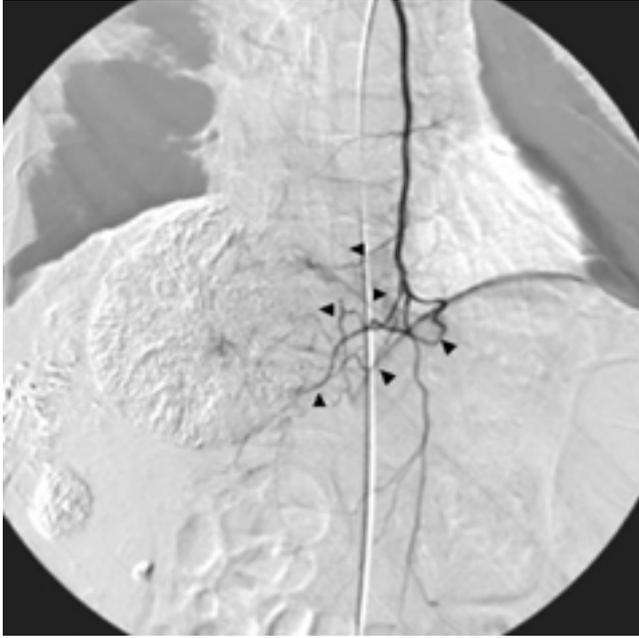


Fig. 3. Selective right internal mammary arteriogram shows the feeding artery (arrows) of the tumor and tumor staining.



Fig. 4. Plain radiograph obtained after TACE shows that the lipiodol compactly accumulates in the tumor. Arrow indicates the microcoils in the superior epigastric artery.

CT

CT

lipiodol
/ 가
surgical debridement

1. Kim JH, Chung JW, Han JK, et al. Transcatheter arterial embolization of the internal mammary artery in hepatocellular carcinoma. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1995;6:71-77
2. Nakai M, Sato M, Kawai N, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma: involvement of the internal mammary artery. *Radiology* 2001; 219:147-152

Case 18

Tumor Seeding after Percutaneous Needle Biopsy of HCC: Treatment with Chemoembolization of the Intercostal Artery

: Liver neoplasms, blood supply

Liver neoplasms, therapy

: 59 /

:

, CT

9

가 (Fig. 1).

: Tumor Seeding after Percutaneous Needle Biopsy of HCC

5 - F RH (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.) 3 -

F (Medi - Tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.) 가

, adrimycin lipiodol

Gelofoam

9

9

, anterior medullary artery (artery of Adamkiewicz)가

(Fig. 2).

, anterior

medullary artery

(Fig. 3).

CT

lipiodol

(Fig.

4).



Fig. 1. Enhanced axial CT image shows a oval shaped enhancing lesion in the right ninth intercostal space of right chest wall.

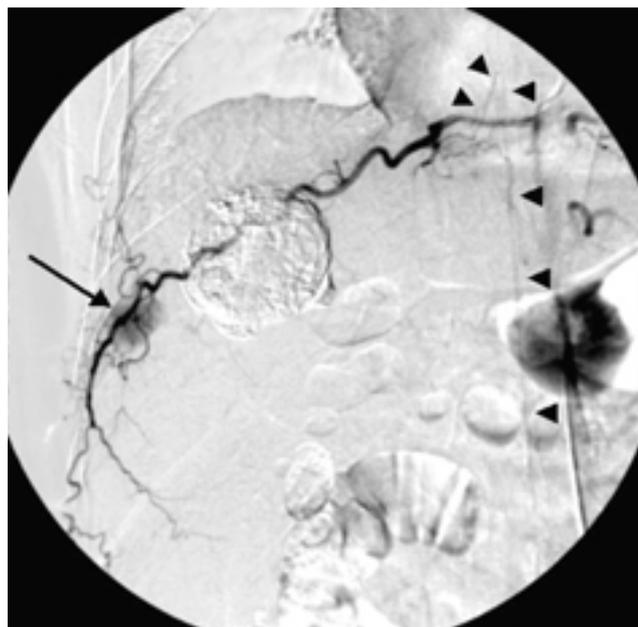


Fig. 2. Selective right ninth intercostal angiogram shows tumor staining (arrow) and the anterior medullary artery (arrowhead) supplying the anterior spinal artery.

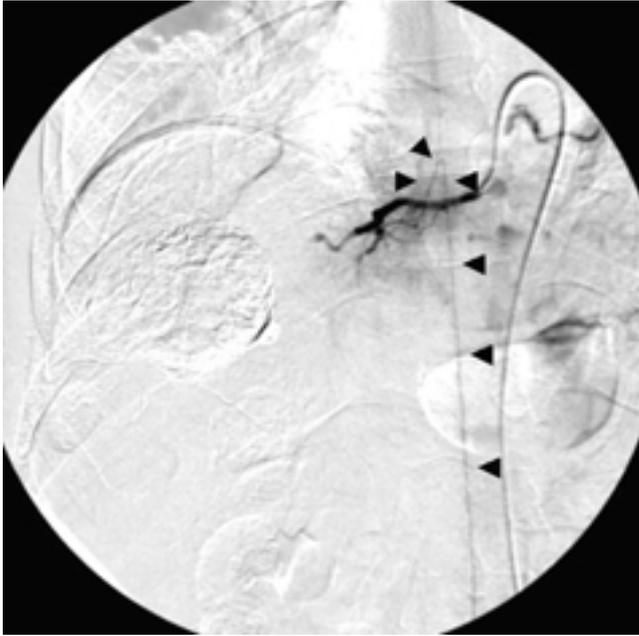


Fig. 3. Selective right ninth intercostal angiogram obtained after TACE shows embolization of distal portion of the intercostal artery and preservation of the anterior medullary artery (arrowheads).

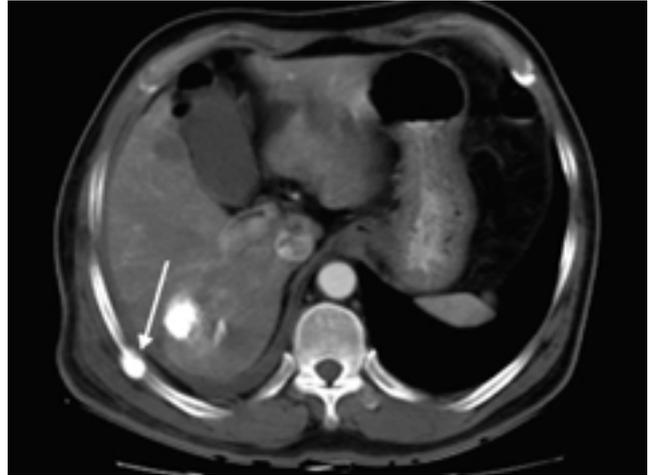


Fig. 4. Follow-up enhanced CT scan shows that the lipiodol compactly accumulates in the metastatic tumor in the right ninth intercostal space.

가

, , / 가
, , 가

anterior medullary artery(artery of Adamkiewicz)가
가

,
anterior medullary artery

1. Park SI, Lee DY, Won JY, Lee JT. Extrahepatic collateral supply of hepatocellular carcinoma by the intercostal arteries. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2003;14:461-468

Case 19

Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Parasitic Supply from Right Renal Parenchymal Artery

: Liver neoplasms, blood supply
 Liver neoplasms, therapeutic radiology
 : 57 /
 :

: Marginal recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma fed by parasitization of the right renal parenchymal artery

가
 가

lipiodol
 lipiodol
 (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

가

(Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. On arterial phase CT scan, lipiodol defect area with enhancement (arrow) is seen between the lipiodol uptake mass and the right kidney upper pole with mass effect on the kidney.

lipiodol (Fig. 4).

5 - F RH (Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)

3 - F
 (Medi - Tech/Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)
 adriamycin lipiodol
 gelatin sponge particle

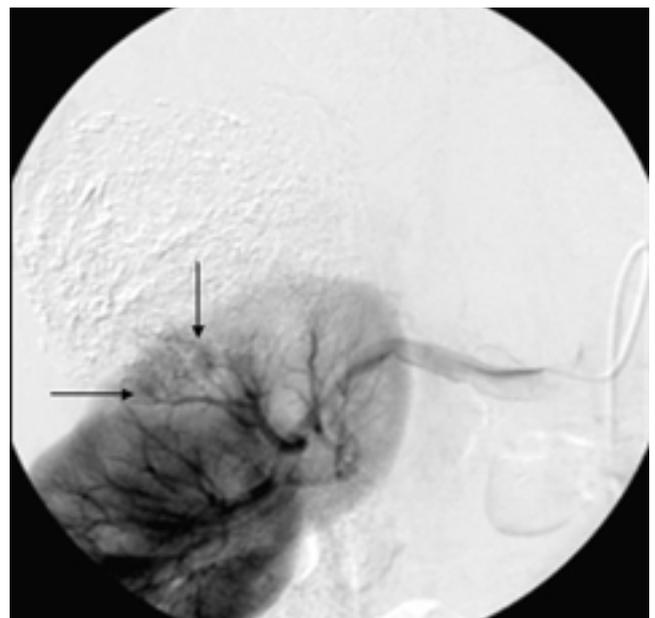


Fig. 2. On right renal arteriography, abnormal irregular arterial branches (arrows) are seen from upper polar parenchymal branches. Suspicious tumor staining overlapped with renal parenchymal staining is noted.

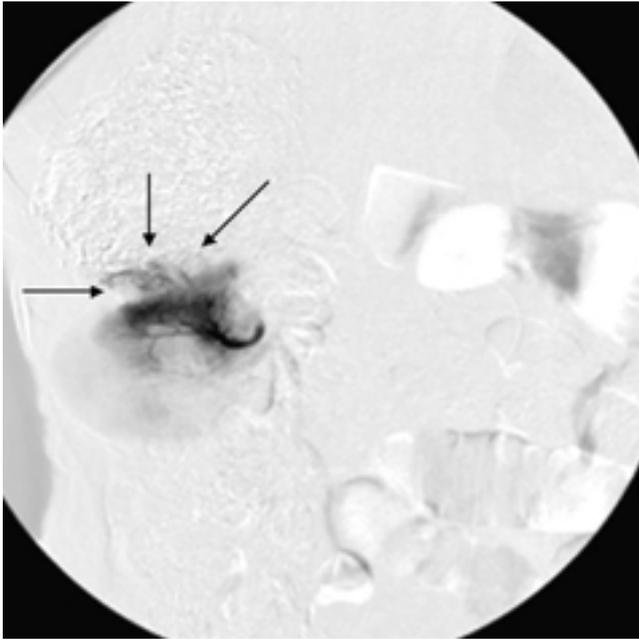


Fig. 3. On selective arteriography of one of the upper polar branch in the right anterior oblique and craniocaudal direction of image intensifier tube, not only the normal renal parenchymal staining but also the hypervascular tumor staining (arrows) is noted beyond the renal capsule.



Fig. 4. Follow-up CT scan taken on three weeks after the transcatheter arterial chemoembolization shows new lipiodol uptake in the previous lipiodol defect area. Localized renal parenchymal uptake of the lipiodol is also seen.

가 가

1. Soo CS, Chuang VP, Wallace S, Charnsangavej C, Carrasco H. Treatment of hepatic neoplasm through extrahepatic collaterals. *Radiology* 1983;147:45-49
2. Shibata T, Kojima N, Tabuchi T, Itoh K, Konishi J. Transcatheter arterial chemoembolization through collateral arteries for hepatocellular carcinoma after arterial occlusion. *Radiat Med* 1998;16:251-256

Case 20

Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization Through Left Inferior Phrenic Artery in Hepatocellular Carcinoma

: Liver neoplasms, angiography

Liver neoplasms, blood supply

(Fig. 2).

: 76 /

: 30

B

3

S8

4

(transcatheter

TACE

3

CT

lipiodol

arterial chemoembolization; TACE)

(Fig. 3).

alpha -

fetoprotein 가 가

(Computerized Tomography; CT)

dome area

, 5F introducer

5F

Yashiro catheter(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

: Recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma supplied from left inferior phrenic artery

, 3 F

adriamycin 20 mg lipiodol 4 ml

gelfoam particle(J&J, Gargrave, Skipton, U.K.)

4

CT

S8

liver dome

2 cm

viable tumor가

(Fig. 1).

