Wolff-Parkinson-White 증후군 환자에서의 이차성 T파 변화

배장호¹ · 김윤년² · 신이철² · 박소영² · 김기영²
 남창욱² · 김미정² · 김기식² · 김권배² · 정시전¹

Secondary T Wave Changes in Patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White(WPW) Syndrome

Jang Ho Bae, MD¹, Yoon Nyun Kim, MD², Yi Chul Synn, MD², So Young Park, MD²,
 Ki Young Kim, MD², Chang Wook Nam, MD², Kee Sik Kim, MD²,
 Kwon Bae Kim, MD² and Shee Juhn Chung, MD¹

¹Division of Cardiology, Andong Presbyterian General Hospital, Andong, ²Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Taegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Objectives : The purpose of this study is to evaluate the incidence of secondary T wave changes in WPW syndrome and the relation between the incidence of the secondary T wave changes and sex, age (duration of preexcitation), mean and maximal QRS duration (from the onset of delta wave to the end of S wave) of standard 12 lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and the site of accessory pathway (AP). The secondary purpose of this study is to evaluate the relation between the site of secondary T wave changes and the location of the AP.

Methods : Of the total 128 patients (pts) with WPW syndrome, standard 12 lead ECGs of 125 pts (mean age 35, male 71 pts) who were free from bundle branch block (n = 2) and myocardial ischemia (n = 1) were analyzed. The locations of Aps were divided into 4 categories (anterior, left lateral, posterior and right lateral) by intracardiac mapping. **Results** : 82 (66%) pts of 125 pts showed secondary T wave changes. The incidence of secondary T wave changes was not related to sex or duration of preexcitation, but mean QRS duration (<0.12 : 46%, 0.12 : 88%, p<0.001), maximal QRS duration (<0.12 : 32%, 0.12 : 73%, p<0.001) and the site of AP (right : 80%, left : 54%, p = 0.003). The most frequent lead showing secondary T wave changes in ECG was lateral (lead I, aVL) in pts with anterior (43%, 9 out of 21), posterior (50%, 25 out of 50) and right lateral (86%, 6 out of 7) AP. But, no secondary T wave change was found in most pts with left lateral (n = 47) AP. **Conclusions** : The incidence of the secondary T wave changes in pts with WPW syndrome is high (66%). These changes are not related to sex and duration of preexcitation, but to the mean and maximal QRS duration during preexcitation and the location of the AP. The ECG lead showing secondary T wave changes in pts with WPW syndrome appears to be related to the location of the AP and the most frequent lead is I and aVL. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):705-711)

KEY WORDS : Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) Syndrome · Secondary T wave changes.

: 1999 1 25
 : 1999 6 9
 : , 700 - 712 194
 : (053) 250 - 7432 · : (053) 250 - 7434
 E - mail : ynkim@dsmc.or.kr

Fig. 1. Classification of sites of accessory pathway according to intracardiac mapping (4 categories).

가
가
가
(Fig. 1).

T
WPW
가
T
QRS
T
Window SPSS 7.51
ANOVA chi - square
oneway
P 0.05

Table 2. Relation between presence of secondary T wave changes and ages in patients with WPW syndrome

Age	Number	Presence	Absence
19	17 (14%)	10 (59%)	7 (41%)
20 - 29	34 (27%)	20 (59%)	14 (41%)
30 - 39	30 (24%)	21 (70%)	9 (30%)
40 - 49	21 (17%)	13 (62%)	8 (38%)
50 - 59	23 (18%)	18 (78%)	5 (22%)
Total	125 (100%)	82 (66%)	43 (34%)

Table 3. Relation between secondary T wave changes and QRS duration, sex, or site of accessory pathway in patients with WPW syndrome

Variables	No change	Change	p value
Mean QRS			p<0.001
< 0.12 (n = 67)	36 (54%)	31 (46%)	
≥ 0.12 (n = 58)	7 (12%)	51 (88%)	
Max QRS			p<0.001
< 0.12 (n = 22)	15 (68%)	7 (32%)	
≥ 0.12 (n = 103)	28 (27%)	75 (73%)	
Sex			NS
Male (n = 71)	28 (39%)	43 (61%)	
Female (n = 54)	15 (28%)	39 (72%)	
Site of AP			p<0.005
Right (n = 55)	11 (20%)	44 (80%)	
Left (n = 70)	32 (46%)	38 (54%)	

Mean QRS : mean QRS duration
Max QRS : maximal QRS duration
AP : accessory pathway NS : not significant

결 과
WPW 125 82 (66%) 43 (34%)
T 59%, 30 78%
가 59%, 20 62% 50
(Table 2). T

Fig. 2. Surface electrogram in 42-year old male patient with left lateral accessory pathway and 0.12 second of mean QRS duration. Note that there are no secondary T wave changes.

