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PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

ATHEROSCLEROSIS - DIAGNOSIS AND VARIANT TREATMENT MODALITIES

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Chapter 1. Evaluating the patient with vascular disease

1. History

1) intermittent claudication

- ❖ 근위부 혈관 병변으로 인한 부적절한 혈류로 허혈성 근육 통증이 나타나는 것을 말하고 흔히 걸을 때 종아리가 아프다.
- ❖ 병변의 위치에 따라 허벅지나 엉덩이에도 나타난다.
- ❖ 감별진단 : sciatica, spinal stenosis, diabetic neuropathy, osteoarthritis of hip

2) rest pain

- ❖ claudication보다 심한 상태로 지속적으로 충분치 못한 혈액공급으로 인하여 통증이 있는 상태. 특히 밤에 더 심해진다.

3) Impotence

- ❖ 대개 허벅지나 엉덩이 통증과 동반되고 aortoiliac insufficiency로 인해 일어난다.

4) TIA (transient ischemic attack)

- ❖ 국소적인 또는 전신적인 신경장애가 24시간 이내로 증상이 지속되는 경우를 말한다.
- ❖ speech, ocular, sensory, motor disturbance, amaurosis fugax (transient monocular blindness)

5) previous cardiac disease : angina, MI, arrhythmia

2. Risk factors

- 1) Smoking : How many packs per day? How many years?
- 2) Diabetics : type I or II? diet controlled or medication dependant?
- 3) Hypertension : How long has the patient been hypertensive?
What medications?
- 4) Deep vein thrombosis?
- 5) Pulmonary embolus previously?
- 6) Hyperlipidemias?
- 7) Clotting abnormalities?

3. Five-year fate of the claudication

(1) Local outcome in leg

- ❖ 75% -- stabilize or improve claudication
- ❖ 25% will deteriorate -- 5% will require an intervention
2% will require a major amputation

(2) Systemic outcome

- ❖ 5-10% -- non-fatal CV event in 5years
- ❖ 30% will die within 5years -- 16% : cardiac
4% : cerebral
3% : other vascular
7% : non-vascular
- ❖ 55-60% will be alive without new CV event in 5 years

4. Physical examination

- 1) **palpation of pulses** : carotid, radial, femoral, popliteal, dorsalis pedis, posterior tibial pulses
- 2) bruits : carotid, femoral, abdominal bruits
- 3) inspection : pallor, cyanosis, rubor, ulceration, gangrene, atrophy, temperature, varicosities
- 4) Doppler measurement : ankle/brachial index (bilateral)

5. Leg ulceration

- 1) ischemic : severe pain, toes, trophic changes
- 2) venous stasis : mild pain, ankle, stasis dermatitis
- 3) neurophathic : no pain, heel or metatarsal head



Ischemic ulcer



Venous stasis dermatitis



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Venous stasis ulcer



Neuropathic ulcer

Chapter 2. Acute arterial insufficiency

1. General consideration

1) Limb salvage rate and mortality

- ❖ Ischemic time < 12hr : limb salvage 93%, mortality 19%
- ❖ Ischemic time > 12hr : limb salvage 78%, mortality 31%

2) embolic event의 70-80%는 limb에 발생하고 **하지**가 상지 보다 흔히 발생한다.

3) 흔히 발생하는 부위는 혈관이 분지되는 곳이다.

aorto-iliac, common femoral-superficial femoral,
superficial femoral-popliteal

4) 20% 정도의 arterial embolic event는 carotid a.에서 일어나고 10%정도는 visceral arteries에서 일어난다.

2. Etiology

1) cardiac source --- 80-90%

atrial fibrillation, mitral stenosis, mural thrombus from myocardial infarction, ventricular aneurysm

2) non-cardiac source --- large vessel aneurysm에서 emboli가 유래.
: aorta, iliac, femoral, popliteal arteries

3. History

- 1) Time of onset of pain, loss of sensation, change in temperature
- 2) past history of heart disease (arrhythmia, MI)
- 3) Previous history of peripheral vascular disease (thrombotic history, claudication)
- 4) Recent episode of hypotension, dehydration

4. Physical examination --- "Five P's"

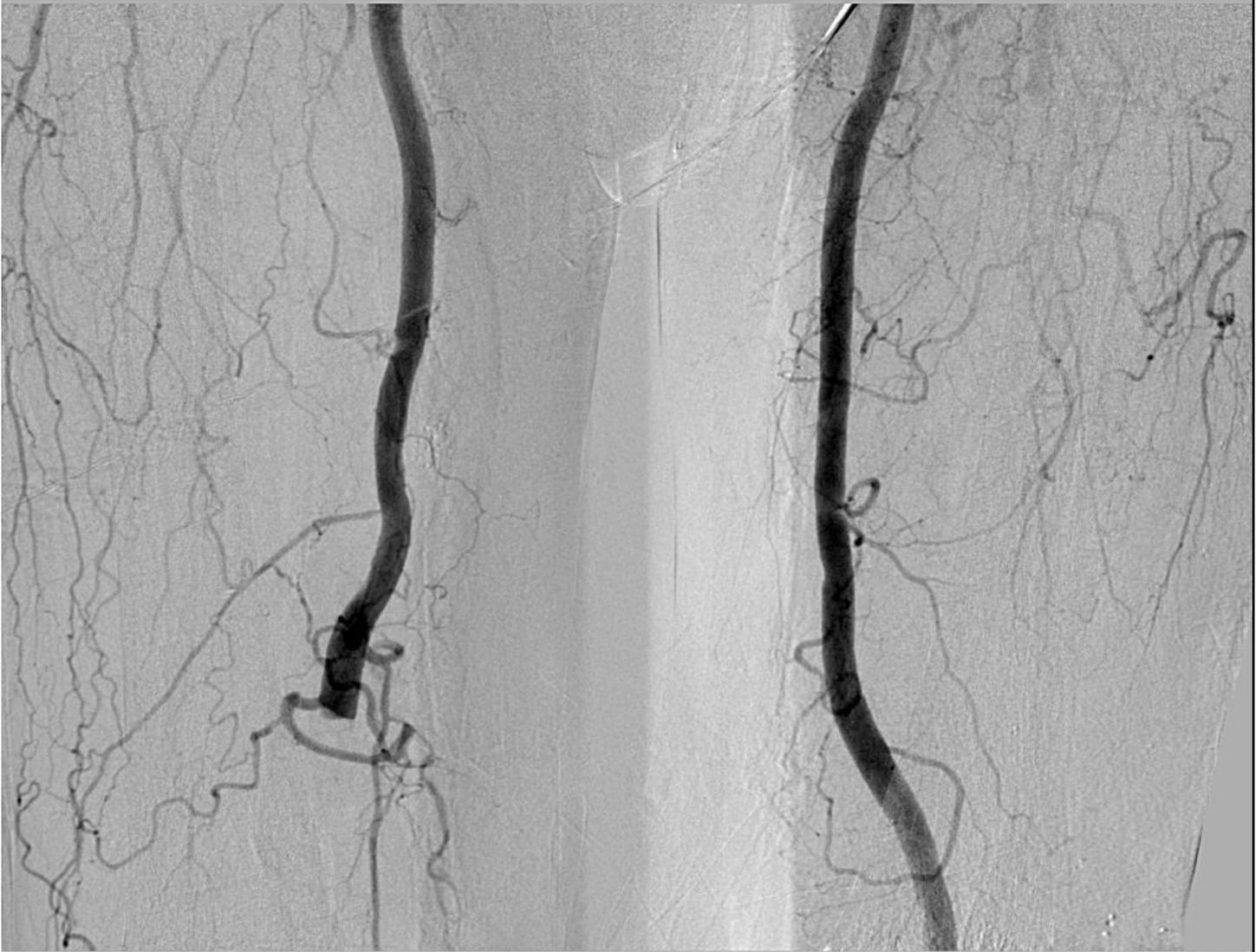
- 1) **P**ulseless
- 2) **P**ain
- 3) **P**allor
- 4) **P**aresthesia --- advanced degree of ischemia
- 5) **P**aralysis --- late sign & poor prognosis





5. Diagnosis and Treatment

- 1) angiogram ---- embolism 과 thrombosis의 감별이 필요할 때는 도움이 되지만 ischemia가 오래된 환자의 경우는 검사를 미루고 바로 수술을 시행한다.
- 2) embolectomy ---- Fogarty catheter를 이용. (2,3,4,5,6,7F)
- 3) 일단 진단이 되면 바로 systemic heparinization을 시작한다. ---- clot의 진행을 막아주고 치료를 계획하는 동안까지 시간을 벌고 환자를 안정되게 해준다.
- 4) CT angiography
- 5) MR angiography





