

WPW증후군 환자에서 성공적인 전극도자 절제술 후 재분극 이상

배장호¹ · 김윤년¹ · 한성욱¹ · 현대우¹ · 신이철¹ · 김기식¹ · 김권배¹ · 이상민²

Repolarization Abnormalities after Successful Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Accessory Pathway in Patients with the Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) Syndrome

Jang Ho Bae, MD¹, Yoon Nyun Kim, MD¹, Seong Wook Han, MD¹, Dae Woo Hyun, MD¹, Yi Chul Synn, MD¹, Kee Sik Kim, MD¹, Kwon Bae Kim, MD¹ and Sang Min Lee, MD²¹Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiology, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Taegu,²Department of Internal Medicine, Masan Samsung Hospital, College of Medicine, Sungkyunkwan University, Masan, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The repolarization abnormalities, after radiofrequency catheter ablation (RFCA) of accessory pathway (AP) in patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome, is commonly appeared in standard 12 lead electrocardiogram (ECG) as inverted T waves. We analyzed the serial ECGs after RFCA of AP in patients with WPW syndrome, in order to understand the repolarization abnormalities after RFCA. **Materials and Method :** The study patients were consisted of ninety two patients (mean age : 35 years old, male : 56 patients) out of 157 patients whose ECGs were taken at before, immediately after, one day, one, four, eight, twelve week (s) after RFCA from December 1992 to July 1997. **Results :** The seventy three patients (79%) out of ninety two patients showed the repolarization abnormalities and the thirteen patients (14%) showed normalization of secondary T wave changes immediately after RFCA. In contrast, six patients (7%) did not show any T wave changes after RFCA and they had left lateral AP. The lead that most frequently showed inverted T wave changes after RFCA was lateral lead (lead I, aVL) in case of left lateral AP and inferior lead (II, III, aVF) in case of other APs. The incidence of repolarization abnormalities after RFCA was significantly higher in patients whose preRFCA QRS duration is longer (> 0.12 sec). The concordance rate of repolarization abnormalities after RFCA was 86% (63 patients of 73 patients showing repolarization abnormalities after RFCA). The normalization of repolarization abnormalities after RFCA was acquired in sixty four patients (94%) out of sixty eight patients who showed repolarization abnormalities and followed up to twelve weeks after RFCA. The mean time interval to the normalization of repolarization abnormalities after RFCA was 4.3 ± 3.2 weeks. The time interval to the normalization of repolarization abnormality after RFCA was not related with age, AP or preRFCA QRS duration. **Conclusion :** The ECG lead, in which the repolarization abnormalities occurs after RFCA, is related with the location of the AP. The repolarization abnormalities after RFCA were more common in patients with longer preRFCA QRS duration. The repolarization abnormalities after RFCA could not be understood only by cardiac memory. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(9):1493-1501)

KEY WORDS : Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome · Repolarization abnormalities.

: 1998 6 30

: 1998 9 25

: , 700 - 712

194

: (053) 250 - 7432 · : (053) 250 - 7434

E - mail : ynkim@dsmc.or.kr

서 론

WPW
T
가
QRS
, WPW
가
12
T
. WPW
T
가
T
가
T
가
. ²⁻⁴⁾ WPW
T
Rosenbaum ⁵⁾ cardiac me -
mory ,
T
가
. WPW
T
card -
iac memory
WPW
T
cardiac memory

재료 및 방법

대 상
1992 12 1997 7
157
99
2
1
2
92 (: 35 , : 56)
(Table 1).

가 34 (37%),
가 14 (15%),
13 (14%) (Table 1).
QRS 0.12 ± 0.02 .
심전도 분석
, 1 , 1 , 4 , 8 , 12
2
가
T
가
T
가
T
T
T
3가
T
가
가
QRS
가
T
가

Table 1. Characteristics of the study patients

Numbers (n)	92
Age (yr)	35 ± 13
Sex (male)	56 (61%)
Site of AP	
left lateral (LL)	34 (37%)
left anterolateral (LAL)	7 (8%)
left posterolateral (LPL)	14 (15%)
left posterior (LP)	2 (2%)
right lateral (RL)	6 (7%)
right anterolateral (RAL)	7 (8%)
right anteroseptal (RAS)	2 (2%)
right posteroseptal (RPS)	13 (14%)
right posterior (RP)	4 (4%)
right posterolateral (RPL)	3 (3%)
QRS duration (sec)	0.12 ± 0.02