Fig. 3. Surface electrogram in 50-year old male patient with left lateral accessory pathway and 0.16 second of mean QRS duration. Note that the secondary T wave changes are seen in lead II, III, aVF, and precordial lead (V1-V6).

71 43 (61%) , T 가 (p<0.001,
 54 39 (72%) Figs. 2 and 3). QRS T
 (Table 3). , 0.12 103
 125 T 82 (66%) 75 (73%) T 0.12
 T delta wave 22 7 (32%)
 (Figs. 1, 2 and 3). T 가 (p<0.001, Table 3).
 QRS 0.12 58 51 T
 (88%), 0.12 67 31 (46%) 가 70
 T QRS 0.12 38 (54%), 가 55 44

(80%) T 가
 가 T 가 QRS
 (p<0.005, Table 3).

Table 4. Relation between secondary T wave changes and mean QRS duration according to the site of accessory pathway

Site	Right sided AP (55)		Left sided AP (70)	
Mean QRS duration	0.12 ± 0.02*		0.11 ± 0.02*	
	> 0.12 (n=22)	0.12 (n=33)	> 0.12 (n=45)	0.12 (n=25)
No changes	8(36%)	3(9%)	28(62%)	4(16%)
Changes	14(64%) [†]	30(91%) [†]	17(38%) [‡]	21(84%) [‡]

[†]p<0.05, [‡]p<0.001, *p<0.005 compared to each other with same mark, AP : accessory pathwa

Table 5. Relation between secondary T wave change and the location of accessory pathway in patients with manifest WPW syndrome

Site of T wave change	Location of accessory pathway				
	Ant	LL	Post	RL	Total
No change	5(24)	25(53)	12(24)	1(14)	43(34)
Ant. (V1-6)	0(0)	11(23)	1(2)	0(0)	12(10)
Anterolat. (V4-6)	1(5)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)
Lat. (I, III, aVL)	9(43)	5(11)	25(50)	6(86)	45(36)
Inf. (II, III, aVF)	4(19)	3(6)	8(16)	0(0)	15(12)
Ant. & Inf.	1(5)	2(4)	0(0)	0(0)	3(2)
Ant. & Lat.	1(5)	1(2)	4(8)	0(0)	6(5)
Total	21(17)	47(38)	50(40)	7(6)	125(100)

Ant. : anterior, Anterolat. : anterolateral, Lat. : lateral, Inf. : inferior, LL : left lateral, Post : posterior, RL : right lateral

가 T 가 QRS
 가 T 가 QRS
 0.12 91%, 0.12
 64% 가 ,
 가 QRS 0.12
 84%, 0.12 38%
 가 (Table 4).
 가 QRS 0.12
 91%(33 30) T
 가
 QRS 0.12 38%(45 17
) T (Table 4).
 54% T
 가
 T 가 QRS
 0.12 가
 T 가 (Fig. 3).
 가 T
 가 ,
 가 T 가 (I,
 aVL) 43% 가 ,
 가 53% T 가
 (Fig. 2) (V1-
 V6) 23% (Fig. 3),

Fig. 4. Surface electrogram in 40-year old male patient with left posterior accessory pathway and 0.14 second of mean QRS duration. Note that the secondary T wave changes are seen in lead I, aVL.

가 (66%),
 가 QRS
 V4-6 T T 가
 (I, aVL) T 가
 T 가
 T 가
 가
 V1-6
 T 가 가
 가
 가
 가
 T
 WPW
 T
 가
 가
 결론
 WPW T 가

중심 단어 : WPW T

REFERENCES

- 1) Zipes DP. *Specific arrhythmias: diagnosis and treatment.* In: Braunwald E *Heart Disease.* 5th ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co;1997. p.640-704.
- 2) Chung EK. *Electrocardiography.* 4th ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins;1989. p.395-419.
- 3) Chung EK. *Electrocardiography.* 3rd ed. Connecticut: Appleton-Century-Crofts;1985. p.5-19.
- 4) Goldberg AL. *Electrocardiography.* In: Harrison TR. *Principles of Internal Medicine.* 14th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Co;1998. p.1237-46.
- 5) Fisch C. *Electrocardiography.* In: Braunwald E. *Heart Disease.* 5th ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co;1997. p.108-52.
- 6) Chung EK. *Electrocardiography.* 3rd ed. Connecticut: Appleton-Century-Crofts;1985. p.242-76.
- 7) Boineau JP, Moore EN, Spear JF, Sealy WC. *Basis of static and dynamic electrocardiographic variations in Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.* *Am J Cardiol* 1973;32:32-44.
- 8) Hirai M, Tsuboi N, Hayashi H, Ito M, Inden Y, Hirayama H, et al. *Body surface distribution of abnormally low QRST areas in patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.* *Circulation* 1993;88:2674-84.