PNV

PNV

부속

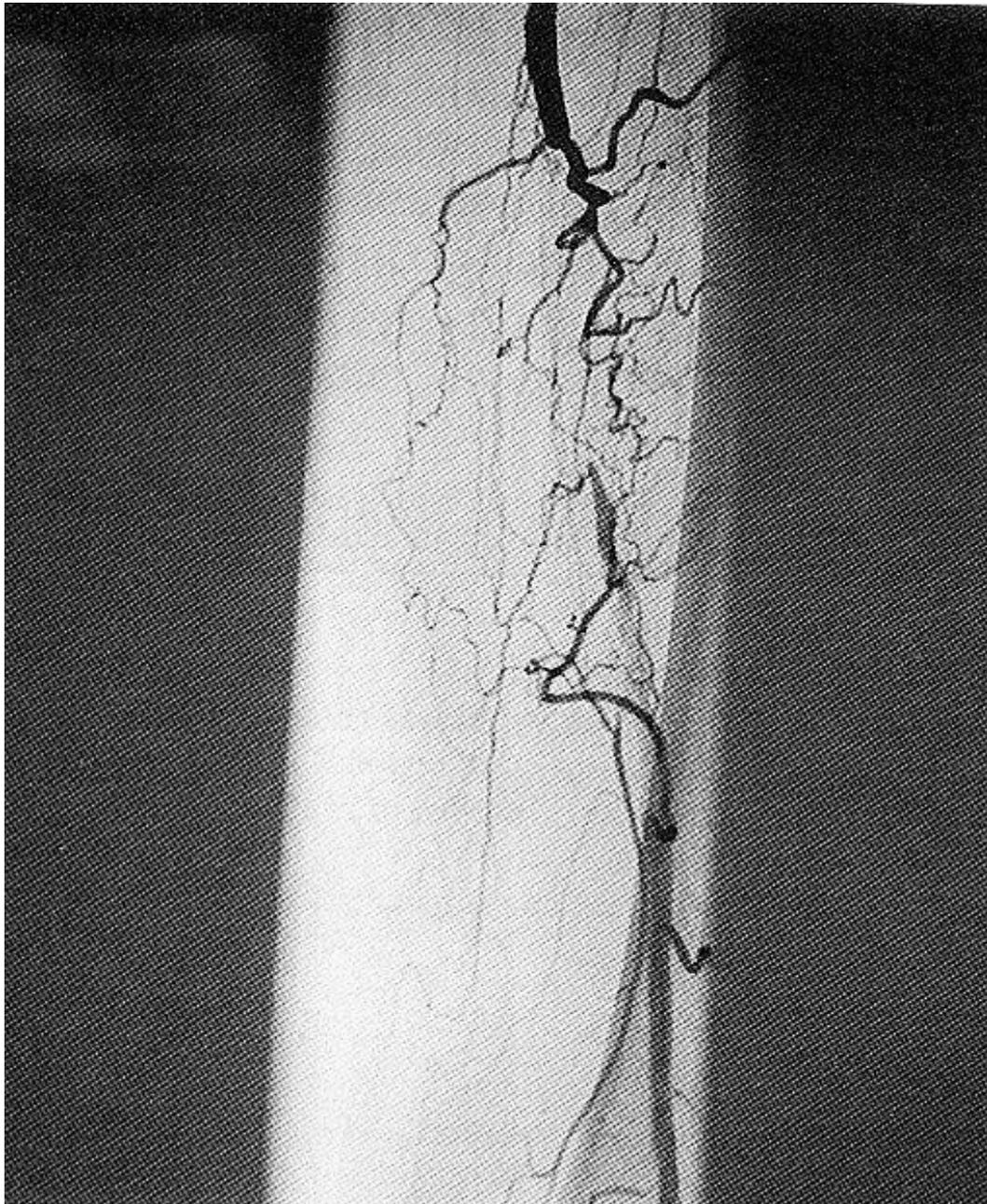


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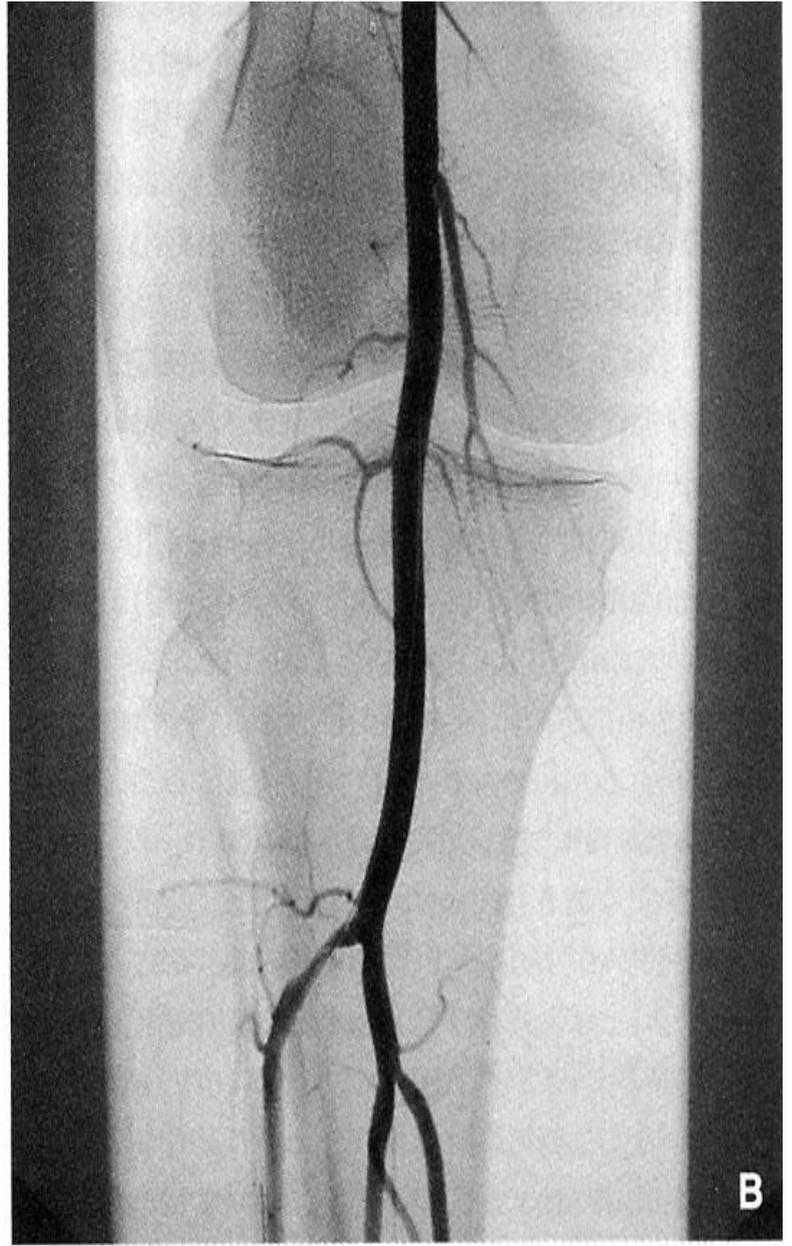
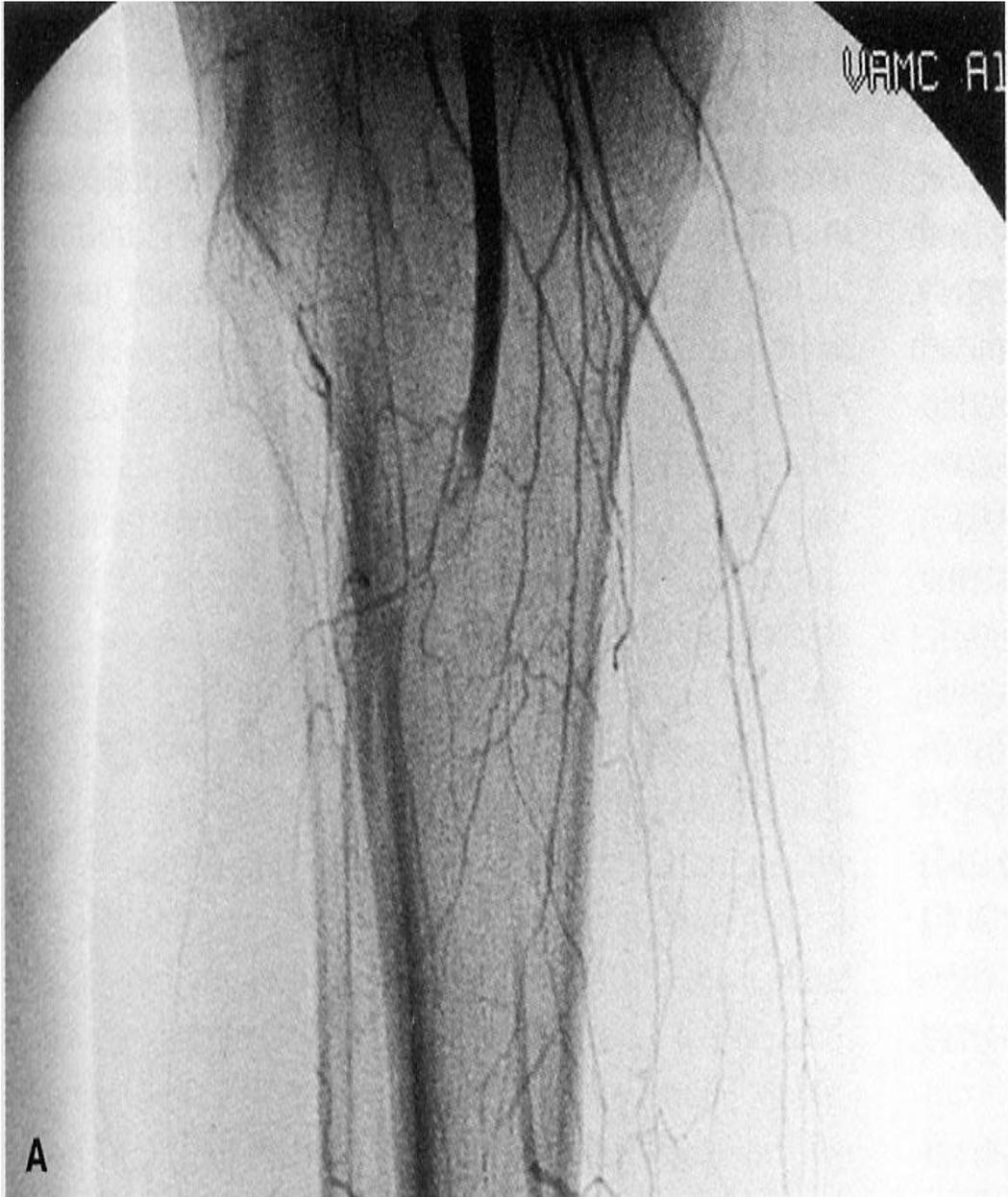


6. Thrombolytic therapy : urokinase가 흔히 쓰인다.

- 1) catheter embolectomy에 비하여 reperfusion edema가 덜하다.
- 2) embolectomy catheter가 도달하지 못하는 small arterial branch도 reperfusion을 가능하게 해준다.
- 3) intraoperative로도 사용하고 catheter directed로도 사용한다.
- 4) lethal bleeding complication 생길 수 있다.



제7차 전공의 학술세미나



제7차 전공의 학술세미나

7. Complication

- 1) catheter induced injuries --- overdistension, excessive traction
- 2) re-occlusion --- intimal injury로 인한 2차적인 thrombosis, incomplete removal.
- 3) compartment syndrome --- cell membrane damage로 인하여 interstitium으로 fluid가 새어 나와 edema가 생긴다. 심한 경우 fasciotomy 가 필요하다.
- 4) reperfusion injury --- severe acidosis, hyperkalemia, myoglobinuria, pulmonary insufficiency

8. long term management

- 1) cardiac origin의 embolus인 경우 지속적인 항응고 치료가 필요하다
(warfarin 복용)
- 2) 5년 재발율이 항응고제 복용 유무에 따라 20% vs 40%로 차이가 난다.
- 3) average survival은 3.1년으로 좋지 않다.

Chapter 3. Aortoiliac occlusive disease

1. general consideration

- **Inflow** obstruction : distal aorta, common iliac artery, external iliac a.
- **outflow** obstruction : femoral, popliteal, tibial artery

1) **arterial bifurcation**이나 **post. fixation**되는 부위가 shearing force와 turbulent flow의 영향을 가장 많이 받는다.

2) **$F=P/R$** (F=flow, P=pressure, R=resistance)

3) **$Q=(p_1-p_2)\pi r^4/8\mu l$** (Q=flow, μ =viscosity, l=length)

Poiseuille's law (푸아즈이유 법칙)--- 혈류량을 조절하는 가장 중요한 요소는 반지름이다. 반지름의 4제곱에 비례

4) arterial stenosis와 chronic obstruction은 **collateral vessel**을 발달시키고, 이것의 존재는 **obstruction lesion**이 오래 되었다는 것을 나타낸다.

5) **Acute** arterial obstruction이 일어나는 경우 적절한 collaterals가 생길 시간이 없기 때문에 **더 심한** ischemia가 일어나게 된다.

2. Natural history of claudication of the lower extremities

by Imparato report

- 1) claudication remained stable or improved in 80% of patients
- 2) only 5.8% of the group went to develop gangrene
- 3) 25% of the entire group ultimately required surgical therapy

Measurement

(2nd Measured Data)

R-Bra

SYS 128
MAP 90
DIA 72
PP 56

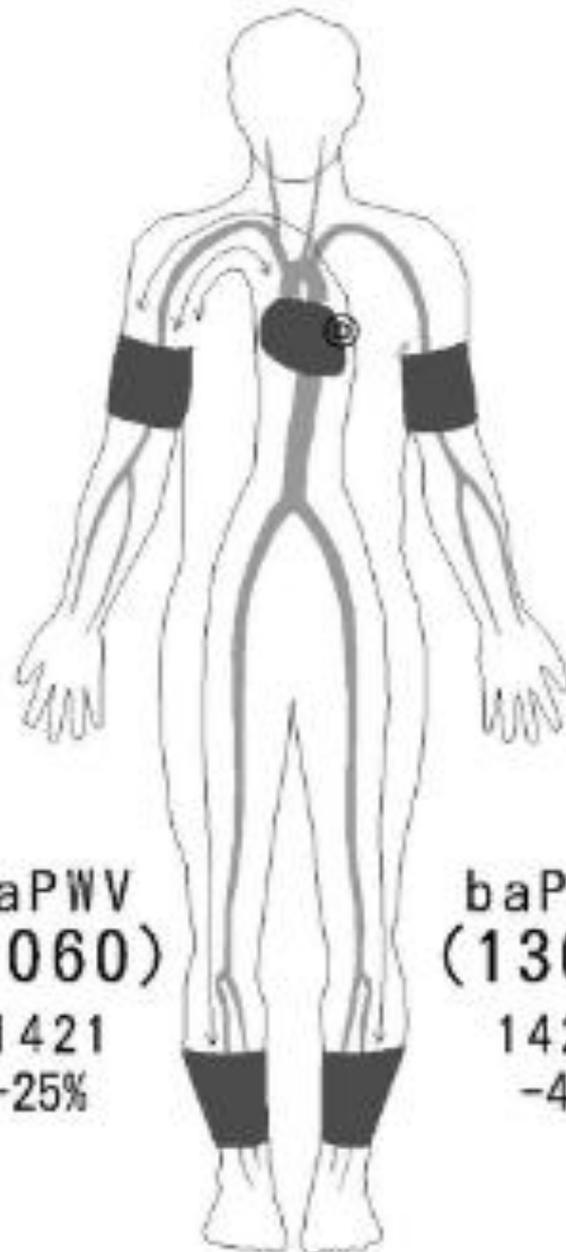
R-Ank.

SYS 72
MAP 61
DIA 50
PP 22

ABI 0.54

baPWV
(1060)

1421
-25%



L-Bra.

SYS 133
MAP 100
DIA 74
PP 59

L-Ank.

