

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

# From Practice To Science

2018년 12월 1일(토) 반포한강공원 세빛섬(가빛) 플로팅아일랜드 컨벤션 (FIC)



# 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 **정기학술대회 및 총회**



대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회원 여러분 그 동안 안녕하셨습니까?

유난히도 무더웠던 올 여름이 아련한 지금, 모든 것이 풍성해지는 가을도 이제는 다가올 겨울에 자리를 내어줄 준비를 하고 있습니다.

먼저 이번 2018년 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회를 꼼꼼히 준비해주신 학회 이사진 여러분의 노고에 깊이 감사 드립니다. 이번 정기학술대회는 뇌혈관내수술 치료와 연관된 과학적 접근이라는 주제로 진행됩니다. 뇌혈관질환을 전문적으로 다루는 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회원들이 서로의 경험을 공유하고 새로운 술기와 지식을 습득하는 것 외에 우리가 현재 매일매일 시행하고 있는 뇌혈관내수술 치료에 어떤 과학적 기초가 있고 향 후 어떤 방향으로 연구가 이루어져야 좀 더 확고부동한 치료법이 될 수 있는지 고민할 수 있는 시간이 되기를 희망합니다. 갈수록 척박해지고 경쟁으로 내몰리는 의료 환경 속에서 뇌혈관내수술을 전문적으로 다루는 신경외과의사로서의 역량을 다지고 회원간 친교를 다질 수 있는 뜻 깊은 학술대회가 될수 있기를 고대합니다.

아무쪼록 2018년 한 해를 잘 마무리 하시고 항상 건승하십시요. 이번 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술 대회 및 총회를 위해 물심양면 지원해주신 기업회원 여러분과 참가해주신 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회원 여러 분, 수고해주신 모든 학회 이사분들께 다시 한번 감사 드립니다.



대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회장 고 준 석

# 2018-2019 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 임원진

# 명예회장

직 위	성 명	소 속
명예회장	백민우	인봉의료재단 뉴고려병원

# 회장

직 위	성 명	소 속
회장	고준석	강동경희대학교병원

# 상임이사

직 위	성 명	소 속
 총무	신승훈	분당제생병원
학술	장철훈	영남대학교병원
정책	강현승	서울대학교병원
 간행	김성림	가톨릭대학교 부천성모병원
니뒩	박석규	순천향대학교 서울병원
보험	권현조	충남대학교병원
 수련교육	권순찬	울산대학교병원
재무	김영우	가톨릭대학교 의정부성모병원
인증위원장	이호국	한림대학교 강남성심병원
 진료지침	임용철	아주대학교병원
대외협력	윤석만	순천향대학교 천안병원
국제교류	김대원	원광대학교병원
 전산정보	조준성	단국대학교병원
회원관리	장인복	한림대학교 평촌성심병원
 홍보	유승훈	울산대학교 강릉아산병원
연보 • 학회사편집	김태곤	차의과대학교 분당차병원
다기관연구	황교준	한림대학교 한강성심병원
 회칙개정	이형중	한양대학교병원
법제윤리	전영일	건국대학교병원
	김태선	전남대학교병원
대구/경북지회	강연구	에스포항병원
대전/충청지회	조준성	단국대학교병원
부산/울산/경남지회	정진영	진해연세병원
감사	고준경	부산대학교병원
간사	정준호	연세대학교 세브란스병원

# 2018-2019 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 임원진

# 전임회장단

직 위	성 명	소 속
초대, 제2대	백민우	인봉의료재단 뉴고려병원
제3대	김영준	단국대학교병원
제4, 5대	권도훈	울산대학교 서울아산병원
제6대	안성기(작고)	(전) 한림대학교 성심병원
제7대	신용삼	가톨릭대학교 서울성모병원
제8대	권오기	분당서울대학교병원
제9대	김범태	순천향대학교 부천병원
제10대	성재훈	가톨릭대학교 성빈센트병원

# 운영위원

직 위	성 명	소 속
	정영진	영남대학교병원
	박중철	울산대학교 서울아산병원
	조수희	울산대학교 강릉아산병원
	신희섭	강동경희대학교병원
학술위원회	박근영	연세대학교 세브란스병원
	이재일	부산대학교병원
	강동훈	경북대학교병원
	박상규	가톨릭대학교 인천성모병원
	최규선	한양대학교병원
수련교육위원회	오재상	순천향대학교 천안병원
	신동성	순천향대학교 부천병원
	신희섭	강동경희대학교병원
인증위원회	전홍준	한림대학교 강동성심병원
인하게면외	김소연	가톨릭관동대학교 국제성모병원
	오인호	중앙보훈병원
	안준형	한림대학교 평촌성심병원
	윤석만	순천향대학교 천안병원
	김영우	가톨릭대학교 의정부성모병원
교과서편찬위원회	김태곤	차의과대학교 분당차병원
	황교준	한림대학교 한강성심병원
	오재상	순천향대학교 천안병원
	남택균	중앙대학교병원
	박정수	전북대학교병원
국제교류위원회	신희섭	강동경희대학교병원
	이동훈	가톨릭대학교 성빈센트병원
	정영진	영남대학교병원

# 2019년도 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 일정 (가안)

	날짜	종류	일정	장소
	01.04~05(금-토)	집담회	11차 KSCVS 동계집담회	용평리조트
1월	01.18(금)	집담회	월례집담회	대한신경외과학회 회의실, 순화동(서울역)
	01, 25 (금)	회의	신년하례식 및 워크샵(상임이사)	서울,
081	02, 06 ~ 08 (수-금)	해외학술대회	ISC 2019	Honolulu, HI
2월	02, 23 (토)	국내학술대회	ARCS(Arterial Recanalization in Cerebral Stroke) 뇌졸중재개통 심포지엄 및 춘계 보수교육	분당서울대 혁신센터 4층 미래홀
3월	03.05 (화)	집담회	KSIN-SKEN 합동월례집담회	서울성모병원 106호 강의실
3 <u>5</u>	03.22~23(금-토)	국내학술대회	KSCVS 정기 학술대회	부산웨스틴 조선호텔
4월	04.05~06(금-토)	집담회	지방월례집담회	연세에스병원, 진해
4 <del>설</del>	04.18~20 (목-토)	국내학술대회	KNS 춘계학술대회	대구 인터불고호텔
5월	05.18 (토)	국내학술대회	SKEN-KSIN 합동춘계학술대회	포항공과대학교 포스코국제관
6월	06. 14 ~ 15 (금-토)	국내학술대회	ASCENT 2019	메종글래드호텔, 제주
701	07. 22 ~ 25 (월-목)	해외학술대회	16 <sup>th</sup> SNIS	Fontainebleu Miami Beach Hotel, Miami, FL
7월	07. 05 or 12 (미정)	보수교육	2 <sup>nd</sup> ANTE(Advanced Neuroendovascular Technique Education & Hands-on Workshop)	오송
	09.04~06(수-금)	해외학술대회	11 <sup>th</sup> ESMINT	NICE, France
9월	09.07(토)	국내학술대회	SKEN-KSCVS 합동연수강좌 (SKEN 주관)	미정
	09.28(토)	국내학술대회	ENSURE(Endovascular Neurosurgical Symposium Upon CBF- Redirecting Endoprosthesis) your flow-diverters 뇌동맥류 혈류전환 스텐트 심포지엄 및 추계 보수교육	미정
10월	10. 01 (화)	집담회	SKEN-KSIN 합동월례집담회	서울성모병원 106호 강의실
10월	10. 24~26 (목-토)	국내학술대회	KNS 추계학술대회	송도 컨벤시아
11월	11, 08 (금)	집담회	지방월례집담회	순청향대학교병원, 천안
12월	12,07(토)	국내학술대회	대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기 학술대회	미정
12절	12,13~14(금-토)	국내학술대회	KSIN 정기학술대회	미정

# 정 관

# [제1장] 총칙

#### 제1조 (명칭)

본 학회의 명칭은 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 (영문명칭: Society of Korean Endovascular Neurosurgeons, SKEN)로 한다.

## 제2조 (목적)

본 학회는 뇌 및 척수혈관내수술에 관련된 분야의 임상 및 기초연구를 통한 학문발전과 회원 상호간의 학술교류 및 친목도모를 목적으로 하며 관련분야의 교육 및 홍보를 통하여 정책수립과 의료발전에 기여한다.

#### 제3조 (사업)

본 학회는 다음과 같은 사업을 수행한다.

- 1. 정기 학술대회, ASCENT (Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy) 등 각종 학술모임을 기획하고 주관한다.
- 2. 회원의 교육을 위하여 연수강좌 및 각종 교육활동을 수행하고 지원한다.
- 3. 인증의 및 인증의료기관을 엄격하고 공정한 심사를 통하여 선정하고, 중간평가를 통하여 관리한다.
- 4. 학회지 발간을 통하여 학문적 정보교류를 증진한다.
- 5. 국민건강을 위한 교육. 홍보활동 및 정책개발에 적극 참여한다.
- 6. 기타 본 회가 지향하는 목표 달성을 위한 제반사업을 수행한다.

#### [제2장] 회원

#### 제4조 (구성)

본 회의 회원은 정회원, 창립회원, 특별회원, 준회원 및 기업회원으로 구분한다.

- 1. 정회원은 본 회의 목적을 이해하고 찬성하는 신경외과 전문의로서 소정의 입회절차를 완료한 자가 된다.
- 2. 창립회원은 본 학회창립에 기여하였던 정회원으로서, 소정의 규정에 의거 예우한다.
- 3. 특별회원은 본 회의 목적을 이해하고 찬성하는 타과 전문의 또는 뇌혈관질환 치료/연구에 종사하는 자로서 소정의 입회절차를 완료한 자가 된다. 특별회원은 정회원에 준하는 의무를 진다.
- 4. 준회원은 본 회의 목적을 이해하고 찬성하는 신경외과 전공의 및 뇌혈관내수술 관련 업무에 종사하는 간호사, 방사선사로서 소정의 입회절차를 완료한 자가 된다.
- 5. 기업회원은 뇌혈관내수술관련 업무를 수행하는 기업에 종사하며, 해당기업의 추천을 받아 소정의 입회절차를 완료한 자가 된다.

# 제5조 (입회/탈회 및 자격상실/혜택제한 절차)

- 1. 본 학회의 회원이 되고자 하는 자는 제4조 회원 구성항을 참조, 본인에 합당한 입회원서를 홈페이지에서 출력, 작성한 후 사무국 에 제출하여 입회신청 한다.
- 2. 회원관리이사는 접수된 입회원서를 검토하여 결격이 없는 자에게 잠정적으로 회원자격을 부여하며, 상임이사회에서 최종 추인한다.
- 3. 정회원과 타과 전문의 특별회원의 경우, 회원관리이사는 회비 납부를 자격부여의 조건으로 제시할 수 있다.
- 4. 본 회의 탈회를 원하는 자는 학회 사무국 이메일로 탈회 의사를 표명하여야 한다. 학회는 탈회 처리 후 본인에게 이를 이메일로 통보하고, 수집된 개인정보 일체를 즉시 파기한다. 단, 기 납부한 회비는 환불하지 아니한다.
- 5. 다음 1) 3)항에 해당하는 경우 회원 자격 상실 사유에 해당하며, 상임이사회에서 과반수 출석, 과반수 찬성으로 가결된다. 다음 4)항의 경우, 회원에게 부여된 자격과 혜택의 일부를 제한 할 수 있다.
  - 1) 본 회의 목적에 명백히 위배되는 행위를 한 경우
  - 2) 회원 다수의 권익을 명백히 침해하는 행위를 한 경우
  - 3) 비윤리적 행위 등으로 학회의 명예를 심각히 훼손한 경우
  - 4) 학회의 충분한 고지에도 불구, 특별한 이유 없이 2년 이상 연회비를 납부하지 않은 경우
- 6. 회원 본인은 자격상실이 부당하다고 생각될 경우, 1회에 한 하여 회원관리이사에게 이의를 제기할 수 있으며, 상임이사회는 재론하여 결정한다.

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

#### 제6조 (의무)

- 1. 회원은 본 회의 회칙을 준수하여야 한다.
- 2. 회원 중 정회원, 타과 전문의 특별회원 및 기업회원은 본 회에서 규정한 연회비를 납부하여야 한다.
- 3. 회원은 본 회의 각종 행사에 적극 참여하여야 한다.

#### 제7조 (권리)

- 1. 본 회의 정회원으로서 제6조의 의무를 다한 회원은 회칙에 규정된 선거권, 피선거권과 각종 집회에서의 발의, 의결권을 갖는다.
- 2. 본 회에서 연회비를 납부하는 회원은 납부실적에 따라 차등된 권익을 부여받을 수 있다.

# [제3장] 임원

#### 제8조 (임원의 구성)

본 회는 다음의 상임이사 임원진을 둔다.

- 1. 회장 1명
- 2. 차기회장 1명
- 3 총무이사 1명
- 4. 학술이사 1명
- 5. 기획이사 1명
- 6. 재무이사 1명
- 7. 간행이사 1명
- 8. 진료지침이사 1명
- 9. 보험이사 1명
- 10. 인증의이사 1명
- 11. 국제교류이사 1명
- 12. 대외협력이사 1명
- 13. 회원관리이사 1명
- 14. 홍보이사 1명
- 15. 전산정보이사 1명
- 16. 수련교육이사 1명
- 17. 연보/역사이사 1명
- 18. 다기관연구이사 1명
- 19. 회칙개정이사 1명
- 20. 법제윤리이사 1명
- 21. 감사 1명
- 22. 지회대표 0명
- 명예회장 (제10조 참조) 및 전임회장은 상임이사로 예우한다.
- 각 상임이사는 해당업무 수행을 위하여 ()명의 운영위원을 위촉할 수 있다.

# 제9조 (임원의 임기)

- 1. 회장의 임기는 2년으로 하며 단임한다.
- 2. 상임이사의 임기는 2년으로 하며 연임 및 중임이 가능하다.
- 3. 운영위원의 임기는 2년으로 하며 연임 및 중임이 가능하다.

#### 제10조 (임원의 선출)

- 1. 회장 선출
- 1) 회장은 전임회장단의 논의 및 상임이사회를 거쳐 총회의 인준을 받아 선출되고, 전임회장 2년차 임기 말 정기학술대회 및 총회 종료시부터 2년의 임기를 시작한다.
- 2) (차기)회장은 학회업무 공백을 최소화 하기 위하여 현 회장 임기 1년차 말 정기학술대회 및 총회에서 1)항의 방법으로 선출한다.
- 3) 명예회장은 학회발전에 지대한 공로가 있음이 객관적으로 인정되는 65세 이상 정회원 가운데 상임이사회 추대를 거쳐 총회 인준을 통해 임명되며, 임기의 제한을 두지 않는다.

- 2. 상임이사 임명
- 1) 회장은 임기시작과 함께 정회원 중에서 각 분야 상임이사를 임명한다.
- 2) 회장은 효율적 업무수행에 필요하다고 판단될 경우, 상임이사진의 선개편, 후 총회 추인을 청할 수 있다.
- 3. 운영위원 / 간사 임명
- 1) 회장은 정회원 중에서 상임이사 추천을 받아 각 분야별 수 명의 운영위원을 임명한다.
- 2) 회장 또는 상임이사는 업무의 효율성을 위하여 운영위원 중 간사를 임명할 수 있다.
- 4. 감사 선출

신임 회장은 총회의 인준을 받은 후, 신임 감사의 임명을 제청, 총회 인준을 통해 선출한다.

# 제11조 (임원의 의무)

- 1. 회장은 본 회의 대표자로서 운영위원회와 상임이사회, 총회의 의장이 되며, 기타 학술집회를 주관하고 본 학회 운영에 관계된 제반 사항을 총 지휘 감독한다.
- 2. 총무이사는 총회를 비롯한 모든 회의 및 모임의 개최를 회원들에게 알려주며 모든 회의 내용의 기록, 보관을 담당한다.
- 3. 학술이사는 학술 및 교육활동에 관한 제반 사항을 담당한다.
- 4. 기획이사는 학회의 장단기 발전계획 수립 및 실행을 담당한다.
- 5. 재무이사는 본 회의 기금조성과 증식 및 관리를 담당하며 상임이사회의 결의에 따라서만 기금을 사용하여야 하고, 모든 출납의 자료를 상세히 기록 보관하여 총회 2주전까지 감사를 받아 정기총회 전에 운영위원회에서 상세한 재무보고를 하여야 한다.
- 6. 간행이사는 본 학회와 대한뇌혈관외과학회 (KSCVS)와의 공편(共編) 영문학술지인 JCEN (Journal of Cerebrovascular and Endovascular Neurosurgery)의 정시(定時)적 편집 발행을 담당하며, 본 학회 또는 대한뇌혈관외과학회 소속 정회원이 임명될 수 있다.
- 7. 진료지침이사는 학회 주관의 진료지침의 개발, 수정 및 보급을 수행하며 지원하는 업무를 담당한다.
- 8. 보험이사는 의료보험에 관한 제반 사항을 담당한다.
- 9. 인증의이사는 인증제 시행규정과 시행규칙에 의거해 심사를 관리하는 업무를 담당한다.
- 10. 국제교류이사는 학회의 제반 발전을 위한 국제학술교류 및 섭외를 담당한다.
- 11. 대외협력이사는 학회의 제반 발전을 위한 국내 대외사업 및 섭외를 담당한다.
- 12. 회원관리이사는 본 학회의 회원 관리와 관련된 업무를 총무이사와 협의하여 수행한다.
- 13. 홍보이사는 본 학회의 홍보와 관련된 제반업무를 담당한다.
- 14. 전산정보이사는 본 학회 활동에 관련된 각종 전산화 업무, 홈페이지관리 및 정보관리업무를 담당한다.
- 15. 수련교육이사는 본 학회와 관련된 의료인의 수련 및 교육과 관련된 제반 업무를 담당한다.
- 16. 연보/역사이사는 본 학회의 활동에 대한 기록, 역사자료, 연보 및 사서(史書) 등의 발간 업무를 담당한다
- 17. 다기관연구이사는 본 학회에서 주관하는 다기관 공동연구에 대하여 계획을 수립하고 실행하는 업무를 담당한다.
- 18. 회칙개정이사는 회칙개정에 대한 업무를 담당한다
- 19. 법제윤리이사는 학회의 활동과 회원의 윤리적인 측면을 검토. 관리 업무를 담당한다.
- 20. 감사는 본 회의 회무 및 재정을 감사하고 그 결과를 정기총회에 보고한다.
- 21. 운영위원은 해당 상임이사를 보좌, 업무 수행에 만전을 기한다.

