

1

. 2 . 2 . 2 . 3

:

: 2003 3 2007 2 가 22
24 7 ,
6 , 10 , 1 . 3 SAFARI
Kaplan - Meier
: 24 23 95.8%
- 0.26 0.82 가
. 4 3 , 1
1 , 2 , 3 95%, 88%, 88%, 88% 6 ,

:

(6, 7).

(8).

TASC (class) C, D

(9), SCVIR (category)

가 (10).

TASC C, D SCVIR 4

(1 - 4). Schurmann (5)

5 ,

66%, 79% .

SCVIR 4

5 cm

TransAtlantic
InterSociety Consensus (TASC) Society of Cardiovascular
and Interventional Radiology (SCVIR)

1
2
3

2003 3 2007 2 5 cm
22 24

2007 8 20 2007 10 18

가 16 , 6 67.6 (51 - 84) 9 가 1 cm 가

가 11 , 4 , 8 6 10 cm 10

Fontaine II (stage)가 12 , 8.91 cm , 10 cm 9

Fontaine III 가 8 , IV 가 4 11.72 cm, 10 cm 15 6.71 cm

1 - 6 (26) SCVIR 4

(ABI) 0.26 (0 - 0.8)

10 14 가

가 1 , 가 7

가 (Fig. 1A).

16 - (Siemens, 2 , 5 , 가 2 , 4 , 1 ,

Forchheim, Germany)

130 mL (Ultravist, Shering, Berlin, Germany)

(antecubital vein)

(bolus tracking method)

가 100

hounsfield number 15

1.5 mm

가 1 cm

가 6 ,

가 9 , 0.035 -

가 9 15 inch (Radifocus guide wire M, Terumo, Tokyo,

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients, Lesions and Details of Treatment

No.	Sex	Age	Occlusion Length (cm)	Occlusion site*	Approach [†]	Stent Length (cm)	Stent Number	Stent Diameter (mm)
1	M	51	6	1,2	2	8	1	10
2	F	61	5	1,2	3	6	1	8
3	M	60	12	1,4	1	15	1	10
4	F	78	12	4	1	6,7,8	3	10
5	M	66	8	3	2	10	1	8
6	M	68	7	3	1	8	1	8
7	M	54	7	4	1	8	1	8
8	M	52	5	2	1	6	1	8
9	M	52	7	3	2	8	1	8
10	M	56	5	1,2	3	6	1	8
11	M	80	11	4	2	6,8	2	8
12	M	71	13	1,4	1	8,8	2	8
13	F	64	5	1,2	1	6	1	8
14	F	77	9	3	2	6,6	2	8
15	M	69	10	1,4	3	12	1	8
16	M	71	6	3	1	8	1	8
17	M	79	12	1,4	1	15	1	8
18	M	70	10	3	2	6,8	2	8
19	M	74	8	3	1	10	1	8
20	M	71	9	3	1	10	1	8
21	M	84	19	5	2	4,10,12	3	6, 8, 8
22	M	84	12	4	1	8,8	2	8
23	F	65	7	3	2	8	1	8

Note.- *Occlusion site: 1 = < 1 cm of Aortic bifurcation, 2 = involved common iliac artery, 3 = involved external iliac artery, 4 = involved both common and external iliac artery, 5 = involved from common iliac artery to the deep femoral artery,

[†]Guidewire passage: 1 = retrograde, 2 = antegrade, 3 = SAFARI

JAPAN)

가

가 1 8 (Fig. 1B- 1D).

cm

가 3

가 8

가 4

가 11 5 , 7 , 1 가 8 5 가

(retrograde passage) 1 cm (Fig. 1E, 1F).

