

승모판 협착증 환자에서 심초음파로 측정된 승모판막 넓이의 정확성 : 수술 중 측정된 승모판막 넓이와의 비교*

한창엽 · 김기식 · 한성욱 · 허승호 · 배장호 · 김윤년 · 김권배

= Abstract =

Accuracy of Mitral Valve Area in Patients with Mitral Stenosis Measured by Echocardiography : Compared with Operative Mitral Valve Area

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Background : Measurement of echocardiographic mitral valve area(MVA) is a useful non-invasive method of estimating the stenotic mitral valve area. This study was undertaken to evaluate the accuracy of echocardiographic MVA measurements by comparing MVAs measured by the planimetric and the pressure half-time method versus direct MVA measurement by using a cone shaped device specifically made for direct measurement of MVA.

Methods and Results : The study population consisted of 22 consecutive patients from August 1993 to February 1996. All the patients underwent 2D planimetry and Doppler echocardiographic MVA measurements before and after valve replacement surgery ; direct measurement also was performed after surgery. Five patients(22.7%) had normal sinus rhythm, and the rest of the patients had atrial fibrillation. Two-dimensional echocardiographic examinations were attempted in 22 patients, and adequate measurements were obtained in 21 of the patients studied. Mean mitral valve area were $0.99 \pm 0.32\text{cm}^2$ ranged from 0.42 to 1.68cm^2 on 2D planimetry method, $0.93 \pm 0.32\text{cm}^2$ ranged from 0.42 to 1.68cm^2 on Doppler pressure half-time method, $1.17 \pm 0.20\text{cm}^2$ ranged from 0.93 to 1.68cm^2 on direct measurement of mitral valve area after surgery. 2D planimetry method($r = 0.621$, $p = 0.003$, $SE = 0.165$), pressure half-time method($r = 0.454$, $p = 0.003$ $SE = 0.187$), and transmitral peak velocity ($r = -0.480$, $p = 0.026$, $SE = 0.189$) was relatively well correlate with operative mitral valve area. There was relatively good agreement between direct and 2D planimetric measurements and between

1996
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direct and Dopler pressure half-time methods.

Conclusion : 2D planimetry and Doppler pressure half-time method on echocardiography are useful, noninvasive measurement methods in patients with mitral stenosis.

KEY WORDS : Mitral valve area · Planimetry · Pressure half-time.

서 론 (22.7%) 17 (77.3%)
(Table 1).

연구 방법

1. 심초음파도를 이용한 측정

ATL Ultramark 9

2.25MHz

(pa -

rasternal long axis view)

가

90

(parasternal short

axis view)

가

Table 1. Electrocardiographic and echocardiographic findings in subjects

ECG	NSR	5(22.7%)
	AF	17(77.3%)
LAD(cm)	5.58 ± 1.35	(4.01 - 9.23)
LVDd(cm)	5.26 ± 0.69	(4.08 - 7.28)
LVDs(cm)	3.59 ± 0.56	(2.50 - 4.52)
Peak velocity(m/s)	1.97 ± 0.34	(1.48 - 2.65)

(pre -

ssur half time method)

연구 대상

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22

6

6

50.09 ± 11

28

68

5

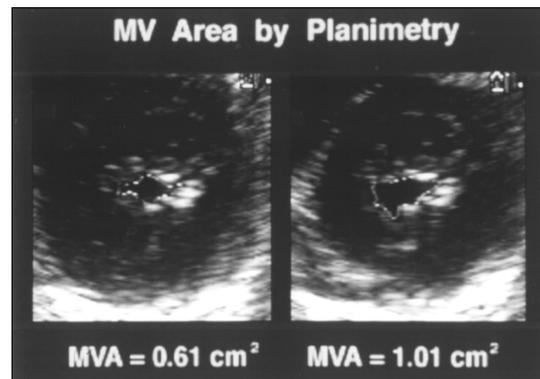


Fig. 1. 2D planimetric measurement of the mitral valve area in patients with mitral stenosis on parasternal short axis view.

(Gain setting)
 (Fig. 1).
 (apical 4 - chamber view)
 (continuous wave Dopple)
 (mitral
 valve area = 220/PHT) (Fig. 2).
 3 , 5

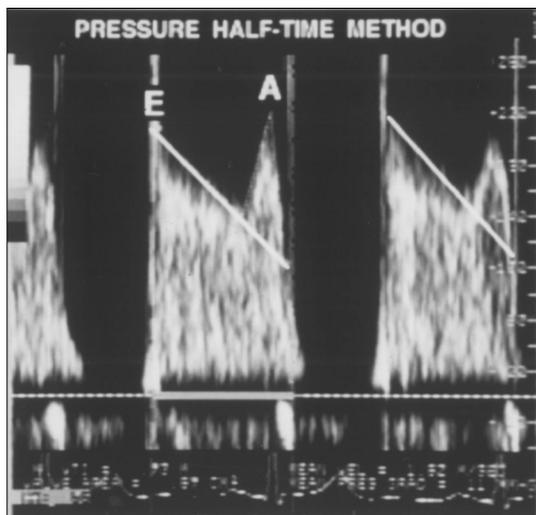


Fig. 2. Mitral valve area, measured by pressure half-time method on continuous wave Doppler echocardiogram.

