

해면상 혈관종의 자연 경과와 치료 전략*

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= Abstract =

Cavernous Angioma : Natural History and Management Strategies

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Objective : We analysed diverse clinical features of the cavernous angioma. Also, we report the experience in different methods of the management and their results.

Method : Data from 80 patients who were confirmed pathologically or diagnosed radiologically between Jan. 1990 and Sept. 1998 at our hospital were analysed. Variable factors that were examined were : clinical features, effects of treatment, and complications.

Results : There were 47 male and 33 female patients. The age at the first presentation was from 3 to 57(mean 34.1) years old. Clinical features were seizure in 28 cases(38%), bleeding in 24 cases(32%), neurologic deficits in 12 cases(16%), headache in 10 cases(14%), and six incidental cases. The locations of lesion were cerebral and cerebellar hemisphere in 45 cases(56.2%), brainstem, basal ganglia, and thalamus in 32 cases(40%), multiple in 3 cases (3.8%). Seizure was common at the third decade and occurred frequently with the cavernous angioma in temporal (43%) or frontal lobe(39%). Bleeding was frequent after the third decade with peak at the fourth decade and had high incidence in brainstem or thalamus.

The gamma-knife radiosurgery was done in 47 cases. Rebleeding occurred in 3 cases, but it was within post-radiosurgery 1 year. Symptomatic radiation change occurred in 2 cases of 8 radiation change on MRI. On follow-up MRI, no evidence of rebleeding was found in 30 cases. Also, The lesion size was decreased in 3 cases. Resection was performed in 23 cases ; total 20, subtotal 2, partial 1. Postoperative complication occurred in 6 cases(26.1%). After surgery, 7(63.6%) of 11 seizure patients had outcome of seizure-free. Subclinical rebleeding occurred in one of two subtotal resected cases. In 11 patients, conservative management was done. There was neither rebleeding nor symptom aggravation during follow-up period of mean 17.2 months.

Conclusion : The solution for prevention of rebleeding is complete removal of the lesion located at noneloquent area or accessible region, especially for the patients who presented symptoms or intractable seizure. However, the Gamma knife radiosurgery is considered when the lesions are located at eloquent area or when severe postoperative morbidity is expected.

KEY WORDS : Cavernous angioma · Gamma knife · Surgical resection · Conservative management.

서 론

McCormick 가 가

, , ,
, , 가

5~13%

가 가
1)4)7)10-14)16)

가

대상 및 방법

1990 1 1998 9 9
80
, 22
11
가
42 26
17.2

결 과

1. 역 학
80 47 33
1.42 1 3 57
20 30
34.1 6

(Fig. 1).

2. 임상양상

28 (38%) 가
24 (32%), 12 (16%),
10 (14%) 가 6 (Fig. 2).
24 2 가 10
41.7%

(Fig. 3).

20 가 30 가
가 , 20 가
가 30 가 40, 50
20 (Fig. 4).
53 24
18 가
14 , 8 , 7 , 5 ,
1 , 가 15 가

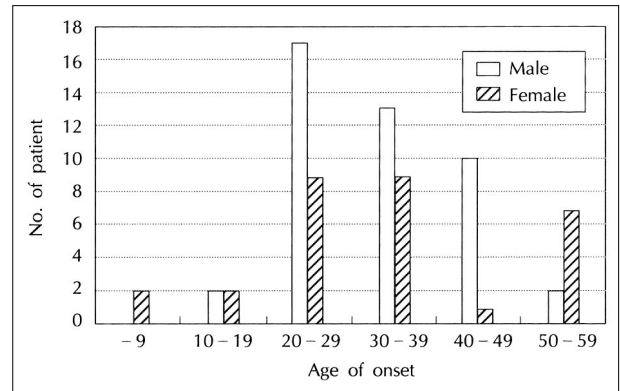


Fig. 1. Age at the 1st presentation, compared between male and female (N = 74, except 6 incidental cases).

