

## 재발한 뇌동맥류의 치료

박종수 · 임만빈 · 김일만 · 이창영 · 손은익 · 김동원

### Treatment for Recurrent Cerebral Aneurysm

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**Objective :** The aim of this study is to make a management strategy for the patients with recurrent cerebral aneurysm after surgery.

**Methods :** Over a 19-year period, 1,546 patients were treated for a ruptured intracranial aneurysm surgically. Twenty-six of these patients (1.7%) were subsequently treated for regrowing aneurysm (8) or *de novo* aneurysm formation (26). Among them, twenty-three individuals who presented with recurrent subarachnoid hemorrhage underwent conventional angiography to detect the aneurysm recurrence. Three-dimensional computed tomographic angiography was performed in the remaining three patients who complained chronic headache. The mean age at the first surgery was 48.6 years. An interval ranging from 1 to 192 months (mean, 76.1 months) since the original treatment.

**Results :** Total 34 recurrent aneurysms in 26 patients were treated by microsurgical clipping (29 cases), wrapping (1 case), and endovascular coiling (4 cases) as a second procedure. A satisfactory outcomes were achieved in twenty-one patients (80.8%) during a mean 69.5 months follow-up period. The most common site of the recurrence was the internal carotid-posterior communicating artery. Patients with *de novo* aneurysms are frequently hypertensive (61.1%) and younger in age (55.6%).

**Conclusion :** The treatment of recurrent cerebral aneurysm could be performed effectively using direct operations and/or endovascular procedures.

**KEY WORDS :** Cerebral aneurysm · Recurrence · Three dimensional computed tomographic angiography · Subarachnoid hemorrhage · Coil embolization · Clipping.

## 서 론

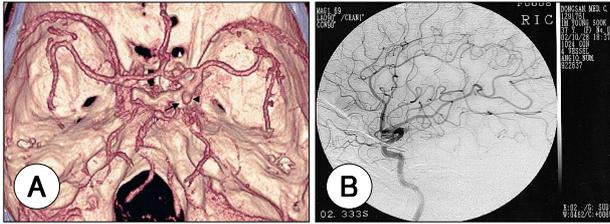
가 , 가 , 가 , 가

## 가 , 가 대상 및 방법

19 , 가 6,24) 1982 9 2001 12 19 1,546 , 26 (1.7%)

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가 3 가 23 , 54.7 (35~77 ) 48.6 (25~74 ) 76.1 (1~192 ) .



**Fig. 1.** This 37-year-old woman underwent neck clipping for the ruptured left posterior communicating artery aneurysm 12 years ago. The follow-up three-dimensional computed tomographic angiography (A) demonstrates a large recurrent aneurysm (arrow head) at the initial operation site and the proximally slipped clip (arrow). Conventional angiography immediately after near total obliteration of the aneurysmal sac with Guglielmi Detachable Coils (B).

(regrowth)  
 (de novo) , 가 5 , 가 18 ,  
 3 가  
 23 가  
 , 2 , 1

(Fig. 1)

(GDC ; Guglielmi Detachable Coil)  
 12~223 69.5 ,  
 excellent, good, fair, poor, death .

**결 과**

5 52.6 (1~168 )  
 , excellent 3 , good 1 , fair 1 .  
 2 , 2 ,  
 1 . 1 가  
 가 , 2 ,  
 가 , 2  
 (dog ear) . 4  
 , 1 가  
 13% 가

가 18 23  
 가 .  
 가 5 , 가 4 ,  
 가 3 , 가 2 ,  
 4 가 가  
 2~180 75.7 .  
 2  
 , excellent  
 가 11 , good 4 . 18 11  
 (61.1%)가 , 10  
 (55.6%)가 50 .  
 가  
 가 3 가 .  
 6 가 1 ,  
 4 , 1 ,  
 3 2 excellent (Table 1).  
 고 찰  
 가  
 21).  
 가 0.26~0.89% ,  
 15,17,24) 가  
 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 4,5,11,14,26) .  
 가  
 3 .  
 3.8~  
 4,10,22)