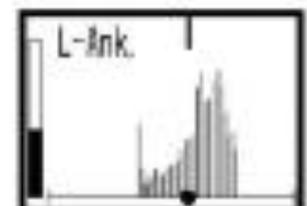
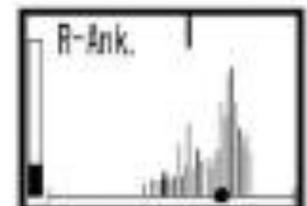
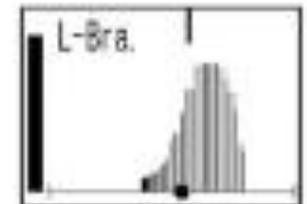
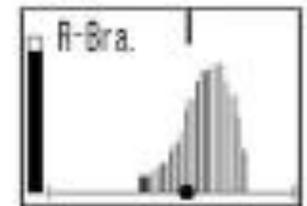
SYS 112
MAP 87
DIA 68
PP 44

ABI 0.84

baPWV
(1363)

1421
-4%

BP: mmHg PPV: cm/s



Heart-Brachial(B) 33.3
Heart-Ankle(A) 143.2
Brachial-Ankle(A-B) 109.9 (cm)

4. Treatment

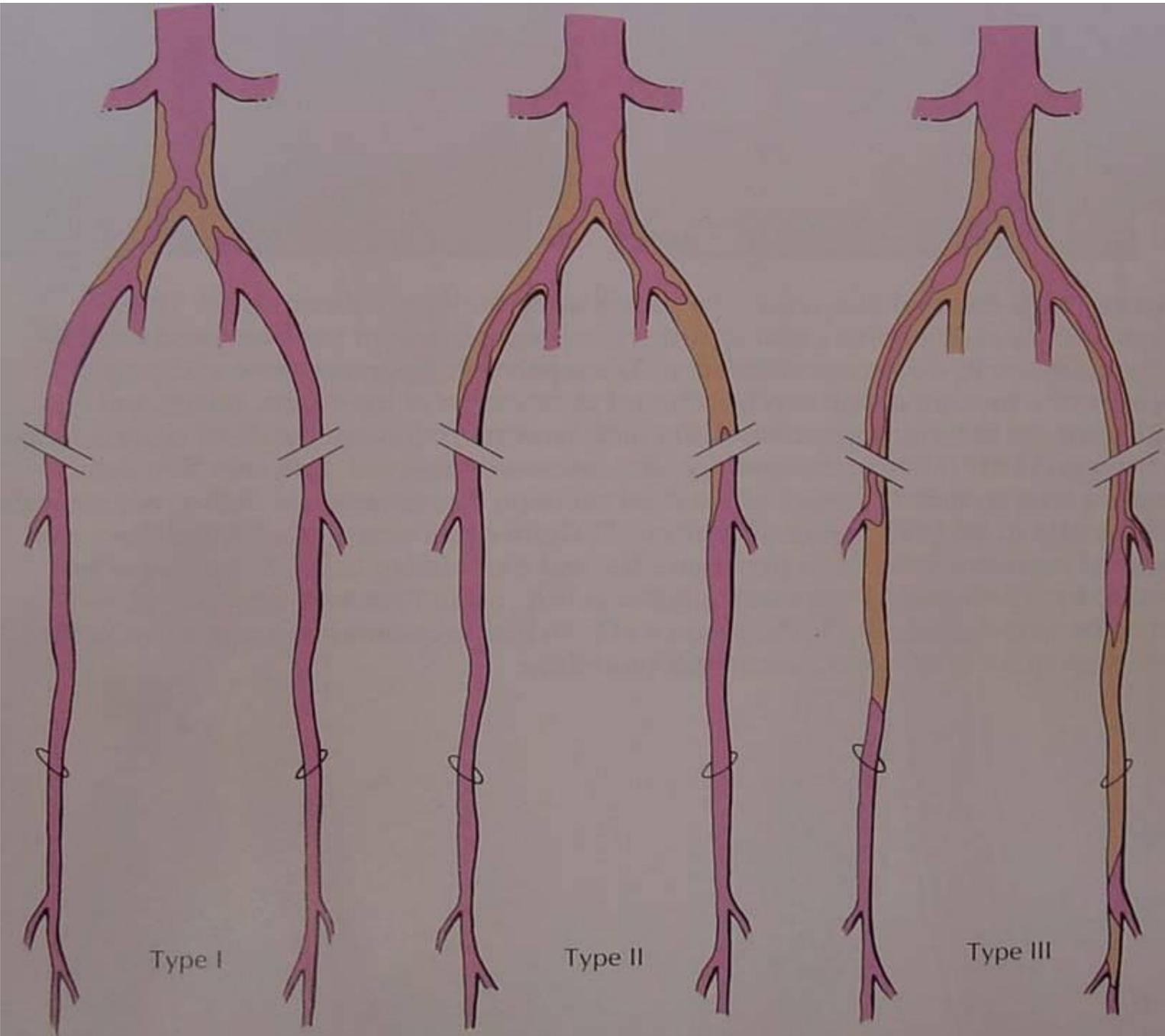
- 1) cessation of smoking
- 2) exercise program
- 3) control of hyperlipidemia
- 4) control of diabetes

5. Indications for interventional therapy

- 1) disabling claudication
- 2) rest pain, gangrene or ulceration
 - a. ulcer는 전형적으로 toe에 생기고 발의 다른 부위에는 안 생긴다.
 - b. neuropathic ulcer는 대개 pressure point에 생기고 DP pulse가 만져진다.

6. Therapeutic options

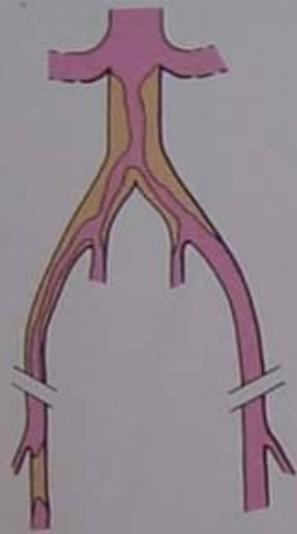
- 1) bypass surgery
- 2) endovascular surgery : ballooning, stenting, stent grafting
- 3) extra-anatomical bypass : Axillo-femoral, femoro-femoral



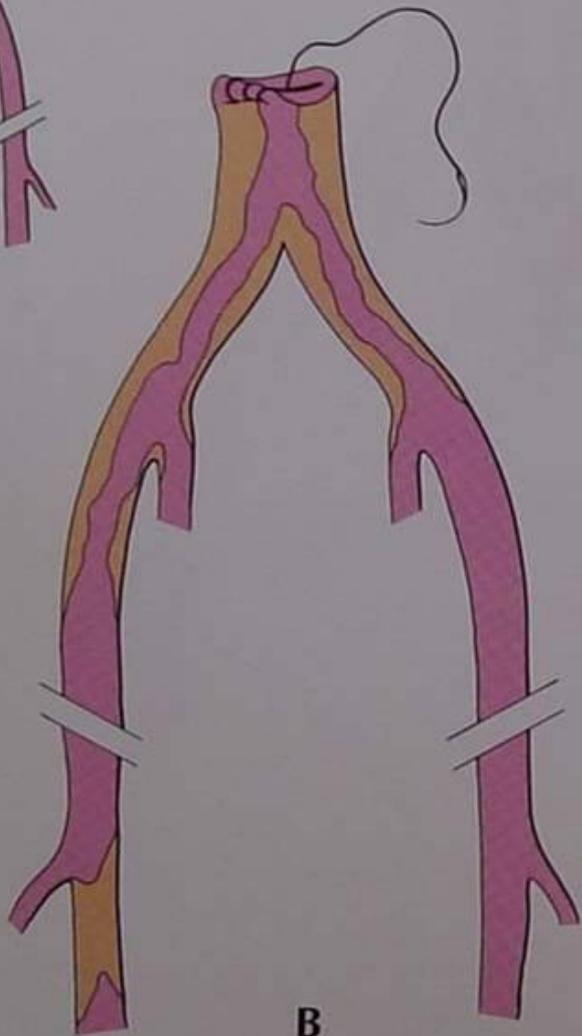
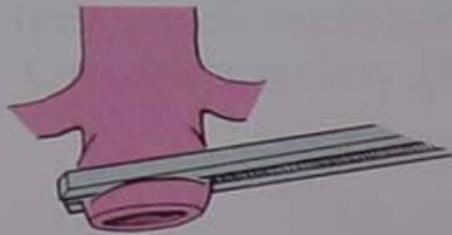
Type I

