

경피적 승모판 성형술을 시행받은 승모판 협착증 환자에서 폐동맥 고혈압과 승모판 협착증의 중증도와의 관계에 대한 고찰

김병진 · 박용현 · 박용인 · 임종훈 · 오현명
정준훈 · 전국진 · 홍택중 · 신영우

= Abstract =

Relation Between Pulmonary Hypertension and Mitral Stenosis Severity in Patients Undergoing Balloon Mitral Commissurotomy

Byung Jin Kim, M.D., Yong Hyun Park, M.D., Yoong In Park, M.D.,
Jong Hoon Lim, M.D., Hyun Myung Oah, M.D., Joon Hoon Jeong, M.D.,
Kook Jin Chun, M.D., Taek Jong Hong, M.D., Yung Woo Shin, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Pusan National University, Pusan, Korea

Background : In patients with mitral stenosis, the degree of pulmonary hypertension is expected to be related to the severity of mitral valve obstruction. However, some patients with severe mitral stenosis do not develop reactive pulmonary hypertension.

Materials & Methods : We evaluated 34 patients with symptomatic mitral stenosis under-going percutaneous mitral valvuloplasty by clinical, echocardiographic, and invasive hemodynamic (cardiac catheterization) data. Prevalvuloplasty data were available in 34 subjects [mean age 38 ± 9 years ; women 74% ; NYHA class (6 patients), class (17 patients), class (7 patients), class 4 patients) ; in electrocardiography, NSR (23 patients), Atrial fibrillation (11 patients).

Results :

1) The pulmonary vascular bed gradient was significantly correlated with pulmonary vascular resistance ($r=0.91$), mean pulmonary artery pressure ($r=0.82$), transmitral mean pressure gradient ($r=0.64$) and mitral valve area ($r=-0.48$). The pulmonary vascular resistance was significantly correlated with mean pulmonary artery pressure ($r=0.77$), transmitral mean pressure gradient ($r=0.61$) and mitral valve area ($r=-0.54$), NYHA functional classification ($r=0.36$). However, the pulmonary vascular bed gradient and pulmonary vascular resistance was not significantly correlated with age, sex, cardiac output, the severity of mitral regurgitation and mean left atrial pressure.

2) The mean pulmonary artery pressure was significantly correlated with mean left atrial pressure ($r=0.80$), transmitral mean pressure gradient ($r=0.72$) and mitral valve area ($r=-0.47$).

3) When patients were divided into those with a pulmonary vascular bed gradient >12 mmHg and

12mmHg, the two groups were significantly different for many of these measures-Pulmonary vascular resistance($p=0.004$), mean pulmonary artery pressure($p<0.0001$), transmitral mean pressure gradient($p=0.008$), mitral valve area($p=0.04$).

4) The mean left atrial pressure was significantly correlated with mean pulmonary artery pressure but not with pulmonary vascular resistance and pulmonary vascular bed gradient as the index of reactive pulmonary hypertension.

5) Results of multiple regression analysis of factors affecting pulmonary vascular bed gradient showed that transmitral mean pressure gradient was the most significant factor($p<0.0001$).

6) The decrease in mean pulmonary artery pressure from immediate before to immediate after balloon commissurotomy was related to pulmonary vascular resistance($r=0.51$), pulmonary vascular bed gradient($r=0.63$), mean left atrial pressure($r=0.60$), transmitral mean pressure gradient($r=0.50$), mitral valve area($r=0.41$).

Conclusion : In patients with mitral stenosis, the degree of reactive pulmonary hypertension was significantly related to the severity of mitral stenosis(transmitral mean pressure gradient, mitral valve area) but not to mean left atrial pressure. In some patients the degree of mitral stenosis could not expect the development of reactive pulmonary hypertension. It is suggested that specific predictors of pulmonary hypertension in an individual patient cannot be identified based solely on the severity of mitral valve disease and must include many factors associated with pulmonary parenchymal diseases, other heart diseases, and duration of mitral stenosis.

KEY WORDS : Mitral stenosis · Pulmonary hypertension.

서 론

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연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

가 가 , 1992 3 1993 8 34
 가 34 가 21 57
 38 ± 9 8 , 26
 NYHA class 6 , cl -
 가 ass 17 , class 7 , class 4
 가 12mmHg) 23 , 11 .

20mmHg

3)

2. 연구방법

1) 임상적 자료

가 4,5,6,7).

