심근의 일과성 허혈에 따른 좌심실 확장기 기능의 변화 : 색 M형 도플러 심초음파도의 유용성

허승호 · 김기식 · 이정은 · 현대우 · 한성욱 · 김윤년 · 김권배 · 권기영

= Abstract =

Diastolic Dysfunction of Left Ventricle during Transient Myocardial Ischemia : Usefulness of Color M-mode Doppler Echocardiography

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Background : Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction may precede systolic dysfunction and play a major role in producing the signs and symptoms of congestive heart failure. Ischemic heart disease can cause impairment of left ventricular filling without any alteration in systolic function so it is very important to evaluate relationship of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction and ischemic heart disease. The purpose of this study is to investigate left ventricular diastolic dysfunction during transient myocardial ischemia caused by balloon occlusion.

Method : We prospectively studied 20 patients(11 males and 9 females, mean age : 58.5 ± 5.9 years) who had been undergone coronary angiography and confirmed significant luminal stenosis(75%) in proximal or middle portion of left anterior descending artery. After coronary angiography, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty were performed all patients. We measured early propagation slope of left ventricular inflow, time difference(TD) between occurrence of peak velocity in the apical region and at the mitral tip and normalized TD(nTD) which dividing TD by the distance of mitral opening to apical region using color M-mode Doppler echocardiography, peak early diastolic transmitral inflow velocity(E), peak velocity during atrial contraction(A), E to A ratio, acceleration time of E wave and deceleration time of E wave using pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography, left ventricular end diastolic pressure using left heart catheterization. A color M-mode Doppler echocardiography, pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography and left ventricular end diastolic pressure were recorded before, during 30sec, 60sec & 90sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloonocclusion.

Result : Early propagation slope of left ventricular inflow was significantly decreased during

가

58.5 ± 5.9 (40 - 68)

) , 가 11 , 가 9
3 (15.0%),

7 (35.0%), 10 (50.0%)

M

1)

2) 3) 가 3가
2가

1) 2

가

2)

3)

가

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상 (Table 1)

1996 1 6 6

2)

1)

3) 6
가

20

3 (15.0%)

가

가

가

75%

가

68.15 ± 9.40%, 50 82%)

83.3 ± 12.3%

75%

95%

M

20

14

(70.0%) , 5 (25.0%)

1 (5.0%)

40%

Table 1. Characteristics of 20 patients

Age, y(range)	58.5 ± 5.90(40 - 68)
Sex(M : F)	11 : 9
HR, /min(range)	81.30 ± 14.31(60 - 112)
Clinical diagnosis	SA : 10, UA : 7, AMI : 3
Stenosis of LAD, %(range)	83.30 ± 12.30(75 - 95)
Collateral circulation	5/20
EF, %*(range)	68.15 ± 9.40(50 - 82)

HR : heart rate, SA : stable angina, UA : unstable angina, AMI : acute myocardial infarction, LAD : left anterior descending artery, EF : ejection fraction, *by transthoracic echocardiography

가
5 (25.0%)
nitrate (isosorbide dinitrate),
(nifedipine), (aspirin)
(propranolol, atenolol)

5 (25.0%)

2

2. 관동맥 조영술 및 심도자술

Judkins

3가 ((craniocaudal angulation))

Philips DIAG-NOST C2 digital cardiac imaging(DCI) system 8

1 8.5F

sheath

6 - 7F pigtail

50 100mm/sec

3. 색 M형 도플러 심초음파도

ATL Ultramark 9

2.25MHz

4 2

M cursor

가

(Fig. 1). M

early diastolic propagation slope

Nyquist limit

Nyquist

limit view 45 55cm/s

M

early propagation slope

) M cursor가

()

가 (two

phase)

(second phase)

early propagation slope

(Fig. 2).

(time difference :

Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of levels used for analysis of left ventricular filling in the apical 4-chamber view. LA : left atrium, LV : left ventricle, RA : right atrium, RV : right ventricle.

TD)

(Fig. 2). TD

TD

normalized TD(nTD)

4. 간헐(pulsed)파 도플러 심초음파도

ATL Ultramark 9

3.5MHz

4

2

sample volume

E

A

E/A , E 가

Fig. 2. Left : Early flow propagation slope of left ventricular inflo (arrow) was shown as a linear segment of early filling flow from mitral opening to left ventricular apical region using color M-mode Doppler echocardiography. Right : Time difference (TD) of peak velocity (arrows) was shown as the TD between occurrence of peak velocity in the apical region and at the mitral tip using color M-mode Doppler echocardiography.