### [제4장] 회 의

# 제12조 (회의)

본 회에서 개최되는 회의는 정기총회. 비정기총회 및 상임이사회로 구분한다

# 제13조 (총회)

- 1. 정기총회는 정회원으로 구성되며 매년 1회, 정기학술대회 시에 개최한다.
- 2. 비정기총회는 ASCENT 등 안건 의결에 충분한 수의 정회원 참석이 예상될 경우, 회장의 판단에 의해 개최한다.

# 제14조 (총회의 업무)

- 1. 예산, 결산 승인에 관한 사항
- 2. 회칙 변경에 관한 사항
- 3. (차기) 회장 및 감사선출 등 총회의 인준이 필요한 제반사항

## 제15조 (안건 발제 보고)

1. 학회의 정회원은 학회업무와 관련, 논의가 필요한 사항을 총무이사 등 상임이사를 통하여 발제할 수 있으며, 총무이사는 이를 취

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

- 합, 정리하여 상임이사회에 상정한다.
- 2. 상임이사는 1년간의 주요 업무추진 결과를 정기총회에서 회원들에게 요약 보고한다.

### 제16조 (상임이사회)

- 1. 상임이사회는 회장. 각 분야의 상임이사로 구성되며 의장은 회장이 된다.
- 2. 명예회장 및 전임회장은 상임이사로 예우하며, 회장은 이들의 상임이사회 참석을 청할 수 있다.
- 3. 상임이사회에서는 다음의 학회운영에 관한 전반적인 사항을 토의하며, 재적위원 과반의 참석과 출석위원 2/3 이상의 찬성으로 의결한 후 총회의 인준을 청한다.
- 1) (차기) 회장선출에 관한 사항
- 2) 회계연도 별 예산 집행에 관한 사항
- 3) 회칙개정에 관한 사항
- 4. 상임이사회에서는 다음의 학회운영에 관한 전반적인 사항을 토의하며, 과반수 참석, 과반수 찬성으로 의결한 후 총회에 보고한다.
- 1) 신입회원의 인준
- 2) 연회비 증감액 결정
- 3) 포상, 징계, 그리고 회원의 제명에 관한 사항
- 4) 기타 본 학회의 발전을 위하여 필요하다 판단되는 제반사항

# 제17조 (지회)

- 1. 지회대표는 해당 지회에서 추천한 자를 특별한 결격이 없는 경우 회장이 추인, 임명한다.
- 2. 각 지회의 운영은 해당지회 내규에 따른 지회대표의 결정에 따른다.

# [제5장] 자산 및 회계

### 제18조 (예산 및 결산)

- 1. 각 연도의 세입, 세출, 예산, 결산 및 사업계획은 총회의 승인을 얻어야 한다.
- 2. 기정 예산의 추가 또는 변경을 요할 때는 상임이사회의 승인을 얻어 총회의 추인을 받아야한다.
- 3. 각 연도의 세입, 세출, 예산, 결산은 정기총회 전에 상임위원회와 감사의 심사를 거쳐 총회에 보고한다.

#### 제19조 (회계연도)

본 회의 회계연도는 매년 정기총회가 있는 달로부터 익년 정기총회 전달까지로 한다.

# [제6장] 인증

# 제20조 (인증)

- 1. 회원 및 회원이 근무하는 시설에 대한 인증의. 인증기관 심사는 인증제 시행규정 및 세부 규칙에 의거. 매 년 진행한다.
- 2. 인증관리이사는 인정위원회 위원을 선임하여 상기 업무를 수행한 후 상임이사회에 보고, 추인 받는다.
- 3. 인증관리이사는 시행규정 및 세부 규칙을 수정, 보완 후, 상임이사회에 보고, 승인 후 변경할 수 있다.

# [제7장] 회칙개정

# 제21조 (회칙개정)

- 1. 본 회의 회칙은 상임이사회에서 재적위원 과반의 참석과 출석위원 2/3 이상의 찬성으로 개정 할 수 있으며 총회의 인준을 받는다.
- 2. 개정된 회칙은 총회 인준 직후 효력이 발생한다.

부칙 (2010년 7월 9일)

이 개정 회칙은 상기일 총회의 인준을 받은 직후부터 시행한다.

### 부칙 (2012년 7월6일)

이 개정 회칙은 상기일 총회의 인준을 받은 직후부터 시행한다.

부칙 (2014년 12월 6일)

이 개정 회칙은 상기일 총회의 인준을 받은 직후부터 시행한다.

부칙 (2016년 6월 17일)

이 개정 회칙은 상기일 총회의 인준을 받은 직후부터 시행한다.

# 초 청 연 자

김현정

고려대학교 의과대학 근거중심의학연구소



고려대학교 대학원 보건학 박사 코크란 연합 한국지부 공동지부장 근거중심의학연구소 교수

# Dr. Tomoyuki Tsumoto

Kyushu Medical Center Territory Manager - Yoshihiro Tomita



EDUCATION	Mar 1995	Graduated from Wakayama Medical University
WORKING BACKGROUND	•	Dept. of Neurosurgery, Minami Wakayama Hospital Assistant, Dept. of Neurosurgery, Wakayama Medical University Hospital Center for Endovascular Surgery, Roosevelt Hospital Dept. of Neurosurgery, Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center
	Dec 2011  Jan 2012	Assistant Manager, Dept. of Neurosurgery, Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center Director, Department of Endovascular Surgery, Kyushu Medical Center

# 김 석 현 한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터장



학력 및 경력 1992 연세대학교 의과대학 의학 의학사
2000 연세대학교 대학원 의학생화학 의학박사
2001 포천중문의과대학교 생화학교실 조교수
2007 Senior Researcher, University of Pennsylvania Medical School
2014 국립암센터 분자종양학연구과 선임연구원
2017 한국보건의료연구원 신의료기술평가사업본부 본부장, 선임연구위원
현재 한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터 센터장, 선임연구위원

# 나승운

고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과



학력 1993 고려대학교 의학과 학사

1997 고려대학교 내과학 석사 2003 고려대학교 의학과 박사

경력 1993-1994 고려대학교 의료원 인턴

1994-1998 고려대학교 의료원 내과 전공의

1998-1999 신라병원 내과 과장

1999-2002 국립 나주병원 내과 과장

2002-2003 고려대학교 안암병원 순환기내과 전임의

2003-2004 Washington Hospital Center, Washington DC 연구교수

2004-2005 고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 임상조교수

2005-2008 고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 조교수

2008-2013 고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 부교수

2013-현재 고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 교수

# [ PROGRAM ]

08:30-08:50	Registration	
08:50-09:00	Opening remark	대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회장 <b>고준석</b>
		대한신경외과학회 이사장 <b>오창완</b>
09:00-10:40	Free paper I (Aneurysm)	<b>좌장</b> : 순천향대 <b>김범태</b> , 서울대 <b>강현승</b>
10:40-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-12:00	Scientific Session I. 빅 데이터 활용 연구	<b>좌장</b> : 한양대 <b>이형중,</b> 울산대 <mark>권순찬</mark>
	건강보험자료를 활용한 의학연구의 접근방법	고려대학교 의과대학 근거중심의학연구소 <b>김현정</b>
12:00-13:00	Luncheon seminar	<b>좌장</b> : 경희대 <b>고준석</b>
	Efficacy of Combined Technique with Stent Retriever	r for Acute Ischemic Stroke Kyushu Medical Center, Japan Dr. Tomoyuki Tsumoto
13:00-13:10	Rest & Cleaning the room	
13:10-14:10	Scientific Session II. 임상 연구 증진 방향	<b>좌장:</b> 서울대 권오기, 순천향대 <b>박석규</b>
	1. 공익적 임상연구 및 환자중심 의료기술 최적화 연구사업	한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터장 <b>김석현</b>
	2. 레지스트리 연구 경험 공유	고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 <b>나승운</b>
14:10-15:10	Free paper II (AVM, AVF etc.)	<b>좌장</b> : 가톨릭대 <b>성재훈</b> , 영남대 <b>장철훈</b>
15:10-15:30	Coffee break	
15:30-17:00	Free paper III (Ischemia)	<b>좌장</b> : 순천향대 <b>윤석만</b> , 가톨릭대 <b>김성림</b>
17:00-17:30	총회 및 학술상 시상	
17:30	Closing remark	대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회장 <b>고준석</b>
18:00	만찬 (장소: 3층 리브고쉬)	

# PROGRAM ]

08:30-08:50	Registration		
08:50-09:00	Opening remark	대한뇌혈관내수술학회 회장 <b>고준</b> 대한신경외과학회 이사장 <b>오충</b>	
09:00-10:40	Free paper I (Aneurysm)	좌장 : 순천향대 <b>김범태</b> , 서울대 <b>강한</b>	년 <b>승</b>
09:00-09:10	The Fate of Unruptured Intracranial Vertebrobasilar Disse Brain Stem Compression: How Should We Treat?	ecting Aneurysm with 가톨릭대 서울성모병원 조동	<b>동영</b> 20
09:10-09:20	Treatment of an Intracranial Arterial Dissection in Anterior Center Experiences with 12 Patients	Circulation: Single 아주대병원 <b>정동</b>	<b>환</b> 21
09:20-09:30	Durability of Incomplete Coil Embolization in Patient with Aneurysm	Anterior Choroidal 분당서울대병원 김영	<b>명덕</b> 22
09:30-09:40	Comparison Analyses of Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization without Stent in the Setting of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	n and Coil Embolization 고려대 구로병원 <b>노ㅎ</b> (SAH)	<b>H원</b> 23
09:40-09:50	Risk Factors of Recurrence after Stent-Assisted Coil Emb Intracranial Aneurysms	polization of Unruptured 분당서울대병원 <b>원두</b>	<b>우덕</b> 24
09:50-10:00	Efficacy of Intermediate Catheter for Coil Embolization of Anterior Circulation	Intracranial Aneurysm in 가톨릭대 성빈센트병원 이민	<b>l형</b> 25
10:00-10:10	Impact of Selective Compromise of Hypoplastic Posterior Variant in Coil Embolization of Aneurysms on Follow-Up O		<b>불대</b> 26
10:10-10:20	Effect of Low vs. High Pore Density Stents on Long-term Outc Coiling for Intracranial Aneurysm: A Prospective Cohort Study	comes after Stent-assisted 한림대 한강성심병원 <b>황고</b>	<b>고준</b> 27
10:20-10:30	Waffle Cone Technique Using Solitaire Stent for Coil Embolization Does Not Increase Rupture or Recurrence Rate	ation of Small Aneurysms 충남대병원 <b>권한</b>	<b>년조</b> 28
10:30-10:40	Events and Results of the Stent Assisted Coil Embolization Us	sing Neuroform Atlas Stent 영남대병원 <b>정영</b>	<b>경진</b> 29
10:40-11:00	Coffee break		
11:00-12:00	Scientific Session I. 빅 데이터 활용 연구	좌장 : 한양대 <b>이형중</b> , 울산대 <b>권선</b>	는찬
11:00-12:00	건강보험자료를 활용한 의학연구의 접근방법	고려대학교 의과대학 근거중심의학연구소 김현	<b>년정</b> 33
12:00-13:00	Luncheon seminar	좌장 : 경희대 <b>고준</b>	든석
12:00-13:00	Efficacy of Combined Technique with Stent Retriever for Acu Kyusł	te Ischemic Stroke nu Medical Center, Japan <b>Dr. Tomoyuki Tsum</b> o	oto 45
13:00-13:10	Rest & Cleaning the room		
13:10-14:10	Scientific Session II. 임상 연구 증진 방향	좌장 : 서울대 <b>권오기</b> , 순천향대 <b>박식</b>	<del>1</del> 규
13:10-13:40	1. 공익적 임상연구 및 환자중심 의료기술 최적화 연구사업	한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터장 김소	<b>ị현</b> 49
13:40-14:10	2. 레지스트리 연구 경험 공유	고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과 <b>나</b> 송	S은 55

# 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 **정기학술대회 및 총회**



14:10-15:10	Free paper II (AVM, AVF etc.)	좌장 : 가 <u>톨</u> 릭	니대 <b>성재훈</b> , 영남대	장철훈	
14:10-14:20	Angiographic Anatomy and Endovascular Treatment of the Marginal S Arteriovenous Fistula	Sinus Dural	서울대병원	강현승	58
14:20-14:30	Scalp Arteriovenous Malformation (Cirsoid Aneurysm) in Adolescence Cases and Review of the Literature	e: Report of 3	원광대병원	김대원	59
14:30-14:40 14:40-14:50	Trans-Deep Venous and Trans-Arterial Approach for a Patient with Su Paraplegia and Dysphagia due to Hypoglossal Canal Dural Arteriover with Another Tandem Dural Transverse-Sigmoid Dural Arteriovenous Clinical Significance and Treatment Strategy of Intracranial Aneurysm	nous Fistula Fitula	순천향대 천안병원 건양대병원		
	with Arteriovenous Malformations				
14:50-15:00	Investigation of the Tunica Media Thickness in the Adults Vertebral & Arteries: Implications for the Vulnerability in the Vessel Pathology	Basilar	순천향대 부천병원	이제호	62
15:00-15:10	A Phantom Menace to Medical Personnel during Endovascular Treatme Aneurysms: Real-Time Measurement of Radiation Exposure during Pro-	ent of Cerebral cedures	분당서울대병원	김택균	63
15:10-15:30	Coffee break				
15:30-17:00	Free paper III (Ischemia)	좌장 : 순천향대	배 <b>윤석만</b> , 가톨릭대	김성림	
15:30-15:40	Importance of Saving Preprocedural Time		한림대 동탄성심병원	박정현	66
15:40-15:50	Long-term Outcome of Angioplasty using a Wingspan Stent - Post-Ste and Aggressive Restenosis Management for ICAS	ent Ballooning	울산대 강릉이산병원	유승훈	67
15:50-16:00	Hybrid Mechanical Thrombectomy as a Primary or Alternative Treatmeter Major Arterial Occlusions	ent Modalities	인제대 해운대백병원	이현곤	68
16:00-16:10	Experimental Comparison of Physical Properties Depending on the U Level of Stent: Solitaire versus Trevo Retriever Stents	nsheathing	한림대 강동성심병원	전홍준	69
16:10-16:20	Endovascular Treatment for Emergent Large Vessel Occlusion due to Intracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis	Severe	경북대병원	강동훈	70
16:20-16:30	Emergent Carotid Artery Stenting Improve Neurological Outcome in Pat Acute Ischemic Stroke by Tandem Lesion	ients with	보라매병원	김강민	71
16:30-16:40	Clinical Results of Endovascular Mechanical Thrombectomy for Acute Is Stroke in Old Age Patients: Comparison between Septuagenarians and	schemic	강동경희대병원	신희섭	72
16:40-16:50	Octogenarians Symptomatic Retinal Artery Occlusion after Angioplasty and Stenting of Artery: Incidence and Related Risk Factors	Carotid	서울대병원	조영대	73
16:50-17:00	Treatment Experience and Characterization of Radiation-Induced Carol (RICS) in Our Hospital	tid Stenosis	중앙보훈병원	이선주	74
17:00-17:30	총회 및 학술상 시상				
17:30	Closing remark	대한뇌혈	결관내수술학회 회장	고준석	
18:00	만찬 (장소: 3층 리브고쉬)				

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

# Free paper I (Aneurysm)

좌장: 순천향대 김범태, 서울대 강현승

The Fate of Unruptured Intracranial Vertebrobasilar Dissecting Aneurysm with Brain Stem Compression: How Should We Treat?

Treatment of an Intracranial Arterial Dissection in Anterior Circulation: Single Center Experiences with 12 Patients

Durability of Incomplete Coil Embolization in Patient with Anterior Choroidal Aneurysm

Comparison Analyses of Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization and Coil Embolization without Stent in the Setting of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage(SAH)

Risk Factors of Recurrence after Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization of Unruptured
Intracranial Aneurysms

Efficacy of Intermediate Catheter for Coil Embolization of Intracranial Aneurysm in Anterior

Impact of Selective Compromise of Hypoplastic Posterior Communicating Artery Variant in Coil Embolization of Aneurysms on Follow-Up Outcome

Effect of Low vs. High Pore Density Stents on Long-term Outcomes after Stent-assisted Coiling for Intracranial Aneurysm: A Prospective Cohort Study

Waffle Cone Technique Using Solitaire Stent for Coil Embolization of Small Aneurysms

Does Not Increase Rupture or Recurrence Rate

Events and Results of the Stent Assisted Coil Embolization Using Neuroform Atlas Stent

가톨릭대 서울성모병원 **조동영** 

아주대병원 **정동환** 

분당서울대병원 김영덕

고려대 구로병원 노해원

분당서울대병원 원유덕

가톨릭대 성빈센트병원 이민형

서울대병원 **조영대** 

한림대 한강성심병원 황교준

충남대병원 권현조

영남대병원 정영진



# The Fate of Unruptured Intracranial Vertebrobasilar Dissecting Aneurysm with Brain Stem Compression: How Should We Treat?

