

## Thallium-201 심근 SPECT에서 설하 질산염 증강 재분포 영상과 24시간-재주사 영상에서 가역적 심근관류 결손의 비교

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### Sublingual Nitrate-Augmented Redistribution in Thallium-201 Myocardial Perfusion SPECT Compared with Repeated Injection to Detect Viable Myocardium

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background :** To assess the myocardial perfusion state after myocardial infarction, Tl-201 SPECT (Thallium-201 Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography) with a repeated "booster" injection before the acquisition of delayed redistribution image is more sensitive and more effective than conventional 4 hour redistribution image. However, this protocol has several disadvantages such as patient inconvenience, additional Tl-201 dose and compromised quantitative analysis. In this study, we compared 4 hour nitrate-augmented redistribution protocol with standard 24 hour delayed redistribution protocol with reinjection to evaluate the usefulness of sublingual nitrate to augment myocardial perfusion and the effectiveness of myocardial assessment for each protocol. **Methods :** In 20 myocardial infarction patients, stress-redistribution Tl-201 SPECT was performed. Immediately after resting redistribution image was taken, each patient was administered 0.6 mg of nitroglycerin sublingually without additional Tl-201 and nitrate-augmented SPECT was taken after 0 minutes. Each patient then returned the next day and was injected with a booster dose of Tl-201 30 minutes before the delayed redistribution SPECT acquisition. For the analysis of SPECT study, the myocardium was divided into 22 segments, and the perfusion to each segment was scored on a four-point scale by consensus. An overall cardiac perfusion score was derived by summing the perfusion score for each segment. **Results :** Reduced stress perfusion was identified in 258 segment among total 440 segments : 61 (23.6%) had improved perfusion after rest redistribution ; 145 (56.2%) had improved perfusion after nitrate-augmented redistribution ; 140 (54.2%) had improved perfusion after 24 hour delayed redistribution after Tl-201 reinjection. The cardiac perfusion score after stress was  $38.2 \pm 13.1$ . The score increased to  $41.5 \pm 13.1$  after rest redistribution. The perfusion score were improved to  $46.3 \pm 10.4$  ( $p < 0.05$  vs. rest redistribution) after nitrate augmentation. The cardiac perfusion score,  $46.2 \pm 10.8$ , did not improve further after delayed redistribution. **Conclusion :** Tl-201 SPECT

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with sublingual nitrate-augmented redistribution is as same or better than 24-hour delayed redistribution with reinjection to detect viable myocardium. Therefore, TI-201 SPECT with sublingual nitrate-augmented redistribution has economic and time sparing advantage over traditional 24 hour delayed redistribution with reinjection. **(Korean Circulation J 2000;30(12):1485-1493)**

**KEY WORDS :** Nitrate augmentation · TI-201 SPECT · Myocardial viability · Myocardial infarction.

서론

201

22 - 24)

TI - 201 SPECT

(redistribution)

가

가

4

(positron emission tomography, PET)

PET

TI - 201 SPECT

가

가

가

1 - 3)

가

가

24

24

TI - 201

4

25 - 27)

24

가

18F - fluorodeoxyglucose

TI - 201

가

가

24

TI - 201

28 - 30)

가

73

30% 가

가

TI - 201

4 - 8)

TI - 201

가

washout

TI - 201

24

가

9 - 13)

가

TI - 201

(single photon emission computed tomography ; SPECT)

(nitrate)

가

TI - 201

가

가

14 - 21)

TI - 201

가

“ nitrate

TI - augmentation ”

32)33)

가 Technetium - 99m 가 4

가 가 7 1

가 34) 6 9 1

가 가 35) 방 법 48

24 가 6

가 , 가

0.56 mg/kg 4

1 TI - 201 110 MBq(3 mCi)

대 상 및 방 법 TI - 201 5 TI - 201

(stress) 4

glyceryl trinitrate 0.6 mg

Glyceryl trinitrate 30

48 37 MBq(1 mCi)

TI - 201 30 24

(Fig. 1).

