

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일(금) ~ 28일(토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브



주최 _ 대한뇌혈관내치료의학회
주관 _ 대한신경외과학연구재단



인사말



존경하는 대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회원 여러분,

2025년 6월, Resting for Better Care라는 테마로 부산 아난티 코브에서 열리는 ASCENT 2025에 여러분을 모시게 되어 매우 기쁩니다. 여름의 기운이 가득한 부산의 6월은 따스한 햇볕과 시원한 바람이 어우러져 새로운 시작을 위한 에너지와 희망을 주는 계절입니다. 이처럼 변화와 희망을 함께 느끼며, 이번 학술대회도 여러분에게 많은 영감을 주고, 최신 지식과 연구 결과를 공유하는 중요한 시간이 될 것입니다.

지난 한 해 동안 우리 의료계는 많은 도전과 변화 속에서 어려움을 겪었습니다. 의대 증원 문제로 인한 혼란 속에서도 우리는 그 어느 때보다도 의료 현장의 최일선에서 강한 결속력을 보여주었습니다. 이 시기를 잘 넘기면, 곧 안정된 환경으로 돌아올 것이라 확신합니다. 그동안 각자의 자리에서 헌신해주신 모든 분께 깊은 존경을 표하며, 함께 걸어온 길이 우리 모두에게 큰 힘이 된다는 사실을 다시 한번 느낍니다.

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회는 항상 최신 기술과 지식을 바탕으로 환자에게 최선의 치료를 제공하기 위해 노력해 온 학회로서, 이제 한층 더 높은 수준의 학술적 교류와 협력을 지향하고 있습니다. 뇌혈관질환 치료의 발전은 물론, 특히 뇌혈관 내 치료 기술의 비약적인 진보는 우리 모두에게 큰 자부심을 안겨줍니다. 그동안 쌓아온 연구와 임상 경험이 지금의 발전을 이루었으며, 앞으로도 우리는 이 분야를 더욱 발전시켜 나갈 것입니다. 이번 학술대회가 그 진전을 이루는 중요한 계기가 되기를 바랍니다.

이번 학술대회가 성공적으로 개최될 수 있도록 도와주신 모든 회원 및 협력업체 관계자분들께도 감사의 말씀을 전합니다. 여러분의 노고 덕분에 이렇게 훌륭한 학술의 장을 마련할 수 있었습니다.

우리 대한뇌혈관내치료의학회는 앞으로도 지속적으로 뇌혈관 내 치료의 발전을 위해 힘쓸 것입니다. 마지막으로 이번 ASCENT 2025에서 새로운 지식과 기술을 공유하며, 여러분에게 유익하고 의미 있는 시간이 되기를 기원합니다.

감사합니다.

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장 권순찬

2023~2025 14대 대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 임원진

상임이사

직위	성명	소속
회장	권순찬	울산대학교병원
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직위	성명	소속
대전/충청지회	임정욱	세종충남대학교병원
부산/울산/경남지회	최재형	동아대학교병원
인천지회	유찬종	가천대학교 길병원

감사 (2명)

직위	성명	소속
감사	김창현	양산부산대학교병원
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간사 (3명)

직위	성명	소속
회장 간사	김성태	인제대학교 부산백병원
총무 간사	김훈	가톨릭대학교 부천성모병원
학술 간사	김정재	연세대학교 세브란스병원

명예회장 (3명)

직위	성명	소속
명예회장	백민우	인봉의료재단 뉴고려병원
	권도훈	울산대학교 서울아산병원
	김영준	한림대학교 강남성심병원

전임회장단 (10명)

직위	성함	소속
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제3대	김영준	한림대학교 강남성심병원
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
제11대	고준석	강동경희대학교병원
제12대	윤석만	순천향대학교 천안병원
제13대	장철훈	영남대학교병원

초청연자



Lee Juyoung

Member of the 22nd National Assembly Republic of Korea

Party Affiliation: New Reform Party

Electoral District: Proportional Representation

Academic Background

Master of Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Ulsan

Bachelor of Medicine, Dongguk University

Professional Experience

- Present**
- Member of the 22nd National Assembly
 - Chairperson of the Policy Committee, New Reform Party
 - Member of the Health and Welfare Committee, National Assembly
 - Chairperson of the General Election Campaign Committee, New Reform Party
- Former**
- Clinical Associate Professor, Soon Chun Hyang University Hospital Cheonan
 - Specialist, Asan Medical Center

6월 27일 (금)

12:30-13:20	Registration		
13:20-13:30	Opening remark	권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)	
	Welcome remark	김공년(대한신경외과학회 이사장)	
13:30-14:30	Symposium I. 급여청구 및 삭감사례	좌장: 박석규(순천향대), 정준호(에스포항병원)	
13:30-13:45	필드에서 쉽게 접하는 삭감 사례 분석	박근영(연세대)	14
13:45-14:00	급여청구 및 개선이 필요한 청구 사례	조동영(이화여대)	15
14:00-14:30	Panel discussion	성재훈, 윤석만, 장철훈, 권현조	
14:30-15:30	Symposium II. 급여 기준 개선 방안	좌장: 신승훈(차의과학대), 권현조(충남대)	
14:30-14:50	급여 기준 확대 건의 - flow diverter와 flow disruptor	윤원기(고려대)	24
14:50-15:10	새로운 급여 기준안 및 신설 수가의 필요성	정준호(에스포항병원)	25
15:10-15:30	Panel discussion	성재훈, 윤석만, 장철훈, 권현조	
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break & Photo time	하성곤(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 총무이사)	
16:00-16:40	Free Paper I. 'My first case' from Young Gun	좌장: 김범태(순천향대), 장철훈(영남대)	
16:00-16:10	Ruptured Calcified Distal Anterior Cerebral Artery (DACA) Aneurysm Presenting as Acute Subdural Hematoma: A Diagnostic Challenge	박신호(가톨릭대 성빈센트병원)	28
16:10-16:20	My First CCF Embolization: Transvenous Embolization of a Direct Carotid-Cavernous Fistula Presenting with Sixth Nerve Palsy	성승빈(분당서울대학교병원)	29
16:20-16:30	First Case of Anterior Communicating Artery Aneurysm Treated with WEB Embolization: Experience of Detachment Failure	구자호(이대서울병원)	30
16:30-16:40	Too Quiet for Too Long: My First Experience with Silent Aneurysm Recurrences	송승윤(가톨릭대 여의도성모병원)	31
16:40-18:00	Free Paper II. Agony Session (Sharing painful memory for improvement)	좌장: 성재훈(가톨릭대), 윤석만(순천향대)	
16:40-16:50	Catastrophic Intraoperative ACA Occlusion During A2 Aneurysm Coiling	진성철(인제대 해운대백병원)	34
16:50-17:00	Two cases of coil embolization for ruptured distal flow-related aneurysms with a very acute-angled route in cerebral AVM: Lessons from the agony of the first mortality experience	권민용(계명대 동산병원)	35
17:00-17:10	Neuroform atlas post-deployment stent stretch by combined microcatheter and wire sticking with stent proximal marker during coil embolization	박성철(평택굿모닝병원)	37
17:10-17:20	A Case of Giant Unruptured Aneurysm of VA-BA Junction Treated with Flow Diversion and Coil Embolization Complicated with In-Stent Thrombosis and Occlusion	오슬휘(가톨릭대 성빈센트병원)	38

17:20-17:30	Fatal Complication Following Endovascular Treatment of Cerebral Stenosis and Aneurysm in an Elderly Patient	김상욱(영지성모병원)	39
17:30-17:40	Case report: M1 occlusion after stent and coil removal due to M2 occlusion following stent-assisted coil embolization for a middle cerebral artery bifurcation aneurysm.	배희진(검단탑병원)	40
17:40-17:50	Awake coiling for a prominent posterior communicating artery infundibulum	고준경(부산대학교병원)	41
17:50-18:00	Endovascular Nightmare: A Case of Iatrogenic Cerebral Air Embolism During Coil Embolization	정영진(영남대병원)	42
18:00-18:30	General assembly	하성곤(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 총무이사)	
18:30	시상 및 만찬	권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)	

6월 28일 (토)

07:00-08:00	아침산책	진행: 권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장), 하성곤(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 총무이사)	
09:30-10:15	대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 연구비 지원사업 중간 발표	좌장: 김태곤(차의과학대), 황교준(분당제생병원)	
09:30-09:45	표면처리 혈류전환 스텐트의 임상적 유효성	강현승(서울대)	44
09:45-10:00	한국형 지주막하출혈 동맥류 치료 연구	이종민(울산대)	45
10:00-10:15	뇌졸중 데이터를 이용한 환자 예후 인공지능 모델 개발	오재상(가톨릭대)	51
10:15-11:15	Free Paper III. Ecstasy session (Troubleshooting for difficult cases)	좌장: 임용철(아주대), 이종영(한림대)	
10:15-10:25	Navigating Extremes at the two Basilar top aneurysms: Cross-P1 Bridging Stent and First-Time WEB	윤별희(의정부유지대학교병원)	54
10:25-10:35	Ruptured Eccentric Fusiform Aneurysm at the A2 Segment Treated with Coil Embolization: A Case Report	한건희(한양대병원)	55
10:35-10:45	Coil Migration and Retrieval with GooseNeck microsnare and Stent Fixation in a Ruptured large - Aneurysm.	김상영(대구굿모닝병원)	56
10:45-10:55	Balloon Capping Thrombectomy Technique for Safe Retrieval of Migrated Onyx and Stretched Coil: A Two-Case Report	석진후(고려대 구로병원)	57
10:55-11:05	Transvenous superficial temporal vein approach embolization for cavernous dural arteriovenous fistula	정은오(충남대학교병원)	58
11:05-11:15	The Sinus: Interesting Cases of Sinus Stenting for Management of Intracranial Hypertension	윤원기(고려대 구로병원)	59
11:15-11:30	Coffe Break		

프로그램

11:30-12:00	Special Lecture	좌장: 권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)	
	더 나은 의료, 함께하는 변화 : 의료문제 해결을 위한 공동의 노력	이주영 (국회의원)	62
12:00-13:00	Luncheon Symposium. Introduction of new endovascular devices by company	좌장: 고준석(경희대), 김영우(가톨릭대)	
12:00-12:20	Initial Experience of Surpass Elite	김영덕(서울대)	64
12:20-12:40	Flow Diverter and Braid Stability	강현승(서울대)	65
12:40-13:00	Next Neuroprotective Agent: Ginkgo biloba Extract	진선탭(에스포항병원)	66
13:00-14:00	Symposium III. Web application utilizing an aneurysmal volume measurement program	좌장: 김성림(가톨릭대), 강현승(서울대)	
13:00-13:30	Optimizing WEB Device Selection: A Volumetric Perspective	김정재(연세대)	82
13:30-14:00	Pre-evaluation efficacy of Woven EndoBridge device deployment using MPNeuro® virtual simulation guidance: a retrospective single center study	이진(인제대)	83
14:00-14:10	시상 및 Closing remarks	권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)	

» KoNES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육

6월 28일 (토)

08:20-08:25	Registration		
08:25-08:30	Opening remark	권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)	
08:30-09:30	Session I. Basics of Anatomy & Devices	좌장: 조동영(이화여대), 김영덕(서울대)	
08:30-08:55	Angiography: basic setting and anatomy	조동영(이화여대)	92
08:55-09:00	Q & A		
09:00-09:25	Basic devices for procedures	김영덕(서울대)	104
09:25-09:30	Q & A		
09:30-09:40	Coffee Break		
09:40-10:40	Session II. Imaging, Medication & Cases	좌장: 박정현(한림대), 박영기(을지대)	
09:40-10:05	Imaging and medication for acute ischemic stroke	박영기(을지대)	106
10:05-10:10	Q & A		
10:10-10:35	Stent retriever or Suction catheter for recanalization	박정현(한림대)	114
10:35-10:40	Q & A		
10:40-12:40	방사선사 보수교육		

E-Poster

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-----|
| 1 | Branch-Protection Microcatheter and Bail-Out Double-Stenting Enable Safe Coiling of a Left Ophthalmic Artery Aneurysm: A “Young-Gun” First Case | 조민제(분당서울대학교병원) | 140 |
| 2 | Clinical Practice Guideline for the Prehospital Stage in Acute Stroke | 오재상(가톨릭대 의정부성모병원) | 141 |
| 3 | Comparative Analysis of Balloon Angioplasty Alone versus Carotid Artery Stenting for Severe Extracranial Carotid Artery Stenosis | 박상규(연세대 강남세브란스) | 143 |
| 4 | Posterior Condylar Canal Dural Arteriovenous Fistula Presented with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage | 임정욱(세종충남대학교병원) | 144 |
| 5 | Ruptured blood blister-like aneurysm arising from fenestrated basilar artery | 임정욱(세종충남대학교병원) | 145 |
| 6 | Pontine infarction 2 weeks after use of flow diverter 2 cases | 김창현(부산대양산병원) | 146 |
| 7 | Intracranial Stenting with Chemical Thrombolysis for Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) with Intracranial Artery Stenosis (ICAS) based on Chronic kidney disease (CKD) : My real first painful, agonizing case | 박광태(대구나사렛종합병원) | 147 |

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Symposium I. 급여청구 및 삭감사례

6월 27일(금) 13:30-14:30

좌장: 박석규(순천향대)

정준호(에스포항병원)

필드에서 쉽게 접하는 삭감 사례 분석

박근영

연세대

뇌혈관조영술의 수가

(2023년 병환급 기준 접수당 단가 79.7회 적용)

분류 번호	코드	분류	접수(회)	금액(원)	가산포함 금액(원)
다20		두경부 동맥조영 Head and Neck			
	HA601	가. 추골동맥 Vertebral Angiography	4,230.54	337,170	482,160
	HA602	나. 종경동맥 Common Carotid Angiography	3,818.34	304,320	435,180
	HA603	다. 외경동맥 External Carotid Angiography	3,722.00	296,640	424,200
	HA604	라. 내경동맥 Internal Carotid Angiography	4,344.70	346,270	495,170
HA606	주 : 내경동맥색전사(Occlusion Test)를 실시한 경우에는 4,688.84원을 산정한다. [초양술료 포함]	4,688.84	371,310	530,970	
HA605	마. 전뇌동맥 4 Vessel Angiography	5,987.01	477,160	682,340	

* 상급하는 영상의학과 전문의 관측 10% 가산에 중첩가산 30% 가산 적용(상급종양범위) 후 사사도입

뇌혈관조영술의 청구

3. 동시에 다혈관에 혈관조영(Angiography) 실시 시 수거료 산정방법 [교시 제2007-139호]
 동시에 여러 개의 혈관(동-정맥)에 조영술을 시행하는 경우 장기별로 200% 범위 내에서 산정하며, 여러 정맥에 실시하더라도 최대 300% 범위 내에서 산정함. 이해 할기할 구분은 건강보험 의료급여영양외그상내과지정수 제2차 제3차 혈관조영촬영의 각 분포번호를 한 장기로 간주하며, 소정정수가 높은 혈관조영촬영을 100%로 산정(당락한 경우 150%)하고 두 번째 혈관조영촬영부터는 소정정수의 50%(당락한 경우 75%)로 산정함.

- 동시에 여러 개의 혈관에 조영술을 시행하는 경우 장기별로 200% 범위 내에서 산정
- 소정정수가 높은 혈관조영촬영을 100%로 산정
- 두번째 혈관조영촬영부터는 소정정수의 50%로 산정
- 즉 3개의 혈관조영촬영을 시행한 경우 100%+50%+50%=200%의 수가
- 전뇌동맥조영촬영 (4VSA)은 양측 내경동맥 및 양측 추골동맥조영술을 시행해야 청구 가능함.

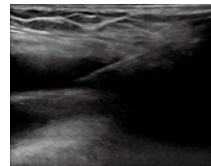
양측 내경동맥 + 편측 추골동맥 VS 2전뇌동맥 조영술 수가

○ 내경동맥 양측, 추골동맥 양(편)측 vs 전뇌동맥(4 vessel angiography)

수거	금액(원)	최종 금액(원)
HA60406 내경동맥 양측 150%	380,890 × 1.5 = 571,335	754,795
HA60106 추골동맥 양(편)측 50%	270,890 × 0.5 = 135,445	총합가산 50% → 890,240 (A)
HA60500 전뇌동맥 100%	524,600 × 1 = 524,600	총합가산 30% → 682,340 (B)
차액 (B - A)		- 301,490원

* 양측 내경동맥 + 편측 추골동맥 (3VSA)가 전뇌동맥 (4VSA) 수가보다 비싼 상황임.

초음파 유도 천자->수가 청구 가능!!



• 뇌혈관질환 진단코드 삽입시 1년에 1회 보험가능
 => DSA시 급여처방, 이후 색전술 시행시는 비급여처방

코일색전술의 detachable coil 급여기준

7. Detachable coil 인정기준 [교시 제2014-66호, 2014.5.10]

혈관색전술 시 사용하는 Detachable Coil은 뇌가시한 범위 내에서 다음의 경우에 요양급여를 인정함.

- 다 -
- 가. 적용범위
 - (1) 뇌혈관질환
 - (2) 직접 경동맥-연동맥루(Direct Carotid-Cavernous Fistula) 또는 동정맥루(Arteriovenous Fistula)
 - (3) 동맥관류 또는 동맥관류(연동맥루)수용동맥의 외동맥 혈관폐색
 - (4) 선천성 관상동맥의 동맥류
- 나. 인정기준
 - (1) 뇌혈관질환 및 동정맥루 또는 동정맥루 혈관폐색
 - 20mm 이하 3.0mm 이하의 선형혈관 폐색으로 치료, 4.0mm 이하 6.0mm 이하의 불완전 차단된 선형혈관 폐색으로 치료
 - 주위혈관 전방기능장애, 8.0mm 이상으로 선형혈관 폐색으로 치료할 수 없거나 산정 가능
 - 다만, 고년자의 혈관의 경우에는 연령에 따라 8.0mm 미만인 고령, 8.0mm 이상인 고령을 초강하여 인정가능
 - (2) 직접 경동맥-연동맥루(Direct Carotid-Cavernous Fistula) 또는 동정맥루(Arteriovenous Fistula)
 - 동정맥루 일부만이 있는 Arteriovenous Fistula, 고령의 Fistula: 5개
 - (3) 동정맥루 또는 동정맥루 혈관폐색: 3개
 - (4) 선천성 관상동맥의 동맥류: 1개

* 고년자의 동정맥루 혹은 동정맥루(Direct Carotid-Cavernous Fistula)는 4mm 이하의 diameter를 인정함

2019.8 급여확대안

연번	항목	급여확대 내용	비고
11	신장질환 치료용 투석기	투석기를 이용하여 세균 감염이 발생하여 사망하는 일회용 투석기 사용 시 급여(투석기 사용 시 급여)로 인정	투석기 사용 시 급여(투석기 사용 시 급여)로 인정
12	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정
13	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정
14	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정	뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여(뇌동맥류 치료용 코일 사용 시 급여)로 인정

||||| Intracranial stent 급여 기준

9. 경피적 두개강내 동맥 스텐트 삽입술의 급여 기준 (고시 제2014-168호, '14.10.1.시행)

두개강내 동맥(Intracranial artery) 스텐트 삽입술은 다음의 경우에 요양 급여를 인정함.

가. 위층상의 70% 이상 두개강내 대혈관 협착 (내경동맥/Internal carotid artery), 중대뇌동맥(Middle cerebral artery), 척추동맥(Vertebral artery), 기저동맥(Basilar artery)

나. 혈관내막박리가 있는 경우

|||||

2. 개선이 필요한 급여 청구사례

||||| 뇌혈관조영술

- 전뇌동맥조영술의 수가는 현재 터무니없이 낮게 책정되어 있음
 - 5개 혈관조영술을 시행하여도 전뇌동맥조영술+편측 외경동맥 조영술 수가가 양측 내경동맥조영술 + 편측 외경동맥 조영술 수가보다 싸다.
 - 6 vessel DSA를 시행한 경우에만 처방이 유리.
- 3D angiography에 대한 추가 수가가 필요하다고 생각함.
- 응급 사례에 대해 4VSA 시행 후 같은날 코일색전술을 시행하면 시술후 시행하는 편측 혈관조영술 fee를 받을 수 없음 -> 개선이 필요함.

||||| 2개 이상의 뇌동맥류 색전술

- 현재 동일접근경로에 있는 2개의 동맥류를 동시에 치료하는 경우와 다른 접근 경로에 있는 2개의 동맥류를 동시에 치료할 때 수가가 구분되어 있지 않음
 - Ex) Lt. MCAB aneurysm과 Lt. ICA aneurysm을 동시에 치료 VS Lt. ICA aneurysm과 Rt. ICA aneurysm을 동시에 치료
 - 다른 접근경로에 있는 동맥류를 한꺼번에 치료시 guiding system을 새로 navigation 해야 하기 때문에 추가적인 행위가 필요함

->각기 다른 양측 혈관에 대한 병변 치료 시 (부) 수가를 50%가 아닌 90%로 책정해 달라는 의견서 제출

||||| 중재적 시술중 혈전이나 이물질이 혈관폐색을 일으킨 경우

- 중재적 시술에 대한 수가 청구 + 기계적 혈전제거술 수가 추가 청구?
 - 혈전이나 이물질에 의한 혈관 폐색은 시술중 발생한 합병증으로 추가 시술에 대한 수가 불인정 가능성
 - 수가 불인정시 기계적 혈전제거술용 회수성 STENT 혹은 기계적 혈전제거술용 흡인성 catheter 청구에 대한 삭감 가능성

=>문서화된 급여고시기준 필요

|||||

3. 의료기구의 정확한 분류

||||| Catheter 보험고시

- 기계적 혈전제거술용 흡인성 catheter
 - 보험단가: 1,680,030
 - AXS CATALYST 7 DISTAL ACCESS CATHETER : Stryker
 - AXS VECTA ASPIRATION CATHETER : Stryker
 - AXS VECTA 46 INTERMEDIATE CATHETER : Stryker
 - React 68 : Medtronic
 - Sofia plus : Microvention
 - ACE 68, 3 MAX, 4 MAX, RED62S, RED68, RED72, RED43160 : Penumbra

||||| Catheter 보험고시

- 중재적 시술시 사용되는 색전방지용 (1종선형)
 - 보험단가 : 1,315,800
 - FLOWGATE2 BALLOON GUIDE CATHETER : Stryker
 - Cello, Cello II : Fujii System Corporation
 - Emboguar : J&J
 - Bobby : Microvention
 - Optimo : Tokaimedro
 - Paragon : Wallaby Medical

||||| Catheter 보험고시

- 뇌혈관확장술용 Balloon catheter
 - 보험단가 : 1,043,910
 - Gateway PTA balloon catheter : Stryker

||||| Catheter 보험고시

- SUPER SELECTION CATHETER (색용 WITHOUT GUIDE WIRE)
 - 보험단가 : 353,490
 - EXCELSIOR CATHETER : Stryker
 - EXCELSIOR XT-27 MICOR CATHETER : Stryker
 - TREVO MICROCATHETER : Stryker
 - EXCELSIOR XT-17 MICROCATHETER : Stryker
 - AXS OFFSET CATHETER : Stryker
 - Headway : Microvention
 - Prowler select plus : J & J
 - Phenom : Medtronic
 - VIA : Medtronic

||||| Stent 보험고시

- 뇌동맥류 코일방지용 스텐트
- 뇌혈관용 스텐트
- 기계적 혈전제거술용 회수성 STENT
- FLOW-DIVERTER를 이용한 뇌동맥류색전술용

||||| Stent 보험고시

- 뇌동맥류 코일방지용 스텐트
 - 보험단가: 1,825,220
 - Neuroform EZ stent : Stryker
 - Enterprise2 stent: J&J
 - LVIS, LVIS Jr, LVIS EVO : Microvention

Stent 보험고시

- 뇌혈관용 스텐트
 - 보험단가: 2,199,980
 - Wingspan Stent System : Stryker

Stent 보험고시

- 기계적 혈전제거술용 회수성 STENT
 - 보험단가 : 1,965,710
 - TREVO RETRIEVER : Stryker
 - Embotrap : J & J
 - Solitare : Medtronic


Stent 보험고시

- FLOW-DIVERTER를 이용한 뇌동맥류색전술용
 - 보험단가 : 9,145,150
 - Fred X : Microvention
 - Surpass Evolve & ELITE : Stryker
 - Pipeline Shield & Vantage : Medtronic
 - DERIVO : Acandis

4. 의료기구의 보험급여기준 및 기준 개선 필요 사례

기계적 혈전제거술의 의료기구 적응증

- 급성 뇌졸중 환자에 대한 기계적 혈전제거술 관련 건강보험 급여 기준 개선 건의
- Thrombectomy 관련 의전서 양학회 동시
 - Suction+stentriever 동시 사용,
 - 세계 사용의 특별한 기준 마련
 - 흡인성 카테터의 인정범위 stent와 동일하게 변경



대한신경중재의학회
Korean Society of Interventional Neurology

대표이사: 김진우
총무: 김진우
사무장: 김진우
의사: 김진우

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

대한신경중재의학회 회장 서상일

기타 의료기구의 보험급여기준 및 기준 개선 필요 사례

1. ...
2. ...
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6. ...

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Symposium II. 급여 기준 개선 방안

6월 27일(금) 14:30-15:30

좌장: 신승훈(차의과학대)

권현조(충남대)

급여 기준 확대 건의 - flow diverter와 flow disruptor

윤원기

고려대

This presentation proposes revisions to the current reimbursement criteria for flow diverters and flow disruptors in the treatment of intracranial aneurysms, based on clinical evidence and real-world treatment needs.

For flow diverters (FDs), the current insurance coverage is limited to unruptured aneurysms ≥ 10 mm or select cases < 10 mm with specific morphological characteristics. However, data indicates that ruptured blister-like aneurysms (BBAs) in the supraclinoid ICA also benefit significantly from FD treatment. Additionally, existing policies limit coiling to five units, despite meta-analyses showing that adjunctive coiling improves occlusion rates, reduces recurrence, and prevents delayed hemorrhage even in 10–15 mm aneurysms. The proposal emphasizes replacing the fixed number of coils with a hemodynamic goal ($\geq 5\%$ packing density or $\geq 25\%$ angiographic occlusion) as a more meaningful reimbursement threshold.

For flow disruptors, current coverage restricts use to saccular aneurysms between 3–10 mm located at specific bifurcation sites. The presentation highlights the limitations of this narrow indication and calls for a broader, evidence-based approach that reflects clinical diversity.

This proposal aims to optimize treatment outcomes, reduce recurrence and complications, and align reimbursement policies with current scientific consensus and clinical needs.

새로운 급여 기준안 및 신설 수가의 필요성

정준호

에스포항병원

중수막동맥색전술(Middle Meningeal Artery Embolization)은 최근 만성경막하혈종(Chronic Subdural Hematoma)과 난치성 편두통 치료에 있어 유망한 중재적 치료법으로 주목받고 있다. 여러 연구에서 중수막동맥색전술은 높은 안전성과 치료 효과를 보이며 기존 치료의 보완 또는 대안으로 제안되고 있지만, 국내에서는 아직 급여 기준이 마련되지 않아 사례별 개별 심사로 인해 임상 현장에서 혼란이 지속되고 있다.

(1) 만성경막하혈종에서의 중수막동맥색전술

중수막동맥색전술은 외과적 배액술 이후 재발 위험을 낮추는 데 효과적인 보조 치료로, 특히 고령이거나 반복 재발 사례에서 의미 있는 치료 결과를 보이고 있다. 2020년 이후 발표된 다수의 연구 및 메타분석, 무작위 배정 대조군 연구에서는, 중수막동맥색전술이 만성경막하혈종의 재발률을 유의미하게 감소시키며 합병증 발생률 또한 낮은 것으로 보고되었다. 미국을 포함한 일부 국가에서는 이미 보험 적용 논의가 진행 중이며, 실제 의료비 절감 효과도 보고되고 있다. 반면, 국내에서는 사례 공표 및 개별 심사 방식으로 처리되고 있어 동일 질환임에도 의료기관 또는 심사자에 따라 수가 적용 여부가 달라지는 문제가 있다. 이는 임상 진료의 일관성을 저해하고, 환자 치료에 대한 시술자의 접근성 제한 및 환자 권익에도 부정적 영향을 미친다.

(2) 편두통 치료에서의 중수막동맥색전술

중수막동맥색전술은 최근 난치성 편두통 환자에게 새로운 치료 옵션으로 부상하고 있다. 중수막동맥색전술이 삼차신경-혈관계(trigeminovascular system)에 기능적으로 연관된다는 병태생리학적 근거에 기반하여, 중수막동맥색전술이 통증 전달 경로를 차단하거나 완화하는 역할을 할 수 있다는 가설이 제시되어 왔고, 임상 연구를 통해 통증 빈도와 강도의 유의한 감소가 보고되었다. 국내에서는 아직 본 적응증에 대한 수가 및 급여 논의조차 부재하며, 임상시험 혹은 off-label 치료에 대한 가이드라인도 부족한 실정이다.

중수막동맥색전술은 기존 치료의 한계를 보완할 수 있는 안전하고 효과적인 중재시술로, 특정 적응증에 대해 새로운 수가 체계의 정립이 필요하다. 특히, 만성경막하혈종에 대한 신설 수가 및 급여 기준 마련은 시급하며, 편두통 치료로의 확장 가능성 역시 제도적 대비가 필요한 시점이다. 이러한 논의는 향후 뇌혈관질환 치료의 다양성과 지속 가능성을 확보하는 데 중요한 전환점이 될 것이다.

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장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Free Paper I. 'My first case' from Young Gun

6월 27일(금) 16:00-16:40

좌장: 김범태(순천향대)

장철훈(영남대)

FP1-1

Ruptured Calcified Distal Anterior Cerebral Artery (DACA) Aneurysm Presenting as Acute Subdural Hematoma: A Diagnostic Challenge

Sinho Park, Sol Hooy Oh, Seung Yoon Song, Dong Hoon Lee, Jae Hoon Sung

Department of Neurosurgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

Objective: We report a rare case of ruptured calcified distal anterior cerebral artery (DACA) aneurysm presenting as acute subdural hematoma (SDH) with accompanying subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), often mistaken for traumatic SDH. Confirming aneurysm rupture is crucial for accurate diagnosis and management.

Methods: A 65-year-old woman with Parkinson's disease presented with decreased consciousness. Brain CT showed acute SDH and SAH without any confirmed trauma history. Vascular imaging confirmed a ruptured calcified DACA aneurysm. Coil embolization and decompressive craniectomy with hematoma evacuation were performed.

Results: Postoperatively, contralateral subdural hygroma caused brain shift toward the craniectomy site. Following burr hole drainage, persistent fluid collection necessitated early cranioplasty. After cranioplasty, subdural fluid resolved and neurological status improved.

Conclusion: Ruptured calcified DACA aneurysms with SDH and SAH can mimic traumatic hemorrhage. Careful evaluation to confirm aneurysm rupture is essential to appropriately recognize and manage this rare clinical situation.

FP1-2

My First CCF Embolization: Transvenous Embolization of a Direct Carotid-Cavernous Fistula Presenting with Sixth Nerve Palsy

Seung Bin Sung

Department of Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital

Objective: To present the first experience with endovascular treatment of a direct carotid-cavernous fistula, highlighting the decision-making process and technical considerations in managing a high-flow lesion.

Methods: A 74-year-old female presented in February 2025 with right-sided pulsatile tinnitus, initially managed conservatively. 2 months later, she developed horizontal diplopia when turning her gaze to the right. After that, ophthalmologic evaluation revealed right sixth cranial nerve palsy. Brain MRA and TFCA revealed a Rt. direct carotid-cavernous fistula. As the patient progressively developed worsening Rt. orbital swelling and pain, emergent embolization was planned.

Results: TFCA demonstrated a high-flow direct CCF with superior ophthalmic vein and cortical venous reflux. The distal Rt. ICA flow was significantly reduced due to the shunt, while cross-flow from the left ICA via the anterior communicating artery was well developed. Given the marked dilation of the Rt. ICA, stent-assisted embolization was considered unfeasible. Surgical bypass with ICA trapping and transvenous coil embolization were considered. A transvenous approach was selected, and embolization of the SOV and cavernous sinus was successfully performed, achieving complete obliteration of the fistula.

Conclusion: Treating a single disease requires broad and dynamic clinical thinking. One must consider various factors, including the choice of treatment modality, potential intra-procedural challenges, and the patient's current condition when making decisions. This CCF embolization case was a valuable experience that expanded my perspective as a young neurosurgeon. It reminded me that a wide-ranging and thoughtful approach is essential in every case I will encounter moving forward.

FP1-3

First Case of Anterior Communicating Artery Aneurysm Treated with WEB Embolization: Experience of Detachment Failure

JaHo Koo

Department of Neurosurgery, Ewha Womans University Seoul Hospital

Objective: I present my first experience of using the WEB device to treat an A-com aneurysm, highlighting a case of detachment failure and the subsequent management

Methods: This is a case presentation detailing the use of a WEB device for an unruptured A-com aneurysm and the management of a detachment failure.

Results: A 68-year-old female patient was diagnosed with an incidental unruptured A-com aneurysm, measuring 4.88 x 5.42 x 4.56 mm with a wide neck. Given the aneurysm's morphology and vascular anatomy, treatment with a WEB device was planned. While the initial deployment of the device was successful, detachment attempts repeatedly failed despite multiple maneuvers. The device was then exchanged for a new WEB with same size, which was successfully deployed and detached, resulting in complete aneurysm occlusion.

Conclusion: WEB embolization can be a feasible option for A-com aneurysms, but rare complications like detachment failure require prompt recognition and appropriate management. This case emphasizes the need for technical flexibility and awareness of device limitations.

FP1-4

Too Quiet for Too Long: My First Experience with Silent Aneurysm Recurrences

Seung Yoon Song

Department of Neurosurgery, The Catholic University Of Korea, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital

Objective: Cerebral aneurysms are treated via surgical clipping or endovascular coiling, but recurrence is not uncommon, particularly in ruptured or large aneurysm. While early detection of recurrence through imaging follow-up is critical, treatment may be delayed or omitted for various clinical reasons. This case series reports my first experience as a primary operator performing endovascular retreatment for aneurysms that remained untreated for over 3 years after documented recurrence.

Methods: Four patients were retrospectively reviewed. All had recurrent intracranial aneurysms following initial treatment—three with coiling (two simple, one stent-assisted) and one with clipping—performed 3 to 20 years prior. Although recurrence was confirmed within the first year post-treatment in all cases, they remained under observation due to missed follow-up visits or physician-led observation decisions. Aneurysm locations included the anterior communicating artery, basilar artery, distal internal carotid artery, and a fusiform aneurysm of the middle cerebral artery. Each case required individualized retreatment planning.

Results: Two patients underwent additional simple coiling, one underwent stent-assisted coiling, and one was treated with a flow diverter (FRED X), marking my first use of this device. All procedures were completed without intraoperative complications or postoperative morbidity. At 6–12 months follow-up, three patients showed no evidence of recurrence on MRA. One patient remains under imaging surveillance.

Conclusion: This experience highlights the feasibility and safety of delayed endovascular retreatment in recurrent aneurysms when guided by careful procedural strategy. Each case required tailored decision-making based on prior treatment, aneurysm morphology, and patient condition. For young neurointerventionists, such cases underscore the importance of mastering a range of endovascular techniques and adapting to anatomical and technical challenges, even in late-presenting scenarios. This series reflects my first independent experience managing delayed recurrent aneurysms and offers practical insights for early-career operators.

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장소: 아난티 앳 부산 코브

Free Paper II.