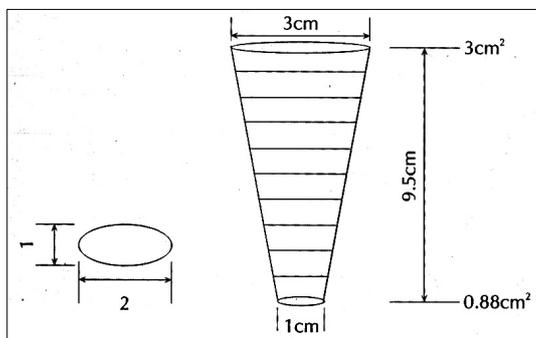


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of device, which was used for direct measurement of mitral valve area.

2. 수술 후 승모판 면적의 직접 측정

가 가
 (Fig. 3)

결 과

1. 이면성 심초음파 및 M mode 심초음파 소견

M mode
 5.58 ±
 1.35cm
 3.59 ± 0.56cm, 5.26 ± 0.69cm ,
 (apical 4 chamber view)
 1.97 ± 0.34m/sec (Table 1).
 22 12 9 , 1
 , 2
 . 13
 , 5 가 grade 1, 7 가 grade 2,
 1 가 grade 4 (Table 2).

Table 2. Associated valve abnormalities in subjects

Mitral regurgitation	none	10
	Mild	9
	moderate	1
	severe	2
Aortic regurgitation	none	9
	grade	5
	grade	7
	grade	0
	grade	1

Table 3. Mean mitral valve area(MVA) in each methods

	valve area (mean cm ²)
Surgical*	1.17 ± 0.20 (0.93-1.73)
Planimetry	0.99 ± 0.31 (0.50-1.93)
Pressure half time	0.93 ± 0.32 (0.42-1.68)

*Post-op direct measurement

2. 이면성 심초음파 및 도플러 심초음파도 소견

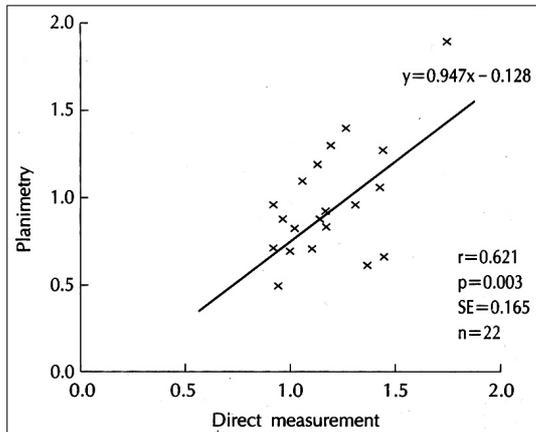


Fig. 4. Correlation between direct measurement & echocardiographic planimetry method.

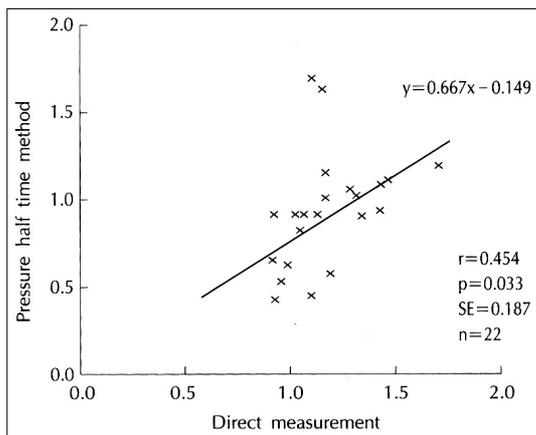


Fig. 5. Correlation between direct measurement & pressure half time method.

(planimetry) $0.99 \pm 0.31\text{cm}^2(0.50 - 1.93)$,
 $0.93 \pm 0.32\text{cm}^2(0.42 - 1.68)$,
 $1.17 \pm 0.20\text{cm}^2$
 (0.93 - 1.73) (Table 3).

