

개에서 심실 조율부위 및 조율주기에 따른 혈역학적 변화

가

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Hemodynamic Responses to Different Ventricular Pacing Sites and Pacing Rates in Dog

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ABSTRACT

Background : The hemodynamic effects of an episode of ventricular tachycardia (VT) may vary from mild decrease in blood pressure to sustained hypotension, collapse, and death. Little is known about the factors responsible for these diverse effects. Ventricular function, vasomotor tone, and tachycardia cycle length could be major determinants of variable hemodynamic responses to VT. The site of origin was found to be a factor affecting pulse pressure even in an isolated ventricular premature contraction. However, the role of origin site in hemodynamics of VT is not yet elucidated. The purposes of this study were to evaluate the effects of VT origin site and VT cycle length to their hemodynamic changes. And we also have assessed the role of cardiac autonomic receptor activation in hemodynamic recovery during and immediate after VT. **Methods :** In 18 open chest dogs anesthetized with chloralose, bipolar ventricular pacing (VP) was performed using sutured epicardial electrodes at 3 different sites ; left ventricular apex (LVA), right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT), and right ventricular apex (RVA). At each site, VP was repeated for 60 seconds at 3 different rates ; 1.75X, 2X, and 2.25X of baseline heart rate (BHR). Mean arterial pressure (MAP), mean left atrial pressure (MLAP) and mean pulmonary artery pressure (MPAP) were monitored during VP. MAP was defined as the difference between the baseline MAP and lowest MAP during VP. MLAP was defined as the difference between highest MLAP during VP and baseline MLAP. Cardiac vagal and α -adrenoreceptor blockades were achieved by intravenous bolus administration of propranolol (1 mg/kg and then 1 mg/kg/hr) and atropine (0.5 mg/kg and then 0.5 mg/kg/hr). After cardiac autonomic blockade, VP was repeated at 2X of baseline heart rate for 60 seconds at each site. **Results :** Baseline MAP, MLAP, and MPAP were 101 ± 8.1 mmHg, 0.3 ± 0.41 mmHg, and 10 ± 2.4 mmHg, respectively. At the same pacing site of VP, MAP was decreased significantly with VP and MAP was increased significantly as VP cycle length shortened (all $p < 0.001$). At the same pacing cycle length of VP, MAP was significantly greater at RVA or RVOT than LVA : LVA vs RVOT ; all $p < 0.001$ at 3 different rates, LVA vs RVA ; $p < 0.05$ (1.75X & 2X of BHR), $p < 0.001$ (2.25X of BHR). But there was no significant difference in MAP between RVA and RVOT. At the same pacing site of VP, MLAP and MPAP were increased significantly

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KEY WORDS : Ventricular tachycardia · Ventricular pacing · Pacing cycle length · Pacing site · Autonomic blockade.

실험동물 (12~15 kg) 18마리, (RVA, 1 cm) 2마리, (RVOT), (LVA, 1 cm) 2마리, 5 mm

(TME 60 - ZA Stericlin, PAPIER, Germ - any)

physiography (EVR13, 10 가
PPG, New York, USA) (Fig. 1).
1 mm/sec scale fac -
tor 1 mmHg/mm, 0.1 mmHg/mm
0.2 mmHg/mm 가

심실조율

(external cardiac 5
stimulator, 3F51, SAN - EI, Japan)

약물적 자율신경 차단
(pacing threshold) 6 propranolol (ICI, England)
1 mg/kg 10 atropine sulfate(
) 0.5 mg/kg
1.75 , 2 2.25 (intrinsic heart
rate)
60 propranolol 1 mg/kg