Agony Session (Sharing painful memory for improvement)

6월 27일(금) 16:40-18:00

좌장: 성재훈(가톨릭대)

윤석만(순천향대)

FP2-1

Catastrophic Intraoperative ACA Occlusion During A2 Aneurysm Coiling

Joonwon Lee¹, Sung-Chul Jin²

¹Department of Neurology, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan

²Department of Neurosurgery, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan

Objective: Endovascular coiling for unruptured cerebral aneurysms is generally considered safe, with a low incidence of intraoperative complications. However, unexpected neurological deterioration may occur even without definite procedural complications. We report a rare case of bilateral anterior cerebral artery (ACA) occlusion detected by intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring during stent-assisted coiling of an unruptured proximal A2 segment aneurysm.

Methods: Case Report: A 65-year-old woman with an unruptured right proximal A2 aneurysm underwent stent-assisted coiling. Somatosensory evoked potentials (SSEPs) abruptly disappeared following navigation of two microcatheters—one for stent deployment and the other for coil delivery. Control angiography revealed acute occlusion of both ACAs. Despite no apparent procedural complication, SSEPs did not recover throughout the procedure.

Results: Postoperatively, the patient presented with right hemiparesis (upper grade I, lower grade III) and global aphasia. Intravenous tirofiban was administered in addition to dual antiplatelet therapy. Remarkable clinical improvement was observed: aphasia resolved within 12 hours, and motor strength improved to grade IV/IV by day 10. Tremor-like movement in the right upper extremity persisted at 45 days but gradually improved over six months.

Conclusion: This case highlights that sudden bilateral ACA occlusion may occur during endovascular coiling despite the absence of procedural events. Intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring can aid in early detection of such events, facilitating timely intervention and improved outcomes.

FP2-2

Two cases of coil embolization for ruptured distal flow-related aneurysms with a very acute-angled route in cerebral AVM: Lessons from the agony of the first mortality experience

Min-Yong Kwon, Jae Hyun Kim, Sae Min Kwon, Chang-Hyun Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, Keimyung University Dongsan Hospital, Keimyung University School of Medicine, Daegu

Objective: I encountered two ruptured distal flow-related aneurysms with a very acute-angled route in cerebral arteriovenous malformation (AVM), the first of which was my first mortality case as an independent neurosurgeon.

Methods: Patient 1 was a 60-year-old female with a cerebellar vermian intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH), who had a left cerebellar AVM fed by the left superior cerebellar artery and both posterior inferior cerebellar arteries (PICAs). A ruptured right distal PICA aneurysm of up to 7.54 mm at vermian branch was identified, accompanied by an unruptured fusiform aneurysm of up to 4.04 mm more distal to it. Patient 2 was a 66-year-old female with a left temporal ICH and IVH. She had a left medial temporal AVM fed by the left anterior choroidal artery (AchA) and posterior cerebral artery (PCA), along with a ruptured left distal AchA aneurysm up to 5.45 mm. I treated two ruptured distal flow-related aneurysms using coil embolization with endovascular trapping of the parent artery.

Results: Patient 1 developed an intraoperative rupture during coil insertion of the ruptured lesion, which was promptly treated with additional coil packing until the iatrogenic bleeding ceased. Subsequent flat-panel detector computed tomography identified acute obstructive hydrocephalus due to increased IVH in the 4th ventricle, and an extra-ventricular drain (EVD) was immediately performed. However, a few seconds after the puncture, fresh red colored cerebrospinal fluid was suddenly drained at high pressure and the IVH became much worse. Additional contralateral EVD was performed, which only exacerbated the vicious cycle. Decompressive suboccipital craniectomy followed, but the patient died of neurogenic shock 4 days later. Patient 2 had a very acute angle between the supraclinoid internal carotid artery (ICA) and AchA, making selection with conventional microwire and microcatheter impossible. Therefore, a Sceptor XC occlusion balloon catheter was placed in the ICA terminus area to serve as a support for the microcatheter to be selected for AchA, which allowed the microcatheter to be positioned just proximal to the ruptured distal flow-related aneurysm. After lessening the agony of patient 1, I focused more on trapping the parent artery than the ruptured lesion. EVD for Hydrocephalus was also performed a day later to prevent disastrous rebleeding. The lesion was completely embolized on cerebral angiography 3 days later, and the distal flow of AchA was intact via the PCA using the channel of AVM nidus. The patient is currently being followed up on an outpatient clinic with a modified Rankin scale 1 of mild cognitive impairment.

FP2-2

Conclusion: When performing coil embolization of the very acute-angled route in distal flow-related aneurysms associated with cerebral AVMs, great care should be taken to avoid iatrogenic complications due to excessive tension and abrupt withdrawal. In addition, it could be useful to apply an occlusion balloon catheter as a support to overcome a very acute angle. However, endovascular trapping of only the parent artery might be beneficial in limited cases if the operator determines that the risk of procedure is high.

FP2-3

Neuroform atlas post-deployment stent stretch by combined microcatheter and wire stucking with stent proximal marker during coil embolization

박성철

평택굿모닝병원 신경외과

Objective: Coil stretch or stent migration are more frequently observed events. Stent stretch is probably a rarer event. Previously cerebral stent proximal stretch due to inadvertently removed microcatheter during deployment was reported. A case of seventy years old male patient with intraprocedural post-deployment stent stretch into proximal direction probably due to microcatheter stucking with stent proximal end marker is presented.

Methods: A case of seventy years old male patient with 3.5mm sized right MCA bifurcation aneurysm is presented. Stented assisted coil embolization was planned. The patient had 1.5mm diameter distal M1 stenosis. During procedure, double microcatheter technique was used and right M1 inferior division-M1 neuroform atlas 4mm diameter stent deployment was done and aneurysm was selected with microcatheter.

Results: When the second microcatheter selection was tried, microcatheter and wire was suddenly stopped moving back and forth when microcatheter was within M1 and the second microcatheter was at the proximal M1. Coil embolization of aneurysm was done with first microcatheter. At first, microcatheter and wire stucking at distal m1 stenosis was suspected. However, even when the first microcatheter was removed, the second microcatheter and wire was still stucked and did not move. When the second microcatheter was pulled the resistance was very high and all the stent and MCA complex seemed to move slightly. After continuous pulling with limited power, the proximal stent stretched from proximal m1 to distal ICA passing right ACA origin by several millimeters and distal stent was not moved. Finally, the second microcatheter pulled out and mobilized.

Conclusion: Considering microcatheter location and stent proximal marker location changes, the second microcatheter stucking with stent proximal marker with wire resulting in stent proximal traction is the probable cause of observed post-deployment stent stretch into proximal direction.

FP2-4

A Case of Giant Unruptured Aneurysm of VA-BA Junction Treated with Flow Diversion and Coil Embolization Complicated with In-Stent Thrombosis and Occlusion

Sol Hooy Oh, Shin Ho Park, Seung Yoon Song, Dong Hoon Lee, Jae Hoon Sung

Department of Neurosurgery, St. Vincent Hospital

Objective: A giant aneurysms of posterior circulation are often associated with high risk of rupture, and often require complex treatment. Here we present a case of giant unruptured aneurysm involving VA-BA junction, treated with flow diversion and coil embolization, complicated by acute in-stent occlusion.

Methods: A 68-year old male came to out-patient department with a giant aneurysm at Rt vertebral artery – basilar artery junction, discovered with mild cognitive decline symptom. Patient underwent Placement of Flow Diverter with Coil embolization. Patient was discharged 5 days after intervention, with no neurologic defect.

Results: Patient came to ER with altered mental status 4 days later (POD#9), with occlusion of basilar artery. An emergency mechanical thrombectomy was attempted, yet neither aspiration thrombectomy nor stent-retrieval thrombectomy was successful. Chemical thrombectomy was performed with intra-arterial administration of tirofiban at basilar artery. Recanalization was achieved from TICI grade 0 to 1. Patient showed no neurologic recovered. An perfusion CT showed restored cerebral perfusion. A DSA 2 weeks later showed recanalization of basilar artery, yet a new occlusion at Rt PICA & AICA common trunk and Lt AICA. The patient discharged on POD#32 with no neurologic recovery at mRS 5.

Conclusion: A giant aneurysm of VA-BA junction is complicated disease to treat. When flow diversion of posterior circulation involving such VA-BA junction is decided, a careful planning can help with patient outcome. And frequent diagnostic imaging follow ups may help with patient outcome when their image findings does not correlate with clinical status.

FP2-5

Fatal Complication Following Endovascular Treatment of Cerebral Stenosis and Aneurysm in an Elderly Patient

Sang-Uk Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, Myongji St. Mary's Hospital

Objective: Endovascular treatment methods, including balloon angioplasty and coil embolization, have become standard procedures for the management of cerebral aneurysms and arterial stenoses. These minimally invasive interventions are generally considered safe and effective. However, they carry an inherent risk of severe complications such as vascular occlusion, hemorrhage, and thromboembolism, particularly in elderly patients and those with complex vascular anatomy

Methods: We report a fatal case involving a 78-year-old female patient who initially presented with a chronic subdural hemorrhage and underwent burr hole trephination. Subsequent follow-up imaging revealed severe cerebral artery stenosis and an intracranial aneurysm.

Results: A staged endovascular intervention was planned, including balloon angioplasty, stenting, and coil embolization. During treatment of the stenotic lesion, vessel injury occurred, followed by administration of protamine sulfate and multiple stent placements, which achieved temporary hemostasis. However, the patient developed vascular occlusion and rebleeding. Coil embolization was attempted, during which coil stretching necessitated emergent decompressive craniectomy. Despite surgical intervention, the patient remained comatose and died on postoperative day three.

Conclusion: This case underscores the high-risk nature of endovascular procedures in elderly patients with complex cerebrovascular pathology. It highlights the need for thorough preprocedural evaluation, careful patient selection, and explicit communication of all potential risks, including fatal outcomes. Learning from such adverse events is essential to improve procedural safety and decision-making in neurovascular care.

FP2-6

Case report: M1 occlusion after stent and coil removal due to M2 occlusion following stent-assisted coil embolization for a middle cerebral artery bifurcation aneurysm.

Heejin BAE

Department of Neurosurgery, Gumdan Top hospital

Objective: To present a rare case of M1 occlusion that developed after the removal of a stent and coils, necessitated by M2 occlusion following stent-assisted coil embolization for right middle cerebral artery bifurcation aneurysm (An MCAB Rt).

Methods: A 57-year-old male presented with headache and was found to have An MCAB Rt on magnetic resonance angiography (MRA). Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) confirmed the diagnosis, and surgical clipping was initially recommended. However, the patient strongly preferred endovascular treatment despite medical advice. Stent-assisted coil embolization was performed, but the procedure was complicated by M2 occlusion. Emergency surgery – aneurysm clipping with thrombus removal and stent and coils extraction - was subsequently performed.

Results: The patient was semicomatose postoperatively and received intensive care. On postoperative day (POD) 3, computed tomography angiography (CTA) revealed M1 occlusion. His mental status gradually improved to a deep drowsy state, and left hemiparesis (G2) was noted at 1 month. At 6 months postoperatively, he showed further neurological improvement, with an alert mental status and improved motor strength on the left side (G3-4). He remains wheelchair-dependent but is able to ambulate 2~3 steps with assistance during rehabilitation.

Conclusion: Parent artery occlusion is a rare but serious complication that may require surgical intervention, such as coil extraction. Device (coil and/or stent) removal can cause endothelial injury, resulting in thrombotic occlusion of proximal artery. Careful and precise manipulation of endovascular devices is essential to minimize vessel injury and prevent further complications.

FP2-7

Awake coiling for a prominent posterior communicating artery infundibulum

Jun Kyeung Ko

Department of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Pusan National University, Busan

Objective: Posterior communicating artery (PCOM) infundibula are common anatomical variants that often require no intervention. However, distinguishing an infundibulum from an aneurysm can be challenging, particularly in cases with atypical morphology or growth.

Methods: We report the case of a 74-year-old man diagnosed with an unruptured saccular lesion at the right PCOM origin, initially suspected to be an aneurysm. Given the diagnostic uncertainty, awake coil embolization was performed to allow real-time neurological monitoring. The procedure proceeded without sedation, with periodic neurological assessments conducted before coil detachment.

Results: However, 22 minutes after the first coil was placed, the patient experienced a sudden loss of consciousness, with a Glasgow Coma Scale score of 9. Imaging ruled out infarction, and spontaneous neurological recovery occurred within 80 minutes, likely due to collateral circulation compensation. The patient remained neurologically intact at the four-month follow-up.

Conclusion: This case highlights the challenges of differentiating PCOM infundibula from aneurysms and underscores the benefits of awake coiling in complex neurointerventions. Real-time neurological monitoring facilitated early recognition of complications, demonstrating the potential role of adaptive collateral circulation in preventing ischemic injury.

FP2-8

Endovascular Nightmare: A Case of Iatrogenic Cerebral Air Embolism During Coil Embolization

Youngjin Jung

Department of Neurosurgery, Yeungnam University Medical Center, Daegu

Objective: To present a rare but potentially life-threatening case of cerebral air embolism that occurred during coil embolization for an unruptured intracranial aneurysm, and to review current strategies for prevention and management.

Methods: We describe the case of a 50-year-old woman who developed cerebral air embolism during elective coil embolization of a superior hypophyseal artery aneurysm. Her clinical course, imaging findings, and treatment were reviewed. Additionally, a literature review was conducted to examine possible sources of air embolism and the effectiveness of different oxygenation therapies, including both hyperbaric and normobaric oxygen.

Results: During coil embolization, the patient developed cerebral air embolism, confirmed by imaging that showed intravascular air bubbles. She was immediately treated with high-flow oxygen, deep sedation, and prophylactic anticonvulsants. Despite these measures, she experienced cardiovascular instability and seizures during treatment. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy was not used. Her condition gradually improved, and she recovered with only mild motor weakness. Literature review indicates that procedural factors can lead to air entry, and that early recognition and prompt oxygen therapy are key to improving outcomes.

Conclusion: Although rare, cerebral air embolism is a serious complication that demands immediate attention. Preventive measures, close procedural monitoring, and rapid initiation of oxygen therapy—whether hyperbaric or normobaric—are crucial. This case highlights the importance of awareness and preparedness, and supports the development of a standardized management protocol for air embolism during neurointerventional procedures.

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회
연구비 지원사업 중간 발표
6월 28일(토) 09:30-10:15

좌장: 김태곤(차의과학대)
황교준(분당제생병원)

표면처리 혈류전환 스텐트의 임상적 유효성

강현승

서울대

한국형 지주막하출혈 동맥류 치료 연구

이종민

울산대



Introduction

- 연구 개발 배경 및 국내 및 국외연구 현황**
 - 급성 뇌 지주막하 출혈의 치료에 대한 2002년 국제 다기관, 전향적, 무작위 연구 (International Subarachnoid Trial, ISAT) 존재
 - 국내의 다기관, 전향적 연구 부족한 실정. 국내의 진료 지침은 대부분 외국이 국외의 데이터에 의존하고 있음.
- 연구의 필요성**
 - 국내 데이터 기반의 진료지침 개정이 필요
 - ISAT가 시행된지 20여년이 지난 현재 다양한 기구, 테크닉, 약물 치료의 발전
 - ISAT 자체의 한계점에 대한 재평가가 필요할 것으로 생각됨.

Method

- 다기관 레지스트리를 통한 뇌동맥류 파열 환자 데이터 수집
→ <https://www.khst.or.kr/>
- 권역 심뇌혈관 센터, 권역 응급센터 지정병원 중심의 kones인증의 및 KSCVS 인증의 수술 및 시술 데이터 수집

연구 내용

- 최종 목표 : 한국의 파열성 뇌동맥류에 의한 지주막하출혈에서 코일 색전술과 클립 결찰술 비교
- 뇌동맥류 파열 환자에서 코일 색전술과 클립 결찰술의 임상 결과 비교
 - A. 단기 및 장기 사망률
 - B. 기능적 예후
- 코일 색전술과 클립 결찰술의 임상 결과 비교
 - A. 재발률
 - B. 재발률
 - C. 재중발률
- 위험적인 파열성 뇌동맥류 이외에 세부군 위치별 분류하여 특히, 종대 뇌 동맥류 무위 동맥류 추출하고 코일과 클립의 결과를 분석한다.
 - A. 위 위치 및 임상 결과 분류
 - B. 스칼프 보드 그룹에서의 예후 비교
 - C. 뇌실질내 출혈에서 치료법에 따른 예후 비교
 - D. MCA 데이터 부족으로 KHSK 병원 외에 추가 병환 모집 예정됨.

Contents

- 진행사항
- 작년 연구비 집행 내역 & 올해 추가 연구비 사용계획

1. 진행사항

1. Saccular aneurysmal SAH patients (dissection, fusiform(non saccular aneurysm)은 제외)
2. Coil or clip을 시행한 환자 (conservative management 시행환자는 제외)
3. 2021년 09월 ~ 2024년 12월

기독교의료부 연구비 집행	CMC	2	3	Total : 1077 → 1153
공인대학교병원	KAJH	18	15	
공인대학병원	GS			Clip : 173 (16.1%) → 322 (27.9%)
공인대학병원	CMC	1	10	
공인대학병원	YH	3	3	Coil : 815 (75.6%) → 831 (72.1%)
공인대학병원	PCS	27	44	
공인대학병원	NS	14	44	Conservative : 85 (7.9%) → 제외
공인대학병원	US	222	194	
공인대학병원	WK	113	93	무응답 : 3 (0.3%)
공인대학병원	BP	11	8	
공인대학병원	HL	180	136	
공인대학병원	C CMHJ	38	228	
공인대학병원	JHJH	165	81	
공인대학병원	SC	121	102	
공인대학병원	CMJ	188	161	
공인대학병원	NAF	1077	1153	

Initial DB

- 거의 대부분 입력됨 (80~99.9%)
- Hunt-hess grade : 800/1154 (69.3%)
- Fisher grade : 800/1154 (69.3%)

Extended DB

- Pre hospital
- Risk factors
- Diagnosis
 - Aneurysm size : 결측값 (43~60%) → 55~73%
- Treatment
- Discharge

Discharge data – 전반적으로 양호

- mRS at discharge : 1038/1077 (96%) → 99%
- State at discharge : 1044/1077 (96.9%) → 99%

Outcome data (3 months)

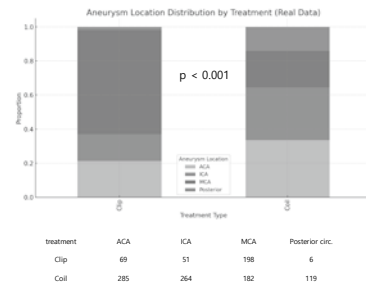
- mRS at 3months : 671/1077 (62.3%) → 80.1%
- Shunt at 3months : 236/1077 (21.9%) → 57.6%
- Clinical event until 3months : 672/1077 (62.4%) → 80.1%

Outcome data (12 months), 2024 data 제외

- mRS at 12months : 452/1077 (42%) → 590/833 (70.8%)
- Shunt at 3months : 158/1077 (14.7%) → 434/833 (52.1%)
- Clinical event until 3months : 453/1077(42%)→589/833(70.7%)

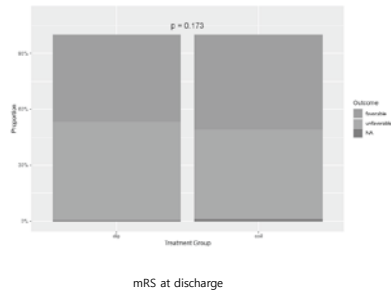
Table 1. Baseline characteristics stratified by clip vs. coil group

Variable	Clip (n=324)	Coil (n=851)	p-value
n	324	851	
age (mean (SD))	58.71 (12.41)	60.92 (13.72)	0.011
sex = M (%)	115 (35.5)	268 (31.5)	0.216
Fisher grade (mean (SD))	2.78 (1.15)	2.88 (0.99)	0.023
Hunt-Hess (mean (SD))	2.81 (1.00)	2.73 (1.17)	0.444
smok = 1 (%)	105 (32.4)	213 (25.0)	0.013
alcohol = 1 (%)	137 (42.3)	283 (33.3)	0.005
stroke = 1 (%)	16 (4.9)	67 (7.9)	0.100
coronary = 1 (%)	13 (4.0)	32 (3.8)	0.979
htn = 1 (%)	145 (44.9)	396 (46.8)	0.613
dtn = 1 (%)	23 (7.1)	101 (11.9)	0.023
ki = 1 (%)	55 (17.0)	152 (17.9)	0.778
af = 1 (%)	3 (0.9)	9 (1.1)	1.000
lc = 1 (%)	4 (1.2)	6 (0.7)	0.599
cf = 1 (%)	1 (0.3)	10 (1.2)	0.300
Door to treatment	66.81 ± 05.33	64.38 ± 04.34	<0.001
(hmmn ± SD)			
Hospital stay (mean days ± SD)	26.09 (28.81)	24.82 (41.87)	0.617
ICU stay (mean days ± SD)	20.00 (79.15)	16.67 (87.97)	0.561



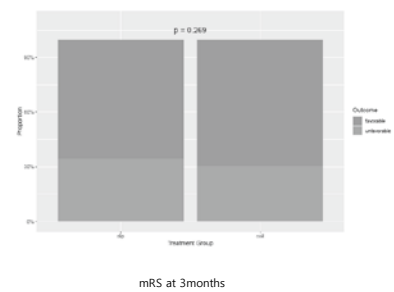
Overall data

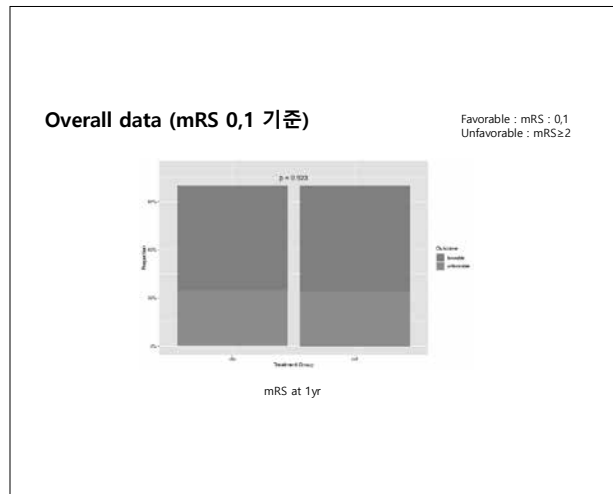
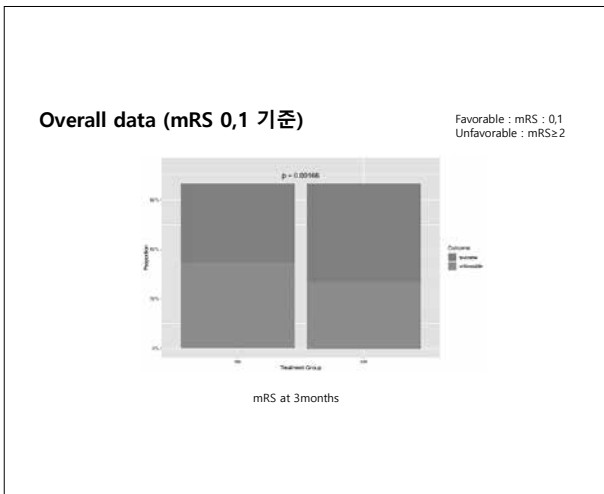
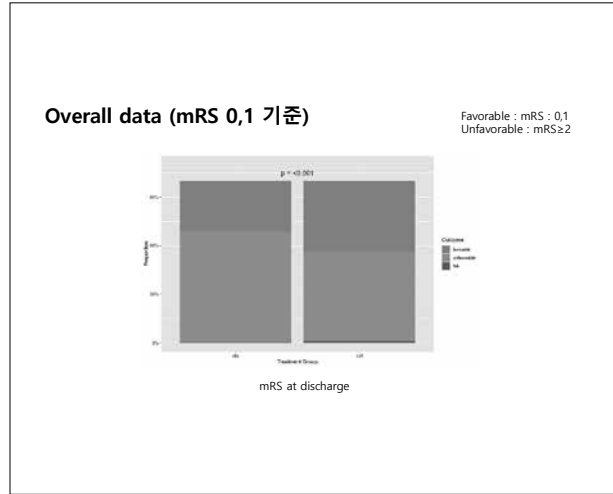
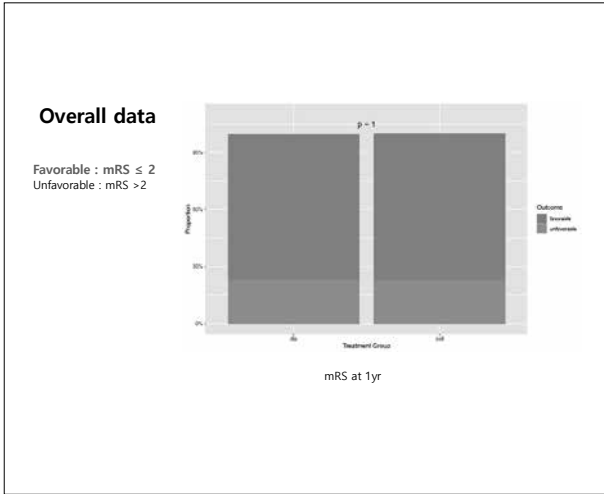
Favorable : mRS ≤ 2
Unfavorable : mRS > 2



Overall data

Favorable : mRS ≤ 2
Unfavorable : mRS > 2





Overall data

Mortality at discharge

- Clip : 14(13) / 321 (4.3%)
- Coil : 99(91) / 831 (11.9%)

OR : 0.34
P-value < 0.0002

3months clinical events (clip : 결측값51/321 coil : 결측값178/831)

VPS
clip 22/321 (6.85%), coil 58/831 (6.98%) p-value = 0.95

Clip
Retreatment : 1 (Acom, further coil embo)
Rerupture : 1
Epidural abscess : 1

Coil
Retreatment : 4
Rerupture : 1
Death : 3
Infarction : 2

MCA location

Total 381

- Clip : 198
- Coil : 182
 - simple coil : 102 (56%)
 - stent-assisted coil : 80 (44%)

• Outcome

Overall data(fav group mRS:0,1,2)의 결과와 유사 discharge, 3m, 1yr outcome 통계적 차이없음

Overall data(fav group mRS:0,1)의 결과는 discharge, 3m는 coil favor, 1yr는 통계적 차이없음.

MCA location

3months

- Clip (결속값 37/198) : recurrence 1, rerupture 1
- Coil (결속값 51/182) : recurrence 3, death 1, ICH1

Discussion

- ISAT
Randomization to treat
clip : 1.7 days
coil : 1.1 days
(About 14 hours difference)
- 본 연구
Door to treat
Clip : 06:49 ± 05:33
Coil : 04:39 ± 04:34
- 평가자 bias, selective bias를 고려해야
Favorable outcome 0.1 vs 0.1,2
- Functional outcome : endovascular group favor
- Mortality : microsurgical group favor
- 많은 센터의 데이터입력을 촉구
- 이미 입력된 data의 완성도를 올려야 (tyr outcome)

2. 2024연구비 집행내역, 추가연구비 집행계획

- 2024.09.30. KSAT 책임전문의 회의
- 2024.10.27. KSAT 책임전문의 회의
- 2024.10.31. KSAT 책임전문의 회의
- 2024.12.12. KoNES KHSR 1차 실무자 회의
- 2024.12.21. KSAT 책임전문의 회의
- 2025.03.24. KSAT 책임전문의 회의
- 2025.03.27. KoNES KHSR 2차 실무자 회의
- 2025.05.12. KoNES KHSR 3차 실무자 회의
- 2025.06.09. KoNES KHSR 4차 실무자 회의

2024년 연구비 집행 내역

연구 인건비	권순진	100,000원/개월
	이종민	100,000원/개월
	오재상	100,000원/개월
연구보조원 인건비	울산대학교병원	100,000원/개월
	의정부성모병원	100,000원/개월
IR8 실의료		300,000
환의료		300,000

- 총 : 10,000,000 (일천만원)
- 집행금액 : 5,600,000 (오백 육십만원)
- 잔여금액 : 4,400,000 (사백 사십만원) _ 이월하여 추가 연구비와 함께 각 센터에 데이터 입력비로 지출할 예정

추가 연구비 집행 내역

14,400,000 (일천사백사십만원)

센터별 데이터 입력된 건 수에 비례하여 인센티브 형식으로 지급 예정

데이터 입력율 80%이상시 지급할 예정

Thank you for your attention!!!

뇌졸중 데이터를 이용한 환자 예후 인공지능 모델 개발

오재상¹, 김민정¹, 김범태², 김영우¹, 양구현³, 유승훈³, 이호준², 황교준⁴

¹가톨릭대학교 의정부성모병원

²순천향대학교 부천병원

³울산대학교 강릉아산병원

⁴분당제생병원

KONES REGISTRY 이용한 뇌졸중 환자 치료 의사결정 및 예후 예측

인공지능 모델 개발

- ① 한국 뇌졸중 KoNES REGISTRY 레지스트리를 이용한 환자
예후예측 인공지능 모델 개발 - 인공지능 모델을 통한 급성 뇌경색 환자의 예후 모델 제시
- ② 인공지능 모델에서 위험인자 변화를 통한 뇌경색 환자 예후 모델제시
- ③ 향후 병원 데이터 기반 뇌졸중 환자 사용가능한 모델 제시

연구내용

급성기 뇌졸중 KoNES Registry 데이터 추출

- 1) 레지스트리에서 급성기 뇌경색 환자의 데이터 수집
- 2) 환자 레지스트리내 클러스터 구분
- 3) 개인 비식별화와 데이터 결측값 수동 및 통계적 보완
- 4) 예측률을 높이기 위한 모델 개발
- 5) test data 시범개발

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Free Paper III.

Ecstasy session (Troubleshooting for difficult cases)

6월 28일(토) 10:15-11:15

좌장: 임용철(아주대)

이종영(한림대)

FP3-1

Navigating Extremes at the two Basilar top aneurysms: Cross-P1 Bridging Stent and First-Time WEB

Byul Hee Yoon¹, Yung Ki Park¹, Eui Hyun Hwang¹, Jae Hoon Kim², Hee In Kang²

¹Department of Neurosurgery, Uijeongbu Eulji Medical Center

²Department of Neurosurgery, Nowon Eulji Medical Center

Objective: To share two unforgettable endovascular challenges at the basilar apex—my first encounter with the WEB device and an uncommon horizontal P1-to-P1 bridging stent. These cases represent not just technical procedures, but a journey through frustration, adaptation, and ultimately, success.

Methods: Both cases involved unruptured basilar tip aneurysms in female patients. Each presented a unique anatomical complexity requiring a different strategy. The first case was managed with a horizontal bridging stent across bilateral P1 segments, a technique rarely attempted. The second case marked my first clinical use of a WEB device—an experience filled with unexpected turns and critical real-time decisions, including stent rescue.

Results: Case 1: A 51-year-old woman had a wide-neck aneurysm (5.17 mm height, 6.18 × 9.17 mm width, 4.69 mm neck) with multiple daughter sacs. With robust bilateral P-com arteries, I accessed via bilateral femoral routes—selected the aneurysm through the left VA, navigated a microcatheter from the left ICA through the left P-com, P1, and right P2. A bridging stent was deployed from right P1 to left P1, and coiling was completed using the jailing technique. Technically intense—but deeply satisfying. **Case 2:** A 73-year-old patient had a complex aneurysm (6.26 mm height, 9.91 × 7.56 mm width, neck 6.26 mm, volume 388 mm³), with a left P1 angle of 115.6° and right of 136.9°. I initially selected a WEB SL 10 × 6, but torsion and sizing failure led to device retrieval—a moment of real-time stress. I downsized to a WEB SL 9 × 5, achieved stable deployment, and to secure the construct, crossed the left P1 with a wire and deployed a rescue stent.

Conclusion: These two cases taught me more than just technique—they were a crash course in patience, decision-making under pressure, and respect for anatomy. Endovascular management of complex basilar tip aneurysms requires anatomical precision and procedural adaptability. These cases illustrate the procedural agony and ecstasy that may accompany advanced endovascular interventions.

FP3-2

Ruptured Eccentric Fusiform Aneurysm at the A2 Segment Treated with Coil Embolization: A Case Report

Kunhee Han, Hyeong Joong Yi, Kyu-Sun Choi

Department of Neurosurgery, Hanyang University Hospital, Seoul, Korea

Objective: To present a rare case of subarachnoid hemorrhage caused by an eccentric fusiform aneurysm at the distal anterior cerebral artery, highlighting the morphological complexity and tailored endovascular treatment strategy.

Methods: A 63-year-old woman presented with sudden severe headache and altered mental status. CT revealed diffuse subarachnoid and intraventricular hemorrhage (modified Fisher grade 4), with Hunt and Hess grade 3 on neurological exam. CTA and DSA demonstrated a non-saccular, eccentric fusiform aneurysm at the left A2 segment, characterized by asymmetric dilation with a focal bleb, presumed to be the rupture site. Due to the atypical morphology and lack of a defined neck, standard coiling was deemed challenging.

Results: Targeted coil embolization was performed selectively on the rupture-prone bleb within the fusiform dilation. The intervention successfully secured the rupture point while preserving flow in the parent artery. The remainder of the aneurysmal dilation was left untreated initially, with plans for staged management. The patient showed clinical stabilization post-procedure.

Conclusion: Eccentric fusiform aneurysms are rare and pose unique diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to their irregular shape and absence of a clear neck. Selective embolization targeting the rupture site can be an effective initial strategy. Careful morphological assessment is crucial in guiding treatment decisions in such complex cases.

FP3-3

Coil Migration and Retrieval with GooseNeck microsnare and Stent Fixation in a Ruptured large – Aneurysm

Kim Sang Young

Department of Neurosurgery, Daegu GoodMorning Hospital

Objective: A 53-year-old female presented with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) due to a ruptured aneurysm at the right posterior communicating artery (Pcom). The aneurysm measured 5.0 mm at the neck, with a height of 16.2 mm and a width of 12.8 mm. Coil embolization was planned under general anesthesia. Catheterization was performed using SL-10 preshaped 45° and 90° microcatheters. Coils were delivered into the aneurysmal sac, achieving apparent complete packing.

Methods: Post-procedural evaluation included a brain CT scan to assess for SAH and complications. The scan revealed migration of coil material into the right Pcom artery, extending to the posterior cerebral artery (PCA), specifically the P3 segment. To retrieve the migrated coil, a 2-mm GooseNeck microsnare was introduced. The snare catheter included in the kit was used successfully, allowing for retrieval of the migrated coil.

Results: During the procedure, the coil tail had migrated within the delivery microcatheter. Prompting the use of the snare catheter included in the kit to gently push the coil and achieve incomplete packing. However, during advancement, resistance was encountered. It was determined that a stretched segment of the coil had formed at the proximal portion. This stretched filament extended proximally up to the C2 segment of the internal carotid artery (ICA), with the coil tail coiled in the cavernous segment.

Conclusion: To secure the stretched coil, a Neuroform Atlas stent deployed across the involved segment of the ICA at the C2 level, anchoring the proximal portion of the stretched coil. Although the distal tail of the coil remained in position without displacement, further evaluation was conducted using vaso-CT. This imaging confirmed the presence of coil stretching that was not visible on conventional angiography. Importantly, the migrated proximal end of the coil did not show any signs of floating or instability within the arterial lumen.

FP3-4

Balloon Capping Thrombectomy Technique for Safe Retrieval of Migrated Onyx and Stretched Coil: A Two-Case Report

Jinhoo Seok, Hawwon Roh, Hyunjun Jo, Wonki Yoon

Department of Neurosurgery, Korea University Guro Hospital

Objective: To introduce and demonstrate the feasibility of a novel “balloon capping thrombectomy technique” for safe retrieval of migrated intravascular foreign bodies during neurointerventional procedures.