(internal mammary artery),

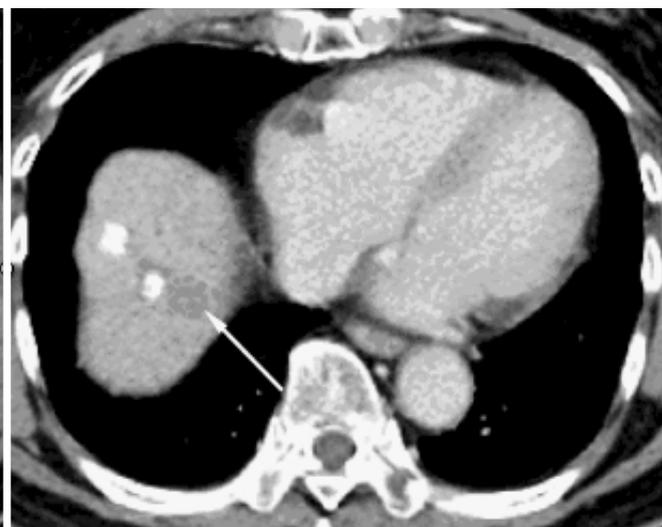


Fig. 1. Contrast enhanced CT scan of early arterial (A) and portal phase (B) show viable HCC nodule at the right lobe dome area (segment 8).

- : . 1991;27:807-812
3. Chung JW, Park JH, Han JK, Choi BI, Kim TK, Han MC. Transcatheter oily chemoembolization of the inferior phrenic artery in hepatocellular carcinoma: the safety and potential therapeutic role. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1998;9:495-500
 4. Park SI, Lee DY, Won JY, Lee JT. Extrahepatic collateral supply of hepatocellular carcinoma by the intercostal arteries. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2003;14:461-468
 5. Won JY, Lee DY, Lee JT, et al. Supplemental transcatheter arterial chemoembolization through a collateral omental artery: treatment for hepatocellular carcinoma. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2003;26:136-140

Case 21

Large Retroperitoneal Hematoma Complicated by Transfemoral Stent Insertion in a Uremic Patient with Recurrent Episodes of Central Vein Stenosis

: Hemorrhage, CT
 Blood vessels, stenosis or obstruction
 Stents and prostheses
 : 61 /
 :
 7 4
 2
 2000 IU
 heparin 30 15000
 IU 가 1
 2
 heparin
 CT
 2 mg/dl

(Blumax, Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)
 (Fig. 2A)
 (waisting)가 . Heparin 5000 IU
 12 mm - 3 cm Wallstent(Easy Wallstent, Boston Scientific) (Fig. 2B)
 venogram
 가 가 (Fig. 2C). 2mmHg
 2
 가 CT
 11cm (70 HU)
 가 가
 (Fig. 3). heparin
 가
 5

(antecubital vein)

(Fig. 1).

8 F introducer sheath (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 가

Tokyo, Japan)
 10

0.035 inch (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
 10 mm - 4 cm



Fig. 1. Venogram of left arm shows focal stenosis (arrow) of central vein with multiple prominent collateral formations. This stenosis has recurred despite of two sessions of previous angioplasty.

inguinal crease femoral vessel
 femoral vessel ,
 femoral sheath가

CT

가 ,
 urgent condition

1. Fransson SG, Nylander E. Vascular injury following cardiac catheterization, coronary angiography, and coronary angioplasty. *Eur Heart J* 1994;15:232-235
2. Fruhwirth J, Pascher O, Hauser H, Amann W. Local vascular complications after iatrogenic femoral artery puncture. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 1996;108:196-200
3. Sreeram S, Lumsden AB, Miller JS, Salam AA, Dodson TF, Smith RB. Retroperitoneal hematoma following femoral arterial catheterization: a serious and often fatal complication. *Am Surg* 1993;59:94-98
4. Kent KC, Moscucci M, Mansour KA, et al. Retroperitoneal hematoma after cardiac catheterization: prevalence, risk factors, and optimal management. *J Vasc Surg* 1994;20:905-910
5. Raphael M, Hartnell G. Femoral artery catheterization and retroperitoneal haematoma formation. *Clin Radiol* 2001;56:933-934



A

Fig 3. A. After one day, color Doppler US shows thrombus filled aneurysm without blood flow.

B. After 2 weeks, CT scan of abdomen shows thrombus filled aneurysm without contrast filling.



B



1. Arepally A, Dagli M, Hoffman LV et al. Treatment of splenic

artery aneurysm with use of a stent-graft. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2002;13:631-633
 2. Mcdermott V, Shlansky-Goldberg R, Cope C. Endovascular management of splenic artery aneurysm. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 1994;14:175-178

Case 23

Transcatheter Embolization of Small Bowel Hemorrhage Caused by Chronic Radiation Enteritis

: Intestines
 Hemorrhage
 Radiations
 Injurious effects
 Complications of therapeutic radiology
 : /73
 : 12
 . 20
 4.3 mg/dL
 : Radiation enteritis

5 F RH
 3 Fr.
 (Microferret, Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)

1 mm³

20

150 cm) 50 cm
 (Treitz ligament

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

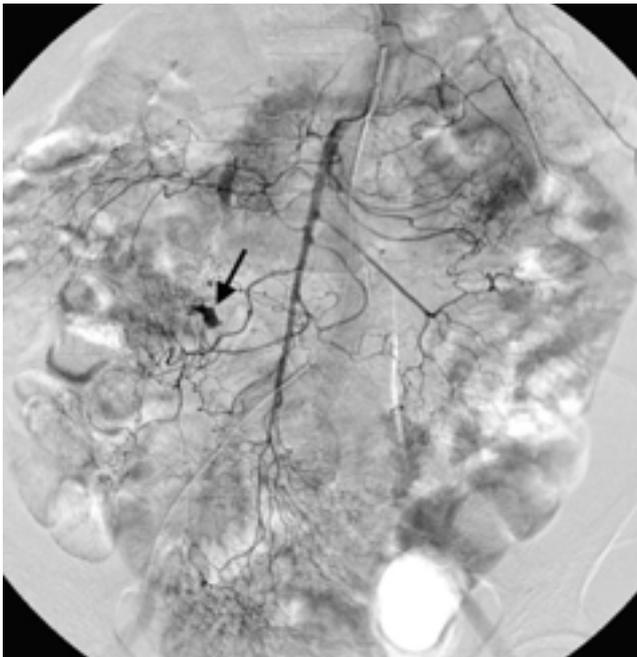


Fig. 1. Superior mesenteric angiography demonstrates a focal extravasation (arrow) of the contrast media into the small bowel lumen.

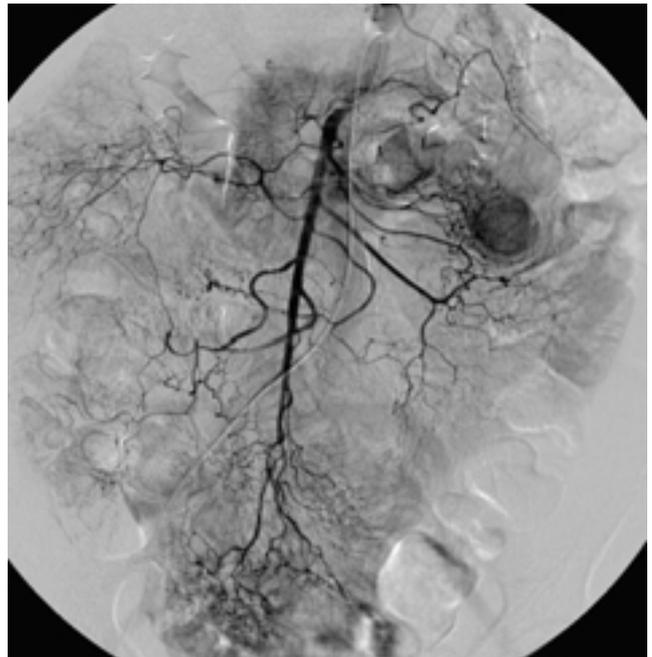


Fig. 2. The extravasation has been ceased following embolization.

가

25

12

가

가

가

가

,

가

telangiectasia, serosal fibrosis

submucosal

가

1. Gore RM, Levine MS. Textbook of gastrointestinal radiology. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 2000:843-847
2. Shiraishi M, Hiroyasu S, Ishimine T. et al. Radiation enterocolitis: overview of the past 15 years. World J Surg. 1998;22(5):491-493
3. Rustgi AK, Graeme P. Case 9-1994. 80-year-old woman with persistent gastrointestinal bleeding after right colectomy. N Engl J Med. 1994;330(9):627-632

Case 24

Acute Gastric Bleeding from Right Gastric Artery

: Gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhage
Stomach, interventional procedures

: 65 /

:

(Fig. 1A)

가

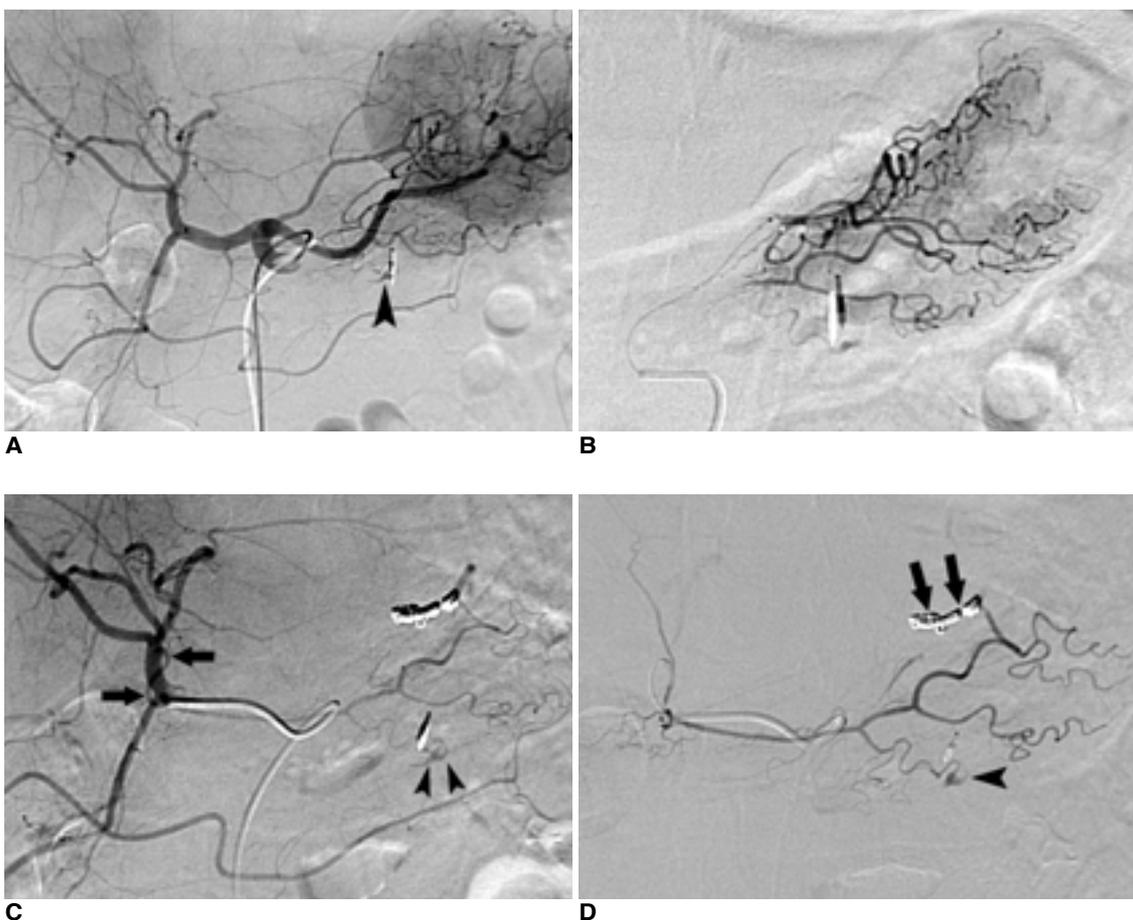
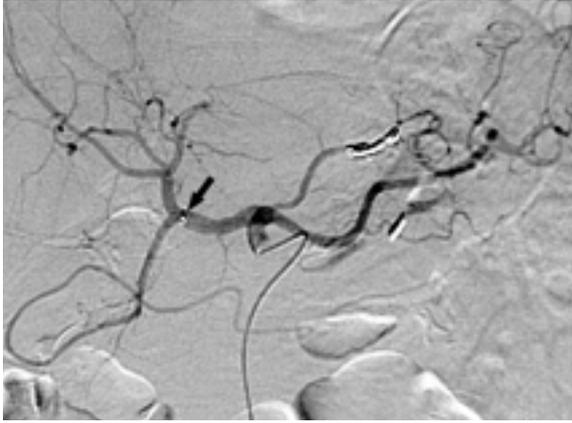


Fig. 1. A. Celiac angiogram shows active extravasation of contrast medium (arrowhead) in the medial aspect of a metallic clip used in the endoscopic hemostasis.