5. 측정방법 및 시기

M
early pr -
opagation slope TD
E , A
E/A , E 가
pigtail
30
, 60 , 90
90
20 11 (55.0%) ,
9 (45.0%) 60 180
90

Fig. 3. Recording time of color M-mode Doppler echocardiography, pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography and left ventricular end diastolic pressure according to before, during and after balloon occlusion.

가 . 60 ,
(Fig. 3).

Table 2. Data of color M-mode Doppler echocardiography, pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography and left cardiac catheterization before, during and after balloon occlusion

Parameters	Ballon occlusion	During			After	
	Before	30sec	60sec	60sec	180sec	
EPS(cm/s)	64.45 ± 28.23	39.37 ± 11.77*	32.78 ± 8.50*	51.86 ± 19.78*	65.05 ± 29.99*	
TD(ms)	60 ± 20	90 ± 30*	110 ± 30*	80 ± 20*	60 ± 20*	
nTD(ms/cm)	11.24 ± 3.87	17.76 ± 6.67	21.51 ± 6.67	15.22 ± 4.00*	12.63 ± 3.59*	
E Vmax(m/s)	0.63 ± 0.15	0.60 ± 0.13	0.58 ± 0.16	0.60 ± 0.16	0.61 ± 0.14	
A Vmax(m/s)	0.74 ± 0.18	0.76 ± 0.17	0.75 ± 0.17	0.72 ± 0.17	0.74 ± 0.19	
E/A	0.90 ± 0.33	0.85 ± 0.34	0.82 ± 0.34	0.89 ± 0.37*	0.89 ± 0.38*	
AT of E(ms)	70.58 ± 22.20	72.25 ± 26.28	81.25 ± 24.54*	76.50 ± 17.48	70.30 ± 19.03	
DT of E(ms)	169.25 ± 55.21	178.2 ± 54.56	175.25 ± 57.84	164.75 ± 45.64	163.75 ± 48.88	
LVEDP(mmHg)	9.70 ± 3.88	14.15 ± 6.49*	17.00 ± 7.14*	10.20 ± 3.68*	8.75 ± 3.16*	

EPS : early propagation slope of left ventricular inflow, TD : time difference between occurrence of peak velocity in the apical region and at the mitral tip, nTD : normalized TD, Vmax : peak velocity, AT : acceleration time, DT : deceleration time, LVEDP : left ventricular end diastolic pressure, *p<0.05 vs just before

6. 자료처리

SPSS/PC + (Statistical package of social sciences/personal computer) paired t-test p < 0.05 (60, 30, 60, 30, 60, 30, 60, 180, 90, 90 paired t-test).

결 과

1. 색 M형 도플러 심초음파도 (Table 2) early propagation slope 64.45cm/sec 30 39.37 ± 11.77cm/sec, 60 32.78 ± 11.77cm/sec 가 60 51.86 ± 19.78 /sec, 180 65.05 ± 29.99cm/sec 가 (p<0.05) (Fig. 4). TD 60 ± 20 msec 30 90 ± 30msec, 60 110 ± 30msec 가 가

Fig. 4. Changes in early propagation slope (EPS) of the left ventricular (LV) inflow according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p<0.05 vs just before.

Fig. 5. Changes in time difference (TD) between occurrence of peak velocity in the apical region and at the mitral tip according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p<0.05 vs just before.

Fig. 6. Changes in normalized time difference (nTD) which dividing TD by the distance of mitral tip to apical region according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p<0.05 vs just before.

60 80 ± 20 msec, 180 60 ± 20 msec
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 5).
 nTD 11.24 ± 3.87 msec
 30 17.76 ± 6.67 msec, 60 21.51
 ± 6.67 msec 가 가 60 15.22
 ± 4.00 msec, 180 12.63 ± 3.59 msec
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 6, 7).

2. 간헐파 도플러 심초음파도 (Table 2)

E 0.63 ± 0.15 m/sec
 30 0.60 ± 0.13 m/sec, 60
 0.58 ± 0.16 m/sec 가 60

Fig. 7. Color M-mode Doppler recordings of diastolic inflow in a patient according to before, during 30sec, 60sec & 90sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. s : second.

Fig. 8. Changes in peak velocities of E wave(left) and A wave(right) according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion.

$0.60 \pm 0.16\text{m/sec}$, 180가
 $0.61 \pm 0.14\text{m/sec}$
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 8).
 A $0.74 \pm 0.18\text{m/sec}$
 30 $0.76 \pm 0.17\text{m/sec}$, 60
 $0.76 \pm 0.17\text{m/sec}$ 60 0.72
 $\pm 0.17\text{m/sec}$, 180 $0.74 \pm 0.19\text{m/sec}$
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 8). E/A $0.90 \pm$
 0.33 30 0.85 ± 0.34 , 60
 0.82 ± 0.34 가 60 0.89
 ± 0.37 , 180 0.89 ± 0.38 가
 60 60

Fig. 9. Changes in E to A ratio according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p<0.05 vs just before.

