

급성 심근경색증에서 경색심근의 재관류상태와 경색관동맥의 혈류예비능과의 관계

임도선 · 김영훈 · 이현수 · 임홍의 · 김병희 · 이승진 · 이은미
안정천 · 송우혁 · 박창규 · 서홍석 · 심완주 · 오동주 · 노영무

= Abstract =

Relation between Perfusion Status of Dysfunctional Myocardium and Coronary Flow Reserve in Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Background : Dysfunction of microvasculature was frequently observed despite of successful revascularization with alteration of coronary flow dynamics in acute myocardial infarction(AMI). Reduction of coronary vasodilatory reserve was found in poorly perfused infarcted myocardium. The objectives of this study was to evaluate the vasodilatory reserve in infarcted myocardium and determined its relationship to perfusion status of myocardium in early recovery phase of acute myocardial infarction.

Method : The study subjects consisted of 14 patients with anterior AMI and 6 controls with atypical chest pain and have normal coronary artery. The coronary flow pattern was assessed using intracoronary Doppler wire and vasodilatory reserve was measured after injection of 18 µg of adenosine to infarct-related artery after successful revascularization by percutaneous angioplasty at average 11days post-AMI. After measurement of coronary blood flow pattern, myocardial perfusion status was evaluated by myocardial contrast echocardiography(MCE). Perfusion status by MCE was analysed semiquantitatively and compared to various parameters of coronary flow and vasodilatory reserve of infarct-related artery.

Results : After successful revascularization, perfusion defect by MCE was observed in 50%(n = 7) of patients. The vasodilatory reserve was lower in patients with perfusion defect by MCE than those of patients without perfusion defect(p < 0.05) and control(p < 0.05). There was no difference in coronary

flow reserve between patients with no perfusion defect and controls($p = 0.54$). Coronary flow reserve was more than 2.0 in patients with no perfusion defect and was below 2.0 in patients with perfusion defect except one patient. Coronary flow reserve correlated well with the degrees of contrast opacification of left anterior descending artery territory($r = 0.80$, $p = 0.005$). The increments of peak diastolic velocity after adenosine was correlated with coronary flow reserve better than that of systolic peak velocity($r = 0.63$, $p = 0.016$ vs $r = 0.3$, $p = 0.29$).

Conclusion : These data showed a good correlation of coronary flow reserve with the degree of myocardial perfusion in patients of reperfused acute myocardial infarction. The increments of peak diastolic velocity was important to maintain the coronary flow than that of systolic peak velocity. This suggests that the measurement of vasodilatory reserve by intracoronary Doppler wire is a good method to assess the perfusion status of infarcted myocardium in early recovery phase of AMI.

KEY WORDS : Perfusion status · Coronary flow reserve(CFR) · AMI · Doppler wire.

가 Doppler Wire

서 론

Doppler Wire

가

Doppler Wire

방 법

가

1. 대 상

14 (: = 11 : 3)

46 (34 61)

가

가 6

(39 54 , 45 : =

4 : 2).

가

11 (11.3 ± 1)

(No 10 stent

reflow phenomenon)^{1,2)}

가 3,4)

가

9 - 13)

가

(Table 1).

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients

	AMI(n = 14)	Control(n = 6)
M : F	11 : 3	4 : 2
Age	44.6 ± 7.7	46.0 ± 6.4
Hypertension	6	1
DM	1	0
Smoking	14	0

AMI : Acute Myocardial Infarction

2. 관동맥 혈류 측정

5 Doppler wire
(Flow Map)

(APV ; average peak velocity),
(average diastolic and systolic velocity),
(DSVR ; Diastolic - systolic
velocity ratio) adenosine
18 μ g

adenosine
가 adenosine
가
(Adenosine/baseline diastolic
and systolic velocity ratio)

adenosine
가 (adenosine/baseline
average peak velocity ratio)

3. 심근조영술(Myocardial Contrast Echo- cardrography)

Hewlett - packard
2.5MHz 1/2

4
2 sonicated Hexabrix
4cc, 3cc
4 5 , 2 2

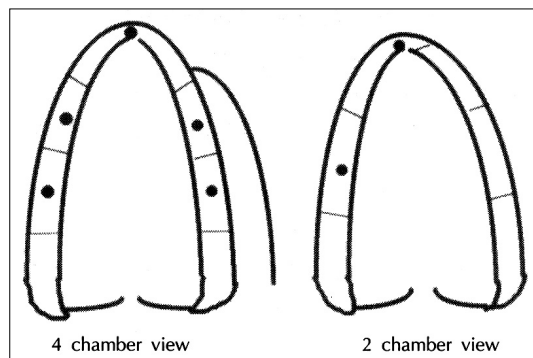


Fig. 1. Segmentation of left ventricle.

(Fig. 1)

1,
0.5 가
(Opacification Index)

4. 통 계

PC - JMP
 \pm
Student's t - test
Pearson P
0.05

결 과

1. 대조군과 급성심근경색군에서 경색관동 맥 기저혈류의 변화

(29.7 \pm 2.9ml/min, 45.8 \pm 4.0ml/min,
p=0.01)
(21.1 \pm 2.6ml/min, 34.4 \pm 3.4ml/min, p=0.0186).

(p=0.04, p=0.0092, Table 2).
1.9 \pm
0.15 2.39 \pm 0.246
(p=0.11).

