

가

1

. .

: 가

.

: , 15 mm , 가 ,

88 1 가 12 Fr

0.035 " 가

, . ,

: 88 79 89.8% .

9 5

84 (95.5%) . 1

: 가

.

가 7 - 12% , 가 PTBD , 12 Fr, 8.5 Fr
 (Billiary Colic), (Cholangitis), (1, 2). 0.035 " 가 (Guide - wire snare
 technique) , 12 - F

가
 가 (3 - 9). 15
 mm , (Impacted stone),
 , 1

가
 (6, 10 - 17). 2003 1 2007 8 PTBD
 (Percutaneous transhepatic 280 15
 biliary drainage, PTBD) mm , ,
 (Occlusion balloon catheter) (Duodenum) 1
 가 88
 52 , 36 , 65 (29 - 93
) . 88 167 ,
 (18 - 20). 1.9 (1 - 6) . 2

42 .

2007 12 31

2008 2 13

51 ,

19 , ,

가 18 . 13 , 가 15 .

12 , 가 12 . CT

1 가 26 , 2-3 .

2 , 12 Fr

15 mm , 가 40 mm . 12 Fr(24 cm sheath, 22 mm diameter, 4, 5 cm length)

(Wittich nitinol stone basket, Cook, Bloomington, IN) , 15 mm

12Fr 42 8.5

Fr (50 cm sheath, 18 mm diameter, 2,5 cm length)

5-10 cc 21-G Chiba , 30 mm 25

needle(Solco Intermed, ,) 8.5Fr 0.035 "

PTBD (TFE coated curved amplatz extra-stiff wire, Cook, Bloomington, IN) 가

가 59

PTBD

가 14 ,

PTBD 15 가 12



A



B



C

Fig. 1. 68-year-old-man with cholecystectomy and common bile duct stone.

A. Cholangiogram shows a free-floating stone in the common bile duct.

B. The stone is captured and pulled at the tip of sheath catheter by using 12 Fr stone basket.

C. Cholangiogram obtained after 3 days shows complete clearance of stone.

가 9 8 mm, 4 cm
(Ultra - thin, Boston scientifics, Galaway, Ireland) 8

1

2 (Amylase), (Billirubin), 8.5 Fr
(Dawson - Mueller drainage catheter, Cook, Bloomington, IN), 2 - 3

(Cholangiogram) 5 - 7

가

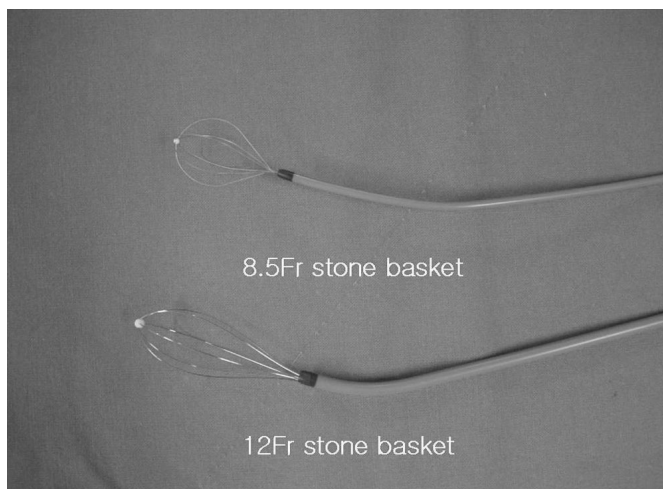
PTBD

88 79
89.8%(79/88)

9 5

95.5%(84/88)

4
가 1, 4 cm



A



B



C

Fig. 2. Phantom-graphics of comparison with 12 Fr and 8.5 Fr stone baskets.

A. The photograph of 8.5 Fr stone basket shows globular shape because it's length is shorter than 12 Fr.

B, C. Pushing the basket into narrow blind space, the interval of 8.5 Fr stone basket wires became wider than 12 Fr. As the basket is crushed, it could capture the impacted stone

가 :
 1, 1 (Hemobilia)
 가 1 3
 1
 . 4 2
 PTBD
 7.5 11
 (13.1%) 6-26 (
 10) 7
 PTBD 4
 가 ,
 2 ,
 가