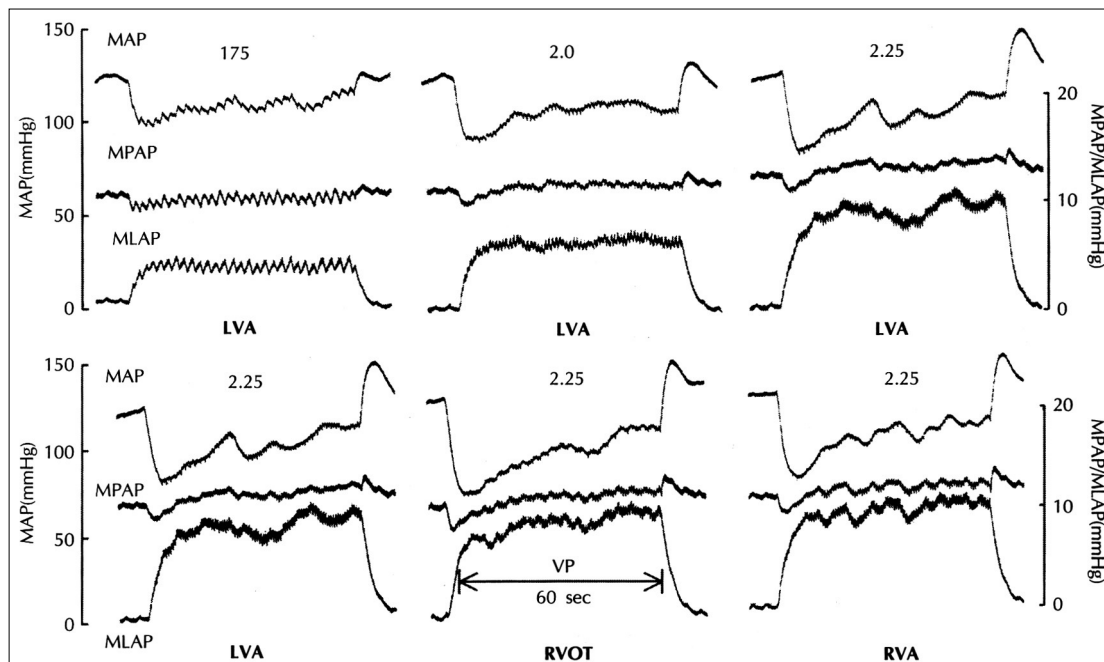


Fig. 1. An example of simultaneous recordings of mean arterial pressure (MAP), mean pulmonary artery pressure (MPAP), and mean left atrial pressure (MLAP) before, during, and after ventricular pacing (VP) in a dog. Upper panel : recordings of MAP, MLAP & MPAP during VP at the heart rate of 1.75X, 2.0X & 2.25X of BHR (from the left) at a single site (LVA). Lower panel : recordings of MAP, MLAP & MPAP during VP at LVA, RVOT & RVA (from the left) at a single pacing rate (2.25X of BHR). BHR : baseline heart rate, LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex.

atropine sulfate 0.5 mg/kg

60

통계적 분석

2-tailed paired *t* test

Pearson

$p < 0.05$

가

결 과

안정시 혈역학

142 ± 18.7 /
101 ± 8.1 mmHg, 0.3 ±
0.41 mmHg 10 ± 2.4 mmHg
1.5 mV

평균 동맥압

14 2 2.25

($r = 0.57$, $r = 0.64$, $p < 0.01$).

가
($p < 0.001$).

가 (LVA vs
RVOT ; $p < 0.001$, LVA vs RVA ; $p < 0.05$),

가 (Table 1,
Fig. 2).

1/2
가 1.75 20 ±

Table 1. Maximum mean arterial pressure differences (MAP) at the three different sites at the same pacing rate

Pacing rate (XBHR)	MAP(mmHg)		
	LVA	RVOT	RVA
1.75	24 ± 8.9 (24.6%)	31 ± 8.6 (31.0%)**	29 ± 10.2 (29.2%)*
2.0	36 ± 9.3 (35.5%)	44 ± 10.1 (42.5%)**	41 ± 11.3 (39.8%)*
2.25	49 ± 12.9 (47.0%)	58 ± 13.6 (54.6%)**	57 ± 14.0 (53.2%)**

Values are mean ± SD from 12 dogs. MAP : {baseline mean arterial pressure (MAP)} - {lowest MAP during ventricular pacing (VP)} , (%) : MAP/baseline MAP × 100, BHR : baseline heart rate, LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex. LVA vs RVOT ; ** : $p < 0.001$, LVA vs RVA ; * : $p < 0.05$, ** : $p < 0.001$, RVOT vs RVA ; all $p = NS$.

8.8 , 2 29 ± 17.4 2.25 44 ±
18.8 가
($p < 0.01$),

60

80 ± 3.1% 7
1.75

10 ± 5.3 mmHg(1.75X), 2
16 ± 9.5 mmHg($p < 0.01$ vs 1.75X), 2.25
15 ± 10.1 mmHg($p < 0.01$ vs 1.75X)
가

2

평균 좌심방압

30

가

10
(Fig.