Methods: Two cases were treated using a stent retriever combined with a distal balloon (Scepter XC) inflated at the stent’s tip to cap and stabilize the target material during retrieval.

Results: In Case 1, Onyx migrated during AVM embolization was successfully retrieved without distal embolization. In Case 2, a stretched coil during MCA aneurysm coiling was safely removed. In both cases, the balloon prevented distal migration during withdrawal.

Conclusion: The balloon capping technique offers a novel, safe, and effective adjunct for securing and retrieving foreign materials during endovascular procedures, minimizing distal embolic risk.

FP3-5

Transvenous superficial temporal vein approach embolization for cavernous dural arteriovenous fistula

Eun-Oh Jeong, Hyon-Jo Kwon, Hyeon-Song Koh

Department of Neurosurgery, Chungnam National University Hospital

Objective: Cavernous sinus dural arteriovenous fistula (CS-DAVF) is an abnormal arteriovenous connection within the cavernous sinus. Transvenous embolization is the preferred treatment; however, it becomes technically challenging when the inferior petrosal sinus (IPS) is occluded. While alternative approaches via an occluded IPS, facial vein, or superior ophthalmic vein puncture have been reported, the use of the superficial temporal vein (STV) as an access route is less well known. We present a case where transvenous embolization of a CS-DAVF was successfully performed via the STV.

Methods: A 70-year-old woman presented with a two-week history of left eye congestion and exophthalmos. Cerebral angiography revealed a left-sided CS-DAVF supplied by both external carotid arteries and the right meningohypophyseal trunk. Venous drainage occurred primarily through the inferior ophthalmic vein, with no drainage via the IPS or facial veins. The STV served as the main drainage route. Given the anatomical complexity, stereotactic radiosurgery was initially performed on hospital day 3. However, worsening ocular symptoms necessitated endovascular intervention. Under general anesthesia, an initial attempt to access the occluded left IPS was unsuccessful in reaching the fistulous point. Subsequently, a trans-STV approach was undertaken. An 8 Fr Envoy guiding catheter was advanced via the left external jugular vein into the distal STV. A Synchro-14 microwire and Excelsior SL-10 STRAIGHT microcatheter were navigated through the middle temporal vein, superior palpebral vein, and inferior ophthalmic vein into the cavernous sinus. Superselective angiography confirmed accurate positioning at the fistula, and coil embolization was performed. A total of five coils (106 cm) were deployed. Post-embolization angiography demonstrated delayed venous flow, indicating flow reduction.

Results: Although the patient experienced no immediate symptom relief, gradual improvement was noted during outpatient follow-up. Magnetic resonance angiography at three months post-procedure showed complete occlusion of the fistula. Follow-up cerebral angiography at four months confirmed sustained occlusion.

Conclusion: Embolization of CS-DAVF with IPS occlusion is technically demanding. However, when pre-procedural imaging demonstrates venous drainage via the STV, this route can serve as a viable and effective alternative for transvenous embolization.

FP3-6

The Sinus: Interesting Cases of Sinus Stenting for Management of Intracranial Hypertension

Wonki Yoon

Department of Neurosurgical, Guro hospital, Korea University

Objective: Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) presents a therapeutic challenge. While medical management is the first-line approach, it may carry the risk of intracranial bleeding and often demonstrates limited efficacy. Surgical options, although available, are associated with potential failure and postoperative infections. In this report, we present two cases of symptomatic IIH treated successfully with endovascular intra-sinus stenting, emphasizing its safety and efficacy in selected patients.

Methods: Case 1: A 60-year-old woman presented with progressive visual loss and headache over six months. She had been diagnosed three years earlier with a convexity meningioma in the right cerebellar hemisphere, which was occluding the ipsilateral transverse sinus. Despite optimal medical therapy, her symptoms worsened, and she was nearly blind at presentation. Imaging revealed contralateral transverse-sigmoid sinus junction stenosis due to external compression by a mucocele. She underwent successful sinus stenting. Case 2: A male professional golfer in his mid-30s experienced rapid deterioration of visual acuity and field over one month. Lumbar puncture revealed an intracranial pressure (ICP) of over 58 mmH₂O. Medical therapy failed, and cerebral angiography showed significant stenosis of the superior sagittal sinus (SSS) and bilateral transverse sinuses (TS). He underwent multiple stenting procedures from the distal SSS to the TS. Although initial improvement was noted, symptoms later re-aggravated.

Results: In both cases, intra-sinus pressure measurements revealed significant pressure gradients between the normal sinus and the stenotic segment. Case 1 was treated with balloon angioplasty followed by stent placement and post-dilation, resulting in normalization of the pressure gradient and symptom improvement. Case 2 initially received bilateral TS and distal SSS stenting. While symptoms initially improved, they later worsened. Follow-up perfusion CT (venous phase) showed worsening of SSS stenosis. A repeat ICP measurement revealed pressures >40 mmH₂O. Additional stenting of the SSS resolved the pressure gradient, and ICP normalized the following day.

Conclusion: Evaluation of venous sinus stenosis and dysfunction should be an integral part of the diagnostic workup in patients with IIH. Intra-sinus pressure gradient measurements offer a valuable indication for stenting. Sinus stenting is a viable and effective therapeutic option in appropriately selected cases.

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Special Lecture

6월 28일(토) 11:30-12:00

좌장: 권순찬(대한뇌혈관내치료의학회 회장)

더 나은 의료, 함께하는 변화: 의료문제 해결을 위한 공동의 노력

이주영

국회의원

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

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장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Luncheon Symposium.

Introduction of new endovascular devices by company

6월 28일(토) 12:00-13:00

좌장: 고준석(경희대)

김영우(가톨릭대)

Initial Experience of Surpass Elite

김영덕

서울대

A flow diverter is constructed from a densely braided flexible metallic mesh, which is deployed in the parent artery with an aneurysm. Its purpose is to reduce the velocity and volume of blood flow entering the aneurysm, ultimately leading to an aneurysm occlusion. This therapeutic modality represents a groundbreaking alternative for the treatment of aneurysms with complex anatomies, particularly those considered untreatable with conventional coil embolization alone, or those in which achieving complete and durable occlusion is challenging, often resulting in high long-term recanalization rates.

One of the challenges in flow diverter therapy is the risk of thromboembolic complications. This is because the dense mesh structure, which is essential for therapeutic efficacy, exposes a large metal surface area within the vessel. To reduce this risk, medical device manufacturers have focused their efforts on surface coating or modification. Stryker Neurovascular has also been dedicated to continuous research and development to improve the performance and safety of its flow diverters. Building upon the clinical utility of its previous generation products, the Surpass™ and Surpass Evolve™, Stryker has recently introduced a next-generation product with enhanced technology, the Surpass Elite™ flow diverter, into clinical practice. A key technological differentiator of the Surpass Elite™ is its proprietary surface modification technology. This process alters the stent's native surface to minimize its thrombogenic potential, notably without the use of drug-eluting or polymer-based coatings.

The Stryker Surpass Elite™ flow diverter was commercially launched in the Republic of Korea in August 2024, marking one of its earliest introductions into a major global market. The purpose of this presentation is to explain the concept of 'surface modification,' a cornerstone feature of this device, and to share our institution's initial clinical experience.

Flow Diverter and Braid Stability

강현승

서울대

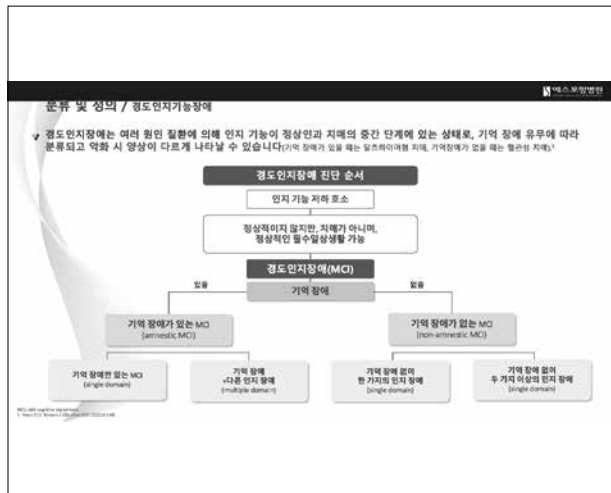
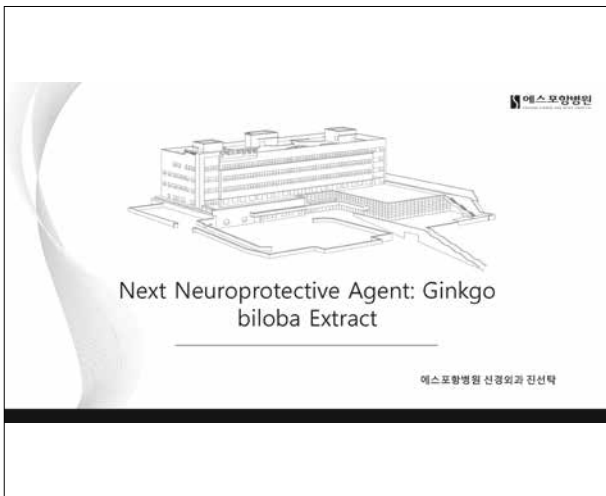
Flow diverter (FD) therapy has a critical role in patients with large or giant intracranial aneurysms, dissecting or fusiform aneurysms, and blister aneurysms. Surely the therapy also carries risks of ischemic infarction related to stent thrombosis. Sometimes the treatment outcome is not so satisfactory clinically and/or anatomically.

Recently attention has been paid to FD braid stability and deformation encountered in delayed fashion. This presentation will include up-to-date information on the risk factors and clinical implication of this phenomenon.

Next Neuroprotective Agent: Ginkgo biloba Extract

진선탁

에스포항병원



Ginkgo biloba ext. / 주요 성분

Ginkgo biloba ext.에는 항산화력을 가진 플라보노이드(Flavonoid)와 갈로라닌(Ginkgolide), 신경 보호 및 조절 역할을 하는 테르페노이드(Terpenoids)가 포함되어 있습니다.

은행잎 추출물 (Ginkgo biloba ext.)

은행잎 추출물 내 활성성분:

- Terpenoids: Ginkgolide A, Ginkgolide B, Ginkgolide C, Ginkgolide F, Ginkgolide J, Bilobalol
- Flavonoids: Quercetin, Kaempferol, Fisetin

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 약리효과

Ginkgo biloba ext.에서 신경 발생 및 시냅스 생성 증가, 미토콘드리아 DNA 산화 방지, 미토콘드리아 막 안정화를 통한 노화 지연, 신경전달 및 미세순환 개선 등 다양한 약리효과가 확인되었습니다!

Mechanism of action of Ginkgo biloba

- Protective effects on mitochondria:**
 - ↑ Acetyl-L-carnitine (AC) degradation
 - ↑ Mitochondrial ROS generation
- Anti-Apoptotic Effect:**
 - ↓ Cytochrome c release
 - ↑ Inactivation of caspases
 - ↓ Caspase-3
- Anti-inflammatory Effect:**
 - ↓ Proinflammatory factor (TNF, IL-1, IL-6) activity
 - ↓ Matrix metalloproteinase
- Free-radical scavenging action:**
 - ↑ Superoxide dismutase (SOD)
 - ↑ Glutathione (GSH) activity
- Modulation of phosphorylation of tau protein**
- Induction of growth factor synthesis**

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 약리효과 : 뇌세포 및 뇌신경 보호 효과

Ginkgo biloba ext.은 미토콘드리아 기능 장애 예방, 신경세포 사멸 저해, 학습 단백질 생성 감소를 통해 뇌세포와 뇌신경을 보호합니다!

Enhance beneficial effects on the cognitive functions and improve neuro-protection

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 약리효과 : 질환 별 인지기능 개선 효과

Ginkgo biloba ext.은 다양한 유형의 인지기능 개선에 효과가 있는 것으로 알려져 있습니다.

- Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI):** 경도인지장애
- Alzheimer's Disease (AD):** 알츠하이머병 치매
- Vascular Dementia (VD):** 혈관성 치매
- Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (FTLD):** 전두측두엽 변성
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB):** 루이소체 치매
- Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD):** 치매 행동 심리 증상

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 국가별 MCI 권고 현황 (2020.7.16)

Ginkgo biloba ext.는 다양한 국가에서 경도인지장애 증상의 치료 옵션으로 권고되고 있습니다!

Country	Type of guideline	Indication	Pharmacological symptomatic treatments (level of evidence)
Czech Republic	Consensus Document	MCI (improved activities of daily living)	Ginkgo biloba
Russia	Practice Guidelines	MCI (MeCA, DSM-5)	Ginkgo biloba (approved for MCI) Citicoline, Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors, Piracetam for MCI Citicoline for MCI
Spain	Consensus Document	MCI (MeCA, CamCog)	Ginkgo biloba (strongly approved for AD) Citicoline for MCI Other
Switzerland	Expert Recommendation	MCI	Ginkgo biloba
China	Practice Guidelines	MCI	Ginkgo biloba (I/II/III) ¹⁾ FIM ²⁾
Asia	Consensus Document	MCI	Ginkgo biloba (I/II/III) ¹⁾

1) MeCA, Mini-Cog Assessment; 2) FIM, Functional Independence Measure

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 약리효과 : 기타 효과 (대사증후군 및 심혈관계 위험 요인 감소)

Ginkgo biloba ext.은 지질 감소와 혈압 강하 효과, 인슐린 저항성 개선 등 다양한 심장 보호 기전을 보유하고 있습니다!

Ginkgo biloba ext. / Wirkstoffe: 기타 효과 (뇌 활성화 효과)

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.은 작업 시 SSVEP (잠상 상태 시각 유발 전위)의 진폭과 빈도를 증가시켜 행동 성과를 개선, 더 효율적인 열 처리가 가능함을 보였습니다.

SSVEP topography 1.6 sec into the hold condition **SSVEP amplitude (a) and SSVEP latency (b)**

본 슬라이드는 2014년 12월 15일 발표된 연구 결과에 기반하며, Ginkgo biloba 추출물의 뇌 활성화 효과를 보여줍니다. SSVEP (Steady State Visual Evoked Potential)는 작업 시 뇌의 상태를 시각적으로 유도하는 전위입니다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 작업 시 SSVEP의 진폭과 빈도를 증가시켜 행동 성과를 개선하고, 더 효율적인 열 처리가 가능함을 보였습니다.

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 적응증 및 연구 중인 질환

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 지메나 신경학적 인지 장애 외에도 안과, 당뇨병 등 다양한 질환에 연구되고 있습니다.^{1,2}

국내 허가 적응증*

말초동맥질환
(간헐성跛행)

어지럼증

이명

정신 기능 저하

녹내장*

당뇨병성 망막증*
(신경병성, 망막병증)

뇌졸중*

본 슬라이드는 2014년 12월 15일 발표된 연구 결과에 기반하며, Ginkgo biloba 추출물의 다양한 질환에 대한 연구 결과를 보여줍니다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 지메나 신경학적 인지 장애 외에도 안과, 당뇨병 등 다양한 질환에 연구되고 있습니다.

Ginkgo biloba ext. / Safety in Relation to Bleeding

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 항응고제의 복용 유무에 관계 없이 출혈 시간(BT)에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았습니다.¹

Patients without ASA and Warfarin - Bleeding Time (BT)

Patients with ASA - Bleeding Time (BT)

본 슬라이드는 2014년 12월 15일 발표된 연구 결과에 기반하며, Ginkgo biloba 추출물의 안전성을 보여줍니다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 항응고제의 복용 유무에 관계 없이 출혈 시간(BT)에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았습니다.

Ginkgo biloba ext. / Safety in Relation to Bleeding

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 적절한 용량(480mg/일 이하)으로 복용할 경우 출혈 위험을 증가시키지 않으며, 타 항응고제의 낮은 상호 작용으로 병용 시 출혈 위험을 증가시키지 않았습니다.¹

CLINICAL GUIDELINES **WILEY**

Treatment of dementia and mild cognitive impairment with or without cerebrovascular disease: Expert consensus on the use of Ginkgo biloba extract, EGB 761[®]

Based on outcomes from randomized trials and two meta-analyses, there appears to be no evidence of an increased risk of bleeding with EGB 761[®].^{10,11} Clinical studies of EGB 761[®] have not demonstrated any clinically or clinically important changes in coagulation parameters, bleeding time, or platelet aggregation in doses up to 480 mg per day.^{12,13} One randomized, placebo-controlled crossover study tested 29 different coagulation and bleeding parameters with no evidence to substantiate a causal relationship between EGB 761[®] and hemostatic complications.¹⁰

Safety of EGB 761[®]
 Consensus statement: EGB 761[®] is well tolerated.
 Clinical safety evidence suggests a good tolerability profile with EGB 761[®] in the treatment of MCI, AD, VLD, and Dementia.
 Consensus statement: EGB 761[®] does not increase bleeding risk.
 Based on existing literature, AD, VLD, and mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and Dementia, EGB 761[®] does not increase bleeding risk.
 Further studies are required in certain patient subgroups, including those with a high overall bleeding risk and comorbidities to the central nervous system, patients treated with potent A or dual antiplatelet therapy, and patients with significant liver or kidney dysfunction.
 Consensus statement: EGB 761[®] has significant interactions with anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents.
 No significant interaction of EGB 761[®] with conventional antiplatelet agents has been demonstrated.
 No significant interaction of EGB 761[®] with conventional antiplatelet agents has been demonstrated.

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 임상연구: 인지기능장애 개선

연구 방법	연구 대상	후회 (기인)	평가 방법	결과
Baltes et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Alzheimer's Association 2008	Alzheimer's disease (AD) 환자	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Quilley et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Carl et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Quilley et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Raf et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.
Narayan et al. 2007	중년기 노년 인지 장애 (MCI)	회기 2년	회기 2년 뒤 지능 점수 측정	연구 대상자의 인지 능력은 2년 후에도 유지된 것으로 나타났다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 능력 향상에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았다.

본 슬라이드는 2014년 12월 15일 발표된 연구 결과에 기반하며, Ginkgo biloba 추출물의 인지 기능 개선 효과를 보여줍니다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 인지 기능 개선에 유의한 영향을 미치지 않았습니다.

Ginkgo biloba ext. / 잠재적인 임상 혜택과 한계

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 서늘에서 유래한 다양한 생리활성을 포함하고 있어 여러 건강상의 이점을 제공할 수 있습니다.¹

Therapeutic potential of Ginkgo biloba

- Wound healing
- Antihypertensive effect
- Hepatoprotective effect
- Cardioprotective effect
- Anti cancer effect
- Anti dementia effect
- Anti lipidemic effect
- Anti obesity effect
- Anti diabetic effect
- Anti asthmatic effect
- Immunomodulatory effect
- Anti oxidant effect
- Anti depressant effect
- Neuroprotective effect
- Anti aging effect
- Treatment of tardive dyskinesia
- Treatment of generalized anxiety disorder
- Anti inflammatory effect
- Anti platelet activity

본 슬라이드는 2014년 12월 15일 발표된 연구 결과에 기반하며, Ginkgo biloba 추출물의 다양한 생리활성을 보여줍니다. Ginkgo biloba 추출물은 여러 건강상의 이점을 제공할 수 있습니다.

Take home message

- Ginkgo biloba에는 항산화력을 가진 플라보노이드(flavonoid)와 징코라이드(ginkgolide), 신경 보호 및 조절 역할을 하는 빌로발라이드(bilobalide)가 있으며, 특히 뇌 혈류량 개선 및 항산화 효과로 신경세포 기능을 강화하는 이중 작용으로 인지 기능의 개선을 도울 수 있습니다.^{2,4}
- 뇌 혈류량 부족은 뇌질환 발생 가능성을 높여 다양한 치매의 원인이 될 수 있는데,^{2,5*} Ginkgo biloba ext.는 뇌 혈류와 뇌파 활성을 조절하여 인지 및 기능 개선을 돕고 항산화 및 신경보호 효과로 여러가지 신경정신과적 증상을 개선시킬 수 있습니다.^{1,4}
- Ginkgo biloba ext.는 다양한 유형의 인지기능 개선에 처방되고 있으며, 치매나 신경정신과적 인지 장애 외에도 안과, 당뇨병 등 다양한 질환에 연구되고 있습니다.¹

주간적 인지장애 경도 인지장애 치매

인지기능 개선 효과

인지기능개선 효과 / 신경 세포 보호 효과

Ginkgo biloba ext.는 신경 퇴행성 질환(예: 알츠하이머병(AD) 및 파킨슨병(PD))과 같은 퇴행성 질환과 관련된 산화적 손상으로부터 신경세포를 보호하여, 산화 스트레스에 대한 세포의 저항성을 향상시킵니다.¹

Ginkgo biloba ext. Neurological Benefits

- Protects against Ischemic neuronal death
- Possess antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities
- Preserve brain receptors susceptible to age related loss
- Counteracts cognitive impairment
- Enhances Neuronal Plasticity
- Improve Memory

인지기능개선 효과 / 뇌세포 보호 효과

Ginkgo biloba ext.은 알츠하이머병(AD)에서 베타 아밀로이드 침투(β-amyloid) 감소, 베타 아밀로이드 유발 독성 감소, 금속 불균형(metal dyhomeostasis) 개선, 미토콘드리아 기능 향상, 산화적 불균형 감소, caspase 3 및 12 감소 등을 통해 세포자살(apoptosis)을 억제하여 뇌세포를 보호하는 효과를 나타냅니다.

Aβ 유도 미토콘드리아 기능 장애와 Ginkgo biloba ext.

Ginkgo biloba ext.의 역할

- Aβ fibrillogenesis
- Aβ-induced toxicity
- Central dysfunction
- Mitochondrial dysfunction
- Oxidative imbalance
- Caspase 3 & 12
- Apoptosis

인지기능개선 효과 / 실고 민감한 피험자에서 인지기능 개선 효과

Ginkgo biloba ext. 120 mg 단일 투여 후 경각 정보처리 능력, 계산, 시각 및 단어 기억력 검사 성과에 개선을 보였습니다.¹

PASAT(Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test) Pattern recognition memory (a) and word recall (b)

인지기능개선 효과 / 인지 치료 예방에 대한 장기(42개월) 연구

Ginkgo biloba ext.의 초기 꾸준한 복용은 건강함 피험자에서 CDR=0.5로의 진행 위험을 낮추고 기억력 감소 예방 효과를 보였습니다.¹

Kaplan-Meier survival curves

Outcomes: Progression from CDR=0 to CDR=0.5

Effect of Ginkgo biloba ext. on the risk of progression to CDR=0.5

	Mean 1	Mean 2	Mean 3
Gender	0.97	0.97	0.97
Ginkgo biloba ext.	0.93	0.91	0.99
Education level (high school or above)	0.96	0.96	0.96
Age	1.53	1.53	1.53
Female	0.92	0.92	0.92
Years of education	0.98	0.73	0.98
Education Program	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education level	2.00	0.74	1.00
Number of comorbidities	1.00	0.99	1.00
Number of medications taken	0.91	0.93	1.00
Number of comorbidities	0.92	0.93	1.00

주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / Ginkgo biloba ext. 장기 투여에 따른 알츠하이머 발병률 감소

▽ 주관적 인지장애(SCD)를 호소한 환자에서 5년 이상 Ginkgo biloba ext.을 복용한 경우 위약군 대비 알츠하이머병 발생률이 51% 유의하게 감소(OR 0.49, 95%CI 0.06-100)였으며, 1.57 vs. 3.01이었습니다.

연도별 알츠하이머병 치매 발생 가능성

연령별 주출을 따른 기간 → 치매 위험 ↓

	Standardized ginkgo biloba extract		Placebo		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p value*
	Cases (number exposed)	Incidence per 100 person-years	Cases (number exposed)	Incidence per 100 person-years		
1 year	10 (1406)	0.80	14 (1414)	1.12	0.72 (0.32-1.61)	0.416
2 years	20 (1201)	1.78	12 (1190)	1.07	1.66 (0.81-3.40)	0.159
3 years	13 (1071)	1.27	12 (1060)	1.15	1.11 (0.51-2.43)	0.796
4 years	5 (984)	0.52	9 (1011)	0.94	0.57 (0.18-1.86)	0.382
≥5 years	13 (911)	1.51	26 (923)	3.01	0.49 (0.25-0.96)	0.034

*Log-rank analysis, P<0.0001 up to 63 months, because the final assessment could be within 3 months either side of 3 years.

주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / 인지기능 및 삶의 질 개선

▽ 위약군 대비 Ginkgo biloba ext.군은 작업수행능력(인지 기능: 기억력, 집중력)과 삶의 질 개선을 보였으며, 그 경향은 기저치에서 인지기능이 더 높았던 환자에서 더 유의하며 일관적이었습니다(5기 시험 중 4기에서 P<0.025).

Changes the WTS-ALS for the total sample

Changes the WTS-ALS for more distinctly impaired subjects

주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / 치매가 없는 고령 환자를 대상으로 20년간 장기 관찰 연구

▽ 치매가 없는 65세 이상의 고령 환자를 대상으로 20년간 추적 조사한 결과, Ginkgo biloba ext.은 다른 항치매 약제인 piracetam군과 비교하여 인지 저하를 방지하는 데 장기적으로 유의한 효과를 나타냈습니다.*

Estimated change in MMSE score over the twenty-year follow-up period

주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / 아시아 신경인지질문 전문가 그룹(ASCEND) expert consensus statements

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 뇌혈관 질환에 대한 유익한 효과를 통해 인지능력, 기억력, 회상 및 인식, 주의력 및 집중력, 불안 및 신경정신과적 증상(NPS) 측면에서 최소 4년의 RCT에서 증상 개선을 보였습니다.

인지적 이점과 치매 예방 효과를 보인 Ginkgo biloba ext. 주요 임상 연구

주관적 인지장애 및 건강함 일반인

- Beck et al (2016) - 주관적 인지장애에서 항산화 인지적 유연성
- Kaschel et al (2011) - 기억력 향상
- Mix and Crews (2002) - 지문 지문 회상, 지문 인식 및 Faces II 기억 속도 개선

경도인지장애

- GMCIPlus: Gavrilova et al (2014) - MMSE 복합 점수 인지 기능 일반 개선
- Grass-Kaparker et al (2017) - 시각 및 언어 기억력, 자위 회상 및 검사, 주의력 및 집중력 개선
- Zhao et al (2012) - 지문 지문 회상, 지문 인식 및 Faces II 기억 속도 개선

치매 예방

- GEM: DeKosky et al (2008) - 평균 6년 환자 인지이전 위험의 치매 예방
- Guldage, Scherrer et al (2015) - Risk-benefit 분석에서 추가 치료 받은 100-751을 5년 이상 투여 받은 환자에서 유의하게 치매 위험이 낮아짐
- EPIDOS: Andrieu et al (2009) - 2년간의 뇌혈관질환을 1g/kg의 복용 효과
- Paquid: Auviey et al (2013) - 인지 저하 위험이 1g/kg 투여로 감소

주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / MCI in ASCEND expert consensus statements

▽ Ginkgo biloba ext. 240 mg/일은 유리한 risk-benefit profile (Level A)로 MCI 환자에 도움이 될 수 있으며, 현재 MCI 증상 치료로 여러 지침에서 권장되는 유일한 약제입니다.*

Summary of ASCEND expert consensus statements

중성이 있는 경도인지장애 치료에서 Ginkgo biloba ext.	
MCI 증상 개선에 AChE-I 사용을 뒷받침하는 확실한 근거가 부족함	Class III, Level A
Ginkgo biloba ext.은 MCI 4년 이상에서 MCI 증상 개선을 입증했으며, MCI 증상 치료에 대한 기존 지침에서 권장되는 유일한 약제임	Class I, Level A
MCI에서 multidomain intervention으로 Ginkgo biloba ext.은 임상적으로 최첨단	Class IIB, Level A
Ginkgo biloba ext.은 MCI 환자의 인지능력을 향상시킬 수 있음	Class I, Level A
Ginkgo biloba ext.은 신경정신과적 증상 개선할 수 있음	Class IIB, Level B
Ginkgo biloba ext.은 뇌혈관질환에 대한 유익한 효과로 CVD가 있는 MCI 환자에 도움이 될 수 있음	Level C

경도인지장애에서 Ginkgo biloba ext.의 안전성

Ginkgo biloba ext.은 유리한 risk-benefit profile을 가지고 있음	Level A
Ginkgo biloba ext.의 중립 위험을 증가시키는 근거는 없음	Level A
Ginkgo biloba ext.과 항콜레스테롤 약제 사용에 유익한 상호작용은 나타나지 않음	Level B

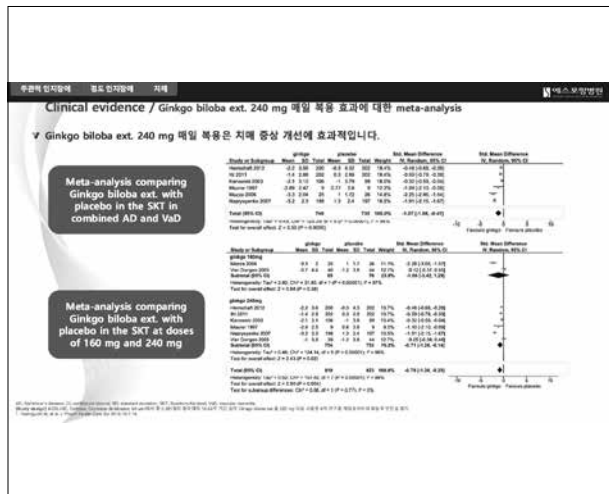
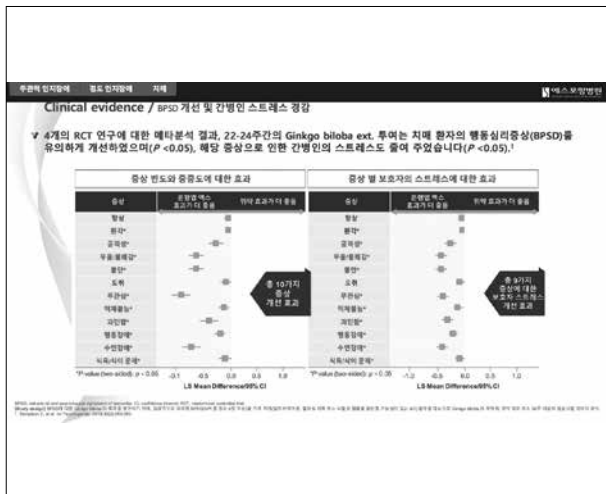
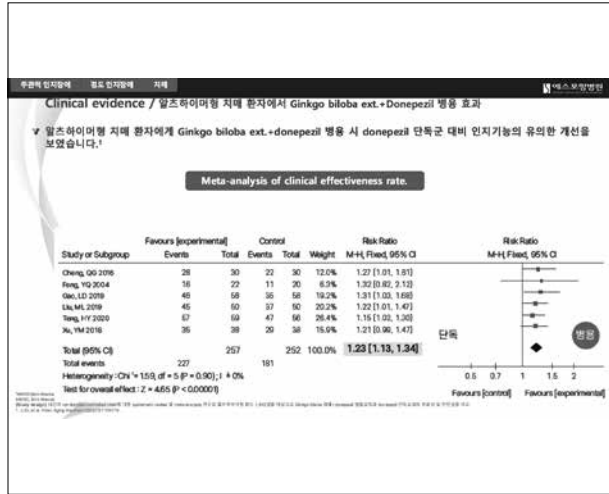
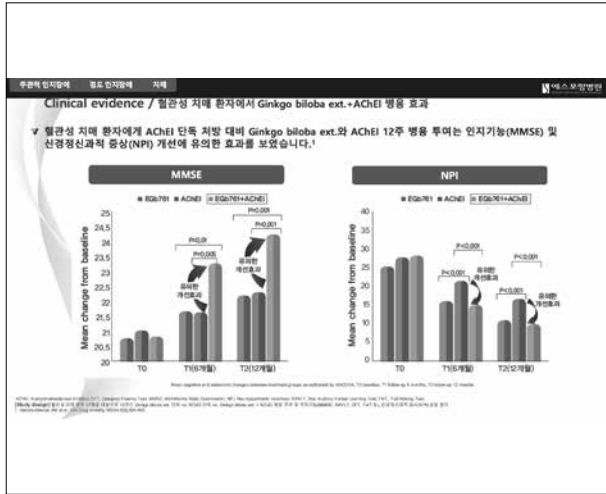
주관적 인지장애 / 경도 인지장애 / 치매

Clinical evidence / Ginkgo biloba ext. in Real World Data

▽ 경도인지장애 환자에서 Ginkgo biloba ext.의 처방 횟수가 증가할수록 치매 발생 위험이 감소하였으며, 5년 이상 처방 받은 경우 치매 발생 위험이 42% 감소하였습니다.

연령별 주출을 처방 횟수에 따른 치매 발생 위험비(미지향 대비)

각각 1년 이상 Ginkgo biloba ext.을 처방 받은 환자(연령이 18-84)를 240 mg/일 복용 기준으로 100%로 설정함.

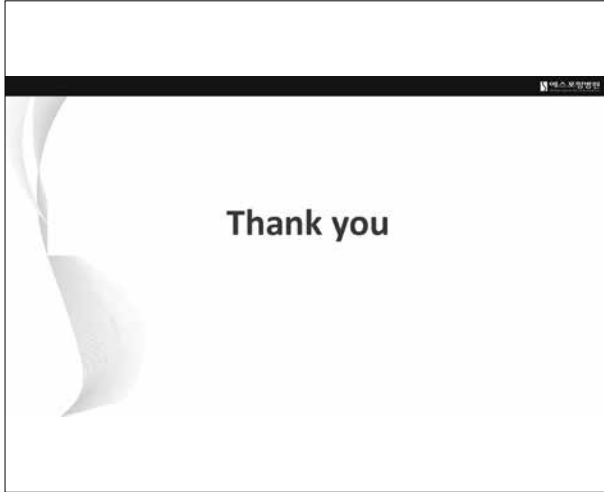


Take home message

- ▼ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 신경 퇴행성 질환(예: 알츠하이머병(AD) 및 파킨슨병(PD))과 같은 퇴행성 질환과 관련된 산화적 손상으로 부터 신경세포를 보호하며, 산화 스트레스에 대한 세포의 저항성을 향상시킵니다.*
- ▼ Ginkgo biloba ext.는 젊고 건강한 피험자에서 주의력 및 기억력을 개선하였으며, 기억력 감소 예방에 효과를 보였습니다.*
- ▼ Ginkgo biloba ext. 주관적 인지장애를 호소한 환자에서 알츠하이머병 발생률을 감소시켰으며, 삶의 질을 개선시켰습니다.*
- ▼ ASCENT expert consensus statements에서는 Ginkgo biloba ext.를 경도인지장애(MCI) 증상 치료에 유일한 약제로 권고하고 있습니다.(Class I, Level A)*
- ▼ Ginkgo biloba ext.군, donepezil군, 병용군 모든 평가변수에서 유사한 결과를 보여, 이미 AChE1 치료를 받고 있는 AD 환자에게 Ginkgo biloba ext.를 투여할 경우 추가적인 인지 기능 개선을 제공할 가능성을 시사하였습니다.*

* ASCENT (NCT01700001) ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT01700001. ASCENT (NCT01700001) ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT01700001. ASCENT (NCT01700001) ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT01700001.

기넥신에프



The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

Symposium III.

