

건삭 파열의 임상적 특성 및 외과적 치료 변화 추이

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Clinical Characteristics and Trends of the Surgical Treatment of Chordae Rupture

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The proportion of mitral regurgitation caused by chordae rupture has recently been seen to be increasing, as has the role of mitral valve repair in the treatment of chordae rupture. This study evaluated the clinical characteristics and trends of surgical treatment of chordae rupture. Additionally, we attempted to discern the usefulness of transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) in the preoperative diagnosis of chordae rupture. **Subjects and Methods** : Forty patients (20 men, mean age : 49 ± 14) presenting with chordae rupture confirmed during surgery between January 1994 and April 2001 were included in this study. Clinical, TTE and surgical data were analyzed retrospectively. **Results** : The cause of chordae rupture was idiopathic degeneration in 28 cases, rheumatic heart disease in 5, infective endocarditis in 6, and trauma in 1 case. The sites of rupture were the anterior leaflet (14), posterior leaflet (23), and anterior and posterior leaflets (3). Mitral valve repair was performed in 20 cases and mitral valve replacement was performed in 20 cases. Most mitral valve repairs were performed beginning in 1998 (17/20). Chordae rupture diagnosed by TTE numbered 14 cases (35%). **Conclusion** : Regurgitation caused by chordae rupture was primarily associated with idiopathic degenerative change. Posterior leaflet rupture was more frequent than anterior leaflet rupture. The use of mitral valve repair has been increasing since 1998. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(12):1248-1251**)

KEY WORDS : Chordae tendineae ; Mitral valve insufficiency.

서 론

가¹⁾
 , osteogenesis imp-
 erfecta, relapsing polychondritis²⁾
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 E - mail : kmh60@damc.or.kr 가 (flail mi -

tral valve)

.³⁾ 1990

4)5)

대상 및 방법

1994 1 2001 4

40

49 ± 14 , 가 20

2001 5

NYHA

결 과

건삭 파열 환자의 임상분석

40

28 ,

5 ,

6 ,

1 .

가 14 (35%), 23 (58%),

가 3 (7%) ,

18 (41%) (Table 1).

20 (50%),

20 (50%)

10 : 4, 9 : 14, 1 : 2

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of study patients (n=40)

Age (years)	49 ± 14
Sex (Male/Female)	20/20
NYHA I – II/III – IV	11/29
Causes of chordae rupture	
Idiopathic degeneration	28 (70%)
Rheumatic heart disease	5 (13%)
Bacterial endocarditis	6 (15%)
Post-PMV state	1 (2%)
Sites of chordae rupture	
Anterior	14 (35%)
Posterior	23 (58%)
Anterior & posterior	3 (7%)

NYHA : New York heart Association, PMV : percutaneous mitral valvuloplasty

Table 2. Valve involvement according to operative procedure

	Valve repair	Valve replacement
Chordae rupture site		
Anterior	4	10
Posterior	14	9
Anterior and posterior	2	1
Etiology		
Idiopathic degeneration	19	9
Rheumatic heart disease	1	4
Bacterial endocarditis		6
Post-PMV state		1

PMV : percutaneous mitral valvuloplasty

(Table 2).

건삭 파열의 진단

3 (8%)

17 , 가 11

6 , (ve-

getation) 3

9 (82%) 가

4

단기 및 중기 추적 결과

1 가 0 35%
 2 가 65 85%
 100% 22 ± 14 8% , 가 35%
 1 , NYHA 3 , 82%
 1 가

고 찰

(spontaneous rupture)가 가 (new chordae formation technique) 95%
 6)7) 15)16) 17)
 가 가 20 : 20
 18)

가 1998 3 : 17
 45

49 ± 14
 가

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

가

58% (posterior mid-dle scallop) 가
 14 (61%)

방 법 :

1994 1 2001 4

11)

40 (20 , 49 ± 14)

결 과 :

5 , 6 , 28 , 1
 14 , 23 ,
 3
 20 , 20
 1998
 14
 35%
 결 론 :
 가
 1998 가
 가 가

중심 단어 :

2000

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