# Dong Young Cho, Bum-Soo Kim, Yong Sam Shin

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul St. Mary's hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical and radiological outcome of unruptured intracranial vertebrobasilar dissecting aneurysm with brain stem compression according to different treatment modality.

**Methods:** This study included 29 unruptured intracranial vertebrobasilar dissecting aneurysm with brain stem compression treated from January 2009 to December 2016. Treatment methods were observation (n=6), stent assisted coil embolization (n=9), parent artery occlusion (n=6), and flow diversion (n=8). Clinical and radiological information were obtained from retrospective chart review.

Result: The initial size of dissecting aneurysm was largest in flow diversion group (22.9±7.2 mm), followed by parent artery occlusion (20.3±8.4 mm), stent assisted coil embolization (11.7±2.2 mm) and observation group (17.8±5.5 mm) (p=0.006). The reduction rate of aneurysm size was highest in parent occlusion group (26.7±32.1%), followed by flow diversion (4.9±37.2%), stent assisted coil embolization (-17.9±30.3%), and observation group (-31.5±30.8%) (p=0.021). The improvement of mRS on follow up was observed in flow diversion group (6/8, 75%) and parent artery occlusion group (6/4, 66.7%). No mRS improvement was observed in stent assisted coil embolization and observation group. The deterioration of mRS was most common in observation group (4/6, 66.7%), followed by stent assisted coil embolization (3/9, 33.3%), parent artery occlusion (2/6, 33.3%) and flow diversion group (1/8, 12.5%).

**Conclusion:** In treating vertebrobasilar dissecting aneurysm with brain stem compression, parent artery occlusion and flow diversion should be considered to obtain reduction of aneurysm size and improvement of mRS.

# Treatment of an Intracranial Arterial Dissection in Anterior Circulation: Single Center Experiences with 12 Patients

# Donghwan Jeong, Mikyung Kim, Yongcheol Lim

Department of Neurosurgery, Ajou University School of Medicine

**Objective:** The purpose of this study is to describe our experiences with the treatment of intracranial arterial dissection(ICAD) in anterior circulation.

**Methods:** From January 2013 to November 2018, 12 patients with ICAD in anterior circulation treated in our hospital. All patients were diagnosed by digital subtraction angiography or vessel wall magnetic resonance image. The patients' data were reviewed retrospectively.

**Result:** The most dissections were steno-occlusive type(9/12, 75%). The location of dissection was isolated middle cerebral artery(MCA) in 4 patients, anterior cerebral artery(ACA) in 3 patients, distal internal carotid artery(ICA) in 3 patients, and extension of ICA to MCA in 2 patients. Subarachnoid hemorrhage was confirmed in 4 patients. Cerebral infarction was diagnosed in 6 patients. Endovascular treatment and surgery were performed in 2 and 1 patients respectively. Nine patients were treated conservatively with antiplatelet or anticoagulation. Five cases(5/9, 55.5%) were confirmed vascular healing by image study in conservatively treated patients.

**Conclusion:** ICAD in anterior circulation had diverse clinical courses in our experiences. Tailored treatment strategies should be chosen for best clinical outcomes in anterior circulatory ICAD patients.

# Durability of Incomplete Coil Embolization in Patient with Anterior Choroidal Aneurysm

**Young Deok Kim,** O Ki Kwon, Seung Pil Ban, Tac Keun Kim, Yu Deok Won

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang

Hospital

**Objective:** Long-term durability of incomplete coil embolization in patient with anterior choroidal aneurysm is unclear

**Methods:** From January 2004 to December 2016, we retrospectively reviewed the patients who underwent coil embolization of anterior choroidal aneurysm. Primary outcome was any change of aneurysm or coil shape which identified by MRA or TFCA up to 5-year follow up period. Secondary outcome was intra-procedural event, and retreatment. We used Kaplan-Meier method to calculate probability of any change of aneurysm or coil shape and proportional hazard model was used to evaluate the risk factor of primary outcome.

**Result:** Ninety-nine patients with 101 anterior choroidal artery aneurysms were identified. Mean follow-up period was 3.7 years. Incomplete obliteration of treated aneurysms were 81 and 20 aneurysms were obliterated completely by coil embolization. Among the aneurysms which were obliterated incompletely, Any change of aneurysm or coil shape was 10.8%. Aneurysm rupture was only risk factor of primary outcome(Hazard ratio, 17.2) but type of incomplete obliteration (diffuse filling of contrast, remnant whole neck and remnant neck around anterior choroidal artery only) was not a risk factor of primary outcome. The intraprocedural events were 2 cases (thrombo-embolic event) which were completely resolved in the procedure. The 5-year probability of retreatment rate was 3.7%.

**Conclusion:** Despite of incomplete obliteration of anterior choroidal aneurysm in coil embolization, the probability of recanalization or compaction was reasonable



# Comparison Analyses of Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization and Coil Embolization without Stent in the Setting of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage(SAH)

Haewon Roh, Won Ki Yoon, Sang-il Suh, Taek-Hyun Kwon

Department of Neurosurgery, Korea University Guro Hospital

**Objective:** The safety of the stent-assisted coil embolization(SAC) technique for the acutely ruptured aneurysms has been not established yet. Because SAC technique inevitably needs dual antiplatelets to prevent perioperative thromboembolic complications, it has been believed to increase hemorrhagic complication risk in acute subarachnoid hemorrhage(SAH). The aim of this study is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of SAC technique in the setting of acutely ruptured aneurysms.

**Methods:** Between January 2011 and December 2017, a total of 102 ruptured aneurysms in 102 patients who were treated with endovascular treatment in the acute SAH were enrolled. Of these patients, SAC technique was used to secure the ruptured aneurysm in 38 patients and non-stent coil embolization(NSC) technique was performed in 64 patients. The safety and efficacy of SAC technique in the acute SAH state was evaluated compared to NSC technique by retrospective analysis of radiological and clinical outcome.

**Result:** There was no significant difference in clinical and angiographic outcomes between SAC and NSC in acute SAH. The rate of ventriculostomy related hemorrhagic complication was higher in SAC group than the NSC (63.6% vs 25.0%; Odds ratio 12.25, 95% CI 1.78-83.94, p = 0.01). However, all of those complications were asymptomatic and very small to be diagnosed only on image study.

**Conclusion:** Ruptured wide-necked aneurysms could be effectively treated with stent-assisted coil embolization, showing similar clinical and angiographic outcomes compared to NSC group. Hence, SAC with dual antiplatelets drugs may be a viable option even in the acute SAH.

# Risk Factors of Recurrence after Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization of Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms

Yu Deok Won, Young Deok Kim, Tackeun Kim, Seung Pil Ban, O-Ki Kwon

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital

**Objective:** Stent-assisted coil embolization is widely used technique to treat cerebral aneurysms. We investigated the factors predict recurrence in patients with stent-assisted coil embolization through long-term follow-up.

**Methods:** A retrospective study of patients undergoing stent-assisted coil embolization of unruptured cerebral aneurysms from 2003 to 2016 and 485 patients with 486 aneurysms included. Demographic, medical comorbidity, and follow-up radiologic data were collected. Uni- and multivariate analysis were performed to identify risk factors predisposing to recurrence. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was used to determine optimal cutoff values for recurrence including the variables maximum aneurysm diameter, aneurysm neck diameter, packing density.

**Result:** Forty-one (8.4%) aneurysms recurred and 19 (3.9%) aneurysms required retreatment. The mean follow-up period was 44.6 months. Multivariate logistic regression analysis found that BMI (OR=1.270; 95% CI, 1.127-1.431; p

**Conclusion:** Maximum aneurysm diameter, aneurysm neck diameter and BMI may be the predictors for recurrence. However, in small aneurysms, diameter does not affect recurrence.

# Efficacy of Intermediate Catheter for Coil Embolization of Intracranial Aneurysm in Anterior Circulation

# MinHyung Lee<sup>1</sup>, Jae Hoon Sung<sup>1</sup>, Dong Hoon Lee<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cerebrovascular Center, Department of Neurosurgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

**Objective:** To prevent complication, the stability and accessibility of microcatheter is essential for safe endovascular treatment of aneurysm. However, the rigidity of traditional guide catheters(GC) is limited in securing sufficient stability for the treatment of a small aneurysm or aneurysm with the tortuosity of the internal carotid artery. So despite of high cost, the intermediate catheter (IC) has plased in the vicinity of target aneurysm and warrant stable guiding system. To validate efficacy, safety and proper indication, we retrospectively reviewed our cases.

**Methods:** From Oct 2016 to Jun 2018, total 166 cases were enrolled. The cases with IC was categorized as group 1 and without, as group 2. The patient demographics, aneurysm characteristics, procedure time, final outcome and complications were reviewed. In group 1, causes of IC choice were categorized. The chi-square and unpaired t-test were performed.

**Result:** Mean aneurysm size was 5.33 mm (+- 2.73 mm). The group 1 and 2 had 36 (21.7%; ruptured 16) and 130 (78.3%; ruptured 59) cases, respectively. Mean aneurysm size of group 1 and 2 was  $2.89 \pm 0.29$  and  $5.73 \pm 0.25$  mm, respectively. The location of aneurysm (N of group 1/2) were as follows: paraclinoid ICA (10/37); anterior choroidal (2/6); P-com (1/38); A-com (9/21); MCA (6/25) and DACA (8/3). The selection criteria of IC was poor support (27 cases), small aneurysm (6 cases) and both (3 cases). There was no difference in microemboli (64.7% vs. 47.2%, p = 0.070) and successful outcome (RROC class 1) (66.7% vs 58.5%, p = 0.37). One case of delayed MCA occlusion occurred in group 1. The mean procedure time was longer in group 1 but no statistical difference was seen (115.7 vs. 99.2 min, p = 0.174). However, when comparing the case with IC from beginning (n=27) and with GC from beginning but exchanged to IC, the mean procedure time was shorter (97.0 vs. 172.0 min. p = 0.01). However, the mean procedure time was shorter when the IC was used from beginning (n = 27), and when it was not (n = 9). (97.0 vs. 172.0 min, p = 0.01). And when comparing procedure video, microcatheter showed a more stable appearance

**Conclusion:** Without IC, most aneurysms can be treated successfully. But, parent artery obstacles (severe proximal tortuosity, acute curving near the aneurysm) and aneurysm ones (distant location, small size) can be overcome by IC support.

# Impact of Selective Compromise of Hypoplastic Posterior Communicating Artery Variant in Coil Embolization of Aneurysms on Follow-Up Outcome

Young Dae Cho, Hyun Ho Choi, Dong Hyun Yoo, Hyun-Seung Kang, Moon Hee Han

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Hospital

**Objective:** Posterior communicating artery (PcoA) compromise may serve as adjunctive treatment in patients with hypoplastic variants of PcoA who undergo coil embolization of PcoA aneurysms. However, procedural safety and the propensity for later recanalization are still unclear. Our objective was to evaluate clinical and radiologic outcomes of coil embolization in this setting, focusing on compromise of PcoA.

**Methods:** A retrospective review was performed, examining 250 patients harboring 291 PcoA aneurysms with hypoplastic PcoAs treated consecutively by coil embolization between January 2004 and June 2016. PcoA compromise was undertaken in conjunction with 81 of the treated aneurysms (27.8%; incomplete, 53; complete, 28). Medical records and radiologic data were assessed during extended monitoring.

**Result:** During mean follow-up of 33.9±24.6 months (median, 36 months), a total of 107 (36.8%) coiled aneurysms showed recanalization (minor, 50; major, 57). Recanalization rates were as follows: PcoA preservation, 40.5% (85/210); incomplete PcoA occlusion, 34.0% (18/53); and complete PcoA occlusion, 14.3% (4/28). Aneurysms >7 mm (HR=3.40; p

**Conclusion:** PcoA compromise in conjunction with coil embolization of PcoA aneurysms appears safe in hypoplastic variants of PcoA, helping to prevent recanalization if complete occlusion is achieved.

# Effect of Low vs. High Pore Density Stents on Long-term Outcomes after Stent-assisted Coiling for Intracranial Aneurysm: A Prospective Cohort Study

**황교준<sup>1</sup>,** 김병철<sup>2</sup>, 박현<sup>3</sup>, 송경선<sup>4</sup>, 조성윤<sup>4</sup>, 허원<sup>5</sup>, 박석규<sup>6</sup>, 전홍준<sup>7</sup>, 이종영<sup>7</sup>, 장인복<sup>8</sup>, 안준형<sup>8</sup>, 최종일<sup>9</sup>, 신일영<sup>10</sup>, 박정현<sup>10</sup>

한림대학교 한강성심병원 신경외과<sup>1</sup>, 동국대학교 일산병원 신경외과<sup>2</sup>, 창원경상대학교병원 신경외과<sup>3</sup>, 뉴고려병원 신경외과<sup>4</sup>, 한일병원 신경외과<sup>5</sup>, 순천향대 서울병원 신경외과<sup>6</sup>, 한림대학교 강동성심병원 신경외과<sup>7</sup>, 한림대학교 성심병원 신경외과<sup>8</sup>, 한림대학교 강남성심병원<sup>9</sup>, 한림대학교 동탄성심병원 신경외과<sup>10</sup>

**Objective:** High pore density (PD) stents can augment flow diverting effect which improves long-term aneurysm occlusion status, but increase risks of thromboembolic events and instent stenosis due to high metal coverage. We evaluated long-term effect and safety of stent-assisted coiling with low or high PD stent.

**Methods:** This prospective cohort study enrolled patients with intracranial aneurysm who underwent stent-assisted coiling and were followed-up during 2 years. Eight investigators chose low (Enterprise, Neuroform, or Solitaire stent) or high (LVIS or LVIS Jr stent) PD group according to their preference, and performed coiling with only stent allowed in each group. Primary outcome was 2-year angiographic outcome which was categorized into improved, stable, or worsen. Principle secondary outcomes were thromboembolic events and in-stent stenosis. Outcomes were compared with ordinal (primary outcome) or binary (secondary outcomes) logistic regression, adjusted for confounders.

**Result:** A total of 780 patients (low PD, 405 [51.9%] and high PD, 375 [48.1%]; cross-over, 15 [1.9%]) were enrolled. Two-year angiographic outcome in the high PD group was more favorable than the low PD group (improved 69 [18.2%] vs 50 [12.3%], stable 285 [76.1%] vs 304 [75.1%], worsen 21 [5.7%] vs 51 [12.6%]; adjusted odds ratio 1.654, 95% confidence interval 1.171-2.338; p=0.004). Thromboembolic events (low PD, 10 [2.5%] vs high PD 6 [1.7%]; adjusted odds ratio 0.828, 95% confidence interval 0.246-2.788; p=0.761) and in-stent stenosis (low PD, 17 [4.3%] vs high PD 15 [3.9%]; adjusted odds ratio 0.886, 95% confidence interval 0.408-1.926; p=0.760) showed no significant difference between the two groups.

**Conclusion:** High PD stents improved long-term aneurysm occlusion status without increasing risks of thromboembolic events and in-stent stenosis.

# Waffle Cone Technique Using Solitaire Stent for Coil Embolization of Small Aneurysms Does Not Increase Rupture or Recurrence Rate

Hyon-Jo Kwon, Hye Hwa Jung, JeongWook Lim, Hyeon-Song Koh

Department of Neurosurgery, Chungnam National Unversity Hospital

**Objective:** Waffle cone technique using distal end of Solitaire stent for coil embolization of wide neck aneurysm has been used mainly for large aneurysms and there have been concerns of aneurysm rupture by stent marker during deployment and recurrence increase due to flow diversion.

**Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed radiologic images and medical records of 16 patients with 17 small aneurysms those were embolized using this method and followed over 10 months.

Result: The original Waffle cone technique in which whole distal end of the stent were located at the neck of the aneurysm was used in 9 cases, while only a portion of the distal end was located at the neck (partial Waffle cone technique) in 8 cases. The locations of the aneurysms were 5 a-com, 3 distal ACA, 5 MCA bifurcation, 3 M1, and 1 distal MCA, most of them (14/17) were the first coil embolization for an unruptured aneurysm, and there were one case of initial coil embolization for ruptured aneurysm and one re-embolization for ruptured and unruptured aneurysms each. Complete occlusions were attained in 12 cases (70.6%) and neck remnants in 5 cases (29.4%) postoperatively. In one case of ruptured aneurysm, contrast leakage occurred before deployment of stent. Delayed thromboembolism resulted in transient left leg weakness occurred in one patient with acute cerebral infarction history. Twelve patients who underwent follow-up TFCA after more than 1 year showed no definite recurrence and 3 of 5 (60%) initial neck remnants showed complete occlusions.

**Conclusion:** The original or partial Waffle cone technique using the distal end of the solitaire stent can be used for small saccular aneurysm without further risks of recurrence or rupture, especially when the usual stent deployment method is difficult to use.

# **Events and Results of the Stent Assisted Coil Embolization Using Neuroform Atlas Stent**

Kyongsik Choi, Jonghoon Kim, Chulhoon Chang, Youngjin Jung

Department of Neurosurgery, Yeungnam University Medical Center, Yeungnam University Medical School

**Objective:** The purpose of this study is investigate the events and results of the stent assisted coil embolization using Neuroform Atlas stent.