가 12 1 cm

(antegrade passage) 가 가

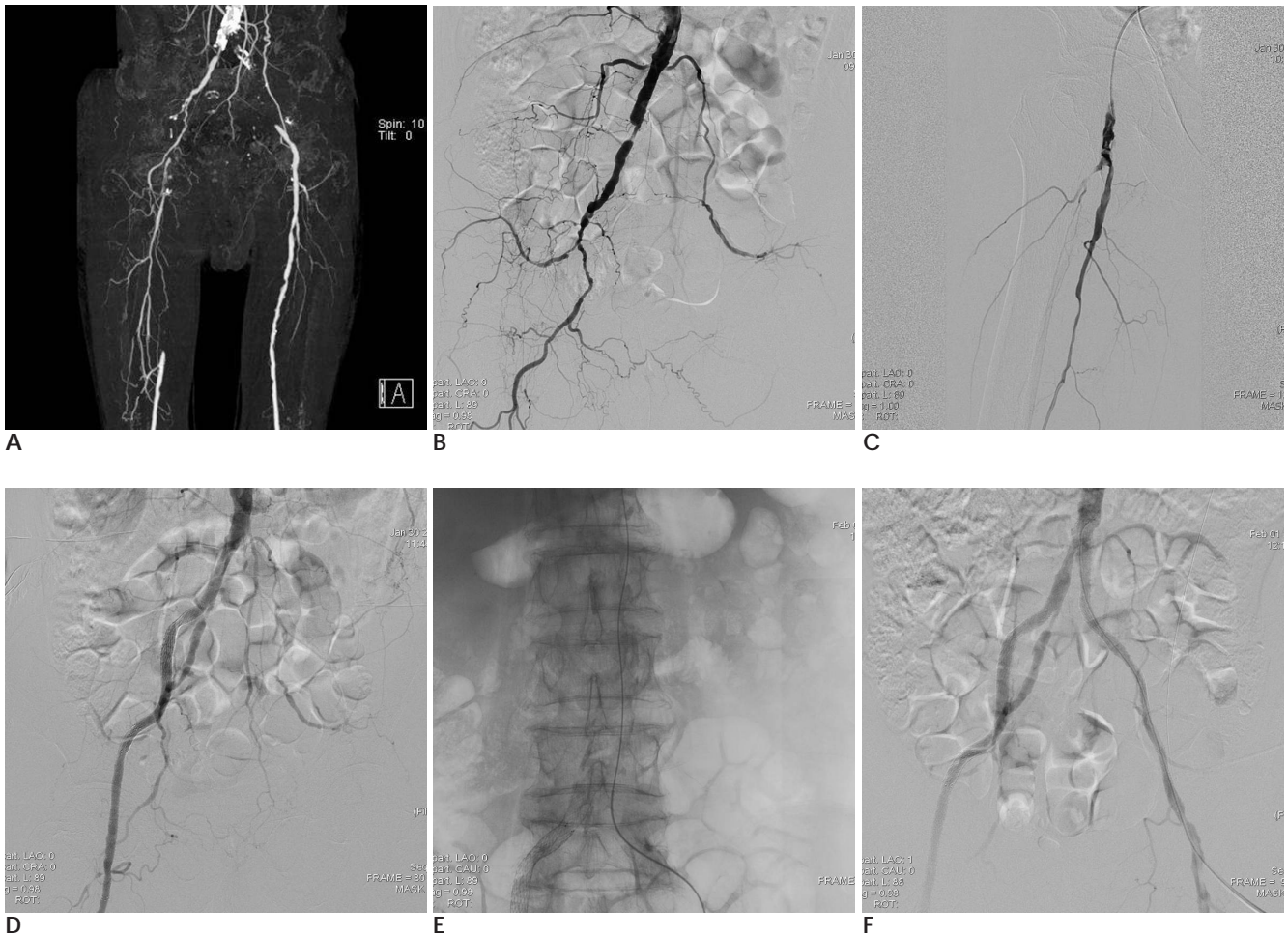


Fig. 1. A 84-year-old male with resting pain in the both lower extremities

A, B. CTA and DSA show complete occlusion of both iliac arteries, right common femoral artery and right superficial femoral artery. Right distal superficial femoral artery is visualized by collaterals from patent right deep femoral artery.

C. Antegrade subintimal recanalization was successfully performed from the occluded right external iliac artery to the right deep femoral artery through the left brachial artery access.

D. Angiography obtained after stent implantation reveals complete patency of the occluded right external and common femoral artery with palpable pedal pulse.

E. Complete occlusion of left iliac artery was traversed by 5-F catheter and 0.035-inch guidewire through the retrograde subintimal tract

F. After stent placement, full patency is restored.

9 4

가 (true lumen) (Fig. 2A, 2B).
 3 2.7 - F (Progreat, Terumo, Tokyo, Yashiro OmniFlush 가 (Gooseneck Snare, Microvena, White Bear Lake, MN, U.S.A.) 0.016 - inch (Radifocus Guide Wire GT, Terumo, Tokyo, JAPAN)
 0.035 - inch (through and through technique)
 가 5 - F (Fig. 2D, 2E).
 0.035 - inch 가 (Fig. 2C). 가 5 , 가 3
 (Subintimal Arterial Flossing with Antegrade - Retrograde Intervention, SAFARI). Balkin contralateral introducer (Cook, Bloomington, IN)