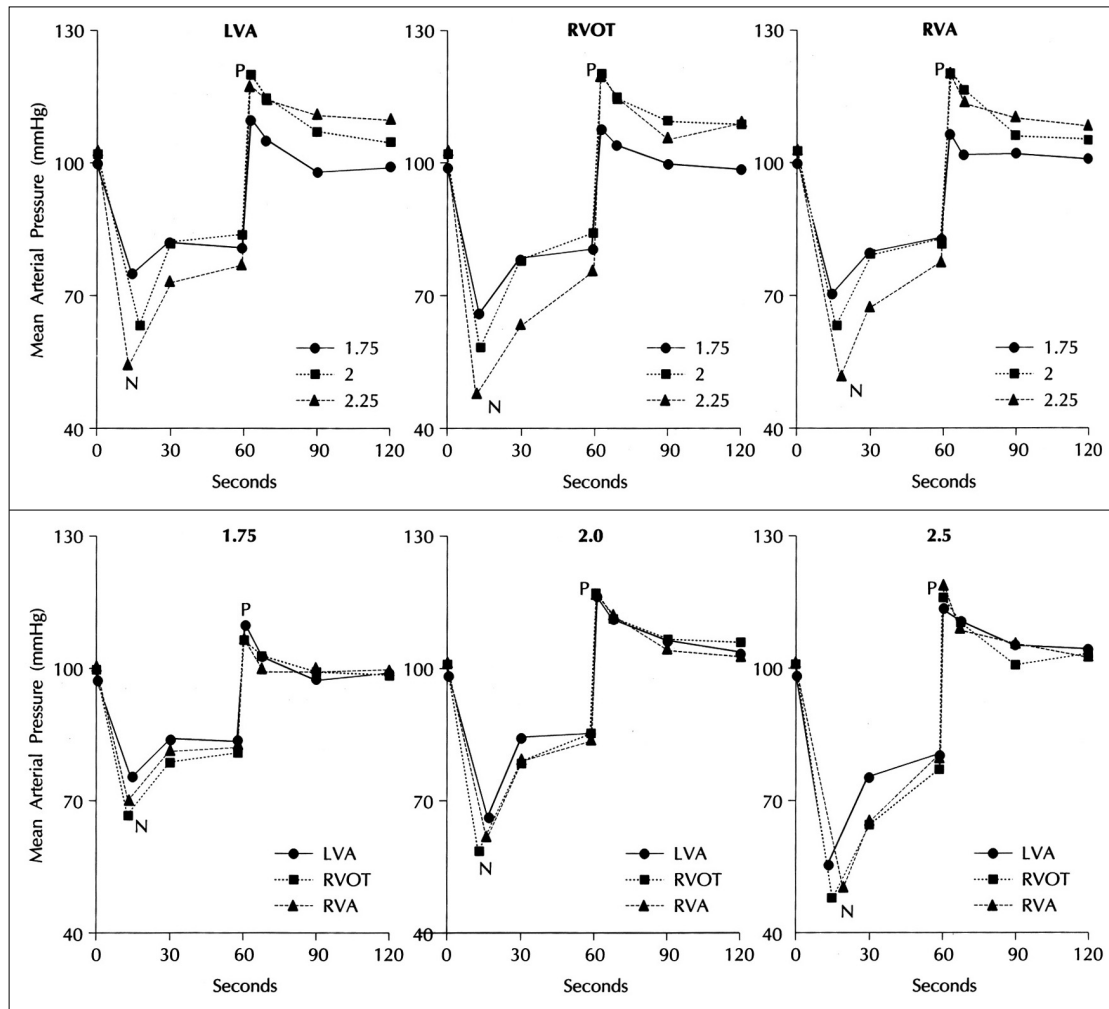


Fig. 2. Changes of mean arterial pressure (MAP) at 3 different sites during and after ventricular pacing for 60 seconds at 3 different rates (1.75X, 2.0X and 2.25X of baseline heart rate). N indicates nadir MAP, P : peak MAP, LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex, BHR : baseline heart rate. Upper panel shows a greater MAP drop at a shorter cycle length at the same pacing site (all $p < 0.001$). Lower panel shows a greater MAP drop at RVOT or RVA than LVA at the same pacing rate ; LVA vs RVOT : all $p < 0.001$ at 3 different rates, LVA vs RVA : $p < 0.05$ at 1.75X & 2X of BHR, $p < 0.001$ at 2.25X of BHR. There is no significant difference of MAP between RVOT and RVA.

