

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

윤지철¹ · 이근우³ · 최봉룡¹ · 남중희¹ · 박성지¹ · 진병철¹
 박태준¹ · 황진용^{1,2} · 최동주^{1,2} · 서봉관^{1,2} · 정순일^{1,3}

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

Ji-Cheol Yun, MD¹, Geun-Woo Lee, MD³, Bong-Rhyong Choi, MD¹, Jung-Hee Nam, MD¹,
 Seong-Ji Park, MD¹, Byeong-Cheol Jin, MD¹, Tae-Jun Park, MD¹, Jin-Yong Hwang, MD^{1,2}
 Dong-Ju Choi, MD^{1,2}, Bong-Gwan Seo, MD^{1,2} and Soon-Il Chung, MD^{1,3}

¹Department of Interrenal Medicine, ²Cardiovascular Research Center and ³Nuclear Medicine, School of Medicine, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea

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 ± 13.1 . The score increased to 41.5 ± 13.1 after rest redistribution. The perfusion score were improved to 46.3 ± 10.4 ($p < 0.05$ vs. rest redistribution) after nitrate augmentation. The cardiac perfusion score, 46.2 ± 10.8 , did not improve further after delayed redistribution. **Conclusion :** Tl-201 SPECT

: 2000 9 25

: 2001 1 15

: , 660 - 702 92

: (055) 750 - 8055 · : (055) 758 - 9122

E - mail : djchoi@nongae.gsnu.ac.kr

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

가 (positron emission tomography, PET) , TI-201

가 (redistribution) PET TI-201 SPECT 가

가 (1-3) , , 24 . 24

TI-201 4 , 24 (25-27) 24

xyglucose , ¹⁸F - fluorodeoxyglucose (positive predictive accuracy) salcolemma 가 (28-30) TI-201 73 30% 가 , bulls-eye TI-201 washout TI-201 24

가 (9-13) , Mahmarian (31) (nitrate) 가 TI-201

가 (14-21) TI-201 가 “ nitrate augmentation ” (32)(33)

가 Technetium - 99m 가 4
가 가 7
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)
대상 및 방법 TI - 201 5 TI - 201
(stress) 4
대 상 glyceryl trinitrate 0.6 mg
Glyceryl trinitrate 30
48 TI - 201 30 37 MBq(1 mCi)
TI - 201 30 24
(Fig. 1).
30 영상의 방법 및 재구성
2 ST Q 가 4가 - (1)
3가 2가 , (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

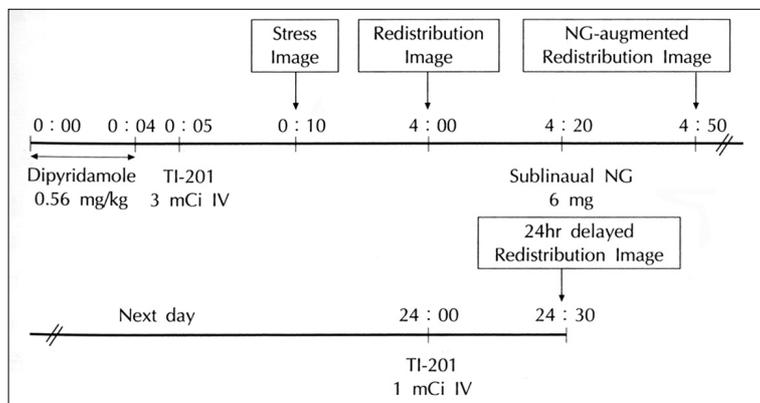


Fig. 1. Nitrate-augmented TI-201 SP-ECT 검사를 위한 연구 프로토콜 모식도 : 첫날 TI-201 110 MBq (3 mCi)를 주사하여 디피리다몰 부하, 휴식기 재분포 및 nitroglycerin 투여영상을 얻은후, 둘째날 37 MBq (1 mCi)의 TI-201을 재주사하여 24시간 지연 재분포 영상을 얻었다.

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.