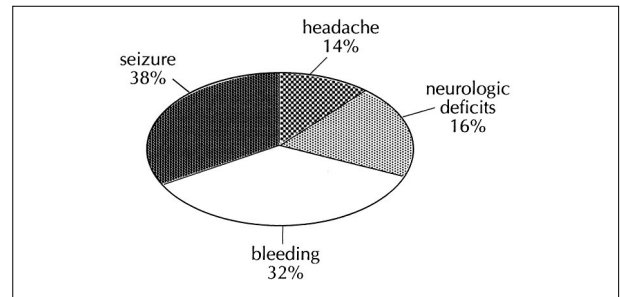


Fig. 2. Clinical features of cavernous angioma (N = 74, except 6 incidental cases).

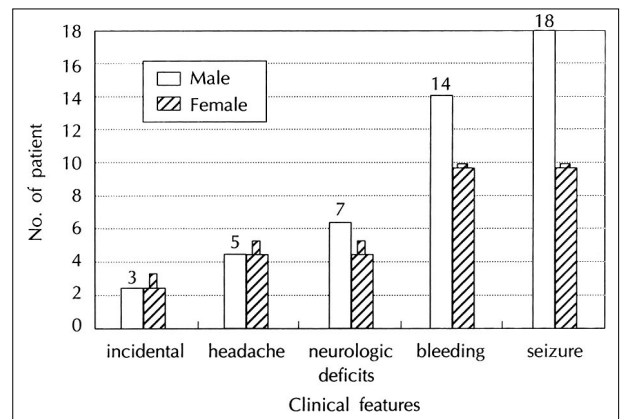


Fig. 3. Clinical features compared between male and female (N = 80, male 47, female 33).

가 4, 1, 1, 45, 32, 3, 가, 가, 28, 43% 가, (39%), (14%), (4%), 12, 가, 12, (Fig. 5).

3. 치료방법별 결과

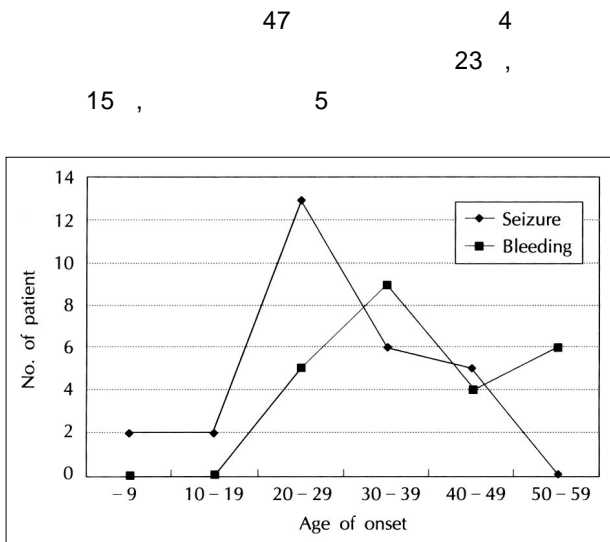


Fig. 4. Graph illustrating the age distribution of seizure and bleeding (N = 52, seizure 28, bleeding 24)

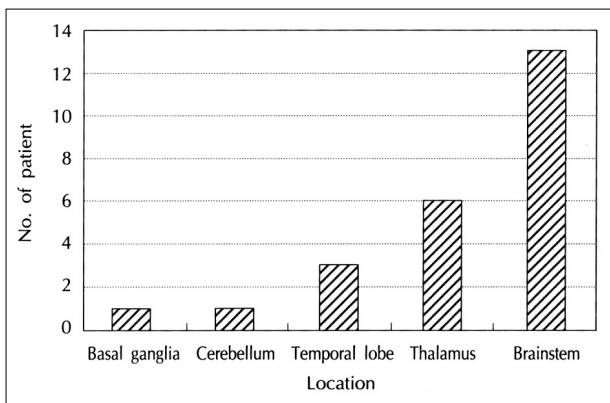


Fig. 5. The location of lesions presented with the bleeding (N = 24).