AP : accessory pathway

QRS
T
T (concordance)
QRS
delta
diphasic
(II, III, aVF)
T
(I, aVL)
diphasic
(V1 - V6)
V1 V3
diphasic
T
T
QRS
delta
t - test
chi - square
p
0.05
S
12

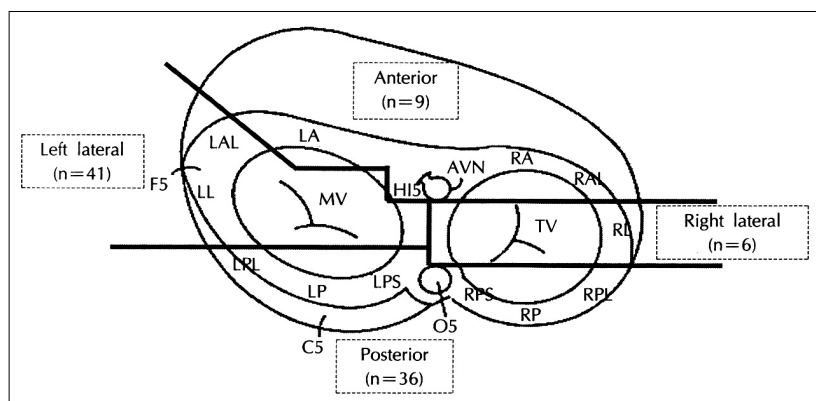


Fig. 1. Classification of the sites of accessory pathway according to intracardiac mapping (4 categories).

Table 2. Relation between accessory pathway location and the site of T wave changes after radiofrequency catheter ablation

T wave change	Location of accessory pathway				Total n(%)
	LL	RL	Post	Ant	
T wave inversion	63%	67%	97%	89%	79%
Inf (II, III, aVF)	3 (7)	3 (50)	31 (86)	6 (67)	43 (47)
Lat (I, aVL)	18 (44)				18 (20)
Precordial (V1-6)	4 (10)	1 (17)		1 (11)	6 (7)
Inf & Precordial	1 (2)		4 (11)	1 (11)	6 (7)
T wave normalization	22%	33%	3%	11%	14%
Inf	1 (2)				1 (1)
Lat	1 (2)	2 (33)		1 (11)	4 (4)
Precordial	6 (15)				6 (6)
Inf & Precordial	1 (2)				1 (1)
Ant & Lat			1 (3)		1 (1)
No change	6 (15)				6 (7)
Total	41 (45)	6 (7)	36 (39)	9 (10)	92 (100)

LL : left lateral, RL : right lateral, Post : posterior, Ant : anterior, Inf : inferior, Lat : lateral

결 과

도자절제술후 T파 변화

92 86 (93%)

1 T 가 ,

Table 3. Relation between age and T wave changes after radiofrequency ablation in patients with WPW syndrome

Age (yr)	No changes	T wave normalization	T wave inversion	Total n (%)
< 20	1 (9)	2 (18)	8 (73)	11 (100)
< 30	2 (8)	2 (8)	20 (83)	24 (100)
< 40	1 (4)	6 (25)	17 (71)	24 (100)
< 50	2 (12)	1 (6)	14 (82)	17 (100)
50	0 (0)	2 (13)	14 (88)	16 (100)
Total	6 (7)	13 (14)	73 (79)	92 (100)

No significant statistical difference among any age groups

Table 4. Relation between QRS duration or sex and T wave changes after radiofrequency catheter ablation in patients with WPW syndrome

Variables	No changes (n=6)	T wave normalization (n=13)	T wave inversion (n=73)
QRS duration*			
< 0.12 (n=25)	4 (16%)	7 (28%)	14 (56%)
0.12 (n=67)	2 (3%)	6 (9%)	59 (88%)
Sex			
Male (n=56)	6 (11%)	9 (16%)	41 (73%)
Female (n=36)	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	32 (88%)

* : p=0.003, QRS duration : expressed as second

T T 73 (79%), T
가 13 (14%) (Table 2).
T , 41
가 (I,
aVL) T 가 18 (44%) 가
, 6 가
(II, III, aVF) T 가 3
(5 0%) 가 , 36 가
T 가
31 (86%) 가 9
가 T
가 6 (67%) 가 T 가
6 가 (Table
2).
T 가
, 10 50 91% 100%
T 가
가 (Table 3).
QRS 0.12 0.12
0.12 25
(27%) , 0.12 67 (73%)
QRS T
가 , 0.12
59 (88%) T 0.1
2 14 (56%) T
QRS T
가 (p=0.003) (Ta-