Retreatment of Cerebral Aneurysm

**Table 1.** Clinical summary of 26 patients with recurrent intracranial aneurysms

Age/Sex	Original site	Hypertension	Interval (mo)	Regrowth	De novo	Treatment	Outcome
1. 59/F	Lt MCA	+	91	+	-	C	G
2. 46/M	Acom	-	1	+	-	C	E
3. 70/F	Acom	-	2	+	-	C	E
4. 51/F	Rt MCA	+	1	+	-	C	F
5. 37/F	Lt Pcom	-	168	+	-	Co	E
6. 50/F	Lt MCA	+	2	-	Lt A <sub>2</sub>	C	P
7. 60/F	Rt ICA	-	11	-	Rt P <sub>1</sub> - P <sub>2</sub> jx	C	D
8. 45/M	Lt Pcom	+	180	-	Rt MCA	C	F
9. 51/F	Rt MCA	+	43	-	Lt MCA	C	E
10. 35/F	Rt MCA	+	52	-	Acom	C	E
11. 59/F	Lt MCA	+	60	-	Lt PICA	C	E
12. 61/F	Rt Pcom	-	87	-	Lt Pcom	C	E
13. 60/F	Lt MCA/Lt Ophthalmic	+	62	-	Lt A <sub>2</sub>	C	G
14. 53/M	Lt ant.choroidal	-	69	-	Rt Pcom	C	E
15. 56/F	Acom	+	79	-	Rt Pcom	C	E
16. 57/F	Acom/Lt ant.choroidal	+	117	-	Lt PICA	Acom : C/ Lt ant.choroidal : C	G
17. 51/F	Rt MCA	+	56	-	Acom	C	E
18. 62/F	Acom/Lt MCA	-	106	-	Lt A <sub>2</sub> /Rt MCA* Rt Pcom*	Lt A <sub>2</sub> : C/Rt MCA : C Rt Pcom : Co	G
19. 62/F	Acom	-	79	-	Lt MCA	C	E
20. 45/F	Rt MCA	+	23	-	Acom	C	E
21. 77/F	Lt Pcom	-	54	-	Rt Pcom	C	G
22. 47/F	Lt A <sub>2</sub>	+	128	-	Acom/Lt ICA* Lt MCA*/Lt M <sub>2</sub> *	Acom : C/Lt ICA : C Lt MCA : C/Lt M <sub>2</sub> :C	E
23. 47/F	Both MCA/Acom Rt cavernous/Rt A <sub>2</sub> Lt ant.choroidal	-	154	-	Lt SCA*	Co	E
24. 54/F	Rt Pcom	+	192	+	Lt Pcom	Rt Pcom : W/Lt Pcom : C	E
25. 63/F	Acom	+	27	+	BA*	Acom : C/BA : C	F
26. 64/F	Lt Pcom	+	135	+	Rt Pcom*	Lt Pcom : Co/Rt Pcom : C	E

\*Unruptured aneurysm, MCA : Middle cerebral artery bifurcation, ICA : Internal cerebral artery bifurcation, jx : junction, BA : Basilar artery, Acom : Anterior communicating artery, Pcom : Posterior communicating artery, SAH : Subarachnoid hemorrhage, PICA : Posterior inferior cerebellar artery, SCA : Superior cerebellar artery, DSA : Digital subtraction angiography, 3DCTA : 3 dimensional computed tomographic angiography, C : Clipping, Co:Coiling, W : Wrapping, E : Excellent, G : Good, F : Fair, P : Poor, D : Death

4,5,11,13),  
가,  
(internal  
, 가 elastic lamina)  
가  
가  
(trapping) 가

1,3,16,18,23)

61.1%

가 8 (23.5%) 가

가 10 가 11,24,25)

가 3~5 3,19,23,24)

가 19,20)

3

5)

가 11,16)

가 2,16)

4

81%

결 론

가 가

가 가

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