Type II

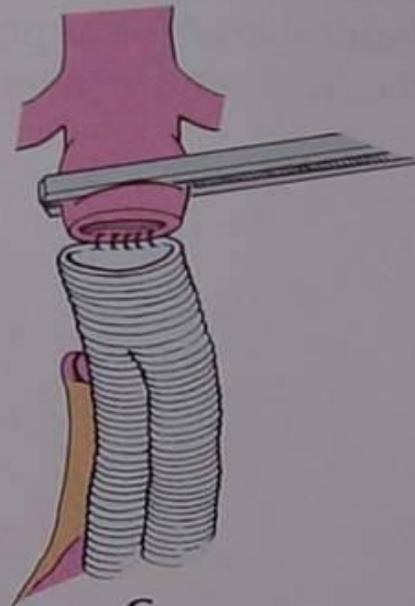
Type III



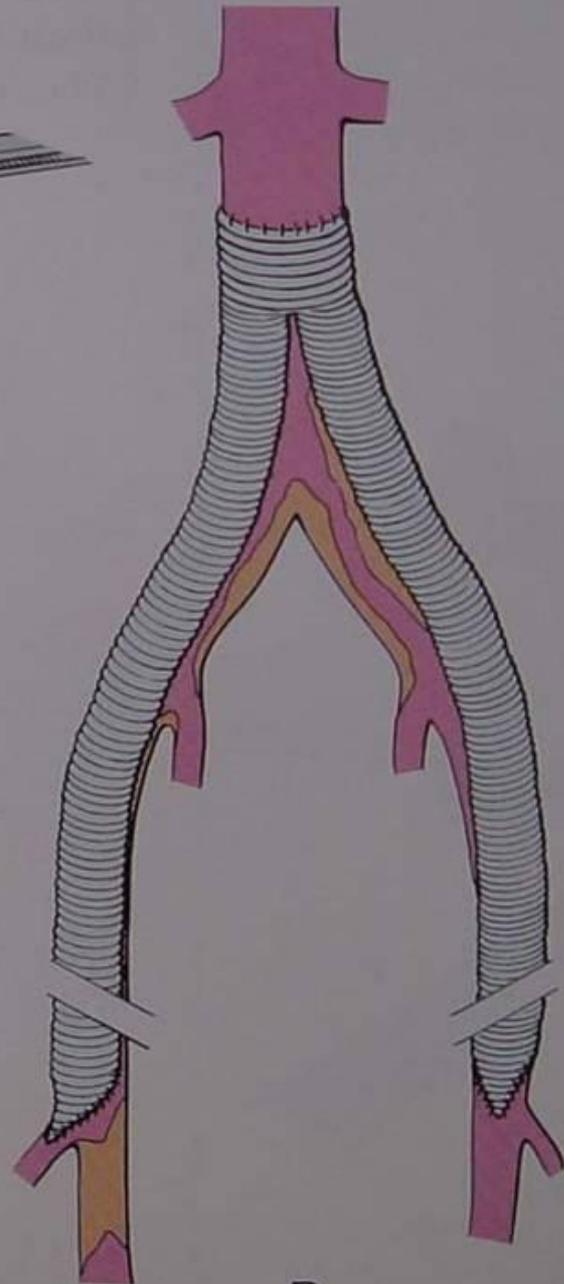
A



B



C



D

Figure 6A

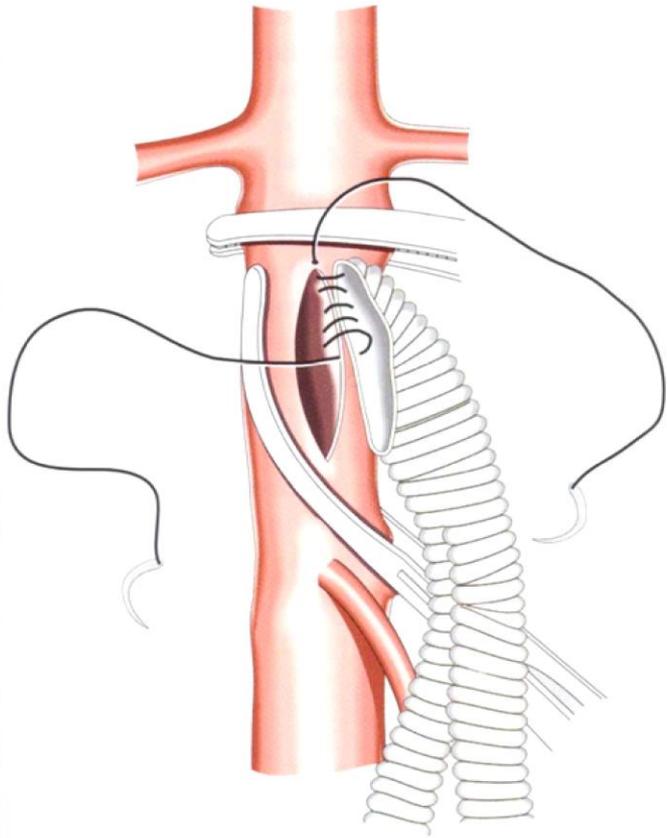
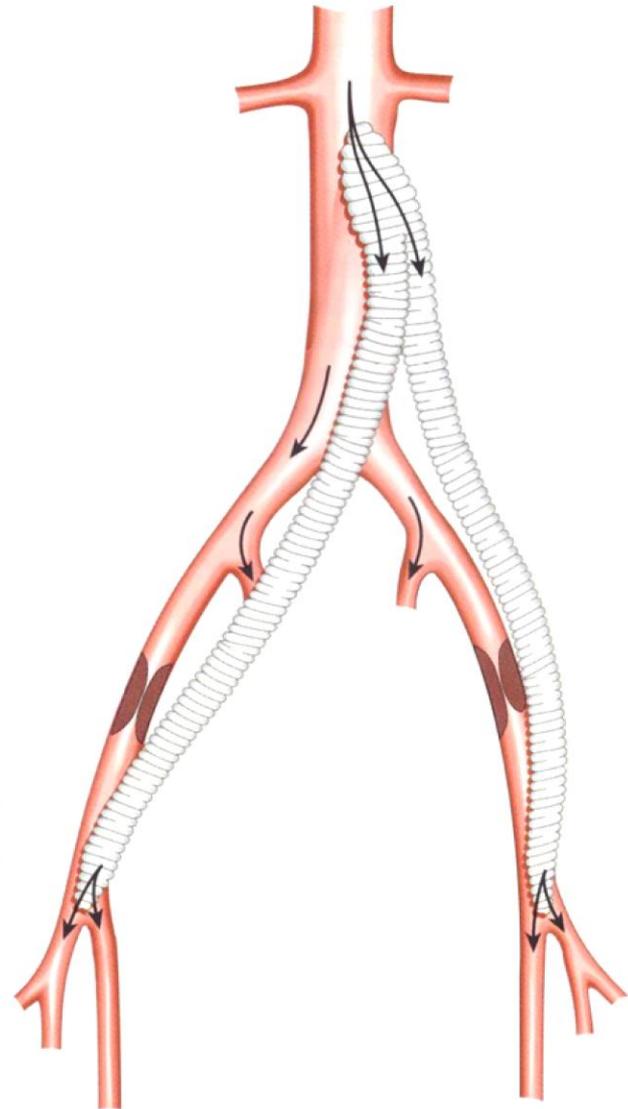
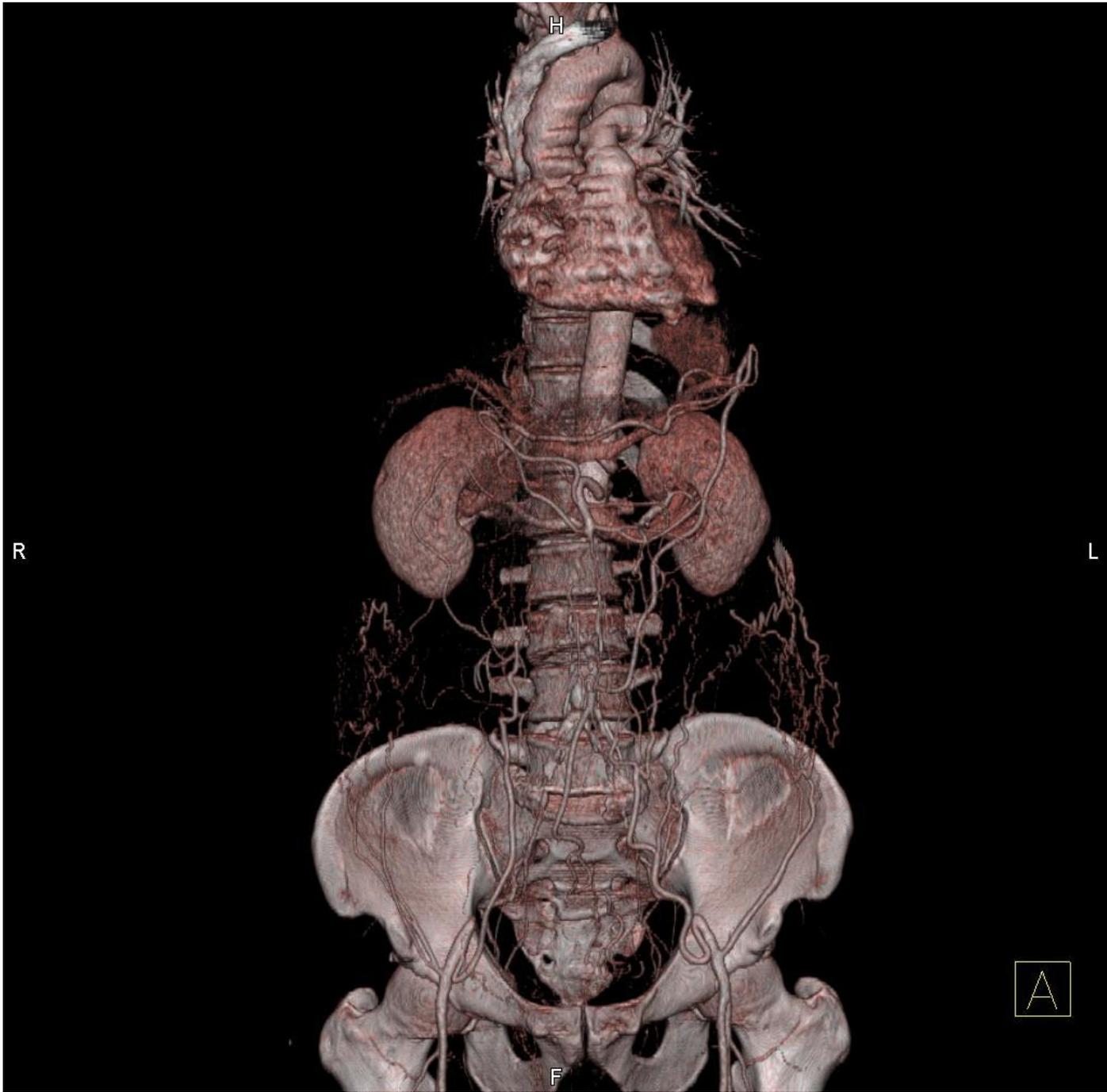
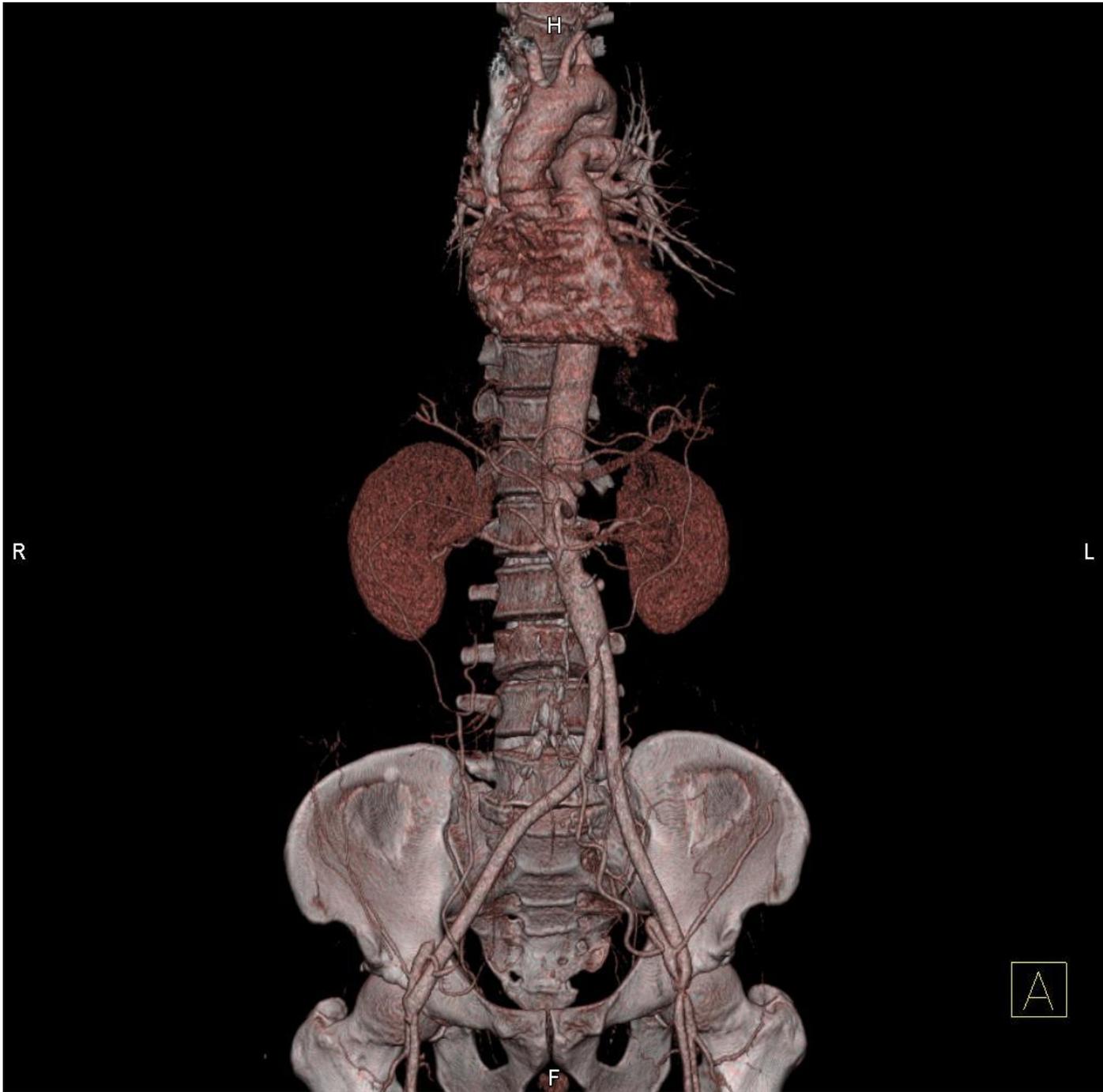
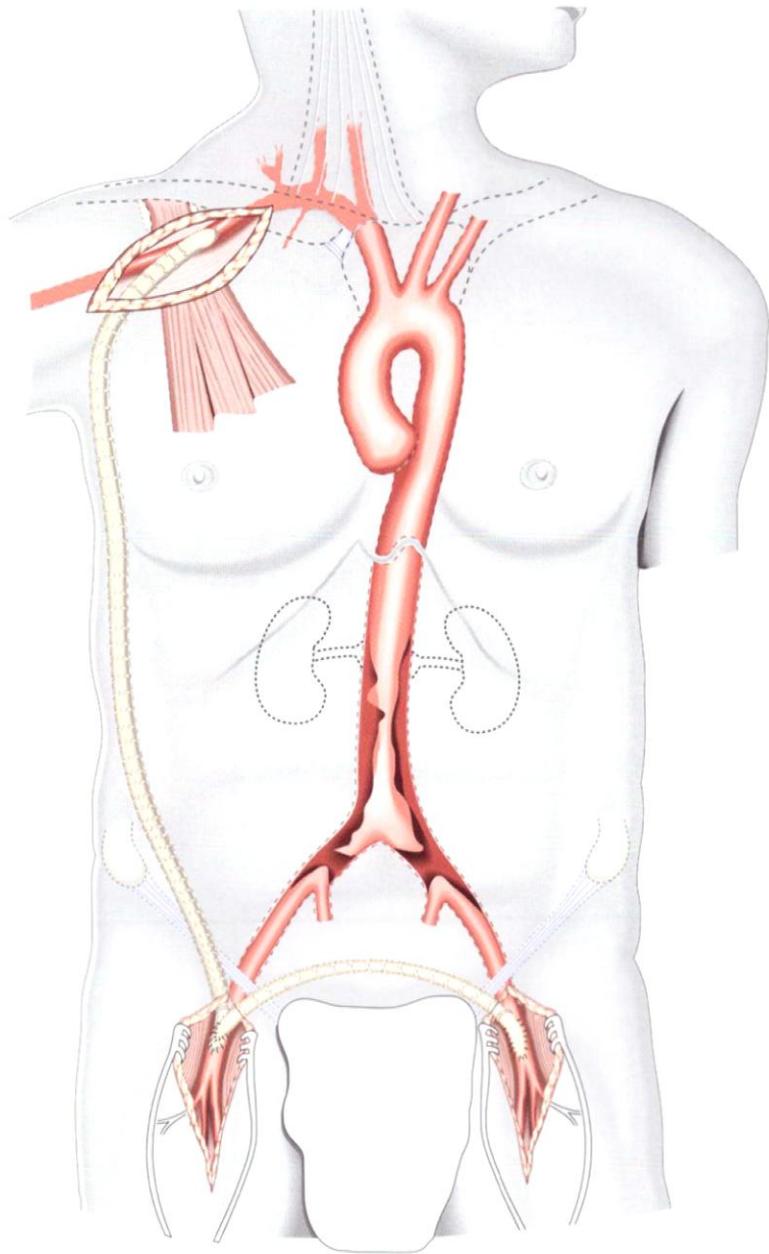


