

뇌지주막하 출혈 후 뇌혈관 연축에 대한 동맥내 Papaverine 주입의 치료효과

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= Abstract =

Effect of the Intra-arterial Papaverine Infusion on the Symptomatic Cerebral Vasospasm after Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

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Objective : To clarify the benefits and therapeutic effects of intra - arterial papaverine infusion on the symptomatic cerebral vasospasm, we analyzed the results of treatment in 32 patients retrospectively.

Methods : A total of 510 patients underwent surgical clipping or endovascular intra - aneurysmal treatment for ruptured intracranial aneurysm between May, 1996 and June, 1999. The delayed ischemic deficit(DID) was developed in 90 of 510 patients. Of these 90 patients, 32 developed symptomatic vasospasm inspite of using modest “3H therapy”. The brain CT scan was taken before the intra - arterial infusion of papaverine. The 32 patients underwent 42 intra - arterial papaverine infusion. The symptomatic vasospasm was divided into three groups : deterioration of mental status(Group 1), appearance of a focal neurologic deficit(Group 2), or both(Group 3). We measured Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS), arterial diameters, and cerebral circulation time(CCT) at the time of pre - and postangioplasty.

Results : The number of patients in group 1, 2 and 3 were 26, 7, 9 respectively. Eighteen cases showed improvement of GCS more than 2 scores, 16 more than 1, and 8 showed no change of GCS. Average cerebral circulation time(CCT) was decreased ranging from 0.0% - 67.5%, and arterial diameters were increased in 21 cases ranging from 1 to 4 folds.

Conclusion : Intra - arterial papaverine infusion seemed to have therapeutic effects on symptomatic vasospasm by improving the neurological signs and increasing the arterial diameter. We suggest that intra - arterial papaverine infusion would be an useful adjunctive therapeutic modality in symptomatic vasospasm.

KEY WORDS : Subarachnoid hemorrhage · Symptomatic vasospasm · Intra - arterial papaverine infusion.

서 론

4~9 70%
, 20~30% (sy-
mptomatic vasospam) 13).

(angiographic vasospasm)

“3H therapy(, , 가; hyper-

Papaverine

volemia, hemodilution, hypertension) ”
6)

가

column)

(lateral margin)

soft lead pencil

, 1984 Zubkov
(transluminal angioplasty)
5)

23) 1990

50%,

25%
50%

25~

50%

papaverine

11)12)

(supraclinoid)

A1,

papaverine

M1, P1

A2, A3, M2, M3, angular,

15)

가

P2, P3

papaverine

(nonionic

,

,

,

가

contrast)

(bias)

가

(blinded manner)

papaverine

가

대상 및 방법

papaverine

(cerebral circulation time)

1956 Greitz

1996 3

1999 6

(GDC)

(maximum opacification)

(pa-

510

rietal vein)

(delayed ischemic deficit)

90

10)

“3H therapy”

(parietal cortical vein) 가

32

32

42

papaverine

frame

9)

(digital subtraction ang-

iography ; DSA)

(arterial phase)

(Table 1).

4frame/sec,

(capillary phase)

2frame/sec,

(venous phase)

1frame/

sec

(absolute cerebral circulation time)

(change

percentage)

25%

(transcranial Doppler, TCD)

“3H

, 25~50%

, 50%

therapy”

(Ca⁺⁺ channel blocker)

가

papaverine

papaverine

papaverine 100mg~300mg

100

0.2mm

ml

30 1

가 midarterial image

(contrast

papaverine

0.1%(100mg in 100ml)

Table 1. Clinical summary of 42 cases treated with intra-arterial infusion of papaverine

