Intermediate-term Outcomes after Endovascular Treatment of Atherosclerotic Femoropopliteal Occlusive Lesions

저자
(Authors)

Young-Nam ROH, Ui Jun PARK, Hyoung Tae KIM

출처
(Source)

대한외과학회 학술대회 초록집 , 2017.11, 501-501 (1 pages)

발행처
(Publisher)

대한외과학회
The Korean Surgical Society

URL

http://www.dbpia.co.kr/Article/NODE07268703

APA Style

Young-Nam ROH, Ui Jun PARK, Hyoung Tae KIM (2017). Intermediate-term Outcomes after Endovascular Treatment of Atherosclerotic Femoropopliteal Occlusive Lesions. 대한외과학회 학술대회 초록집, 501-501.

VASCULAR

OP11-3

Intermediate-term Outcomes after Endovascular Treatment of Atherosclerotic Femoropopliteal Occlusive Lesions

Young-Nam ROH, Ui Jun PARK, Hyoung Tae KIM
KEIMYUNG UNIVERSITY DONGSAN MEDICAL CENTER

Background: Endovascular treatment is considered first-line therapy for most femoropopliteal occlusive disease. This study evaluated the Intermediate-term outcomes of endovascular treatment on atherosclerotic femoropopliteal occlusive lesions.

Materials and methods: From among the 675 endovascular procedures on lower extremity arteries in our database, we retrospectively selected a consecutive series of 286 procedures on femoropopliteal lesions with or without other target arteries on 262 limbs in 215 patients from 2010 to 2017. The Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR) free rate, limb salvage and patientsâ€™ survival were investigated.

Results: Mean age was 71.0 ± 10.4 years, and mean follow-up duration was 21.8 ± 18.2 (range, 0.1 - 82.9) months. During follow-up, repeated procedures were needed in 30 limbs (11.5%). 72 patients (33.5%) had died because of medical conditions unrelated to angioplasty. The TLR free rate at 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years were 91.3%, 84.4%, and 68.9%, respectively. Amputation-free survival at 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years were 81.4%, 55.0%, and 41.0%, respectively.

Conclusions: Endovascular treatment on atherosclerotic femoropopliteal lesions showed acceptable TLR free rate in intermediate-term. However, the amputation free survival rate was relatively low mainly due to poor survival.

OP11-4

National profile of practice patterns for peripheral arterial disease of 5 years in Korea

Chanjoong CHOI, Seung-Kee MIN
Seoul National University Hospital

Purpose
The prevalence of vascular disease in Korea is increasing due to aging and western lifestyle patterns. However, there is no national data of practice patterns for peripheral arterial disease (PAD) in Korea. The health insurance review and assessment (HIRA) service provides big data on health insurance claim by region and medical institution, which can be used to construct national data.

Method
The data of patients who were treated of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) from 2012 to 2016 were extracted from the HIRA database.

Result
During the five years, 159,091 patients were treated with peripheral artery disease, and 87,811 (55.2%) patients were male. Mean age of the patients was 63 years. Among them, surgical treatment was performed in 17,795 patients. The number of bypass surgery was 8,927 (50.2%). In bypass surgery, 4,739 (53.1%) surgeries were performed for above-the-knee lesions, and 1,746 (19.6%) surgeries for below the knee lesion. Endovascular treatments included 10,758 (60.8%) stent insertions and 6,947(39.2%) balloon angioplasties. In endovascular surgeries, 9,816 (55.2%) interventions were performed in tertiary hospitals. During the 5 years, bypass surgeries has decreased 21.2%, and endovascular surgeries has increased 22.6%.

Conclusion
The practice pattern of PAD in Korea is similar with Western countries, more endovascular surgery and less open bypass. To improve the quality of patient care, nationwide registry is required, and the Korean Society for Vascular Surgery need to initiate and lead this important project.