

## 재원기간중 사망한 급성 심근경색증 환자의 임상적 특징

현대우 · 김기식 · 신이철 · 박소영 · 배장호 · 한창엽 · 김윤년 · 김권배

### Clinical Characteristics of Acute Myocardial Infarction Died during Hospitalization

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background** : Recently, the incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) rapidly increased with prolongation of life spans, improvements of food and life styles in Korea. The mortality rate of AMI is higher than other disease. The purpose of this study is to evaluate which factors can affect the early outcome of AMI in Korean. **Methods** : A retrospective clinical study was done on 555 consecutive patients {Male : Female=387 (69.7%) : 168 (30.3%), mean age 61.3 years} with AMI who had been admitted to Dong-San Medical Center from January 1990 to May 1997. The subjects were divided into two groups. Group I was dead patients during the in-hospital period (85 patients, 15.3%), and Group II was living patients (470 patients, 84.7%) when they discharged from hospital. We compared clinical and laboratory results in both groups and analysed the cause of death according to the time of death during hospitalization. **Results** : The results were as follows ; 1) The mean age and female percentage of Group I (65.4 years, 43%) were higher than Group II (60.5 years, 28%). The mean of systolic/diastolic blood pressure and percentage of smoker of Group I (108/65 mmHg, 48%) were lower than Group II (125/76 mmHg, 65%), significantly. 2) The degree of Killip classification was higher in Group I (class I : 29.4%, II : 18.8%, III : 21.2%, IV : 30.6%) than in Group II patients (class I : 73.4%, II : 13.6%, III : 8.7%, IV : 4.3%), significantly. 3) 47 patients were died first day of hospitalization and the most common cause of death was cardiogenic shock (27 patients, 31%). The most common cause of death within 1 week was cardiogenic shock, afterthen congestive heart failure. 4) The most common cause of death in Killip class I patients was ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation and in Killip class II-IV patients was cardiogenic shock. **Conclusion** : The risk of in-hospital death was higher in elderly, female sex, and patients with higher Killip classification. Cardiogenic shock was most common cause of death within 1 week, and was congestive heart failure after 1 week. (**Korean Circulation J 1998; 28(9):1518-1526**)

**KEY WORDS** : Acute myocardial infarction · Cause of death.

서 론

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1)2)

가 가 , 방 법 (Gr -  
 가 가 . oup I : ) 85 30  
 , 가 470 (84.7%) (Group  
 II : )  
 가 10 3 ( , , ), ,  
 가 3) , (CK - MB, CK, LDH),  
 가 가 . ( , , , ,  
 , , , , ) , 가  
 , , , , .

4-8)

80 mmHg 가  
 가 240 mg/dL

대상 및 방법

대 상 Window  
 SPSS(statistical package for social science)  
 independent sample t - test,  
 1990 1 1997 5 chi - square test, oneway ANOVA p  
 555 p 0.05  
 ( : =387 (69.7%) : 168 (30.3%),  
 61.3 )

결 과

30 , lactate deh - 사망군과 생존군의 특성과 위험인자  
 ydrogenase(LDH), creatine kinase(CPK), creatine 555 85 (15.3%)  
 kinase - MB isoenzyme(CKMB) 2 (Group I) 26 (30.6%)  
 가, ST T 59 (69.4%)  
 Q 3가 2가  
 Group I 65.4 , Group II 60.5

Group I 1.3 : 1, Group II 2.5  
 9 : 1 Group I 가  
 가 Group II .  
 40 가 40 64  
 38/312 (12.2%), 65 47/226 (20.8%)  
 (p<0.05).  
 48/387 (12.4%),  
 37/168 (22.0%)  
 (p<0.05)  
 1.34 confidence interval 0.93  
 1.92 . Q  
 Group I 61 (72%), Group II 285 (61%)  
 . Group I 18 ,  
 Group II 24 Group I  
 .  
 Group I 108/65 mmHg Group II 125/76 mmHg  
 Group I .  
 Group I 41  
 (48%), Group II 303 (65%), Group I 15 (1  
 8%), Group II 62 (13%), Group I 25 (29%),  
 Group II 119 (25%) , Group  
 I 7/45 (16%), Group II 99/396 (25%) Group I  
 가 (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical characteristics in myocardial infarction between in-hospital death and survivor groups