Web application utilizing an aneurysmal volume measurement program

6월 28일(토) 13:00-14:00

좌장: 김성림(가톨릭대)

강현승(서울대)

Optimizing WEB Device Selection: A Volumetric Perspective

김정재

연세대

ABSTRACT

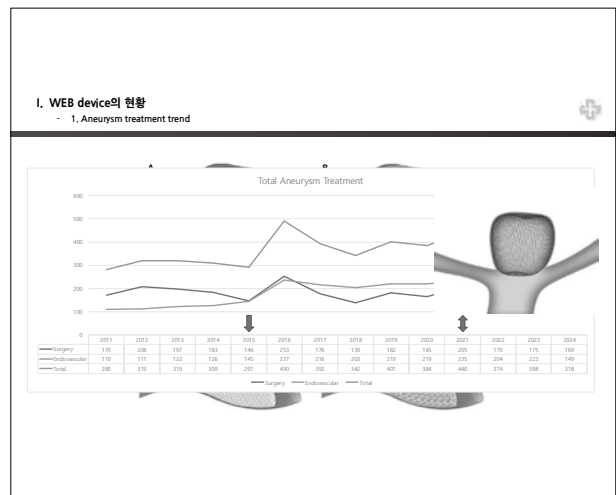
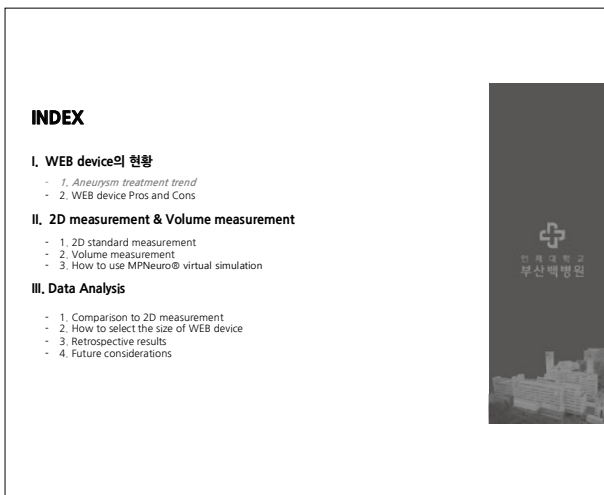
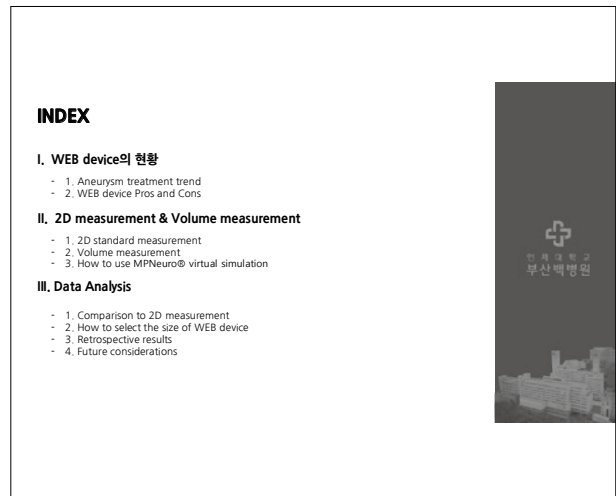
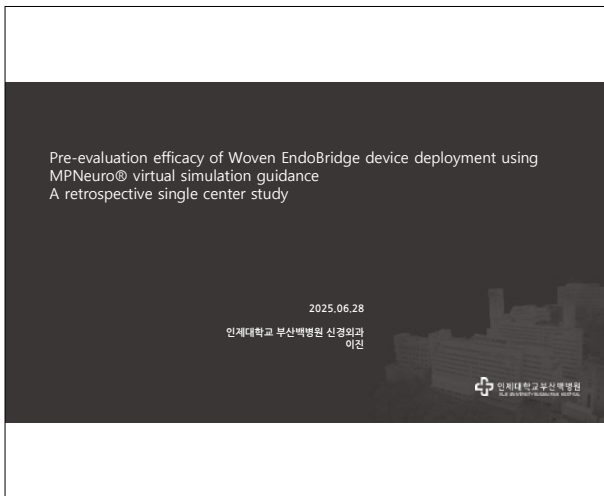
The use of the Woven EndoBridge (WEB) device has been introduced for the treatment of wide-necked bifurcation aneurysms. Appropriate size matching of WEB is still one of obstacle. The present presentation is aim to demonstrate the methodology of WEB device selection by volumetric analysis and its related topics.

A retrospective analysis was conducted on patients with aneurysms who received WEB treatment between August 2021 and January 2023. Aneurysm volume was measured semi-automatically using 3D volume rendering. The radiologic outcomes were analyzed using the WEB Occlusion Scale (WOS). Receiver operating characteristic analysis was conducted to evaluate the prognostic performance of the Device-to-Aneurysm Volume (DAV) ratio for complete occlusion. Furthermore, univariate and multivariate analyses was performed to assess the risk factor of complete occlusion. Total 57 unruptured intracranial aneurysms in 56 patients were treated with WEB device. Technical success rate was 100% with volume-based device selection, whereas device was changed in 14 cases (24.6%) following +1/-1 rule. At one-year follow-up, complete occlusion (WOS A, B) was confirmed in 35 cases (61.4%), and adequate occlusion (WOS A, B, C) was 87.7% (50/57). In receiver operating characteristic analysis, a significant relationship was observed for 1-year complete occlusion (AUC 0.74, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.59-0.88) with optimal cut-off value of 0.92. DAV was significantly associated with one-year complete occlusion in both univariate (odds ratio [OR]: 7.0, 95% CI: 2.20-24.7, $p=0.001$) and multivariate analyses (OR: 28.17, 95% CI: 4.17-190.31, $p=0.0006$).

Volume-based WEB selection might be useful and beneficial for both the initial device selection and the further radiologic outcomes.

Pre-evaluation efficacy of Woven EndoBridge device deployment using MPNeuro[®] virtual simulation guidance: a retrospective single center study

이진
인제대



I. WEB device의 현황

- 1. Aneurysm treatment trend

WEB (Woven EndoBridge) Device

- Developed & Manufactured by Microvention Inc.
- First used in Europe in 2011, US in 2011
- Busan Paik Hospital - History
 - First Deployment - September 2021
 - - 2024, 12 : 30 cases

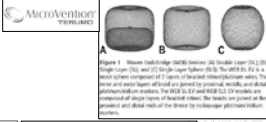
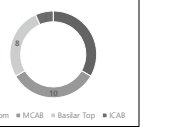


Figure 1 Woven EndoBridge (WEB) devices: (A) Double Layer (DL) Single Layer (SL) and (C) Single Layer (SL) WEB devices. The DL device consists of two layers of braided nitinol stents. The SL device consists of one layer of braided nitinol stents. The DL device is used for larger aneurysms and the SL device is used for smaller aneurysms. The DL device is shown in three views: (A) Double Layer (DL) Single Layer (SL) and (C) Single Layer (SL) WEB devices.

Annual Cases

Year	Cases
2021	4
2022	10
2023	7
2024	9

Locations



Legend: A-com, MCAB, Baskar Top, ICAB

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- 1. Aneurysm treatment trend
- 2. WEB device Pros and Cons

II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

- 1. 2D standard measurement
- 2. Volume measurement
- 3. How to use MPNeuro® virtual simulation

III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement
- 2. How to select the size of WEB device
- 3. Retrospective results
- 4. Future considerations



I. WEB device의 현황

- 2. WEB device Pros & Cons


WEB SYMPOSIUM (8th 11. 07. 2024) - Meet the Experts

Pros

1. Short
2. Less
3. Short

Cons

1. Insufficient f/u data
2. Miss-sizing
3. Specific location
4. Detachment failure



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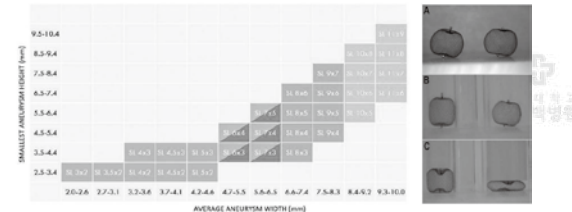
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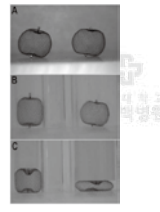


II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

Standard measurement



Average Aneurysm Width (mm)	Smallest Aneurysm Height (mm)
2.0-2.6	3.5-4.4
2.7-3.1	3.5-4.4
3.2-3.6	3.5-4.4
3.7-4.1	3.5-4.4
4.2-4.4	3.5-4.4
4.5-5.5	4.5-5.4
5.6-6.5	5.5-6.4
6.6-7.4	6.5-7.4
7.5-8.3	7.5-8.4
8.4-9.2	8.5-9.4
9.3-10.8	9.5-10.4



DELIVERY CATHETER: VIA 27, VIA 27 & VIA 21, VIA 27, VIA 33

II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

Standard measurement

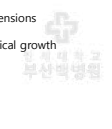
- Appropriate WEB device selection is of 'utmost' importance

In general

- WEB device is best sized by adding 1-2mm to the width of the aneurysm in two dimensions
- For small aneurysms oversize 1mm, for larger aneurysms 2mm is recommended
- The height should be smaller than the average height of the aneurysm to adjust vertical growth

Questionable Criterion

- Manual measurement limitation
- Subjective small and large aneurysms
- The measurement of vertical growth



II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

No.	Age	Sex	Location	Avg. Width	Height	Neck Dia.	WEB spec.	Remark
1	62	M	lt. MCA	331	300	277	WEB SL 4.5/2	
2	56	F	Rt. MCA	415	296	365	WEB SL 5/2	
3	43	F	Basilar top	445	359	298	WEB SL 5/3	
4	62	F	Basilar top	566	540	479	WEB SL 7/3	
5	73	F	lt. MCA	357	374	262	WEB SL 4/2	
6	70	M	A-com	382	361	268	WEB SL 4/2	
7	62	M	A-com	573	481	288	WEB SL 6/3	
8	47	F	Rt. ICA	452	586	275	WEB SL 5/3	
9	75	F	lt. MCA	965	951	544	WEB SL 11/8	
10	66	F	Basilar top	340	432	283	WEB SL 4/3	
11	72	F	Basilar top	659	545	412	WEB SL 7/3	Web downsizing, WEB 7/3, 7/4
12	49	F	A-com	329	315	260	WEB SL 4/2	Detachment Failure
13	58	F	lt. MCA	387	322	242	WEB SL 4/2	Detachment Failure
14	74	F	lt. MCA	389	285	337	WEB SL 5/3	Detachment Failure
15	74	F	lt. MCA	504	423	276	WEB SL 5/3	Detachment Failure
16	74	F	lt. MCA	628	743	417	WEB SL 7/5	Web downsizing, WEB SL 6/3
17	60	M	A-com	420	509	266	WEB SL 5/3	
18	33	M	A-com	383	338	320	WEB SL 4.5/2	
19	33	M	A-com	383	328	255	WEB SL 4/2	
20	35	M	A-com	352	305	242	WEB SL 4/3	Detachment Failure
21	43	M	A-com	443	347	276	WEB SL 5/3	
22	44	M	A-com	484	346	274	WEB SL 4/2	
23	45	M	A-com	450	379	340	WEB SL 4.5/2	
24	50	M	A-com	507	462	400	WEB SL 6/3	Dist - WEB device production
25	67	M	A-com	671	544	553	WEB SL 7/4	Dist - Web downsizing, WEB SL 7/3, 7/4
26	67	M	A-com	452	292	390	WEB SL 4/3	Dist - Web downsizing, WEB SL 4/3, 4/2
27	67	M	A-com	582	383	454	WEB SL 4.5/3	Web downsizing, WEB SL 4/3, 4/2
28	67	M	A-com	471	728	430	WEB SL 6/4	Web downsizing, WEB SL 6/3, 6/4
29	67	M	A-com	500	437	314	WEB SL 6/2	Web downsizing, WEB SL 6/3, 6/2
30	67	M	A-com	323	277	311	WEB SL 3/2	

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II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

Manual | Angio-Integ. | Sim and Cure | Rapid AI | MP

WEB™ SL Device Selection Table (Volume mm³)

Journal of Clinical Neuroscience
Volume 20, August 2023, Pages 94-98

Taking tree for optimal Woven Endobridge (WEB) device sizing with ideal Woven Endobridge (WEB) device volume (iWave) ratio

by Nakamura T., Nakamura S., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T., Uchiyama T.

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II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

use MPNeuro® virtual simulation

An average 10 minute process

1. Upload image
2. Aneurysm selection
3. Configuration of Contrast sensitivity
4. Exclusion of artifacts and Reshaping
5. Neck selection
6. Analyzation
7. Selection of WEB device

II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

- 3. How to use MPNeuro® virtual simulation

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III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

1. Width
2. Height
3. Neck
4. Dome/Neck ratio
5. Aspect ratio

- Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
- Bland Altman Plot
- Wilcoxon signed-rank test

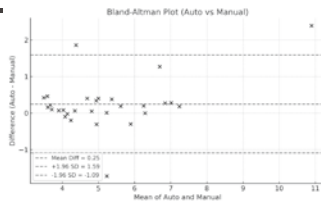


III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

1. Width

- Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test:
 - W = 83.5, p = 0.0065 → Statistically significant difference
- Difference Summary (Auto – Manual):
 - Mean diff = +0.25, SD = 0.68, Range = -1.72 to +2.42
- Bland-Altman Analysis:
 - Mean diff = +0.25, 95% LoA = -1.09 to +1.59
 - Auto tends to measure slightly higher
- Percentage Error = 25.9% (acceptable if <30%)
- Conclusion:
 - Statistically significant but consistent difference
 - Automated method may be clinically acceptable



Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)

0.898 - Good

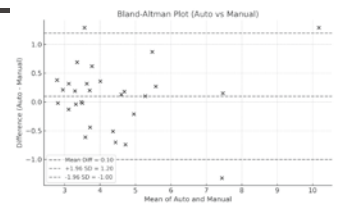
*Interpretation of ICC (Koo & Li, 2016)		
ICC	Interpretation	Interpretation
ICC<0.50	Poor	
0.50≤ICC<0.75	Moderate	
0.75≤ICC<0.90	Good	
ICC≥0.90	Excellent	

III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

2. Height

- Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test:
 - W = 155.5, p = 0.279 → No significant difference
- Difference Summary (Auto – Manual):
 - Mean difference = +0.10
 - SD = 0.56
- Bland-Altman Analysis:
 - 95% Limits of Agreement: -1.00 to +1.20
 - Auto measurements tend to be slightly higher
 - Most values lie within agreement range
- Percentage Error = 25.1% (Acceptable if <30%)
- Conclusion:
 - No statistically significant difference
 - Differences are consistent and likely acceptable



Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)

0.941 - Excellent

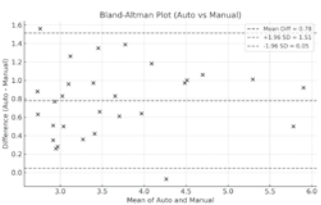
*Interpretation of ICC (Koo & Li, 2016)		
ICC	Interpretation	Interpretation
ICC<0.50	Poor	
0.50≤ICC<0.75	Moderate	
0.75≤ICC<0.90	Good	
ICC≥0.90	Excellent	

III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

3. Neck

- Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test:
 - W = 1.0, p = 7.45 × 10⁻⁹ → Significant difference
- Difference Summary (Auto – Manual):
 - Mean difference = +0.78
 - SD = 0.37
- Bland-Altman Analysis:
 - 95% Limits of Agreement: +0.05 to +1.51
 - Auto measurements tend to be consistently higher
 - All values within agreement range
- Percentage Error = 20.0% (Acceptable if <30%)
- Conclusion:
 - Statistically significant and systematic bias
 - Automated method consistently yields higher values



Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)

0.670 - Moderate

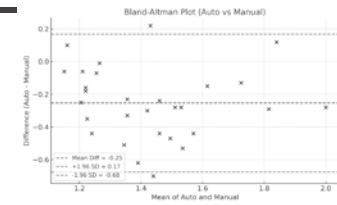
*Interpretation of ICC (Koo & Li, 2016)		
ICC	Interpretation	Interpretation
ICC<0.50	Poor	
0.50≤ICC<0.75	Moderate	
0.75≤ICC<0.90	Good	
ICC≥0.90	Excellent	

III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

4. Dome/Neck ratio

- Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test:
 - W = 22.0, p = 2.00 × 10⁻⁹ → Significant difference
- Difference Summary (Auto – Manual):
 - Mean difference = -0.25
 - SD = 0.22
- Bland-Altman Analysis:
 - 95% Limits of Agreement: -0.68 to +0.17
 - Auto values are consistently lower than manual
 - Agreement range is tight and values consistent
- Percentage Error = 29.5% (Acceptable if <30%)
- Conclusion:
 - Statistically significant and systematic underestimation
 - Automated method shows consistent negative bias



Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)

0.386 - Poor

*Interpretation of ICC (Koo & Li, 2016)		
ICC	Interpretation	Interpretation
ICC<0.50	Poor	
0.50≤ICC<0.75	Moderate	
0.75≤ICC<0.90	Good	
ICC≥0.90	Excellent	

III. Data Analysis
 - 1. Comparison to 2D measurement

5. Aspect ratio

- Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test:
 - $W = 28.5, p = 5.52 \times 10^{-11}$ → Significant difference
- Difference Summary (Auto - Manual):
 - Mean difference = -0.24
 - SD = 0.22
- Bland-Altman Analysis:
 - 95% Limits of Agreement: -0.68 to +0.20
 - Auto values are consistently lower than manual
 - Consistent negative bias observed
- Percentage Error = 36.2% (Above acceptable range)
- Conclusion:
 - Statistically significant and systematic underestimation
 - Error magnitude exceeds typical acceptability threshold

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)
 0.602 - Moderate

Interpretation of ICC (Noo & Li 2016)	ICC	Interpretation
Four	IC < 0.50	Poor
Moderate	0.50 < ICC < 0.75	Moderate
Good	0.75 < ICC < 0.90	Good
Excellent	ICC > 0.90	Excellent

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III. Data Analysis
 - 2. How to select the size of WEB device

1. Volume measurement
 2. WEB device volume chart
 3. One size high & low
 4. Consider the Width
 5. Final selection

III. Data Analysis
 - 2. How to select the size of WEB device

1. Volume measurement
 2. WEB device volume chart
 3. One size high & low
 4. Consider the Neck & Width
 5. Final selection

#1
 Volume: 28
 Neck: 3.4 Width: 5.31 Height: 3.7
 SL 4x2 (25) & SL 4.5x2 (31)

#2
 Volume: 26
 Neck: 3.58 Width: 3.76 Height: 3.5
 SL 4x2 (25) & SL 4.5x2 (31)

III. Data Analysis
 - 2. How to select the size of WEB device

1. Volume measurement
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 SL 4x2 (25) & SL 4.5x2 (31)

III. Data Analysis
 - 2. How to select the size of WEB device

1. Volume measurement
 2. WEB device volume chart
 3. One size high & low
 4. Consider the Neck & Width
 5. Final selection

#3
 Volume: 33
 Neck: 4.29 Width: 4.84 Height: 3.28
 SL 4.5x2 (31) & SL 4x3 (37) & SL 5x2 (39)

#4
 Volume: 94
 Neck: 5.8 Width: 7.33 Height: 5.33
 SL 6x3 (84) & SL 6x4 (113) & SL 7x3 (115)

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III. Data Analysis

- 3. Retrospective Results

patient #	gender	location	neck D (mm)	width (mm)	height (mm)	Distal Neck & Aspect 1 angle	1st aneurysm	1st aneurysm size (mm)	other	used WEB volume	DN ratio	complication			
1	M	ICA	28	3.41	3.37	1.54	1.06	80.2	4.0	4.50	31	1.11			
2	M	ICA	33	4.29	4.38	1.13	0.76	98.8	4.50	4.0	39	4	1.9		
3	M	ICA	40	3.88	3.21	3.48	1.55	100	8.0	4.50	38	1.45			
4	M	ICA	34	5.8	7.10	5.53	1.26	100	10.6	4.0	115	2.1	1.2		
5	M	ICA	26	3.28	3.28	3.3	1.05	100	10.6	4.0	25	1	0.8		
6	M	ICA	26	2.75	4.07	2.38	1.08	101	7.0	4.0	31	3	1.9		
7	M	ICA	32	3.28	5.74	5.81	1.86	112	7.7	7.0	65	2	1.02		
8	M	ICA	30	4.47	5.56	4.85	1.24	101	16.2	4.0	38	4	1.2		
9	M	ICA	33	6.36	10.20	10.62	1.50	1.70	116	10.8	11.0	100	1.37		
10	M	ICA	27	3.11	3.68	4.28	1.18	1.12	1.12	4.0	37	1.37			
11	M	ICA	26	3.12	3.54	3.3	1.19	1.09	9.8	4.0	4.50	25	1.74		
12	M	ICA	26	3.12	3.54	3.3	1.19	1.09	9.8	4.0	4.50	31	1.5	1.39	
13	M	ICA	26	4.0	4.88	2.88	1.08	0.75	83.3	4.0	4.50	31	1.31		
14	M	ICA	37	5.45	5.71	4.47	1.66	1.15	83.6	4.0	5.0	1.02	WEB SL 6/3 trial		
15	M	ICA	33	5.25	7.15	7.59	1.17	1.41	84.5	5.0	7.0	1.02	WEB SL 6/3 trial		
16	M	ICA	44	3.17	4.89	4.55	1.54	1.37	96.1	5.0	4.50	38	1.4	1.37	
17	M	ICA	28	3.62	4.11	3.29	1.14	1.04	70.7	4.0	4.50	31	2	1.07	
18	M	ICA	28	3.17	4.08	3.81	1.27	1.20	95.8	4.0	4.50	31	1.5	1.39	
19	M	ICA	27	3.85	3.78	3.49	1.24	1.14	79.2	4.0	4.50	37	1.67	detachment failure, WEB SL 4/3	
20	M	ICA	46	4.13	5.72	3.79	1.28	1.02	84.4	5.0	4.50	38	1.26	WEB SL 5/5, detachment 성공	
21	M	ICA	46	4.13	5.72	3.79	1.28	1.02	84.4	5.0	4.50	38	1.26	WEB SL 5/5, detachment 성공	
22	M	ICA	31	4.68	4.78	2.08	1.02	1.04	80.7	4.50	4.0	31	0	1.00	
23	M	ICA	31	4.68	4.78	2.08	1.02	1.04	80.7	4.50	4.0	31	0	1.00	
24	M	ICA	71	4.87	6.26	4.31	1.27	1.03	91	5.0	7.0	6/9	1.8	1.8	WEB device protrusion
25	M	ICA	156	6.25	7.81	5.71	1.22	0.95	79.1	7.0	7.0	5	0.8	WEB device protrusion WEB SL 7/5 fail	
26	M	ICA	34	4.81	4.37	4.21	1.09	1.05	122.4	4.50	4.0	39	1.00	WEB device protrusion into A-com	
27	M	ICA	69	5.51	6.86	4.18	1.39	0.84	88.8	5.0	7.0	22	0.84	WEB device protrusion WEB SL 4/3 fail	
28	M	ICA	99	4.23	5.11	6.78	1.21	1.00	84.5	6.0	6.4	7/5	1.15	1.15	
29	M	ICA	71	3.1	4.05	6.78	1.67	1.26	79.5	7.0	7.0	36	1.15	0.79	WEB SL 6/3 fail
30	M	ICA	20	3.29	3.37	2.8	1.12	0.95	91.4	3.50	4.0	19	1	0.95	

III. Data Analysis

- 3. Retrospective Results

Brief Clinical Data Review

No.	Age	Sex	Location	Max. Size	Height	Neck Dia.	WEB spec.	Remark
1	62	M	RI, MCA	3.47	3.00	2.77	WEB SL 4.5/2	
2	56	F	RI, MCA	4.79	2.86	3.65	WEB SL 5/2	
3	43	F	Basilar top	5.30	3.99	2.88	WEB SL 5/3	
4	62	F	Basilar top	5.06	5.40	4.79	WEB SL 7/5	
5	73	F	LI, MCA	3.68	3.74	2.62	WEB SL 4/2	
6	70	M	A-com	3.99	3.61	2.69	WEB SL 4.5/2	
7	62	M	A-com	5.20	4.81	2.88	WEB SL 6/3	
8	67	F	RI, ICA	5.18	5.06	3.71	WEB SL 5/3	
9	75	F	LI, MCA	5.89	6.51	5.44	WEB SL 5/1.8	
10	66	F	Basilar top	4.75	4.32	2.83	WEB SL 4/3	
11	72	F	Basilar top	7.57	6.45	4.12	WEB SL 7/3	Web downsizing WEB 7/5, 7/4
12	49	F	A-com	3.48	3.15	2.60	WEB SL 4/2	Detachment error
13	58	F	LI, MCA	3.96	3.32	2.42	WEB SL 4.5/2	
14	74	F	LI, MCA	4.33	2.85	3.37	WEB SL 5/3	
15	55	F	A-com	5.38	4.23	2.58	WEB SL 5/3	Web downsizing WEB SL 6/3
16	85	F	LI, MCA	7.39	7.43	4.17	WEB SL 7/5	
17	56	M	LI, MCA	4.49	5.09	2.60	WEB SL 5/3	
18	74	M	LI, MCA	3.50	3.38	3.20	WEB SL 4.5/2	
19	71	F	A-com	4.44	4.78	2.55	WEB SL 4.5/2	
20	50	M	RI, MCA	3.61	3.05	2.42	WEB SL 4/3	Detachment error
21	54	F	LI, ICA	4.80	3.47	2.78	WEB SL 5/3	Detachment error
22	67	F	A-com	4.54	3.46	2.74	WEB SL 4.5/2	
23	69	F	Basilar top	4.20	3.79	3.45	WEB SL 4.5/2	
24	63	F	A-com	6.29	4.82	4.00	WEB SL 6/3	Stent - WEB device protrusion
25	85	F	Basilar top	7.15	5.44	5.53	WEB SL 7/4	Stent - Web downsizing WEB SL 7/5 fail
26	66	F	A-com	6.09	3.92	3.90	WEB SL 4/3	WEB device protrusion
27	72	M	Basilar top	6.71	3.83	4.04	WEB SL 4/3	Web downsizing WEB SL 6/3 fail
28	81	M	A-com	6.11	7.28	4.10	WEB SL 4/4	
29	54	M	Basilar top	6.15	4.37	3.14	WEB SL 6/2	Web downsizing WEB SL 6/3 fail
30	55	M	A-com	3.57	2.77	3.11	WEB SL 3.5/2	

III. Data Analysis

- 3. Retrospective Results

Can Miss-Sizing be Avoided?

- Rescue Stent was used in 2 cases
- Size Reselection was done in 4 cases
- Parent artery protrusion was observed in 1 case

* Unfortunately 1 case data was lost
 ** Excessive small size selection after initial failure in 2 cases

Though a retrospective study, With the new selection method Miss-Sizing may have been avoided in 3 out of the 6 cases

Reduces margin of error by 10%
 20.6% → 10.3%

III. Data Analysis

- 3. Retrospective Results

- 30 patients from 2021.09 ~ 2024.12
- 29 patient's data were patent; 1 patient data was lost

Sizing

- New selection method match rate 75% 22/29 cases
- 5/29 cases were oversized, yet complication free treatment was achieved
- Excessive small size selection after initial failure in 2/29 cases

Complications

- We defined complications into 3 types
- 1. Miss-sizing of the WEB (Stent, Size reselection, Protrusion) – 7 cases
- 2. Detachment difficulty – 3 cases
- 3. Clinical complications – 2 case (Embolus infarction)

III. Data Analysis

- 3. Retrospective Results

Limitations

- Retrospective Study
- Small Database
- Correlation with f/u TFCA data has not been fully done
- 5/29 cases were oversized, yet complication free treatment was achieved

INDEX

I. WEB device의 현황


- 1. Aneurysm treatment trend
- 2. WEB device Pros and Cons

II. 2D measurement & Volume measurement

- 1. 2D standard measurement
- 2. Volume measurement
- 3. How to use MPNeuro® virtual simulation

III. Data Analysis

- 1. Comparison to 2D measurement
- 2. How to select the size of WEB device
- 3. Retrospective results
- 4. Future considerations



III. Data Analysis


- 3. Future considerations

- What is the definition of Flow Disruptor Successful deployment - **Deployment**

Device Aneurysm Volume Ratio – DAV
WEB-Aneurysm Volume Ratio - WAVE

Ideal DAV/WAVE Ratio
Tanabe – 0.90–1.16
Ansari – 0.60–0.80
Pressman – 0.76–1.24

Clinical Relevance
Deployment success rate
Occlusion Rate



III. Data Analysis


- 3. Future considerations

- What is the definition of Flow Disruptor Successful deployment - **Occlusion**

-Follow up Cerebral angiography data is a necessity- but when?

-3mth CTA – 27/29 patients
-6mth TFCA – 11/29 patients

17 patients are currently under out-patient f/u

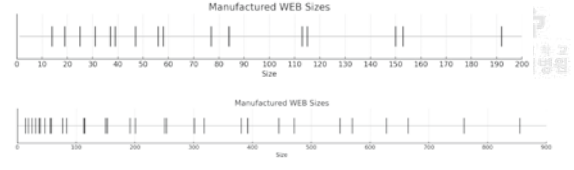


- Change of occlusion rate after 2 years
- Further TFCA after low grade WOS
- Major Recanalization or Rupture?
- Retreatment in Korea?

III. Data Analysis

- 3. Future considerations

- Diverse size of WEB device should be considered by manufacturers



III. Data Analysis

- 3. Future considerations

- The need for a larger database to continue studies
- The need for a prospective study

- This study suggests a new viewpoint, not a new answer at this period

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Thank You!



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The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

KoNES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육

Session I. Basics of Anatomy & Devices

6월 28일(토) 08:30-09:30

좌장: 조동영(이화여대)


김영덕(서울대)

Angiography: basic setting and anatomy


조동영

이화여대

Angiography: basic setting and anatomy



2025. 06. 27~28
ASCENT 2025 KONES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육
이대서울병원 신경외과
조동영



Angiomachine

제조사	주요 기종(예시)	특징
Siemens Healthineers	ARTIS icono (floor/ceiling/biplane), Artis Q/Q.zen/zee	알콜리듬 기반 low-dose, Case Flows 워크플로우, 고속 3D (siemens-healthineers.com)
Canon Medical Systems	Alphenix 시리즈	하이브리드 OR 통합, DoseRite 및 InvestRite
Philips	Azurion, Allura Clarity	실시간 ROI 기반 dose reduction + 유연한 C-arm 조작
GE Healthcare	Innova 시리즈	혈관 투시 및 다양한 구성 옵션



Neurointervention angiomachine의 차별점

항목	세부 설명
Biplane Imaging System	- 두 개의 C-arm이 서로 직각 방향에서 동시에 촬영하여 다각도 실시간 영상 제공 - 뇌혈관의 협힘 감소, 도관 위치 정확성 향상 - 시술 중 조영제 사용량 감소, 시술 시간 단축
고해상도 3D Application (3D RA / CBCT)	- 3D Rotational Angiography (3DRA) 및 Cone-Beam CT (CBCT) 적용 - 혈관병변의 공간적 구조 파악, 스텐트나 볼루우디메티 배치 전 시술 계획 가능 - 뇌동정맥기형, 파열성 동맥류 등 복잡 병변 대응에 필수
Image Fusion Technique	- MRA/CTA/CBCT 기반 multi-modality image fusion 기능 제공 - 병변 위치, 도관삽입경로, 스텐트 전개 범위 등을 CT/MR과 중첩하여 실시간 안내 - 시술 정확도 극대화 (예: AVM nidus 중첩 targeting 등)
Real-time Roadmap & Pixel Shift	- 도관의 위치를 고정 배경 위에 실시간 투사하여 "roadmap"으로 가이드 - 조영 영상과 디지털 마스크 위치 미세조정 가능 (자동 Pixel Shift)
Dose Optimization	- Automatic dose modulation / ROI imaging / collimation / frame rate 조절 등으로 방사선량 최소화 - 대표 기술: Siemens OPTIQ, Philips ClarityIQ, Canon DoseRite
Workflow Integration & Neuro-Specific UI	- 전용 터치 스크린 UI, 시술 전후 자동 이미지 저장, 사용자 macro 세팅 - 뇌동맥류, AVM, DAVF 등 병변별 프로토콜 제공
Neuro-optimized Table & Navigation	- 뇌기저부까지 커버 가능한 긴 테이블 스트로크 및 microcatheter tracking 지원 - Stent/Vessel overlap detection 지원 가능

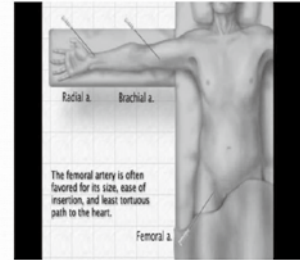
조영제의 종류

Table 6.1 Physical properties of ionic and nonionic contrast media

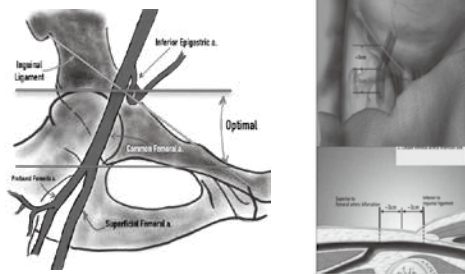
Contrast medium	Iodine content (mg/ml)	Viscosity (20°C) (mPa·s)	Viscosity (37°C) (mPa·s)	Osmolality (37°C) (mOsm/kg H ₂ O)
Ionic (low osmolality)				
Ioxaglate (Hexagram)	320	15.7	7.5	580
Ionic (high osmolality)				
Amidotrizoate (Urography)	370	18.9	8.4	2,100
Nonionic				
Iohexol (Omnipaque)	300	11.6	6.1	685
Iomiprol (Itrivon 300)	300	8.1	4.5	521
Iopamidol (Isovue)	300	8.8	4.7	644
Iopromide (Ultrastart)	300	8.7	4.7	607
Ioversol (Optiray)	300	11.6	5.8	661
Iodixanol (Visipaque)	320	26.6	12.7	290
Iohexol (Omnipaque)	350	23.3	10.6	823
Iopamidol (Isovue)	370	18.5	8.6	832
Iopromide (Ultrastart)	370	20.1	9.5	774

Common access point

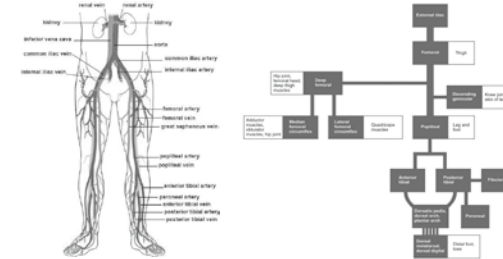
- > Femoral
- > Brachial
- > radial



Femoral artery puncture

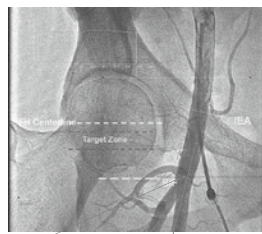


Anatomy of femoral artery



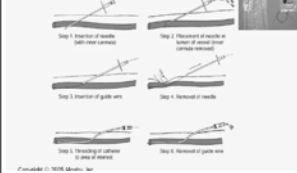
Where to puncture?

- The perfect puncture site is the midpoint of femoral head
- Locate the puncture site is better to locate the femoral head in ANTEROPOSTERIOR (AP) VIEW
- Puncture at or above the inguinal ligament results in retroperitoneal bleeding
- Puncture near/lower the femoral head give rise to pseudoaneurysm formation .