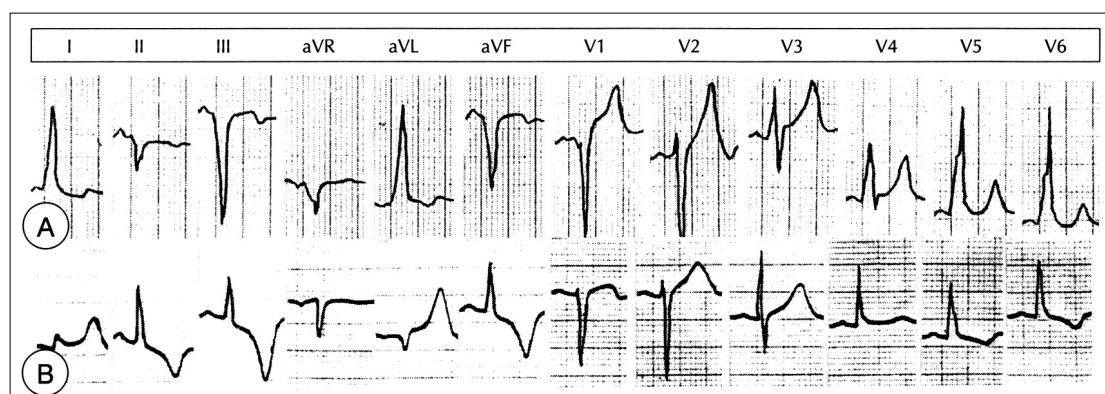


Fig. 2. Serial changes of standard 12-lead electrocardiography in patient who has WPW syndrome with right posteroseptal accessory pathway. A : before RF ablation, B (1 day after RF ablation) : T wave inversions in lead II, III, aVF, V5 and V6 were developed after RF ablation. Note the T wave inversion in lead V5 and V6 which is not concordant with previous QRS vector.

ble 4). T 56 41 (73%), 36 T 가 (Table 4).
32 (88%) T T 73 T

Table 5. Concordance of T wave changes with previous QRS vector in patients who showed postablation T wave inversion

Sites of AP	Ant	LL	Post	RL	Total
Concordant	5 (63)	24 (92)	31 (89)	3 (75)	63 (86)
Not concordant	3 (37)	2 (8)	4 (11)	1 (25)	10 (14)
Total, n (%)	8 (100)	26 (100)	35 (100)	4 (100)	73 (100)
QRS duration (sec)	<0.12			0.12	
Concordant	12 (86)			51 (86)	
Not concordant	2 (14)			8 (14)	
Total, n	14 (100)			59 (100)	

AP : accessory pathway, Ant : anterior, LL : left lateral, Post : posterior, RL : right lateral

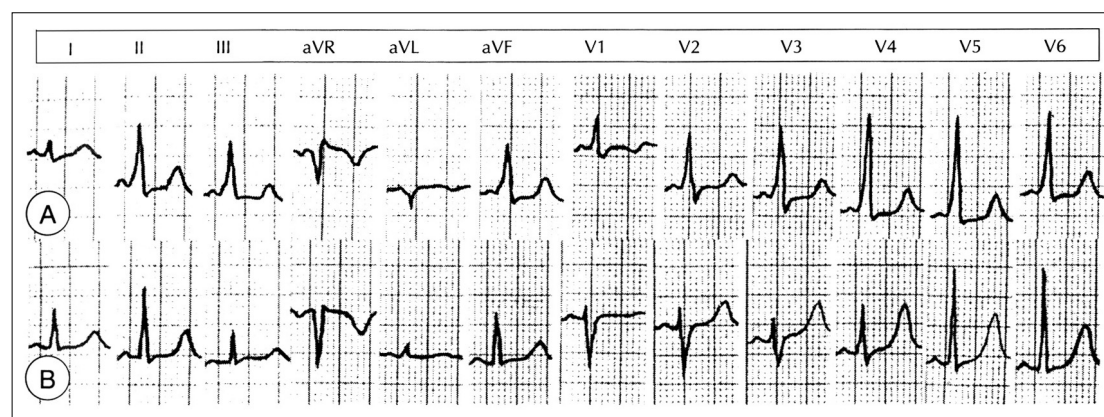


Fig. 3. Serial changes of standard 12-lead electrocardiography in 36 year-old female who has WPW syndrome with left lateral accessory pathway. A : before RF ablation, B (1 day after RF ablation) : no definite T wave changes compared with baseline electrocardiogram.