	Group I n=85 (15.3%)	Group II n=470 (84.7%)	P value
Age	65.4	60.5	<0.05
Sex (M : F)	48 : 37	339 : 131	<0.05
Q-wave infarction	61 (72%)	285 (61%)	NS
Mean delay between onset of symptom and arrival at our hospital (hr)	18	24	NS
SBP (mmHg)	108	125	<0.05
DBP (mmHg)	65	76	<0.05
PR (BPM)	79	77	NS
Risk factor			
Smoking	41 (48%)	303 (65%)	<0.05
Diabetes	15 (18%)	62 (13%)	NS
Hypertension	25 (29%)	119 (25%)	NS
Hypercholesterolemia	7/45 (16%)	99/396 (25%)	NS

NS=not significant, SBP=systolic blood pressure, DBP=diastolic blood pressure, PR=pulse rate

#### 주 증상 및 Killip 분류

Group I 56 (65.9%),  
 8 (9.4%), 4 (4.7%), 16  
 (18.8%) Group II  
 , (Table 2).  
 Killip Group I class I 25  
 (29.4%), class II 16 (18.8%), class III 18 (21.2%),  
 class IV 26 (30.6%) Group II class I 345  
 (73.4%), class II 64 (13.6%), class III 41 (8.  
 7%), class IV 20 (4.3%) Group I  
 가 (Fig. 1). Killip  
 class I 25/370 (6.8%), class II 16/  
 80 (20.0%), class III 18/59 (30.5%), class IV 26/  
 46 (56.5%) Killip 가

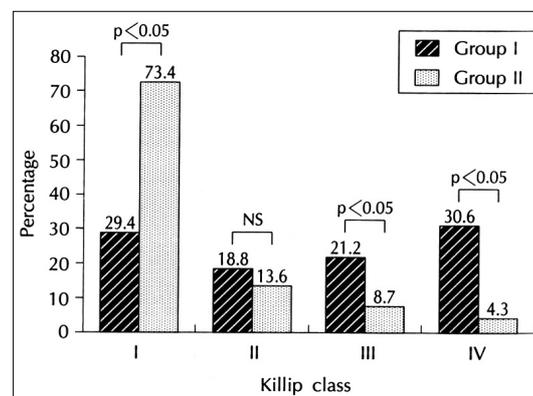
#### 심전도상 기본리듬과 경색부위

Group I 74 (87.  
 0%), 3 (3.5%), 2

**Table 2.** Comparison of chief complaints in myocardial infarction between in-hospital death and survivor groups

	Group I N=85 (15.3%)	Group II N=470 (84.7%)	P value
Chest pain	56 (65.9%)	406 (86.5%)	<0.05
Dyspnea	8 ( 9.4%)	19 ( 4.0%)	<0.05
Epigastric pain	4 ( 4.7%)	11 ( 2.3%)	NS
Mental change	16 (18.8%)	15 ( 3.2%)	<0.05
Others	1 ( 1.2%)	19 ( 4.0%)	NS

NS=not significant



**Fig. 1.** Killip classification of in-hospital death and survivor groups. NS=not significant

(2.4%), 6 (7.1%) Group II  
 427 (90.9%), 11 (2.3%),  
 8 (1.7%), 24 (5.1%) Group I  
 (Table 3).

Group I 42 (49.4%), Group II 206 (43.8%)  
 Group I 24 (28.2%), Group II 166 (35.3%)  
 Group I (Table 4).