**Methods:** From February to October 2018, 37 stents were used in a 30 patients. Jailing technique was used in 18 stents (48.6%). Through the stent technique with or without jailing was in 11 stents (29.7%). Coil stent technique was in 2 (5.41%). And six rescue stents (16.2%) were used for the stabilization of protruding coils.

**Result:** Of the total 37 trials, 36 stents were successfully deployed and implanted. Stent implantation shape looks like "C" in 13 (35.1%) and "S" shape in 23 (62.2%). Through the stent technique attempted in 11 stents. Stent migration due to the additional microcatheter occurred in 2 cases (18.2%). Stent wobbling in 5 cases (54.5%). In the course of delivering the coils to the aneurysm, microcatheter kick back with coil herniation occurred in 3 cases (8.1%). Microcatheter kick back without coil herniation occurred in 4 cases (10.8%). Complications that occurred during this process were thromboembolic complication (2/30, 6.7%), iatrogenic carotidcavernous fistula (1/30, 3.3%). Permanent neurological deficits due to thromboembolic complication in 1 case (1/30, 3.3%).

**Conclusion:** Neuroform Atlas stent has excellent parent vessel wall apposition and conformability. However, there is a risk that stent instability may occur when through the cell technique is used. And there is a possibility of kick back of the microcatheter may occur during delivery of the coils in end stage. We think that we can get better outcomes if we know and use this nature and property of mechanism.

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

# Scientific Session I. 빅 데이터 활용 연구

좌장 : 한양대 이형중, 순천향대 권순찬

건강보험자료를 활용한 의학연구의 접근방법

김현정

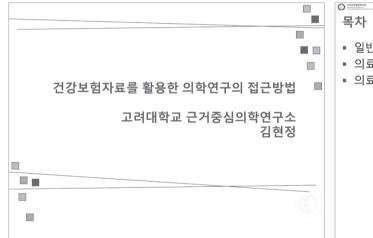
고려대학교 의과대학 근거중심의학연구소



# 건강보험자료를 활용한 의학연구의 접근방법

# 김현정

고려대학교 의과대학 근거중심의학연구소

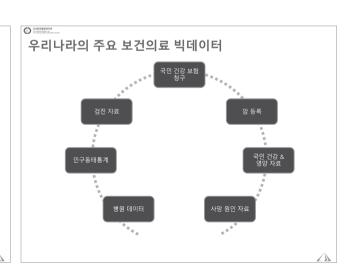


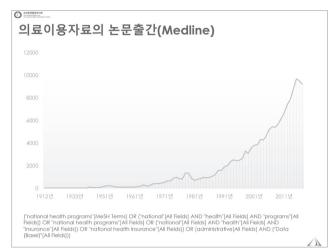
# 목차 ■ 일반적인 빅데이터논문의 개요 ■ 의료이용자료에 대한 전세계 연구동향 ■ 의료이용자료의 연구설계와 분석상 오류가능성

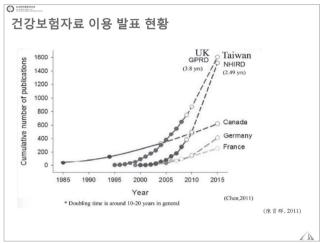
# 빅데이터 논문의 장점

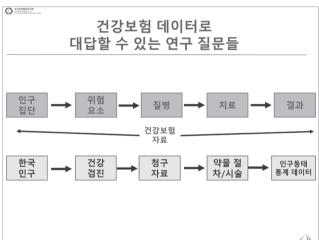
O supposed the

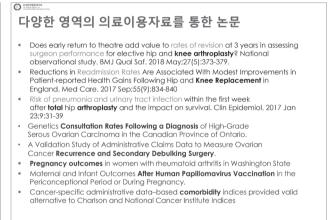
- 모든 환자를 대표하므로 일방화가 상대적으로 용 이함(대표성,Representativeness)
- 현실세계에서 반영하는 자료로서의 역할
- 자료가 허용하는 범위 내에서 중장기적인 효과를 추정할 수 있음(2001년 이후 가능)
- 연구자의 의도가 배제된 결과를 제시할 수 있음
- 의료이용이 일어난 모든 자료에 대한 추적가능
- 무작위 대조군 임상실험연구에 비해 비용이 낮고 윤리적인 문제를 해결할 수 있음.

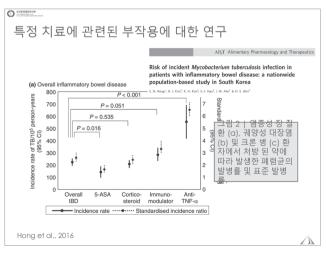


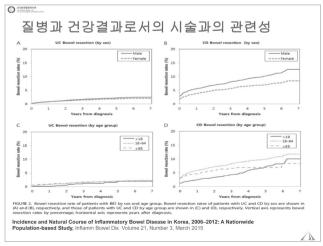


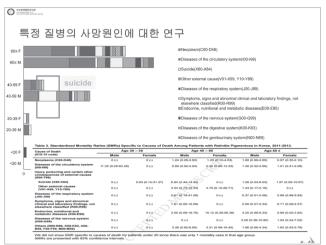


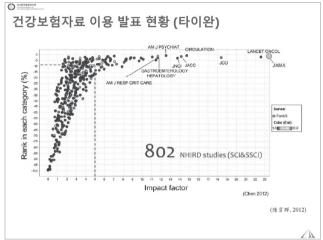


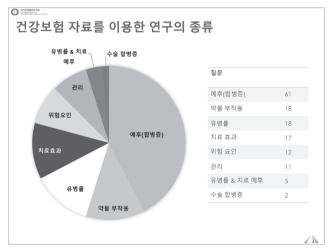


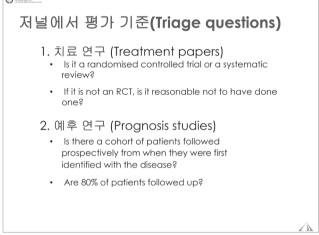




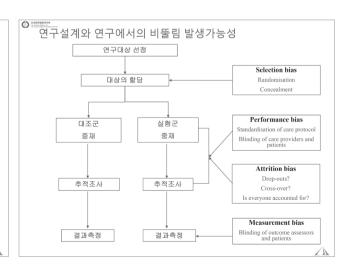


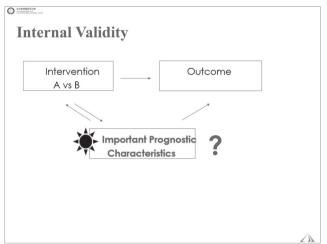


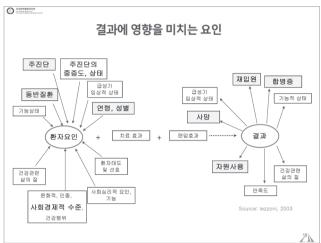


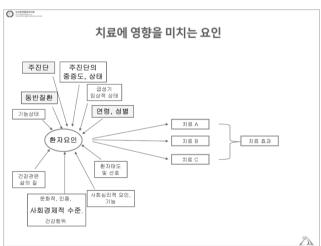


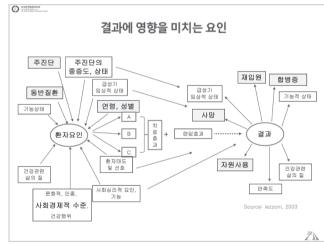
# 지널에서 평가 기준(Triage questions) 3. 설문서 연구 (Questionnaire survey) • We probably don't want. This is people saying what they do rather than evidence on what they do 4. 역학/경제성 연구 (Prevalence study / Cost of illness study) • Boring • Usually not possible to generalise beyond the particular population • Value is in the exactness, which is usually of interest to only a few

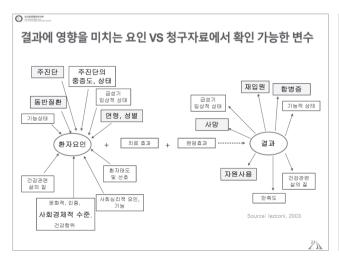












#### 연구방법: 실험연구 ■ 실험 연구 독립변수가 종속변수에 미치는 영향을 분석하기 위하여 다른 조건들을 통제한 상태에서 인과관계를 관찰 분석하는 연구 ■ 제거, 매칭, 무작위를 통하여 관심 이외의 교란 변수 통제 ■ 무작위 비교 임상 연구(Randomized Controlled Trial, RCT) Randomization, Concealment, Blinding ■ → 실험군과 대조군의 baseline이 동일 Control group Case group A $\blacktriangle$

# 연구방법: 관찰연구 - 관찰연구(observational study) - 연구대상의 변수에 대해 직접적인 통제나 조작을 가하지 않는 연구 - 교란(confounding) 변수: 통제 필요 - Case group

### 위험도 보정

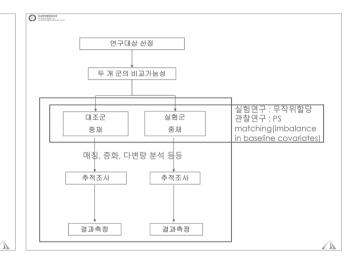
- 중증도 보정, risk adjustment
- 관심 변수에 영향을 주는 교란요인을 통제하는 과정
  - 연구설계 단계
    - 제한(restriction)
    - 매칭(matching)
  - 분석 단계
    - 충화(stratification)
    - 다변량 분석: 다중 (로지스틱) 회귀모형, cox proportional harzards models 등 적용
    - 만약 매칭할 변수가 많다면(Propensity score analysis)
    - 표준화(Standardization)

# Case group Control group

### 동반질환보정

() zaesseras

- 동반질환 보정 방법
  - 선택적 보정 방법(ad hoc selection)
    - 기존에 발표된 연구결과를 근거로 임상적 견해 혹은 통계적 검정결과에 따라 유의한 질환만을 보정 → 서로 다른 임상적 견해와 통계 접근방법으로 연구들 간에 비교가능성이 낮음
  - 동반질환 측정도구 사용
    - Charlson 동반질환지수(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI)
    - Elixhauser의 동반질환(Elixhauser's comorbidity measure, ECM)→ 종합적인 동반질환 평가



### O suppleased to the same of th

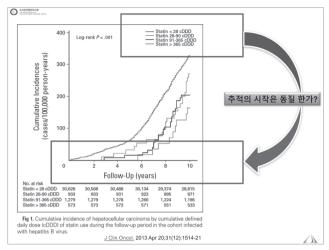
### 교란변수의 보정

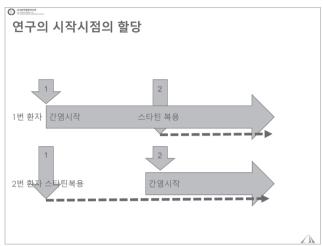
- Statins and the Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients With Hepatitis B Virus Infection, J Clin Oncol 30:623-630.
- Potential Confounders: We identified in a systematic way any liver disease as a potential confounder defined by the following diagnoses recorded between January 1, 1997, and the HCC index date

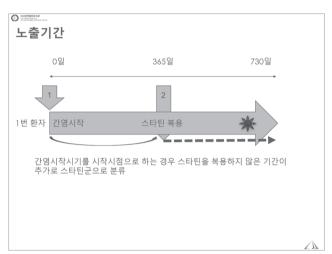
### O HUMBERTA

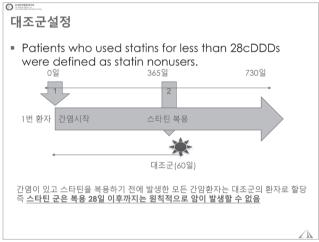
### 대상환자의 정의

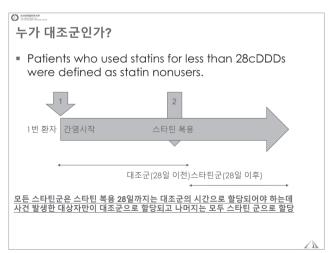
- 위험요인을 보정할 것인가? vs 연구설계 상 대상집단 할당할 것인가?: 의료이용자료와 기타 의료기관 자료의 연구 모두 동질
- 왜 B형 간염환자인가? : 간암의 발생에 영향을 미치는 임상정보의 부재
- 간암발생에 영향을 미치는 위험요인은 ?
  - b형 간염,c형 간염
  - 음주(<u>alcohol-related disease</u> (ICD-9 codes 291, 303.0,303.9, 305.0, 571.0, 571.1, 571.2, and 571.3)):
     위험도 보정을 위한 임상/건강행태 정보의 부재

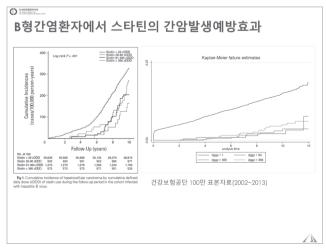




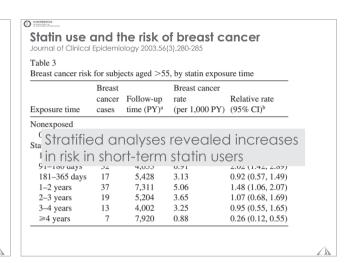


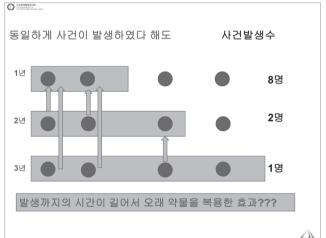


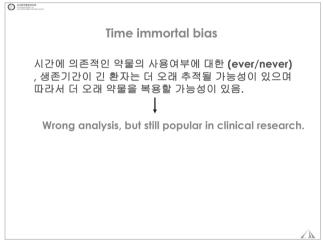




#### Statin use and the risk of breast cancer Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 2003,56(3),280-285 Breast cancer risk for subjects aged >55, by statin exposure time Breast cancer Breast cancer Follow-up Relative rate rate (per 1,000 PY) (95% CI)<sup>b</sup> time (PY)a Exposure time cases Nonexposed 165.930 0 days 566 3.41 Statin users 1–90 days 1.59 (1.14, 2.20) 7.017 5.42 38 91-180 days 6.91 2.02 (1.42, 2.89) 32 4 633 181-365 days 17 5.428 3.13 0.92 (0.57, 1.49) 7.311 1.48 (1.06, 2.07) 1-2 years 37 5.06 2–3 years 19 5,204 3.65 1.07 (0.68, 1.69) 3-4 years 4,002 3.25 0.95 (0.55, 1.65) 13 ≥4 years 7,920 0.88 0.26 (0.12, 0.55)





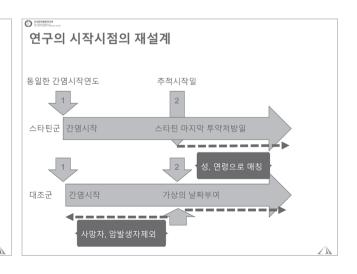


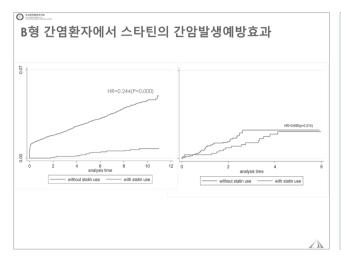
### 이 연구주제에서 중요한 2개의 시점은?