30 ,

2 ST Q 가 영상의 방법 및 재구성

3가 2가 4가 - (1)

, (2) , (3)

20 가 가 13 , (4) 24 -

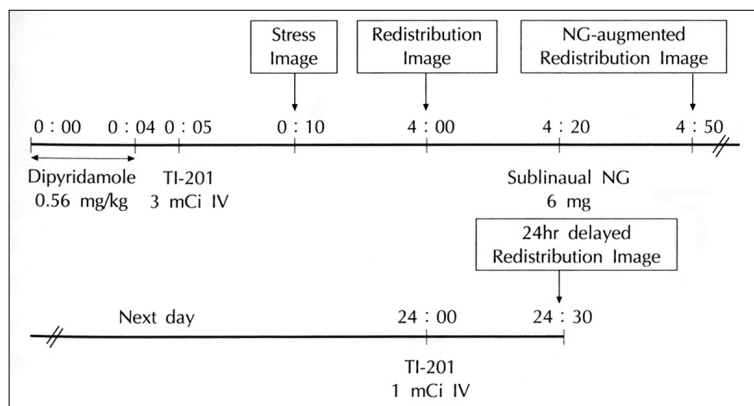
가 7 56 ± 8.9 , 가 3

10 10 (MULTISPECT 3, Siemens, Hoff -

. 11 가 man Estates, IL, USA) 20%

6 1 , 2 2 , 3 3 15% 70 KeV 166

, 1 1 KeV 360 4



**Fig. 1.** Nitrate-augmented TI-201 SP-ECT 검사를 위한 연구 프로토콜 모식도 : 첫날 TI-201 110 MBq (3 mCi)를 주사하여 디피리다몰 부하, 휴식기 재분포 및 nitroglycerin 투여영상을 얻은후, 둘째날 37 MBq (1 mCi)의 TI-201을 재주사하여 24시간 지연 재분포 영상을 얻었다.

30  
30  
4  
35  
TI-201  
결 과  
20  
22  
440 (20×22 ) 가  
440 258  
64×64 (ma - 103 ( =0), 91  
trix) (ICON, Siemens) Butter - ( =1), 64  
worth (cut off 0.45 Nq, order 5) ( =2) .  
4  
258 61(23.6%)  
영상의 분석 가 . 33 ( 0) 가 , 19  
가 . 22 ( 1) 9  
4 (0= , ( 2)  
1= , 2= , 3= 가 .  
) 29) 22  
(Fig. 2). 84 가 . 25  
66(22×3) , ( 0)  
0(22×0) . 가 42 ( 1) 17 ( 2)  
통계 분석 가 (Fig. 3). 24 가  
± (mean±SD) Student's .  
t - test . p<0.05 79  
가 . 28  
( 0) , 39