B. Superselective left gastric artery injection through a microcatheter shows contrast extravasation from a small branch.

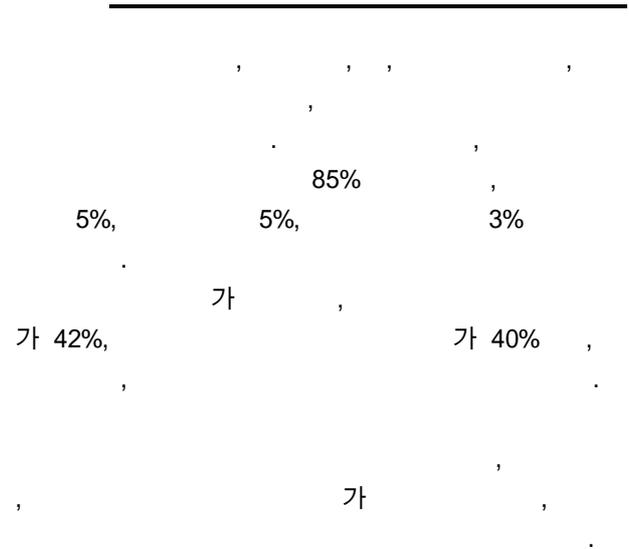
C. Common hepatic angiogram shows contrast extravasation (arrowheads) from a branch of the right gastric artery (arrows) originating from the proper hepatic artery.

D. Superselective right gastric angiogram with a microcatheter shows an anastomosis between the right gastric artery and embolized left gastric artery (arrows), and contrast extravasation (arrowhead).



E

1E. Completion angiogram shows microcoils (arrow) in the proximal portion of the right gastric artery and no further contrast extravasation.



(Fig.

1B)

(Fig. 1C)

(Fig. 1D)

(Fig. 1E)

1. Kelemouridis V, Athanasoulis CA, Waltman AC. Gastric bleeding sites: an angiographic study. *Radiology* 1983;149:643-648
2. Hashimoto M, Heianna J, Tate E et al. The feasibility of retrograde catheterization of the right gastric artery via the left gastric artery. *JVIR* 2001;12:1103-1106

Case 25

Image Findings of Intrahepatic Portal Vein Aneurysm Associated with Intrahepatic Arterio-portal Fistula

: Arterioportal fistula, congenital
 Portal vein aneurysm, congenital

: 7 /

: 41 3.74 kg

가

(portal vein aneurysm)

: Arterioportal fistula and portovenous shunt associated with intrahepatic portal vein aneurysm

가

1.5 cm
 color Doppler US

가

가 (portohepatic vein communication)

4가

(Fig. 1A, 1B).

. Pigtail

(fistula)

가

(Fig. 2A). 4F cobra

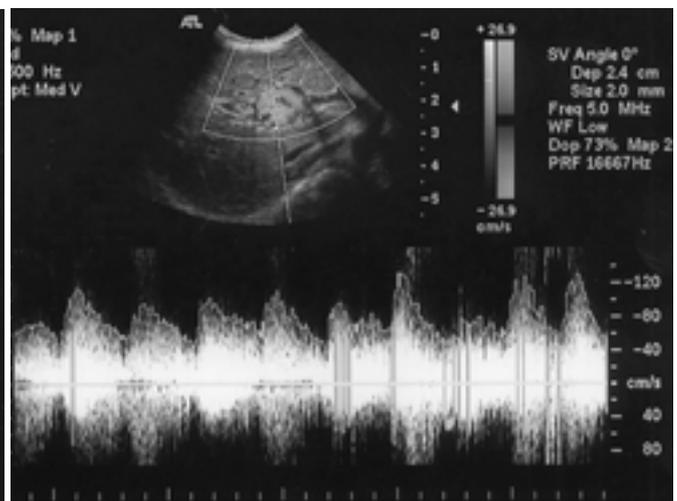
aneurysm

(Fig. 2B),

가



A



B

Fig. 1. A. Color Doppler US shows abnormal dilatation of intrahepatic portal vein.

B. Doppler US shows arterial flow in the dilated intrahepatic portal vein, suggesting arterio-portal fistula.

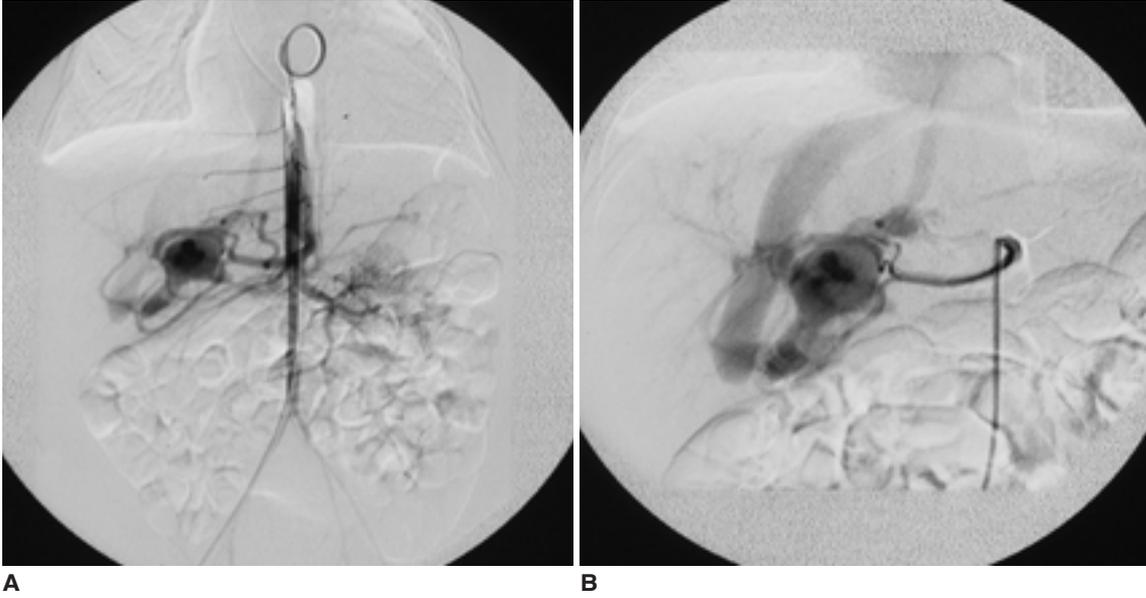


Fig. 2. A. Abdominal aortogram shows arterioportal fistula connected to the portal vein aneurysm.
B. Common hepatic angiogram shows multiple feeding vessels connected to the portal vein aneurysm and portovenous shunt between portal vein aneurysm and hepatic vein

(fistula) 가

1. Altuntas B, Erden A, Karakurt C, et al. Severe portal hyperten-

sion due to congenital hepatoportal arteriovenous fistula associated with intrahepatic portal vein aneurysm. *J Clin Ultrasound* 1998;26:357-360

2. Raghuram L, Korah IP, Jaya V, et al. Coil embolization of a solitary congenital intrahepatic hepatoportal fistula. *Abdom Imaging* 2001;26:194-196

3. Agarwala S, Dutta H, Bhatnagar V, et al. Congenital hepatoportal arteriovenous fistula: report of a case. *Surg Today* 2000;30:268-271

Case 26 Balloon-occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration (BRTO) Balloon-occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration (BRTO) of Gastric Varices

: Gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhage
Stomach, varices
Veins, therapeutic embolization
: 47 /
:

가
30
deflation
gastrorenal shunt
가

가 가 TIPS
: Liver cirrhosis with esophageal variceal bleeding

transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS)
BRTO . TIPS

catheter
3 mmHg 12mmHg
가 9mmHg
(Fig. 1). 4 occlusion balloon catheter

BRTO
TIPS
가
가
가
가
가 . BRTO
splenorenal

(Fig. 2). 2
(Fig. 3).

9F long - sheath
16 G Colapinto needle
catheter
가 TIPS . 4
11.5 mm occlusion
balloon catheter (Meditech, Boston Scientific, U.S.A.)
가 10 cc
가 ethanolamine
1:1 30 cc

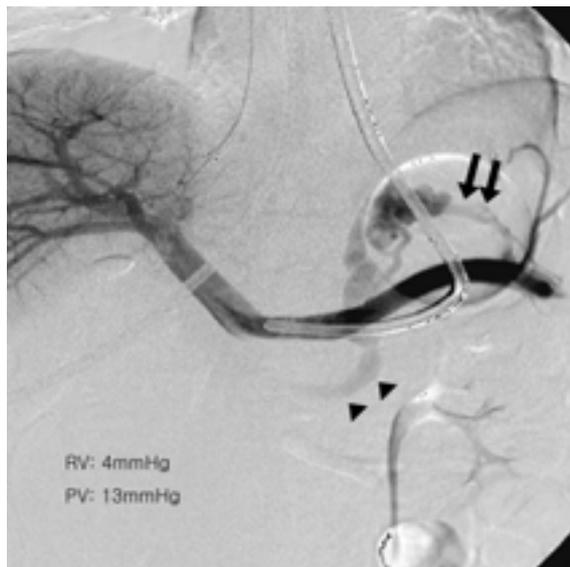


Fig. 1. Transjugular splenic venogram demonstrates fugal flow into the gastric varices via the posterior gastric vein (arrows) and gastrorenal shunt (arrowheads). Portosystemic pressure gradient is 9 mmHg.

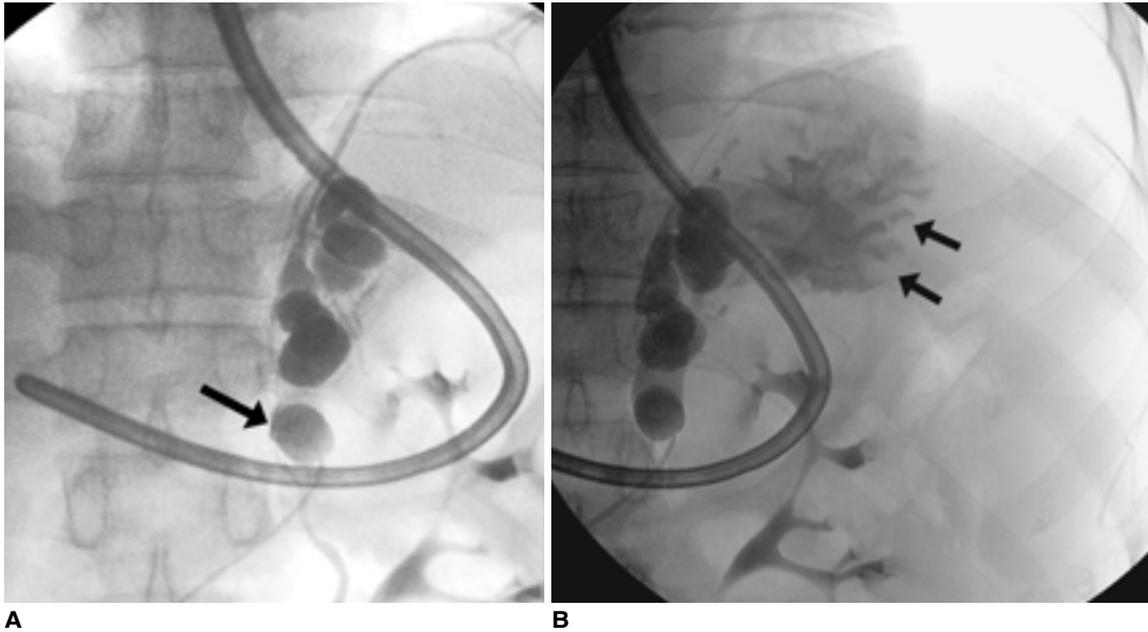


Fig. 2. A. Sclerosing agent has been infused into the gastric varices after occlusion of the left adrenal vein with a balloon catheter (arrow).
B. Extravasation (arrows) of some sclerosing agent into the gastric lumen is evident on a delayed radiograph.

