

급성심근경색증 환자에서 관혈적 재관류 치료후 심근 분획 혈류 예비력과 관상 혈류 예비력의 비교

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Comparison of Myocardial Fractional and Coronary Flow Reserve after Revascularization in Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objective : The aim of this study was to compare the residual diameter stenosis after PTCA with fractional flow reserve (FFR) and coronary flow reserve (CFR), and investigate the correlation between FFR and CFR in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI). **Materials and Method :** The study population consisted of twenty seven patients with myocardial infarction. Baseline and hyperemic average peak velocity (APV) were measured using Doppler wire 15 minutes after restoration of infarct-related artery (IRA). CFR was obtained by the ratio of distal hyperemic APV to baseline APV. Distal coronary arterial pressure (Pd) was measured with advancing the wire distal to the lesion of IRA. Simultaneous proximal aortic pressure (Pa) was measured using guiding catheter. Myocardial FFR was obtained by the ratio of hyperemic Pd to hyperemic Pa. **Results :** Post-interventional CFR and FFR were 0.85 ± 0.44 , 0.91 ± 0.09 . CFR did not show significant correlation with luminal diameter stenosis (%ST). There was no significant correlation between FFR and CFR with a correlation coefficient of 0.29 ($p=0.25$). But, significant correlation was found between %ST and FFR, %ST and hyperemic pressure gradient (hPG) with correlation coefficient of -0.70 ($p=0.0012$) and 0.68 ($p=0.0018$). **Conclusion :** In AMI patients, %ST has a significant correlation with FFR and hPG after PTCA. But, there was no significant correlation between FFR and CFR. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(9):1435-1442**)

KEY WORDS : Fractional flow reserve · Coronary flow reserve · PTCA · Acute myocardial infarction.

서 론

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2-4)

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(CFR : coronary flow reserve)
(FFR : fractional flow reserve)

5-7)

CFR , (pr -
essure wire) FFR

, FFR

8)

(%ST)

FFR CFR , FFR CFR

재료 및 방법

대 상 , 2

1996 9 1997 8 5

27 (: 20 , 2 가

: 7) 56

±12 . 10 , 9 ,

30 , ST 8 17

Q 가 CPK , 8

가 2 가 (Table 2).

CPK 1180 ± 1035 IU

CK - MB 109 ± 108 IU (Table 1).

21

6

5 ± 2

, 2 4

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients (I)

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Age (yrs) | 56 ± 12 |
| Male : Female | 20 : 7 |
| Risk factors | |
| Smoking | 8 (30%) |
| Hypertension | 13 (48%) |
| Diabetes mellitus | 7 (26%) |
| T.Cholesterol (mg/dl) | 186 ± 31 |
| Triglyceride (mg/dl) | 164 ± 91 |
| HDL (mg/dl) | 39 ± 9 |
| Cardiac enzyme | |
| Peak CK (IU) | 1180 ± 1035 |
| Peak CKMB (IU) | 109 ± 108 |

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of patients (II)

| | No. of patients |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Treatment | |
| UK+delayed PTCA | 2 |
| Direct PTCA | 2 |
| Spontaneous reperfusion | 2 |
| Delayed PTCA (5 ± 2day) | 21 |
| Infarct related artery | |
| LAD | 10 |
| LCX | 9 |
| RCA | 8 |
| Intervention | |
| Stenting | 8 |
| Balloon alone | 17 |

(Table 2).

관상동맥조영술, 관상동맥협착 정도의 판정

Seldinger

Judkins

Tagarno projector

가 가 VR) . 10ug adenosine 가

Doppler flowmetry를 이용한 관동맥내 혈류와 CFR의 측정 hyperemic APV(hAPV), hDSVR CFR hAPV bAPV

0.014 가 혈압측정 유도철선을 이용한 관동맥내 압력과 FFR의 측정

0.014 over - the - wire 0.014 pressure - guidewire(Radi Medi - cal Systems, Uppsala, Sweden) 0.014 Doppler guidewire(Ca - rdiometrics, Mountain View, CA, USA) (bPd) (bPa) (bPG)

(baseline time - averaged peak - velocity : bAPV), (base - line diastolic/systolic mean flow velocity ratio : Bds - 10 ug adenosine (hPa) (hPd)

