

선택적인 접형구개동맥 색전술을 이용한 후비출혈환자 6례

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Six Cases of Sphenopalatine Artery Embolization in Patients with
Posterior Nasal BleedingDong Wook Kim, MD, Myung Sang Yu, MD,
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-ABSTRACT-

Background : Epistaxis is a common problem in ENT field. There are many options for treatment of epistaxis. Usually it could be controlled by conservative treatment. But severe intractable epistaxis is usually in the posterior or superior portion of the nasal cavity and is not readily controlled by either direct pressure, cauterization with topical agent, or nasal packing include using Balloon catheter. Posterior packing can be made patients discomfort and long duration of hospitalization. Embolization is very effective therapy and can decrease hospitalization and discomfort which patient and family can be felt. **Material** : We reviewed 6 cases of patients who received sphenopalatine artery embolization from Mar. 1997 to Feb. 2002. **Results** : Patients who received embolization had felt more comfortable. Only 2 patients had a minor complication, headache and facial pain, but it was not longer than 1 week. **Conclusion** : Selective sphenopalatine artery embolization is a safe and effective option that should be considered in the treatment of posterior nasal bleeding than other options. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2002;13:225-228)

KEY WORDS : Epistaxis · Maxillary artery · Embolization, therapeutic.

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Woodruff 's plexus()
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Kisselbach 's plexus 가
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Table 1. Cases of posterior nasal bleeding

Age/Sex	Past history	Site	Initial Hb/Hct (g/dl)/%	GOT/GPT (IU/L)	PT (%)	aPTT (sec)	Treatment	Transfusion
33/M		Left	12.4/35.2	39/58	94.1	29.9	Embolization (gelfoam)	Yes
78/M		Left	10.5/30.3	31/51	95	28.7	Embolization (gelfoam)	Yes
60/M	Hypertension	Both	74/21.3	72/61	100	31.9	Embolization (coil)	Yes
47/M	Hypertension	Left	7.9/23.5	43/33	100	22.9	Embolization (coil)	No
41/M		Left	14.5/41.9	26/56	100	31.6	Embolization (coil)	No
68/F	Hypertension	Left	10.1/29.3	37.5/16.8	100	33.7	Embolization (coil)	Yes

대상 및 방법

1997 3 2002 2
 6
 (Table 1) 55(33~78)
 5 , 1 가 , 3 . 3
 170/
 110 , 5
 2 10
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 ,
 Gel-
 Li-
 quid coil(Fig. 1) 5
 Fr Guide wire
 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5).
 2.5 Fr. Microcatheter
 Gel-
 foam , Liquid Coil(Bernstein LIQUID
 COIL - 10 Occlusion Device, Boston Scientific, USA)
 Contour Em-
 boli(Boston Scientific TARGET, USA)

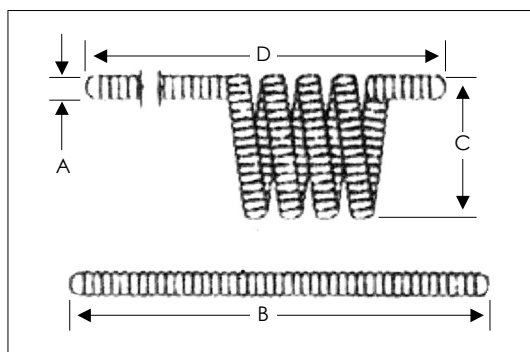


Fig. 1. Liquid coil.

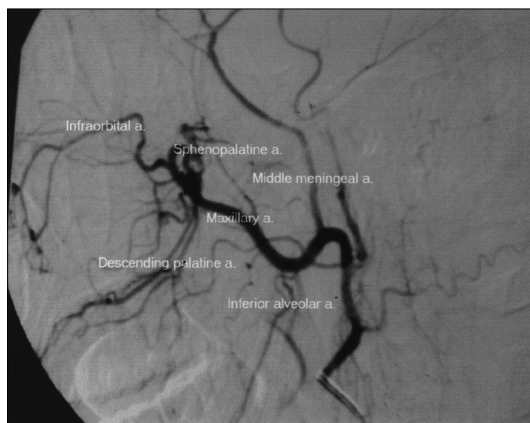


Fig. 2. Normal vascular anatomy.

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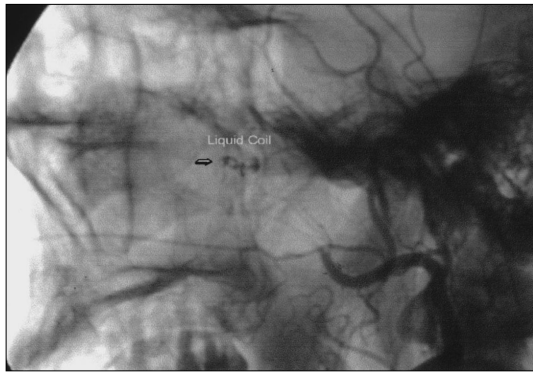


Fig. 3. The picture shows coil in the sphenopalatine artery (lateral view).

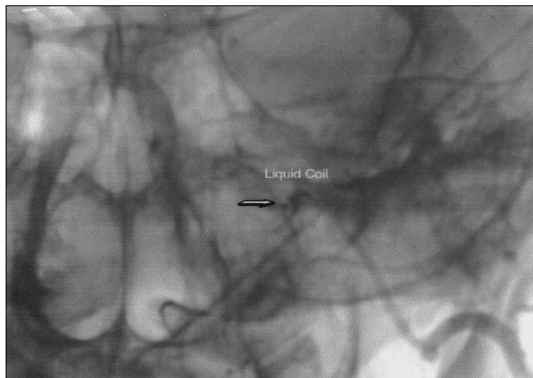


Fig. 4. The picture shows coil in the sphenopalatine artery (AP view).

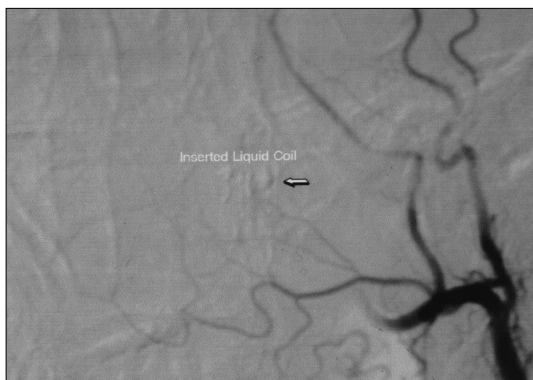


Fig. 5. The picture shows inserted coil in post-embolization state.

고 찰

가 6% 60%

가 2)

가 Little's area Kiesselbach's plexus

가 50 Wood-

ruff's plexus

가 1)

aspirin, NSAIDs(nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug), warfarin, persantine

IDs 50

3)

4)

14~16 Fr . 52%

5)

8~15 ml , 15 ml

6)

1974 Sokoloff 7)

가

~97%

15 1 1

10) 10~26%

11) Metsen 12)

(97%)

가 (87%) 가 13)

14)

2%

1

15)

3.6

1.7

16)

가

결과

결과

가

중심 단어 :

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