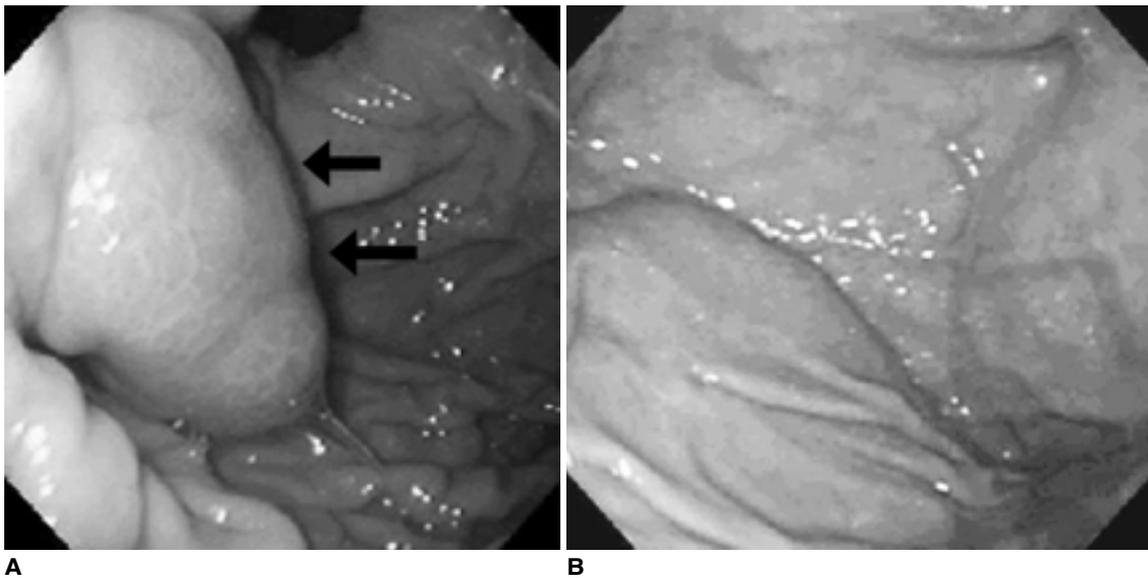


Fig. 3. A. Initial gastric endoscopy demonstrates gastric varices (arrows) bulging into the gastric lumen.
B. On follow-up gastric endoscopy after two months, the gastric varices have disappeared.

shunt

가
 가
 가

TIPS

- transvenous obliteration of gastric varices . Radiology 1999; 211: 349-356
- 2. Kitamoto M, Imamura M, Kamada K, et al. Balloon-Occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration of Gastric Fundal Varices with Hemorrhage. AJR 2002; 178: 1167 - 1174
- 3. Sanyal AJ. The natural history of portal hypertension after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunts. Gastroenterology 1997; 112:889-898

1. Hirota S, Matsumoto S, Tomita M, Sako M, Kono M. Retrograde

Case 27

Balloon - occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration(BRTO)

Balloon-Occluded Retrograde Transvenous Obliteration in Gastric Varices with Gastrorenal Shunt

: stomach, varices
 Veins, therapeutic blockade
 Shunt, portosystemic

: 42 /

: CT
 가

: Impending rupture of gastric varices with gastrorenal shunt

abdomen CT gastric varices gastrorenal shunt가 (Fig. 1)

6F sheath , 5F balloon catheter(Moiyan, Type - K - 5 - 80N, kifu, Japan)

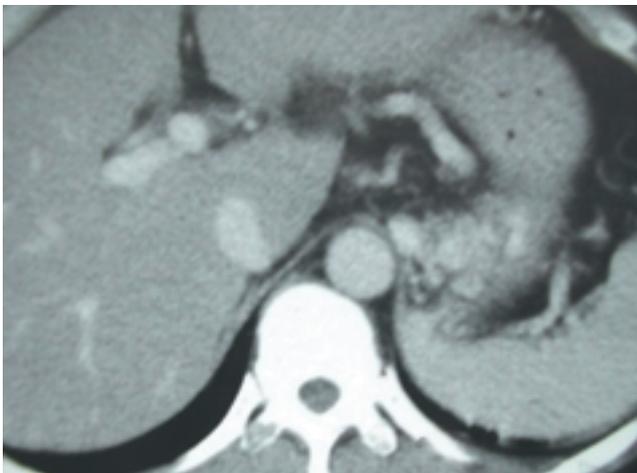


Fig. 1. Contrast enhanced abdomen CT shows dilated gastric varices.

(Fig. 2).

3F (Fig. 3)

. 3 F

50% glucose 20 mL 2

(Fig. 4). sclerotic agent

5% ethano - lamine oleate () 10 mL

(xenetix 300 mg, Guerbet, France) 10 mL 1:1

1 mL/min 20

24

가

(Fig. 5)



Fig. 2. Venography of gastric varices shows gastric varices with collateral veins.

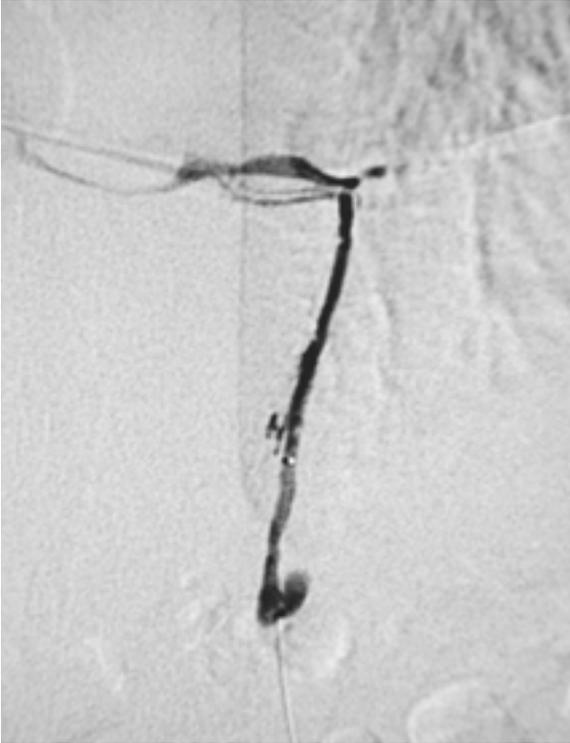


Fig. 3. A 3-F microcatheter was introduced into the collateral vein of gastric varices and then microcoil was inserted.



Fig. 4. 20 mL of 50% glucose and then 20 mL of a mixture of 5% ethanolamine oleate and contrast media (1:1) is introduced into gastric varices.

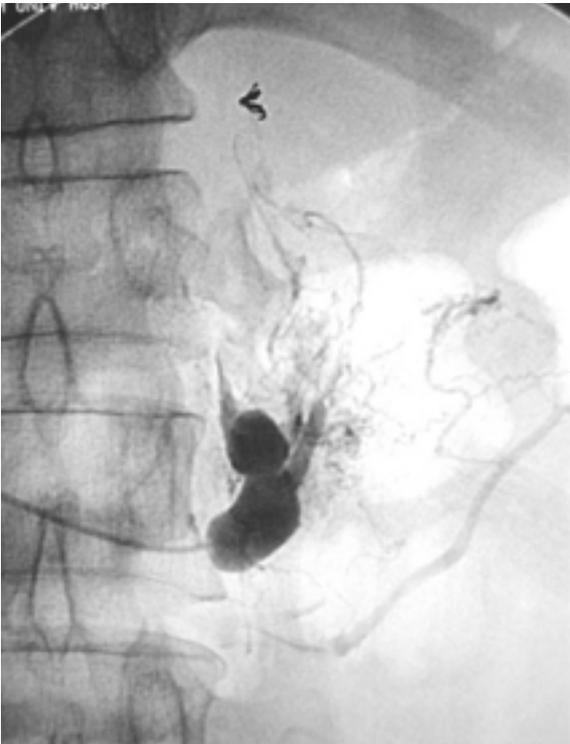


Fig. 5. Venography obtained 24 hours after ballooning shows that gastric varices have completely obstructed.

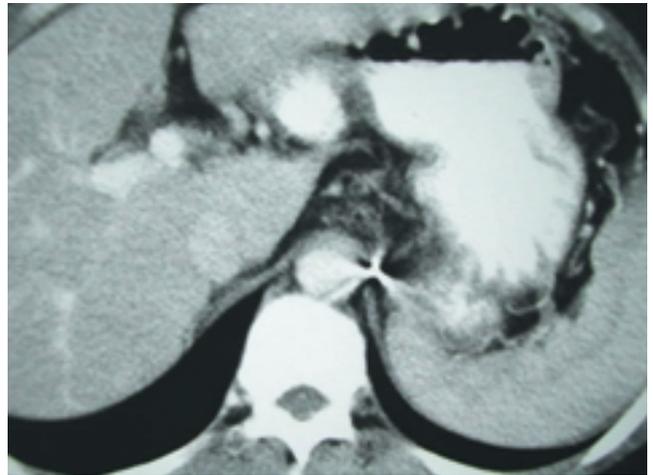


Fig. 6. One months follow-up CT shows that gastric varices have disappeared. There is a metallic artifact from the microcoil.

1 CT 가 (Fig. 6).

가 2% - 78% , 39% - (gastrorenal shunt) . 가 3 - 30% ,

		(splenorenal)	grade I, II	Hirota grade	, III,IV
가	가	가			Hirota grade II
		(portosystemic shunt)		grade II	
TIPS가		42 - 56%	BRT0		balloon time
		, BRT0	TIPS	1, 2, 3	
BRT0		(transjugular)			24
(transfemoral)	가		3		24
BRT0		ethanolamine oleate(EO)			
ethanolamine		oleic acid			
		가			
benzyl alcohol		EO			
EO		EO 3 -3			
가		50% glucose 20 ml	EO		

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;12:327-3361
2. Koito K, Namieno T, Nagakawa T, Morita K. Balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration for gastric varices with gastorenal or gastrocaval collaterals. AJR 1996;167:1317-1320
3. Hirota S, Matsumoto S, Tomita M, Sako M, Kono M. Retrograde transvenous obliteration of gastric varices. Radiology 1999;211:349-356

Case 28

Günther Tulip Retrievable Vena Cava Filter Günther Tulip Retrievable Vena Cava Filter Placement and Retrieval in a IVC Thrombosis Patient

: Thrombosis, venous Denmark) (Fig. 1B, 2). 12
 Venae cavae, filters 25
 : 48 /
 :
 : Free floating thrombus in the inferior vena cava

filter . Filter 가 가
 filter
 filter retrieval set
 filter
 . Retrieval set loop snare

2

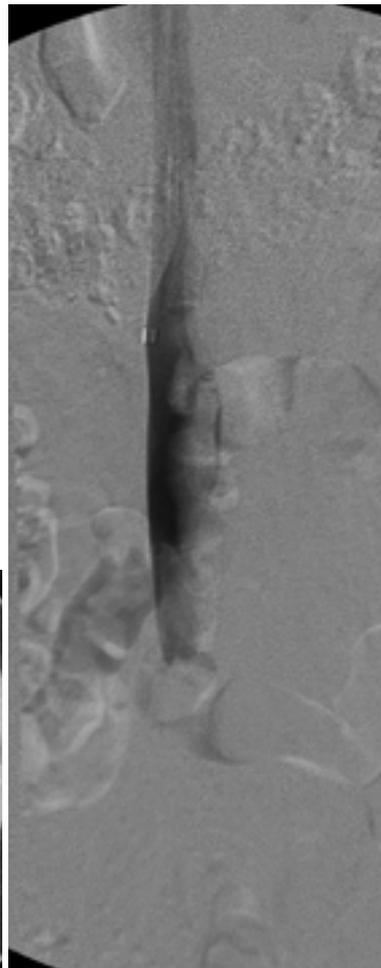
(free floating) (Fig. 1A).

retrieval 가 filter
 . Free floating

floating free
 floating Günther
 tulip retrievable filter (William Cook Europe, Bjaeverskov,



A



B

Fig. 1. A, B. Contrast enhanced CT scan (A) and vana cavogram (B) show free floating thrombus in the IVC.

filter catheter
 filter 4
 sheath filter sheath (Fig. 4).
 filter sheath (Fig. 5).
 filter (Fig. 6)

6.3 - F retrieval (Fig. 3).