3). 가 2. 평균 폐동맥압
 8 ± 1.41 mmHg(1.75X), 5.1 ± 1.63 mmHg(2X), 7.4 ± 2.92 mmHg(2.25X), 3.0 ± 1.15 가 5
mmHg(1.75X), 5.4 ± 2.17 mmHg(2X), 7.7 ± 3.13 mmHg(2.25X), 3.1 ± 1.34 mmHg(1. 가
75X), 5.2 ± 1.41 mmHg(2X), 7.8 ± 2.66 mmHg(2. 가
5X) (Fig. 4).
가 ($p < 0.01$), 0.6 ± 0.71 mmHg(1.75X), 0.7 ± 0.63 mmHg(2X), 1.1 ± 0.47 mmHg(2.25X), 1.6 ± 0.42 mmHg(1. 가

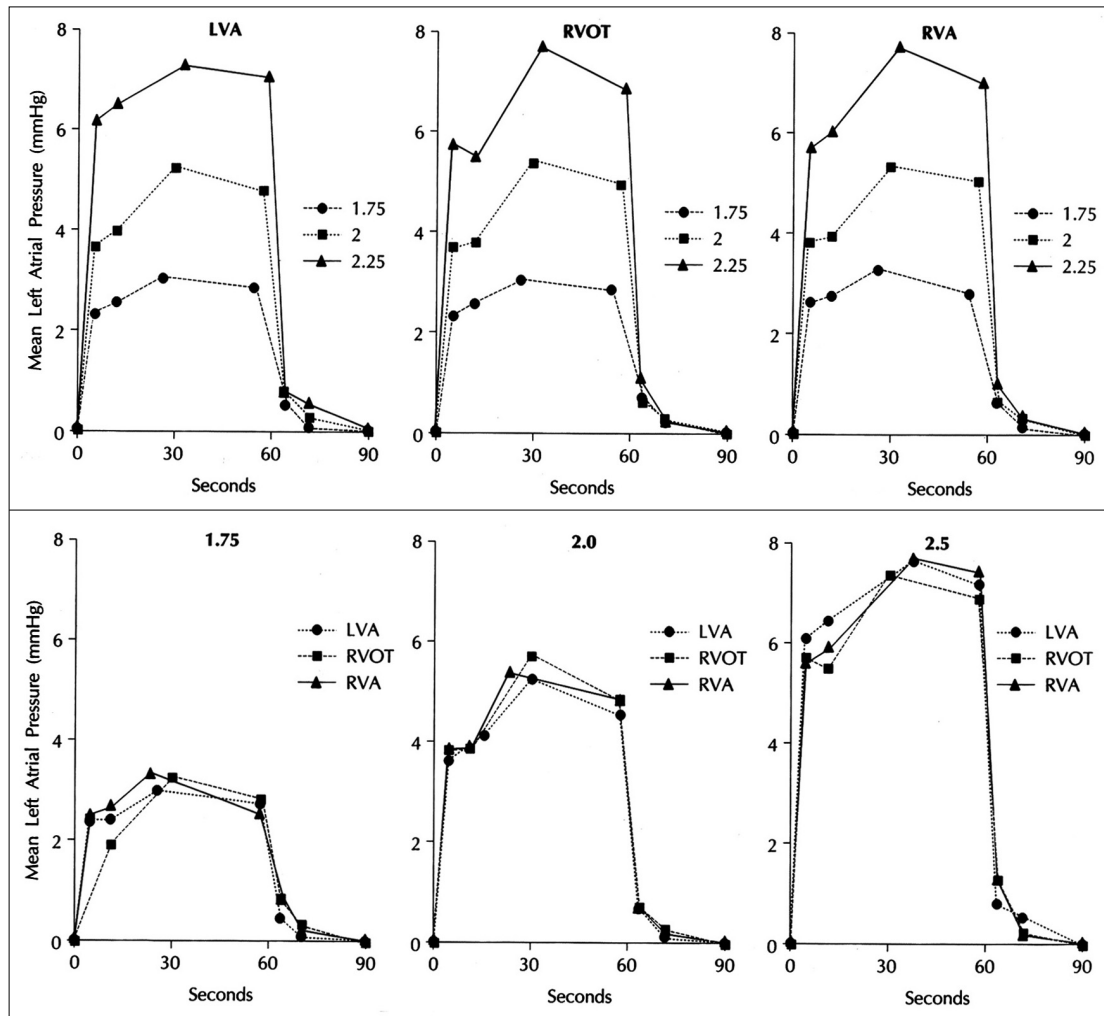


Fig. 3. Changes of mean left atrial pressure (MLAP) at 3 different sites during and after ventricular pacing for 60 seconds at 3 different rates (1.75X, 2.0X and 2.25 of baseline heart rate). LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex. Upper panel shows a greater MLAP increase at shorter cycle length at the same pacing site. There are significant MLAP differences at each time point (all $p < 0.001$). Lower panel shows no significant regional differences of MLAP at the same pacing cycle length at each time point (all $p = \text{NS}$).

75X), 1.7 ± 0.55 mmHg(2X), 1.9 ± 0.73 mmHg(2.25X), 0.8 ± 0.31 mmHg (1.75X), 1.6 ± 0.56 mmHg(2X), 2.3 ± 0.59 mmHg (2.25X) ± 0.38 mmHg(2X), 0.9 ± 0.69 mmHg(2.25X)

($p < 0.05$), (1.75X vs 2X, $p < 0.05$; 2X vs 2.25X, $p < 0.01$).

0.7 ± 0.34 mmHg(1.75X), 1.6 ± 0.51 mmHg(2X), 2.2 ± 0.74 mmHg(2.25X), 0.8 ± 0.25 mmHg (1.75X), 1.7 ± 0.56 mmHg(2X), 2.5 ± 0.62 mmHg(2.25X)