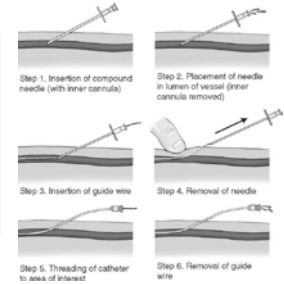


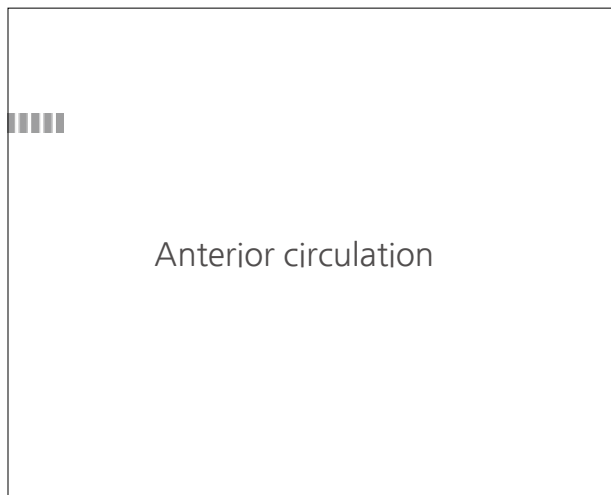
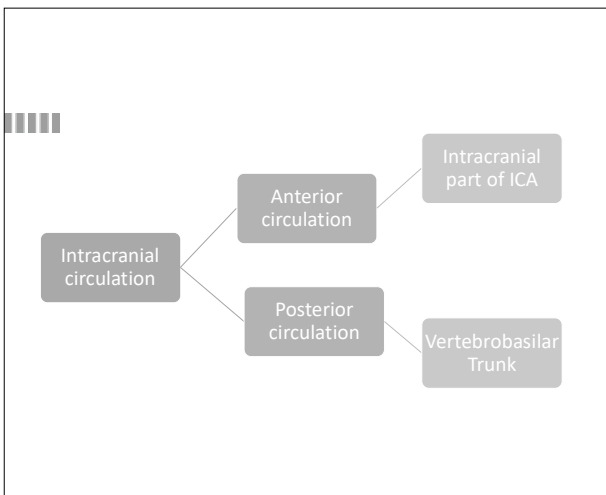
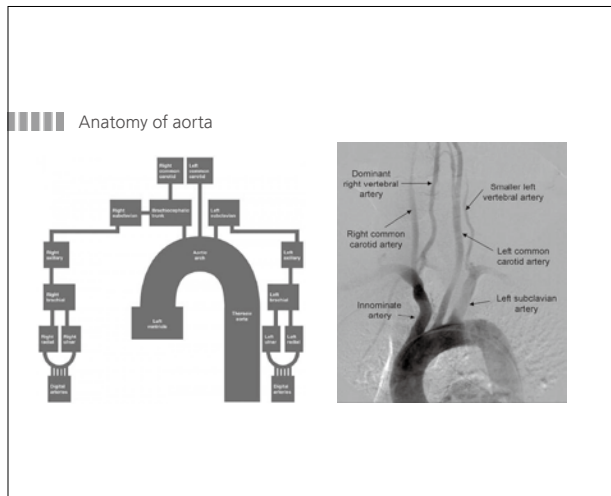
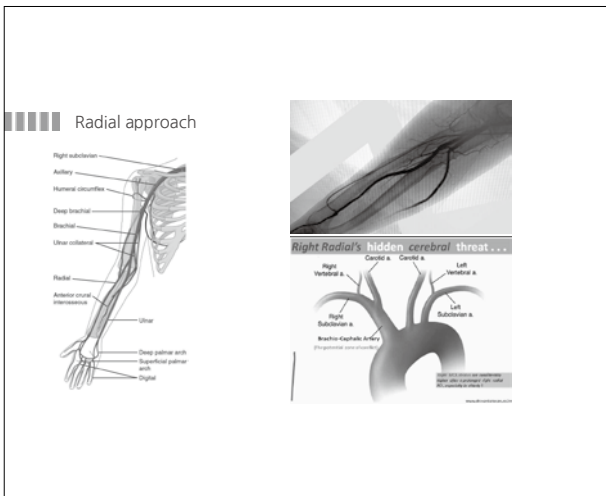
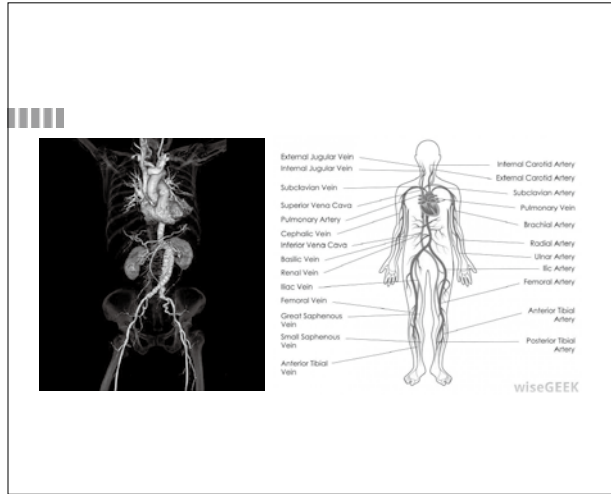
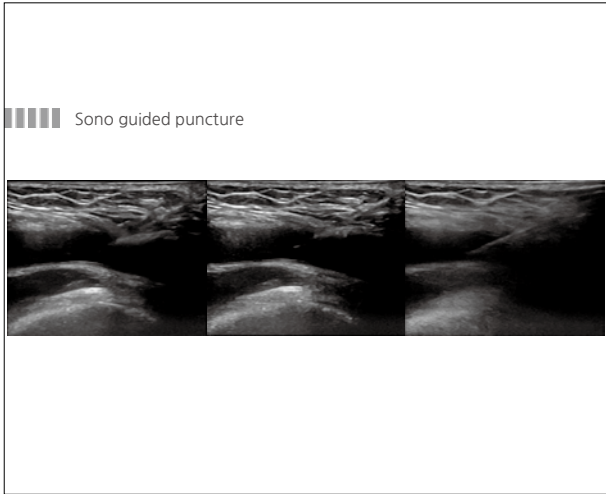
Seldinger Technique

- Method of vessel catheterization
- Six step process



Modified Seldinger Technique

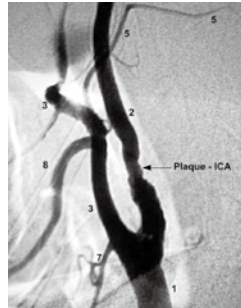




Common carotid artery

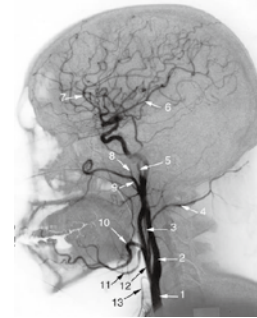
-Lateral 2D view following left common carotid artery injection , note the atherosclerotic plaque involving the proximal internal carotid artery

- 1-Common carotid A.
- 2-Internal carotid A.
- 3-External carotid A.
- 5-Occipital artery
- 7-Superior thyroid A.
- 8-Lingual-facial artery trunk

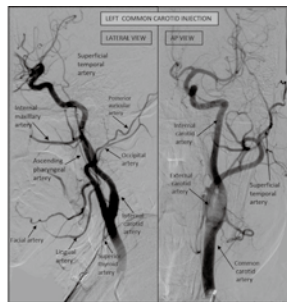


External carotid artery

- 1-Common Carotid Artery
- 2-Internal Carotid Artery
- 3-Ascending pharyngeal Artery
- 4-Occipital Artery
- 5-Superficial Temporal Artery
- 6-Middle cerebral Artery
- 7-Anterior cerebral Artery
- 8-Middle meningeal Artery
- 9-Maxillary Artery
- 10-Facial Artery
- 11-Lingual Artery
- 12-External Carotid Artery
- 13-Superior Thyroid Artery



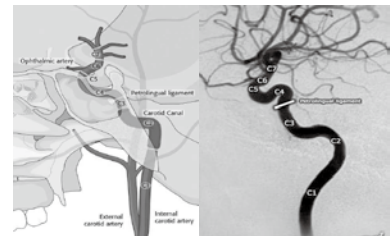
Left common carotid injection



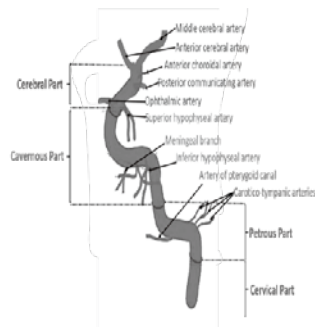
Internal carotid artery

Seven segments, C1-C7

- C1- Cervical segment
- C2- Petrous segment
- C3- Lacerum segment
- C4- Cavernous segment
- C5- Clinoid segment
- C6- Ophthalmic segment
- C7- Communicating segment

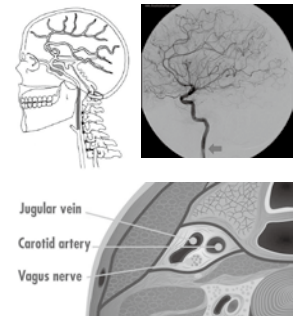


- Cervical portion
 - C1 segment
- Petrous portion
 - C2 segment
 - C3 segment:
- Cavernous portion
 - C4 segment
 - C5 segment
- Intradural portion
 - C6 segment
 - C7 segment



C1- Cervical portion

- No named branches
- Extends from the bifurcation of the CCA to the skull base
- In this section , the artery lies in the carotid sheath with the internal jugular vein (IJV) laterally , the vagus nerve & the cranial root of the accessory nerve "Xth" (which travels with Xth) run posteriorly & between these vessels



C2, C3 - Petrous portion

- The petrous segment of the internal carotid artery consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion
- It enters the skull base at the exocranial opening of the carotid canal, ascends approximately 1 cm (vertical portion) and then turns anteromedially until it enters the intracranial space at the foramen lacerum (horizontal portion)
- Branches
 - Angiographically, branches of the petrous internal carotid artery are uncommon but at least three possible branches are worth remembering
 - 1-Carotid tympanic Branch
 - 2-Mandibulovidian Trunk
 - 3-Variant Stapedial Artery

C4, C5 - Cavernous portion

- It runs horizontally forwards and then turns superiorly and medial to the anterior clinoid process, passes through the dural ring and enters its final intradural and supraclinoid course
- Major branches
 - Meningohypophyseal trunk (arises from posterior genu, supplies pituitary, tentorium and clival dura)
 - Inferolateral trunk arises from horizontal segment, supplies cavernous sinus (CS) dura / cranial nerves:

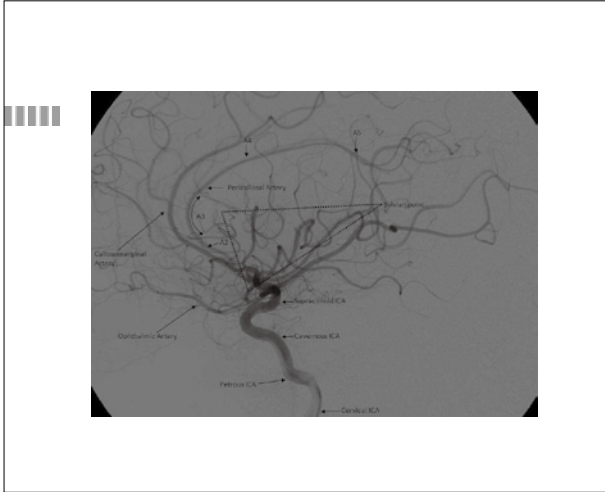
C6, C7 - Intradural portion

- The supraclinoid portion of the ICA is intradural, the artery having entered the subarachnoid space after crossing the dural ring medial to the anterior clinoid process
- It turns posteriorly and runs lateral to the optic nerve to terminate by dividing into anterior and middle cerebral arteries
- From this portion originates successfully : the ophthalmic artery, the superior hypophyseal artery, the PCOM and the anterior choroidal arteries

Anterior cerebral artery

Segmental Anatomy :

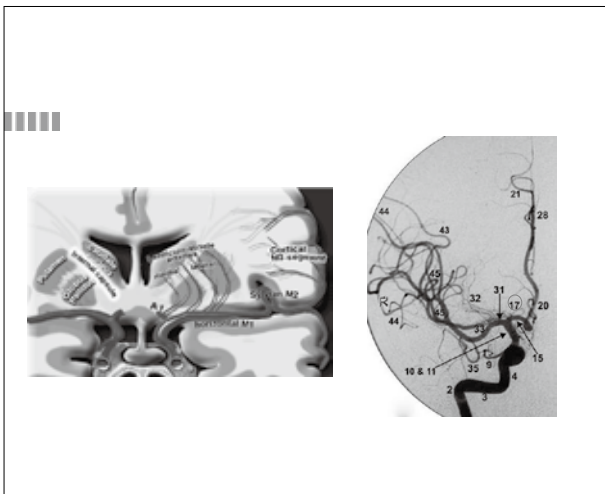
- A1 segment : from the ICA bifurcation to the ACOM 14mm in length
- A2 segment : from ACOM to the origin of the callosomarginal artery (the junction of the rostrum and genu of the corpus callosum)
- A3 segment : distal to the origin of the callosomarginal artery "a.k.a. pericallosal artery " (extends around the genu until the artery turns sharply posteriorly)
- A4 and A5 segments : above the corpus callosum are separated by the plane of the coronal fissure



A1 Section : Precommunicating Artery

- Branches
 - a) Lenticulostriate Arteries
 - b) Recurrent Artery of Heubner
 - c) Anterior Communicating Artery

A coronal CT scan of the brain showing the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and its branches. The ACA is seen crossing the midline and supplying the medial surface of the frontal and parietal lobes. The branches shown include the Lenticulostriate Arteries, the Recurrent Artery of Heubner, and the Anterior Communicating Artery.



A2 Section

- Branch
 - a) Orbitofrontal artery of the ACA
 - b) Frontopolar Artery

A schematic diagram of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and its branches. The diagram shows the ACA originating from the internal carotid artery (ICA) and crossing the midline. The branches shown include the Orbitofrontal artery, Frontopolar artery, Pericallosal artery, and Corticocentral artery. The diagram also shows the ACA's relationship to the corpus callosum and the recurrent artery of Heubner.

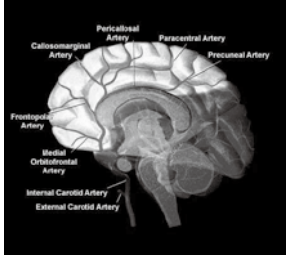
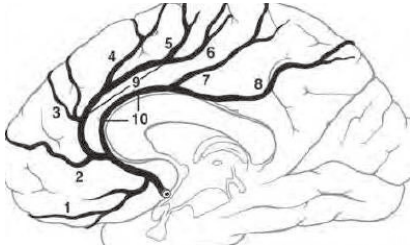


A schematic diagram of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and its branches. The diagram shows the ACA originating from the internal carotid artery (ICA) and crossing the midline. The branches shown include the Orbitofrontal artery, Frontopolar artery, Pericallosal artery, and Corticocentral artery.

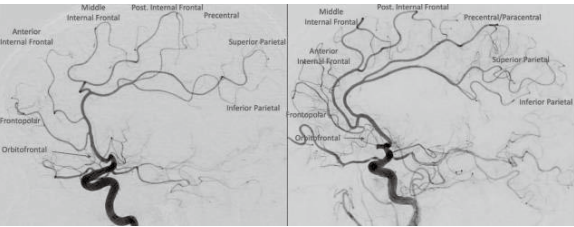
- 1-Orbitofrontal artery
- 2-Frontopolar artery
- 3-Callosomarginal artery
- 4-Pericallosal artery

A3 Section

- Distal to the origin of the callosomarginal artery or the genu, if the callosomarginal artery can't be identified
- Branches
 - a) Anterior internal frontal
 - b) Middle internal frontal
 - c) Posterior internal frontal
 - d) Paracentral artery

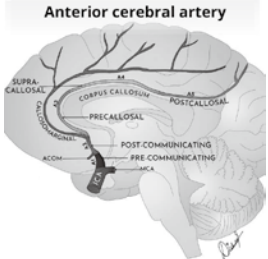



(1) Orbitofrontal , (2) Frontopolar , (3) Anterior internal frontal , (4) Middle internal frontal , (5) Posterior internal frontal , (6) paracentral , (7) Superior parietal , (8) Inferior parietal , (9) Callosomarginal , (10) Pericallosal



A4 & A5 Sections

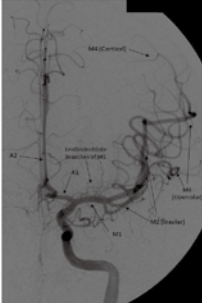
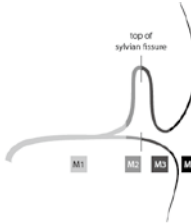
- In its A4 (or A5) final section , the pericallosal artery runs posteriorly over the body of the corpus callosum in the cistern of that name
- It terminates & anastomoses with the posterior pericallosal artery that arises from the PCA



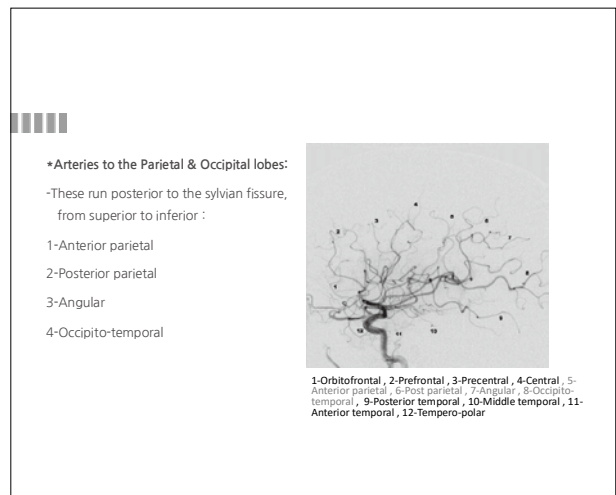
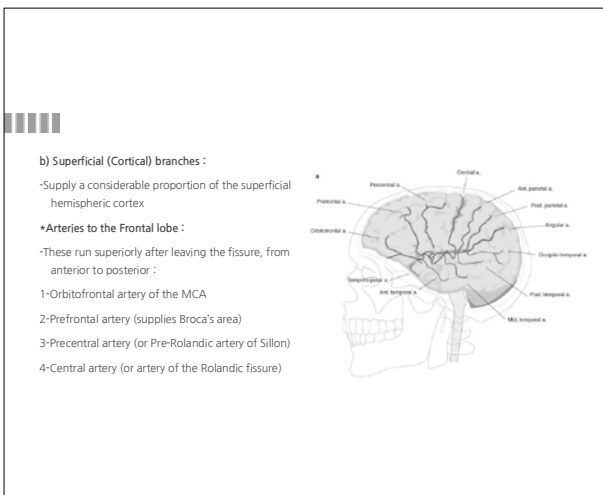
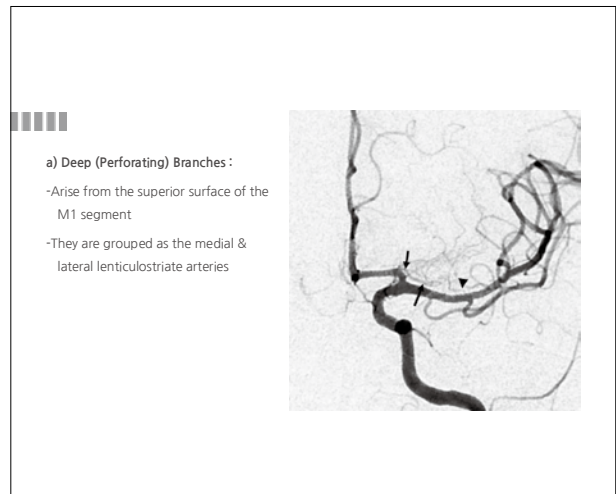
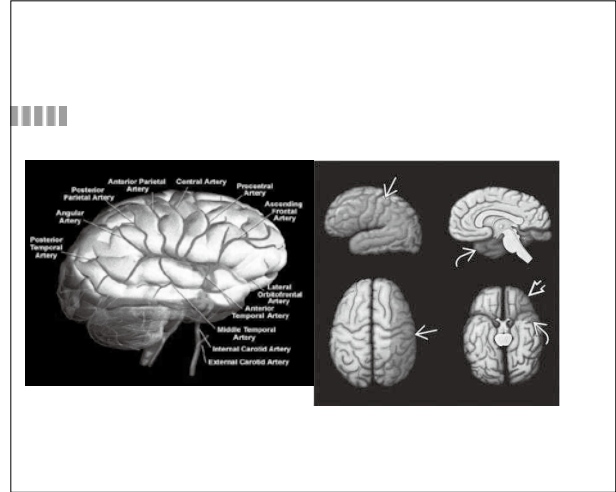
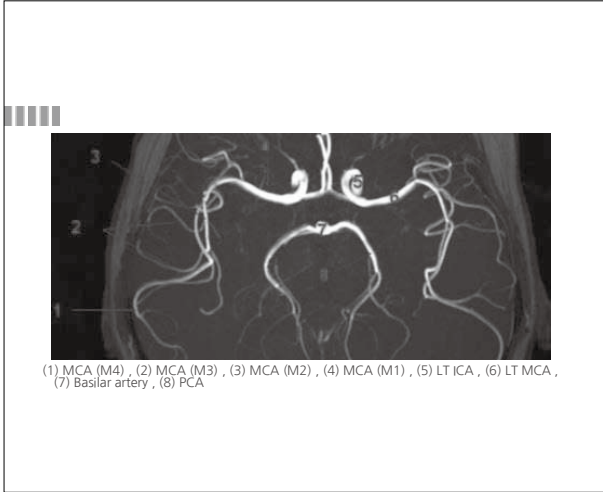
Middle cerebral artery

Segmental Anatomy :

- a) **M1** : Horizontal , from the ICA to the lateral fissure
- b) **M2** : Insular , the upper & lower trunk arteries thus formed
Designates the branches located inside the Sylvian fissure
- c) **M3** : Opercular , denominates the branches located between the top of the Sylvian fissure and the cerebral cortex
- d) **M4** : Cortical , refers to arterial branches on the surface of the cerebral cortex

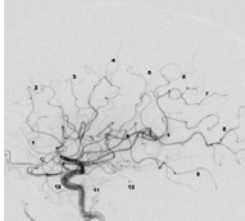
- M1** : M1 extends from the ICA terminus to the origin of the Sylvian fissure
- M2** : M2 extends from the bottom to the top of the Sylvian fissure
- M3** : M3 extends from the top of the Sylvian fissure to the cortical surface
- M4** : M4 represents small cortical branches



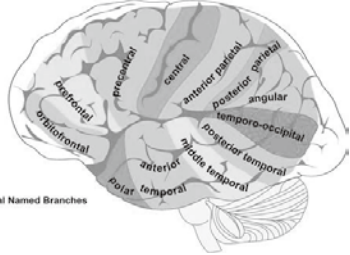
Arteries to the Temporal lobe :

-These run inferiorly after leaving the lateral sulcus of the sylvian fissure and are arranged from anterior to posterior :

- 1-Temporo-polar
- 2-Anterior temporal
- 3-Middle temporal
- 4-Posterior temporal



1-Orbitofrontal, 2-Prefrontal, 3-Precentral, 4-Central, 5-Anterior parietal, 6-Post parietal, 7-Angular, 8-Occipito-temporal, 9-Posterior temporal, 10-Middle temporal, 11-Anterior temporal, 12-Tempero-polar

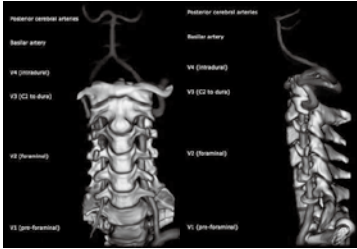


A. Typical Named Branches

Posterior circulation

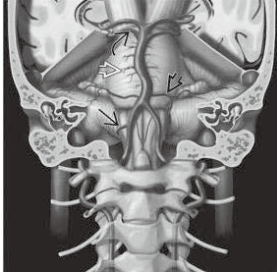
Vertebral artery

- V1 (EXTRAOSSEOUS) SEGMENT:
 - enters the C6 transverse foramen
- V2 (FORAMINAL) SEGMENT:
- V3 (EXTRASPINAL) SEGMENT.
 - VA exits the C1 transverse foramen
- V4 (INTRADURAL) SEGMENT.
 - VA becomes intradural, it courses superomedially behind the clivus and in front of the medulla



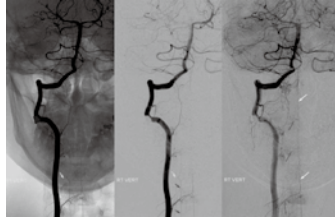
Branches :

- Extracranial Branches
- Intracranial Branches



a) Extracranial Branches :

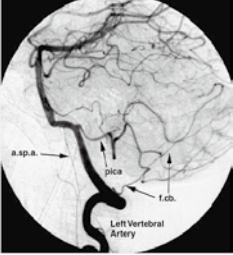
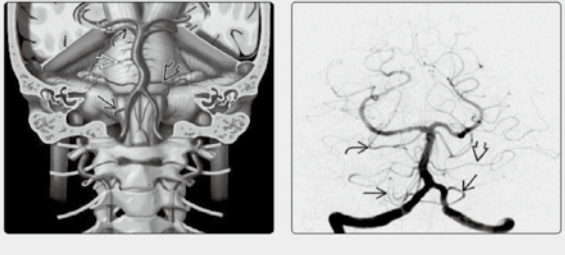
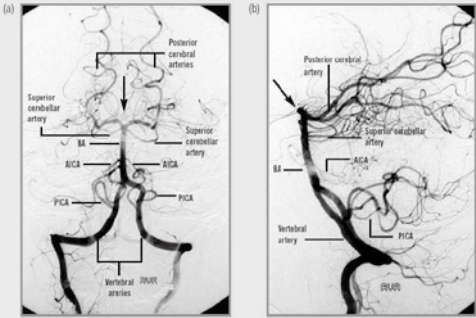
- 1-Branches to the stellate ganglion
- 2-Spinal branches from C6 to C1
- 3-Arteries of the cervical expansion
- 4-Muscular branches
- 5-Anterior meningeal artery




b) Intracranial Branches :

-In its intracranial portion , the VA gives branches that supply dura and the medulla oblongata , upper cervical cord and cerebellum , these are :

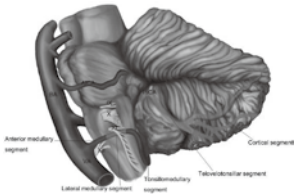
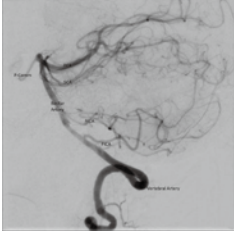
- 1-Posterior meningeal artery and artery of the falx cerebelli
- 2-Medial Group of Perforator Branches
- 3-Anterior Spinal Artery
- 4-Lateral Spinal Artery
- 5-Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery

- Posterior meningeal artery



- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery





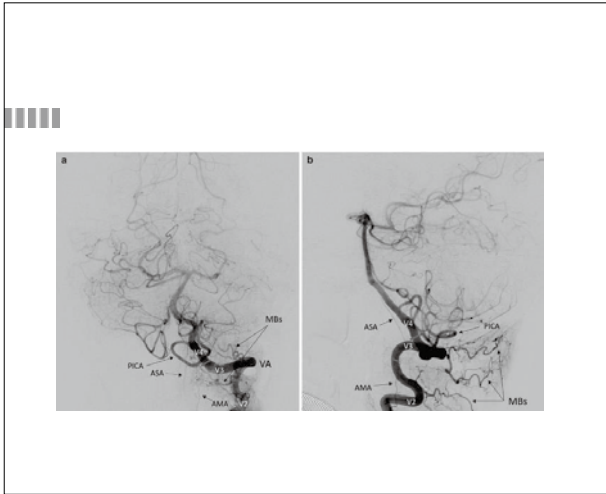
- Anterior spinal artery
- Supply:

 - Provides blood to:
 - Anterior two-thirds of the spinal cord
 - Anterior horn (motor neurons)
 - Anterior and lateral white matter columns
 - Central part of gray matter

- Clinical relevance:

 - Occlusion → anterior spinal artery syndrome
 - Motor paralysis (below lesion level)
 - Loss of pain & temperature sensation
 - Preserved proprioception & vibration (posterior column spared)





Basilar artery

Origin :

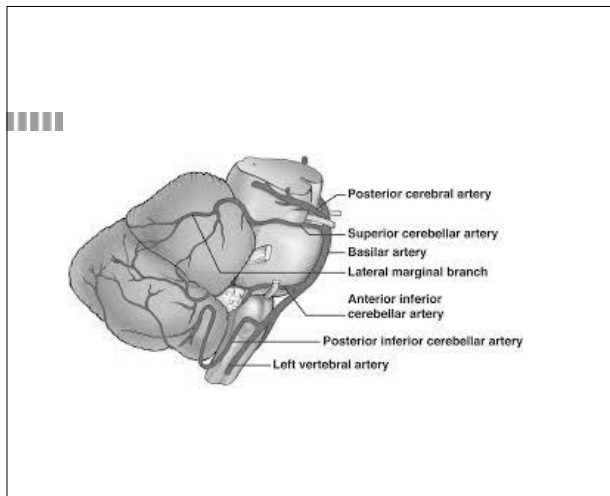
- BA is formed by joining of both VAs anterior to the upper border of the medulla oblongata

Branches :

- Its branches can be divided into two groups, the perforating arteries and the long circumferential arteries

The Long Circumferential Arteries :

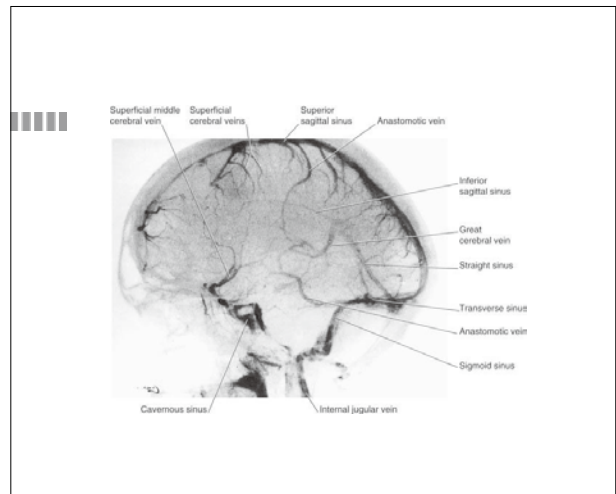
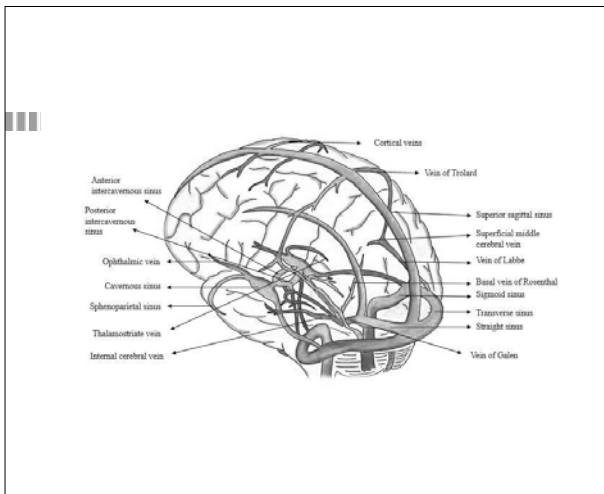
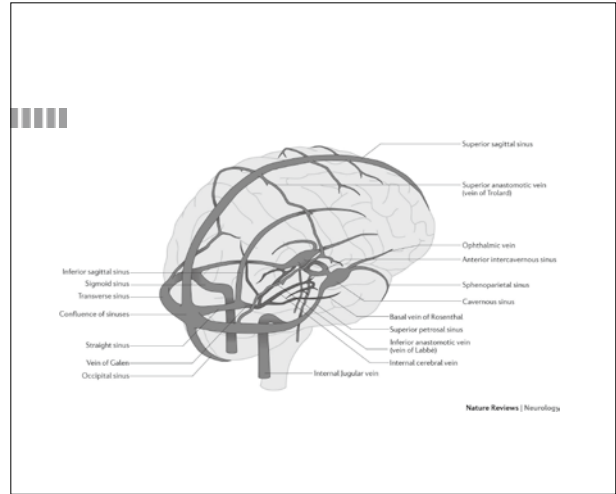
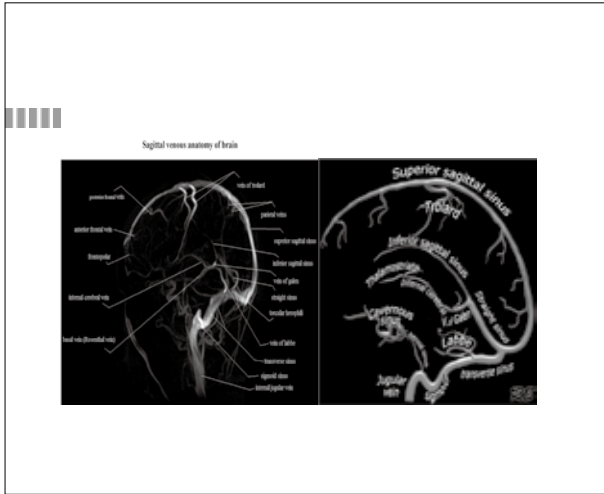
- 1-Internal Auditory Artery (Labyrinthine Artery)
- 2-The Anterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery (AICA)
- 3-The Superior Cerebellar Artery (SCA)
- 4-Posterior Cerebellar Artery (PCA)



Venous system of brain

Major 2 components : dural venous sinuses and cerebral veins.

<p>DURAL VENOUS SINUSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior sagittal sinus • Inferior sagittal sinus • Straight sinus • Sinus confluence(trocular herophili) • Transverse sinuses • Sigmoid sinuses • Jugular bulb 	<p>CEREBRAL VEINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial vein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior cerebral veins • Superior anastomotic vein (vein of Trolard) • Superficial middle cerebral vein (Sylvian vein) • Inferior anastomotic vein (vein of Labbé) • Inferior cerebral veins • Deep vein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal cerebral veins (좌/우 한 쌍) • Basal vein (vein of Rosenthal) • Thalamostriate vein • Choroidal veins • Septal veins
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Basic devices for procedures

김영덕

서울대

In the field of neurointervention, the main goal for every device we use is quite simple: to safely and quickly deliver treatments to the exact spot needed inside the brain. This is a challenge because we must guide these tools through the brain's winding and very delicate blood vessels, causing as little damage as possible. To do this, a wide range of special tools have been developed, including sheaths, catheters, and wires.

In practice, using these tools requires both knowledge and skill. There are no strict, fixed rules on how to use or combine them, because every patient's body is different and every medical problem is unique. The right choice depends on the patient's vessels, the type of problem we are treating, and the doctor's own experience. This is why it is so important to have a very clear and deep understanding of what each tool was made for and its specific features, like its size, flexibility, and strength. If we know our tools well, we can choose the right one for the right situation.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide a basic and practical guide to these essential tools.

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

KoNES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육

Session II. Imaging, Medication & Cases

6월 28일(토) 09:40-10:40

좌장: 박정현(한림대)

박영기(을지대)


Imaging and medication for acute ischemic stroke

박영기

을지대


Imaging and Medication for Acute Ischemic Stroke
KONES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육
의정부 을지대학교병원 신경외과 박영기


Emergency room to Angio-suite






2.1. Stroke Scales

Scale	Score	OR	LR	Notes, Benefits, or Discharged
1. The use of a stroke severity rating scale, preferably the mRS, is recommended.	1	1.80	0.55	Recommendation overlaid for clarity from 2019 AGS Guidelines. ORL exchanged, LOR amended to include with RCT/RA 2019 Recommendation Classification System. See Table KEY in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.