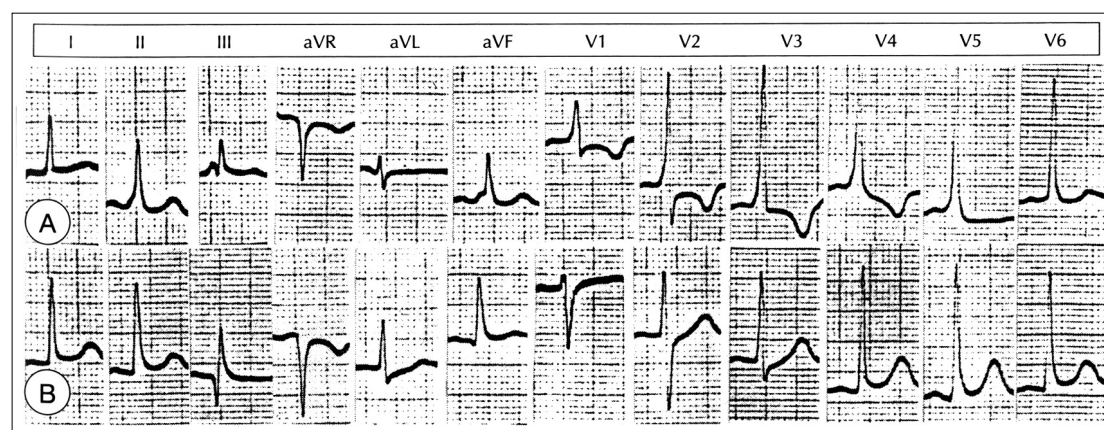


Fig. 4. Serial changes of standard 12-lead electrocardiography in 55 year-old male patient who has WPW syndrome with left anterolateral accessory pathway. A : before RF ablation, B (3 hours after RF ablation) : complete normalization of previous T wave inversion shortly after radiofrequency ablation.

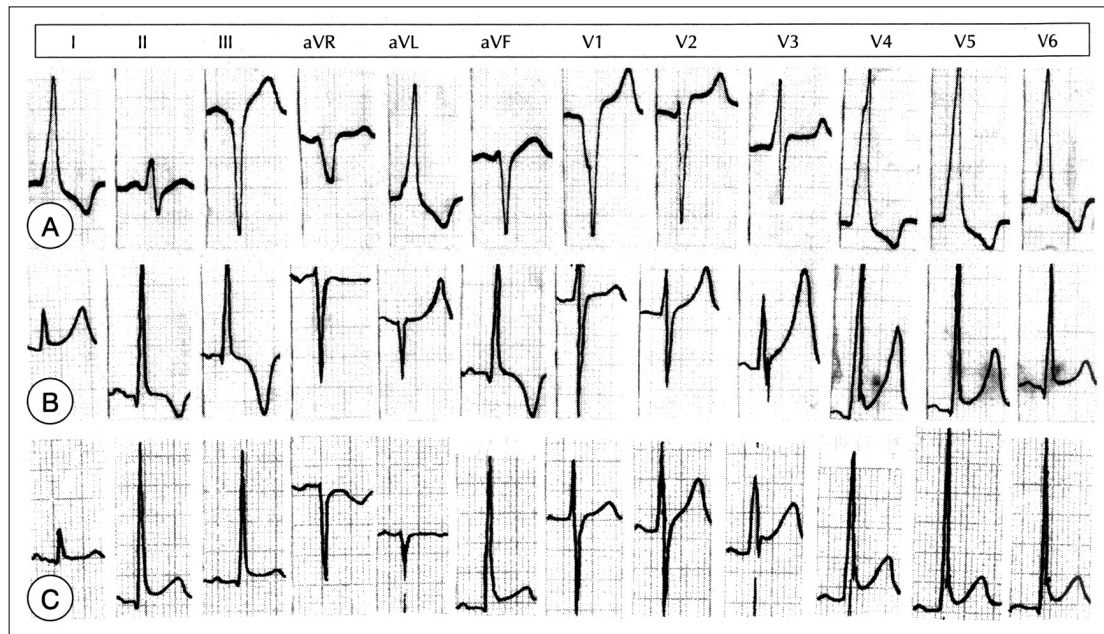


Fig. 5. Serial changes of standard 12-lead electrocardiography in patient who has WPW syndrome with right posterior accessory pathway. A : before RF ablation, B (1 day after RF ablation) : T wave was inverted, C (7 weeks after RF ablation) : complete normalization of inverted T wave in inferior leads.