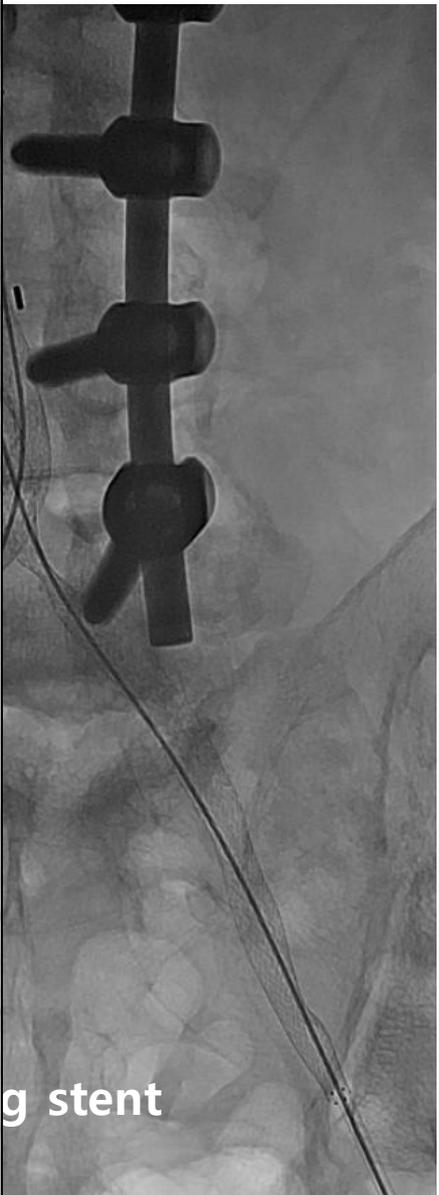
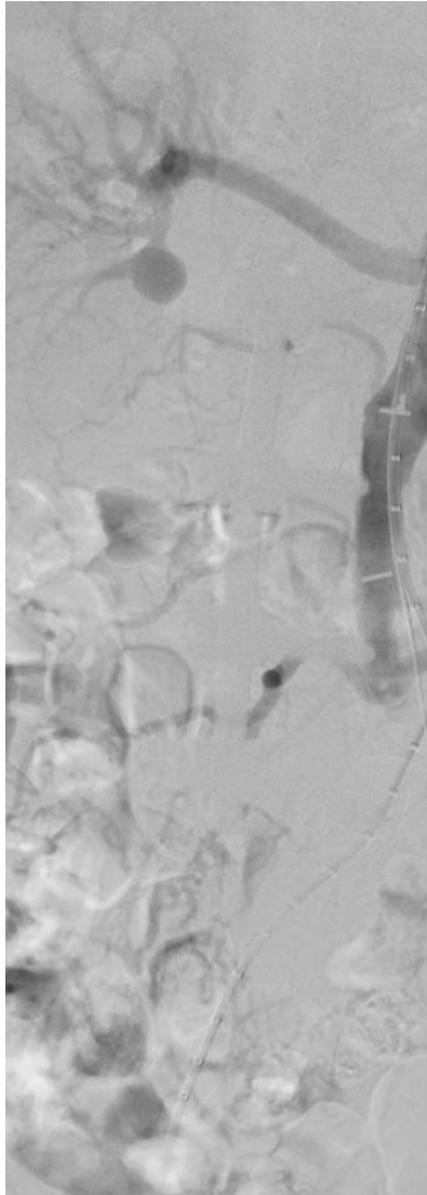
Figure 6B











g stent

Chapter 4. Femoropopliteal occlusive disease

1. General consideration

1) lower extremity의 claudication 환자에서 가장 흔히 막히는 곳은 adductor canal (Hunter's canal) 부위의 distal superficial artery이다.

2) chronic ischemia가 limb threatening(rest pain or ulceration) 정도가 되려면 최소한 두 level이상 병변이 있다는 걸 의미한다.

3) deep femoral artery --- superficial femoral artery가 막혔을 때 하지로 가는 혈류의 primary route역할을 한다.

4) claudication(파행) --- 보행 시 종아리 근육의 통증(cramping pain)이 생기고 휴식을 취하면 좋아지는 것.

운동의 대사 수요를 충족시키기에는 공급 혈액이 부족하여 생긴다.

5) rest pain --- 대개 forefoot에 발생하고 밤에 잘 때 더 심해진다. 종종 다리를 침대 아래로 내리거나 걸으면 통증이 감소하는데 이는 중력에 의해서 혈류 공급이 도움을 받기 때문이다.

6) trophic change --- thickening of the nails, loss of hair, shiny skin

2. medical management --- 대부분의 claudication 환자는 benign process이고 limb threatening problem은 거의 없어서 수술이 필요하지 않은 경우가 많다.

- 1) cessation of smoking
- 2) exercise
- 3) tight diabetic control
- 4) correction of hyperlipidemia and hypercholesterolemia
- 5) encouraged to walk

3. Surgery

- 1) bypass graft의 patency는 claudication인 경우가 limb salvage를 목적으로 했을 때보다 더 좋다.
- 2) bypass procedure 의 risk : myocardial infarction과 mortality rate가 2-3%
- 3) 수술대상
 - severe disabling claudication
 - distal gangrene
 - non healing ulcers

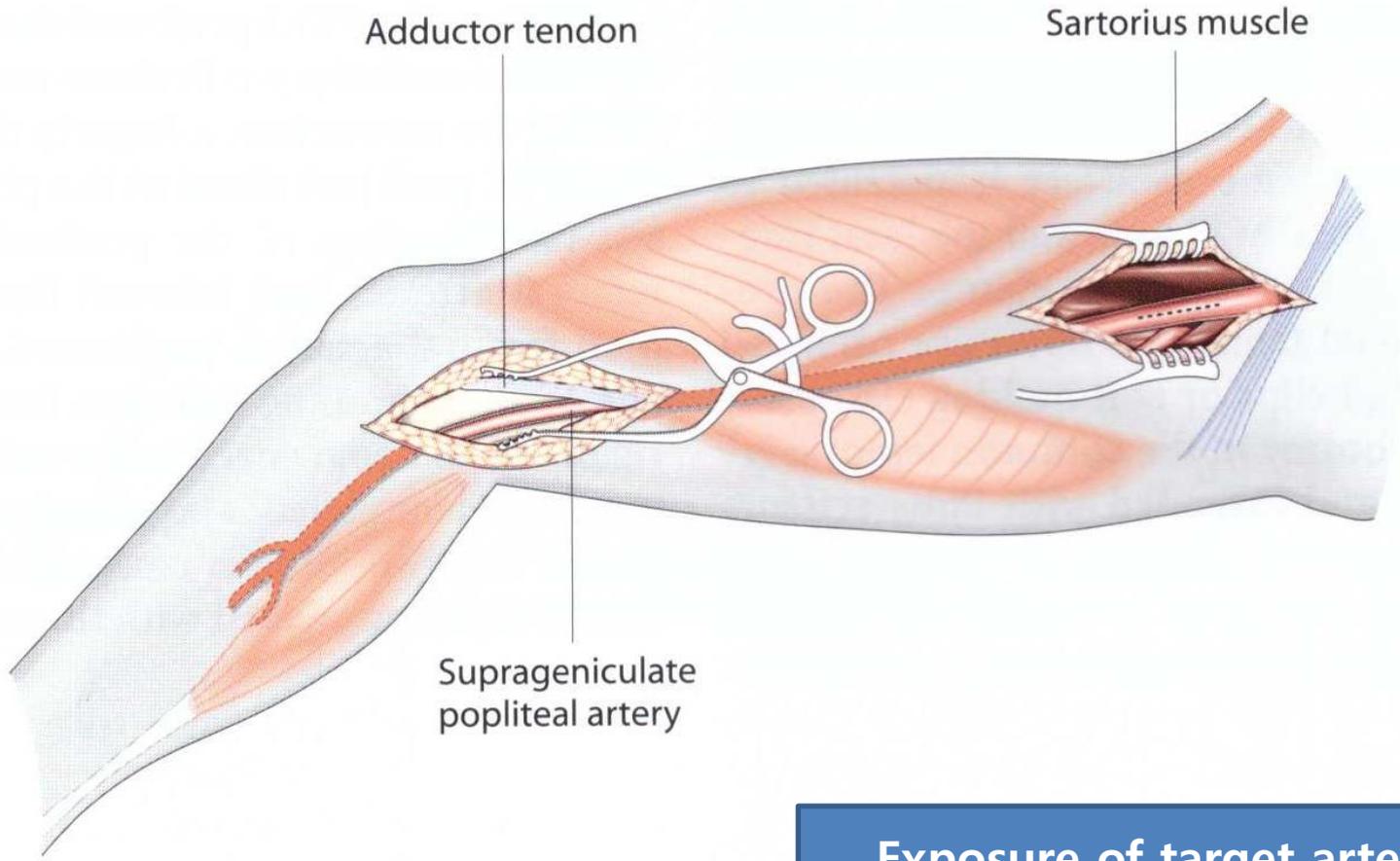
4) above knee occlusion : saphenous vein 과 PTFE의 patency rate가 비슷하다. 5 year patency rate --- 80% vs 75%

5) below knee or more distal bypass는 autogenous vein을 conduit로 쓴다. great saphenous vein 이 choice

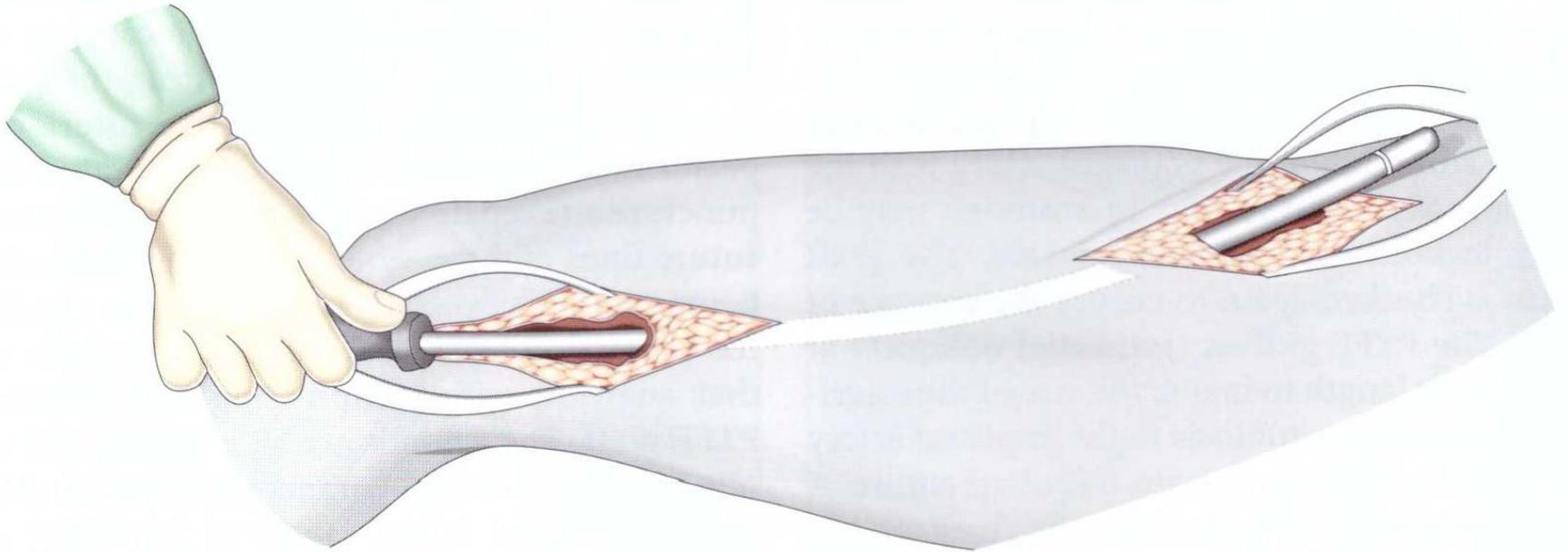
6) distal bypass의 5 year patency rate --- 60-70%