Table 3. The results of coronary Doppler flowmetry and intracoronary pressure measurement in patients with acute myocardial infarction

| Coronary flow velocity | | Coronary pressure | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| CFR | 1.85 ± 0.44 | FFR | 0.91 ± 0.09 |
| bAPV (cm/sec) | 18.4 ± 6.9 | bPG (mmHg) | 5.4 ± 5.0 |
| hAPV (cm/sec) | 33.6 ± 14.0 | hPG (mmHg) | 8.1 ± 7.1 |
| mBP (mmHg) | 93.0 ± 19.4 | mBP (mmHg) | 90.9 ± 19.4 |
| HR (/min) | 81 ± 12 | HR (/min) | 82 ± 12 |

*CFR : coronary flow reserve, FFR : fractional flow reserve, bAPV : basal average peak velocity, bPG : basal pressure gradient, hAPV : hyperemic average peak velocity, hPG : hyperemic pressure gradient, mBP : mean blood pressure, HR : heart rate

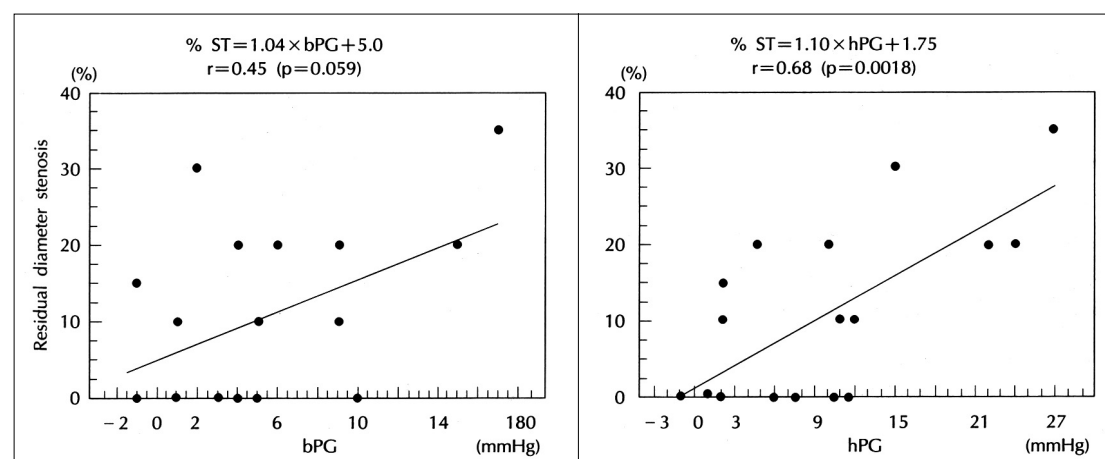


Fig. 1. Comparison of residual diameter stenosis with baseline pressure gradient (bPG) (left) and hyperemic pressure gradient (hPG) (right) after PTCA in acute myocardial infarction.

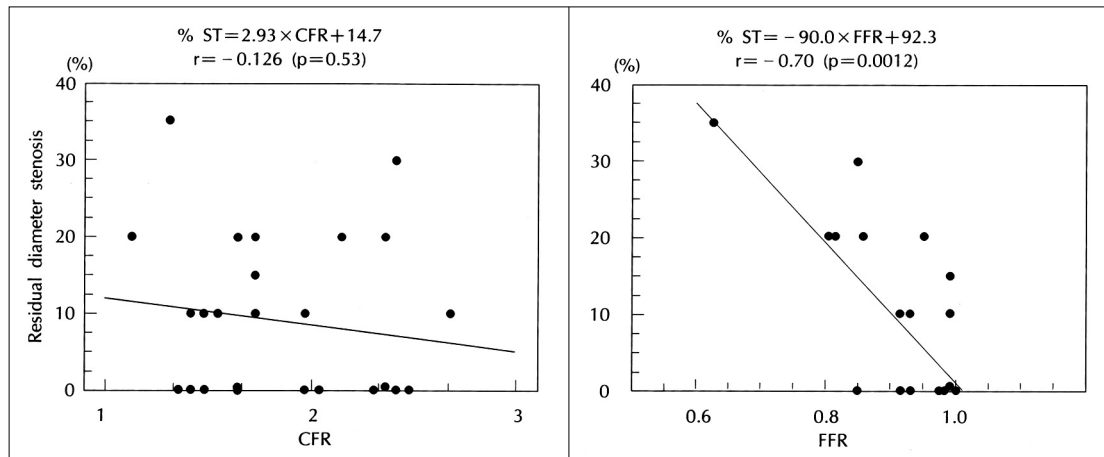


Fig. 2. Comparison of residual diameter stenosis with coronary flow reserve (CFR) (left) and fractional flow reserve (FFR) (right) after PTCA in acute myocardial infarction.