Table 6. Relation between age of the patients and the time interval to the normalization of T wave inversion after radiofrequency ablation

Age (yr)	Time interval (weeks, mean \pm SD)
< 20 (n=6)	3.2 \pm 2.8
< 30 (n=16)	5.4 \pm 4.1
< 40 (n=16)	3.4 \pm 3.0
< 50 (n=12)	3.8 \pm 2.5
50 (n=14)	4.8 \pm 2.6
Total (n=64)	4.3 \pm 3.2

No significant statistical difference among any groups

QRS (86%) (concordance) T (Fig. 2).

92% QRS (Table 5).

술후 T파 변화의 추적 검사

92 6 (7%) T

Table 7. Relation between variables and the time interval to the normalization of T wave inversion after radiofrequency catheter ablation

Variables	Time interval (weeks, mean \pm SD)
Location of AP	
Ant (n=7)	3.4 \pm 3.3
Post (n=30)	5.1 \pm 3.2
LL (n=24)	3.5 \pm 3.0
RL (n=3)	4.3 \pm 3.6
Right (n=27)	4.7 \pm 3.4
left (n=37)	3.9 \pm 3.0
QRS duration (sec)	
< 0.12 (n=11)	4.8 \pm 2.6
0.12 (n=53)	4.1 \pm 3.3

AP : accessory pathway, Ant : anterior, Post : posterior, LL : left lateral, RL : right lateral

가 (Fig. 3), 13 (14%) T (Fig. 4), 73 (79%) T 73 4 delta 1 68

4 48 (71%), 8 61 (90%)(Fig. 5),

6 (7%) 가 cardiac memory
 41 가 가 .
 15% . Kalbfleisch ²⁾ 가 12 , 8
 WPW 64 61 (95%)
 . WPW 2-4)
 , Wood ³⁾ 12 가 5 3
 WPW T
 .
 . WPW
 QRS
 QRS WPW
 T 가 T 93%
²⁾ ³⁾⁹⁾ , 15% T
 85% T QRS
 가
 QRS ,
 (0.12) T
 가 T
 WPW
 6 Helgu - WPW
 era ⁴⁾ cardiac memory
 6 cardiac memory
 가

결 론

중심 단어 : WPW

REFERENCES

- 1) Harrison TR. *Principles of internal medicine*. 14th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Co;1998. p.1242.
- 2) Kalbfleisch SJ, Sousa J, El-Atassi R, Calkins H, Langberg J, Morady F. Repolarization abnormalities after catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular connections with radiofrequency current. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1991;18:1761-6.
- 3) Wood MA, DiMarco JP, Haines DE. Electrocardiographic abnormalities after radiofrequency catheter ablation of accessory bypass tracts in the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. *Am J Cardiol* 1992;70:200-4.

- 4) Helguera ME, Pinski SL, Sterba R, Trohman RG. *Memory T waves after radiofrequency catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular connections in Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.* *J Electrocardiol* 1994;27: MB, Blanco HH, Elizari MV, Lazzari JO, Davidenko KM. *Electrotonic modulation of the T wave and cardiac memory.* *Am J Cardiol* 1982;50:213-22.
- 5) Braunwald E. *Heart disease. 5th ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co;1997. p.136.*
- 6) Gould L, Venkataraman K, Goswami MK, Gomprecht RF. *Pacemaker-induced electrocardiographic changes simulating myocardial infarction.* *Chest* 1973;63:829-32.
- 7) Engel TR, Shah R, DePodesta LA, Frankl WS, Krause RL. *T-wave abnormalities of intermittent left bundle branch block.* *Ann Intern Med* 1978;89:204-6.
- 8) Sato FI, Hirai M, Hayashi H, Yoshida Y, Yanagawa T, Tomita Y, et al. *Relationship between QRS duration and repolarization abnormalities in patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.* *J Electrocardiol* 1996;29:301-8.