

생리적 자율신경 자극에 대한 QT 및 RR 간격 변이도와 교차 스펙트럴 특성

신광승¹ · 염명걸¹ · 김남수¹ · 김창렬¹ · 노정일² · 김희수³

QT and RR Interval Variability and Spectral Characteristics in Response to Physiologic Autonomic Stimulation

Kwang-Seung Shin, MD¹, Myung-Kul Yum, MD, PhD¹, Nam-Su Kim, MD, PhD¹,
Chang-Ryul Kim, MD¹, Chung-Ill Noh, MD, PhD² and Hee-Su Kim, MD, PhD³

¹Department of Pediatrics, Hanyang University Kuri Hospital, Kuri, ²Department of Pediatrics and

³Anesthesiology, Seoul University Hospital, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Purpose : The purposes of this study were to compare the magnitude and phase between the RR interval and QT interval variability in the frequency domain. **Methods** : Twenty four, 12 -13 year old healthy males were randomly selected. At resting state and for 5 minutes, ECGs were obtained, and they were digitized to 1000Hz. After measurement of RR interval, QT interval variability was measured using template matching strategy. After normalization of the RR and QT interval time series, power spectral and cross spectral analysis were performed. From each of the time series, low- (0.04 -0.15 hertz) and high- (0.15 -0.4 hertz) frequency power were measured. From the phase spectrum, the phases and time lags between the two time series at each of the two frequency range were calculated. **Results** : The average of RR interval and QT interval was 616.0 ±71.0, 364.0 ±47.0 msec, respectively. Their normalized low- and high- frequency power was 4.4 ±7.9 NU (normalized unit), 0.1 ±0.1 NU (p<0.005), and 11.0 ±30.0 NU, 0.3 ±0.3 (NU, p<0.005), respectively. The phase differences and resulting time lags between the two interval were -0.5 ±0.4 radian (-0.9 seconds) and -0.2 ±0.3 radian (-0.4 seconds) in the low- and high-frequency range, respectively. **Conclusion** : During resting state, when compared to RR interval, QT interval oscillates in significantly lower amplitude in both low- and high- frequency ranges. However, the oscillations precede those of the RR interval 0.9 seconds and 0.4 seconds, respectively. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(12):1507-1514**)

KEY WORDS : QT and RR interval variability · Vagal and sympathetic stimulation · Low frequency power · High frequency power · Spectral analysis.

서 론

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: 2000 5 22
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: , 471 - 701 249 - 1
: (031) 560 - 2252 · : (031) 552 - 9493 E - mail : mkyumm@email.hanyang.ac.kr

가 .⁷⁾⁸⁾ QT
 RR 가 QT
 QT
 strategy QT
 QT
 QT
 QT
 RR 가

QT
 2 QRST (QRST com-
 plex) (template)
 QT (n) n QRST
 , n , t
 (1 ms)
 (n) = x(n) from n=n₀ to n=n₁
 QTI of (n) : (n₁ - n₀) × t
 x(n) ECG signal,
 n data point , n₀
 , n₁ , t one data point
 R R R
 test beat x(n)
 test beat template beat(n) R peak
 , test beat template beat
 error function

대상 및 방법

대 상
 12~13 24
 방 법
 5
 (PCL 718 AD converter, Taiwan)
 1000 (1000 Hz)
 0.3 Hz
 (baseline drift)

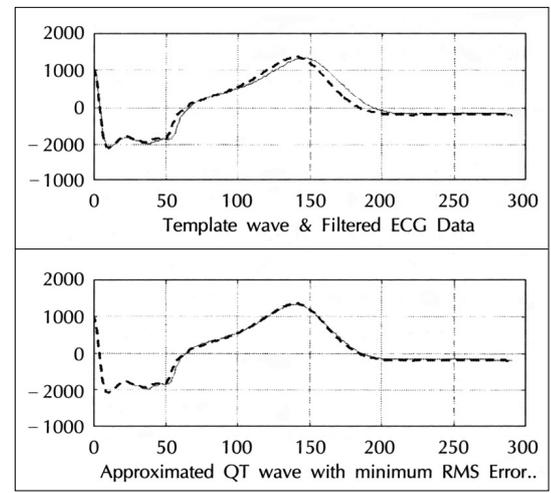


Fig. 1. Beat-to beat QT variability algorithm. Operator selects beginning and end points of template QT interval from one beat. For each of the other beats in the epoch, multiple time-compressed or time-stretched versions of the QT interval are generated for comparison with the template QT interval, in this example, the uncompressed version of a new beat has a large area of difference between its T wave and that of the template (upper panel), but the area of difference between the optimally compressed version of the new beat and the template is small (lower panel).