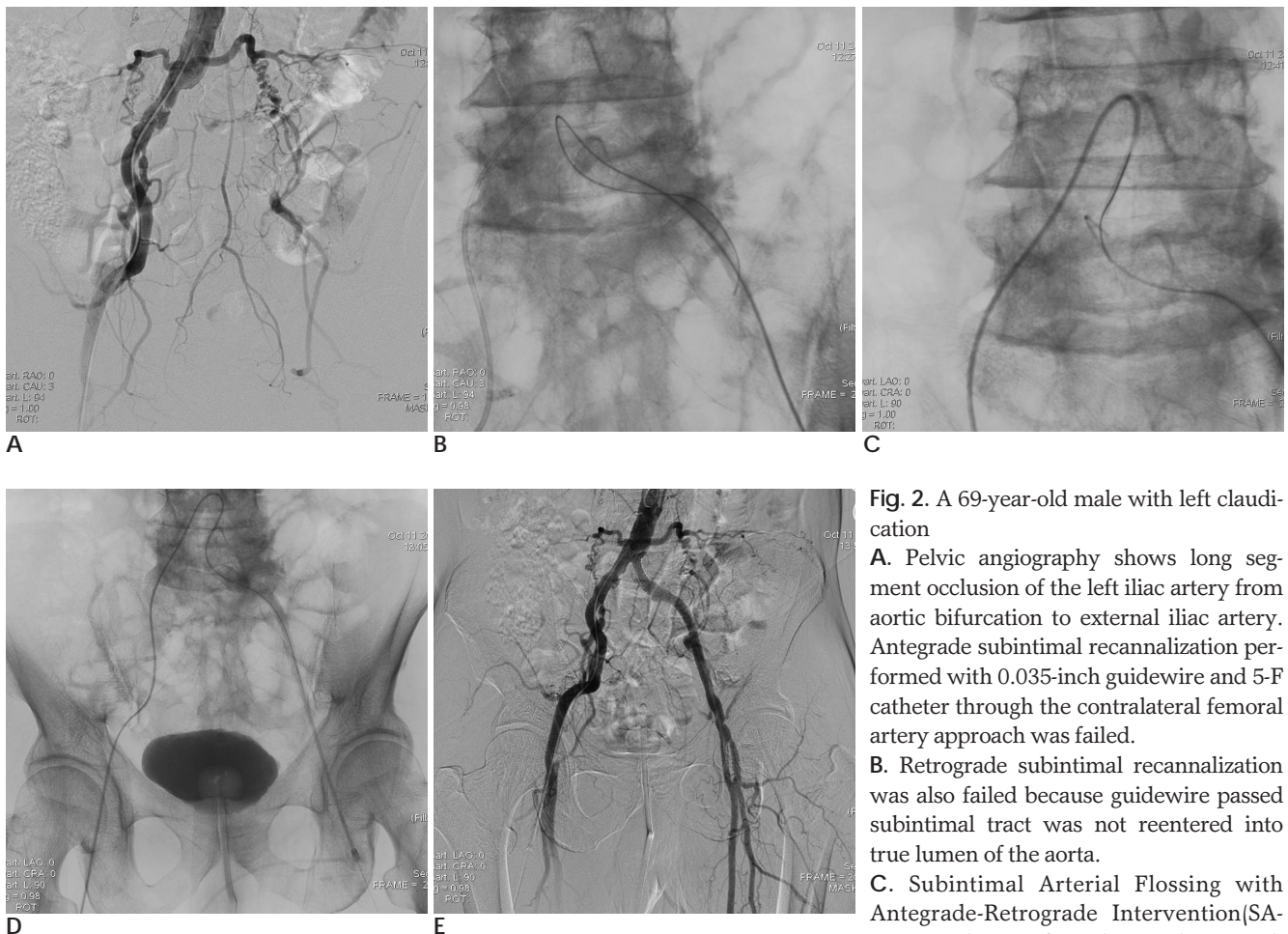


Fig. 2. A 69-year-old male with left claudication
A. Pelvic angiography shows long segment occlusion of the left iliac artery from aortic bifurcation to external iliac artery. Antegrade subintimal recanalization performed with 0.035-inch guidewire and 5-F catheter through the contralateral femoral artery approach was failed.
B. Retrograde subintimal recanalization was also failed because guidewire passed subintimal tract was not reentered into true lumen of the aorta.
C. Subintimal Arterial Flossing with Antegrade-Retrograde Intervention (SAFARI) technique for subintimal recanal-

ization was performed with 2.7-F microcatheter.
D. Antegrade 0.016-inch guidewire entering subintimal tract was successfully passed into the ipsilateral femoral sheath. Primary stenting with self-expanding nitinol stent with postdeployment balloon angioplasty was performed through the ipsilateral femoral access.
E. Angiography obtained after stent implantation reveals complete patency of the previously occluded segment.