가, 1990, 가, 가, 25, 14, 가 2, Table 1, 42, 25.7, 15, 6, (40%), 3, 1, 32, 2, 48, 17.3, 30, 가, 3, 6, 12, (latent period), 가, 8 (17%), 14, (radiation change), 2, (4.2%), 19, 4, 22, 7, 3, 11, 2, 20, 2, 1, 가, 6 (26.1%), 6, 1, 23, 20, 18.4, 7, 4, (Fig. 6), 1

Table 1. Gamma knife radiosurgery of cavernous angio-ma : mean dose, isodose line, and volume of lesion (N = 47)

Lesion	No.	Mean dose (Gy)	Isodose (%)	Mean volume (mm ³)
Brainstem	14	14.5	56	2711
Basal ganglia	2	15	53	1472
Thalamus	4	19	50	3846
Hemisphere	25	20	57	2520
	2*	11	50	

* : Dose reduction for protection of optic radiation (Margin dose, mean = 18.5Gy)

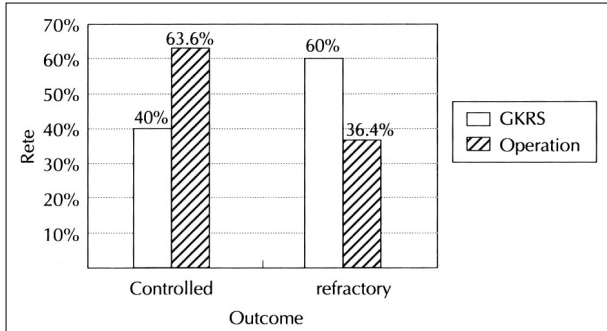


Fig. 6. Seizure control rates compared between surgery and gamma knife radiosurgery(GKRS) (N = 26, Gamma knife 15, Surgery 11).

Table 2. Cavernous angioma : comparison of clinical features and results between surgical resection and Gamma knife radiosurgery

	Surgical resection (N = 23)	Gamma knife (N = 47)
Location		
Hemispheric lesion	19	29*
Basal ganglia and thalamus	0	6
Brainstem	4	14
Clinical features		
Seizure	11	15
Hemorrhage and neurologic deficit	7	23
Headache	3	5
Incidental	2	4
Complication	6(26.1%)	2(4.2%)
Rebleeding	1(4.3%)	3(6.8%)
Seizure control	7(63.6%)	6(40%)

* : Including 2 multiple cases

8

Table 2

11

8

8~33%

2

3)5)10)

17.2

고 찰

1.1%

4)11)15)

20~30

(angiographically occult vascular malformation)

Lobato ⁹⁾

261

T2 가 가 . 가 .
 63.6%
 2 1 (4.3%) ,
 가 ³⁾ ,
 , , 가
 , , 가 가
 , , 가
 , Robinson ¹¹⁾¹²⁾ 가 가
 (hemosiderin ring) 가 , (eloquent area)
 . Weil ¹⁵⁾ 6
 (fresh clot) 가 , 2
 , 3
 가 7.78 가
 . Kondziolka
 가 ⁶⁾ 1990
 가 ,
 ,
¹³⁾ Zevgaridis ¹⁷⁾ , 가 ,
 77 88.3% , 가 1995 44
 , Cappabianca ²⁾ 2
 가 가
 20% 40% 56.5% 2 8.8%, 2 6 1.1%
 , 20% 가 . Karlsson ⁵⁾ 22
 0% 20% ⁴⁾¹⁰⁾¹⁸⁾ Zimmerman 가 4 11% 4
¹⁸⁾ 6% 가
 47 1 3
 (26.1%) , , , , (6.8%) 2
 , 6 , , , , 40%
 , , , , , 가
 가 , 2 (4.2%) , 2
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 , 6 41 ,
 16 27% ⁵⁾⁸⁾ .

가
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 ndziolka 7) 122
 34 9 6
 4.5% 0.6%
 11
 17.2
 결론
 1) 20~30
 2)
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 가
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 5) 26

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