Case No.	Age (yrs), Sex	Location of Aneurysm	Hunt-Hess Grade*	Fisher SAH to Angioplasty***	Group from papaverine	Interval from papaverine	Delayed Ischemic Deficit (DID)	Dose (mg)**	GCS score Before papaverine	After	Vessels in Spasm	Increase rate of Diameter	CCT Decrease rate
1	64, F	ANCOM	3	3		9		300	8	9	50% prox	0	10%
2	40, F	ICPCOM, Rt	3	3		6	(Lt G1 G4)	300	7	10	20% int	25%	40%
3	40, F	ICPCOM, Rt	3	3		6	(Lt G2)	300	7	10	50% dist	50%	56.5%
4	40, F	ICPCOM, Rt	3	3		6		300	10	10	50% dist	0	37.7%
5	55, F	ICPCOM, Lt	2	2		6	(Rt G4- G4+)	120	11	12	29% dist	0	17.5%
6	56, F	ANCOM	3	3		12	(Lt G4- G40)	250	11	11	80% dist	300%	37%
7	53, M	ICdist, Rt	2	3		3	(Lt G1 G3)	210	11	12	25% dist	0	0
8	48, F	MCBIF, Lt	2	3		5	(Rt G2)	150	11	11	25% dist	0	0
9	41, F	ICBIF, Lt	3	3		9	(Rt G3)	210	11	12	50% dist	66.7%	14.9%
10	49, F	MCBIF, Rt	4	3		11		200	8	11	50% dist	0	50%
11	50, F	ICPCOM, Rt	5	3		6	(Lt G2 G3)	300	8	10	40% dist	0	67.5%
12	50, F	ICPCOM, Rt	5	3		8		300	8	10	40% dist	0	0
13	63, F	ANCOM	4	4		7		200	8	9	44% dist	25%	41.3%
14	63, F	ANCOM	4	4		9		200	8	9	44% dist	0	51.1%
15	54, F	A2, Rt	3	3		6		100	11	12	47% prox	0	- 9%
16	75, M	MCBIF, Lt	3	3		5		220	10	10	17% int	- 10%	5%
17	41, M	ANCOM	3	3		19	(Rt G3 G4 -)	300	10	12	20% int	0	14.3%
18	32, M	ANCOM	5	4		4		150	6	9	50% dist	0	17.8%
19	55, F	A1, Lt	4	3		4	(Rt G0 G2)	300	8	10	44% dist	50%	5%
20	55, F	A1, Lt	4	3		11		300	8	10	77% dist	200%	8.5%
21	52, M	ANCOM	2	3		7		230	11	12	88% int	300%	50%
22	47, M	ANCOM	2	2		7		100	11	12	50% dist	50%	20%
23	48, F	ICPCOM, Rt	4	3		14	(Lt G3 G4)	150	9	9	56% dist	25%	0
24	48, F	ICPCOM, Rt	4	3		15		250	9	9	67% int	33.3%	28.3%
25	48, M	ANCOM	3	3		12		150	11	12	50% dist	100%	35.1%
26	55, M	ANCOM	4	3		2		200	11	12	50% prox	0	11.3%
27	47, M	MCBIF, Rt	2	3		9		150	10	12	67% dist	0	59.7%
28	46, M	IC-opth, Lt	2	2		7		300	8	12	17% int	20%	16.7%
29	59, M	ANCOM	3	4		3	(Lt G3 G4)	300	8	10	63% int	0	0
30	44, M	ICCHO, Rt	4	3		8	(Lt G3 G4)	300	8	11	75% dist	200%	14%
31	44, M	ICCHO, Rt	4	3		11		300	8	11	50% dist	50%	14%
32	76, F	ICPCOM, Rt	3	3		7		150	6	6	0	0	30%
33	38, M	ANCOM	4	4		6		300	8	9	50% int	33.3%	33.3%
34	38, M	ANCOM	4	4		9		300	8	9	50% dist	100%	9.1%
35	38, M	ANCOM	4	4		11		300	8	9	50% dist	66.7%	9.1%
36	58, M	ANCOM	5	3		8		200	8	9	25% dist	0	12.5%
37	51, M	MCBIF, Rt	1	2		14		200	9	11	43% prox	25%	35.6%
38	55, F	ANCOM	4	3		3		300	7	10	25% int	0	11.1%
39	23, M	primary SAH	4	3		8	(Lt G0 G4)	300	10	12	0	0	12.5%
40	23, M	primary SAH	4	3		8	(Lt G0 G4)	300	10	12	0	0	12.5%
41	43, F	IC2-3, Lt	3	3		5	(Lt G2)	300	12	12	25% int	33.3%	- 12.5%
42	70, F	MCBIF, Lt	3	3		5		200	10	11	44% int	25%	41.4%