심근 효소치와 혈청 지질검사

Group I LDH 526U/L,  
 CPK 904IU/L, CKMB 176ng/dL Group II가 LDH  
 450IU/L, CPK 889IU/L, CKMB 180ng/dL Group II  
 (Fig. 2).

Group I 174 mg/  
 dL, 150 mg/dL, HDL - C 41 mg/dL, LDL - C  
 134 mg/dL Group II 196 mg/dL  
 Group I (Fig. 3).

**Table 3.** Comparison of basic rhythm in myocardial infarction in-hospital death and survivor groups

	Group I N=85 (15.3%)	Group II N=470 (84.7%)	P value
Sinus	74 (87.0%)	427 (90.9%)	NS
AF	3 ( 3.5%)	11 ( 2.3%)	NS
VT or VF	2 ( 2.4%)	8 ( 1.7%)	NS
Heart block	6 ( 7.1%)	24 ( 5.1%)	NS

NS=not significant, AF=atrial fibrillation  
 VT=ventricular tachycardia, VF=ventricular fibrillation

**Table 4.** Location of myocardial infarction in-hospital death and survivor groups

	Group I N=85 (15.3%)	Group II N=470 (84.7%)	P value
Anterior	42 (49.4%)	206 (43.8%)	NS
Inferior	24 (28.2%)	166 (35.3%)	NS
Anteroseptal	5 ( 5.9%)	37 ( 7.9%)	NS
Anterolateral	5 ( 5.9%)	11 ( 2.3%)	NS
Ant.+Inf.	5 ( 5.9%)	20 ( 4.3%)	NS
Lateral	4 ( 4.7%)	18 ( 3.8%)	NS
Unclassifiable	0 (0%)	12 ( 2.6%)	NS

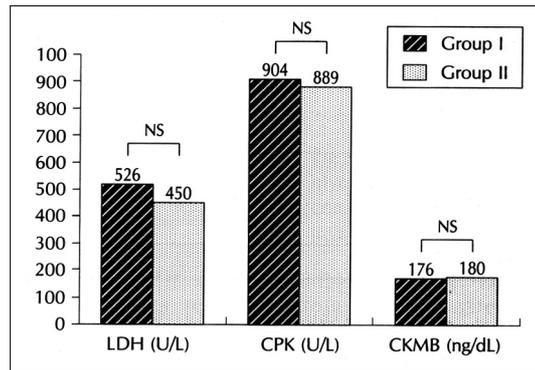
NS=not significant

심근경색의 초기치료

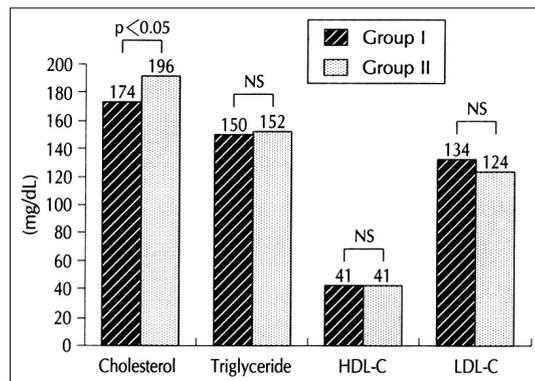
Group I aspirin 66 (77.6%),  
 ticlopidine 4 (4.7%), calcium channel blocker 33  
 (38.8%), - blocker 5 (5.9%) Group II  
 cardiotonics 30 (35.3%), diur -  
 etics 24 (28.2%) Group II  
 Group I 32 (37.6%), Group  
 II 184 (39.1%) 가  
 Group I 14.1 , Group II 6.8  
 Group I (Table 5).