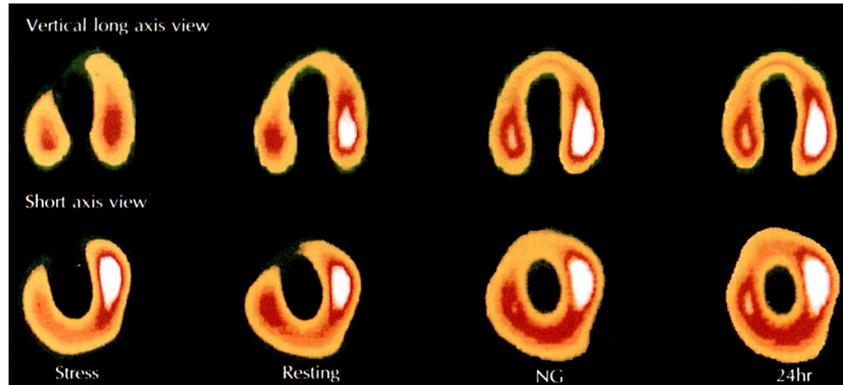


Table 1. 디피리다몰 부하 TI-201 영상에 비하여 호전된 분절의 수와 관류점수

	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) 가

(1) , 12 가

(2) (stunned myocardium) ,

(Table 1).

38.2 ± 13.1 가 가

41.5 ± 13.1 (hibernated myocardium)

가

46.3 ± 10.4 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 ,

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

TI - 201
PET
. 1)
24 24
4 가
TI - 201 가 4
24 가 24
가
. 34)35)43)44) Wadhwa 44)
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 24
가 가 24
가 가 가
(0) 28 가 TI - 201 가
51 (1, 2) 가 TI - 201
가
24 가
가
TI - 201 가
“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 가 가 TI-
 201 SPECT 가
 가 가
 24
 방 법 :
 20 0.6 mg nitro -
 glycerine , 30 24
 , -201 SPECT
 22
 4
 결 과 :
 440 258
 가

REFERENCES

- 1) Bonow RO. *Identification of viable myocardium. Circulation* 1996;94:2674-80.
- 2) Dilsizian V, Bonow RO. *Current diagnostic techniques of assessing myocardial viability in patients with hibernating and stunned myocardium. Circulation* 1993;87:1-20.
- 3) Armstrong WF. *'Hibernating' myocardium: Asleep or part dead? J Am Coll Cardiol* 1996;28:530-5.
- 4) Tillisch J, Brunken R, Marshall R, Schwaiger M, Mandelkern M, Phelps M, et al. *Reversibility of cardiac wall-motion abnormalities predicted by positron tomography. N Engl J Med* 1986;314:884-8.
- 5) Schelbert HR, Buxton D. *Insights into coronary artery disease gained from metabolic imaging. Circulation* 1988; 78:496-505.
- 6) Tamaki N, Yonekura Y, Yamashita K, Saji H, Magata Y, Senda M, et al. *Positron emission tomography using fluorine-18 deoxyglucose in evaluation of coronary artery bypass grafting. Am J Cardiol* 1989;64:860-5.
- 7) Gropler RJ, Geltman EM, Sampathkumaran K, Perez JE, Moerlein SM, Sobel BE, et al. *Functional recovery after coronary revascularization for chronic coronary artery disease is dependent on maintenance of oxidative metabolism. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1992;20:569-77.
- 8) Lucignani G, Paolini G, Landoni C, Zuccari M, Paganelli G, Galli L. *Presurgical identification of hibernating myocardium by combined use of technetium-99m hexakis 2-methoxyisobutylisonitrile single photon emission tomography and fluorine-18 fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography in patients with coronary artery disease. Eur J Nucl Med* 1992;19:874-81.
- 9) Carrel T, Jenni R, Haubold-Reuter S, Von Schulthess G, Pasic M, Turina M. *Improvement in severely reduced left*