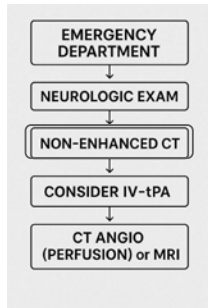
NIHSS component

- Consciousness, Orientation, Obey command
- Visual field and gaze
- Facial palsy
- Four limb Motor weakness
- Ataxia
- Sensory loss
- Aphasia, Dysarthria
- Neglection

NIHSS SCORE	STROKE SEVERITY	IMPACTED BRAIN DENSITY
0	No Stroke	↓
0 - 4	Minor Stroke	
5 - 15	Moderate Stroke	
16 - 20	Moderate to Severe Stroke	
21 - 42	Severe Stroke	

NIHSS and LVO

- NIHSS score is sensitive to predict large vessel occlusion (LVO)
- **NIHSS ≥ 10** : sensitivity (73%), specificity (74%)
- **NIHSS ≥ 6** : sensitivity (87%), specificity (52%)
- High NIHSS score \rightarrow High probability of LVO



2.2.1. Initial Imaging	COR	LQE	New, Revised, or Unchanged
1. All patients with suspected acute stroke should receive emergency brain imaging evaluation on first arrival to a hospital before initiating any specific therapy to treat AIS.	I	A	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 AIS Guidelines. COR and LQE unchanged. See Table XCV in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.
2. Systems should be established so that brain imaging studies can be performed as quickly as possible in patients who may be candidates for IV fibrinolysis or mechanical thrombectomy or both.	I	B-NR	New recommendation.

- Non-enhance CT “as quickly as possible”
- “Time is Brain” for IV tPA & mechanical thrombectomy candidates
- 뇌졸중학회 권고 기준: Door to non-enhance CT < 30 minutes
- To exclude hemorrhagic stroke

Non-enhance CT according to onset time

0-3시간	대개 정상 또는 subtle한 early ischemic signs만 보임
3-6시간	저밀도 소견(hypodensity)이 점차 나타나기 시작 (조기 발견은 가능하지만 민감도 낮음)
6-12시간	명확한 저밀도(hypodense) 병변이 보이기 시작
12-24시간	경계가 분명한 저밀도 병변으로 진행
24시간 이후	뇌부종 및 mass effect 동반 가능성 증가

ASPECTS (Alberta Stroke Programme Early CT Score)

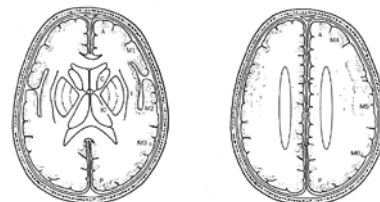
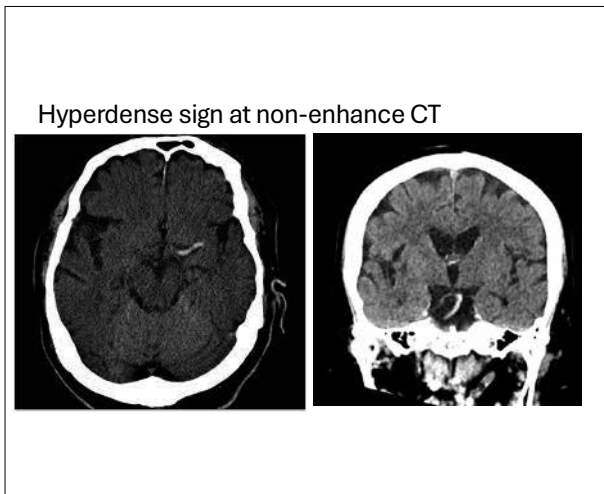
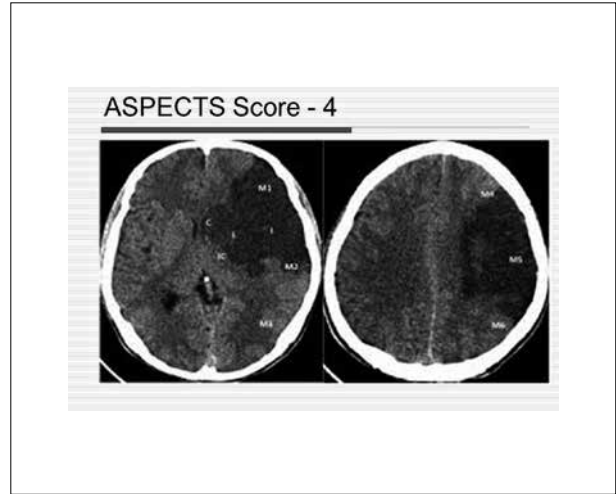
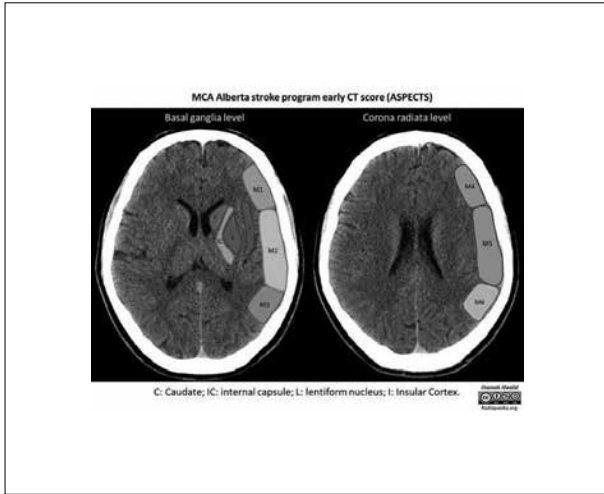


Figure 1: ASPECTS study base. ASPECTS score is calculated by summing scores for each region: 1=caudate head, 2=caudate body, 3=insula, 4=MCA cortex, 5=MCA MCA, and 6=MCA MCA. Scores range from 0-10. Scores of 0-4 indicate large cortical stroke. Scores of 5-6 indicate small cortical stroke. Scores of 7-10 indicate small subcortical stroke. Scores of 0-2 indicate large subcortical stroke. Scores of 3-4 indicate small subcortical stroke. Scores of 5-6 indicate large subcortical stroke. Scores of 7-10 indicate small subcortical stroke. Scores of 0-2 indicate large subcortical stroke. Scores of 3-4 indicate small subcortical stroke. Scores of 5-6 indicate large subcortical stroke. Scores of 7-10 indicate small subcortical stroke.



History of Ischemic Stroke treatment:
Tissue plasminogen activator (혈전 용해제)

- 1995: t-PA < onset 3hrs
- 2008: t-PA < onset 4.5 hrs
- 2018: t-PA > 4.5hrs + MRI Diffusion-FLAIR mismatch
- 뇌졸중학회 권고기준: Door-to-needle < 1hour

3.3.2. Time Windows	COB	LUE	Notes, Revised, or Unchanged
1. IV alteplase (0.9 mg/kg, maximum dose 90 mg over 60 minutes with initial 10% of dose given as bolus over 1 minute) is recommended for selected patients who can be treated within 3 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state. Physicians should review the criteria outlined in Table 9 to determine patient eligibility.	I	B	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 AIS Guidelines. COB and LUE unchanged. See Table 9C7 in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.
2. IV alteplase (0.9 mg/kg, maximum dose 90 mg over 60 minutes with initial 10% of dose given as bolus over 1 minute) is also recommended for selected patients who can be treated within 3 and 4.5 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state. Physicians should review the criteria outlined in Table 9 to determine patient eligibility.	I	B-R	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 AIS Guidelines. COB unchanged. LUE amended to conform with AHA/ASA 2015 Recommendation Classification System. See Table 9C7 in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.

- IV alteplase for <3 hours of ischemic stroke onset or last known well time → LOE A
- IV alteplase administration within 4.5 hours of stroke with unclear time onset and who have DW lesion smaller than 1/3 of MCA territory and no visible signal change on FLAIR → LOE B-R

Table 9. Treatment of AIS: IV Administration of Alteplase

<p>Infuse 0.9 mg/kg (maximum dose 90 mg) over 60 min, with 10% of the dose given as a bolus over 1 min.</p>
<p>Admit the patient to an intensive care or stroke unit for monitoring.</p>
<p>If the patient develops severe headache, acute hypertension, nausea, or vomiting or has a worsening neurological examination, discontinue the infusion of IV alteplase (is being administered) and obtain emergency head CT scan.</p>
<p>Measure BP and perform neurological assessments every 15 min during and after IV alteplase infusion for 2 h, then every 30 min for 6 h, then hourly until 24 h after IV alteplase treatment.</p>
<p>Increase the frequency of BP measurements if SBP is >180 mm Hg or if DBP is >105 mm Hg; administer antihypertensive medications to maintain BP at or below these levels (Table 5).</p>
<p>Delay placement of nasogastric tubes, indwelling bladder catheters, or intra-arterial pressure catheters if the patient can be safely managed without them.</p>
<p>Obtain a follow-up CT or MRI scan at 24 h after IV alteplase before starting anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents.</p>

3.2 Blood Pressure	COB	LOE	New, Revised, or Unchanged
1. Hypotension and hypovolemia should be corrected to maintain systemic perfusion levels necessary to support organ function.	I	C-EB	New recommendation.
2. Patients who have elevated BP and are otherwise eligible for treatment with IV alteplase should have their BP carefully lowered so that their SBP is <180 mmHg and their diastolic BP is <110 mmHg before IV thrombolytic therapy is initiated.	I	B-RR	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 AS Guidelines. COB unchanged. LOE amended to conform with ACC/AHA 2015 Recommendation Classification System. See Table XCV in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.
3. In patients for whom mechanical thrombectomy is planned, and who have not received IV thrombolytic therapy, it is reasonable to treat their BP <180/110 mmHg before the procedure.	IIa	B-NR	Recommendation revised from 2013 AS Guidelines.

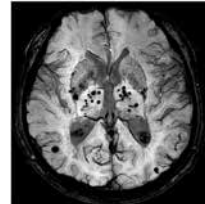
- IV alteplase use patients require **sBP<185** and **dBp<110** before treatment and <180/105 for the first 24 hours
- **Maintain BP<185/110** for mechanical thrombectomy patients

3.3.5. Mild Stroke	COB	LOE	New, Revised, or Unchanged
1. For otherwise eligible patients with mild but disabling stroke symptoms, IV alteplase is recommended for patients who have had a median NIHSS score of 3 to 5 and 3 to 4.5 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state.	I	B-B	Recommendation revised from 2013 IV Alteplase. COB and LOE added. Recommendation amended to conform with ACC/AHA 2015 Recommendation Classification System.
2. For otherwise eligible patients with mild disabling stroke symptoms, IV alteplase may be reasonable for patients who can be treated within 3 and 4.5 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state.	IIb	B-NR	New recommendation.
3. For otherwise eligible patients with mild non-disabling stroke symptoms (NIHSS score 0-5), IV alteplase is not recommended for patients who could be treated within 3 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state.	III	B-N	New recommendation.
4. For otherwise eligible patients with mild non-disabling stroke symptoms (NIHSS 0-5), IV alteplase is not recommended for patients who could be treated within 3 and 4.5 hours of ischemic stroke symptom onset or patient last known well or at baseline state.	III	C-LO	New recommendation.

- Mild but disabling stroke → use IV alteplase
- Mild non-disabling stroke (NIHSS 0-5) → Do not use IV alteplase

3.3.5. Bleeding Risk	COB	LOE	New, Revised, or Unchanged
1. Given the extremely low risk of unsuspected abnormal platelet counts or coagulation studies in a population, it is reasonable that urgent IV alteplase treatment not be delayed while waiting for hematologic or coagulation testing if there is no reason to suspect an abnormal test.	IIa	B-NR	Recommendation and COB unchanged from 2013 IV Alteplase. LOE amended to conform with ACC/AHA 2015 Recommendation Classification System.
2. In otherwise eligible patients who have previously had a small number (1-10) of CMBS demonstrated on MRI, administration of IV alteplase is reasonable.	IIa	B-NR	New recommendation.
3. In otherwise eligible patients who have previously had a high burden of CMBS (>10) demonstrated on MRI, treatment with IV alteplase may be associated with an increased risk of sICH, and the benefits of treatment are uncertain. Treatment may be reasonable if there is the potential for substantial benefit.	III	B-NR	New recommendation.

- IV alteplase should not be delayed while waiting for hematologic or coagulation testing (**only check glucose**)
- High burden of cerebral microbleeds (>10) may be associated with an increased risk of sICH



4. The efficacy of the IV glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors tirofiban and eptifibatid coadministered with IV alteplase is not well established.	III	B-R	Recommendation revised from 2013 AS Guidelines. See Table XXXX in online Data Supplement 1.
Single-arm studies of eptifibatid as adjunctive therapy to IV alteplase support ongoing PCI to establish safety and efficacy. ¹¹¹ Further clinical trials are needed.			
5. Abciximab should not be administered concurrently with IV alteplase.	III	B-R	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 IV Alteplase. COB and LOE amended to conform with ACC/AHA 2015 Recommendation Classification System. See Table XCV in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.
6. IV aspirin should not be administered within 90 minutes after the start of IV alteplase.	III	B-R	New recommendation.

- Tirofiban, Eptifibatid → unknown
- Abciximab → Do not use with alteplase
- IV aspirin → Do not use within 90 minutes of alteplase

3.3.5. Bleeding Risk (Continued)	COB	LOE	New, Revised, or Unchanged
7. IV alteplase should not be administered to patients who have received a full treatment dose of low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) within the previous 24 hours.	III	B-NR	Recommendation reworded for clarity from 2013 IV Alteplase. COB and LOE amended to conform with ACC/AHA 2015 Recommendation Classification System. See Table XCV in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.

- LMWH within the previous 24 hours → Do not use Alteplase

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

↓

NEUROLOGIC EXAM

↓

NON-ENHANCED CT

↓

CONSIDER IV-tPA

↓

CT ANGIO (PERFUSION) or MRI



2.2.2. Mechanical thrombectomy (clipping-vascular imaging)	CTA	LVE	MRA, Perfusion, or embolization
1. For patients who otherwise meet criteria for mechanical thrombectomy, non-invasive vessel imaging of the intracranial arteries is recommended during the initial imaging evaluation.	I	A	Recommendation modified for clarity from 2015 Evidence-based CTR and LVE worksheet. See Table 2.2.2 in online Data Supplement 1 for original wording.
2. For patients with suspected I/O who have not had non-invasive vessel imaging as part of their initial imaging evaluation for stroke, catheter-based vessel imaging should not be used as a primary imaging modality unless otherwise indicated by the patient.	I	A	Recommendation modified from 2015 Evidence-based CTR and LVE worksheet.

Stroke

- Non-invasive vessel imaging (CTA) is needed for initial imaging
- As quickly as possible
- **CTA is more accurate** than MRA
- MRI: Diffusion - FLAIR

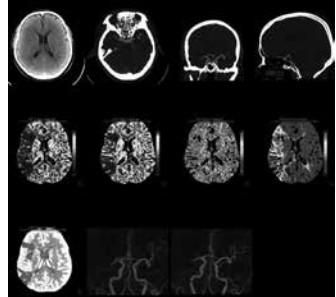
CT perfusion with automated calculation

Penumbra = 52.73cm³

Infarct = 57.55cm³

PRR = 47.81 %

Calculated on basis of Temporal MP volume



CBF (Cerebral Blood Flow) 단위 시간당 뇌조직 100g에 공급되는 **혈류량** (mL/100g/min)

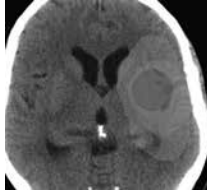
CBV (Cerebral Blood Volume) 단위 뇌조직 100g당 존재하는 총 혈액량 (mL/100g)

MTT (Mean Transit Time) 혈류가 한 지점을 통과하는 데 걸리는 평균 시간 (초)

TTP (Time to Peak) 조영제가 특정 부위에서 최대 농도에 도달하는 시간 (초)

Parameter	Ischemic Core	Penumbra
CBF	↓↓↓ (<30%)	↓
CBV	↓	정상 또는 ↑
MTT	↑	↑
TTP/Tmax	↑	↑↑ (Tmax>6 sec)

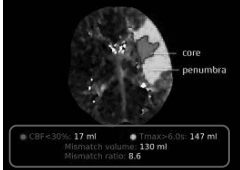
Ischemic core and Penumbra



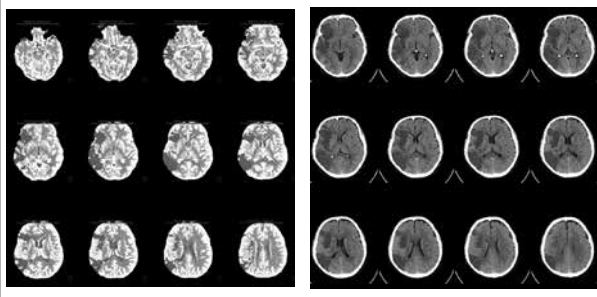
core
↓ CBF
↓ CBV

penumbra
Near ↑ CBF
↑ CBV

benign oligemia
↑ CBV
↑ CBF



Ischemic core	CBF<30%
Penumbra	Tmax>6 sec Core와 겹치지 않는 영역



After Thrombectomy

Three-phase CTA

- Arterial phase (8조) (4조)
- Venous phase (4조) (4조)
- Late-venous phase (4조)

Figure 10. Evaluation of Cerebral Collaterals in Acute Ischemic Stroke. Radiology 2015; 174:1420-1426.

- Aortic arch anatomy
- Extracranial artery anatomy
- Site of occlusion
- ASPECT score (non-enhance)
- Collateral flow evaluation
- Clot

Diffusion - FLAIR mismatch

Diffusion FLAIR

Diffusion (DWI) and FLAIR high signal change timing after ischemic insult

경과 시간 (발병 후)	DWI high signal change	FLAIR high signal change	설명
0-1시간	+(거의 항상)	-(정상)	DWI는 수분 확산 제한을 매우 민감하게 감지함
1-3시간	+	-또는 ±	FLAIR는 대부분 정상이나, 일부에서 미약한 변화 가능
3-4.5시간	+	±	FLAIR에서 일부 고신호 보이기 시작
4.5-6시간	+	+(약 50-70%)	FLAIR 변화 관찰되는 경우 증가
6시간 이상	+	+(대부분에서 관찰)	FLAIR에서도 대부분 뚜렷한 고신호 보임

B FLAIR-negative (DWI-FLAIR mismatch)

Less than 6 hours

C FLAIR-positive (no DWI-FLAIR mismatch)

After more than 6 hours

Absolute indication for Thrombectomy

- (1) Prestroke mRS 0 to 1 (뇌경색 발생 전 정상적인 생활)
- (2) **Occlusion of ICA or M1** (Large artery occlusion)
- (3) Age \geq 18 years
- (4) **NIHSS \geq 6 (Severe symptom)**
- (5) **ASPECT \geq 6**
- (6) Treatment can be **initiated (groin puncture) within 6 hours** of symptom onset

Relative indication for Thrombectomy

- M2 or M3 (Medium vessel occlusion)
- Low NIHSS score (<6, Mild symptom)
- ACA, VA, Basilar, PCA
- Low ASPECT score (time delay)
- **Onset 6~24hrs → Perfusion image check**

3.7.5. Blood Pressure Management	COR	LOE	New, Revised, or Discharged
1. In patients who undergo mechanical thrombectomy, it is reasonable to maintain the BP at $\leq 180/105$ mm Hg during and for 24 hours after the procedure.	Ia	B-NR	New recommendation.
2. In patients who undergo mechanical thrombectomy with successful reperfusion, it might be reasonable to maintain BP at a level $< 180/105$ mm Hg.	Ib	B-NR	New recommendation.

- **BP < 180/105 during MT and after MT is reasonable**
- **sBP > 150 is probably useful** in promoting and keeping collateral flow adequate while the artery remains occluded and that controlling BP once reperfusion has been achieved and aiming for a normal BP for that individual is sensible
- Target BP during EVT: **sBP 140~180mmHg**

4.4. Blood Pressure	COR	LOE	New, Revised, or Discharged
1. Hypotension and hypovolemia should be corrected to maintain systemic perfusion levels necessary to support organ function.	I	C-EO	New recommendation.
2. In patients with AIS, early treatment of hypertension is indicated when required by comorbid conditions (eg, concomitant acute coronary event, acute heart failure, aortic dissection, postthrombotic DVT, or preeclampsia/eclampsia).	I	C-EO	New recommendation.
3. In patients with BP $> 220/120$ mm Hg who did not receive IV alteplase or mechanical thrombectomy and have no comorbid conditions requiring urgent antihypertensive treatment, the benefit of initiating or resuming treatment of hypertension within the first 48 to 72 hours is uncertain. It might be reasonable to lower BP by 15% during the first 24 hours after onset of stroke.	Ib	C-EO	New recommendation.
4. In patients with BP $< 220/120$ mm Hg who did not receive IV alteplase or mechanical thrombectomy and do not have a comorbid condition requiring urgent antihypertensive treatment, initiating or resuming treatment of hypertension within the first 48 to 72 hours after an AIS is not effective to prevent death or dependency.	IIb (Low Certainty)	A	Recommendation revised from 2013 AHA Guidelines.

- Avoid hypovolemia and hypotension
- **BP > 220/120** → lower BP by 15% during the first 24 hours
- **BP < 220/120** → Maintain BP if not using IV tPA or performing MT

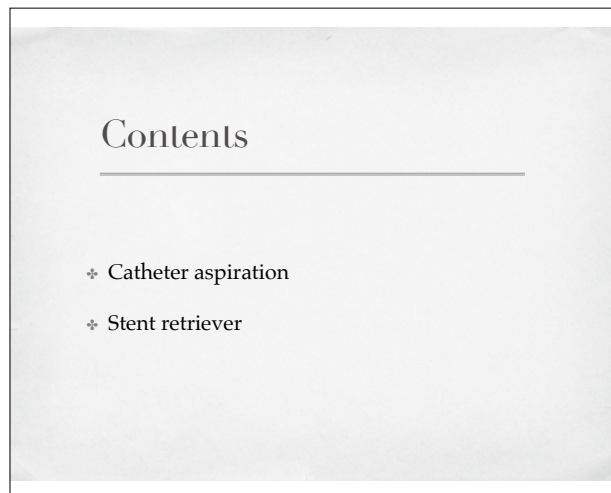
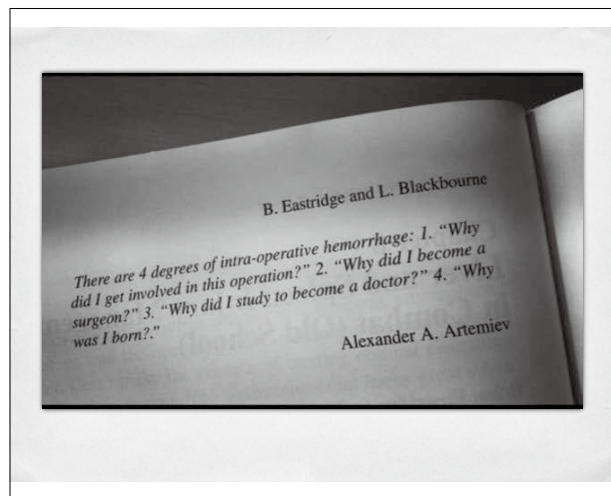
Thank you for your attention



Stent retriever or Suction catheter for recanalization

박정현

한림대

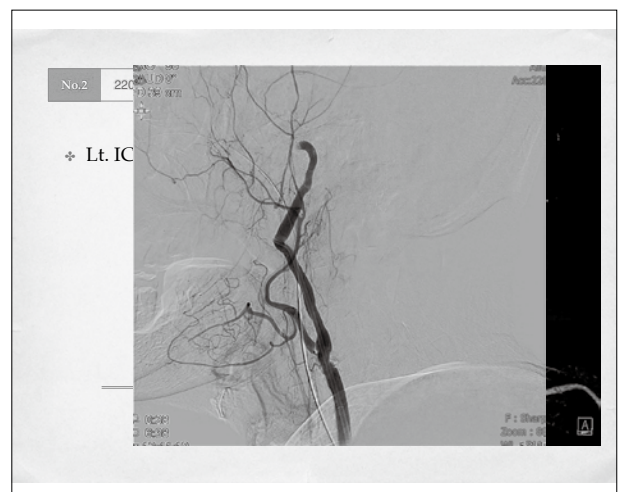
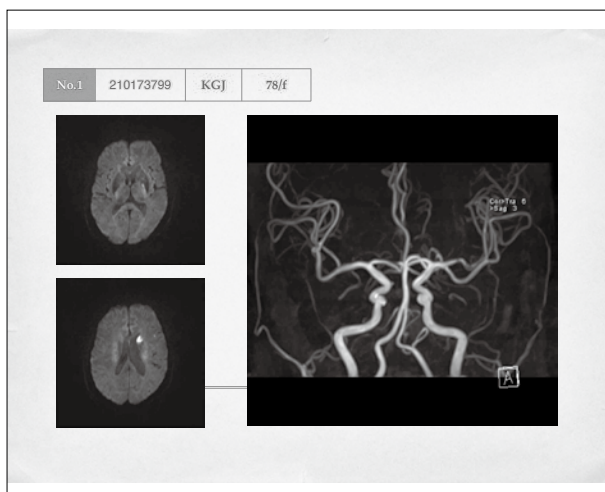
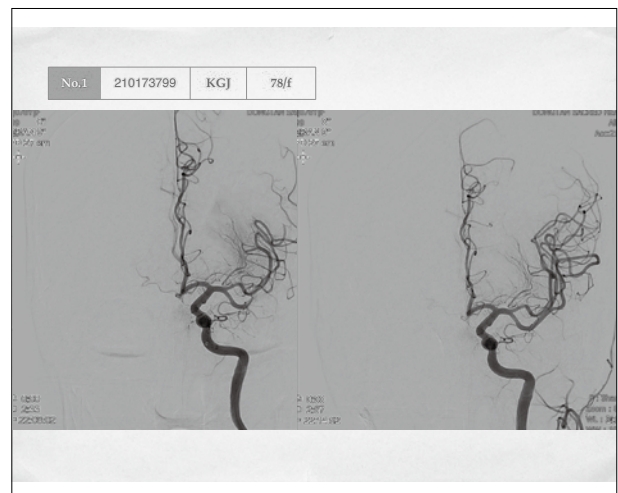
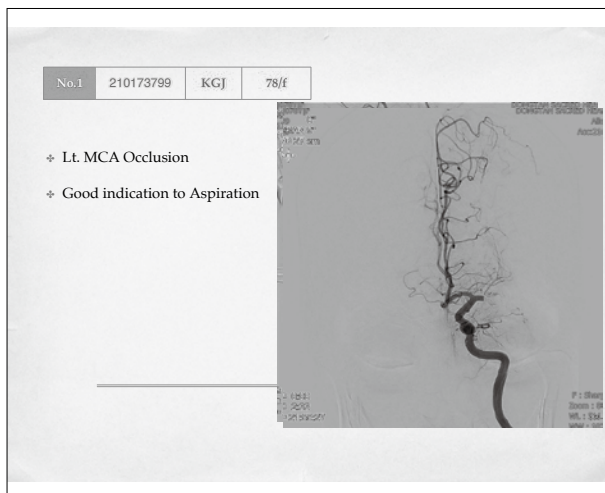


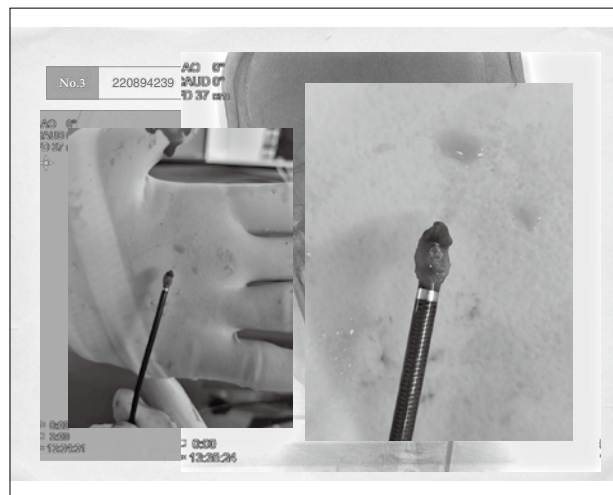
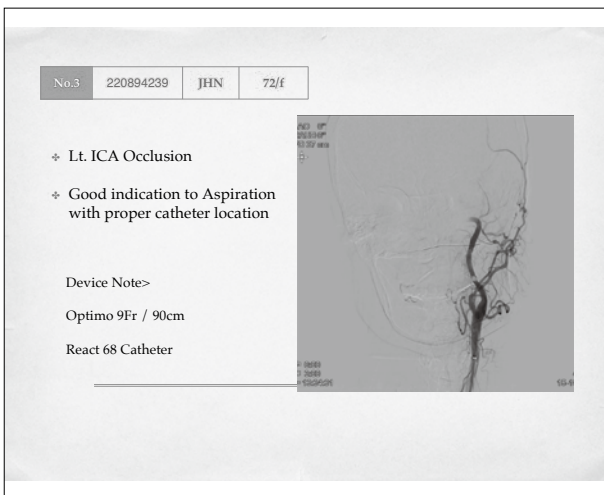
Devices settings

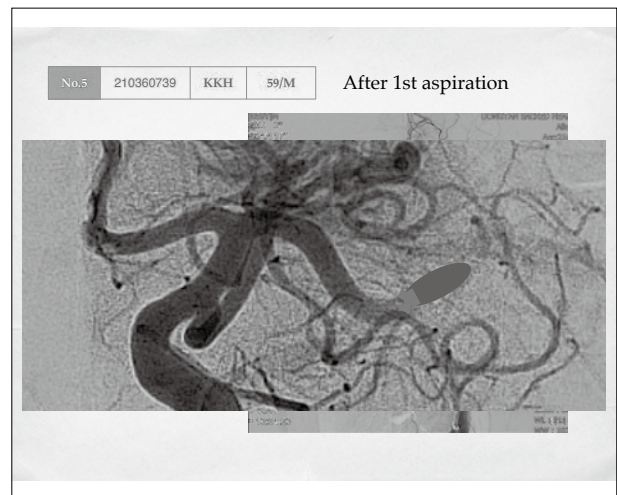
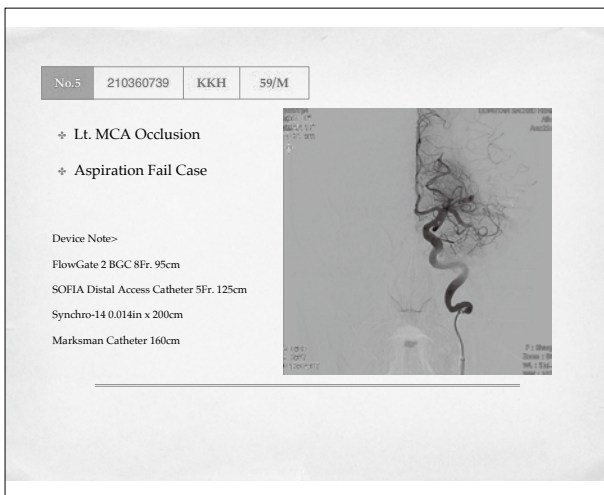
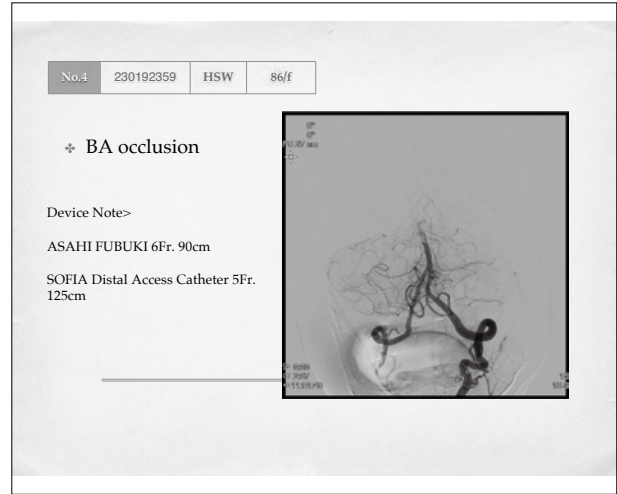
- ✦ Aspiration Catheter
Balloon Guiding Catheter / Guiding Catheter + Aspiration Catheter
(+microwire and microcatheter)
- ✦ Stent Retriever
Balloon Guiding Catheter / Guiding Catheter + Intermediate catheter +
microwire + microcatheter + Retrieval stent

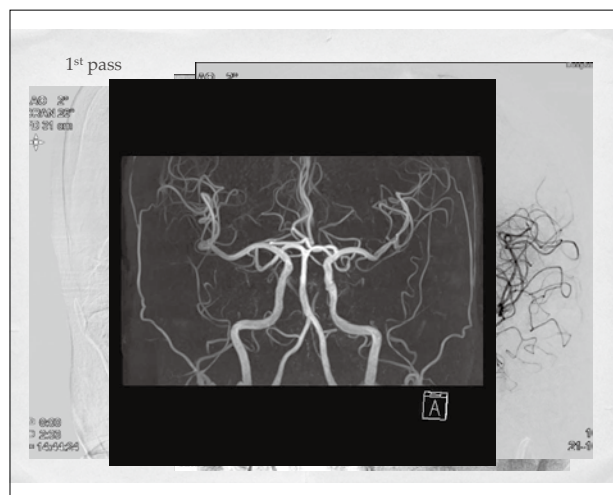
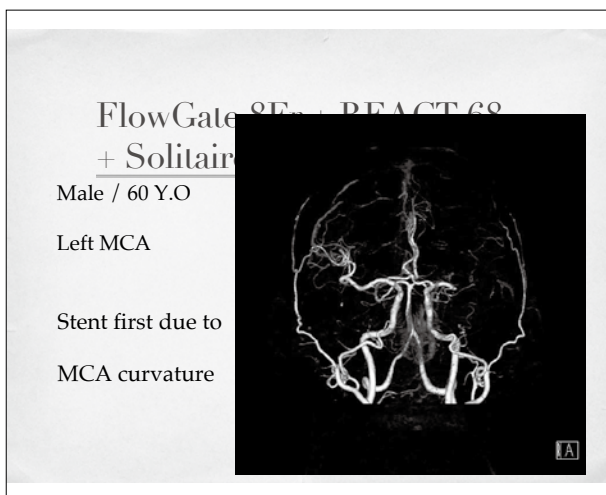
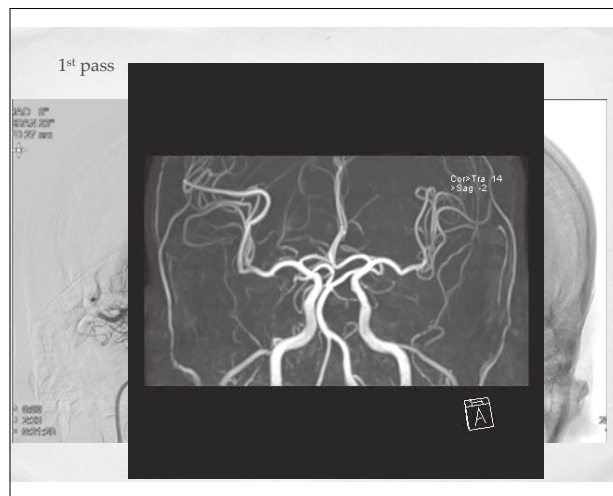
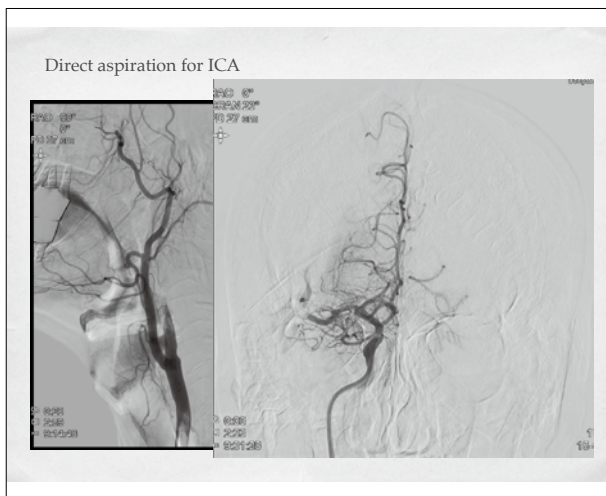
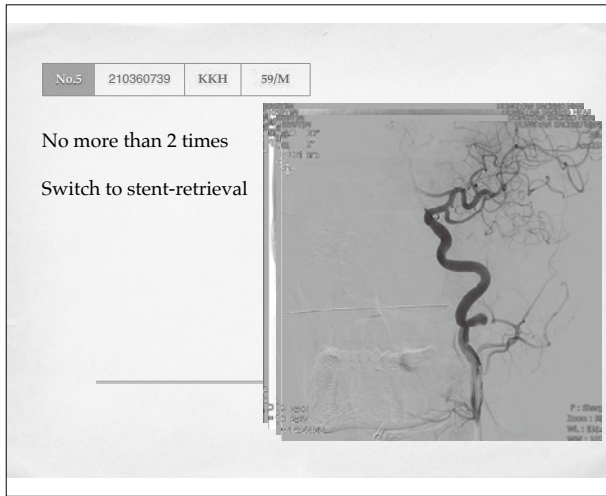
Patient selection