Amplatz filter Temporary filter
 Günther tulip filter catheter guide wire가

filter가 , filter 가 , Decousus
 filter
 가

temporary filter retrieval filter temporary filter
 filter Günther temporary filter, Angio/Prolyser filter, Antheor filter, Tempo filter retrievable filter

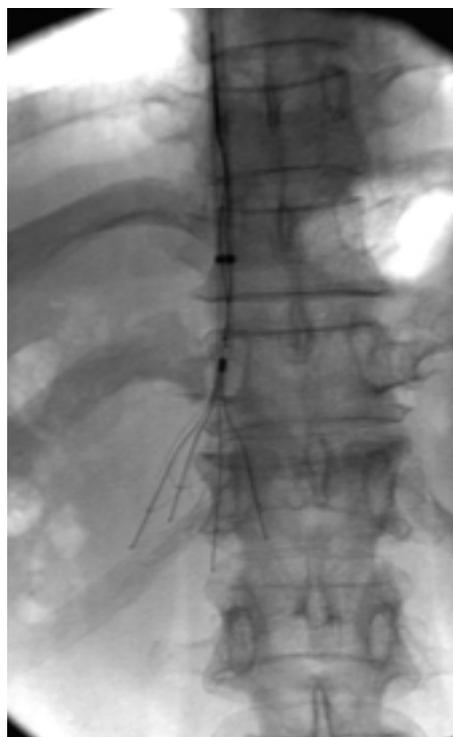


Fig. 3. The hook of the Günther tulip filter is successfully snared with use of wire loop.

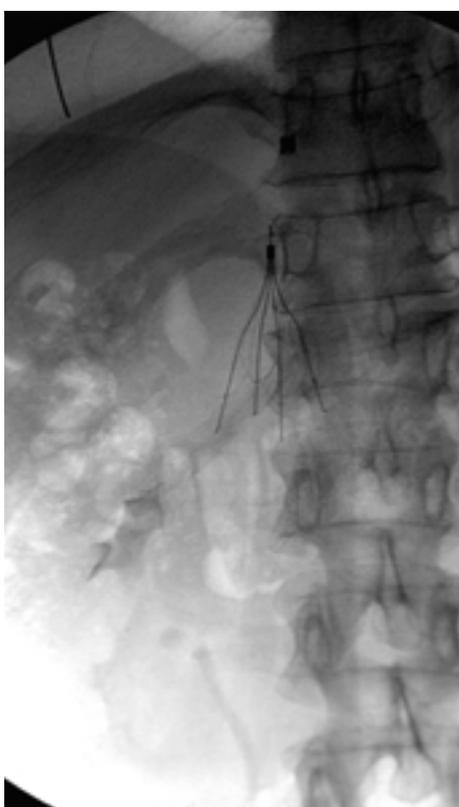


Fig. 2. Digital radiograph demonstrates deployed Günther tulip filter at the level of suprarenal IVC.



Fig. 4. The coaxial retrieval sheaths are then advanced so that the inner sheath collapses the filter and is advanced to the level of the hooks. Finally, the outer retrieval sheath is advanced over the entire assembly, which can then be removed through the outer sheath which is left in situ.

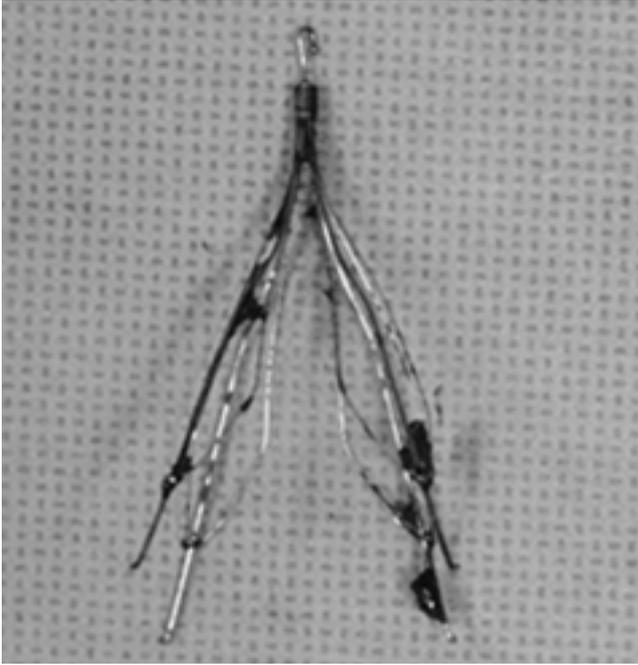


Fig. 5. Filter after retrieval contains adherent small thrombi.

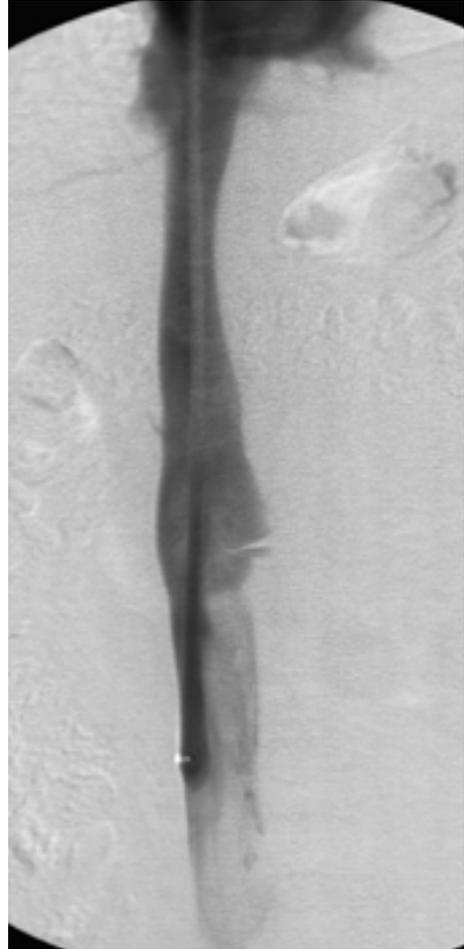


Fig. 6. Inferior vena cavogram obtained immediately after filter retrieval reveals slight contrast extravasation at the level of IVC incorporation of the filter hook.

retrievable filter	가	가
Retrievable filter	Amplatz filter	Günther tulip
가	11%	Günther tulip
filter	retrieval	
filter	large trapped embolus가 filter	Günther
가	3	10
tulip filter		
3		
3		

1. Millward SF, Bhargava A, Aquino J, et al. Günther tulip filter: preliminary clinical experience with retrieval. *JVIR* 2000;11:75-82
2. Millward SF, Oliva VL, Bell SD, et al. Günther tulip retrievable vena cava filter: results from the registry of the canadian interventional radiology association. *JVIR* 2001;12:1053-1058
3. Tay KH, Martin ML, Fry PD, Webb JG, Machan LS. Repeated Günther tulip inferior vena cava filter repositioning to prolong implantation time. *JVIR*;2002:13:509-512

Case 29

Percutaneous Retrieval of the Günther Tulip Retrievable Inferior Vena Cava Filter

: Venae cavae, filters
 Venae cavae, thrombus
 Venae cavae, interventional procedures
 : 50 /
 : 1
 : Renal cell carcinoma with tumor thrombi
 extention to IVC

Denmark) 10
 Güntheter - Tulip MReye Filter retri - evable set(GTRS -



(Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Abdominopelvic CT shows the right renal cell carcinoma invading into the right renal vein and the inferior vena cava.

Güntheter Tulip Filter (William Cook Europe, Bjaeverskov,

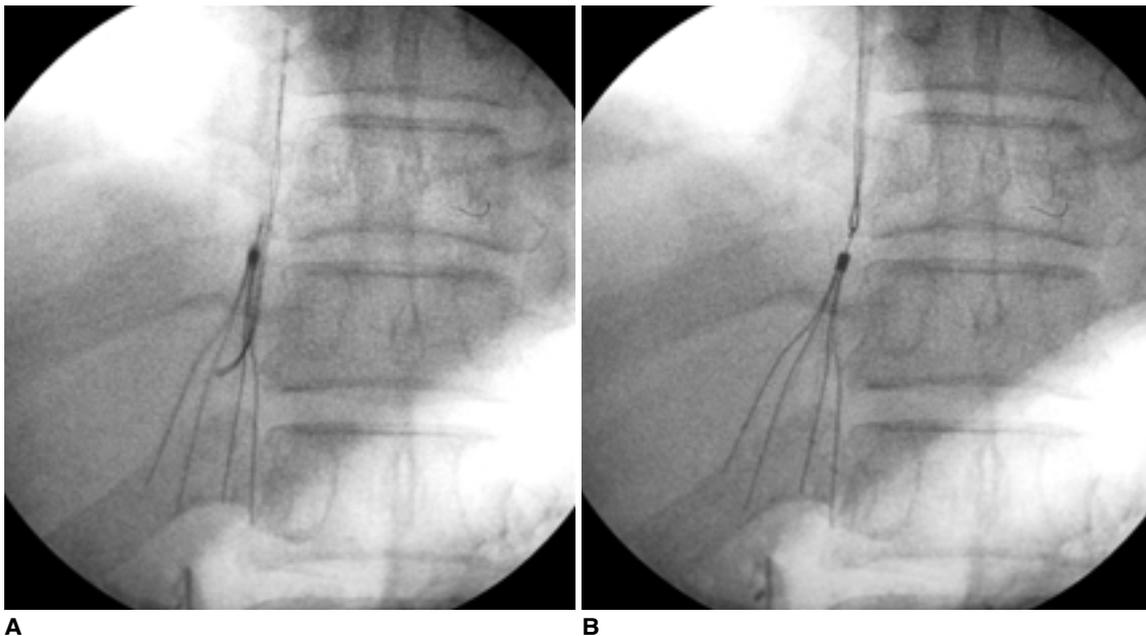


Fig. 2 Series of the filter retrieval.
A. Passing the wire loop over the filter.
B. Withdrawing the loop while simultaneously advancing the retrieval catheter so that the hook is captured in the tip of the hoop.

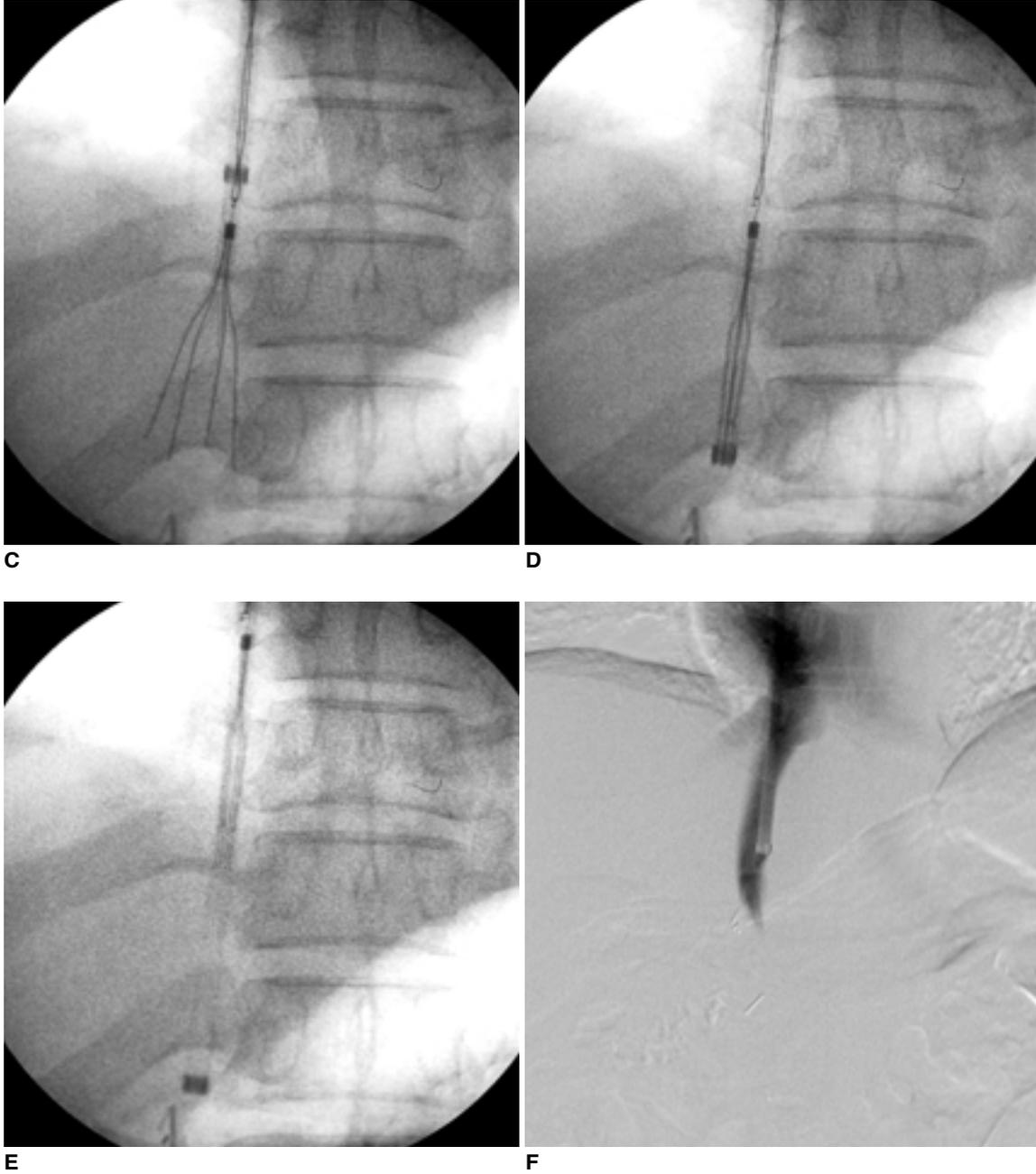


Fig. 2. **C, D.** The coaxial retrieval sheath was advanced so that the inner sheath collapse the filter and was advanced to the level of the hook.
E. Finally, outer retrieval sheath was advanced over the entire assembly, which could be removed through the outer sheath.
F. Postretrieval venocavogram was obtained through the outer coaxial retrieval sheath.