- ventricular function after surgical revascularization in patients with preoperative myocardial infarction. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 1992;6:479-84.
- 10) Taillefer R, Lette J, Phaneuf DC, Leveille J, Lemire F, Essiambre R. Tl-201 myocardial imaging during pharmacologic coronary vasodilation: Comparison of oral and intravenous administration of dipyridamole. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1986;8:76-83.
 - 11) Nguyen T, Heo J, Ogilby JD, Iskandrian AS. Single photon emission computed tomography with Tl-201 during adenosine-induced coronary hyperemia: Correlation with coronary arteriography, exercise thallium imaging and two-dimensional echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;16:1375-83.
 - 12) Harris D, Taylor D, Condon B, Ackery D, Conway N. Myocardial imaging with dipyridamole: Comparison of the sensitivity and specificity of Tl-201 versus MUGA. *Eur J Nucl Med* 1982;7:1-5.
 - 13) Mahmarian JJ, Verani MS. Exercise Tl-201 perfusion scintigraphy in the assessment of coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1991;67:2D-11D.
 - 14) Albro PC, Gould KL, Westcott RJ, Hamilton GW, Ritchie JL, Williams DL. Noninvasive assessment of coronary stenoses by myocardial imaging during pharmacologic coronary vasodilatation. III. Clinical trial. *Am J Cardiol* 1978;42:754-60.
 - 15) Beer SG, Heo J, Iskandrian AS. Dipyridamole thallium imaging. *Am J Cardiol* 1991;67:18D-26D.
 - 16) Becker LC. Conditions for vasodilator-induced coronary steal in experimental myocardial ischemia. *Circulation* 1978;57:1103-10.
 - 17) Cates CU, Kronenberg MW, Collins HW, Sandler MP. Dipyridamole radionuclide ventriculography: A test with high specificity for severe coronary artery disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1989;13:841-51.
 - 18) Verani MS, Mahmarian JJ. Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy during maximal coronary artery vasodilation with adenosine. *Am J Cardiol* 1991;67:12D-17D.
 - 19) Maddahi J, Van TK, Prigent F, Garcia EV. Quantitative single photon emission computed Tl-201 tomography for detection and localization of coronary artery disease: Optimization and prospective validation of a new technique. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1989;14:1689-99.
 - 20) Van TK, Maddahi J, Berman DS, Kiat H, Areeda J, Prigent F. Quantitative analysis of tomographic stress Tl-201 myocardial scintigrams: A multicenter trial. *J Nucl Med* 1990;31:1168-79.
 - 21) Grunwald AM, Watson DD, Holzgrefe HH Jr, Irving JF, Beller GA. Myocardial Tl-201 kinetics in normal and ischemic myocardium. *Circulation* 1981;64:610-8.
 - 22) Gibson RS, Watson DD, Taylor GJ, Crossby IK, Wellons HL, Holt ND. Prospective assessment of regional myocardial perfusion before and after coronary revascularization surgery by quantitative thallium 201 scintigraphy. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1983;1:804-15.
 - 23) Liu P, Kiess MC, Okada RD, Block PC, Strauss HW, Pohost GM. The persistent defect on exercise thallium imaging and its fate after myocardial revascularization: Does it represent scar or ischemia? *Am Heart J* 1985;110:996-1001.
 - 24) Kiat H, Berman DS, Maddahi J, De Yang L, Van TK, Rozanski A. Late reversibility of tomographic myocardial Tl-201 perfusion defects: An accurate maker of myocardial viability. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1988;12:1456-63.
 - 25) Cloninger KG, Depuey EG, Garcia EV, Roubin GS, Robbins WL, Nody A, et al. Incomplete redistribution in delayed Tl-201 single photon emission computed tomographic images: An over-estimation of myocardial scarring. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1988;12:955-63.
 - 26) Gutman J, Berman DS, Freeman M, Rozanski A, Maddahi J, Waxman A, et al. Time to completed redistribution of Tl-201 in exercise myocardial scintigraphy: Relationship to the degree of coronary artery stenosis. *Am Heart J* 1983;106:989-95.
 - 27) Yang LD, Berman DS, Kiat H, Resser KJ, Friedman JD, Rozanski A, et al. The frequency of late reversibility in SPECT Tl-201 stress-redistribution studies. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;15:334-40.
 - 28) Iskandrian AS. Thallium reinjection imaging: The search for an optimal protocol. *J Nucl Med* 1993;34:743-6.
 - 29) Van Eck-Smit BL, Van Der wall EE, Kujiper AF, Zwinderman AH, Pauwels EK. Immediate Tl-201 reinjection following stress imaging: A time saving approach for detection myocardial viability. *J Nucl Med* 1993;34:737-43.
 - 30) Wackers FJ. The gaze of myocardial perfusion imaging protocols in 1994. *J Nucl Cardiol* 1994;1:180-8.
 - 31) Mahmarian JJ, Fenimore NL, Marks GF, Francis MJ, Morales-Ballejo H, Verani MS. Transdermal nitroglycerin patch therapy reduces the extent of exercise-induced myocardial ischemia: Results of a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial using quantitative Tl-201 tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;24:25-32.
 - 32) He ZX, Kou RW, Liu XJ. Measurements of the effects of percutaneous nitroglycerin on left ventricular performance in patients with coronary artery disease with a cardiac probe. *Eur J Nucl Med* 1988;14:374-7.
 - 33) He ZX, Medrano R, Hays JT, Mahmarian JJ, Verani MS. Nitroglycerin-augmented 201Tl reinjection enhances detection of reversible myocardial hypoperfusion: A randomized, double-blind, parallel, placebo-controlled trial. *Circulation* 1997;95:1799-805.
 - 34) Galli M, Marcassa C, Imparato A, Campini R, Orrego PS, Giannuzzi P. Effects of nitroglycerin by technetium-99m sestamibi tomoscintigraphy on resting regional myocardial hypoperfusion in stable patients with healed myocardial infarction. *Am J Cardiol* 1994;74:843-8.
 - 35) He ZX, Verani MS, Liu XJ. Nitrate-augmented myocardial imaging for assessment of myocardial viability. *J Nucl Cardiol* 1995;2:352-7.
 - 36) Pasquet A, Robert A, D'Hondt AM, Dion R, Melin JA, Vanoverschelde JL. Prognostic value of myocardial ischemia and viability in patients with chronic left ventricular ischemic dysfunction. *Circulation* 1999;100:141-8.
 - 37) Bax JJ, Poldermans D, Elhendy A, Cornel JH, Boersma E, Rambaldi R, et al. Improvement of left ventricular ejection fraction, heart failure symptoms and prognosis after revascularization in patients with chronic coronary artery disease and viable myocardium detected by dobutamine stress echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999;34:163-9.
 - 38) Garot J, Scherrer-Crosbie M, Monin JL, DuPouy P, Bourachot ML, Teiger E, et al. Effect of delayed percutaneous