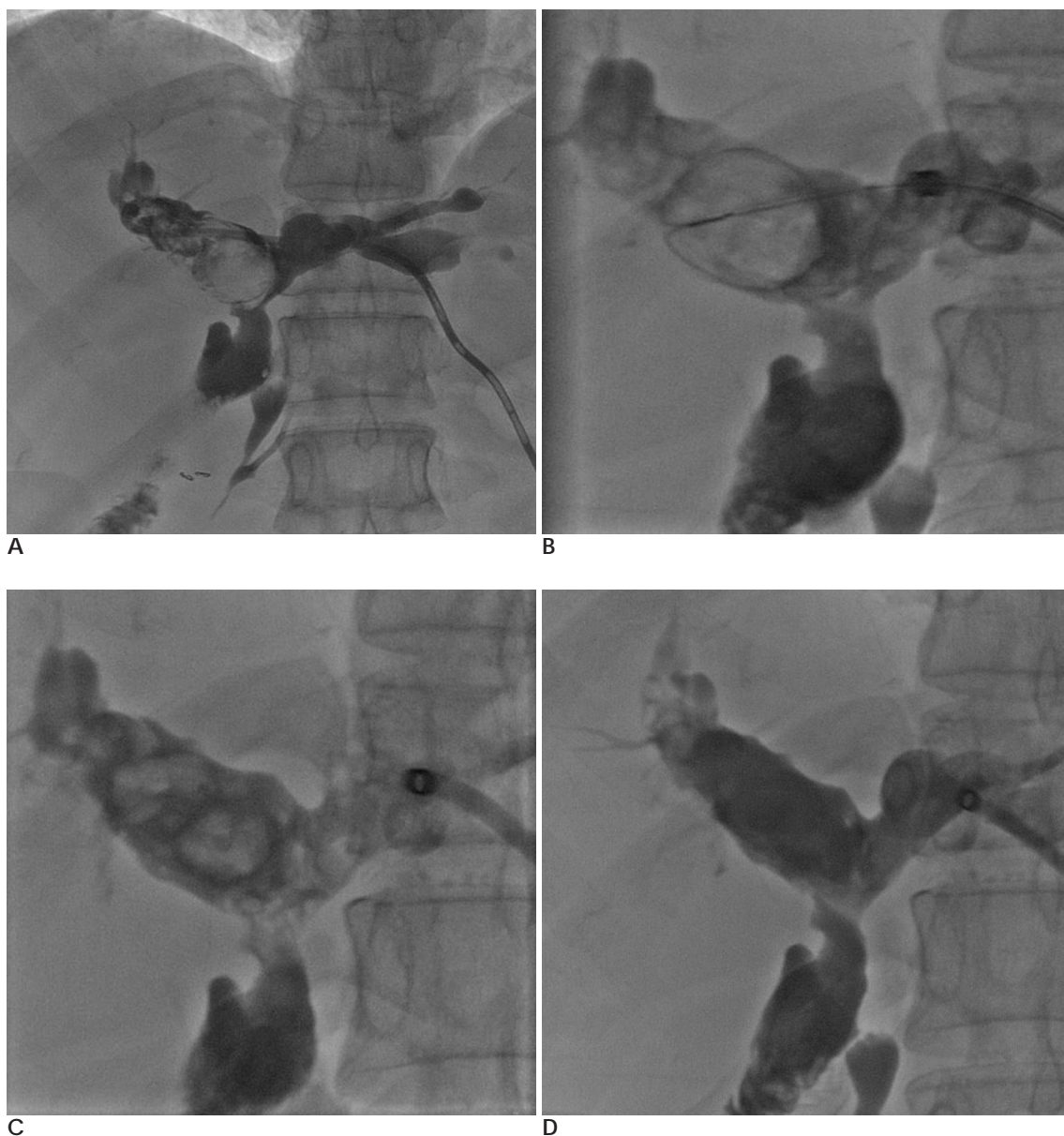


Fig. 3. 38-year-old-woman with choledochocenterostomy and right intrahepatic duct stone.
A. Cholangiogram shows a large impacted stone (diameter > 15 mm) in the right main hepatic duct.
B. The stone is captured by using 8.5 Fr stone basket.
C, D. The fragmented stones in right intrahepatic duct are noted. The fragmented stones are completely extracted by using 12 Fr stone basket.

(1, 2).
PTBD
(14).
PTBD
가
(7 - 9).
1982 가 , 가 21 - 25), 15 mm , 가
(10 - 13). Lee (10) 60 - 94% Fr 1 0.035 " PTBD 가 12 Fr, 8.5
30 mm 55%, 24%, . 12 Fr 8.5
가 50% . Fr . 12 Fr
(Choledochoscopy) 0.035 " 12 Fr
. 16 Fr 가 가 (Fig. 1). 8.5 Fr
, 가
, 가
(14 - 16).
(Electrohydraulic
Lithotripsy), (Extracorporeal Shock Wave
Lithotripsy), (Laser Lithotripsy)
(Fig. 2). 12 Fr 8.5 Fr가 , 가 (Fig. 3).
(17). , 8.5 Fr 가 가 0.035 "
, 가
(Billroth II) 12 Fr
(Choledochoenterostomy) 가 가 가
가 가 가
(Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Phantom-graphics of 0.035 "TFE coated curved amplatzer extra-stiff wire snare technique. The folded 0.035 "guide wire is inserted into sheath catheter. When one pile is pulled, and then the other is fixed or pushed simultaneously, a various sized loop snare is made.



A



B



C

Fig. 5. 89-year-old-woman with a large impacted stone in distal common bile duct.

A, B. The stone is captured and fragmented using guide wire snare technique.

C. Follow up cholangioram shows no demonstrable residual stone in the CBD.

가

1

가

3

가

1

5 - 14%

(21 -

23),

(21 - 25).

PTBD

12 Fr, 8.5 Fr

0.035 "

가

가

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Percutaneous Lithotripsy for Removing Difficult Bile Duct Stones Using Endoscopy¹

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Purpose: To describe efficacy of percutaneous lithotripsy for removing difficult bile duct stones using endoscopy.

Materials and Methods: A total of 88 patients with difficulties for the removal of bile duct stones using endoscopy (an impacted stone, stone size > 15 mm, intrahepatic duct (IHD) stone, stone size to bile duct diameter ratio > 1.0), were enrolled in this study. A 12 Fr sheath was inserted through the percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage (PTBD) tract, and then nitinol stone baskets and a 0.035" snare wire were used to capture, fragment and remove the stones. The technical and clinical success rates were analyzed, together with an analysis of any complications.

Results: The overall technical success rate of stone removal was achieved in 79 of 88 patients (89.8%). In five of nine patients with failed stone removal, small residual IHD stones were noted on a cholangiogram. Even if stone removal failed in these cases, cholangitic symptoms were improved and the drainage catheter was successfully removed. Therefore, clinical success was achieved in 84 of 88 patients (95.5%). There were no significant procedure-related complications, except for sepsis in one case.

Conclusion: Biliary stone removal using the stone basket and guide-wire snare technique through the PTBD tract is a safe and effective procedure that can be used as a primary method in patients with difficulties for the removal of bile duct stones using endoscopy.

Index words : Bile duct, calculi
Cholelithiasis, gallstone
Percutaneous lithotripsy

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