(cross covariance function)

$$R_{yx}(t) = E((x(k) - m_x) * (y(k+t) - m_y))$$

RR QT t
(time lag)

가 ()
(Fourier transformation)
(cross spectrum)

$$S_{yx}(f)가$$

$$y_x(t) = 1/2 * (R_{yx}(t) + R_{yx}(-t))$$

R_{yx}(t) 0
y
R_{yx}(t) 1/2
y_x(t) = y_x(-t)
y_x(f)가
S_{yx}(f)

y_x(f) : (cospectrum) y_x(t)

$$S_{yx}(f)$$

$$y_x(t) = 1/2 * (R_{yx}(t) - R_{yx}(-t))$$

y
R_{yx}(t) 1/2
y_x(t) = - y_x(-t)
y_x(f)가
S_{yx}(f)

(f) y_x(f)

y_x(f) : (quadrature spectrum),
y_x(t)

$$S_{yx}(f) = y_x(f) + i y_x(f)$$

(cross spectrum)

RR QT

가

$$K_{yx}^2(f) = S_{yx}(f)^2 / S_y(f) * S_x(f)$$

RR QT

RR QT

RR QT

QT

(

>0.5)

$$y_x(f) = \tan^{-1}(y_x(f) / y_x(f))$$

(phase spectrum)

RR QT

(radian)

>0.5

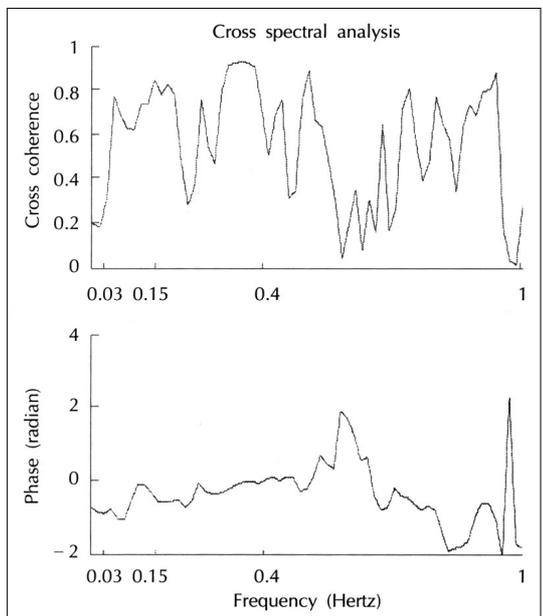


Fig. 3. Cross spectral analysis of cross coherence and phase in normalized QT interval and normalized RR interval.

RR QT
 (0.15~0.4 hertz) (0.04~0.15 hertz)
 RR QT
 (Fig. 3)
 (Fig. 3)
 RR QT (low -
 frequency power) (high - frequency
 power) Sx(f), Sy(f)
 RR QT
 결과

RR QT
 RR QT
 교차 스펙트럴 분석
 RR QT (Fig. 2)
 (24/24, 100%)
 RR QT
 (mean phase difference)
 -0.2±0.4 -0.2±0.3 radian
 -0.9
 -0.4
 고찰

파워 스펙트럴 분석
 QT RR 345.0±47.0
 msec, 616.0±71.0 msec
 (normalized low - frequency power) QT
 0.1±0.1 NU RR 4.4±7.9 NU
 1/40 (p<0.0005),
 (normalized high - frequency power) QT
 0.3±0.3 NU RR 11.0±30.0 NU
 1/30 (p<0.0005) /
 (ratio of low - to high - frequency power)
 (Table 1). QT
 RR

가
 QT QT
 RR RR
 QT 가 RR
 RR QT
 RR 가
 RR
 RR

Table 1. Comparison of QT interval and RR interval and low frequency range and high frequency range

	RR interval	QT interval
Mean (msec)	616.0±71.0	345.0±47.0
Normalized LFP	4.4± 7.9	0.1± 0.1
Normalized HFP	11.0±30.0	0.3± 0.3
LFP/HPF	0.5± 0.5	0.5± 0.3
	Low frequency range	High frequency range
Cross coherence	>0.5	>0.5
Mean phase (rad)	-0.2±0.4	-0.2±0.3
Time lag (sec)	-0.9	-0.4

가 QT
 (instantaneous)
 QT (QT disper -
 sion)
 QT
 QT

가
QT RR 0.5

가 RR QT

QT 가 RR QT

QT (voltage - dependent delayed rectifier outward K + current)

QT (isoelectric line) 23 - 26)

T 가 QT

T QT Q - T peak Emori RR R T

20 - 22)

(template (RT_{peak}) 27)28) RR

matching strategy) QT () (spectral peak)

14) QT QT QT

QT 가 가 RT_{peak}

T QT 가 RR

QT (ne - gative phase) QT 가 RR QT

Test QT Template QT 0.9~ 1.1 2000 0.9000, 0.9005, 0.9010, ..., 1.0900, 1.0995, 1.1 template QT 345 msec() QT 310.5000, 310.6725, 310.8450, ..., 379.1550, 379.3275, 379.5000 msec 2000 1 가 가 beat - to - beat QT variability 0.1725 msec

QT RR

가 0.9~1.1 2000 가 가

RR

결 론

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