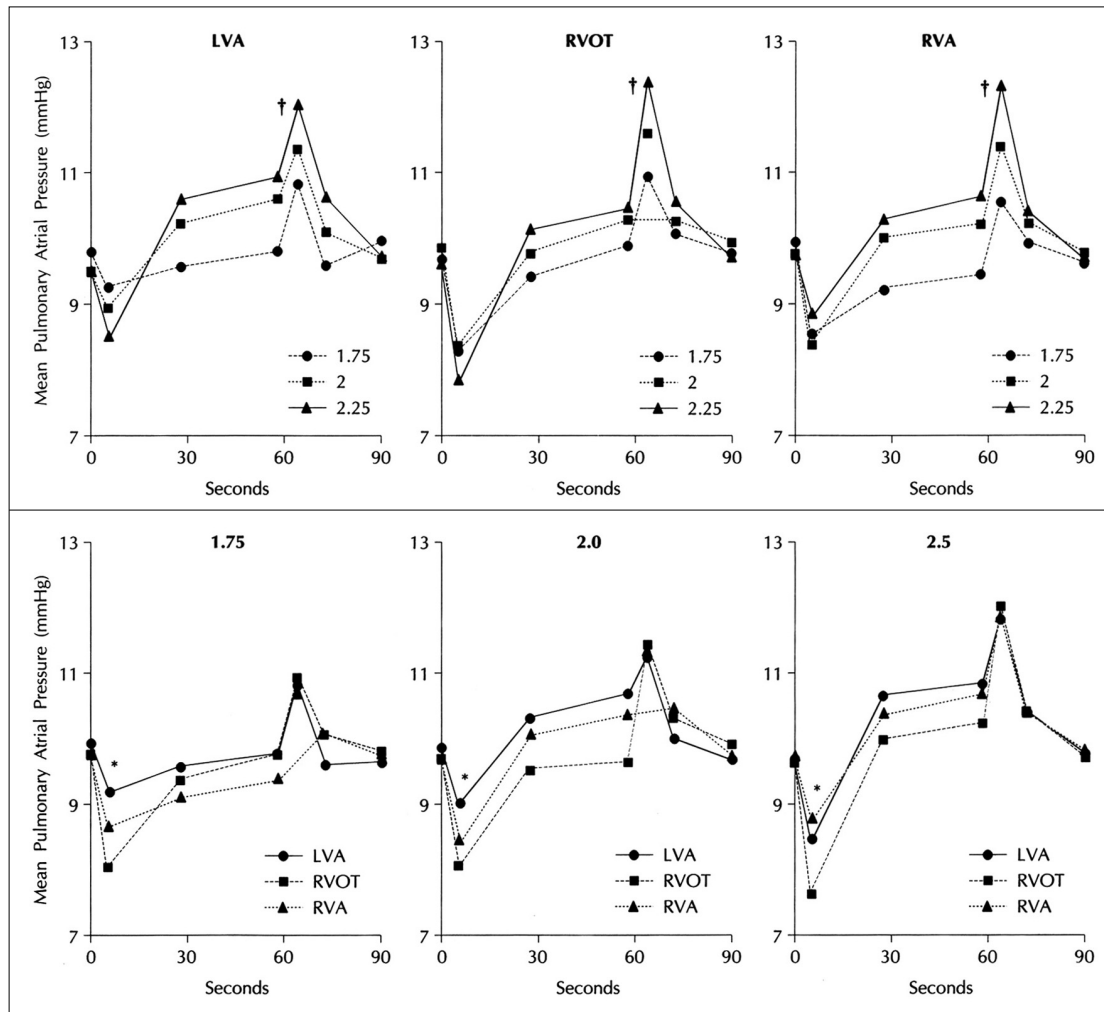


Fig. 4. Changes of mean pulmonary artery pressure (MPAP) at 3 different sites during and after ventricular pacing for 60 seconds at 3 different rates (1.75X, 2.0X and 2.25X of baseline heart rate). LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex. After initiation of ventricular pacing, there are greater decreases of MPAP in RVOT than LVA/RVA (*; RVOT vs LVA/RVA : all $p<0.05$, LVA vs RVA : all $p=NS$). After termination of ventricular pacing, greater increases of MPAP are found at shorter cycle length (†; 1.75X vs 2X : $p<0.05$, 2X vs 2.25X : $p<0.01$).

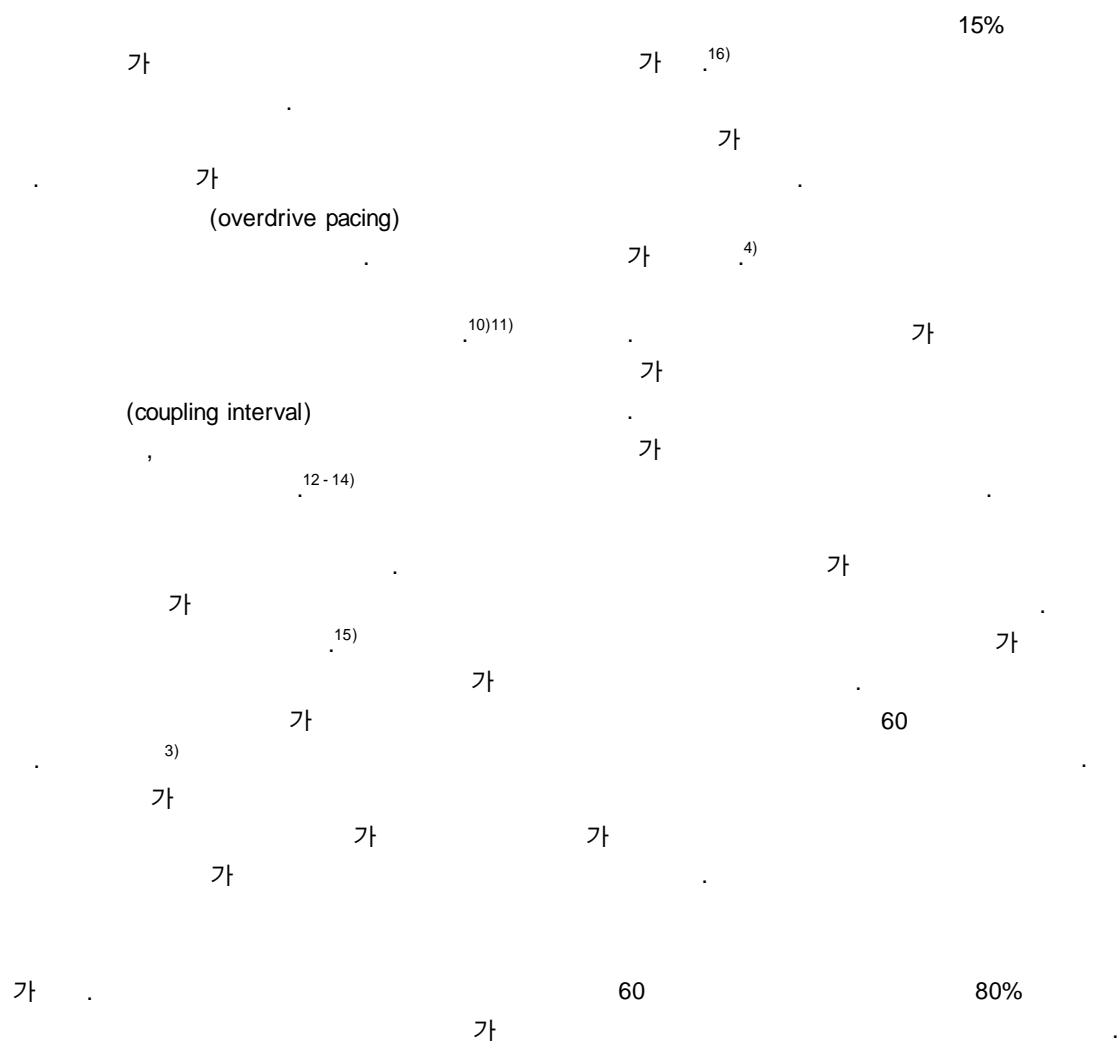
2
 104 ± 13.9 mmHg 62 ± 12.8 mmHg 58.3%
 104
 ± 12.9 mmHg 44 ± 10.5 mmHg 가 ($p<0.01$),
 가
 ($p<0.00001$), (Table 2).
 60 81 ± 14.3 mmHg, 고 찰
 61 ± 12.9 mmHg
 ($p<0.0001$), 77.9% Saksena⁹⁾

