

## 협심증 환자에서 경피적 관동맥 확장술 후의 QT간격분산(QT Dispersion)의 변화

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### Change of QT Dispersion Following PTCA in Angina Patients

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** QT dispersion (QTd) represents the inhomogeneity of ventricular repolarization and has been suggested to predict ventricular arrhythmia in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD). This study investigates the short-term effect of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) on QTd in patients with CAD and no history of previous myocardial infarct. **Materials and Methods :** In 84 angina patients (65 men and 19 women, mean age of  $58.3 \pm 9.0$  years) who underwent successful PTCA of single coronary artery, ECG was checked in baseline, immediate, 1day and 1 month after PTCA. QTd and corrected QTd (c-QTd) were measured in these ECGs by digitizer. **Results :** PTCA was performed at left anterior descending artery (LAD) in 56, left circumflex artery (LCx) in 12 and right coronary artery (RCA) in 16 patients. Mean and standard error of QTd (c-QTd) at baseline, immediate, 1day and 1month after PTCA was  $51.3 \pm 4.2$  ( $50.7 \pm 4.1$ ),  $54.2 \pm 4.5$  ( $52.8 \pm 4.5$ ),  $47.7 \pm 4.3$  ( $48.5 \pm 4.8$ ) and  $36.3 \pm 4.5$  ( $37.5 \pm 4.6$ ) msec, respectively. QTd and c-QTd significantly decreased at 1 month following PTCA. The difference was more prominent in patients with LAD lesion than LCx or RCA lesion and independent of gender, severity of stenosis and use of beta-blockers. **Conclusion :** QTd decreases in CAD patients with no history of myocardial infarct at 1 month following successful PTCA. This may facilitate a favorable recovery from inhomogenous repolarization. These findings call for long-term follow-up of QTd and the incidence of ventricular tachyarrhythmias and sudden death following successful PTCA. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(9):1487-1492**)

**KEY WORDS :** QT dispersion · Angina · PTCA.

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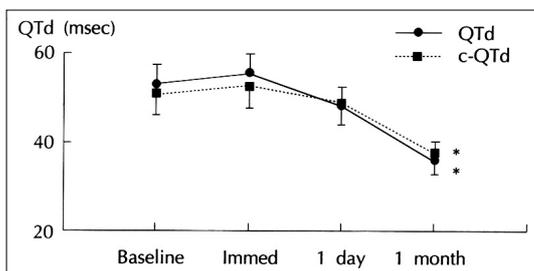
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**Table 1.** Change of QT dispersion (QTd) and corrected QT dispersion (c-QTd) after PTCA

	Baseline	Immed.	1 day	1 month
QTd (ms)	51.3±4.2	54.2±4.5	47.7±4.3	36.3±4.5*
c-QTd	50.7±4.1	52.8±4.5	48.5±4.8	37.5±4.6*

Values are mean±S.E  
 Immed : Immediate, 1 - 2 hours after PTCA  
 \* : p<0.01 vs. baseline

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**Fig. 1.** Change of QT dispersion (QTd) and corrected QT dispersion (c-QTd) after PTCA. QTd and c-QTd decreased from 51.3±4.2, 50.7±4.1msec at baseline to 36.3±4.5, 37.5±4.6msec 1 month after PTCA (p<0.01).  
 \* : p<0.01 vs. baseline

QT간격분산의 변화에 대한 다른 요인의 영향

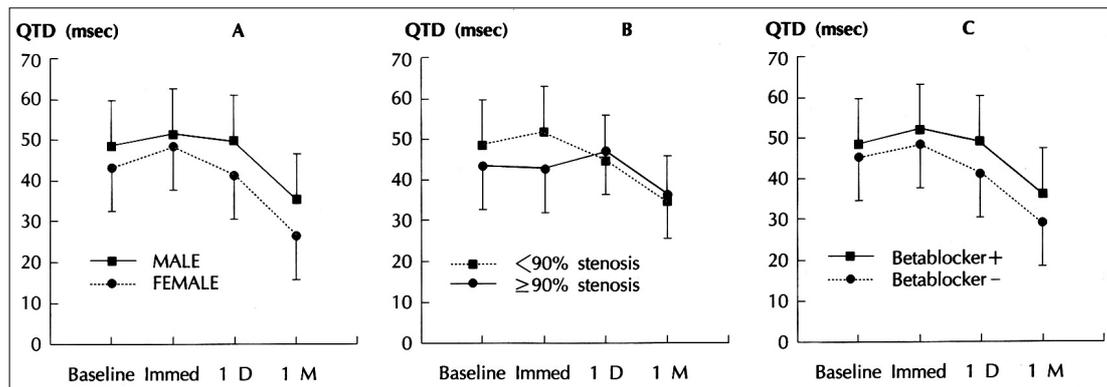
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**Table 2.** Change of QT dispersion by coronary artery disease location

	N	Baseline	Immed.	1 day	1 month
LAD	56	49.6 ± 19.9	52.4 ± 18.0	46.9 ± 18.0	29.4 ± 8.9*
LCX	12	40.9 ± 16.5	39.7 ± 18.2	39.7 ± 18.2	33.4 ± 7.8
RCA	16	44.7 ± 15.4	43.1 ± 12.2	44.3 ± 9.7	36.7 ± 14.9

Immed : Immediate, 1 - 2 hours after PTCA, LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCX : left circumflex artery  
 RCA : right coronary artery.

\* : p<0.01 vs. baseline



**Fig. 2.** There was no significant difference in the change of QT dispersion according to sex (A : male 65, female 19), the severity of stenosis (B : 90% stenosis n=20, <90% stenosis n=64) and usage of beta-blocker (C : beta-blocker(+) n=45, beta-blocker(-) n=39). 1D : QTd 1 day after PTCA, 1M : QTd 1 month after PTCA

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