가 $r = 0.621(p = 0.003, SE = 0.165)$ (Fig. 4),
 가 $r = 0.454(p = 0.003, SE = 0.187)$ (Fig. 5),
 가 $r = -0.480(p = 0.026, SE = 0.185)$ (Fig. 6)
 (Table 4).

가 $r = 0.524(p = 0.015)$

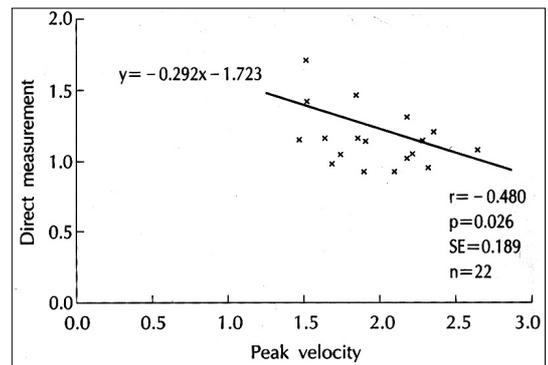


Fig. 6. Correlation between direct measurement & peak velocity of transmitral flow.

Table 4. Correlation coefficient and p value between each measurement methods

	Surgical (n = 22/22)	Planimetry (n = 21/22)	PHT* (n = 22/22)	Peak velocity (n = 22/22)
Surgical*	$r = 1.000$ $p = .$	$r = 1.621$ $p = 0.003$	$r = 1.454$ $p = 0.033$	$r = -0.480$ $p = 0.026$
Planimetry	$r = 0.621$ $p = 0.002$	$r = 1.000$ $p = .$	$r = 0.524$ $p = 0.015$	$r = -0.424$ $p = 0.090$
PHT**	$r = 0.454$ $p = 0.033$	$r = 1.524$ $p = 0.015$	$r = 1.000$ $p = .$	$r = -0.490$ $p = 0.039$
Peak velocity	$r = -0.480$ $p = 0.026$	$r = -0.424$ $p = 0.090$	$r = -0.490$ $p = 0.039$	$r = 1.000$ $P = .$

*post-up direct measurement

**PHT : pressure half time

가 r = - 0.424(p=0.090)

(Table 4).

가

(n=17)

Table 5. Correlation coefficient and p value between direct measurement and echocardiographic measurement in patients with atrial fibrillation and normal sinus rhythm

	Planimetry	PHT*	Peak velocity
Surgical** AF	r=0.683 p=0.004 n=16/17	R=0.417 P=0.096 N=17/17	r= -0.518 p= 0.058 n= 14/17
NSR	r=0.237 p=0.401 n=5/5	R=0.523 P=0.366 N=5/5	r= -0.465 p= 0.535 n= 4/5

*PHT : pressure half time

**post-op direct measurement

Table 6. Correlation coefficient and p value of surgical and echocardiographic parameters according to associated valvular heart disease

	Planimetry	PHT*	P. velocity
Surgical** MR(+)	r= 0.688 p= 0.013 n= 12	r=0.361 p=0.248 n= 10	r= -0.589 p= 0.057 n= 10
MR(-)	r= -0.128 p= 0.725 n= 10	r=0.431 p=0.214 n= 13	r= -0.376 p= 0.405 n= 13
AR(+)	r= 0.585 p= 0.036 n= 13	r=0.285 p=0.346 n= 9	r= -0.575 p= 0.106 n= 9
AR(-)	r= 0.729 p= 0.026 n= 9	r=0.684 p=0.042 n= 9	r= -0.406 p= 0.278 n= 9

*pressure half time

**post-op direct measurement

가 r = 0.683

가 (p=0.004).

가

가 r = 0.417

(p=0.096),

가

가 r = - 0.518

가

(p=0.058)

(Table 5).

(n=5)

가

가 r = 0.237(p=0.417),

가 r = 0.465(p=0.535)

(Table 5).

(n=10)

가

가

,

가

(n=12)

(r=0.688),

가

(p=0.013)

가

(Table 6).