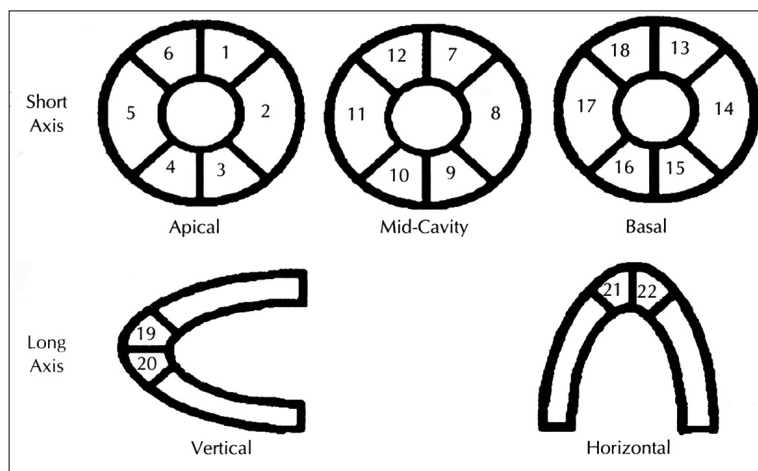
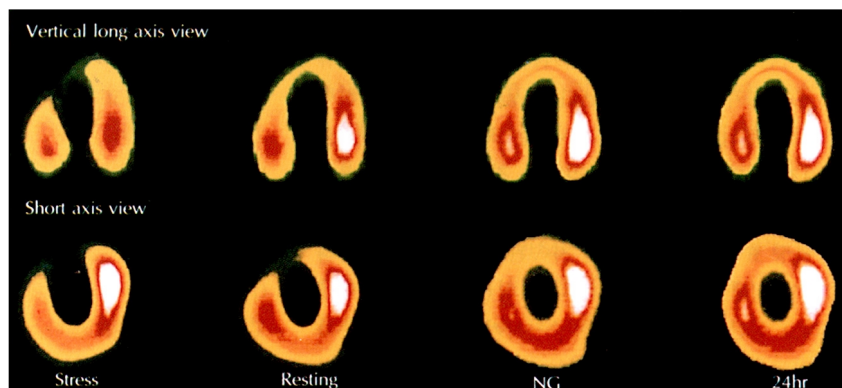


Fig. 2. TI-201 영상분석을 위한 기준 22분절의 모식도.

**Fig. 3.** 심근경색 환자에서 TI-201 SPECT 영상 : 부하 영상에서 전벽부에 심한 관류 결손이 있다. 휴식기 재분포 영상에서 관류 개선을 보며, 니트로글리세린 투여후나 24시간 지연 재분포 영상에서 더욱 뚜렷한 관류 개선을 보임, 그러나 니트로글리세린 투여 후 영상과 24시간 지연 재분포 영상 사이에는 차이 없음.



**Table 1.** 디피리다몰 부하 TI-201 영상에 비하여 호전된 분절의 수와 관류점수

	24		
가 가	61 (23.6%*)	145 (56.2%)	140 (54.2%)
†	41.6 ± 13.1	46.3 ± 10.5	46.2 ± 10.9

\* : 가

† : ±

(36 - 38)

(stunned myocardium)

(hibernated myocardium)

(p<0.05 vs )

TI - 201

TI - 201

84

79

64

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

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가

가

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가

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가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

TI - 201  
 PET  
 .<sup>1)</sup>  
 24 4 24 가  
 TI - 201 가 4  
 24 가 24  
 가  
 .  
 Wadhwa<sup>44)</sup>  
 가 (collateral)  
 가  
 TI - 201 10% 가  
 , 65% 가  
 TI - 201  
 가 30 60 4 15 20%가  
 (first - pass) 88%  
 가 1  
 가 80%  
 TI - 201 25  
 ,  
 TI - 201  
 TI - 201  
 가 가 TI -  
 201 가 가  
 ( 1, 2) 155 28  
 4 가 “ ”  
 , 59  
 가  
 ( 2) (wash - out) TI - 201  
 TI - 201  
 17 가  
 . 24  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 ( 0) 28 가 TI - 201 가  
 51 ( 1, 2) 가 TI - 201  
 가  
 24 가  
 가  
 PTCA  
 ,  
 4

TI - 201 washout 24 61 (23.6%) 가  
 - - 145 (56.2%) 가  
 , 24 140  
 (54.2%) 가  
 24 38.2 ± 13.1  
 가 가 41.5 ± 13.1 가  
 가 24 46.3 ± 10.4  
 가 (p<0.05), 24  
 , 가 46.2 ± 10.8  
 가  
 결 론 :  
 가  
 SPECT 24 SPECT  
 ,  
 , 가  
 가가 가  
 중심 단어 : TI - 201 SPECT

## 요 약

연구목적 :  
 24 TI -  
 201 SPECT 가  
 가  
 가  
 24  
 방 법 :  
 20  
 glycerine , 30  
 , -201 24  
 22 . SPECT  
 4  
 결 과 :  
 440 258  
 가

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