7) endovascular procedure

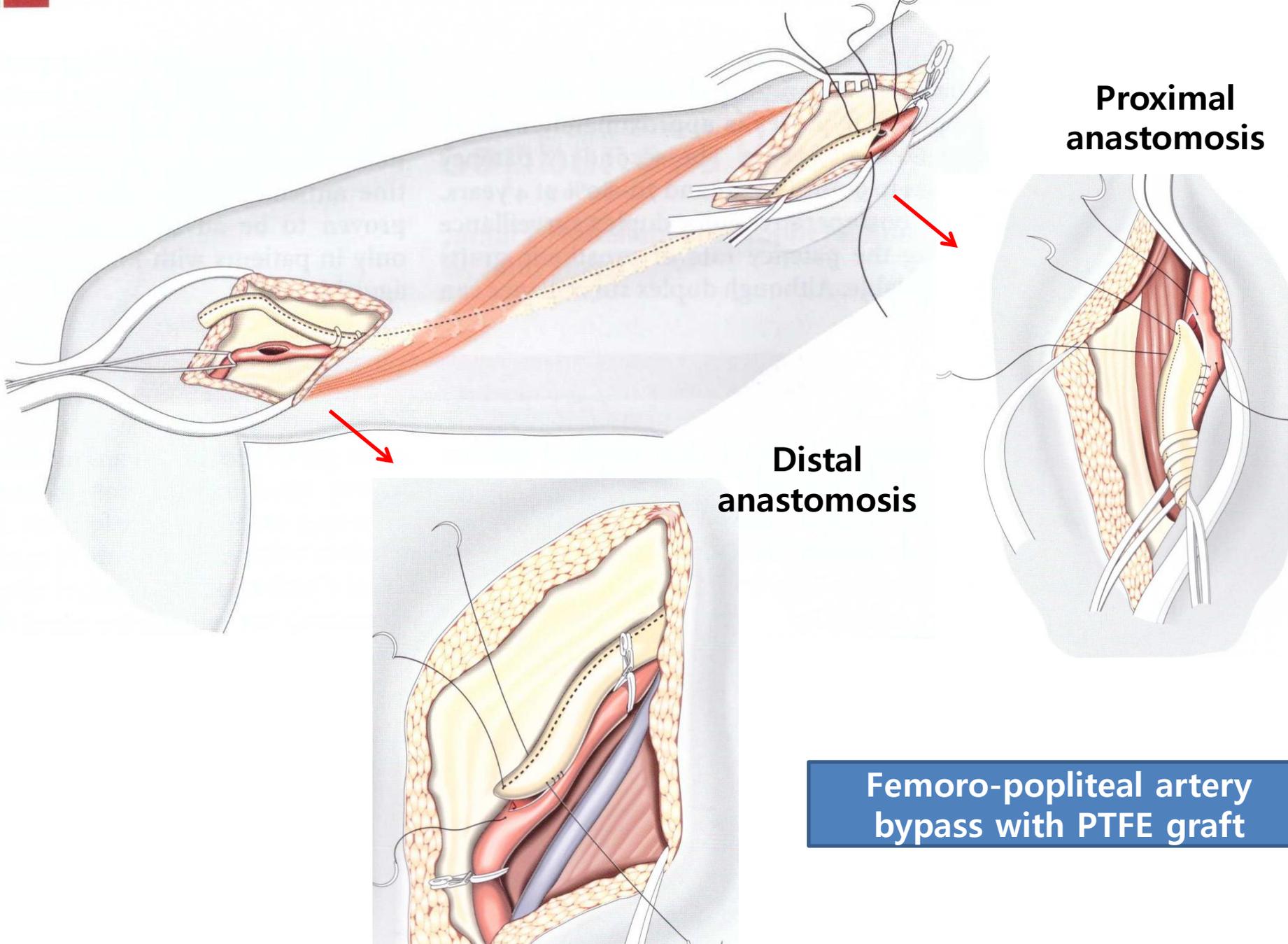
- ballooning
- balloon and stenting
- atherectomy