- 간염의 유병기간(질병의 중증도의 문제)
- 스타틴 복용기간 동안 대조군에서 암이 발생하지 않거나, 사망하지 말아야 함(추적기간의 비교가능성의 문제)
- 이를 만족하는 연구설계는

() xuennesus

- 스타틴군 추적시작시점 : 스타틴 복용 마지막 시점
- 대조군 정의 : 스타틴 복용 마지막 시점에서 간염의 유병기간이 동일하고, 성별과 연령이 동일한 대상자가 그 시점까지 간암과 사망의 경험이 없는 대상으로 매칭
- 대조군 추적시작시점: 매칭된 스타틴군의 시작시점을 동일하게 부여받음





#### O SHEEDERAN

### 의료이용자료에서 환자의 중증도 보정

- 임상정보가 부재한 경우 환자의 중증도 보정의 가장 중요한 방법은 :
  - 신환자로 환자를 제한하는 것
  - 비교군간 시작시점의 동질성 확보
- 신환자에 대한 정의 : 이전의 충분한 기간을 관찰하여 동일한 상병으로 의료이용이 일어나지 않았다면 첫 방문 시점이 발병시점으로 간주하여 정의
  - 문제점 : 질병마다 충분한 기간의 차이가 존재
  - 어느 정도 기간이 충분한 관찰기간인지 불명확함
  - 자료의 한계로 인해 이전 관찰기간이 길어지는 경우 추적 가능한 기간이 감소

#### © 환호기간이 갖는 문제점 : 고혈압 환자에 대한 정의 : 이전시기(2005년 유병환자대상) ■ 1년을 이전시기로 정의한 경우 배제? 기존환자군? 정상으로 분류(40.1%) 잘못된 분류의 가능성 이력없음 화자수 7733 1353 14.5 구성비 100.0 43.5 순응도기 환자급 환자군 높은 환자군 순응도가 정상군 낮은 환자군

### O MERCENT LANGE OF MINISTRAL PROPERTY OF MI

### 

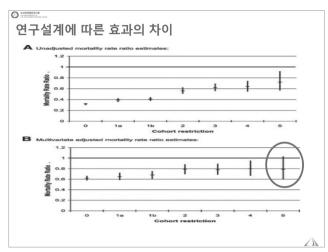
이전 기간에 대한 추적이 짧을수록 질병을 오래 가진 대상자가 신환자로 분류될 가능성으로 인한 사망률 증가

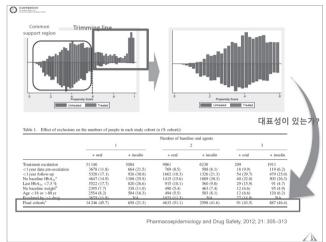
### O successiv

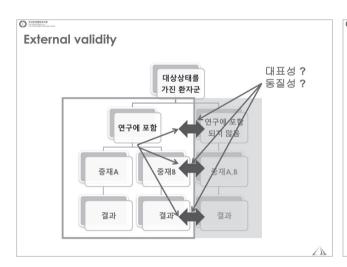
### 비교가능성에 대한 다양한 비뚤림위험

- Prevalent User Bias : 현재 사용군(예, 현재 약물복용자)과 관련된 비뚤림
- Health Behavior Bias : 측정되기 어려운 개인의 건강행태와 의료이용과의 관련성으로 야기되는 비뚤림
- Differential misclassification: 노출에 대한 측정이 보고자 하는 사건(event)과 독립적이지 않을 때 발생
- Nondifferential misclassification: 노출에 대한 측정에서의 에러가 보고자하는 사건(결과)와 관계되거나 되지 않는 것이 양군간 동일할 때 발생
- Measurement time bias: 측정하고자 하는 노출의 시간에 대한 비뚤림
- Immortal time bias: 사람-시간(person-time)이 노출군에 따라 적절하지 않게 할당되었을 때 발생

# O 는 연구설계가 가장 이상적인가? O) Incident and prevalent drug users vs. non-users (matched by exact date) Ta) Incident drug users vs. non-users (matched by exact date) 1b) Incident drug users vs. non-users (matched by date and system use) 2) Incident drug users vs. incident comparison drug users vs. incident comparison drug users vs. incident comparison drug users vs. the comparison drug users vs. deferent incident drug users vs. d







### ◎ 국민건강보험 자료 활용의 문제점

- 진단 정확도의 문제(처방을 위한 진단부여의 문제)
- 코딩 오류(상세 코딩을 부여하지 않는 문제)
- 인과 관계: 선후관계의 문제
- 교란(혼란) 요인 : 여러가지 혼란요인의 문제(시간과 관련된다양한 비뚤림)
- 질병의 중증도에 대한 문제:특히 만성질병의 경우, 환자의 상 태를 알 수 없음
- 암의 경우 : 병기의 부재
- 대뇌혈관의 경우 혈관위치의 부재

50

### O ENDODORAN

### 세부 임상정보에 대한 부재

- ICD-10 진단 코드로 암 진단명이 확인 가능하나 조직학 및 병기 정보 없음
- 만성 질환 (예: 울혈 성 심부전) 여부를 알 수 있으나 질환의 유병 기간, (발생률,유병률) 중증도에 대해서 파악하기 어려움
- 생리학적 & 심리적(정신적) 정보 부재: 중증도,치료효과 파악 불가능
- 검사 여부만 알고 결과를 모름: PSA, 혈관 조영술,병리검사
- 정확한 시간 불포함: 내원시간, 시술시간

### O succession

### 건강보험자료의 단점

### 의료 이용이 있어야 자료가 발생함

- 의료 기관에서 진단이 이루어져야 한다.
- 의료이용 정보이며 발생 및 필요도 (need)를 평가하지 못한다.
- 청구되지 않거나 삭감되거나 비 급여의 경우 기록되지 않는다.
- 검진, DRG 등의 일부 의료이용자료의 누락된다.

근거의 수준이란 무엇인가?
How can we judge our confidence that adherence to specific intervention will do benefit?

Judging our confidence on the causality or association
The certainty in the evidence
(also known as quality of evidence or confidence in the estimates)

O suppleant

- 대규모 데이터로서의 장점이 명백하나, <u>임상상태, 중증도의</u> 불확실 명백함
- 의료필요, 환자의 발병과 관련된 데이터가 아닌 의료이용데 이터 이므로 <u>해석에 주의가</u> 필요함
- 대규모 데이터의 특성으로 인해 개별 결과를 직관적으로 살 필 수 없으므로 체계적 오류의 가능성이 있음
- 그렇지만 결론적으로는...
- 대규모 자료가 가진 대표성에 대한 장점을 극대화 시킬 수 있는 주제/설계가 무엇인지가 가장 중요한 문제임



# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

Luncheon seminar

좌장: 경희대 고준석

Efficacy of Combined Technique with Stent Retriever for Acute Ischemic Stroke

**Dr. Tomoyuki Tsumoto** Kyushu Medical Center, Japan



## **Efficacy of Combined Technique with Stent Retriever for Acute Ischemic Stroke**

**Dr. Tomoyuki Tsumoto** 

Kyushu Medical Center, Japan

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

### Scientific Session II. 임상 연구 증진 방향

좌장: 서울대 권오기, 순천향대 박석규

1. 공익적 임상연구 및 환자중심 의료기술 최적화 연구사업

김석현

한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터장

2. 레지스트리 연구 경험 공유

나승운

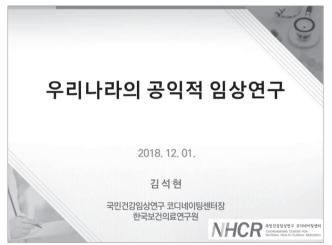
고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과

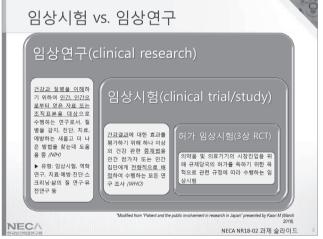


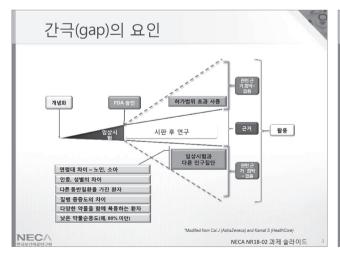
### 1. 공익적 임상연구 및 환자중심 의료기술 최적화 연구사업

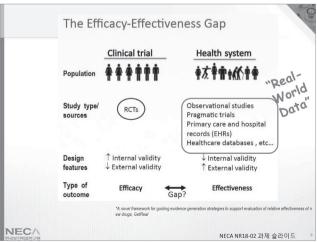
### 김석현

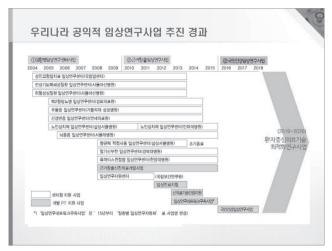
한국보건의료연구원 국민건강임상연구 코디네이팅센터장



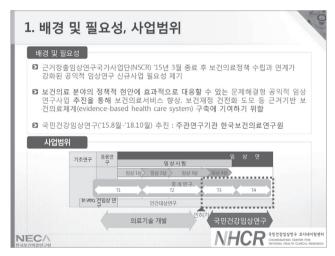




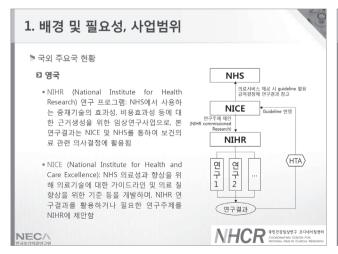


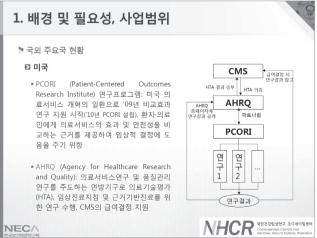


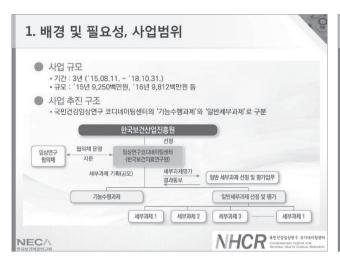


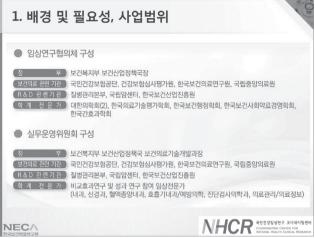


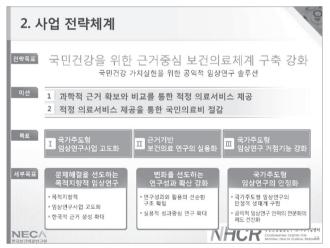


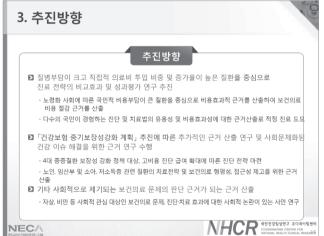


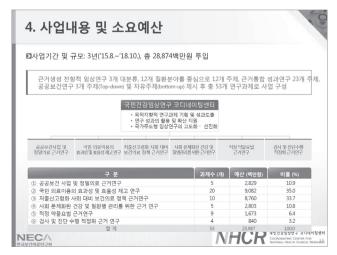


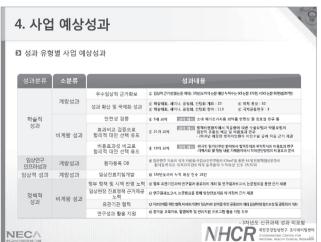


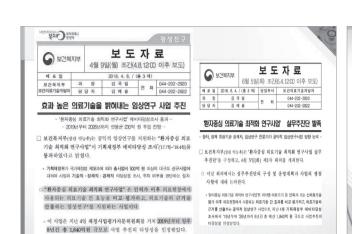




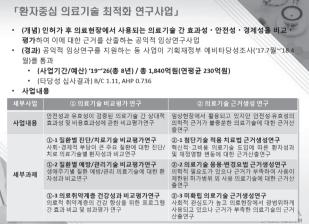


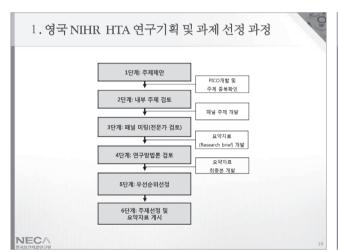


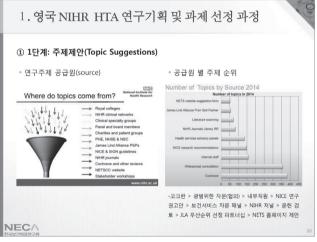




· 임상연구 : 특정 개인 혹은 인구집단을 대상으로 직접 개입(intervention 연구로써 조직샘플, 임상정보 등 인체에서 유래된 자원을 활용한 연구







# 1. 영국 NIHR HTA 연구기획 및 과제 선정 과정 ② 2단계: 내부 주제검토 PICO 개발 중복확인 - 기존 NIHR 포트폴리오, 코크란 SR, NICE guidance 검토 주제의 중요성 평가(초기) - Burden of disease, Current evidence base, Level of uncertainty/equipoise, Potential impact of research on patients and clinical practice and/or public Panel Topic 개발

# 1. 영국 NIHR HTA 연구기획 및 과제 선정 과정 ③ 3단계: 전문가 주제검토 -패널(Advisory Committee) 미팅 ○ 요약자료(Research Brief) 개발 및 검토 ○ 전문가 검토 수행 ○ 패널(Advisory Committee): 3개 패널로 구성 A. 병원 외 치료 관련 패널(Out of Hospital Care) B. 병원 내 치료 관련 패널(Inside Hospital Care) C. 정신건강 및 모자건강 관련 패널(Mental Health and Women and Children's Health) - 구성: 각 분야 전문의, 일반의(GP), 일반대중 등 - 각 패널 당 Chair 1인+Member 30인 내외

NHCR RUNTYS WOT RIGHOUS ME

# 1. 영국 NIHR HTA 연구기획 및 과제 선정 과정 ② 4단계: 연구방법론 검토(Methods Group Review) ③ 요약자료의 최종본 개발 ③ 5단계: 우선순위선정(Prioritization) ④ 우선순위선정그룹(Prioritization Group): 1개 그룹 - 연구주제에 대한 우선순위 선정(요약자료 최종본 검토 및 승인) - 구성: HTA Program Director, 3개 패널 Chair, 전문의, 일반의, Public Contributor - Chair 1인+Deputy Chair1인+Member 9인 ⑥ 6단계: 주제선정 및 요약자료 게시 ⑥ Advertised Research Briefs (Call for proposals)

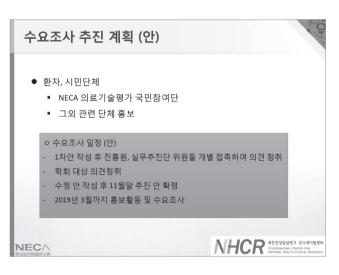
# 수요조사 추진 계획 (안) ○ 목표 - 사업단이 선정되기전 연구주제 제안(공모)을 통하여 주제 확보 ● 임상전문가 대상 ■ 학회단위 흥보 □ 10/26일 의학회 대상 설명회 개최 □ 의학회 협력하여 개별 학회단위 흥보 전략 결정 ● 의료기관 단위 흥보 ■ 수도권과 지역권역별 주요 의과대학 및 연구중심 병원 대상 흥보

NEC/

# 수요조사 추진 계획 (안) ● 개별 연구자 대상 홍보 ■ 진흥원 및 NECA 메일링 리스트 대상 홍보 ■ NHCR, NSCR 참여 임상연구자 대상 홍보 ● 유관 기관 주제 제안 ■ 대상 기관 : 공단, 심평원, 국립중앙의료원, 질병관리본부, 식약처그 외 가능기관. ■ 복지부 관계과 담당자 회의 ■ 보건의료기술개발과, 의료자원정책과, 예비급여과, 보험급여과

NEC/

NHCR RUZZYSYMP ZULIHONOMEN CONTERFOR





### 2. 레지스트리 연구 경험 공유

### 나 승 운

고려대학교 구로병원 순환기내과

### 1. 서론

미국 연수시 (Washington Hospital Center, Georgetown University, 2003-2004) 관상동맥 중재시술시 광범위하게 사용되는 약물용출스텐트 (Drug-eluting stent, DES)의 1세대 제품들이 임상에서 쓰여지기 시작했고, 시술 데이터를 registry로 구축해 device 관련된 다각도 후향적 분석을 통해 많은 학술대회 초록과 논문을 작성하는 경험을 할 수 있었다. 그 이후 귀국하여 고대구로병원 순환기내과에 근무를 시작하여 원내 시술관련, 혈관조영술 관련 database에 다양한 prospective/retrospective registry를 구축하여 시작하였다. 또한 시간이 흐르면서 다양한 다기관 레지스트리 연구의 PI로서 또는 참여연구자로 많은 연구업적을 얻을 수 있었다, 2004년 귀국후 현재까지 (2018.10) 2352편의 국내 국제 학술대회 초록 (구연 및 포스터 연제발표), 420편의 논문 (Pubmed 조회논문 359편, Rha SW), 저서 및 학술대회 출간 강의 357편의 실적을 낼 수 있었다.

### 2. 레지스트리 연구진행을 위한 Hardware 경험

- 1) 연구비 조달 (Research Fund); Seed money, 다기관 임상연구 및 기타
- 2) 연구인력 확충; 연구 CRC (Clinical Research Coordinators)와 연구원은 구분지어야
- 3) 연구공간 및 장비 확충

### 3. 레지스트리 연구진행을 위한 Software 경험

- 1) 집중적인 전문화 교육; 정기적, 비정기적, 학술대회 참석
- 2) 정기적인 Lab meeting
- 3) 학술대회 자료정리, 제출, 발표, 논문작성등
- 4) 정기적인 다기관 연구자 모임 (Investigator meeting)

### 4. 결론

처음부터 모든 것을 setting 할 수 없고, 근거리, 중장기 계획을 세워 조금씩 확충 발전시켜 나가는 것이 중요. 일정 단계에 다다르면 'autonomy'가 생기고 'progressive'하게 진행될 수 있다. 'Wax and wane' 또는 'Risk'가 따를 때도 있으나 집념과 끈기가 있어야 다 극복하고 유종의 미를 남길 수 있다.

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

Free paper II (AVM, AVF etc.)

좌장: 가톨릭대 성재훈, 영남대 장철훈

Angiographic Anatomy and Endovascular Treatment of the Marginal Sinus Dural Arteriovenous Fistula

Scalp Arteriovenous Malformation (Cirsoid Aneurysm) in Adolescence: Report of 3 Cases and Review of the Literature

Trans-Deep Venous and Trans-Arterial Approach for a Patient with Sudden Paraplegia and Dysphagia due to Hypoglossal Canal Dural Arteriovenous Fistula with Another Tandem Dural Transverse-Sigmoid Dural Arteriovenous Fitula

Clinical Significance and Treatment Strategy of Intracranial Aneurysms Associated with
Arteriovenous Malformations

Investigation of the Tunica Media Thickness in the Adults Vertebral & Basilar Arteries: Implications for the Vulnerability in the Vessel Pathology

A Phantom Menace to Medical Personnel during Endovascular Treatment of Cerebral Aneurysms: Real-Time Measurement of Radiation Exposure during Procedures 서울대병원 **강현승** 

원광대병원 김대원

순천향대 천안병원 오재상

건양대병원 이철영

순천향대 부천병원 이제호

분당서울대병원 김택균



### Angiographic Anatomy and Endovascular Treatment of the Marginal Sinus Dural Arteriovenous Fistula

### 강현승

서울대학교병원 신경외과

**Objective:** To report the clinical manifestations, angiographic anatomy, and outcome of endovascular treatment in patients with the marginal sinus dural arteriovenous fistulae (DAVF).