사망원인

15.3%  
 12.5% . 가  
 27 (31%)  
 22 (26%)  
 6 (7%)



**Fig. 2.** Peak cardiac enzyme level of in-hospital death and survivor groups. NS=not significant



**Fig. 3.** Lipid profile of in-hospital death and survivor groups. NS=not significant

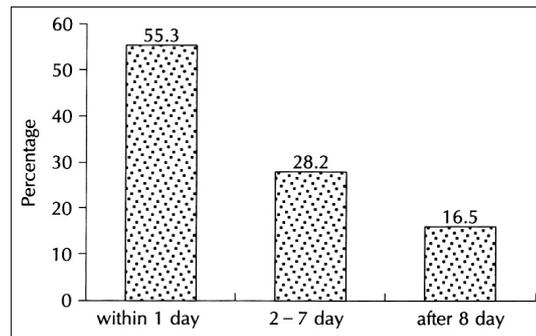
**Table 5.** Management of myocardial infarction in-hospital death and survivor groups

	Group I N=85 (15.3%)	Group II N=470 (84.7%)	P value
PO medication			
Aspirin	66 (77.6%)	410 (87.2%)	<0.05
Nitrate	72 (84.7%)	407 (86.6%)	NS
Calcium channel blocker	33 (38.8%)	319 (67.9%)	<0.05
-blocker	5 ( 5.9%)	73 (15.5%)	<0.05
ACE inhibitor	21 (24.7%)	158 (33.6%)	NS
Ticlopidine	4 ( 4.7%)	62 (13.2%)	<0.05
Lipid lowering agent	1 ( 1.2%)	60 (12.8%)	<0.05
Cardiotonics	30 (35.3%)	42 ( 8.9%)	<0.05
Diuretics	24 (28.2%)	52 (11.1%)	<0.05
Heparinization	64 (75.3%)	323 (68.7%)	NS
Thrombolytic therapy	32 (37.6%)	184 (39.1%)	NS
Mean delay between onset of symptom and thrombolytic therapy (hr)	14.1	6.8	<0.05

NS=not significant

**Table 6.** Causes of death of in-hospital death group

Cardiac	68 (80%)
cardiogenic shock	27 (31%)
chronic congestive HF	8 ( 9%)
VT or VF	22 (26%)
heart block	3 ( 4%)
reinfarction	3 ( 4%)
cardiac rupture	5 ( 6%)
Non-cardiac	9 (11%)
stroke	6 ( 7%)
infection	3 ( 4%)
Others	8 ( 9%)



**Fig. 4.** Percentage of dead patients according to the time of death.

(Table 6).  
 47 (55.3%) 가  
 7  
 14 (16.5%) (Fig. 4).  
 16 (34%), 14  
 (29.8%) 2 7  
 10 (41.7%), 7 (29.2%)  
 8 6 (43%) 가

(Fig. 5). Killip class I  
 가 8  
 (32%) 가 class II - IV  
 23 (38%) 가 (Fig. 6).  
 고 안  
 Park 9) 1972 1980  
 21.23%, Lee 10) 1975 1983  
 31.3%, Kwon 11) 1984 1989  
 12.4%, 1985 1991  
 654 Kang 12)

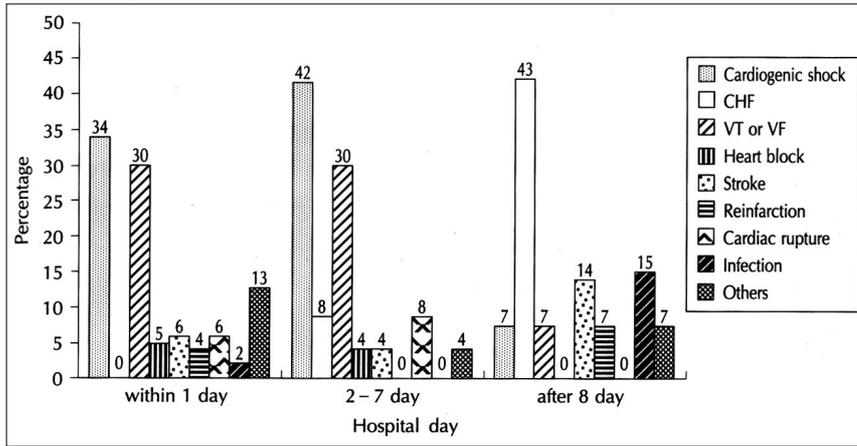


Fig. 5. Cause of death in myocardial infarction during hospitalization.