200) . (retrievable set) . 가
가 6.3F 가
(retrievable catheter)
(coaxial retrievable sheath) .

가

(Fig. 2).



Güntheter Tulip 가
2.2 - 13

가 가 , 가 가 가 가
10-20% 가 가
10 가 2 가 가
22.9 ± 5.9 가
가 가 가
(retrievable filter) 가
Güntheter Tulip filter 가
profile (8.5 Fr) 9
Amplatz, Güntheter Tulip filter
low
Amplatz

1. Millward SF, Bhargava A, Aquino J. JVIR 2000;11:75-82
2. Millward SF, Wells PS. Temporary and retrievable inferior vena cava filters. In " venous interventional radiology with clinical perspectives "2nd ed. 2000. 528-537

Case 30 Nutcracker syndrome

Treatment with Self-expandable Metallic Stent in Nutcracker Syndrome

가 가

: Hematuria
 Renal veins, stenosis or obstruction
 Renal veins, interventional procedures

: 18 /

:

7.3 gm/dL,

24.6%

: Nutcracker syndrome

CT

(renal hilum)
 (Fig. 1).

가 (Fig. 2).

가 가

(Fig. 3).

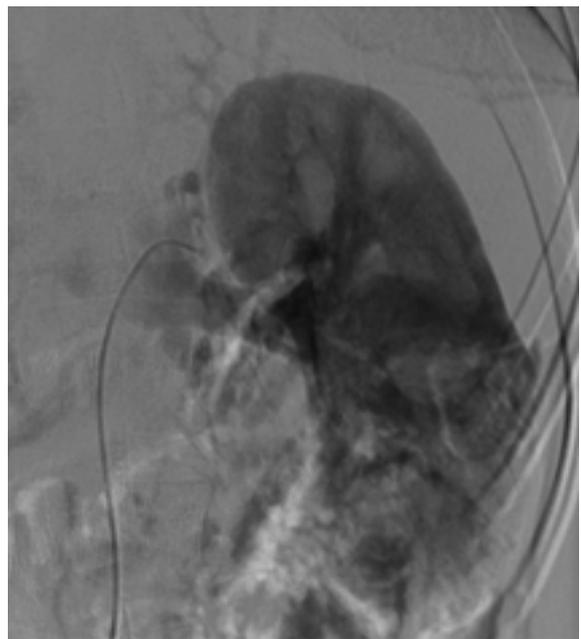


Fig. 2. Venous phase of left renal arteriogram shows faint collateral veins around the left renal vein and poor venous drainage into the inferior vena cava.



Fig. 1. CT scan demonstrates compression of the left renal vein between the superior mesenteric artery and the aorta.



Fig. 3. Several ascending lumbar veins are opacified at selective left renal venogram.

13 F sheath
 , 0.035 inch, 180 cm Hydrophilic Kayak
 (Boston Scientific Meditech, Miami, FL, U.S.A.) 5F
 100cm Hinck headhunter 1 catheter (Terumo, Tokyo,
 Japan)

13 mm , 63 mm .
 , 4
 mmHg .

0.035 inch 180 cm Amplatz Super Stiff (Boston
 Scientific Meditech, Miami, FL, U.S.A.)

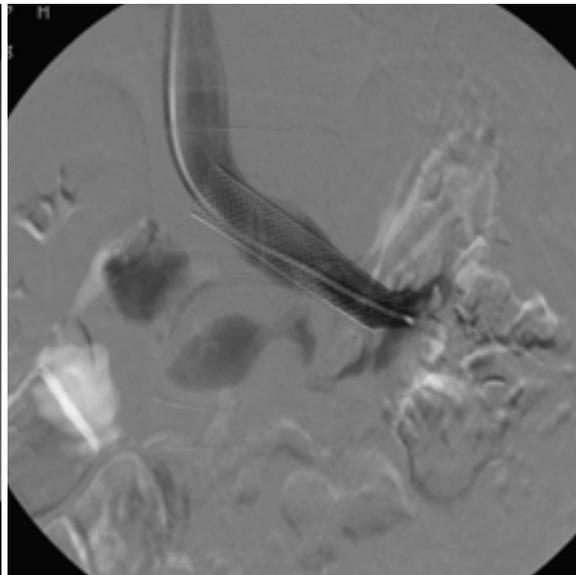
14 mm, 50 mm Easy Wallstent
 (Boston Scientific Vascular, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)

, 가 (Fig. 4).

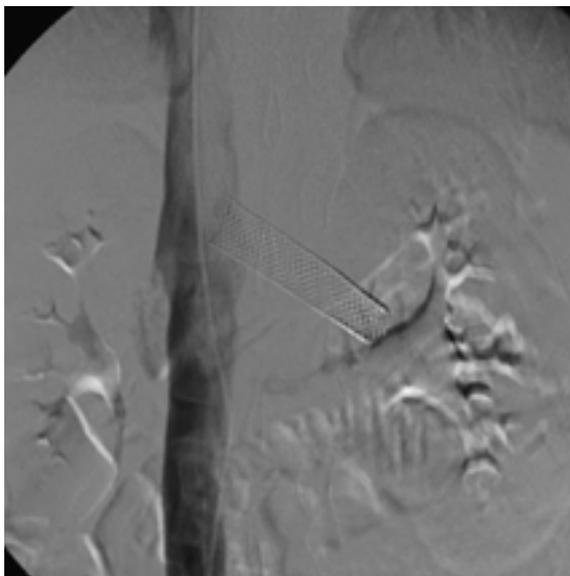
3
 , 6
 . 2



A



B



C

Fig. 4. A. A metallic stent was placed in the left renal vein.
B. The collateral veins are not visualized on venogram after place-
 ment of a stent.
C. A short segment of the metallic stent protrudes into the inferior
 vena cava on inferior vena cavogram.

nutcracker syndrome
 (pelvic congestion syndrome)
 Nutcracker phenomenon
 nutcracker syndrome
 retroaortic left renal vein
 "posterior nutcracker syndrome"

(reimplantation, transposition)
 (transplantation)

가 (auto-
 가

Ali - El - Dein

54 ± 5 , 91 ± 7

endothelium

가

가
 2 - 3

(ptosis)

polytetrafluoro - ethylene (PTFE)

Segawa
 covered stent

nutcracker syndrome May - Thurner
 syndrome(Cockett syndrome)
 (spurs), (membrane)

nutcracker syndrome
 가

(fornix) collecting system
 가 . Nutcracker syndrome
 가

가

가
 가

1. Ali-El-Dein B, Osman Y, El-Din ABS, El-Diasty T, Mansour O, Ghoneim MA. Anterior and posterior nutcracker syndrome: a report on 11 cases. *Transplant Proc* 2003;35:851-853
2. Yu G, Bo S. The nutcracker syndrome. *J Urol* 2003;169:2293-2294
3. Russo D, Minutolo R, Iaccarino V, Andreucci M, Capuano A, Savino FA. Gross hematuria of uncommon origin: the nutcracker syndrome. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1998;32:E3
4. Scultetus AH, Villavicencio JL, Gillespie DL. The nutcracker syndrome: Its role in the pelvic venous disorders. *J Vasc Surg* 2001;34:812-819
5. Segawa N, Azuma H, Iwamoto Y, et al. Expandable metallic stent placement for nutcracker phenomenon. *Urology* 1999;53:631-633
6. Park YB, Lim SH, Ahn JH, et al. Nutcracker syndrome: intravascular stenting approach. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2000;15:99-101
7. Hohenfellner M, D'Elia G, Hampel C, Dahms S, Thuroff JW. Transposition of the left renal vein for treatment of the nutcracker phenomenon: long-term follow-up. *Urology* 2002;59: 354-357

H2O 2 mmHg

가 3 cm

Nutcracker syndrome

가
 가 가
 가 가

Case 31 Venous Port Occlusion: Balloon Angioplasty

: veins, stenosis or obstruction
 veins, transluminal angioplasty
 : 61 /
 :



(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).



7

Fr introducer sheath(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

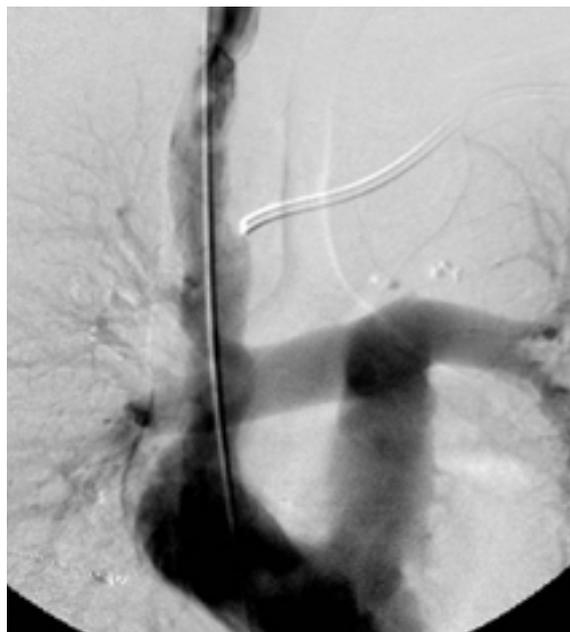


Fig. 2. 5 Fr catheter is inserted through right common femoral vein. However, this catheter can not be advanced into the left innominate vein.



A



B

Fig. 1. Dislodgement of port catheter into the left innominate vein (**A**) and complete occlusion of left innominate vein and collateral venous drainage of contrast are shown (**B**).

0.018 sharp end
 Goose neck snare(Microvena, White Bear Lake, MN,
 U.S.A.) 5Fr catheter
 Catheter (Terumo,
 Tokyo, Japan) Goose neck snare
 sheath . Through and Through
 method 8 x 40 mm
 (Fig. 3).
 Goose neck snare
 (Fig. 4). 3000
 unit(Choongwae, Hwaseong, Korea)

6

가

가

III

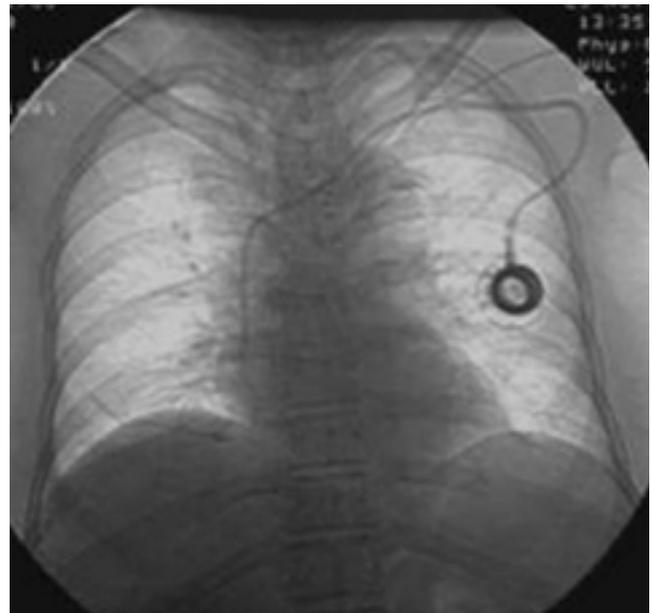


Fig. 4. Successful reposition of port catheter.