**Methods:** During the period from February 2016 and July 2018, 6 patients were diagnosed as the marginal sinus DAVF and treated with endovascular means. All the patients were males and their ages ranged from 47 to 73 years (median, 55 years). Three patients presented with intraventricular hemorrhage, 2 with quadriparesis, and 1 with headache.

Result: The fistulae were located around the foramen magnum region. The feeders included C1 dural branch from the vertebral artery, jugular and/or hypoglossal branches from the ascending pharyngeal artery, stylomastoid branch from the posterior auricular artery or from the occipital artery, and transmastoid branch from the occipital artery. Cognard grades were V in 4 patients, and IV in 2. All the patients were treated with liquid embolic agents, which included n-butylcyanoacrylate in 3, Onyx in 3, and PHIL in 1 (a patient was treated with Onyx and NBCA in combination). Sceptor balloon catheters were used in 2 patients. Angiographically complete occlusion was achieved in all the patients.

**Conclusion:** Marginal Sinus DAVF is a highly aggressive lesion and proper diagnosis and treatment is of utmost importance.

### Scalp Arteriovenous Malformation (Cirsoid Aneurysm) in Adolescence: Report of 3 Cases and Review of the Literature

### Dae-Won Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, Wonkwang University Hospital

**Objective:** Scalp arteriovenous malformations are rare lesions that are congenital, traumatic, or postinfectious in nature. These lesions may be found incidentally or owing to signs and symptoms that they produce, such as an enlarging pulsatile mass, headache, tinnitus, or bleeding. These lesions often constitute high-flow arterial blood from the superficial temporal or occipital arteries with venous outflow into extracranial venous structures.

**Methods:** We describe diagnosis and management of 3 cases of scalp arteriovenous malformations. Two cases had the symptoms of pulsatile enlarging scalp mass and one case visited giant scalp mass with repeated scalp bleeding.

**Result:** Treatment of these lesions usually consists of endovascular embolization followed by surgical resection.

**Conclusion:** Endovascular treatment via trans-arterial only is difficult to cure this pathology. Surgical excision after endovascular treatment is good option to treatment for sScalp AVMs.

## Trans-Deep Venous and Trans-Arterial Approach for a Patient with Sudden Paraplegia and Dysphagia due to Hypoglossal Canal Dural Arteriovenous Fistula with Another Tandem Dural Transverse-Sigmoid Dural Arteriovenous Fitula

Jae-Sang Oh, Han-Jae Sung, Seok-Mann Yoon

Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Cheonan Hospital

**Objective:** Dural arteriovenous fistulas (DAVFs) of the hypoglossal canal are not common and could have significant clinical symptoms such as paraplegia and dysphagia due to spinal medullary venous reflex. We experience a patient who had hypoglossal canal DAVF accompanied by transverse sinus DAVF with aggravated paraparesis.

**Methods:** A-76-year-old man was admitted with sudden paraplegia. On angiography, two dural AVFs were noticed. Right transverse sinus DAVF fed by right middle meningeal artery, occipital artery and meningo-hypophyseal artery with cortical venous reflex. And right hypoglossal canal DAVF fed by right ascending pharyngeal artery was noted with occluded internal jugular vein. Right transverse sinus and right internal jugular vein were occluded, so right transverse sinus DAVF was in isolated sinus and drained into contralateral transverse sinus. Hypoglossal canal DAVF was drained into perimedullary vein with Cognard type was III and occluded internal jugular vein.

Result: We had a plan to treat the transverse sinus DAVF by transvenous coil embolization from straight sinus to superior petrosal sinus through the vein of Galen. Because ipsilateral sinus was occluded, we had to use contralateral side of transverse sinus to access fistula pouch. It was successful to pack fistula pouch with coil mass. Next we treated hypoglossal canal DAVF by trans-arterial Onyx embolization through ascending pharyngeal artery (APA). Even though diameter of APA was less than 1mm, Onyx embolization with dual lumen balloon mounted microcatheter was successful. After procedure, we confirmed that venous reflux was disappeared. Clinically the paraplegia of this patient was dramatically improved and mild dysphagia was not aggravated after embolization and improved during 3 months follow-up.

**Conclusion:** For successful embolization of isolated sinus DAVF, choosing contralateral side of trans-deep venous route could be effective. And when performing transarterial Onyx embolization on ascending pharyngeal artery, dual lumen balloon microcatheter can save treatment time and enable effective embolization.

### Clinical Significance and Treatment Strategy of Intracranial Aneurysms Associated with Arteriovenous Malformations

### **Cheol Young Lee**

Department of Neurosurgery, Konyang University Hospital

**Objective:** Brain arteriovenous malformations(AVMs) are frequently associated with the presence of intracranial aneurysms and their exact etiology is not well understood. Often, these aneurysms may have a higher risk of hemorrhagic presentation and of re-hemorrhage in AVMs. We review the classification and radiology of AVM-associated intracranial aneurysms and discuss their clinical significance and treatment.

**Methods:** Between January 2012 and October 2018, 31 patients with AVMs was enrolled. We analyzed clinical presentation, radiological findings, anatomical, hemodynamic relationship of AVMs with aneurysms and aneurysms were classified into different types: unrelated, flow-related (proximal and distal), intranidal and venous varices.

Result: Total 37 embolization were performed in 31 patients. Twenty-three patients had ruptured AVM and 8 were unruptured AVM. Aneurysms associated AVMs were presented in 28 patients. Sixteen intranidal aneurysms were found with AVMs. 8 distal flow related aneurysm, 5 venous varices, 1 unruptured proximal flow related and 1 unrelated aneurysm were demonstrated. Four of 27 patients had 2 aneurysms associated AVMs. In all patients, Onyx embolization or surgery were performed, and if necessary, followed by radiosurgery. Considering hematoma location and angiographic finding, 14 intranidal, 6 distal flow related aneurysm were thought to be rupture point. After embolization, all aneurysms though to be ruptured were occluded. Eleven AVMs were completely obliterated by embolization alone and 3 AVMs were near completely occluded, leaving only a very slow draining vein in angiography.

**Conclusion:** Intracranial aneurysms associated with AVMs, in particular, distal flow related and intranidal aneurysms may increase risk of hemorrhagic presentation. In treatment of intracranial AVMs coaxing aneurysms, clinical presentation, anatomical, hemodynamic relationship of aneurysms and AVM were contemplated. If an aneurysm is suspected to be the source of the hemorrhage, it should be considered as first treatment target.

## Investigation of the Tunica Media Thickness in the Adults Vertebral & Basilar Arteries: Implications for the Vulnerability in the Vessel Pathology

**Jae-Ho Lee<sup>1</sup>**, Jong-Hyun Park<sup>2</sup>, Dong Seong Shin<sup>2</sup>, Seok-Mann Yoon<sup>2</sup>, Sukh-Que Park<sup>2</sup>. Bum-Tae Kim<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Hospital

**Objective:** To provide an semiquantitative analysis of the degenerative changes of along the length of the intracranial vertebral (VA) and basilar artery (BA) so that endovascular neurosurgeons faced with investigating an arterial injury can identify important pre-existing wall abnormalities.

**Methods:** This study included the vertebro-basilar arteries taken from 10 adult cadavers. Pathomorphometry was performed using serial 5-umm sections prepared using haematoxylin and eosin method. On the BA, cross sectional 3 cut BAs were taken at the locations of 5mm(BA1), 10mm(BA2) and 15mm(BA3) from the top of basilar artery, On the VA, cross sectional 2 cut VAs of the right and left were taken at the location of 5mm(RVA1, LVA1), 10mm(RVA2, LVA2) from the vertebro-basilar junction. After routine microscopy, the tunica media thickness of anterior, posterior, right (medial) and left (lateral) portions of BAs and VAs were quantified and evaluated by using an image J computer program.

**Result:** On BA, the posterior portion of tunica media was thickest than the another portions. On right and left VAs, the lateral portion of tunica media was thickest and the medial portion of it was thinnest.

**Conclusion:** The degenerative changes of tunica media thickness might be implied on the vulnerability of vessel pathology on BA and VA. Further paho-morphometric investigation of the vessel wall will be needed to understand the pathogenesis of VA and BA lesions.

### A Phantom Menace to Medical Personnel during Endovascular Treatment of Cerebral Aneurysms: Real-Time Measurement of Radiation Exposure during Procedures

Tackeun Kim, O-Ki Kwon, Seung Pil Ban, Young Deok Kim, Yu Deok Won

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital

**Objective:** The number of endovascular treatment procedures performed for cerebral aneurysms has markedly increased. However, little is known about the annual effective radiation dose to medical staff in neurointervention fields. We performed a retrospective observational study to investigate the real-time radiation dose to surgeons, nurses, anesthesiologists, and radiologic technologists during endovascular treatment for intracranial aneurysms.

**Methods:** We measured real-time radiation doses for 2 weeks under standard and reinforced protection, during which 28 procedures were performed, including 23 coil embolizations for unruptured intracranial aneurysms. Four procedures were excluded due to an inadequately equipped sensor causing inappropriate data collection. Procedure time was defined as intubation to extubation. Five RaySafe i2 detectors were installed at the chest level of the operator, attending nurse, radiologic technologist, and anesthesiologist and just inside the front door of the hybrid operating room, respectively.

**Result:** The median doses per session under standard protection to the operator, attending nurse, anesthesiologist, and radiologic technologist were 11.16, 2.60, 4.76, and 1.93  $\mu$ Sv, respectively. Those to the operator, attending nurse, and anesthesiologist decreased to 6.63, 0.39, and 1.52  $\mu$ Sv under reinforced protection, respectively. However, the session dose for the radiologic technologist increased to 3.12  $\mu$ Sv.

**Conclusion:** We confirmed differences in the amount of radiation exposure for different roles. An additional lead screen that provided more effective protection on the operator side was proven to be effective for attenuating radiation exposure during endovascular treatment. All personnel involved in the hybrid operating room were exposed to acceptable effective doses.

### 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

### Free paper III (Ischemia)

좌장: 순천향대 윤석만, 가톨릭대 김성림

Importance of Saving Preprocedural Time

Long-term Outcome of Angioplasty using a Wingspan Stent - Post-Stent Ballooning and Aggressive Restenosis Management for ICAS

Hybrid Mechanical Thrombectomy as a Primary or Alternative Treatment Modalities for Major Arterial Occlusions

Experimental Comparison of Physical Properties Depending on the Unsheathing Level of Stent: Solitaire versus Trevo Retriever Stents

Endovascular Treatment for Emergent Large Vessel Occlusion due to Severe Intracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis

Emergent Carotid Artery Stenting Improve Neurological Outcome in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke by Tandem Lesion

Clinical Results of Endovascular Mechanical Thrombectomy for Acute Ischemic Stroke in Old Age Patients: Comparison between Septuagenarians and Octogenarians

Symptomatic Retinal Artery Occlusion after Angioplasty and Stenting of Carotid Artery: Incidence and Related Risk Factors

Treatment Experience and Characterization of Radiation–Induced Carotid Stenosis (RICS) in Our Hospital

한림대 동탄성심병원 박정현

울산대 강릉이산병원 **유승**훈

인제대 해운대백병원 이현곤

한림대 강동성심병원 전홍준

경북대병원 강동훈

보라매병원 **김강민** 

강동경희대병원 신희섭

서울대병원 **조영대** 

중앙보훈병원 이선주



### Importance of Saving Preprocedural Time

### JungHyun Park

Department of Neurosurgery, Hallym University, Dongtan Sacred Heart Hospital

**Objective:** It is well-known that early recanalization of ischemic stroke patient is related with good outcome. This study is to detect the importance of saving preprocedural time for Endovascular interventional thrombectomy.

**Methods:** Dongtan Sacred Heart Hospital has used 119 associated pre-hospital program, named HIS. Total 74 patients were enrolled. 43 patients were under the Endovascular treatment via HIS system. We compared procedural time, pre-procedural time, and patient outcome.

**Result:** In-hospital preprocedural time and procedural time were much shorter at HIS group. Patient outcome was also better at HIS group.

**Conclusion:** In hospital pre-procedural time saving is also important.

## Long-term Outcome of Angioplasty Using a Wingspan Stent - Post-Stent Ballooning and Aggressive Restenosis Management for ICAS

유승훈<sup>1</sup>, 박성철<sup>1</sup>, 조수희<sup>1</sup>, 김지은<sup>2</sup>, 장우영<sup>2</sup>, 이문규<sup>2</sup>, 조광덕<sup>2</sup>

**Objective:** The long-term outcome of stent angioplasty for symptomatic severe intracranial artery stenosis was investigated.

Methods: Ninety-five consecutive patients with intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis (>70%) were enrolled. The Gateway Balloon-Wingspan stent system was used. The primary end point was any stroke or death within 30 days and subsequent stroke attributed to the stented vessel. Disabling stroke refers to stroke with a final modified Rankin scale≥4. The secondary end point included transient ischemic attacks, contralateral stroke, nonstroke death or other events. Poststent balloon dilation, close restenosis follow-up and selective retreatment were performed.

**Result:** The mean follow-up duration was 34.9±23.3 months. Primary end point events occurred in 23% of patients. Disabling stroke occurred in 3% of patients. The primary end point rate within 30 days postop was 18.9%. Within one year, after the first 30 days, the primary end point rate was 2.1%. The other primary endpoint events occurred at a rate of 1.1% 12 months and 59 months after intracranial stenting each. Secondary end point events occurred in 27.3% of patients. Stenosis was reduced from 76.8±6.1% to 7.5±13.4%. Among the 80 angiographic patients with follow-up, the rate of symptomatic restenosis was higher than that in the poststent balloon dilation group (p=0.016).

**Conclusion:** The long-term stroke rate after stent-angioplasty, which was 1.1–2.1% annually with poststent dilation and close restenosis follow-up management, was potentially lower than that following medical therapy alone. Restenosis is a known major cause of long-term morbidity that may be reduced by poststent dilation, close angiographic follow-up and retreatment.

### Hybrid Mechanical Thrombectomy as a Primary or Alternative Treatment Modalities for Major Arterial Occlusions

**Hyun Gon Lee<sup>1</sup>**, Seung Hwan Kim<sup>5</sup>, Su Bin Kim<sup>1</sup>, Sung Tae Kim<sup>2</sup>, Jin Wook Baek<sup>3</sup>, Hye Jin Kim<sup>4</sup>, Jeong Soo Kim<sup>1</sup>, Sung-Chul Jin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, <sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, <sup>4</sup>Department of Neurology, Hanseo Hospital, <sup>5</sup>Department of Draft Physical, Changwon Military Manpower Administration

**Objective:** Recent mechanical thrombectomy modalities are divided into suction aspiration and stents retrieval techniques. Suction aspiration technique has a possibility of thrombus fragmentation and stents retrieval technique is a limitation of thrombus migration. To overcome these limitations, we designed hybrid mechanical thrombectomy that intermediate catheter is advanced up to the proximal portion of thrombus that is entirely captured by Trevo stent®(Stryker) and subsequently these system is retrieved under continuous negative pressure. We evaluated radiological and clinical outcome of hybrid mechanical thrombectomy in large arterial occlusions retrospectively.

**Methods:** From October 2017 to June 2018, we performed hybrid mechanical thrombectomy with primary (n=36, 80.0%) and switching modalities (n=9, 20.0%) in 44 patients (mean age; 69.93, Standard deviation;1.636) with 45 large arterial occlusions that included our study.

**Result:** In hybrid mechanical thrombectomy with both groups, successful recanalization (TICI ≥2b) was 41 lesions (91.1%) and favorable clinical outcome (mRS≤2) was 26 patients (57.7%). 7 procedural complications (15.6%) that included 6 intracerebral hemorrhage, 1 carotid stent facture were developed during mechanical thrombectomy. Rescue treatment such as balloon (n=3) and balloon with stenting (n=3) were required in 6 lesions (13.3%). In primary hybrid mechanical thrombectomy group (n=36), successful recanalization (TICI ≥2b) was 33 lesions (91.6%) and favorable clinical outcome (mRS≤2) was 22 patients (61.1%). Primary hybrid mechanical thrombectomy was failed in 5 atherosclerosis occlusion (13.9%). And Rescue treatment such as balloon (n=3) and balloon with stenting (n=2) were required.

**Conclusion:** Hybrid thrombectomy was effective in major arterial occlusion. But it was needed the rescue treatment in the patient of the atherosclerosis.

## Experimental Comparison of Physical Properties Depending on the Unsheathing Level of Stent: Solitaire versus Trevo Retriever Stents

### Hong Jun Jeon<sup>1</sup>, Jun Hyong Ahn<sup>2</sup>, Jong Young Lee<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Hallym University College of Medicine, Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym Association of Neurovascular Surgeons, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Hallym University College of Medicine, Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym Association of Neurovascular Surgeons

**Objective:** This study compared the physical properties depending on the unsheathing level of Solitaire and Trevo stent and provided experimental information about the controlling of STR over small vessels.

**Methods:** The following stents were tested in five section based on the degree of microcatheter's unsheathing: Trevo 4/20 and Solitaire 4/20 mm. Experimental silicone models such as 1.5 / 2 / 3 / 4 mm were applied to check the frictional force and continuously flushed with 37° C saline. Radial force repeatedly measured 10 times for each segment and friction force of the segments compared into individual silicon tubes along the straight and U-curved paths.