NYHA ,

			mmHg	
2) 심초음파적 자료				
Aloka 870	2.5MHz		5) 통계처리	
		, 2-D	±	(mean ± STD)
			SSPS/PC +	package
	(0 4 scale),			12mmHg
	가(ejection fraction)			t - test chi -
	gating P		square test	
	(planimetry)			가
3		8,9,10)	regression analysis	
	sample volume			Wilcoxon rank sum
	computer		test	
Bernoulli				결 과
3) 침습적 혈액동학적 자료				
	Swan - Ganz		34	
	pigtail			
10,11,12,13)				
	Inoue			
	14,15)			
4) 경폐혈관압교차 및 폐혈관저항				
			0.6 1.3cm ² (0.96 ± 0.2cm ²),	
			5.0 21.2mmHg(11.1 ± 4.7	
			mmHg),	34 68mm(40 ± 10mm),
			6 30mmHg(14.8 ± 6mmHg),	
	(pulmonary vascular bed gradient :		10 55mmHg(19.8 ± 6.8mmHg),	
mmHg)			31 500dyne · s · cm ⁻⁵ (101 ±	
=	-		47dyne · s · cm ⁻⁵),	- 1 30mmHg
	(pulmonary vascular resistance : dyne		(6 ± 2.8mmHg),	2.9 6.1L/min(
· s · cm ⁻⁵)			4.7 ± 1.1L/min),	34
= [(-)/] × 80		18 (53%)	trivial 10 , 1+ 7
*	: mean pulmonary artery pressure		, 2+ 1 ,	가
	: mean left atrial pressure		1 .	
	: cardiac output(L/min)			

Table 1, Fig.

12 1, 2 .

Table 1. Correlations for pulmonary bed gradient and vascular resistance

Variable	Correlation(r value)	
	Pulmonary bed gradient	Pulmonary vascular resistance
Pulmonary artery mean pressure(mmHg)	0.82**	0.77**
Pulmonary vascular resistance(dyne · s · cm ⁻⁵)	0.91**	
Mean left atrial pressure(mmHg)	0.33	0.32
Mitral valve area(cm ²)	- 0.48**	- 0.54**
Transmitral mean pressure gradient(mmHg)	0.64**	0.61**
Left atrial dimension(cm)	0.01	0.04
Sex	0.06	- 0.07
Age(years)	- 0.05	- 0.06
NYHA functional classification	0.11	0.36*
Cardiac output(L/min)	- 0.01	- 0.34
MR grade	- 0.13	- 0.05

** : p<0.01 , * : p<0.05

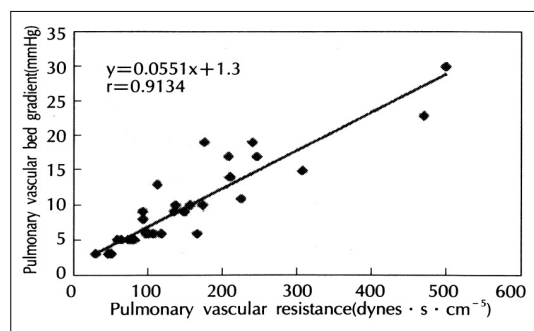


Fig. 1. Pulmonary vascular resistance on x axis versus pulmonary bed gradient on y axis.

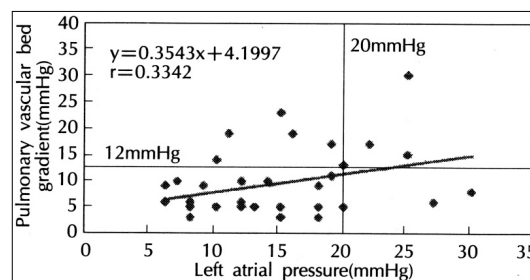


Fig. 2. Mean left atrial pressure on x axis versus pulmonary vascular bed gradient on y axis in 34 patients before balloon mitral commissurotomy. Line indicate breakpoints at a mean left atrial pressure of 20 mmHg and at a pulmonary vascular bed gradient of 12mmHg.

(r = 0.82),
 (r = 0.91), (r = 0.64),
 (r = - 0.48),
 , NYHA ,
 ,
 ,
 7), (r = 0.7
 54), NYHA (r = 0.61), (r = - 0.
 (r = 0.36)

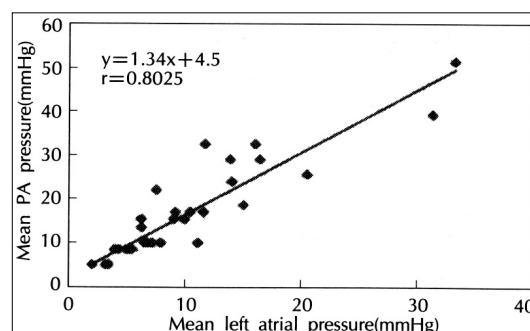


Fig. 3. Mean left atrial pressure on x axis versus mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) on y axis.