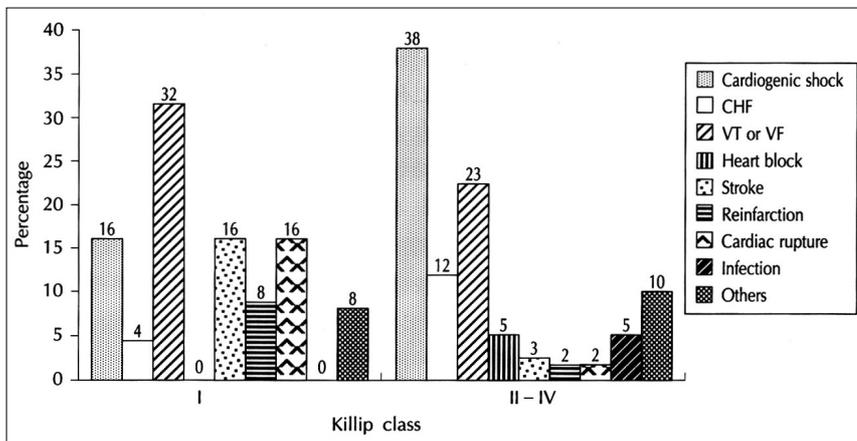


Fig. 6. Cause of death in myocardial infarction according to Killip classification.

15.1%

가

Stevenson R 14.6%

6) 1988 1991

15.3%

65

19)20)

Greenland 21)

가

-blocker, hepa-

가

3)12-14)

rovic 22)

23)

Maynard 16)

16%, 11%

가

Karson 17)

19%, 12%

Fiebach 18)

가

Demi-

40.0%, 33.3%, 26.7%  
 Kim <sup>32)</sup> 60.6% 가  
 17.2%, 7.1%, 5.1%,  
 8.0%  
 31% 가  
 가 가 Killip 가 ,  
 가 가 가 가 ,  
 Goldberg <sup>24)</sup> 48.9% , heparin 가  
 Stone <sup>7)</sup> 8  
 CK - MB 가 가 ,  
 가 , 가 ,  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 Kwon <sup>11)</sup> 1  
 CK가 가 가 1  
 가 가 2 가 1  
 가 가 가  
 , <sup>25 - 30)</sup> 가  
 요 약

31)

연구배경 :

Greenland <sup>21)</sup> 가  
 가 35%, 36% 가  
 2%, 3% Karlson <sup>17)</sup> 31%,  
 electromechanical dissociation(EMD) 26%,  
 24% 40%, 29%,  
 EMD 27% Lee <sup>10)</sup> 555

방 법 :

1990 1 1997 5

( : =387 (69.7%) : 168 (30.3%),  
61.3 ) 85 (15.3%)  
(Group I) 470 (84.7%)  
(Group II)

결 과 :  
1) Group I 65.4 , 43% Gro-  
up II 가  
108/65 mmHg 가가 41  
(48%) 가  
2) Group I 56 (65.9%),  
8 (9.4%), 16 (18.8%),  
4 (4.7%) Group II

3) Killip Group I class I 25 (29.4%),  
class II 16 (18.8%), class III 18 (21.2%), class IV  
26 (30.6%) Killip 가  
4)

Group I 14.1 , Group II  
6.8 Group I  
5) 1 47 (55.3%) 가  
가 27 (31%)

6) 7  
가 8  
가  
7) Killip class I 가  
class II - IV 가

결 론 :  
Killip  
가  
8 가

중심 단어 :

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