**Result:** Trevo demonstrated higher radial forces than solitaire in overall physical changes (Unloading: 1.5 vs 0.75 N/mm, deploying: 1 vs 0.5 N/mm, Loading: 1.75 vs 1 N/mm, p<0.05).

**Conclusion:** The friction force of STR is possible to be controlled by the level of Microcatheter unsheathing on the STR. Although overall RF is higher to the Trevo, it is lesser than solitaire within 2mm size tube. The interaction between unloading and loading is less difference of force at the solitaire. In the small size vessel, the trevo may be better in procedural retrieval and the solitaire better in unsheathing and re-sheathing control.

### Endovascular Treatment for Emergent Large Vessel Occlusion due to Severe Intracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis

**강동훈**<sup>1</sup>, 윤웅<sup>2</sup>

경북대학교병원 신경외과<sup>1</sup>. 전남대학교병원 영상의학과<sup>2</sup>

**Objective:** The optimal treatment strategy for patients with emergent large vessel occlusion (ELVO) due to underlying severe intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis (ICAS) is unclear. The purpose of this study was to compare treatment outcomes from intracranial angioplasty with or without stenting and intraarterial infusion of a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor in patients with ELVO due to severe ICAS, and to investigate predictors of outcome after endovascular therapy in such patients.

**Methods:** A total of 140 consecutive patients with ELVO attributable to severe ICAS underwent endovascular therapy at two stroke centers (A and B). Intracranial angioplasty/ stenting was primarily performed at center A and intraarterial infusion of glycoprotein Ilb/IIIa inhibitor (tirofiban) at center B. Data from both centers were prospectively collected into a database and retrospectively analyzed.

**Result:** Overall, successful reperfusion was achieved in 95% (133/140) of patients and a good outcome in 60% (84/140). The mortality rate was 7.9%. Symptomatic hemorrhage occurred in 1 patient. There were no significant differences in the rates of successful reperfusion, symptomatic hemorrhage, 3-month modified Rankin scale score 0-2, and mortality between the two centers. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the only independent predictor of good outcome was a history of previous stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) (odds ratio 0.254, 95% confidence interval 0.094-0.689, p = 0.007).

**Conclusion:** Both intracranial angioplasty/stenting and intraarterial infusion of a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor are effective and safe in the treatment of underlying severe ICAS in acute stroke patients with ELVO. In addition, a lack of a history of stroke/TIA was the only independent predictor of good outcome after endovascular therapy in such patients.

### **Emergent Carotid Artery Stenting Improve Neurological Outcome** in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke by Tandem Lesion

### Kang Min Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center

**Objective:** Emergent carotid artery stenting (emCAS) is technically challenging and has concerns for clinical outcome and complications. Moreover, there is no definite guidelines for endovascular treatment of tandem lesion in acute ischemic stroke.

Methods: Multicenter retrospective study including three hospitals was performed. Forty patients with acute ischemic stroke by atherosclerosis of the extracranial carotid artery were enrolled. Mean age was 74.2 (59-98) and male to female ratio was 33:7. Mean initial NIHSS was 13.0 (4-28). Intravenous t-PA was used in eighteen (45%) patients. Mean initial stenosis of the ICA was 99.5%. Favorable neurological outcome was defined as modified Rankin Scale (mRS) ≤2 within 6 months clinical follow-up.

**Result:** Enrolled patients were categorized into two groups: emCAS (n=23) or medical treatment (n=17). Reasons for medical treatment were as follows: spontaneous neurological improvement (n=4), technical failure of emCAS (n=8) and good collateral circulation (n=5). Good angiographic outcome (mTICI 3 or 2b) was achieved 22 (95%) patients in the emCAS group. Reocclusion (n=2) and hyperperfusion syndrome (n=2, massive intracerebral hemorrhage and status epilepticus) was identified after emCAS. Hemorrhagic transformation was developed in 9 (39.1%) patients in the emCAS group and 3 (17.6%) patient in the medical treatment group (p=0.18). The emCAS group showed a favorable neurological outcome (56.5% vs 23.5%, p=0.05) and a low rate of recurrent ischemic stroke (p=0.01, Kaplan-Meier analysis) compared to the medical treatment group. Use of IV t-PA (p=0.04), no intracranial tandem lesion (p=0.03) and emCAS (p=0.01) were related with a favorable neurological outcome (binary logistic regression analysis).

**Conclusion:** EmCAS for acute ischemic stroke is technically feasible and may give a chance to achieve good neurological outcome. However, physicians should pay attention to the risk of in-stent thrombosis, hemorrhagic transformation and hyperperfusion syndrome.

## Clinical Results of Endovascular Mechanical Thrombectomy for Acute Ischemic Stroke in Old Age Patients: Comparison between Septuagenarians and Octogenarians

**Hee Sup Shin,** Jun Seok Koh, Chang Woo Ryu, Soonchan Park, Seung Hwan Lee, and Hak Cheol Ko

Department of Neurosurgery, Kyung Hee University Hospital at Gangdong, College of Medicine Kyung Hee University

**Objective:** Recently published articles have reported that endovascular mechanical thrombectomy (MT) is effective and safe treatment for the patients of acute ischemic stroke, even in elderly patients. However, there are limited data about the outcomes after MT for the very elderly patients aged over 80. We evaluated the outcomes and characteristics of very elderly patients (aged  $\geq$ 70) who were treated with MT for acute ischemic stroke.

**Methods:** Between January 2014 and December 2017, 128 patients with acute intracranial large vessel occlusion were treated with MT at our institute, and 41 patients were age of  $\geq$  70 years. We compared outcomes between septuagenarian patients ( $\geq$  70 and <80 years, n=25) and octogenarian patients ( $\geq$ 80 years, n=16), and assessed prognostic factors for favorable outcomes (modified Rankin Scale score 0-2) at 90 days in all patients.

**Result:** There was no significant difference in initial National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score and underlying disease between the 2 groups. The internal carotid artery occlusion was observed more frequently in octogenarian patients (43.8% versus 12.0%, p=.147). Successful revascularization (modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction [mTICI] scores 2b/3) (37.5% versus 68.8%, p=.055) and complete recanalization (mTICI 3) (25.0% versus 40.0%, p=.323) were achieved more frequently in septuagenarian patients, but differences did not reach statistical significance. The favorable outcome of mRS 0-2 was observed in 13 (31.7%), and death at 90 days was 8 (19.5%). The favorable outcome and death did not show significant difference between two groups.

**Conclusion:** Octogenarian patients showed comparable treatment results of successful recanalization and favorable clinical outcome with those who were younger than 80. MT is effective and safe treatment modality for acute ischemic stroke in octogenarian patients.

#### FP3-8

# Symptomatic Retinal Artery Occlusion after Angioplasty and Stenting of Carotid Artery: Incidence and Related Risk Factors

Young Dae Cho, Sang Joon An, Hyun-Seung Kang, Moon Hee Han

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Hospital

**Objective:** Retinal arterial occlusion (RAO) is rarely seen as a complication in patients undergoing carotid artery stenting (CAS) and subsequently is lacking in documentation. This study was conducted to investigate the incidence of such complications and related risk factors, focusing on differences in ophthalmic artery (OA) supply (whether by external or internal carotid artery [ECA or ICA]) prior to CAS procedures

**Methods:** As a retrospective review, we examined 342 patients, each subjected to CAS for severe and/or symptomatic carotid artery stenosis between January 2009 and December 2017. Cumulative medical records and radiologic data were assessed. RAO was confirmed by photography and fluorescent angiography of the fundus, performed by an ophthalmologist. In all patients, distal filter systems of various types were applied as cerebral protection devices (CPDs) during procedures. Univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to identify risk factors for RAO after CAS.

**Result:** Symptomatic RAO was observed in 6 patients (1.8%), 5 (6.8%) being ECA-dominant group members (n=74). In binary logistic regression analysis, OA supply by ECA (OR, 9.705; 95% CI, 1.519–62.017; p=0.016) and older age (OR, 1.159; 95% CI, 1.005–1.336; p=0.041) were identified as significant risk factors in patients with RAO after CAS. ECA-supplied OA was also associated with severity of ipsilateral ICA stenosis (p=0.001) and ulcerative plaque (p=0.021).

**Conclusion:** Using ICA distal filtering CPD systems, RAO as a complication of CAS (performed for severe stenosis) showed a relation to ECA-supplied OA. For older patients, simultaneous ICA-ECA CPD use might help prevent such complications.

#### FP3-9

### Treatment Experience and Characterization of Radiation– Induced Carotid Stenosis (RICS) in Our Hospital

**Sunjoo Lee,** Inho Oh, Moonhee Han, Jihye Lee, Juchul Yang, Taewan Kim, Kwanho Park

Department of Neurosurgery, Veterans Health Service Medical Center

**Objective:** While carotid endarterectomy (CEA) is considered to be risky in the treatment of radiation-induced carotid stenosis (RICS), it is a tendency to treat with carotid artery stenting (CAS) recently.

**Methods:** In the last 5 years, we analyzed 7 times CAS in 4 patients treated by RICS.

**Result:** Of the 4 patients, 2 were laryngeal cancer, 1 was gliotic cancer, and 1 was thyroid cancer. The average duration from the time of radiation therapy to the time of CAS is 10 years. At the time of moderate carotid stenosis, it took 30 months (14 months, 22 months, 29 months, 55 months) to get worse just before CAS. In most cases, we were able to observe vulnerable plaques and ulceration by imaging. All procedures have been successful and have never been immediately occlusion. No deaths occurred within 30 days. One patient had very small asymptomatic cerebral infarction due to the procedure. One patient underwent three treatments due to frequent recurrence, and restenosis was observed in the proximal and distal portions of the stent.

**Conclusion:** In RICS, the appearance of the lesion was unstable, ulceration was often accompanied, and stenosis progressed relatively fast. Although CAS has been used for stable treatment, it is necessary to confirm the occurrence of restenosis and new lesions by periodic examination.

# 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

**Poster Session** 



# 1. Stent Retrievers with Adjunctive Aspiration versus Stent Retriever Alone in Patients with Anterior Circulation Ischemic Stroke

Jong-Hyun Park, Dong-Seung Shin, Bum-Tae Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University College of Medicine, Bucheon Hospital

**Objective:** To evaluate the efficacy of stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration during thrombectomy in anterior circulation ischemic stroke

**Methods:** Between 2017~2018, 57 patients with acute anterior circulation ischemic stroke were treated with thrombectomy with proximal flow control by balloon guiding catheter. 26 patients were allocated to the stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration group and 31 to stent retriever alone group. The primary outcome was successful reperfusion at the end of all endovascular procedures, defined as modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction (mTICI) scores 2b/3 and number of procedure pass. Secondary outcomes were functional outcome at discharge, assessed with the modified Rankin Scale score. Safety outcomes included mortality and any occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhage.

Result: There were no significant difference between stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration group and stent retriever alone group (80.8% vs. 68.8%, p=0.27) in reperfusion after all endovascular procedures regarding mTICl 2b/3. More patients in stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration group were successfully recanalized with small numbers (<3) of procedure pass than those in stent retriever alone group (84.6% vs. 48.4.3%, p=0.05), especially achieved mTICl 2b/3 on the first pass was observed more frequently in stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration group (30.8% vs. 10.1%, p=0.03). Good clinical outcome at discharge regarding modified Rankin Scale ≤2 was more frequent in stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration group than stent retriever alone group (69.2% vs. 38.7%, p=0.02). Safety parameters including any occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhage and mortality rate has no significant difference between the 2 groups.

**Conclusion:** Stent retrievers with adjunctive aspiration techniques are demonstrating lowering number of pass achieving TICI 2b/3 recanalization as compared with single-device approaches alone, thereby resulting in better clinical outcomes in patients with anterior circulation ischemic stroke

# 2. Early Results of Atlas Stent-Assisted Coil Embolization of Intracranial Aneurysms

#### 강현승

서울대학교병원 신경외과

**Objective:** To demonstrate the procedural outcome and short-term follow-up results of patients with intracranial aneurysms treated with Atlas stent-assisted coil embolization

**Methods:** During the period from March 2018 to October 2018, 40 patients with 42 intracranial aneurysms were treated with Atlas stent-assisted coil embolization. There were 33 female and 7 male patients, and patients' ages ranged from 33 to 86 years. The locations of the aneurysms treated included 15 internal carotid artery, 8 middle cerebral artery, 8 anterior communicating artery, 5 posterior communicating artery, 4 posterior circulation, 1 distal anterior cerebral artery, and 1 anterior choroidal artery.

**Result:** There were no procedure-related thromboembolism or bleeding in this series. In one patient, a coil loop was herniated despite stent implantation. Stent movements were observed in 2 patients during reselection of the aneurysms. 6-month follow-up angiography was done in 12 patients with 14 aneurysms treated; 12 aneurysms were stably occluded and 2 showed residual necks.

**Conclusion:** Atlas stent-assisted coil embolization is safe and feasible in wide neck aneurysms. It is especially useful in protection of acutely angled branches. It does not produce significant artifacts in time-of-flight MR angiography.

# 3. Hemothorax Caused by an Extracranial Vertebral Dissecting Aneurysm - A Case Report and Literature Review

**Sung Ho Lee<sup>1</sup>**, Won Joo Jeong<sup>1</sup>, Seok Keun Choi<sup>1</sup>, Byung Duk Kwun<sup>1</sup>, Eui Jong Kim<sup>2</sup>

Department of <sup>1</sup>Neurosurgery and <sup>2</sup>Radiology, College of Medicine, Kyung Hee University

Dissecting aneurysm (DA) developed on the extracranial vertebral artery (VA) is extremely rare. Here we present spontaneous hemothorax caused by DA on the VA in a type 1 neurofibromatosis patient

A 36-year-old male patient transferred to our hospital, presenting chest discomfort and dyspnea. He had several café-au-lait spots and numerous subcutanoues nodules. Chest X-ray showed massive hemothorax and shifting mediastinum toward the opposite site. Enhanced chest computed tomography revealed a pseudoaneurysm on the left vertebral artery at the C6 level. A chest tube was inserted and 2L of hemorrhage was extracted. And then diagnostic angiography performed and showed the followings: 1. Aneurysmal dilatation (3\*4 mm in diameter) on the left VA at the extraosseous portion; 2. The right VA is occluded and connected muscular branches from cervicocarotid trunk; 3. Both posterior communicating arteries are fetal type. Just after the angiography, the patient presented dyspnea and shortly afterwards became asystole. Immediate chest tube opening and cardiac compression were performed, he became to be resuscitated.

Although there is a risk of ischemia to the brain stem and cervical cord owing to poor collateral flow from the opposite vertebral artery, we decided to occlude the dissection segment. A guiding catheter was inserted into the proximal portion of the left VA, and then double microcatheters were placed. The affected segment was completely occluded with 25 detachable coils. The carotid angiography following the occlusion showed increase of collateral flow via posterior communicating artery. The patient was stable after the procedure but suffered from fulminant pneumonia.

After 2 months of intensive medical care, he was discharged. His final modified Rankin Scale was 2.

# 4. Long-Term Mortality after Intravenous Thrombolysis for Ischemic Stroke: A Propensity Score-Matched Cohort with 5-Year Follow-Up

**Jae-Sang Oh**<sup>1</sup>, Jong-Hyun Park<sup>2</sup>, Shin-dong Sung<sup>2</sup>, Sukh-Que Park<sup>3</sup>, Seok-Mann Yoon<sup>1</sup>, Bum-Tae Kim<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Cheonan Hospital, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital, <sup>3</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Soonchunhyang University Seoul Hospital

**Objective:** The mortality of cerebrovascular disease in South Korea is higher than any other nation of OECD. Acute ischemic stroke management is very important to reduce the mortality. As well as in acute stage of ischemic stroke, long-term mortality also is very important issue in ischemic stroke. Despite some trials already tried to obtain the efficacy of intravenous tissue plasminogen activator or intraarterial mechanical thrombectomy for reducing the mortality, they were failed. If we find the factors of influencing the mortality during short and long-term, our management will be advanced to reduce the mortality. So, we investigated the risk factors to influence to the short and long-term mortality in acute ischemic stroke before the endovascular thrombectomy era.

**Methods:** Patients registered between March-June 2013 and March-June 2014, to the population-based acute stroke assessment indication registry of first-ever strokes. Propensity score was used to match intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) and control cases to a 1:1 ratio by demographical (age, sex) and clinical covariates (NIHSS, CCI). The primary outcome was survival up to 3months, 1-year, and 5 years using Kaplan-Meier estimates, Cox proportional hazards.

**Result:** From 14,394 ischemic strokes, 1,317 treated patients were matched to 1,317 controls. Survival was higher in the IVT group compared with control group stratified logrank test 0.05). High NIHSS score and anti-thrombolytic medication has consistently affect to reduce the short and long-term mortality.

**Conclusion:** Despite thrombolysis with intravenous alteplase is associated with improved short-term survival, it could not reduce the long-term mortality. High NIHSS score affect consistently to increase the short and long-term mortality, and the use of anti-thrombolytic medication is very important to reduce the short and long-term mortality.

# 5. Endovascular Transvenous Embolization(TVE) of Condylar Arteriovenous Fistulas

**Seung Soo Kim**, Hyun Park, Soo Hyun Hwang, Sung Kwon Kim, Young Seop Park, Won Heo, Jong Woo Han, In Sung Park, Chul Hee Lee, Gwang Ho Lee

Department of Neurosurgery, Gyeongsang National University Changwon Hospital

**Introduction:** Dural arteriovenous fistulas(DAVF) involving the condylar vein at the skull base are rare but important to recognize.