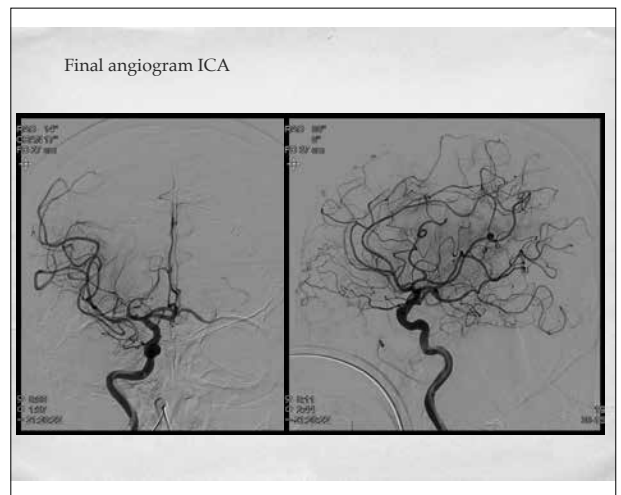
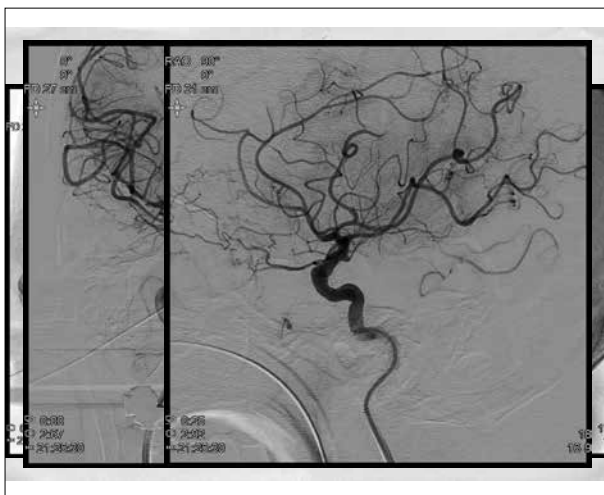
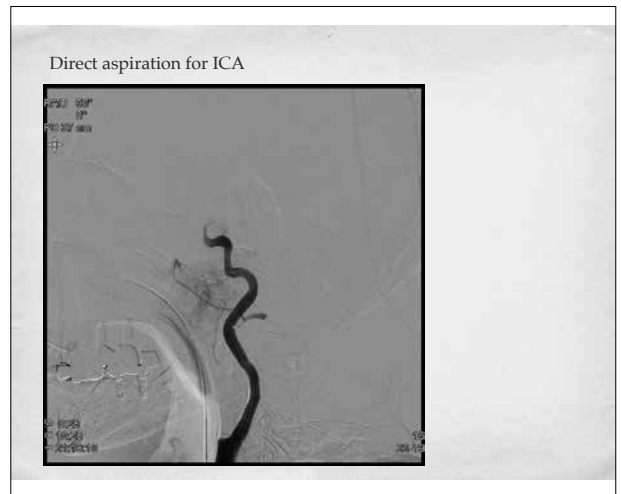
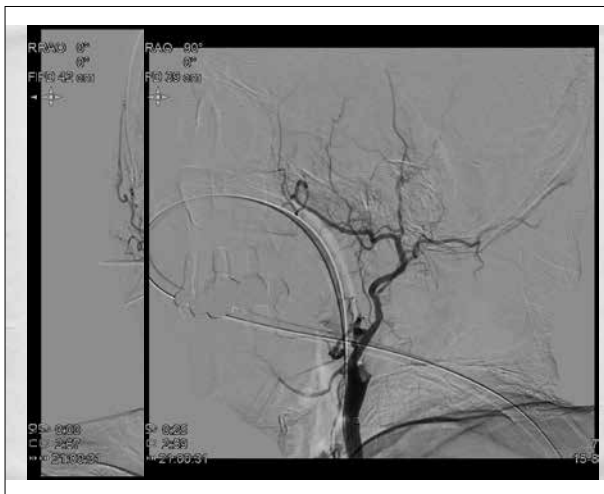
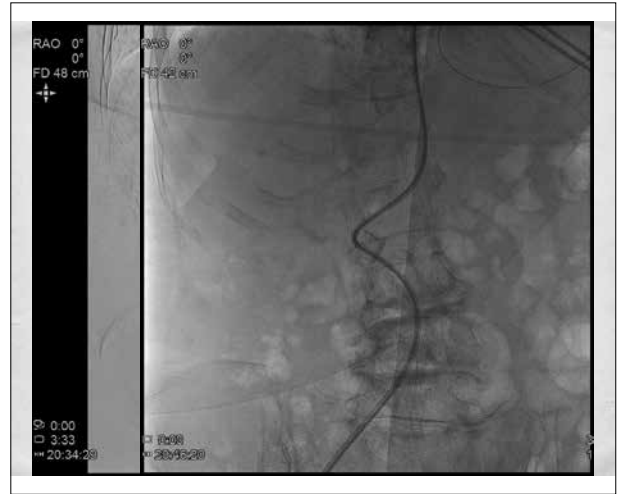
- ✦ Curvature of parent artery
just proximal site of occlusion
- ✦ Characteristics of occlusion









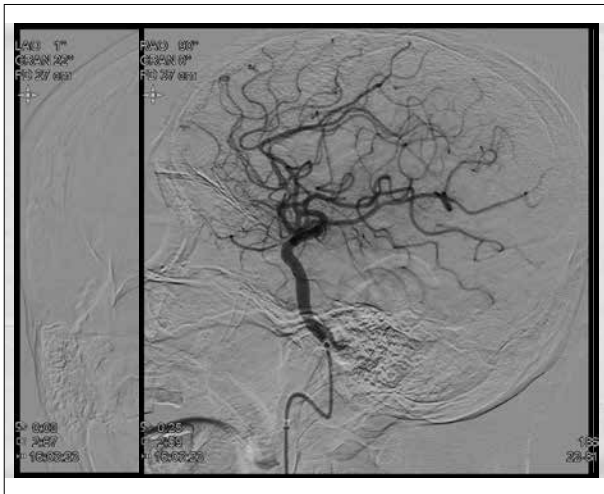
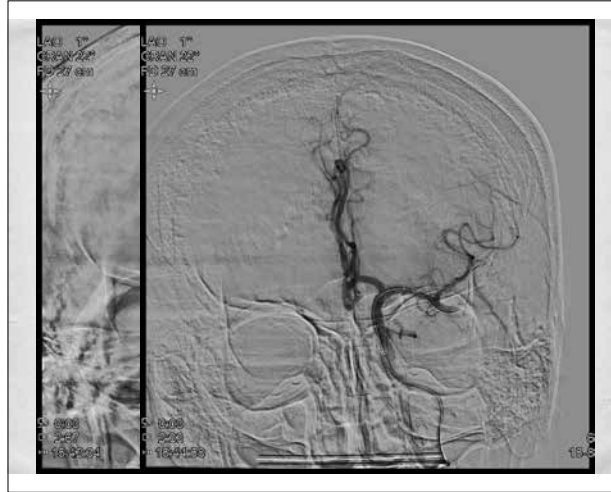


FlowGate 8Fr + Catalyst 6Fr
+ Trevo 6-37

Male / 62 Y.O

Left MCA

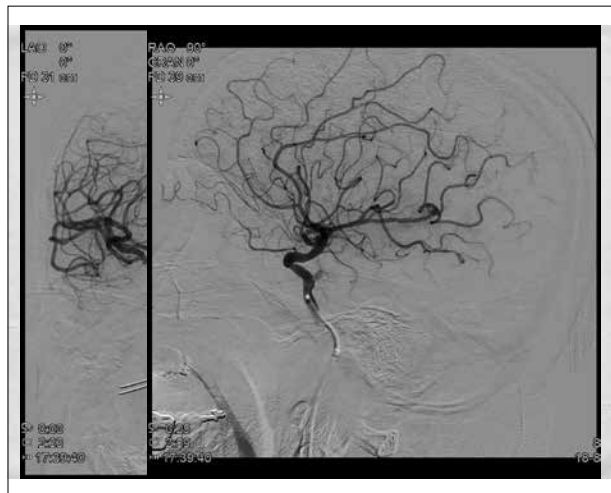
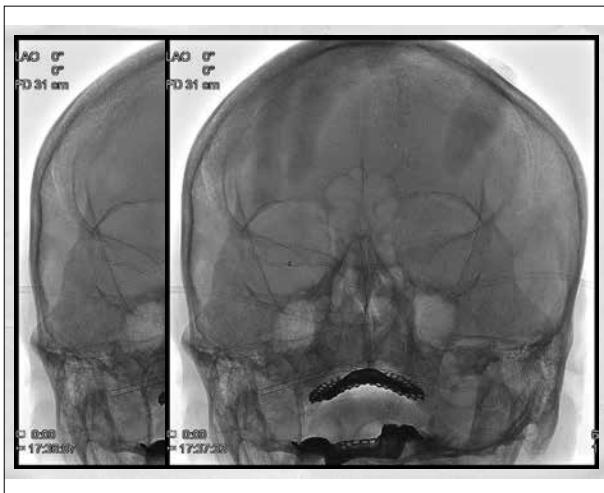
Stent first due to
Distal occlusion

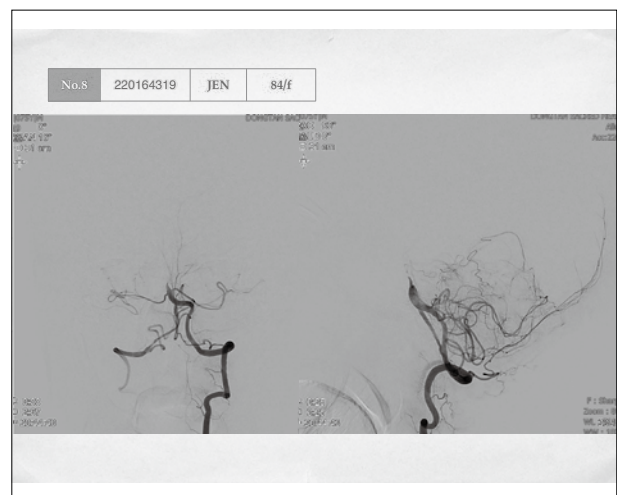
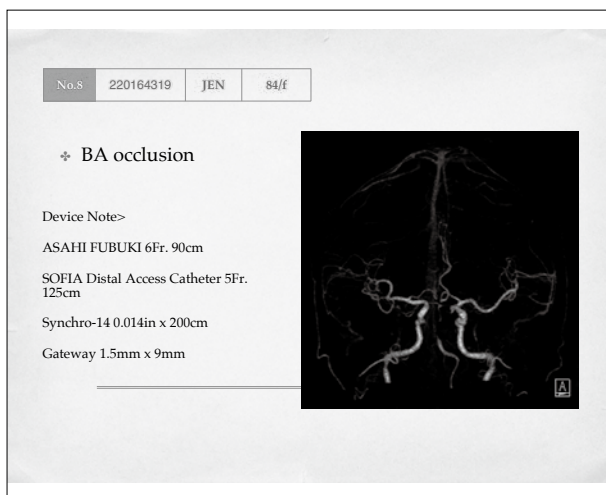
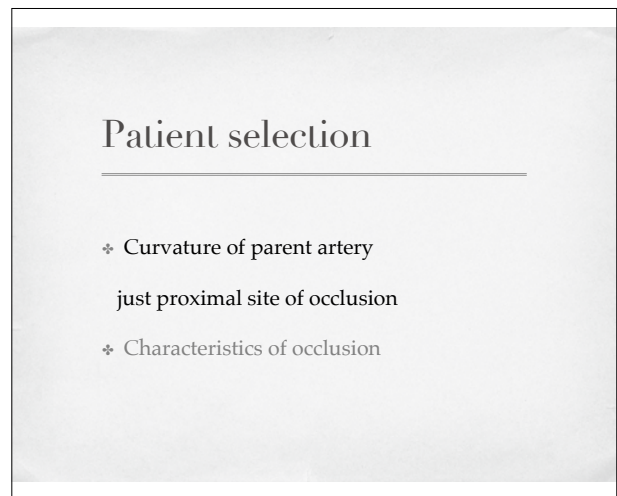
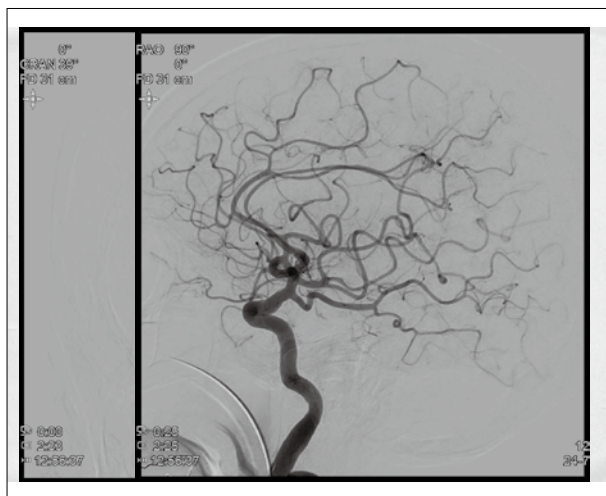
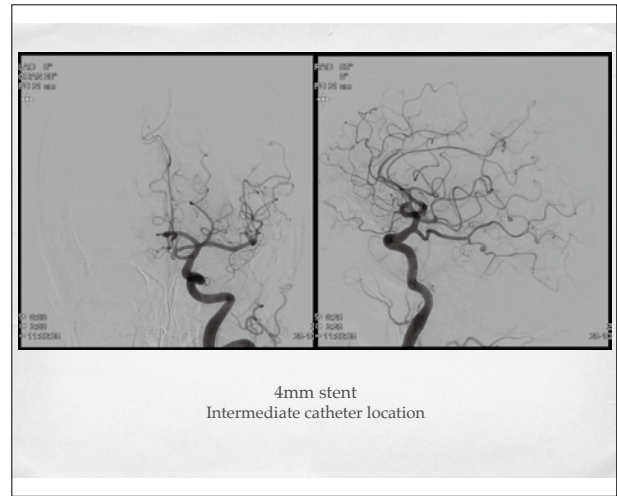
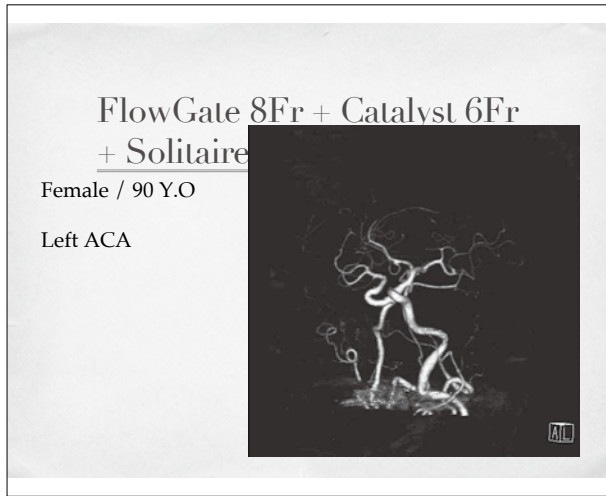


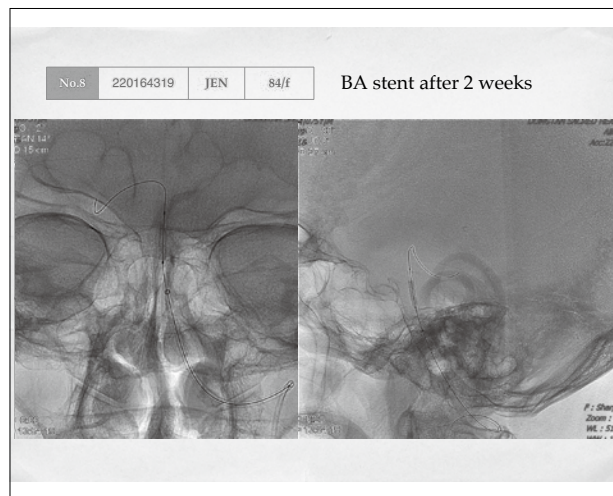
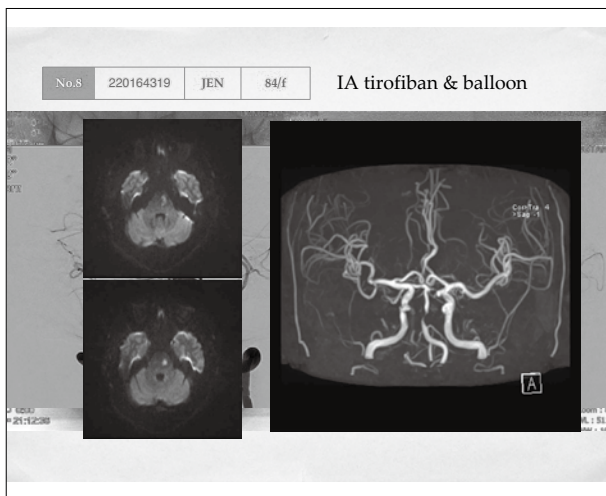
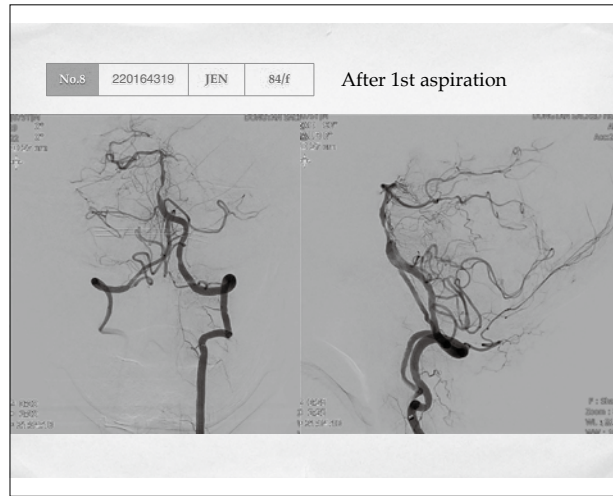
FlowGate 8Fr + Catalyst 6Fr
+ Trevo 6

Male / 67 Y.O

Right MCA







Device Compatibility

- ✦ ACE68
- ✦ Catalyst 7
- ✦ SOFIA Plus
- ✦ Vecta 71 / 74
- ✦ React 68 / 71
- ✦ Embovac
- ✦ Esperance 6

- ✦ FlowGate 8Fr (084)
- ✦ Optimo 8Fr (085→087)
9Fr (093)
- ✦ Cello II 8Fr (085)
9Fr (091)
- ✦ CEREBASE DA
- ✦ NEUROMAX
- ✦ INFINITY Plus

Devices to use

- ✦ FlowGate 8Fr (084)
- ✦ Optimo 8Fr (085->087)
 - 9Fr (093)
- ✦ Cello II 8Fr (085)
 - 9Fr (091)
- ✦ CEREBASE DA
- ✦ NEUROMAX
- ✦ INFINITY Plus

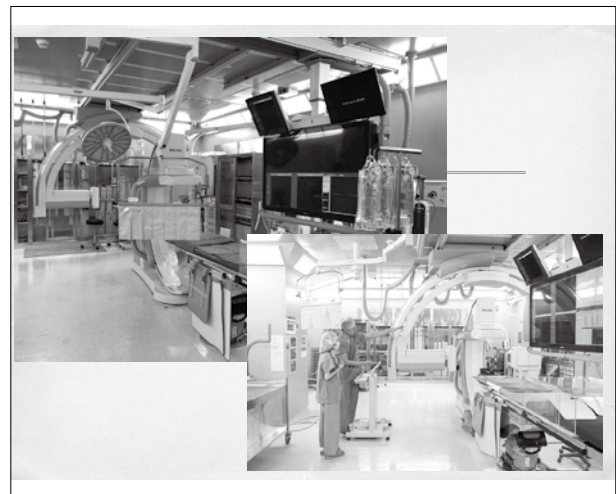
- ✦ Navien
- ✦ SOFIA 5Fr.
- ✦ CAT 5, 6Fr.
- ✦ Solitaire
- ✦ Trevo
- ✦ Embotrap III
- ✦ pRESET

Insurance is problem..

- ✦ We can use only one Intermediate Catheter
- ✦ Can use 2 devices – stent or/and aspiration catheter

Small Vascular Best Aspiration Catheters						Large Vessel Aspiration Catheters					
FlowGate	Optimo	Cello II	CEREBASE	NEUROMAX	INFINITY Plus	CAT 5	CAT 6	SOFIA	Embtrap	Trevo	Solitaire
FlowGate	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
Optimo	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
Cello II	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
CEREBASE	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
NEUROMAX	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
INFINITY Plus	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.011*	0.014*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*

Data from Medtronic



The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

KoNES 방사선사/간호사 연수교육

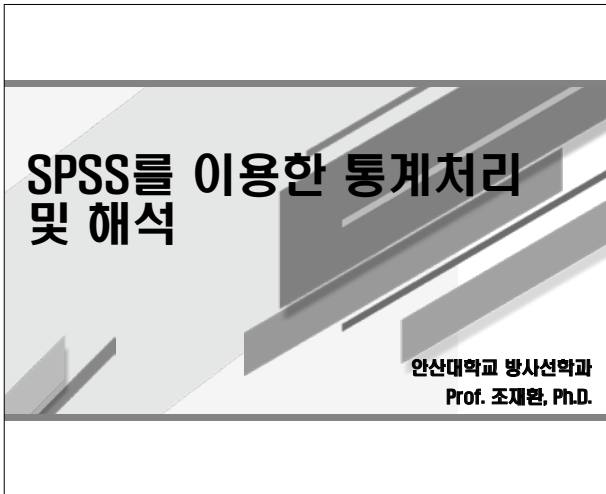
방사선사 보수교육

6월 28일(토) 10:40-12:40

SPSS를 이용한 통계처리 및 해석

조재환

안산대학교 방사선학과



통계(statistics) 정의

- 통계학
자료(data)를 수집, 정리, 그리고 요약 하는 것 (기술통계학) 과 자료의 일부만 관찰한 다음 그 자료의 출처가 되는 전체자료의 특성에 관하여 추론하는 것 (추리통계)
- Data(자료)의 수집, 정리, 분석, 해석
 - 수집 = data 모으기
 - 정리 = 결측치 (NA) 등 data cleaning
 - 분석 = data 결과 해석
 - 해석 = 가설(hypothesis) 검증
- 통계 = 문제에 대한 통찰력 제공

통계(statistics)의 기초

- 정확한 data와 통계는?
 - Prostate VMAT 치료를 받은 환자의 OARs(결정장기,organs at risk) 선량은?
 - Bladder dose?
 - Rectum dose?
 - Both femur head dose?

A world map with several countries highlighted in grey, representing data collection locations.

• 미국 전체 prostate VMAT 환자 OARs dose는 각각 얼마고요...
 • 한국 전체 prostate VMAT 환자 OARs dose는 각각 얼마고요...
 • 스페인 전체 prostate VMAT 환자 OARs dose는 각각 얼마고요...

100%의 data를 이용한 통계가 가장 정확 = 전수조사

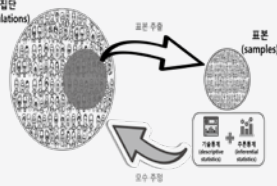
통계(statistics)의 기초

- 전수조사(complete enumeration)
 - 가장 정확한 data 제공
- 전수조사의 현실적 제약
 - 연구를 위한 전체 집단 규모가 너무 큼
 - 연구를 위한 전체 집단 규모가 변화
 - 시간, 비용 등 전체 집단 조사에 필요한 기회비용 증가
- 전수조사의 단점 개선
 - 전체 집단의 일부 data를 통해 전체 집단을 추정 또는 예측

통계(statistics)의 기초

• 모집단(population)

- 관심을 갖고 있는 모든 개체의 전 집합
- 알고자 하는 대상 전체
- 예시
 - 고혈압에 관한 신약의 효과에 대한 연구
 - 모집단 = 고혈압 환자 전체



• 표본(sample)

- 모집단(population)의 한 부분
- 표본에서 발견된 사항이 전체 모집단을 대표할 수 있어야 한다.

통계(statistics)의 기초

• 표본(sample)

- 모집단(population)의 한 부분
- 표본에서 발견된 사항이 전체 모집단을 대표할 수 있어야 한다.
- 확률표본(probability sample)
 - 모집단에서 표본으로 추출될 확률이 동일한 상황에서 추출
 - 모집단을 대표
 - 현대 통계학에서 사용
- 비확률표본(non-probability sample)
 - 표본으로 추출될 확률이 다른 상황에서 추출

통계(statistics) 용어

• 가설(hypothesis)

- 문제 해결을 위해 설정한 주장
- 귀무가설 (영가설, null hypothesis, H_0)
 - 밝히고자 하는 가설의 부정 명제
 - 일반적으로 기각하기 위해 설정
- 대립가설 (alternative hypothesis, H_1)
 - 밝히고 싶은 가설
 - 과학 / 수학적 근거를 통해 연구자가 지지 받고자 하는 주장
- 가설 검정(hypothesis testing)
 - 모집단 특성에 대한 가설을 표본을 통해 얻은 정보와 비교 및 추론
 - 일반적으로 귀무가설이 틀렸음을 주장하여 대립가설 지지 받고자 함
- 예시
 - 배타 검사에서 조영제 사용시 진단정도가 사용전보다 증가 할 것 이다.
 - 귀무가설: 조영제 사용 후 진단효과 = 조영제 사용 전 진단효과
 - 대립가설: 조영제 사용 후 진단효과 > 조영제 사용 전 진단효과

통계(statistics)의 구분

• 기술통계(descriptive statistics)

- 수집한 데이터 정리, 요약
- Data 특성 기술
- 전수조사를 한 경우 기술통계만으로 모집단 특성을 설명, 이해 가능
- 표본조사를 한 경우 모집단 특성을 설명, 이해 어려움
- 대표값(average)
 - 측정값들의 중심적인 경향 파악
 - 평균(mean), 중앙값(median), 최빈값(mode), 백분위수(percentile), 사분위수(quartile)
- 산포도(variability)
 - 측정값들의 분포 경향 파악
 - 범위(range), 분산(variance), 표준편차(standard deviation), 사분위수 범위(interquartile range), 변동계수(coefficient of variation)
- 왜도(skewness)
 - 측정값들의 분포가 중심으로부터 좌우 대칭에서 벗어난 경향 파악
- 첨도(kurtosis)
 - 측정값들의 분포가 얼마나 뾰족한지 경향 파악

통계(statistics)의 구분

• 추론통계(inferential statistics)

- 모집단 중 표본을 통해 모집단 전체 성질 추정
- 가설 검정을 통해 모집단 성질 추정
 - 귀무가설을 채택 또는 대립가설을 채택
- 일반적인 통계를 말함
- 가설 검정 방법 (오류를 범할 확률 설정)
 - p -value
 - 신뢰구간(confidence interval)

추론통계(inferential statistics) 가설 검정

• 오류(error)

- 모집단 특성 파악을 위한 가설은 옳을 수도, 옳지 않을 수도 있음
- 잘못된 가설을 채택할 수도 있음
- 1종 오류
 - 귀무가설이 실제로 참이지만, 이에 불구하고 귀무가설을 기각하는 오류
 - 실제 음성인 것을 양성으로 판정하는 경우
 - 알파 오류(영어: α error)라고 함
- 2종 오류
 - 귀무가설이 실제로 거짓이지만, 이에 불구하고 귀무가설을 기각하지 못하는 오류
 - 실제 양성인 것을 음성으로 판정하는 경우
 - 거짓 음성 또는 베타 오류(영어: β error)라고 함

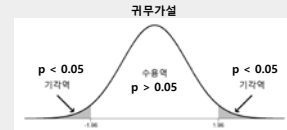
결정	귀무가설	
	수용	반정
귀무가설 채택	올바른 판정	제2종(β) 오류
귀무가설 기각	제1종(α) 오류	올바른 판정

추론통계(inferential statistics) 가설 검정

- 유의수준(level of significance, α)
 - 통계학적 검정에서 사용하는 판단의 기준
 - 제1종 오류를 범할 확률의 최대 허용 한계
 - 귀무가설 기각 시 잘못된 판정일 가능성을 설정
 - 유의확률과 관계된 개념
 - 예시
 - $\alpha = 0.05$
 - 귀무가설 기각 시 1종 오류 가능성을 5% 미만으로 함
- 유의확률(p -value)
 - 귀무가설이 옳을 때 관측값에 근거한 계산한 값이 같거나 큰 검정통계량 값 얻을 확률
 - 유의확률(p) > 유의수준(α)
 - 귀무가설 채택(통계적으로 유의미한 차이가 없다.)
 - 유의확률(p) < 유의수준(α)
 - 대립가설 채택(통계적으로 유의미한 차이가 있다. 귀무가설 하에서 표본 데이터값은 나타나기 어려움)

추론통계(inferential statistics) 가설 검정

- 유의수준(α) = 0.05
- 유의확률(p -value)
 - $p > 0.05 \rightarrow$ 귀무가설 채택
 - $p < 0.05 \rightarrow$ 대립가설 채택



통계(statistics)의 구분

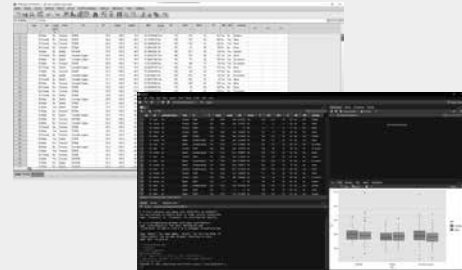
- 논문에서의 통계 예시
 - Mean dose and standard deviation in organ at risk

	Mean dose \pm SD (Gy)		P
	IMRT	Arc	
Bladder	28.36 \pm 13.79	29.21 \pm 12.91	0.130
Rectum	35.90 \pm 13.05	35.84 \pm 12.28	0.806
Right femoral head	18.17 \pm 5.11	20.36 \pm 3.16	0.083
Left femoral head	16.67 \pm 5.15	18.98 \pm 3.28	0.265
Healthy Tissues	3.77 \pm 6.36	3.71 \pm 5.89	0.208

IMRT: Intensity-modulated radiation therapy, SD: Standard deviation
Ref. 10.4103/0971-6203.189490

통계 프로그램

- Minitab
- SAS
- SPSS
- STATA
- R
- JMP
- JASP
- NCSS
- ...

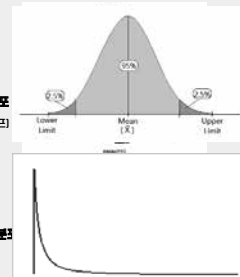


통계(statistics)

- 정규성 검정(normality test)
 - Data가 정규분포를 따르는지 검정
- 모수검정(parametric test)
 - 비교 집단이 모두 정규분포를 따를 때
 - 중심극한정리에 따라 표본 크기가 30 이상일 때
 - 자료의 평균, 표준편차, 분산을 통해 차이 비교
- 비모수검정(non-parametric test)
 - 비교 집단이 정규분포를 따르지 않을 때
 - 표본 크기가 10 미만일 때
 - 자료에 부호나 순위를 매겨 순위 합을 통해 차이 비교 (통계적 의사결정에 활용)

통계(statistics)

- 정규성 검정(normality test)
 - Shapiro-wilks test (샤피로 윌크스 검정)
 - 표본수가 2000 미만일 경우
 - Kolmogorov-smirnov test (콜모고로프-스미르노프)
 - 표본수가 2000 초과일 경우
 - Quantile-Quantile plot (퀀타일-퀀타일 플롯)
 - 시각적 분석 방법



통계(statistics) 실습

• 정규성 검정(normality test)

Gender	종목	성	실적(우승)	종목	성	실적(우승)
HIF	Female	056	287	050	361	287
	Male	054	572	182	266	572
EF	Female	118	297	050	292	297
	Male	178	573	050	343	573
FRIGHT	Female	076	297	050	363	297
	Male	050	572	050	367	572
WESUM	Female	082	287	050	376	287
	Male	263	572	050	375	572
BW	Female	056	297	050	366	297
	Male	071	573	050	365	573
TC	Female	088	287	050	395	287
	Male	228	572	052	370	572
LDL-C	Female	052	287	021	367	287
	Male	285	573	050	365	573
HDL-C	Female	064	297	057	362	297
	Male	075	572	050	362	572
TG	Female	153	287	050	391	287
	Male	146	572	050	370	572

• 귀무가설 : 성별에 따른 data는 정규분포한다.
 • 대립가설 : 성별에 따른 data는 정규분포하지 않는다.
 • 정규분포 data의 비정규분포 data를 찾아보시오.
 • $P < 0.05$: 정규분포하지 않는다. (귀무가설 기각)
 • $P > 0.05$: 정규분포한다. (귀무가설 채택)

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• T-test (두 그룹만)

1) 일표본 T-검정(one sample t test)

: 단일표본에서 측정된 데이터의 평균이 특정한 값 또는 기준값과 차이가 있는지 검정

EX) A반 남자의 한국 평균기 차이

2) 독립표본 T-검정(Independent T-test)

: 두 독립표본의 평균 차이 검정 방법

EX) 성별에 따른 키 평균 차이

3) 대응표본 T-검정(paired T-test)

: 짝 지은 두 표본의 평균 차이 검정 방법

EX) 조영제 주입 전후의 신호강도 차이

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• 독립 T-test (간염염원 양성군과 음성군에서 콜레스테롤 평균차이가 있는지)

1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 평균 비교 → 독립표본 T 검정

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• 독립 T-test

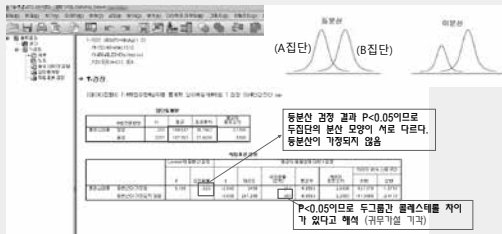
2) 집단정의 → 분석하고자 하는 변수 검정 변수에 그룹은 집단 변수에

3) 집단1에는 1 (간염염원양성), 집단2에는 2 (간염염원음성) 숫자 입력

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• 독립 T-test

3) 출력결과 확인



통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• (예시) 독립표본 t 검정(independent t test)

• 서로 독립된 두개의 표본에서 측정된 데이터 평균이 차이가 있는지 검정

• 귀무가설 - 남성과 여성 두 그룹 간 TC 수치가 차이가 없다.