ANCOM : anterior communicating cerebral artery, MCA : middle cerebral artery, MCBIF : middle cerebral bifurcation artery, ICdist : internal cerebral distal artery, ICPCOM : posterior communicating artery, A1, A2, IC2-3 : segments of the anterior cerebral artery, and internal cerebral artery, respectively, IC-opth : internal cerebral-ophthalmic artery, ICCHO : internal cerebral-anterior choroidal artery, primary SAH : primary subarachnoid hemorrhage, *Hunt and Hess grade, **Glasgow Coma Scale score, *** SAH grouping according to Fisher, et al, CCT : cerebral circulation time

Papaverine

0.3%(300mg in 100ml) 가 140~ 150mmHg . 22 , 21 (superselection) papaverine GCS 4~15 . Papa- verine GCS 가 2 가 16 , GCS 가 18 , 1 가 8 Papaverine GCS가 가 가 8 12 4 가 가 . 7 , papaverine Glas- 15 , 21 . 21 , 2 papaverine 가 가 2 , papaverine 가 4 , 가 15 2 , 3 papaverine . Papaverine 가 25% () 가 6 , 25~50%() 가 7 , 50% () 가 8 . 400% 가 . , 42 21 (50%) 가 (Fig. 1).

결 과

32 papaverine (cerebral circulation time) 42 papaverine 6.98sec 16 , 16 , 49.8 Fisher 6.19sec group 가 4 , 가 24 , 가 4 , 11 , 가 1 papaverine 4.78sec Hunt - Hess Grade 1 , 가 8 , 11 , papaverine 15 , 6 , (, papaverine 25% () 가 19 , 25~50%() 가 10 , 50% () 가 6 1) 5 , 5 , 27 , GDC , 5 , 22.7% , 67.1% "3H therapy"

고 찰

(refractory vasospasm) papaverine 2 19 Papaverine opioid (bensylisoquinoline opium alkaloid) cyclic ade- (8). papaverine 0.1%(100mg) nosine monophosphate(c- AMP) cyclic guanosine 3,5 0.3%(300mg) 가 (239mg). monophosphate(c - GMP) phosphodiesterase 18) . 가 7 , 가 26 , c - AMP c - GMP 가 27) . 가 9 . 16 12