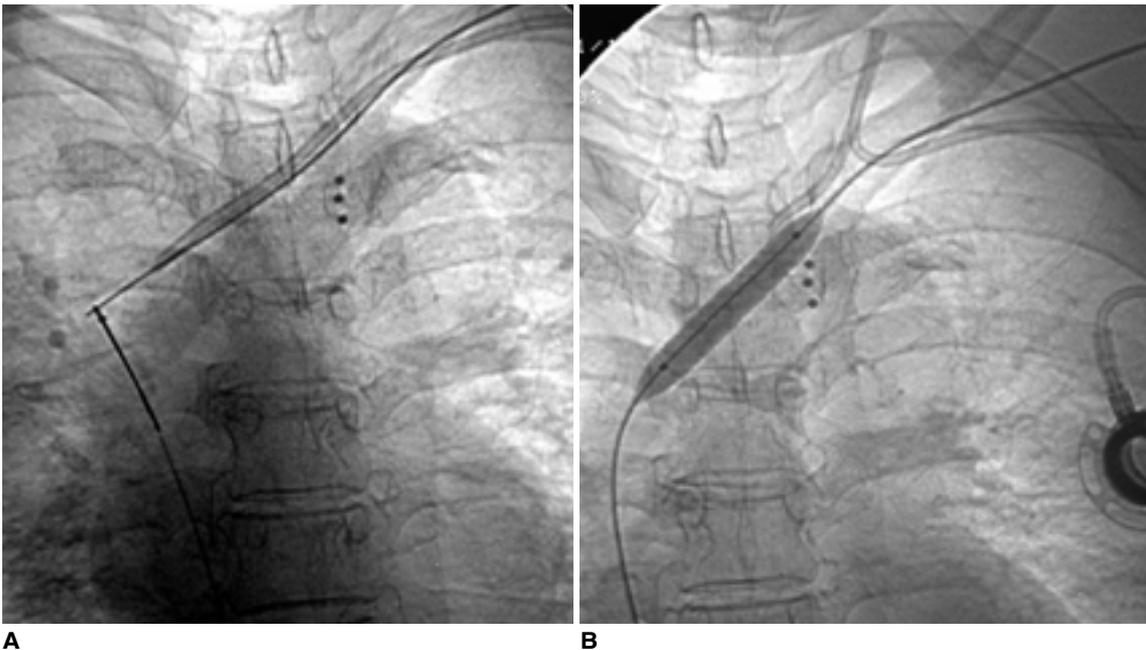


Fig. 3. Recanalization using 0.018 "guide-wire and goose neck snare was done (A). Then, balloon angioplasty with 8 x 40mm balloon was performed (B).

50 patients. Radiology 1999;212:175-80

2. Luciani A, Clement O, Halimi P et.al. Catheter-related Upper extremity deep venous thrombosis in cancer patients:a prospective study based on Doppler US, Radiology 2001;220:655-660

1. Haage P, Vorwerk D, Piroth W, Schuermann K, Guenther RW, Treatment of hemodialysis-related central venous stenosis or occlusion :results of primary Wallstent placement and follow-up in

(urokinase 120,000 unit/hr × 5 hrs) . 1
 12F long sheath(Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)

10 × 40 mm balloon (Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.)

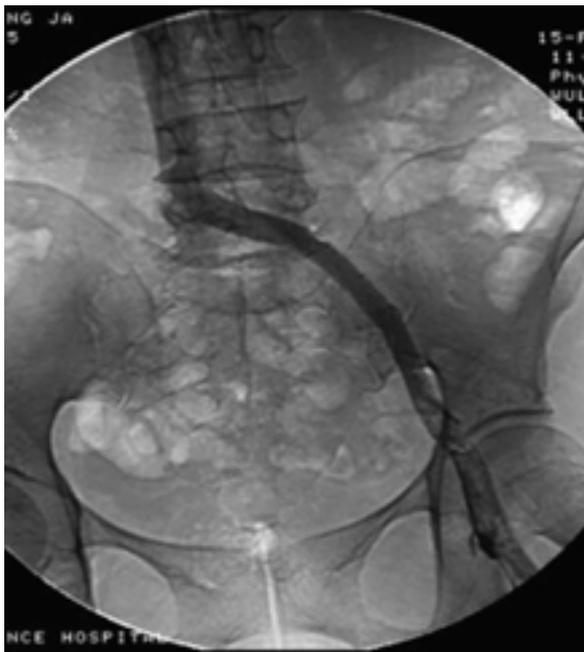
10 × 60 mm self - expandable stent(Express; Boston Scientific, Watertown, MA, U.S.A.) 2

patency

stent

가

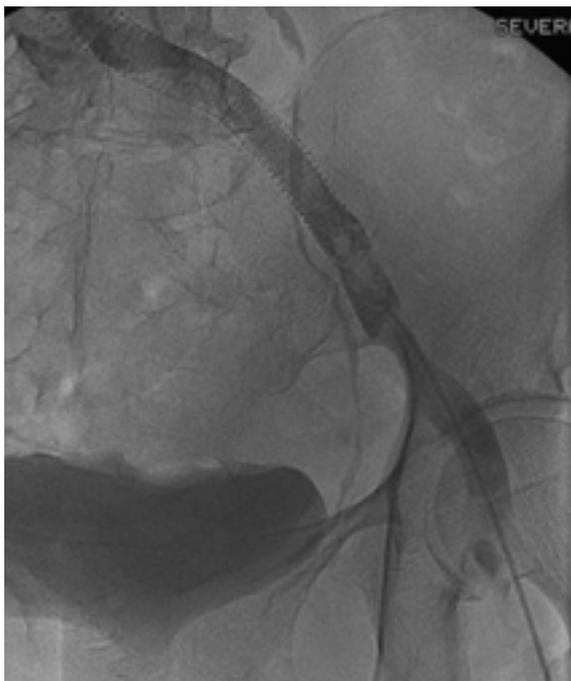
, Arrow - Trerotola device(Arrow International, PA, U.S.A.)



A

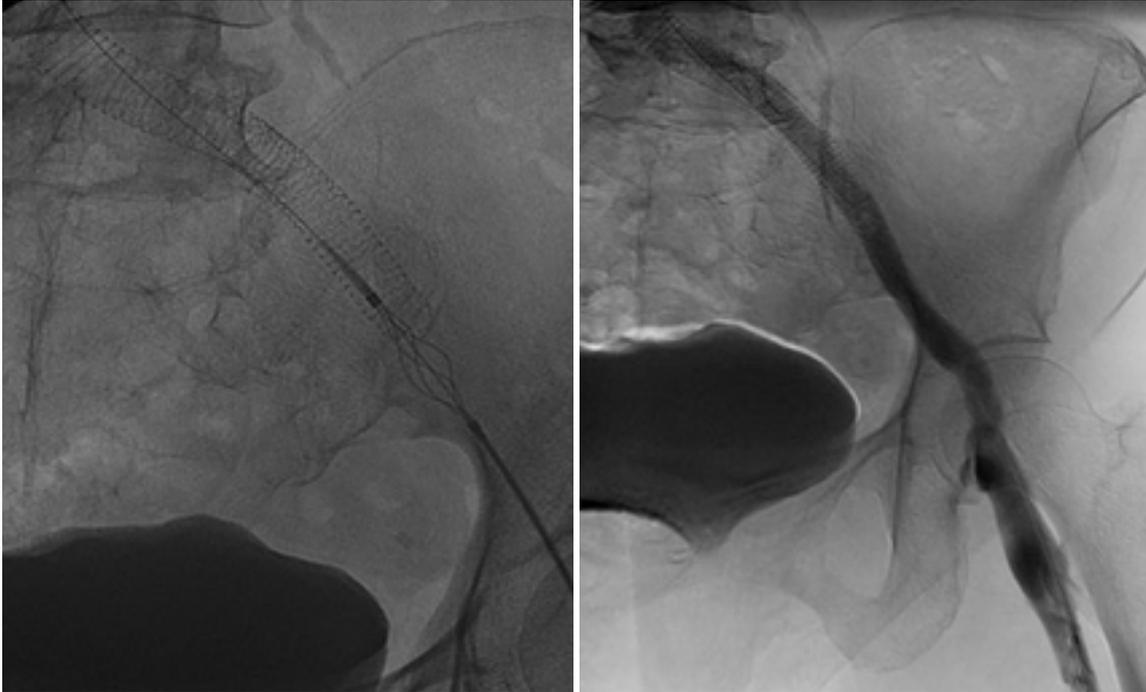


B



C

Fig. 2. After urokinase infusion, aspiration thrombectomy, balloon angioplasty and stenting of left common iliac vein, the patency of deep venous system of left lower extremity is restored (A). However, fairly large amount of residual thrombus is still noted in femoral and external iliac vein (B), especially inside of the stent (C).



A

B

Fig. 3. After mechanical thrombectomy with the Trerotola device (**A**), residual thrombus in iliac and femoral veins are completely resolved (**B**).



3 mm

, Stent ,

가 native vein intima

Arrow - Trerotala Device hemodialy -

sis access grafts

native vessel

가

self - expanding cage가 motor - driven fragmentation

1. Krthikeshwar K, Bruce G, Kenneth O. Percutaneous angiojet thrombectomy in the management of extensive deep venous thrombosis. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2001; 12:179-185
2. Vedantham S, Vesely TM, Parti N. Lower extremity venous thrombolysis with adjunctive mechanical thrombectomy. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2002;13:1001-8
3. Mark W.M, Gary R.S, Mark H.M. Catheter-directed thrombolysis for lower extremity deep venous thrombosis: report of a national multicenter registry. *Radiology* 1999;211:39-49

Case 33 Klippel - Trenaunay

Sclerosis of Varicose Veins Using Absolute Alcohol in Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome

: Klippel - Trenaunay syndrome

varicose veins

sclerotherapy, alcohol

20 G

: 19 /

:

(swelling)

2

3

8 cc,

20 cc

가 2cm

(sweating)

: Klippel - Trenaunay

Klippel - Trenaunay

1A, B, C)가

(Fig. (phleboliths)

가

(fetal venous obstruc-

com - munication)

(arteriovenous

tion), (microscopic arteriovenous communications),

(microscopic arteriovenous

(mixed

mesodermal and ectodermal dysplasia)

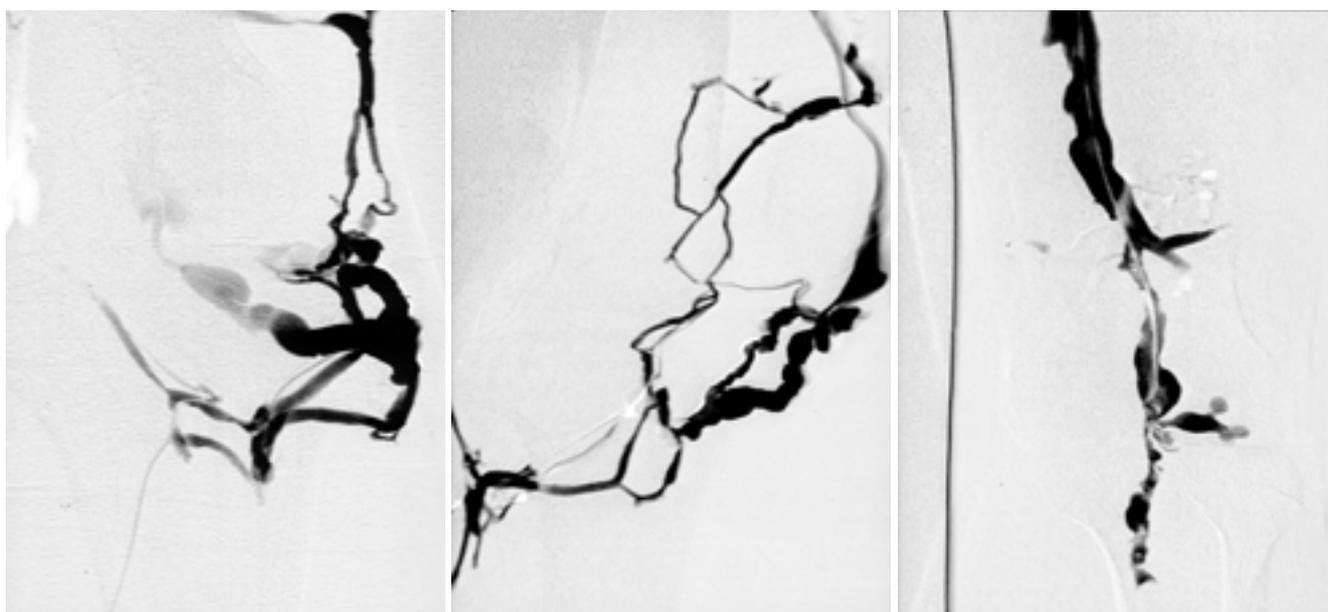


Fig. 1. A, B, C. Venagram shows varicosities at left knee area (A, B) and medial side of left thigh (C).



Fig. 2. A, B. Varicosities seen on pre-treatment venogram (A) are not opacified on post-treatment venogram (B).