Table 2. Effect of cardiac autonomic blockade on mean arterial pressure (MAP) and mean left atrial pressure (MLAP) during ventricular pacing (2x of baseline heart rate) at the three different sites

Pacing site	MAP(mmHg)		MLAP(mmHg)	
	Before	After	Before	After
LVA	38 ± 5.1	59 ± 11.2*	7.5 ± 1.97	15.0 ± 4.40*
RVOT	45 ± 5.8	61 ± 9.9*	7.7 ± 3.15	14.7 ± 5.18*
RVA	43 ± 6.8	58 ± 5.8*	7.5 ± 2.50	14.9 ± 4.34*

Values are mean ± SD from six dogs. MAP : baseline MAP - lowest MAP during ventricular pacing (VP), MLAP : highest MLAP during VP - baseline MLAP, LVA : left ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, RVA : right ventricular apex.

Autonomic blockade by propranolol (1 mg/kg and then 1 mg/kg/hr, iv) and atropine (0.5 mg/kg and then 0.5 mg/kg/hr, iv). * : $p < 0.01$



가
propranolol
가
atropine
가
atropine
가
가
가
Halliwill Billmann 28)
가
21)22)
가
가
23)
30
가
가
가
가
가
가
가
가
가
25 - 27)
Feldman 11)
propranolol atropine

요 약

가 연구배경 :
propranolol
가
가
가
방 법 :
가 (Left
Ventricular Apex, LVA), (Right Ventri -

cular Outflow Tract, RVOT) (Right Ven-
tricular Apex, RVA) 1.75 ,
2 2.25 60

중심 단어 :

감사문

결 과 :

1) 142 ± 18.7 /
 101 ± 8.1 mmHg, $0.3 \pm$
 0.41 mmHg 10 ± 2.4 mmHg
2)
가
($p < 0.001$).

가 ; LVA vs RVOT : $p <$
 0.001 , LVA vs RVA : $p < 0.05$, RVOT vs RVA : $p = \text{NS}$.

3) 가
가
($p < 0.01$).

가
4)
(RVOT vs LVA/RVA : $p < 0.05$, LVA vs RVA : $p =$
NS). 가
가 (1.7
5X vs 2X : $p < 0.05$, 2X vs 2.25X : $p < 0.01$).

5) 가
($p < 0.01$),

결 론 :

가 가
가
가

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