- transluminal coronary angioplasty of occluded coronary arteries after acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol 1996;77:915-21.*
- 39) Feldman RL, Nichols WW, Pepine CJ, Conti CR. *Acute effect of intravenous dipyridamole on regional coronary hemodynamics and metabolism. Circulation 1981;64:333-44.*
- 40) Okada RD, Jacobs ML, Deggett WM, Leppo J, Strauss HW, Newell JB, et al. *Tl-201 kinetics in nonischemic canine myocardium. Circulation 1982;65:70-7.*
- 41) Beller GA, Watson DD, Ackell P, Pohost GM. *Time course of Tl-201 redistribution after transient myocardial ischemia. Circulation 1980;61:791-7.*
- 42) Berman DS, Kiat H, Maddahi J, Shah PK. *Radionuclide imaging of myocardial perfusion and viability in assessment of acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol 1989;64:9B-16B.*
- 43) Oudiz RJ, Smith DE, Pollak AJ, Mena I, Shapiro SM, Ginzton LE. *Nitrate-enhanced thallium 201 single-photon emission computed tomography imaging in hibernating myocardium. Am Heart J 1999;138:369-75.*
- 44) Wadhwa SS, Mansberg R, Fernandes VB. *Tl-201 Myocardial perfusion SPECT: Role of nitrate-augmented redistribution. Clin Nucl Med 1999;24:1-5.*