Exposure of target artery



Tunneling



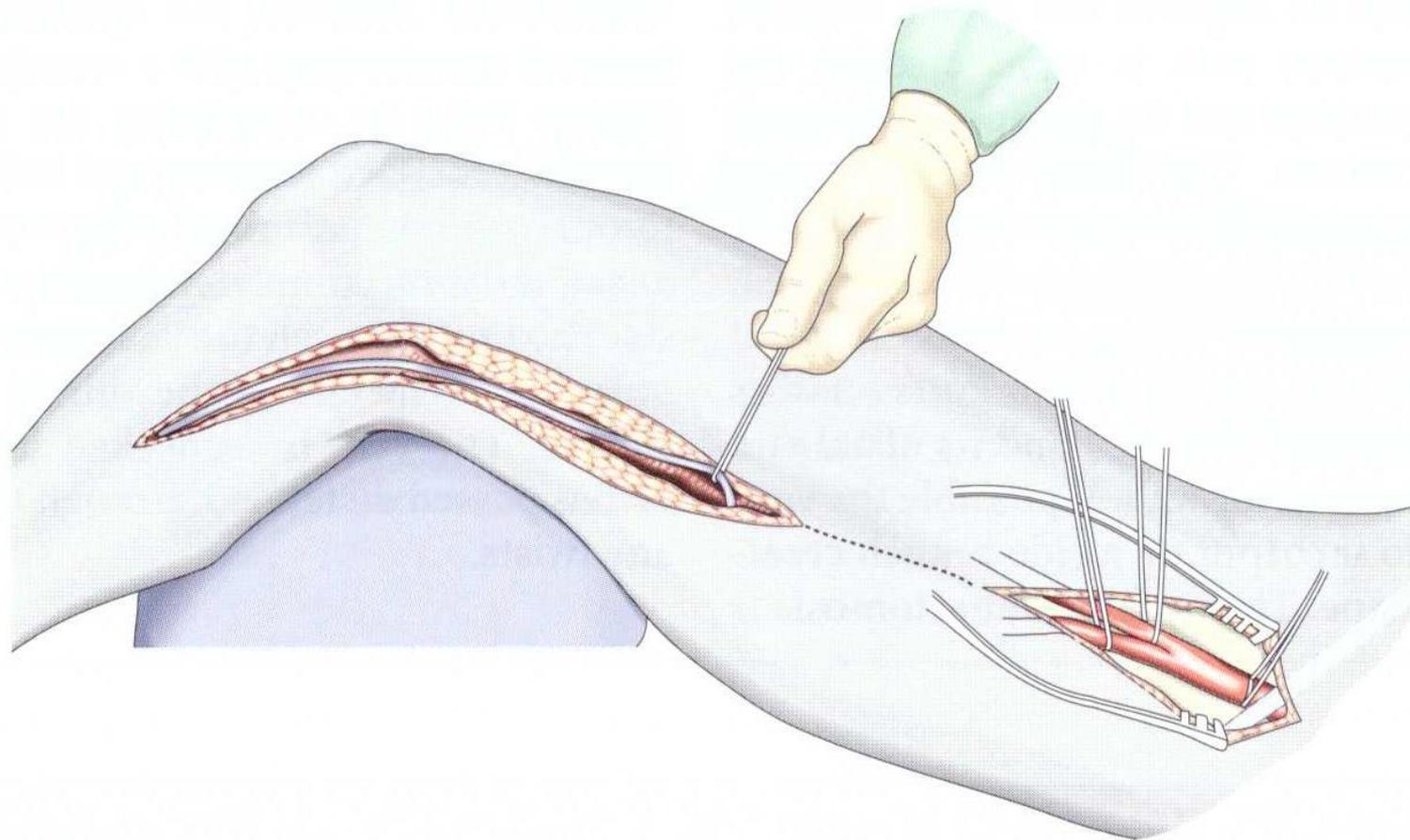
**Proximal
anastomosis**

**Distal
anastomosis**

**Femoro-popliteal artery
bypass with PTFE graft**

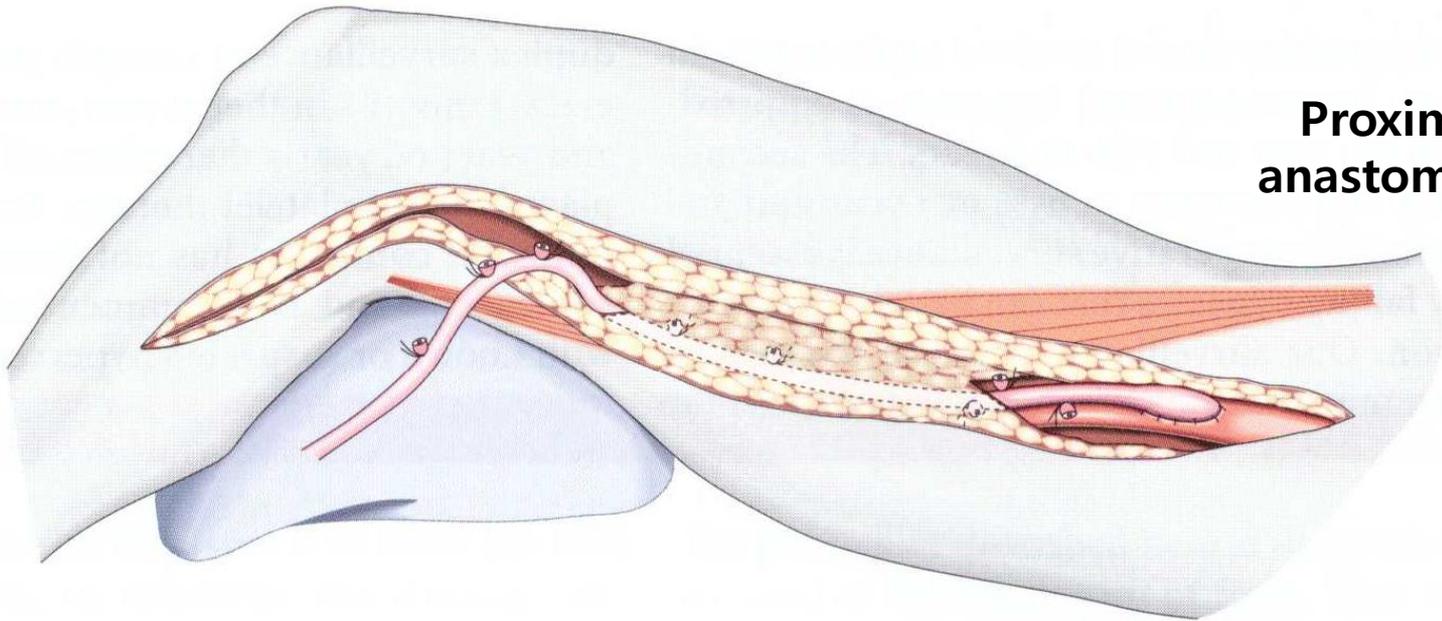


제7차 전공의 학술세미나

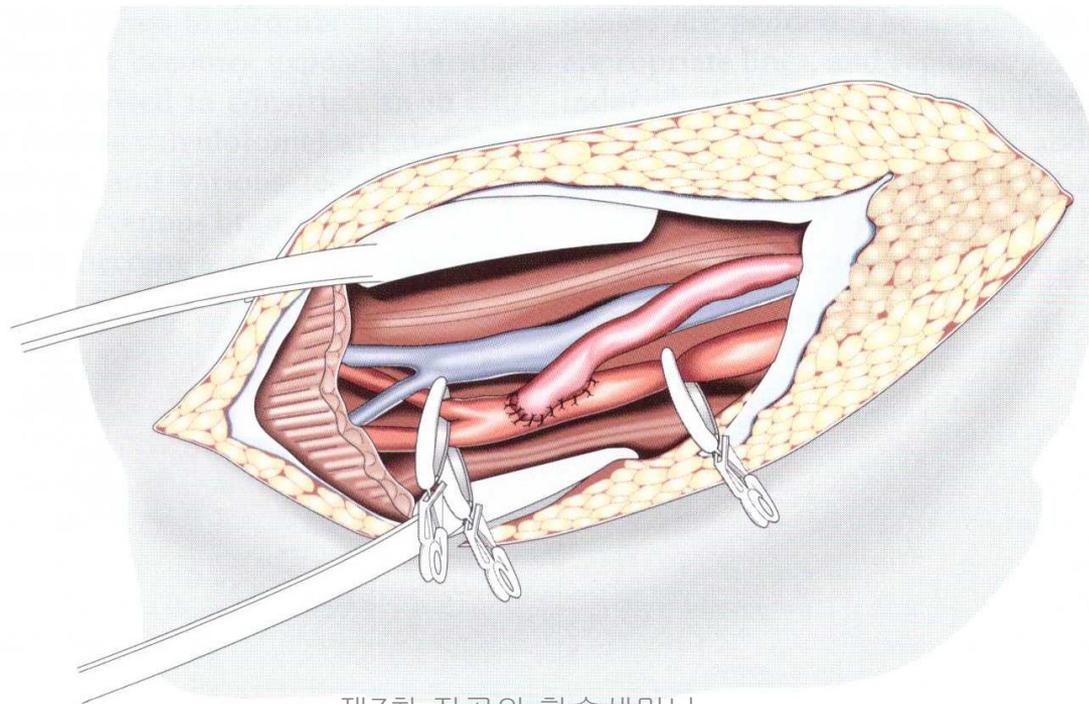


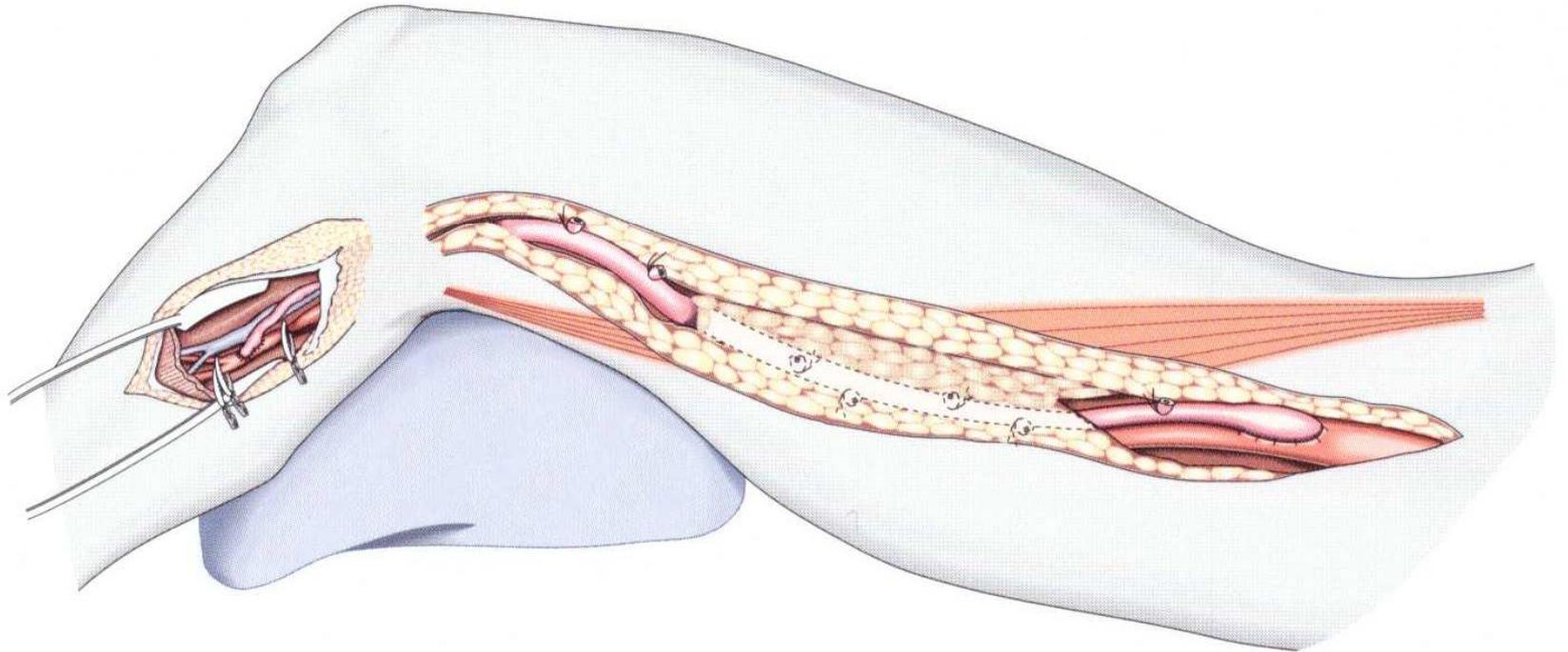
GSV harvesting

**Proximal
anastomosis**

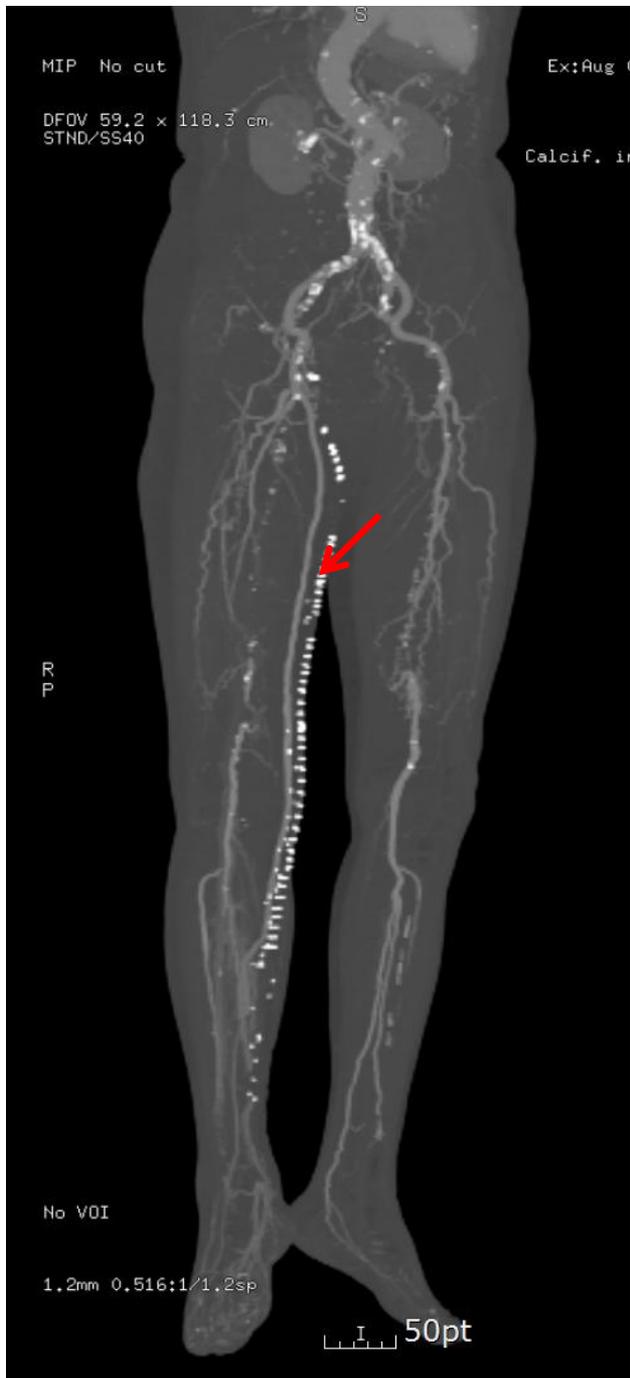


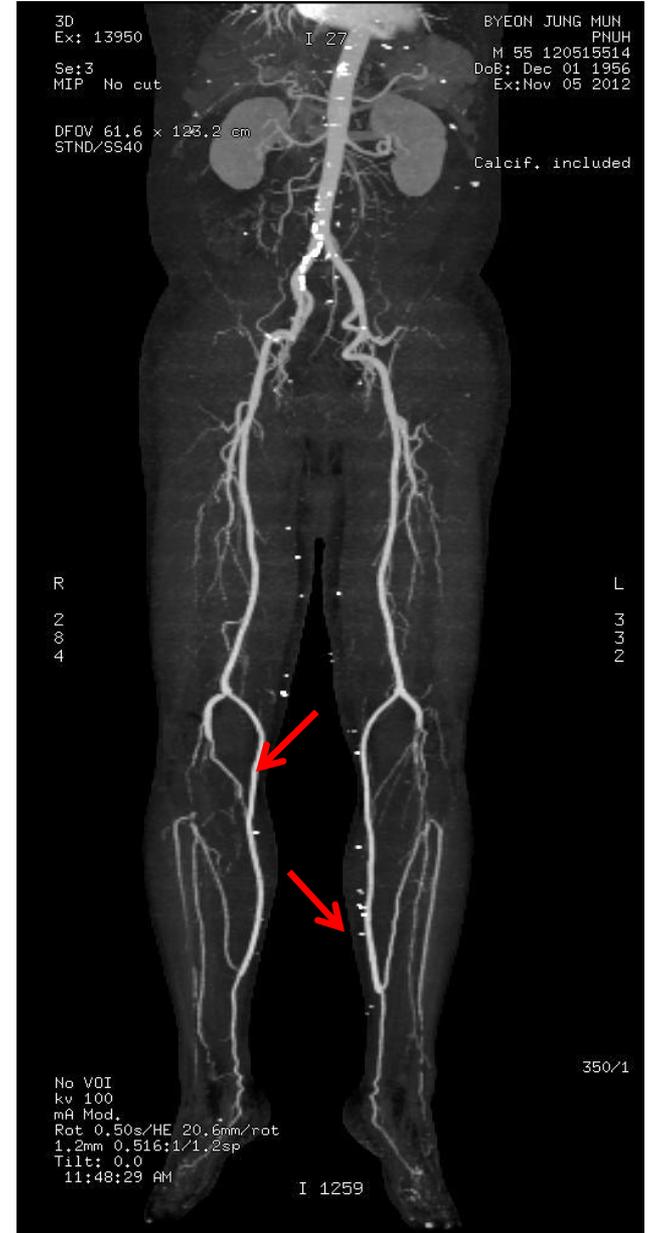
**Distal
anastomosis**





**Femoro-posterior tibial artery
bypass with reversed GSV**





제7차 전공의 학술세미나

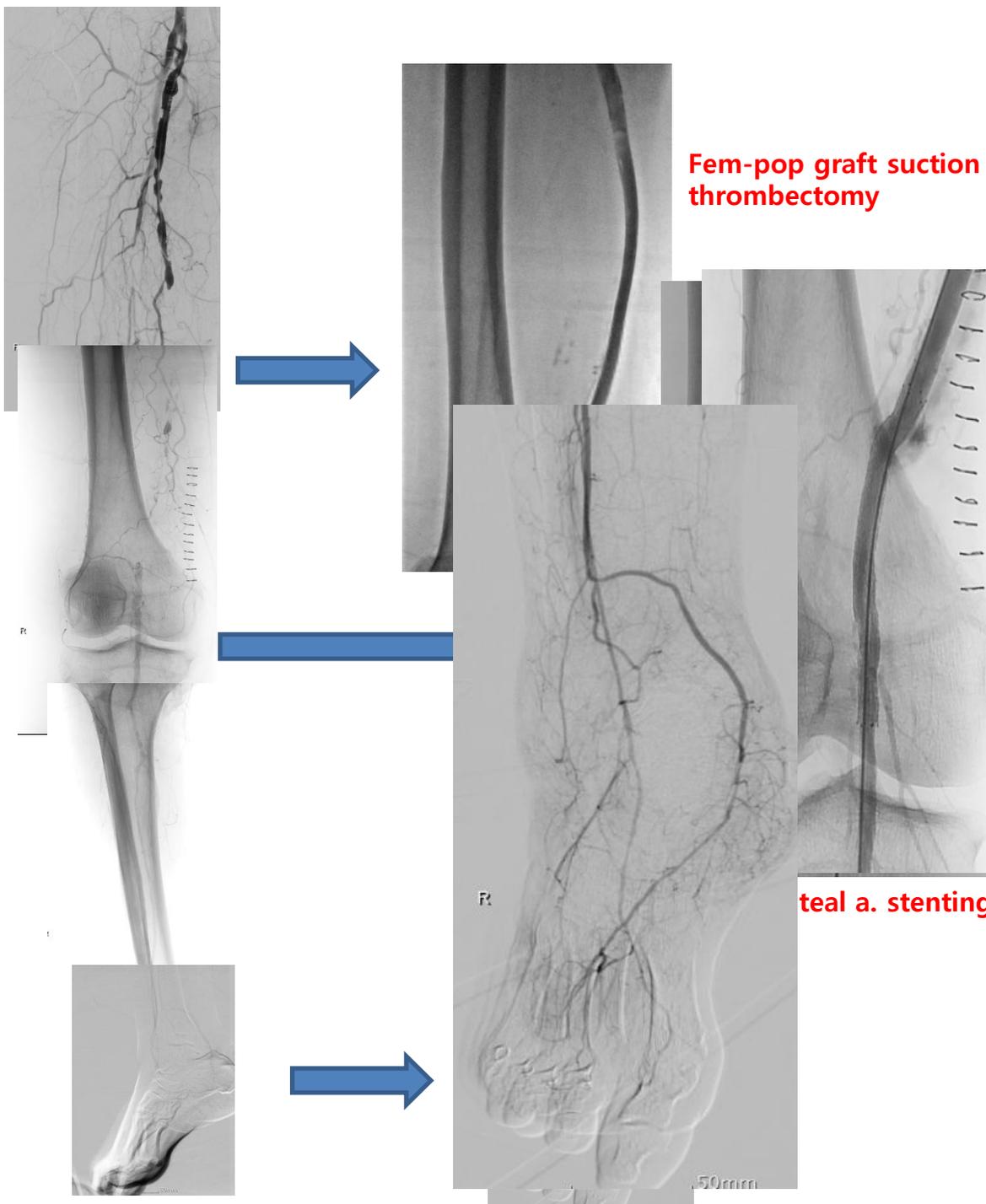
4. Diabetic foot

- 1) 당뇨병환자에서 동맥경화증은 **tibial, peroneal artery**에 많이 발생한다.
- 2) foot lesion은 일차적으로 **diabetic neuropathy**로 발생한다.
- 3) 대개 **pressure** point인 heel, metatarsal head에 trauma를 받아서 ulceration이 생긴다.