(hPG)

adenosine

FFR PTCA

통계 처리

± (mean ± standard error of mean)

SPSS chi-square test, Student's t-test, Pearson's correlation test

p 0.05

결 과

평균 혈류 속도, 관동맥 혈류 예비력 및 심근 분획 혈류 예비력

27

bAPV 18.4 ± 6.9 cm/sec, hAPV 33.6 ± 14.0 cm/sec, CFR 1.85 ± 0.44

93.9 ± 19.4 mmHg, 81 ± 12/min

bPG 5.4 ± 5.0 mmHg, hPG 8.1 ± 7.1 mmHg, FFR 0.91 ± 0.09 90.9 ± 19.4 mmHg, 82 ± 12 /min (Table 3).

관동맥 조영술상의 관동맥 내경 잔여 협착 정도와 병변 전후의 압력차와의 관계

bPG

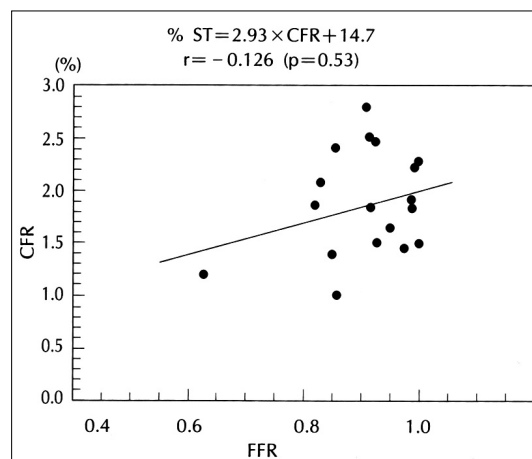


Fig. 3. Relation between fractional flow reserve (FFR) and coronary flow reserve (CFR) after PTCA in acute myocardial infarction.

가 r=0.45(p=0.059)

, hPG r=0.68(p=0.0018)

(Fig. 1).

동맥 조영술상의 관동맥 내경 잔여 협착 정도와 관동맥 혈류 예비력, 심근 분획 혈류 예비력과의 관계

CFR 가 r = -0.

12(p=0.52)

FFR r=0.7(p<0.01)

(Fig. 2).

관동맥 혈류 예비력과 심근 분획 혈류 예비력과의 상관 관계 ± 0.44 , 가 $r = -0.12$
 $r = 0.29(p = 0.25)$,
 (Fig. 3).

고 찰 , 가
¹⁵⁾¹⁶⁾
 ,
 가 ⁵⁻⁷⁾
 가
 가 ¹⁷⁾ 25 26% ,
 48% , 30% 가
 가 가 가
 가 75% 가
⁴⁾
 가
⁹⁾ 가
 가 Zijlstra ¹⁰⁾ 가 McGinn ¹⁸⁾ 가 가
 3.4~6.5
 5.0 가 가 가 가
¹¹⁾
 70~75% , 가 81 ± 12
¹²⁾ /min
 82 ± 12 /min
 0 가 가
 Pijls ¹⁴⁾ 60
 44 ± 16 mmHg 10 ± 7
 가 가 가 mmHg
⁷⁾¹³⁾¹⁴⁾
 27
 1.85 가

가 . try CFR Doppler flowme -
가 FFR PTCA
¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾ ²²⁾²³⁾
5.4±5.0 mmHg, 8.1±7.1 가
mmHg 가 가 , 가 가 5
가 r=0.45
가 r=0.68 가
가 가
15
가 가
0.98±0.03
1.0
가 0.74 가
FFR
¹⁴⁾ Pijls ²¹⁾
0.74 가
0.74 요 약
가
가 연구배경 및 목적 :
0.53±0.15 0.88±0.07
가 가
0.74
¹⁴⁾
0.91±0.09 FFR CFR
90±19% 9±10% , FFR CFR
r = - 0.70
재료 및 방법 :
27 가 20 , 가 7
56±12
. 25

2 가

adeno -

sine

adenosine

결 과 :

1) 1.85 ± 0.44 ,
 0.91 ± 0.09

2) 가 $r = -0.12(p=0.52)$, $r = 0.45(p=0.059)$
 $r = 0.7(p<0.01)$

3) $r = 0.29(p=0.25)$

결 론 :

가

중심 단어 :

감사문

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