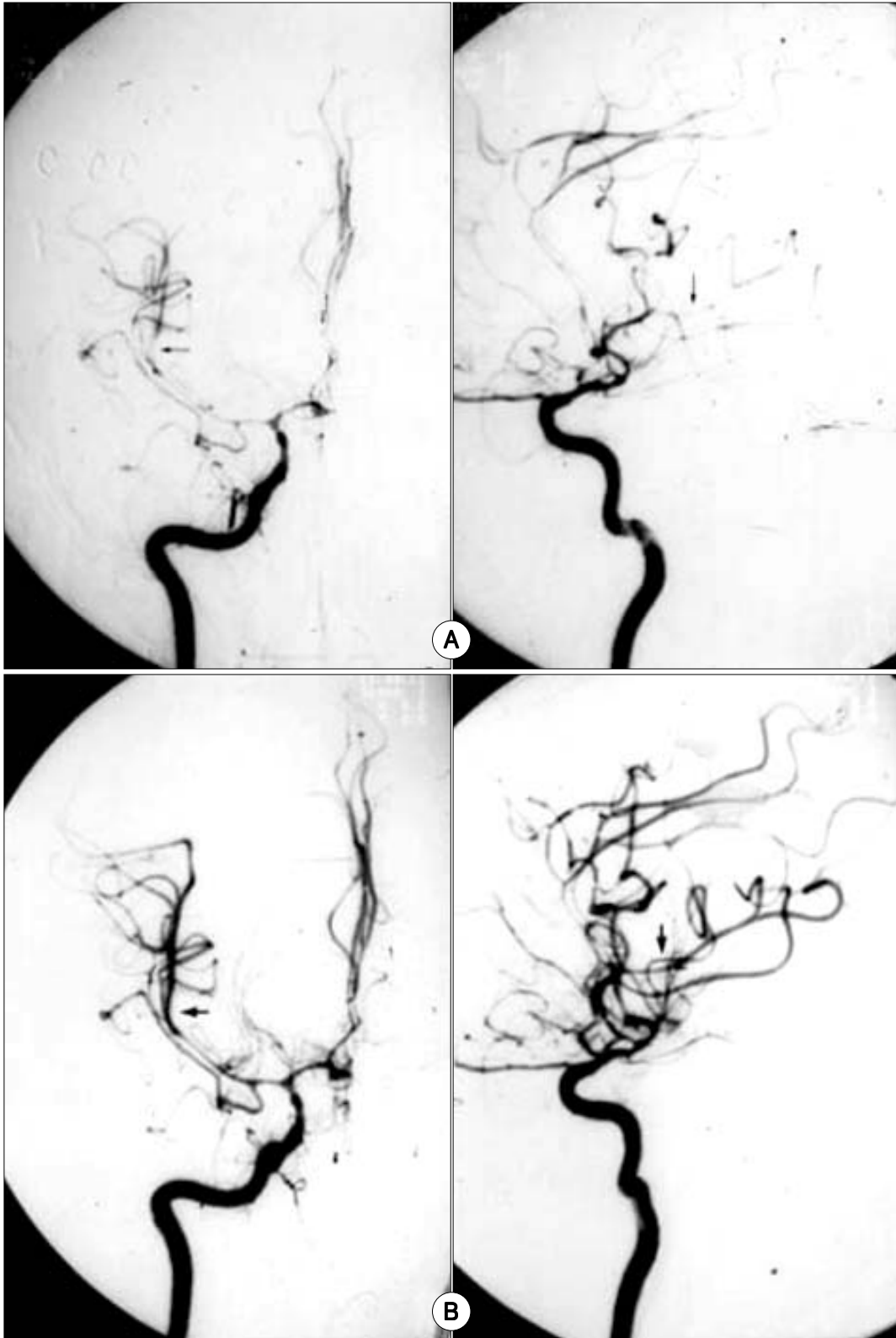


Fig. 1. A : 38-year-old man presented with acute deterioration of the level of consciousness 7 days after rupture of anterior communicating artery aneurysm.
 A : Demonstrates marked vasospasm, especially in right M2 with poor distal opacification (arrow). B : After infusion of 300mg of papaverine into the supraclinoid carotid artery, the right M2 segments showed marked dilatation (large arrow). Consciousness level was improved after the papaverine.

Papaverine

Nitroso (ischemic penumbra) 가 , papaverine (intrathecal) 가 papaverine (cistern) 가 2). Mathis 18) papaverine Fujiwara 7) 가 papaverine 1992 Kaku 11) 10 37 papaverine , Kaku 34% , 10 “3H therapy” 8 2 12 Kassell 12 papave- rine 3 GCS 2 Clouston 3) TCD 23) TCD 가 papaverine Yoshimura 29) Kinoshita 19) papaverine 0.2~0.3% 24) 가 25)27) papaverine (evaluation criteria) 가 papaverine 2) (in - vitro) Mathis papaverine 0.3% 18) 가 42 34 42 (micro - emboli) 가 Yoshimura 0.8% papaverine 37 (88%) , 6 pa- paverine 2 , 2 3 100~300mg papaverine(239mg) 100ml 40 60 papaverine 가 가 0.8 300mg 가 가 (actual effective half - life) 100~220mg 가 18) 4 papaverine , 0.3% 2)12) 2 , 3 (cerebral circulation time ; CCT) 1956 Greitz (carotid si- phon) (maximum opacification)

Papaverine

(ophthalmic artery)
papaverine
Kaku , Kassell , Livingston
(balloon angioplasty)
4)15)30), (micro-
catheter)가
(percutaneous transluminal angioplasty ; PTA)

papaverine 가
5)11)
,
11)12)14)16)22)
Hendrix 10) papaverine
(ophthalmic artery) 가
(mydriasis) (vertebrobasilar
infusion)

papaverine
(monocular blindness) 1)22)
Barr 1) (paradoxical artery con-
striction) (hyperemia), (crystal
precipitation) (thrombocyto-
penia), (tonic-clonic seizure),
(psychomotor depression) 17)21)

papaverine
papaverine
(tachypnea) 1
(paradoxical artery constriction)
24)
papaverine
(hyperemia)

가
가
papaverine
,
,
,
papaverine
가

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