- 4) 환자 스스로 굳은살, 붉은 반점, ulceration 등이 있는지 매일 살펴보도록 한다.
- 5) **신발**은 편하고 폭이 넓고 발가락이 끼이지 않는 것을 신도록 하고 발을 항상 깨끗이 유지하고 따뜻하게 하고 cream을 발라서 수분을 유지하여 피부가 갈라지지 않도록 한다.
- 6) **흡연**은 atherosclerosis를 빨리 진행시키므로 금해야 한다.
- 7) 심한 감염이 있는 경우는 입원해서 IV 항생제를 투여하고 수일 내 조절되지 않으면 vascular reconstruction을 위해 angiography가 필요하다.

Case 1

- M/60
- Hx: DM(20년), HT , ASO(both fem-pop bypass, 3 years ago)
- C.C: Rt. Foot lateral side ulcer
swelling(+), pain(+), redness(+), tenderness(+)

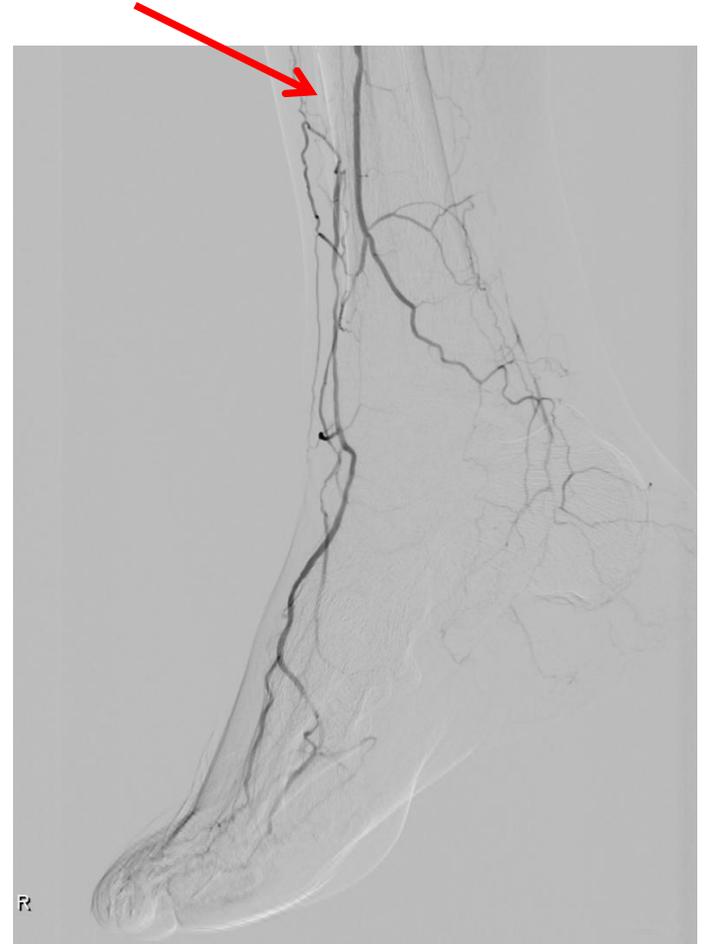
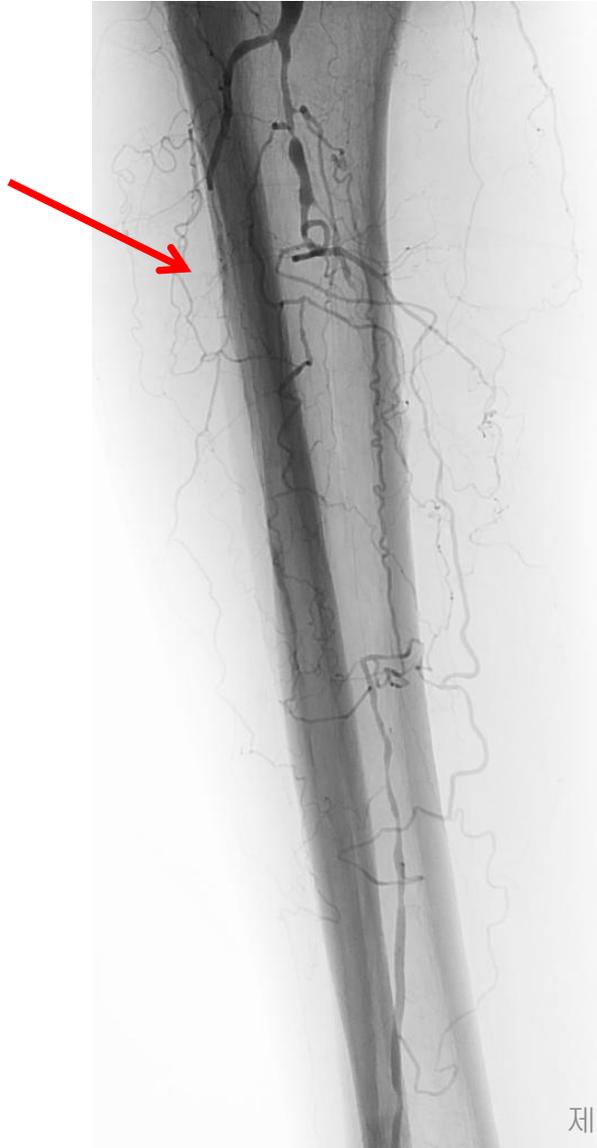




Case 2



Case 3



Ant. tibial arterial occlusion

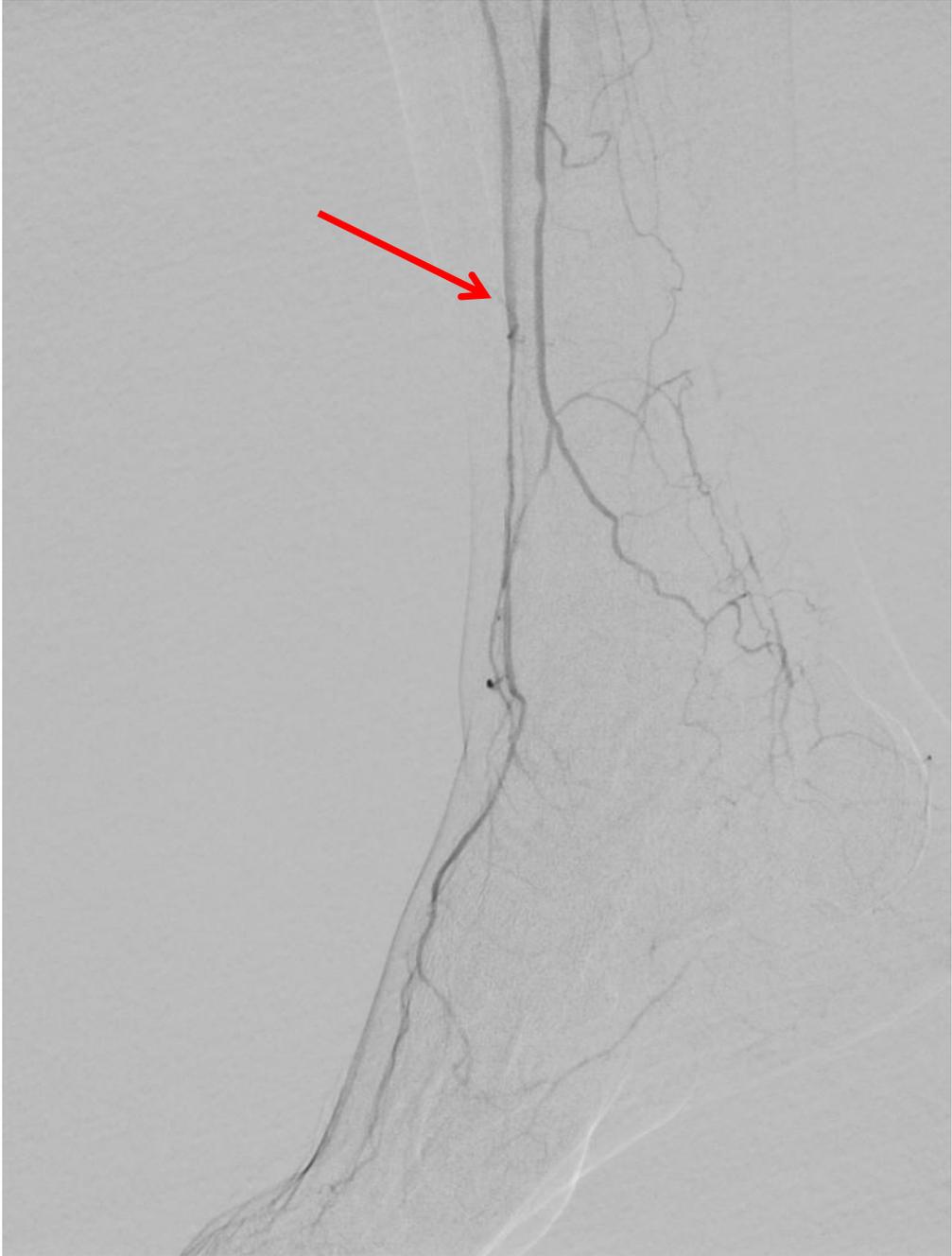
SAVVY BALLOON 2/220MM



**Ant. tibial a. balloon
angioplasty**

제7차 전공의 학술세미나

50nt



post angiogram