(r = 0.80) (Fig. 3) (r = - 0.47), 20mmHg (Fig. 2)
 (r = 0.72) 7) 12mmHg
 20mmHg

34 5 5 3 .

(Table 2), 1

(r=0.51), (r=0.

가 63), (r=0.60), (r=0.

12mmHg 50), (r=0.41) 가

(12mmHg, >12mmHg) (Table 4).

가 >12mmHg 3

(p=0.004), (p=<0.000 (

1), (p=0.008)가 3)

(p=0.04) (Ta-

ble 3). (17.0±1.5mmHg vs 6.8±1.1mmHg, p<0.0004)

, NYHA 3

(25.4mmHg

vs 14.6mmHg, p<0.005).

가

(p<0.0001), (p= 고 안

0.004)

, NYHA

Table 2. Results of pulmonary function test in 5 patients with reactive pulmonary hypertension & less than 20 mmHg of mean left atrial pressure

Pulmonary bed gradient(mmHg)	Mean left atrial pressure(mmHg)	FEV1/FVC(%)	FEV1 (L)	FVC(L)
23	15	51	1.51 (46)*	2.94(78)*
19	16	53	1.65(49)*	3.11(80)*
17	19	58	1.76(56)*	3.03(79)*
19	11	78	2.26(81)*	2.89(71)*
14	10	81	2.17(79)*	2.67(68)*

()*: % of predicted value

Table 3. Relation between pulmonary vascular bed gradient and baseline variables

Variable	Pulmonary vascular bed gradient		p Value
	12mmHg (n=25)	> 12mmHg (n=9)	
Pulmonary vascular resistance(dynes · s · cm ⁻⁵)	147 ± 107	275 ± 130	0.004
Mean pulmonary artery pressure(mmHg)	24 ± 10	37 ± 8	<0.0001
Mean left atrial pressure(mmHg)	13 ± 6	18 ± 6	0.06
Mitral valve area(cm ²)	1.00 ± 0.2	0.84 ± 0.2	0.04
Mitral valve gradient(mmHg)	9.5 ± 3	16 ± 5	0.008
Left atrial dimension(mm)	43 ± 7	43 ± 4	0.99
History of chronic pulmonary disease	0	1	-
Mitral regurgitation 1+	28%	33%	0.76
Age(years)	38 ± 10	36 ± 10	0.54
NYHA()	28%	67%	0.42
Cardiac output(L/min)	4.7 ± 1.1	5.1 ± 1.6	0.37

Table 4. Correlations for delta pulmonary artery pressure & baseline variables

Variable	Correlation(r value)	
	Delta pulmonary artery pressure	
	r value	p value
Pulmonary artery mean pressure(mmHg)	0.75	<0.0001
Pulmonary bed gradient(mmHg)	0.63	<0.0001
Mean left atrial pressure(mmHg)	0.60	<0.0001
Pulmonary vascular resistance(dyne · s · cm ⁻⁵)	0.51	0.002
Transmitral mean pressure gradient(mmHg)	0.50	0.00.
Mitral valve area(cm ²)	- 0.41	0.016
NYHA	0.23	0.198
Left atrial dimension(cm)	0.14	0.44
Sex	0.05	0.78
Age(years)	0.05	0.78
Cardiac output(L/min)	0.25	0.88
MR grade	0.0006	0.99

*delta pulmonary artery pressure : postPMV PAP – prePMV PAP

가
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가
2cm²
가
가가
가
가
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가
가
1,2,7,11,16)
가
3,4,5,6,7)
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가
.
가
1)
가
2,3)
가
7,11)
1)
2)
3)
7,11,17,18)
1,14)
가
20mmHg
20mmHg
(Fig. 2),
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가
가

가 .

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14,19). Walston 14)

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. Otto 4) 34

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방 법 :

가 가

34

가

가 34 38±9 ,

가 8 , 가 26 , NYHA class 6
, class 17 , class 7 , class 4 ,
23 , 11 .

결 과 :

1) 가 (r=0.91),
(r=0.82), (r=0.64),
(r = - 0.48)
(r=0.77), (r =
0.61), (r = - 0.54)
2) (r=0.80),
(r=0.72), (r = - 0.47)
3) 12mmHg
(12mmHg, >12mmHg)
(p=0.004),
(p=<0.0001), (p=0.008),
(p=0.04)
4)
5) 가
가 가 (p<0.0001).
6) (r=0.51), (r =
0.63), (r=0.60), (r =
0.50), (r = - 0.41)

결 론 :

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