가

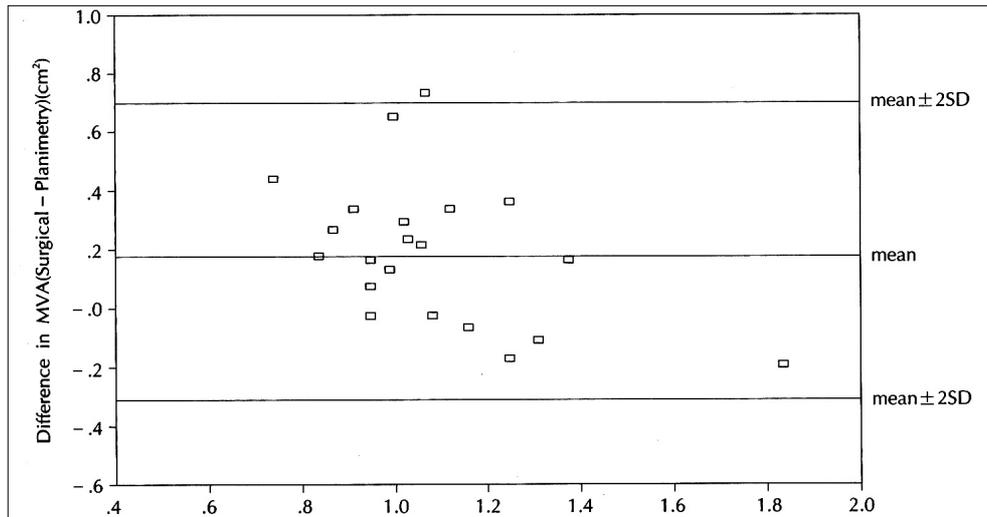


Fig. 7. Difference against mean for MVA between surgical and planimetric echocardiographic measurement.

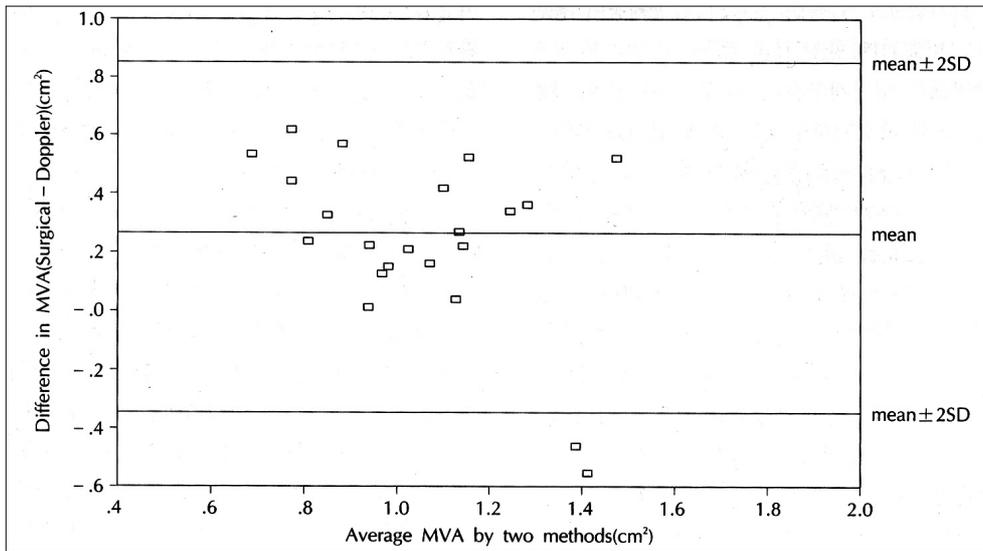


Fig. 8. Difference against mean for MVA between surgical and Doppler echocardiographic measurement.

(n = 13) 가 .
 (2D planimetry) r = 0.585 가
 (p = 0.036) 가
 가 (n = 9) Gorlin ,
 (r = 0.026) (r = 0.042)
 (p = 0.026, p = 0.042)
 (Table 6). 1).

1 (limit of agreement ;
 - 0.29 - 0.67cm²) 가
 (Fig. 7).

20 1,2)
 가 (limit of agreement ; - 0.36 - 0.84cm²) Gorlin Torricelli orifice formula
 가
 (Fig. 8), 가
 orifice area) flow convergence (anatomic contraction 가
 orifice area) (effective 3).
 가 가 3).

고 안

4).

가 가 가

가

20) PR , 요약

18), 연구배경 :

가 (continuity equation) 21-23) 가

(anatomic orifice area) flow con-
vergence contraction 가
(effective orifice area) 가

15,16) 가

방 법 :
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가 Gorlin 22

24) 결 과 :
6 (22.7%)

22 21

가

가 1 : 2 가
가 0.99 ± 0.31cm²(0.50 - 1.93) ,
0.93 ± 0.32cm²(0.42 - 1.68) ,
1.17 ±
가 0.20cm²(0.93 - 1.73) .

결 론 가 r=0.62(p=
0.003, SE=0.165)
r=0.454(p=0.003, SE=0.187) ,
가 r= -0.480(p=0.026,
SE=0.189)
(r=0.621, r=0.454) 가
(r=0.688, p=0.013), 가

(r = 0.042)
= 0.026, p = 0.042)

(r = 0.026)

(p

Wranne
area) flow convergence contraction
area) (effective orifice
결 론 :

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