• 대립가설 - 남성과 여성 두 그룹 간 TC 수치가 차이가 있다.

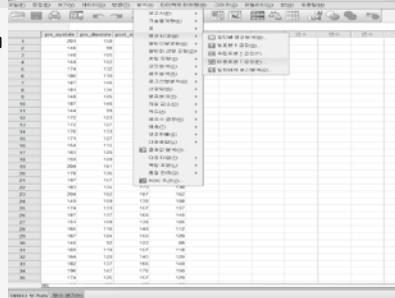
TC	평균	표준편차	Levene Test for Homogeneity of Variance		F	Sig.	t-Test of Equality of Means	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
			Upper Tail	Lower Tail						
Male	152.8	25.5	0.000	0.999	1.524	0.068	1.784	0.079	1.232	12.121
Female	142.5	25.5	0.000	0.999	1.524	0.068	1.784	0.079	1.232	12.121

- Levene의 동분산 검정 : 집단 간 분산의 동일성 검정
- $p > 0.05$ 동분산을 가정함
- $p < 0.05$ 동분산을 가정하지 않음
- 해당 결과는 t 검정 유의수준 중 동분산을 가정하는 유의수준으로 해석
- 성별에 따라 TC는 유의미한 차이가 없다. (귀무가설 채택)

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

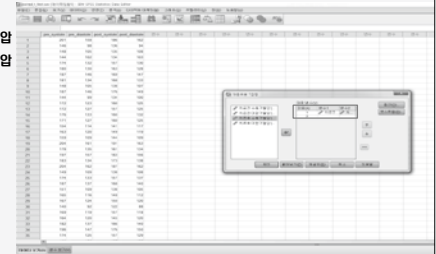
• 대응표본 T-test (자료 전후의 수축기 열압의 평균차이가 있는지)

- 1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 평균 비교 → 대응표본 T 검정



통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- 1) 대응표본 T-test
- 2) 변수1 → 치료전 수축기 열압
- 3) 변수2 → 치료후 수축기 열압



통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- 3) 출력물 확인

T-검정

이표본 T-검정 결과: 치료전 수축기 열압 (변수1)과 치료후 수축기 열압 (변수2)의 평균 차이를 검정합니다.

통계량	변수1	변수2	차이	유의성
평균	117.14	115.79	1.35	0.983
표준편차	39.1	37.4	1.7	0.983
표준오차	6.2	6.1	0.1	0.983
T-값	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.983
자유도	30	30	30	30
유의수준 (2측면)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (1측면)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
유의수준 (확률)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (확률)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

P<0.05이므로 두 그룹간 수축기 열압은 차이가 있다고 하여 (귀무가설 기각)

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- (예시) 대응표본 t 검정 (paired t test)
- 동일 표본에서 짝을 이루고 있는 표본에서 측정된 데이터 평균이 차이가 있는지 검정
- 귀무가설 - 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치 차이가 있다.

통계량	변수1	변수2	차이	유의성
평균	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.983
표준편차	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.983
표준오차	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.983
T-값	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.983
자유도	30	30	30	30
유의수준 (2측면)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (1측면)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
유의수준 (확률)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (확률)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

- 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치는 유의미한 차이가 있다. (귀무가설 기각)

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

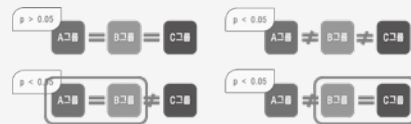
- (예시) 일표본 t 검정 (one sample t test)
- 단일표본에서 측정된 데이터의 평균이 특정한 값 또는 기준값과 차이가 있는지 검정
- 귀무가설 - 총 콜레스테롤(TC) 수치가 기준 수치(180mg/dl)과 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 총 콜레스테롤(TC) 수치가 기준 수치(180mg/dl)과 차이가 있다.

통계량	변수1	기준값	차이	유의성
평균	227	180	47	0.000
표준편차	50	50	0	0.000
표준오차	7.4	7.4	0	0.000
T-값	6.3	6.3	0	0.000
자유도	30	30	30	30
유의수준 (2측면)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (1측면)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
유의수준 (확률)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
유의수준 (확률)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

- 총 콜레스테롤(TC)은 검정값 180mg/dl과 유의미한 차이가 있다.

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- 일원배치분산분석(ANOVA)
- 서로 독립된 세 그룹 이상의 표본에서 분산의 개념을 이용하여 분석하는 방법
- 귀무가설 - 세 그룹(이상)의 그룹 간 값이 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 세 그룹(이상)의 그룹 간 값이 차이가 있다.



통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• 일원배치분산분석(ANOVA)

• 사후분석(post hoc test)

- 집단 간 유의한 차이가 있을 경우 추가 분석
- 집단을 분리하여 각각의 차이 정도 분석

• Duncan (던칸)

- 분석 대상의 집단을 면밀히 나누어 분석할 때 사용

• Tukey (타기)

- 표본수가 동일한 집단일 경우 사용

• Bonferroni (본페로니)

- 표본수가 동일하지 않은 집단일 경우 사용

• Scheffe (셰페)

- 표본수가 동일하지 않은 집단일 경우 사용 (bonferroni보다 소극적 집단 분리)



통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• 일원배치분석: Oneway ANOVA (세 그룹 이상)

- 1) 두 집단의 평균치 분석이 아닌 세 집단 이상의 평균치를 분석 하는 방법
- 2) EX: 3가지 치료방법에 따라 환자의 치유 정도에 차이가 있는 지

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• Oneway ANOVA (연령군별 콜레스테롤 차이가 나는지)

- 1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 평균 비교 → 일원배치분석

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• Oneway ANOVA (나이대별 콜레스테롤 차이를 보고자 할 때)

- 2) 요인분석 → 비 연속변수로 측정된 변수 삼입 (나이대별 그룹)

- 3) 종속분석 → 연속변수로 측정된 변수 삼입 (콜레스테롤)

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• Oneway ANOVA

- 4) 출력을 확인

ANOVA

종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수	종속 변수
콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤	콜레스테롤

사후 검정 실시

P<0.05이므로 연령군 모두에게
차이 나는 것이 아니고 같은
일부에서 평균값이 차이가 남

통계(statistics) 실습 – 모수검정(parametric test)

• Oneway ANOVA (사후 검정)

- 5) 일원배치분석 → 사후분석 → Tukey 방법

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- Oneway ANOVA (시료 검정)
- 6) 출력물 확인

시료 크기량

ANOVA 결과표

P < 0.05이므로 20대와 30대에게는 평균 차이가 없었다. (귀무가설 기각)

그룹	평균	표준편차	표준오차	유의성	유의성
20대	17.0000	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000	0.0000
30대	17.0000	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000	0.0000

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- (예시) Oneway ANOVA
- 귀무가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치 차이가 있다.

(진단명 : STEMI, NSTEMI, Unstable Angina 3개 그룹)

ANOVA 결과표

그룹	평균	표준편차	표준오차	유의성
STEMI	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
NSTEMI	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
Unstable Angina	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000

- 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치는 유의미한 차이가 없다.
- $p > 0.05$ 이므로 모든 그룹 간 수치 차이 없어 서후분석의 필요

통계(statistics) 실습 - 모수검정(parametric test)

- Oneway ANOVA
- 귀무가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치 차이가 있다.

ANOVA 결과표

그룹	평균	표준편차	표준오차	유의성
STEMI	52.0000	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
NSTEMI	52.0000	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
Unstable Angina	52.0000	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000

- 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치는 유의미한 차이가 있다.
- $p < 0.05$ 이므로 서후분석의 필요

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

SPSS ANOVA 결과표

그룹	평균	표준편차	표준오차	유의성
STEMI	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
NSTEMI	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000
Unstable Angina	158.7133	2.0000	0.4472	0.0000

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- 윌콕슨 검정(one sample Wilcoxon signed rank test)
- 모수검정의 일표본 t 검정(one sample t-test) 검정과 유사
- 귀무가설 - BMI 수치가 기준 수치(21 kg/m²)와 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - BMI 수치가 기준 수치(21 kg/m²)와 차이가 있다.

귀무가설 기각

검정통계량	기준	유의성	결론
100	100	0.0000	귀무가설 기각

- BMI는 검정값 21 kg/m²과 유의미한 차이가 있다.

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- Mann-Whitney U test
- 모수검정의 독립표본 t 검정 검정과 유사
- 귀무가설 - 남성과 여성 두 그룹 간 TC 수치가 차이가 없다.
- 대립가설 - 남성과 여성 두 그룹 간 TC 수치가 차이가 있다.

귀무가설 기각

검정통계량	기준	유의성	결론
152	152	0.0000	귀무가설 기각

- 성별에 따라 TC는 유의미한 차이가 없다.

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- 윌콕슨 부호순위 검정(Wilcoxon signed rank sum test)
 - 모수검정의 대응표본 t 검정(paired sample t-test) 검정과 유사
 - 귀무가설 - 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치 차이가 없다.
 - 대립가설 - 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치 차이가 있다.

(실습자료에 대응표본 t 검정 치료가 없어 임의로 생성함)

	After_PSA - Before_PSA
Z	-4.2523
평균 윌콕슨 순위	.000

a. Wilcoxon 부호 순위 검정
b. 양수 순위를 기준으로 합니다.

- 방사선치료 전과 후에 PSA 수치는 유의미한 차이가 있다.

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- Kruskal wallis test
 - 모수검정의 일원배치분산분석(ANOVA) 검정과 유사
 - 귀무가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치 차이가 없다.
 - 대립가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치 차이가 있다.

	TC
카이제곱	5.330
df	2
평균 윌콕슨 순위	.070

a. Kruskal Wallis 검정
b. 그룹을 변수 Diagnosis

- 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 TC 수치는 유의미한 차이가 없다. (사후분석 불필요)

통계(statistics) 실습 - 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- Kruskal wallis test
 - 모수검정의 일원배치분산분석(ANOVA) 검정과 유사
 - 귀무가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치 차이가 없다.
 - 대립가설 - 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치 차이가 있다.

	EF
카이제곱	84.275
df	1
평균 윌콕슨 순위	.000

→

→

a. Kruskal Wallis 검정
b. 그룹을 변수 Diagnosis

- 진단명에 따른 그룹 간 EF 수치는 유의미한 차이가 있다.
- $p < 0.05$ 이므로 사후분석 필요

통계(statistics)

모수검정(parametric test) 비모수검정(non-parametric test)

- 일표본 t 검정(one sample t test) ≒ 윌콕슨 검정(one sample Wilcoxon signed rank test)
- 독립표본 t 검정(independent t test) ≒ Mann-Whitney U test
- 대응표본 t 검정(paired t test) ≒ 윌콕슨 부호순위 검정(Wilcoxon signed rank sum test)
- 일원배치분산분석(ANOVA) ≒ Kruskal wallis test

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

- 교차분석 (빈도 차이를 보는 것)
 - 1) 교차분석은 카이스퀘어(χ²) 통계량을 통해 검정을 하기 때문에 카이스퀘어 분석 이라고도 함
 - 2) 변수들 사이에 교차표를 제시해 분석하므로 '교차분석' 이라고도 함
 - 3) 기술연구를 위한 설문조사에서 종종 사용되는 분석법으로 두 변수 사이의 관계를 알아보고자 할 때 적용
 - 4) 성별에 따라 지지하는 정당이 다르지, 연령대별로 선호하는 음악장르가 다르지 등과 같은 분석을 할 때
 - 5) 관계를 보고자 하는 두 변수는 반드시 이산변수
[예] 남(0), 여(1) → 선호도(좋다(0), 싫다(1))
 - 6) 위험도와, 일치도 평정도 분석도 가능

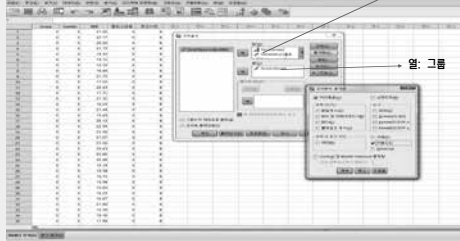
통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

- 교차분석 (비일률성 지방간 유무와 고콜레스테롤 유무 관계, 즉! 이산변수)
- 2) 메뉴에서 분석 → 기술 통계량 → 교차분석 선택

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 교차분석

3) 통계량 → 대화 상자



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 교차 분석

3) 출력력을 확인

정성군에서는 16.8%만이 고콜레스테롤, 비영양성 지방군 군에서 고콜레스테롤 서양 32.2%

Colesterol * Group		
교차표		
Colesterol	Group	
고콜레스테롤	정성군	16.8%
고콜레스테롤	비영양성 지방군	32.2%
저콜레스테롤	정성군	83.2%
저콜레스테롤	비영양성 지방군	67.8%

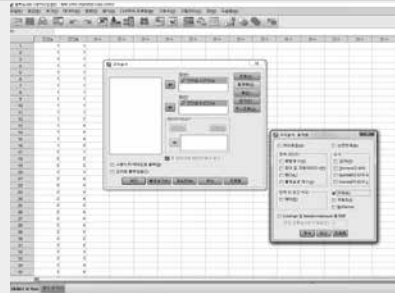
정성군		비영양성 지방군	
고콜레스테롤	저콜레스테롤	고콜레스테롤	저콜레스테롤
16.8%	83.2%	32.2%	67.8%

고콜레스테롤에 폭로되면 지방군
결과 확률이 그렇지 않을 때도
다 2.354배 높다

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 일치도판정 (판독 결과가 전문의
사이에 얼마나 차이가 나는가?)

1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 교차분석 →
카파 클릭



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 일치도판정

3) 출력력을 확인

대안적 속도					
대안적 속도	키값	기준	표준오차 ^a	근사기 값 ^a	근사기 확률
대안적 속도	275	067	4.900	000	
유호 케이스 수	53				

^a 일치도를 가정한지 영은
는 영가치를 가정한 영은 표준오차 사용

값이 0.275, 유의확률0.000으로
두 집단에게 유의한 일치성이 없
다고 해석

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 단순상관분석: 이변량 상관계수

- 1) 한 변수에 따른 다른 변수의 변화 정도와 방향을 예측하는 기법
- 2) 두 변수간의 상관성의 정도를 의미하는 상관계수(r)산출
- 3) 상관계수가 1에 가까울수록 관련성이 매우 높다고 판정

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

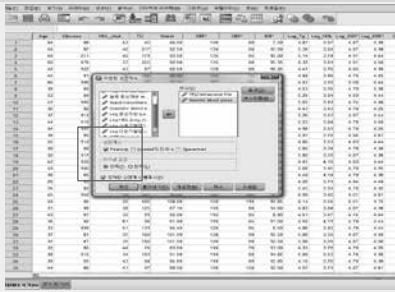
• 단순상관분석 (안임|높으면 늑내장으로 실명)과 수족기 열악은 관련성이 있는가)

1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 상관분석 → 이변량 상관 계수

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 단순상관분석

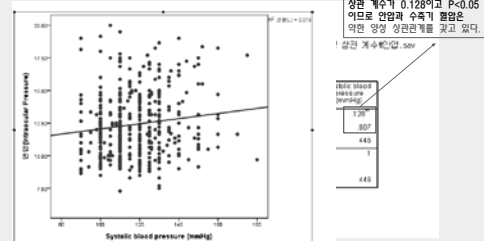
2) 이변량 상관계수를 구하고자 하는 변수를 우측 변수정도로 옮김



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 단순상관분석

3) 출력력을 확인



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 선형회귀분석 (상관분석의 직선식을 일차 함수로 표현)

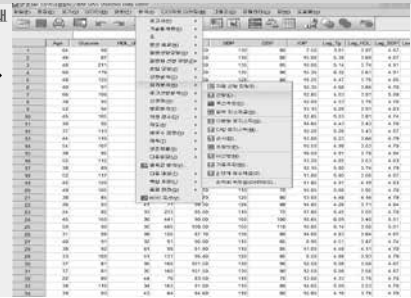
- 1) 종속변수를 추정하는데 사용할 독립변수의 수가 한가지일 경우
- 2) $Y=aX+b$ 와 같이 일차 함수 식으로 표현
- 3) 상관분석에서 인압과 수축기 혈압이 관련성이 있으므로 함수식을 다음과 같이 표현 할 수 있음

$$\text{인압} = a(\text{수축기혈압}) + b$$
- 4) 선형 회귀 분석을 통해 a(기울기)와 b(상수)를 구할 수 있음
- 5) 함수를 구해 X 값으로 부터 미지의 Y 값을 구할 수 있음

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 선형회귀분석 (인압(높으면 뇌내장으로 실명)과 수축기 혈압은 관련성이 있는가)

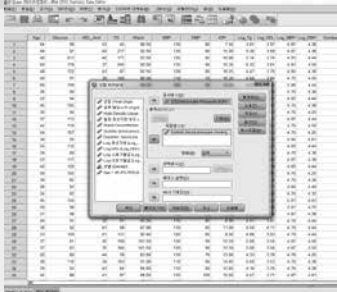
1) 메뉴에서 분석 → 회귀분석 → 선형



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 선형회귀분석

2) 종속 변수에 인압을 (y에 해당), 독립변수에 수축기 혈압(x에 해당)을 넣음



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 선형회귀분석

3) 출력력을 확인

P<0.05이므로 통계적으로 유의

인압	계수 ^a		t	유의확률
	변동분위 계수	표준화 계수		
1 (상)	0.020	0.07	11.703	0.000
	10.089	0.07	2.726	0.007

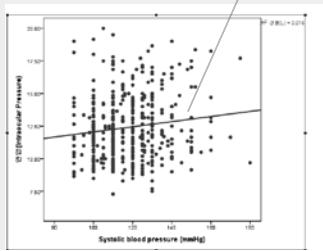
a. 종속변수: 인압(Intra-arterial Pressure)

$$\text{인압}(Y) = 0.020 \times \text{수축기혈압}(X) + 10.089$$
 라는 일차 함수를 만족함

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• 선형회귀분석

$$\text{연령} = 0.020 \cdot \text{수축기혈압} + 10.089$$



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• ROC Curve

- 1) ROC Curve란 민감도와 특이도로 그려지는 커브
- 2) 민감도: 어떤 검사를 하였을 시 질병을 밝혀낼 확률(%)
- 3) 특이도: 어떤 검사를 하였을 시 정상을 밝혀낼 확률(%)
- 4) Cut-off Value: 가장 이상적인 검사를 찾아 낸 후 정상 수치 범위 값을 지정 할 수 있음
- 5) Curve가 좌측으로 향할 경우, 면적이 클경우 민감도와 특이도가 우수하다고 판단

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

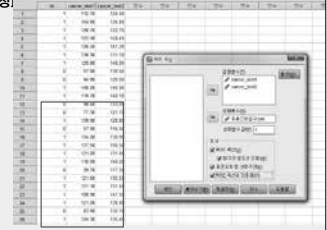
• ROC Curve (검사 1, 검사 2, 최종 확진 방법을 이용하여 민감도, 특이도, Cut-off Value 예성)

1) 메뉴에서 분석 -> ROC Curve

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• ROC Curve

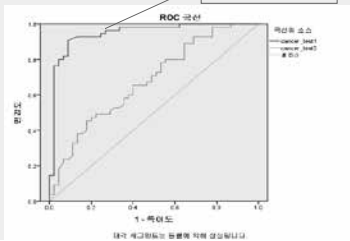
- 2) 검정 변수에 두 검사 방법을, 상대변수에 최종진단변수를 넣음
- 3) 상태 변수값 (1 [양성])을 최종 진단값 으로 설정



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• ROC Curve

3) 출력을 확인



통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• ROC Curve

3) 출력을 확인

검정 1의 면적이 넓어 민감도 특이도가 우수

		검정 1의 면적이 넓어 민감도 특이도가 우수		검정 2의 면적이 넓어 민감도 특이도가 우수	
검정 결과 변수	양적	표준 오차*	검사 유효확률*	양성	음성
cancer_test1	847	024	000	900	994
cancer_test2	878	053	002	574	784

검정 1의 면적이 넓어 민감도 특이도가 우수
* 범용성 검정 영역 = 0.5
* 검정 1의 면적이 넓어 민감도 특이도가 우수

통계(statistics) 실습 - 기타

• ROC Curve

3) 출력물 확인

1. 검사 1의 경우 민감도가 99.9%, 특이도 91.1%(1-0.89)로 가장 우수하여 Cut-off 값은 109.45임
2. 109.45보다 미만이면 정상 판정, 이상이면 암 의심

검사 1	검사 2	검사 3	검사 4	검사 5	검사 6	검사 7	검사 8	검사 9	검사 10
109.7480	99.2	4.27							
109.7480	99.2	4.00							
109.7480	99.2	3.98							
109.7480	99.2	3.93							
109.7480	99.2	3.88							
109.7480	99.2	3.83							
109.7480	99.2	3.78							
109.7480	99.2	3.73							
109.7480	99.2	3.68							
109.7480	99.2	3.63							
109.7480	99.2	3.58							
109.7480	99.2	3.53							
109.7480	99.2	3.48							
109.7480	99.2	3.43							
109.7480	99.2	3.38							
109.7480	99.2	3.33							
109.7480	99.2	3.28							
109.7480	99.2	3.23							
109.7480	99.2	3.18							
109.7480	99.2	3.13							
109.7480	99.2	3.08							
109.7480	99.2	3.03							
109.7480	99.2	2.98							
109.7480	99.2	2.93							
109.7480	99.2	2.88							
109.7480	99.2	2.83							
109.7480	99.2	2.78							
109.7480	99.2	2.73							
109.7480	99.2	2.68							
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109.7480	99.2	0.03							
109.7480	99.2	0.00							

감사합니다.

The 19th Annual Summer Conference on Endovascular Neurosurgical Therapy

ASCENT 2025

대한뇌혈관내치료의학회

Resting for Better Care

일시: 2025년 6월 27일 (금) ~ 28일 (토)

장소: 아난티 옛 부산 코브

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P-1

Branch-Protection Microcatheter and Bail-Out Double-Stenting Enable Safe Coiling of a Left Ophthalmic Artery Aneurysm: A “Young-Gun” First Case

Minjae Cho, Hwan Seok Shim

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Objective: To demonstrate that a dedicated branch-protection microcatheter and bail-out double-stenting can prevent coil encroachment and salvage coil prolapse during ophthalmic artery aneurysm treatment.

Methods: A 30-year-old man with Marfan syndrome was referred after screening MRA revealed two unruptured ICA aneurysms. Transfemoral cerebral angiography (TFCA) confirmed: right SHA aneurysm 3.0 × 2.8 × 2.5 mm, neck 1.8 mm, dome projecting medially; left ophthalmic artery aneurysm 4.3 × 3.9 × 3.4 mm, neck 2.0 mm, arising from the dorsal wall just distal to the ophthalmic artery origin, dome projecting superomedially. - Branch-protection set-up Two microcatheters were positioned: (1) Excelsior SL-10 shaped as "S" jailed with Atlas™ 4.5 × 21 mm stent within the left ophthalmic artery aneurysm sac; (2) another SL-10 also shaped as "S" selectively advanced into the ophthalmic artery for branch protection. - Coil protrusion rescued with telescoped double-stenting Even with deployment of the primary Atlas™ 4.5 × 21 mm stent, the leading coil loops herniated through the stent interstices and protruded into the ICA lumen. A second, identical Atlas™ 4.5 × 21 mm stent was telescoped over the first, deliberately jailing the prolapsed coils and buttressing them back into the aneurysm sac while realigning distorted struts. Immediate angiography confirmed restoration of a circular stent lumen, preservation of ophthalmic artery flow, and no residual coil protrusion. Additional coils were delivered through the jailed microcatheter to densify packing, yielding a Raymond–Roy class II neck remnant. No thrombo-embolic or haemorrhagic complications occurred.

Results: Final angiography demonstrated (1) sustained Raymond–Roy I occlusion of the right SHA aneurysm and (2) a Raymond–Roy II neck remnant of the left ophthalmic aneurysm with a fully patent parent-artery lumen and preserved ophthalmic artery flow. The second overlapping stent successfully re-seated all protruded coil loops, as confirmed on native and DSA runs. The branch-protection microcatheter verified zero coil encroachment throughout the procedure. The patient remained neurologically intact. Three-month CTA showed an unchanged coil configuration, no in-stent stenosis, and intact ophthalmic artery perfusion.

Conclusion: Immediate telescoping of a second stent is an effective bailout when coil loops protrude during ophthalmic aneurysm embolisation: it re-seats coils, re-expands the stent lumen, and preserves branch flow. Used together with a dedicated branch-protection microcatheter, this strategy achieved durable aneurysm control without complications, highlighting its value as a core skill for early-career neuroendovascular surgeons.

P-2

Clinical Practice Guideline for the Prehospital Stage in Acute Stroke

Jae Sang Oh

가톨릭대학교 의정부성모병원 신경외과

Objective: The Korean Neuroemergency Society (KoNES) developed clinical practice guidelines for the prehospital management of acute stroke between January 1, 2024, and May 1, 2025. The guidelines were developed using a de novo methodology grounded in evidence-based medicine, in accordance with the recommendations of the Korean Academy of Medical Sciences. The development process involved approximately 13 expert panel members, in addition to the full participation of all executive board members. Furthermore, the guideline was co-developed and finalized in collaboration with related academic societies, including the Korean Society of Emergency Medicine and the Korean Society of Cerebrovascular Surgeons. The KoNES Clinical Practice Guideline Committee formulated three key PICO questions, and corresponding evidence-based recommendations are presented herein.

Methods: The selection of key questions began with a survey of society members conducted around the ASCENT 2024 academic meeting (May–June), followed by working committee discussions. Thirteen candidate questions were initially proposed, and based on the current healthcare environment and societal urgency, three questions were prioritized for the first edition. These were structured using the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) framework. Systematic literature reviews and quality assessments were conducted according to the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation) methodology. Literature searches were carried out in four major databases—PubMed (MEDLINE), Embase, Cochrane Library, and KoreaMed—using pre-established strategies. Duplicate studies were removed, and study selection followed the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. Risk of bias was assessed using appropriate tools studies. When appropriate and when at least two studies reported similar outcomes, meta-analyses were conducted using a random-effects model, and statistical heterogeneity was evaluated using the I^2 statistic. Any disagreement among reviewers was resolved through consensus meetings.

Results: Recommendations were graded according to GRADE standards, based on a balance of benefits and harms, patient values and preferences, feasibility, and resource implications. The strength of recommendations was classified into four levels: Strong, Recommendation, Conditional Use, and Not Recommended. Draft recommendations underwent internal and external review by independent stroke and emergency care experts who were not involved in the development process. Public hearings and online meetings were held to ensure transparency. Two recommendations reached full consensus (defined as >80%

participation with $\geq 70\%$ agreement) and were formally adopted. The development process was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital (IRB number: UC24ZISE0069). As this was a retrospective study, informed consent was waived. The project was financially supported by KoNES and the Korea Health Industry Development Institute, with no influence from the funding bodies on the content or procedures. All participating members completed a detailed conflict of interest disclosure, and no actual or potential conflicts were identified. The finalized guideline will be published in the academic journals of KoNES, KSEM, and KSCVS and made available to the public through the societies' websites, Instagram, and other digital platforms. A summary booklet will also be distributed at future academic meetings. The KoNES Scientific Committee and CPG Committee will continue monitoring emerging research, especially in areas such as early stroke recognition and transfer, or treatment of subarachnoid hemorrhage. The guideline will be revised every five years through the formation of a dedicated Clinical Guideline Revision Committee.

Conclusion: A total of eight recommendations were developed based on three key PICO questions, and additional systematic reviews were conducted for three related topics. Through this process, KoNES has established the capacity to independently and sustainably continue developing evidence-based clinical guidelines. The Phase 1 Prehospital Stroke Guideline by KoNES was developed through consensus and final approval from various related academic societies and multidisciplinary experts. KoNES is committed to the future development of additional phase-based guidelines.

P-3

Comparative Analysis of Balloon Angioplasty Alone versus Carotid Artery Stenting for Severe Extracranial Carotid Artery Stenosis

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Objective: This retrospective study aimed to compare the efficacy of balloon angioplasty alone (BAA) with carotid artery stenting (CAS) for severe extracranial carotid artery stenosis (ECAS). The primary outcomes assessed were restenosis requiring retreatment and symptomatic stroke occurrence within a four-year follow-up period.

Methods: A total of 77 patients with 89 carotid artery stenoses undergoing endovascular carotid revascularization (ECR) between January 2015 and December 2019 were included. Neuroradiological evaluations, including computed tomography angiography (CTA) or magnetic resonance angiography (MRA), were performed at defined intervals. Statistical analyses were conducted to compare patient characteristics, angiographic outcomes, and clinical outcomes between the BAA and CAS groups.

Results: The study demonstrated successful outcomes in both groups with low adverse event rates. The overall restenosis rate was 40.2%, but severe restenosis requiring retreatment occurred in only 10 cases (7 in BAA, 3 in CAS). No significant difference was found in retreatment rates between the two groups ($p=0.53$). Stroke occurrence within the four-year follow-up period was observed in three patients, with no statistically significant difference between BAA and CAS groups. Risk factors for retreatment included higher levels of triglycerides (TG) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), as well as contralateral ECAS. High National Institute of Health stroke Scale (NIHSS) and North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy trial (NASCET) scores were associated with stroke occurrence.

Conclusion: This study provides valuable insights into the comparative effectiveness of BAA and CAS for severe ECAS. Despite slightly shorter intervals to restenosis in the BAA group, there was no significant difference in retreatment or stroke occurrence rates between the two procedures. BAA offers advantages in terms of retreatment options, emphasizing the importance of personalized treatment approaches based on patient characteristics. Active follow-up and consideration of asymptomatic restenosis are essential for comprehensive patient care.

P-4

Posterior Condylar Canal Dural Arteriovenous Fistula Presented with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

Jeongwook Lim

Department of Neurosurgery, Chungnam National University Sejong Hospital

Objective: Posterior condylar canal dural arteriovenous fistula (PCC DAVF) is a rare entity and reported cases have been treated by transvenous embolization. PCC DAVF with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) like ours is extremely rare. Most of the treatments of reported PCC DAVF so far have been performed via transvenous embolization because the shunt drains into a large vein or sinus around the fistula.

Methods: A 51-year-old female presented with sudden-onset severe headache. Radiologic workup showed a SAH, intraventricular hemorrhage and medullary bridging vein draining PCC DAVF supplied by a hypoglossal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery and meningeal artery of vertebral artery in the atlas.

Results: Transarterial Onyx embolization was performed via hypoglossal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery. After embolization, she recovered without neurologic deficit.

Conclusion: Transarterial Onyx embolization can be a treatment option of PCC DAVF, and brain stem or lower cranial nerve injury should be considered.

P-5

Ruptured blood blister-like aneurysm arising from fenestrated basilar artery

Jeongwook Lim

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Objective: Blood blister-like aneurysms (BBA) arise mostly at the internal carotid artery (ICA). We report a case of a ruptured BBA from a branch of a fenestrated basilar artery (BA) that was successfully treated with coil embolization.

Methods: A 41-year-old female patient visited our hospital complaining of headache. The initial brain CT showed SAH in the prepontine cistern. Digital subtraction angiogram of both ICA and VA did not show cerebral aneurysm, but rotation angiogram of the left VA showed rebleeding at the lower branch of the fenestrated BA. Rotation angiogram showed that both anterior inferior cerebellar arteries (AICA) arose on both sides branched from the fenestrated BA.

Results: We planned to trap a small branch of the fenestrated BA while saving AICA, and while jailing one microcatheter, we deployed Enterprise 4.0*16mm from the larger fenestrated BA to the proximal BA and attempted trapping with two microcatheters. By double puncturing, another microcatheter was placed retrogradely through the left P-com artery and positioned at the proximal part of the AICA origin of the small branch of the fenestrated BA. Then, some coils were released to prevent the antegrade trapping coil from blocking the AICA, and trapping was performed. The patient had left abducens paralysis after embolization but recovered after 3 months without any other neurological abnormalities.

Conclusion: Surgical aneurysmal neck clipping is very difficult for ruptured, very small cerebral aneurysms like ours, but various neurointerventional methods can be a good way to save the patient's life.

P-6

Pontine infarction 2 weeks after use of flow diverter 2 cases

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Objective: Treatment of large and complex anterior circulation aneurysms with flow diverters (FDs) has become common practice in neurovascular centers. However, this treatment method for posterior circulation aneurysms, especially basilar artery involved aneurysm still remains controversial.

Methods: Case 1. A 66-year-old female patient was treated with a basilar top aneurysm involving the right posterior cerebral artery among multiple intracranial aneurysms discovered incidentally using a flow diverter. The patient was discharged without neurological deficit. Case 2. A 73-year-old female patient was treated with a flow diverter for a large basilar top aneurysm discovered incidentally. An additional stent was used immediately after the procedure because of clear deformation. The patient was discharged after a week of more careful observation.

Results: The 66-year-old patient reported general weakness and weakness of the right upper and lower extremities for 2 to 3 days at 3 weeks after the procedure, which then recovered. She did not visit the hospital and was admitted 4 months after the procedure for follow-up TFCA. Residual sac and old pontine infarction were found in the examination performed at that time. Fortunately, the patient is under observation without neurological deficit. A 73-year-old patient visited the emergency room on the 12th day after the procedure with dysarthria and weakness in both lower extremities, and pontine infarction was discovered. The patient recovered to mRS 2 with rehabilitation treatment and was transferred to another hospital.

Conclusion: The use of a flow diverter in the basilar artery should be performed with extreme caution and care.

P-7

Intracranial Stenting with Chemical Thrombolysis for Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) with Intracranial Artery Stenosis (ICAS) based on Chronic kidney disease (CKD) : My real first painful, agonizing case

Gwang-Tae Park

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Objective: When acute ischemic stroke (AIS) with large intracranial artery occlusion occurs, endovascular treatment (EVT) should be considered for thrombectomy. We used several technique for intra-arterial thrombectomy such as 'Suction thrombectomy', 'Stent retrieval thrombectomy' and combination of both. However, if there is intracranial artery stenosis (ICAS) exist, suction & stent retrieval thrombectomy may be insufficient for revascularization. So if needed, we consider intracranial stenting with chemical thrombolysis using intra-arterial Glycoprotein IIb-IIIa inhibitor(Tirofiban). But when patient have chronic kidney disease and need renal replacement therapy (RRT), we have to take high risk of bleeding tendency.

Methods: 82 year-old woman was admitted at ER with aphasia with motor weakness. On brain CT angiogram, left middle M1 occlusion was checked and there was left internal borderzone multiple infarction and perfusion time delay of Lt. MCA territory was checked on brain MRI. In angiogram, there was Lt. M1 occlusion and good collateral flow at Lt. MCA territory. So we thought there would be ICAS lesion. We deployed Solitaire stent and after checking recanalization of Lt. M1 flow, IA Tirofiban injection was done. After that. Lt. M1 flow was recovered but severe stenosis of Lt. M1 was checked. Postoperative IV Tirofiban was used, and concurrent dual antiplatelet treatment was done.

Results: But, postoperative renal failure occurred so we did conventional hemodialysis for RRT. On the day of RRT, very huge intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) was checked on left frontal area, and she died at next day.

Conclusion: When patients have renal failure and need RRT, original stent deployment & IA thrombolysis treatment is maybe not safe for AIS with ICAS. IV Tirofiban treatment, dual antiplatelet medication and heparinization for RRT can be risk of ICH after RRT. I think we have to manipulate drug dose, infusion time and for preventing postoperative hemorrhage complication. And regular follow-up Brain CT scan is necessary for checking intracerebral hemorrhage.

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