Fig. 10. Changes in acceleration time(AT, left) and deceleration time(DT, right) of E wave according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p<0.05 vs just before.

Fig. 11. Pulsed wave Doppler echocardiographic recordings of diastolic inflow in a patient according to before, during 30sec, 60sec & 90sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. s : second.

0.05), (p<0.05)(Fig. 9).
 E 가 70.58 ± 22.20 msec
 30 72.25 ± 26.28msec,
 60 81.25 ± 24.54msec 가 가
 60 76.50 ± 17.48msec, 180 70.30 ± 19.03 msec
 30 60 (p<0.05), (p<0.05)(Fig. 10).

E 169.25 ± 55.21 msec
 30 178.2 ± 54.56msec,
 60 175.25 ± 57.84msec 60
 164.75 ± 45.64msec, 180 163.75 ± 48.88 msec
 (p<0.05)(Fig. 10, 11).

3. 심도자법 (Table 2)

9.70 ± 3.88mmHg 30
 14.15 ± 6.49mmHg, 60 17.00 ± 7.14mmHg
 가 가 60 10.20 ± 3.68 mmHg, 180 8.75 ± 3.16mmHg

(p<0.05)(Fig. 12, 13).

고 찰

4

(isovolumic relaxation phase),
 (rapid ventricular filling phase), (diastasis phase),
 (atrial systole phase) ⁶⁾.

Fig. 12. Changes in left ventricular end diastolic pressure (LVEDP) according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. *p 0.05 vs just before.

Fig. 13. Changes in pressure tracings of left ventricle and aorta according to before, during 30sec & 60sec and after 60sec & 180sec balloon occlusion. Arrow indicates the level of left ventricular end diastolic pressure.

가
(second phase) early
propagation slope, TD nTD . Jac -
obs³⁴⁾ M

가
A E flow propagation

20 9 (45.0%)
E ,
A 가, E/A 6^{35,36)} 가
flow propagation
E 가, A , E/A Bonow³⁷⁾ Herve³⁸⁾
가
Courtois³⁹⁾

17 20mmHg
가 가 6 (30.0%)
Myreng³³⁾ Stugaard¹¹⁾ 가
9 (45.0%)
17mmHg
5 (25.0%)
가 M
17 20mmHg 가 가
가
(TD) Stugaard¹¹⁾ M
cursor TD nTD
TD nTD가 가
early propagation slope
Brun⁹⁾ TD가
가 (two phase) earlypr -
Stugaard¹¹⁾ opagation slope time
40% constant of isovolumic relaxe(Tau)
(two phase) (initial phase)

early popagation slope
(regional difference) early propagation
(second phase) slope, TD nTD

TD nTD early propagation slope
 slope 가 TD
 nTD

요 약

연구배경 :

Brun 9) Stugaard 11),
 가 가

M

M

대상 및 방법 :

20 (11 , 9 ,
 58.5 ± 5.9)

M
 early propagation slope, TD nTD
 E A E/A , E 가

연구의 제한점

(30 , 60 , 90),
 (60 , 180)

LVEDP

결 과 :

(peak negative dP/dt), time
 constant of isovolumic relaxation(Tau)

early propagation slope
 (30 , 60) 가 (64.45

EPS(early propagation slope) TD(time diffe-
 rence between occurrence of peak velocity)

±28.23cm/sec, 39.37 ± 11.77cm/sec, 32.78 ± 11.77
 cm/sec, 51.86 ± 19.78cm/sec, 65.05 ± 29.99cm/sec,
 p<0.05). TD (30 , 60)

가

가
 (60 ± 20msec, 90 ± 30msec, 110 ± 30
 msec, 80 ± 20msec, 60 ± 20msec, p<0.05). nTD
 (30 , 60)

가
(11.24 ± 3.87 msec/cm, 17.76 ± 6.67 msec/cm, 21.51 ± 6.67 msec/cm, 15.22 ± 4.00 msec/cm, 12.63 ± 3.59 msec/cm, $p < 0.05$).

(30, 60)

가

(9.70 ± 3.88 mm

Hg, 14.15 ± 6.49 mmHg, 17.00 ± 7.14 mmHg, 10.20 ± 3.68 mmHg, 8.75 ± 3.16 mmHg, $p < 0.05$).

E A

, E/A

E 가

60,

60

180

30

($p < 0.05$).

결 론 :

M

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