

1

2 2 3 4 5

:
 : 8 (: = 6:2, 29-77 ,
 58), , , , , ,
 :
 : (88%) (12%) .
 가 (collateral intercostal artery)
 가 75% , (posterior intercostal artery) 가 25% .
 , 2

2000	1	2005	3
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8 (: = 6:2, 29-77 , 58) , 가 3 , 가 1
, , , , , , 가 1 ,
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, , 가 1 , 1
(n=7) (n=1) . 7 6

1

2005 5 2 2005 7 8

(Table 1).

Table 1. Patient Data

No.	Pt.	Disease	Cause	Manifestation	Space/Artery	Embolic Materials	Results
1	M/66	Trauma	Rib fracture	Hemothorax	Leftt 9th/CICA	NBCA	Recovery
2	F/65	HCC	RFA, necrotizing fasciitis	Wound bleeding	Right 11th/PICA	NBCA	Recovery
3	M/55	HCC	PEI Hypovolemic shock	Hemothorax	Right 5th/CICA	Gelfoam, coil	Expire
4	F/77	Pleural effusion	Thoracentesis	Hemothorax	Left 10th/CICA	NBCA, coil	Recovery
5	M/61	Pleural effusion	Thoracostomy	Hemothorax	Right 9th/CICA	Coil, NBCA	Recocery
6	M/54	Pleural effusion	Thoracostomy	Hemothorax	Right 9th/CICA	NBCA	Recovery
7	M/29	Liver abscess	PCD	Hemothorax Hypovolemic shock	Right 10th/CICA	Gelfoam, coil	Expire
8	M/65	Cholangiocarcinoma	PTBD	Catheter bleeding	Right 9th/PICA	Gelfoam, coil	Recovery

HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma, RFA = radiofrequency ablation, PEI = percutaneous ethanol injection, PCD = percutaneous catheter drainage, PTBD = percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage

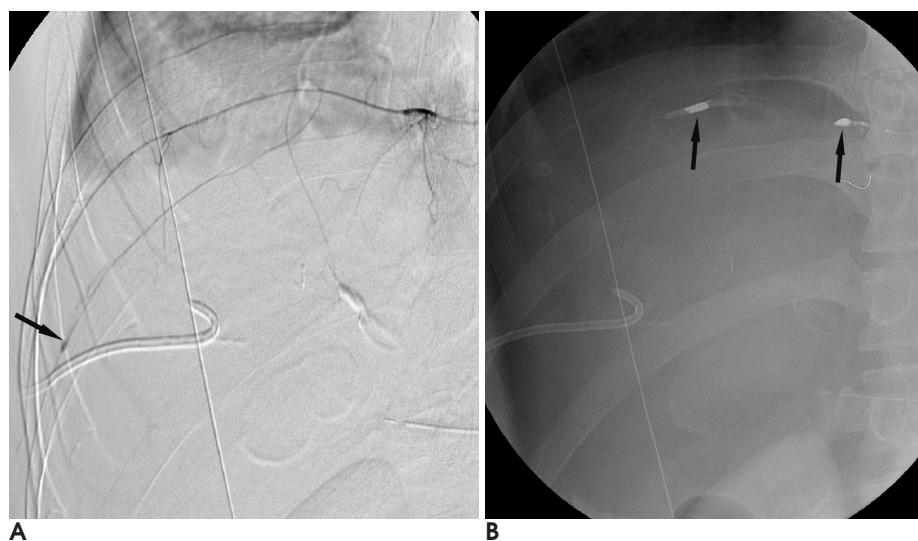


Fig. 1. A 29-year-old man (case7) presented with Hemothorax occurred after a percutaneous drainage of a hepatic abscess.

A. Angiography of the right 9th posterior intercostal artery demonstrated multiple collateral branches and an extravasation of contrast (arrow) from a collateral artery ran along the superior border of the right 10th rib.

B. Although the collateral artery was selected with a microcatheter, advancement of the microcatheter to the bleeding point was not possible, thus the artery was embolized using absorbable gelatin sponge and the posterior intercostal artery (arrows) was embolized using microcoils.



Fig. 2. Hemothorax occurred after thoracentesis in a 54-year-old man (case 6).

A. Angiography of the left 10th posterior intercostal artery demonstrated a pseudoaneurysm (arrow) at the superior border of the left 10th rib.

B. The pseudoaneurysm including the distal and proximal segments of the posterior intercostal artery was embolized using microcoils and NBCA (arrows).

가
8 6 (75%) (collateral intercostal arteries)
3
(Figs. 1, 2),
3 가
8 2 (25%)
(posterior intercostal artery)
(Fig. 3),
1
6 4 가
(superselection)
(Spongostan, Johnson & Johnson, Soeborg, Denmark), N-butyl-cyanoacrylate (NBCA) (Histoacryl, B Braun, Melsungen, Germany), (Tornado, Cook, Bloomington, IN, U.S.A.)
(Fig. 2.),
2 가 가 가

(Fig. 1).
가
NBCA
가 가
(Fig. 3).
2
가
가



Fig. 3. Wound bleeding occurred in a 55-year-old woman with necrotizing fasciitis caused by radiofrequency ablation of a hepatocellular carcinoma (case 2).

A) The right 11th posterior intercostal angiography demonstrated a large pseudoaneurysm (arrow) originated from the posterior intercostal artery with extravasation of contrast.

B. Embolization of the artery using microcoils and NBCA (arrows) was performed, **(C)** Post-embolization angiography revealed contrast filling into the pseudoaneurysm (arrow) via collateral branches.

D. The 10th posterior intercostal artery and collateral branches were embolized using NBCA (arrows).

(1 - 6),

(7).

(internal thoracic artery)

(angle)

(mid - axillary line)

(7, 8).

(posterior

axillary line)

da Rocha (7)

90

5

8

1.5 mm 3.8 mm

0.6 mm 0.5 mm

가

가

(75%)

(9),

가

가

2

1

가

가

4

2

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Transarterial Embolization of Acute Intercostal Artery Bleeding¹

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Purpose: To report our experiences of transarterial embolization for acute intercostal artery bleeding.

Materials and Methods: A retrospectively analysis of the causes, clinical manifestations, angiographic findings and transarterial embolization technique in 8 patients with acute intercostal artery bleeding, with a review of the anatomical basis.

Results: The causes of intercostal artery bleeding were iatrogenic and traumatic in 88 and 12% of cases, respectively. Active bleeding from the collateral intercostal or posterior intercostal arteries was angiographically demonstrated in 75 and 25% of cases, respectively. Transarterial embolization successfully achieved hemostasis in all cases. However, two patient with hypovolemic shock expired due to a massive hemothorax, despite successful transarterial embolization.

Conclusion: Intercostal access should be performed through the middle of the intercostal space to avoid injury to the collateral intercostal artery. Transarterial embolization is an effective method for the control of intercostal artery bleeding.

Index words : Arteries, therapeutic embolization
Interventional procedures
Hemothorax

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