(persistent lateral embryonic avascular vein)

(hypoplasia)

(aplasia)

Klippel - Trenaunay

가

1. Servelle M. Klippel and Trenaunay 's syndrome: 768 operated cases. *Ann Surg* 1985;201:365
2. Yakes WF, Luethke JM, Merland JJ, et al. Ethanol embolization of arteriovenous fistula; a primary model of therapy. *JVIR* 1990;1;89

Case 34 CT Evaluation of Lower Extremity Varicose Vein with CT Angiography

: Veins, extremities
 Computed tomography (CT), angiography
 : 50 /

: (greater saphenous vein)
 가 (lesser saphenous vein)
 (perforating vein)

: Lower extremity varicose vein due to great saphenous vein insufficiency

CT volume rendering ,
 가

(Fig. 1),
 (Fig. 2).

vein) (perforating
 (Fig. 3).

Valsalva maneuver
 가 (Fig. 4).

CT 8 CT (Light Speed
 Ultra, GE, U.S.A.) . 200 mA ,
 120 kVp , 2.5 mm slice thickness, reconstruction
 increment 1.25 mm, 0.5

120 mL 2.5 mL/s 3 CT 가

(Rapidia, Infinitt, Seoul, Korea) volume rendering
 technique , 가

(Fig. 1) , 가

(Fig. 2, 3) 가 가

(Fig. 3).

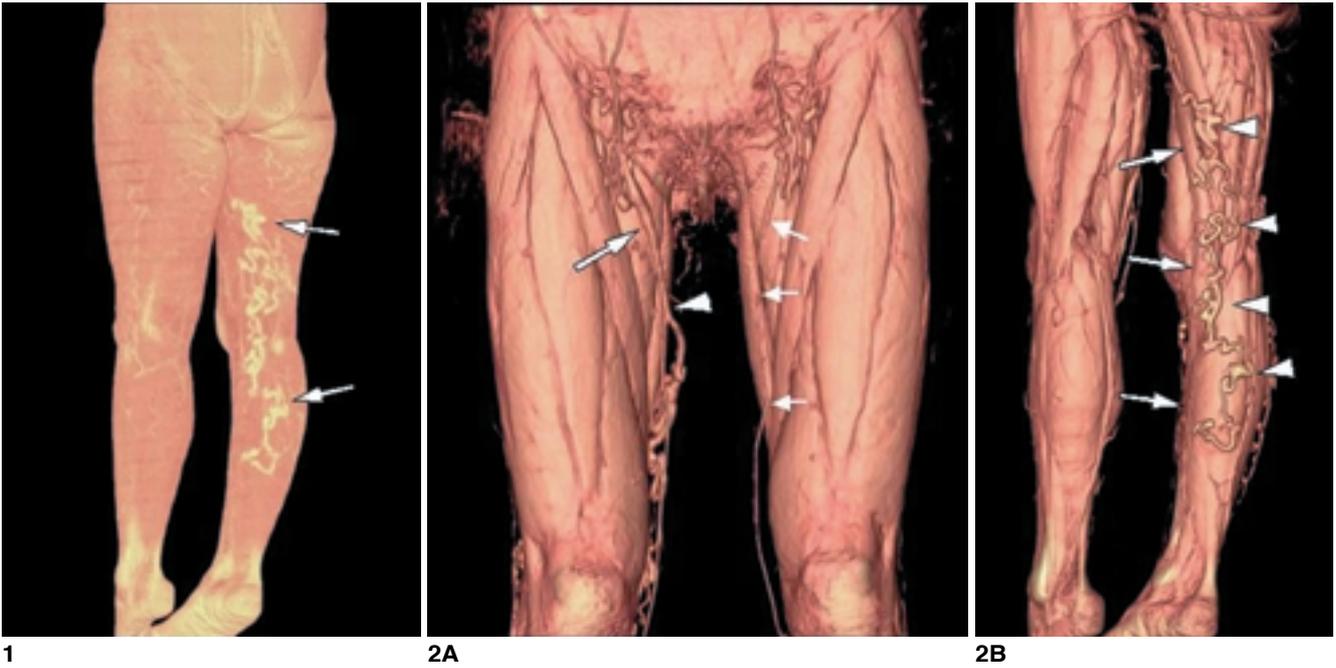


Fig. 1. Volume rendering image of 3D-CTA shows the varicose vein (arrows) in the subcutaneous fat layer of the posterolateral aspect of the right thigh and calf.

Fig. 2. A. Volume rendering image of 3D-CTA shows the dilation of the right greater saphenous vein (large arrow) compared with the normal left greater saphenous vein (small arrows). The arrowhead indicates the origin site of a dilated varicose vein from the right greater saphenous vein.

B. Left posterior oblique projection image of 3D-CTA clearly demonstrates the complex course of the varicose vein (arrowheads) from the thigh to the posteromedial calf area (arrowheads). The greater saphenous vein (arrows) below the origin site of a varicose vein is not dilated.

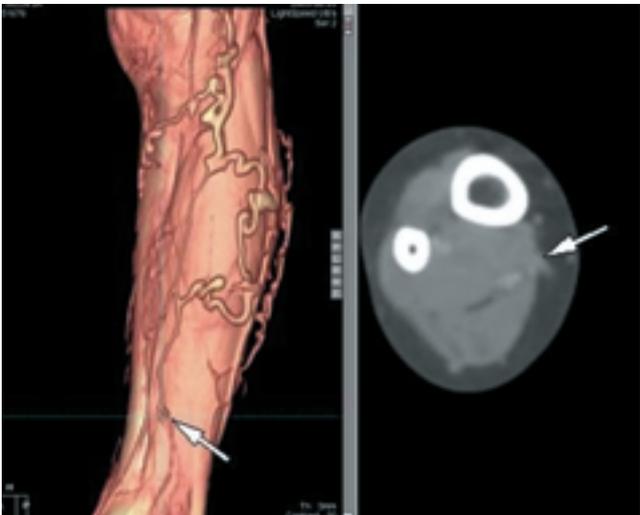


Fig. 3. Volume rendering image of 3D-CTA shows the Cockett perforating vein (arrow) at the lower calf. Corresponding axial CT image shows the perforating vein connected to the deep venous system.

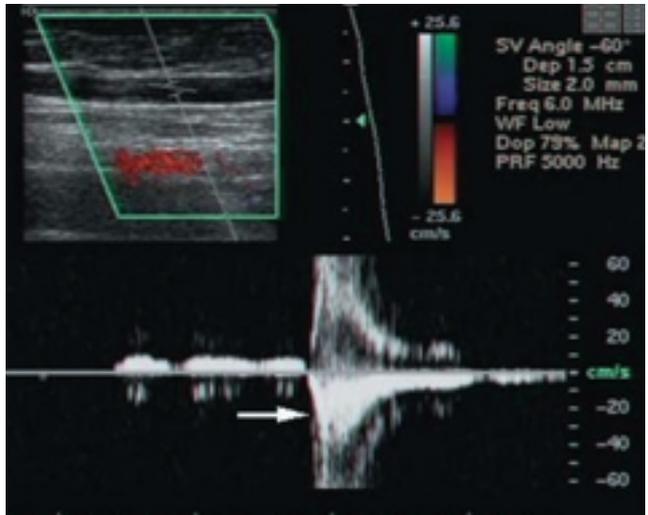


Fig.4. Doppler spectral image shows reflux waveform (arrow) in the right greater saphenous vein during the Valsalva maneuver.

1. Baldt MM, Bohler K, Zontsich T, et al. Preoperative imaging of lower extremity varicose veins: color coded duplex sonography

or venography. *J Ultrasound Med* 1996;15:143-54.
 2. Caggiati A, Ricci S, Laghi A, Luccichenti G, Pavone P. Three-dimensional contrastless varicography by spiral computed tomography. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2001;21:374-6.

Case 35

Deep Vein Thrombosis involving the Duplicated Superficial Femoral Vein

: Veins, femoral,
Veins, thrombosis

: 80 /

:

, 1

(CT)

(ascending venography)

: Duplication of Superficial Femoral Vein

(Fig. 1).

urokinase

large filling defect

(Fig. 2).

(valve ring)

(cusp)

(Fig. 3),

, CT

review

가

(Fig. 4).

popliteal vein

12 F introducer sheath

, 5F

popliteal vein superficial

Omniplush catheter(, Korea)

femoral vein

filling defect

5000 U heparin

300,000 U urokinase

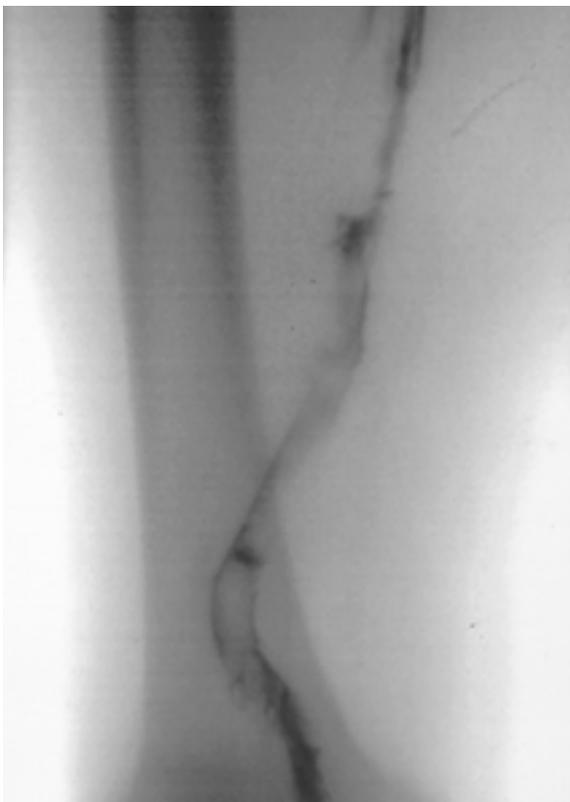


Fig. 1. Ascending venogram shows acute thrombi in the superficial femoral and popliteal veins.



Fig. 2. Follow-up ascending venogram shows a large filling defect in the mid-portion of the superficial femoral vein.



Fig. 3. Follow-up ascending venogram after overnight infusion of urokinase shows valve rings and cusps in the proximal portion of the duplicated veins (arrows).

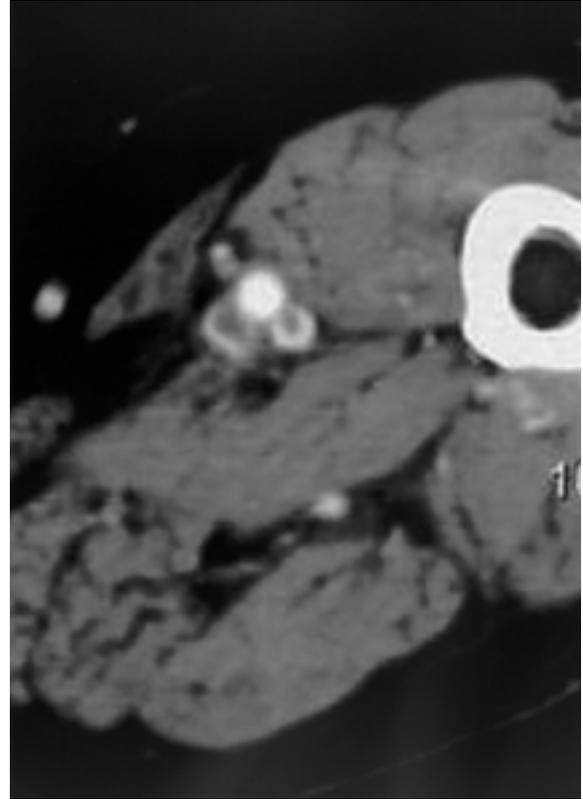


Fig. 4. Pre-therapeutic CT scan shows duplication of superficial femoral vein, filled with thrombi.

8.5 F Tulip filter
(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) sheath
sheath urokinase overnight
continuous infusion

가
CT

가
25%
(fenestration),
가
, 20%
popliteal vein
(triplication)
77%

1. Dona E, Fletcher JP, Hughes TM, et al. Duplicated popliteal and superficial femoral veins: incidence and potential significance. *Aust N Z J Surg* 2000;70:438-440
2. Screatton NJ, Gillard JH, Berman LH, Kemp PM. Duplicated superficial femoral veins: a source of error in the sonographic investigation of deep vein thrombosis. *Radiology* 1998;206:397-401
3. Gordon AC, Wright I, Pugh ND. Duplication of the superficial femoral vein: recognition with duplex ultrasonography. *Clin Radiol* 1996;51:622-624