**Methods:** We experienced condylar AVF with tinnitus and hypoglossal nerve palsy treated with transvenous embolization (TVE).

**Result:** After procedure, tinnitus was disappeared and hypoglossal nerve palsy was recovering.

**Conclusion:** In case of condylar AVF, endovascular TVE is effective considerable treatment.

# 6. Treatment of Carotid-cavernous Fistula Presenting with Contralateral Exophthalmos; Several Experiences of Graft Stent

#### Seung Young Chung, Sehun Chang, Moon Sun Park

Department of Neurosurgery, Eulii Medical Center

**Objective:** Endovascular detachable balloon occlusion and coil occlusion have been well-established options for the treatment of carotid cavernous fistulas (CCFs). In recent years poradic treatment of CCFs endovascular covered stent grafting is proving an excellent result not only in successful treatment of fistula but also preserving patency of parent artery. In this study, we experienced CCF of a patient who underwent the contralateral exophthalmos in addition to 5 CCF with ipsilateral symptoms treated by graft stent.

**Methods:** A 64-year old female presenting with left-sided decreased vision, exophthalmos, injection, and periorbital bruit was found to have a right-sided carotid-cavernous fistula. In addition, we experienced 6 consecutive patients with CCFs underwent the graft stent placement alone at our department during 4 years. Two were direct CCFs with a symptom triad and 4 were indirect CCFs with diplopia or exophthalmos. These patients had periodic clinical follow-up examinations (at 0-29 months) with all receiving angiographic follow-up examination (at 0-15 months).

Result: Covered stent placement was technically successful in all 6 patients. Immediate post-procedural complete exclusion of the fistula was achieved in 3 and near complete exclusion with small endo-leak was observed in 3 after stent placement. ICA patency was preserved in all. Symptoms related to CCFs regressed within 1-14 days in all patients after treatment without thromboembolic events. There was no mortality and no immediate post-procedural morbidity related to the procedure. Follow-up cerebral angiography showed complete exclusion of 3 included the two with previous small endo-leak. However, in one who had complete exclusion immediately Drecur the filling during follow-up. This patient treated with redilation of the stent using balloon. Final follow-up angiography showed complete exclusion of all CCFs and revealed good stent patency of the ICA without intra-stent stenosis.

**Conclusion:** Graft-stents should be considered as an alternative option of treating CCFs and preserving the parent artery by arterial wall reconstruction especially in patients with a fistula that cannot be successfully occluded with detachable balloons or coils. Although a larger sample and expanded follow-up are needed, our series shows that covered stents can be used in the treatment of CCFs with symptomatic relief as experience with this device increases, materials continue to improve, and more data are accumulated.

# 7. Causes of Early Rebleeding after Coil Embolization of Ruptured Cerebral Aneurysms

**Sung-Tae Kim,** Jin Wook Baek, Won Hee Lee, Kun Soo Lee, Wi Hyun Kwon, Seyoung Pyo, Hae Woong Jeong, Young Gyun Jeong

Department of Neurosurgery, Busan Paik Hospital, School of Medicine, Inje University

**Objective:** Early rebleeding after coil embolization of a ruptured cerebral aneurysm is rare but may cause severe disability or death. We present a case series of early rebleeding after coil embolization of ruptured cerebral aneurysms and investigate the incidence, clinical outcome and possible mechanism through retrospective analysis of angiographic and surgical findings.

**Methods:** This study included 347 consecutive patients who had undergone successful coil embolization of 347 ruptured cerebral saccular aneurysms. Clinical and angiographic data and findings from emergent surgery were analyzed retrospectively.

**Result:** Early rebleeding occurred in eight aneurysms (2.3%) and was especially frequent among anterior communicating artery lesions (6 out of 122, 4.9%). The other two events involved posterior communication artery lesions. The maximum diameter of the aneurysms that developed early rebleeding was  $4.89 \pm 0.65$  mm, ranging from 3.9 to 5.7 mm. In seven out of eight patients, the immediate radiologically determined occlusion status was a residual neck, and the remaining patient had a residual sac. The coil packing density was between 21% and 34%. Six cases of rebleeding were detected within 48 hours, 1 case was detected on the 5th day, and 1 case was detected on the 10th day. Coil compaction was not detected by follow-up angiography after early rebleeding. We performed surgical clipping as a rescue procedure in 5 cases and additional coil embolization in 1 case. During follow-up angiography and rescue clipping, inflow of blood to the aneurysm was detected in 6 cases. Three patients died, and the other 3 patients were severely disabled. The mechanisms of early rebleeding were divided into two types. First, blood may flow into the rupture site through a gap between the coil mesh and the aneurysm neck. Second, blood may enter the rupture site through the coil mesh due to insufficient thrombus formation.

**Conclusion:** The early rebleeding rate after coil embolization of ruptured cerebral aneurysms in our study was 2.3%. The ruptured aneurysms were small in size (< 6 mm), and rupture frequently occurred in the anterior communicating artery. In most cases, inflow of blood to the aneurysm was detected by follow-up angiography or during rescue surgery.

### **Partners List**

### Medtronic

# **stryker**<sup>®</sup>



















대한민국 최초, FDA승인 & USP등재 에소메졸<sup>®</sup> 캡슐

















### 2018 대한뇌혈관내수술학회 정기학술대회 및 총회

인 쇄 2018년 12월 1일

**발** 행 2018년 12월 1일

**발 행 처** 대한뇌혈관내수술학회

**회 장** 고준석

**총무이사** 신승훈

**학술이사** 장철훈

**소** 서울시 서초구 서초대로 350 (서초동 동아빌라트 2타운) 407호

제 작 엘에스커뮤니케이션즈

**소** 서울특별시 동대문구 천호대로85길 17 압구정빌딩 6층 TEL) 02) 476-6718

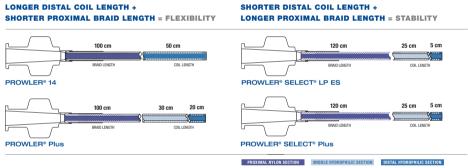
### PROWLER® and PROWLER® SELECT®

### Microcatheters

A complete line of microcatheters offering flexibility, stability and TRUELUMEN® Technology.







#### ORDERING INFORMATION: FLEXIBILITY

Catalog No.	Shape	OD (prox./distal)	ID (in.)	Usable Length (cm)	Distal Length (cm)	Tip Markers				
PROWLER® 10 Microcatheter										
606-051X	Straight	2.3F/1.7F	0.015	150	50	2				
606-051FX	45	2.3F/1.7F	0.015	150	50	2				
606-051MX	90	2.3F/1.7F	0.015	150	50	2				
606-051JX	J	2.3F/1.7F	0.015	150	50	2				
PROWLER® 14 Microcatheter										
606-151X	Straight	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	50	2				
606-151FX	45	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	50	2				
606-151MX	90	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	50	2				
606-151JX	J	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	50	2				
PROWLER® Plus Microcatheter										
606-2510X	Straight	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	20	2				
606-2510FX	45	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	20	2				
606-2510MX	90	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	20	2				
606-2510JX	J	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	20	2				

#### ORDERING INFORMATION: STABILITY

		OD	ID	Usable	Distal					
Catalog No.	Shape	(prox./distal)	(in.)	Length (cm)	Length (cm)	Markers				
PROWLER® SELECT® LP ES Microcatheter										
606-S155X	Straight	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	5	2				
606-S155FX	45	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	5	2				
606-S155MX	90	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	5	2				
606-S155JX	J	2.3F/1.9F	0.0165	150	5	2				
PROWLER® SELECT® Plus Microcatheter										
606-S255X	Straight	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	5	2				
606-S255FX	45	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	5	2				
606-S255MX	90	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	5	2				
606-S255JX	J	2.8F/2.3F	0.021	150	5	2				
				'						





# **Human Serum Albumin**

- · Maintenance of Plasma Colloid Osmotic Pressure
- Intravascular Volume Expansion

 $H_2O$ 

 $H_2O$ 

## **Indications**

- 1, 알부민의 상실(화상, 신증후군 등)에 의한 저알부민혈증
- 2. 알부민 합성저하(간경변증 등)에 의한 저알부민혈증
- 3. 출혈성 쇽



# CollaStat

Collagen Hemostatic Matrix

3ml 130,140원

6ml 247,260원

# Key Features

#### ✔ 뛰어난 지혈작용

콜라겐 단백질 입자의 팽창으로 인한 물리적 압박과 트롬빈의 혈액응고 작용의 시너지 효과로 신속하고 효과적인 지혈이 가능하여 수술시간이 단축됩니다.

#### ✔ 최소한의 조작

다림티센의 독자적인 트롬빈 안정화 기술로 트롬빈 용액을 준비하는 과정 없이 주사기를 결합하여 혼합하는 최소한의 조작만으로 사용 준비가 가능합니다.

#### ✔ 적용의 편리성

Flowable한 제품으로 불규칙한 표면이나 접근이 어려운 부위에 적용이 가능합니다.



# RX Acculink Carotid Stent System

### Accuracy made easy

Highly flexible stent

Low profile

RX Technology

# Emboshield NAV<sup>6®</sup>

Embolic Protection System

Navigate with a New Level of Contriol

Navigation

Access

Visibility



트윈스타®는 Telmisartan+Amlodipione 복합제입니다.



## TWYNSTA® == ARB+CCB FDC 고혈압 치료제 중 가장 많이 처방되고 있습니다.



ARB: Angiotensin II receptor blocker CCB: Calcium channel blocker FDC: Fixed-Dose Combination

Ref. 1. Local IMS Combined Audit Q1 2013 - Q1 2017 (Excluded Generics) (Unit) 2. ONTARGET Investigators, et al. N Engl J Med. 2008 Apr 10;358(15):1547-59. 3. Neldam S, et al. Int J Clin Pract 2013;67:843-852. 4. Parati G. and Schumacher H. Hypertens Res. 2014 Mar:37(3):187-93

원료의약품의 분량 • 미카르디스정40밀리그램 1정 (240 mg) 중: 델미사르탄 (별규) 40 mg 미카르디스정80밀리그램 1정 (480 mg) 중: 델미사르탄 (별규) 80 mg 성상 백색 또는 미백색의 양쪽이 볼록한 타원형 정제 **효능 • 효과 1.** 본태고혈압 2. 심혈관 질환의 위험성 감소 원로이쁨이 분량 \* 마카로디스정제입리그램 '정 (240 mg) 중, 텔이사로틴 (범규) 40 mg 마카로디스정제입리그램 '정 (480 mg) 중, 텔이사로틴 (범규) 80 mg) 경수 백색 또는 미백색의 (영쪽이 볼록한 타입형 정제 출흥·출과 1, 본태교협압 2, 심혈관 절환의 위험성 감소 ACE억제제를 내약성으로 투여할 수 없으며, 주요 심혈관 질환이 발병될 위험성이 높은 만 55세 이상의 환자관상동객실환, 말초동맥질환, 말초동맥질환, 보증중, 일과성 허혈 발착에 대한 과거 병력이 있거나 말단 장기 경수 (심역) 임상적 증거가 있는 고위험성 당뇨병 환자에서 심근경색, 보충 중, 및 심혈관 질환의 위험성 감소 용안 사망의 위험성 감소 생각 등가 가장 등과 학자 보다 함께 보다 함께 보다 보다 함께 밀용기, 실온보관(1-30°c) 제조원 제조의회자 : Boehringer Ingeheim International GrubH Binger Strasse 173, D55216 Ingeheim am Rhein, Germany, 제조자 : Boehringer Ingeheim Pharma GribH & Co., KG Binger Strasse 173, D-55216 Ingeheim am Rhein, Germ 자: 한국베링거인겔하임(주) ※처방하시기 전에 더 자세한 정보가 있는 제품설명서를 참조하십시오.

#### 트윈스타<sup>®</sup>정(텔미사르탄/암로디핀베실산염)

물로의약품의 분량 • 트윈스타정 40/5 밀리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄 (별규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀베실산염(FP) - 6,935mg(암로디핀으로서 5,0mg) • 트윈스타정 40/10 밀리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄(별규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀베실산염(FP) - 13,870mg(암로디핀으로서 10,0mg) • 트윈스타정 40/10 밀리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄(병규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀베실산염(FP) - 6,935mg(암로디핀으로서 5,0mg) • 트윈스타정 40/10 밀리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄(병규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀베실산염(FP) - 6,935mg(암로디핀으로서 5,0mg) • 트윈스타정 40/10 밀리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄(병규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀 또는 텔미사르탄(명규) - 6,935mg(암로디핀으로서 5,0mg) • 트윈스타정 40/10 발리그램 1정(440mg) 중 : 텔미사르탄(병규) - 40,000mg, 암로디핀 또는 텔미사르탄으로 영합이 작절하게 조절되지 않는 본대성 고혈압 8법・8량 이 약의 권장되다, 대한 법안이 조절되지 않는 경우이 약으로 바로 전환하는 것을 고려할 수 있다. - 40/5 밀리그램 : 암로디핀 5 밀리그램 또는 텔이사르탄 40 밀리그램으로 혈압이 적절하게 조절되지 않는 경우에 무성하는 - 40/10 필리그램으로 함의 작절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램 : 암로디핀 5 밀리그램 또는 빌리 사람는 10 약의 구경으로 혈압이 적절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램 : 암로디핀 5 밀리그램으로 혈압이 적절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램 - 2월리그램 또는 일리그램 또는 이 약 40/5 밀리그램으로 함의 작절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램 - 2월리그램 도본 10 밀리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 밀리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 필리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 필리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 필리그램으로 함의 조절하게 조절되지 않는 환자에게 투여한다. - 40/10 필리 관 (1-30°c) 제조원 제조의뢰자 : Boehringer Ingeheim Pharma GribH & Co. KG Binger Strasse 173, 55216 hoelheim / Phein. Germany 제조자 : Cigla Limited Verna Industrial Estate Goa-403 722. Ingla ※처방하시기 전에 더 자세한 정보가 있는 제품설명서를 참조하십시오.









### SmofKabiven® Fish oil을 함유한 original 3CB

- Fish oil 함유 지방유제 SMOFlipid® 함유
- Cholestasis 위험을 감소시키는 타우린 함유 '
- 권장되는 포도당-지방 비율에 따른 에너지 제공<sup>2</sup>
- 안전성과 안정성이 최적화 된 백과 포트 디자인

To learn more please visit:

http://www.fresenius-kabi.co.kr





1. González-Contreras J. et al. NutrHosp. 2012;27(6):1900-7 **2.** Braga M et al., Clinical Nutrition 2009;28:378-386



Dual Engine is Coming! 세계 최초 오메가-3 + 스타틴 복합제

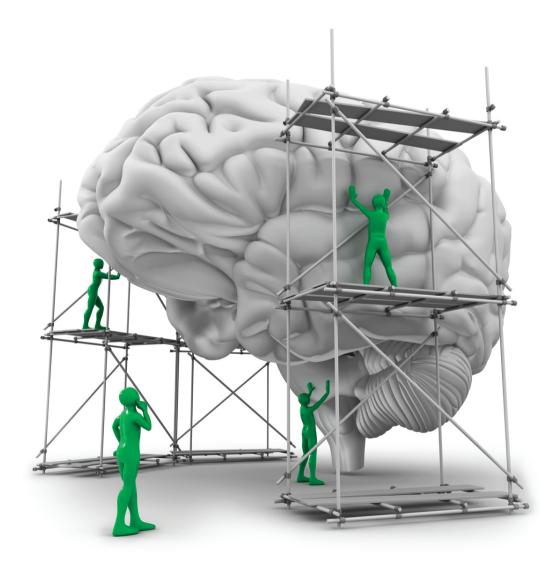


Omega-3-acid ethyl esters 90 / Rosuvastatin calcium



# **NOVASTAN® HI**

Argatroban 10mg/2mL



## Safe and Effective in Acute Stroke

Safe and Direct thrombin inhibitor

• **뇌혈전증급성기**(발병 후 48시간 이내) • **만성동맥폐색증** 





### 강력한 위산분비억제로 **한번** 효과적인 위점막보호로 **또 한번**

**Dual Action H2RA** 



[제품명]스토가정10mg [분류번호] 232 (소화성궤양용제) [원료약품 및 그 분량] 1정 중 Lafutidine 10 mg [성상] 흰색의 원형 필름코팅정제 [효능·효과] 1. 위궤양, 십이지장 궤양 2. 급성위염 및 만성위염의 위점막병변의 개선 3. Helicobacter pylori 에 감염된 소화기 궤양 환자에 대한 항생제 병용요법 4. 마취전 투약 5. 역류성 식도염 치료 [저장방법] 기밀용기, 실온(1~30°C)보관 [포장단위] 30정, 300정 ※ 기타 상세한 내용은 제품설명서를 참조하시기 바랍니다. ※ 제품에 대한 자세한 정보를 원하시면 소비자 상담실(080-708-8088)로 문의해 주시기 바랍니다. www.boryung.co.kr

# Tracking Blood Viscosity to Improve Patient Outcome

환자의 예후 개선을 위해 혈액점도를 관리해 보세요

Hemovister는 체내의 혈류속도에 따라 변하는 혈액점도를 1회 검사로 모두 측정하는 체외진단기기입니다

> 보건복지부 신의료기술고시 제2014-20호 선별급여고시 제**2017-236**호

#### **3S Product**

 Speed
 3ml 혈액을 이용하여 5분내 결과 확인

 Safety
 1회용 소모품 방식으로 감염의 위험성 없음

Simple 소형화, 경량화로 사용이 편리함

# HEMOVISTER