5 - F C2 Torcon NB advantage (Cook,
Bloomington, IN) 0.035 - inch

. Balkin introducer

0.035 - inch

가

가

SAFARI

가

23

가

. 12

- 가
0.82 (0.4 - 1.26)

0.26 (0 - 0.8)

5 - 6 mm
(Powerflex, Cordis Europa, Roden, Netherland)

2, 3, 4

. Fontaine

가 12, 8, 4

. 1

1

21 , 2

3

2 mm

1

95.8% (23/24)

4

3

10 - 20%

, 2

1 가

8 mm

2

20

(Green

8 mm

10

Cross, Seoul, Korea)

mm

가

1

3

가

1 - 2 cm

Zilver (Cook, Bloomington, IN), Smart (Cordis,
Miami, FL), Wallstent (Boston Scientific, Galway, Ireland),
Nitis (Taewoong, Seoul, Korea), Protege (EV3, Minnesota,
U.S.A.)

가

1

30%

7 cm PTFE stent graft (Nitis, Taewoong, Seoul, Korea)

10 mm,

가,

(systolic pressure gradient)가 10 mmHg

2

. 1

1 - 2

(Ankle Brachial Index, ABI)

69

CT

Fontaine

. 1

9

Fontaine

가

가

CT

가 가

6 , 1

, 2 , 3

95%, 88%, 88%, 88%

30%

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

-

가

15%

,

가

18 (2 - 50)

1 - 6

-

. 7

Kaplan - Meier

1989 Bolia (11)

(chronic critical

(Cox proportion hazards test)

limb ischemia)

(percutaneous

transluminal angioplasty)

(longstanding occlusion),

24 23
(95.8%). 1

가

(hard occlusion),

(long segment occlusion)

:

가 . 가
가

(6, 12), 10 cm

30% (13, 14). SCVIR
4

laser cutting nitinol 가

13 - 24% (21 -

(15). laser cutting nitinol 24). spinosa (25)
SAFARI (Subintimal Aterial Flossing with Antegrade -
Retrograde Intervention) 100%

1, 2, 3, 5
84 - 95%, 69 - 88%, 76 - 87%, 72 - 83%
(8 - 10, 16 - 19).

24 4

가 1 cm

(17, 20).

가
가

(shock)가

2 mm

가

(routine)

12 5 - 6 mm

5 - F Yashiro (Terumo, Tokyo,
JAPAN) OmniFlush (Angiodynamics, Queensbury,
NY)

1
1

9 4

가

4 3

SAFARI
95.8%

가 가
가 가
(8, 18, 19). Strecker (18)

2 - 6% (8, 17, 18).
가 1 -

(mesh) (endothelium) 5%
가 가 (17, 18).

가 가 (8, 19)

4 (17%)

Park (10) 가

6 , 1 , 2 , 3 95%, 88%, 88%, 88%

가

가

..

가

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Subintimal Stent Placement in Patients with Long Segment Occlusion of the Iliac Artery¹

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Purpose: We evaluated the technical feasibility and clinical efficacy of subintimal stent placement for long segment occlusion of the iliac artery.

Materials and Methods: From March 2003 to February 2007, subintimal stent placement for long segment occlusion of the iliac artery of 24 limbs in 22 patients was analyzed retrospectively. Endovascular access was performed via the ipsilateral femoral artery in 7 cases, via the contralateral femoral artery in 6 cases, via both femoral arteries in 10 cases and via the brachial artery in one case. The SAFARI (subintimal arterial flossing with antegrade-retrograde intervention) technique using a microcatheter was performed to recannalize iliac artery occlusion in three cases. Medical records were reviewed for the collection of follow-up data. The stent patency rate was analyzed by use of the Kaplan-Meier method.

Results: Subintimal stent placement was technically successful in 23 of 24 procedures (95.8%). The mean ankle-brachial index (ABI) increased from 0.26 to 0.82. The Fontaine classification was improved after stent placement in all patients. Major complications occurred in four procedures: three distal embolizations and one arterial rupture. All of the complications were successfully treated by endovascular intervention. The primary stent patency rates at 6-months, 1-, 2- and 3-years were 95%, 88%, 88% and 88%, respectively.

Conclusion: Subintimal stent placement is a safe and effective treatment for long segment occlusion of the iliac artery.

Index words : Iliac artery
Arterial occlusive disease
Stents
Iliac aneurysm

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