2. Adenosine 투여 전후의 혈역학적 변화

Table 2. Baseline coronary flow in left anterior des-
cending artery in both groups

	Control	AMI	P
PDV	45.8 \pm 4.9	29.7 \pm 2.9	0.01
PSV	24.4 \pm 3.8	14.4 \pm 2.3	0.04
DI	34.4 \pm 3.4	21.1 \pm 2.6	0.018
SI	19.6 \pm 2.85	9.82 \pm 1.7	0.009
DSVR	2.39 \pm 0.25	1.9 \pm 0.15	0.11

PSV : Adenosine/Baseline peak systolic velocity
DI : diastolic integral
PDV : Adenosine/Baseline peak diastolic velocity
SI : systolic integral
DSVR : diastolic-systolic velocity ration

5 adenosine 18 μ g
sine
(Table 2).

3. 경색심근의 관류상태에 따른 Adenosine 투여 전후의 Doppler의 혈류지표 변화

Adenosine
가
, 2.13
가 (p=0.08)
가 adenosine (1.90, 2.61, p=0.22)
가 0.84,
0.82 가 (p=0.90). Adenosine
adenosine
55.3(ml/sec)
78.3(ml/sec)
가
(p=0.11) 24.8
(ml/sec) 37.7(ml/sec) 가 (p=0.13).
2.51 2.19
(p=0.55, Table 3).

4. 대조군과 급성심근경색군의 혈류 예비능

adenosine
1.66
7
2.48
(p=0.001).

가 (p=0.54)
가 (p=0.01, Fig. 2).

7 2.0
7 1
2.0

5. 심근 조영 지수에 따른 Adenosine 투여 후 경색 관동맥의 최고혈류 및 혈류예비능과의 상관 관계

Adenosine
가
(r=0.42, p=0.14, r=0.3, p=0.28, Fig. 3)
adenosine
가
(r=0.63, p=0.016). adenosine

Table 3. Doppler parameters according to perfusion status in AMI

	P.D(n=7)	No P.D(n=7)	P
PDVa	53.9 \pm 17.2	78.3 \pm 33.4	0.11
PSVa	24.6 \pm 1.30	37.7 \pm 19.2	0.13
DSVRa	2.51 \pm 1.30	2.19 \pm 0.60	0.55
PDV	1.58 \pm 0.60	2.13 \pm 0.49	0.08
PSV	1.90 \pm 0.90	2.61 \pm 1.23	0.22
PSVR	0.84 \pm 0.13	0.82 \pm 0.31	0.90

P.D : Perfusion defect

PDVa : Peak diastolic velocity after adenosine

PSVa : Peak systolic velocity after adenosine

DSVRa : Diastol-systol velocity ratio after adenosine

PDV : Adenosine/Baseline peak diastolic velocity

PSV : Adenosine/Baseline peak systolic

DSVR : Adenosine/Baseline diastol-systol velocity ratio

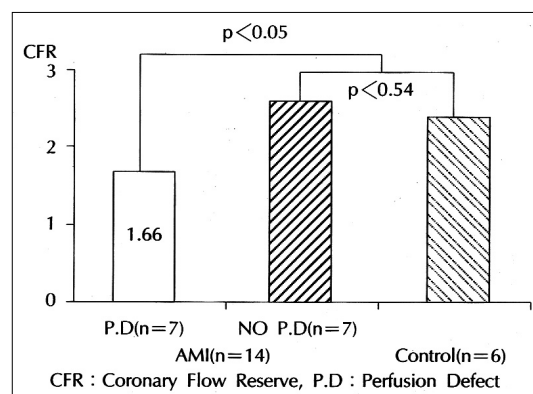


Fig. 2. Coronary flow reserve between AMI and control group.

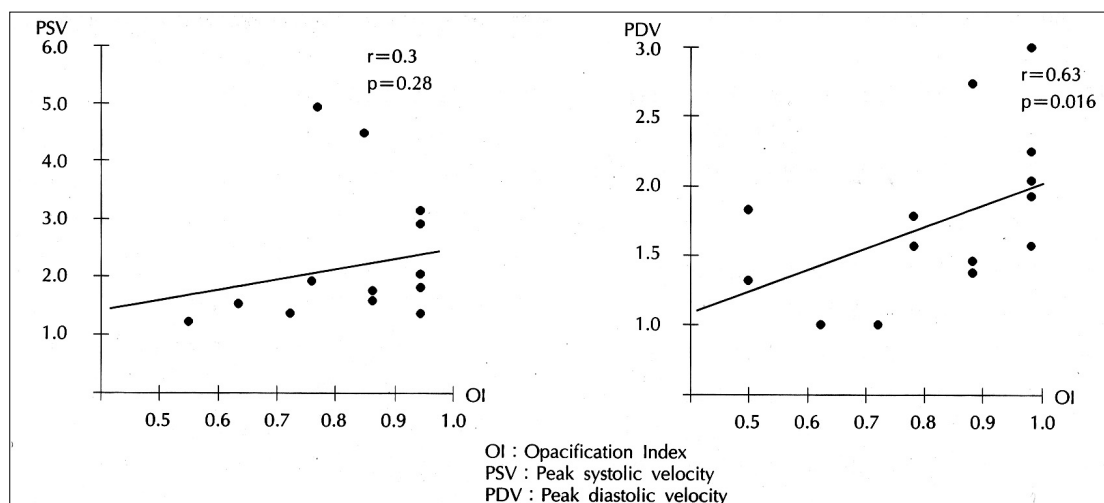


Fig. 3. Relation between increment of phasic flow pattern and opacification index in AML.

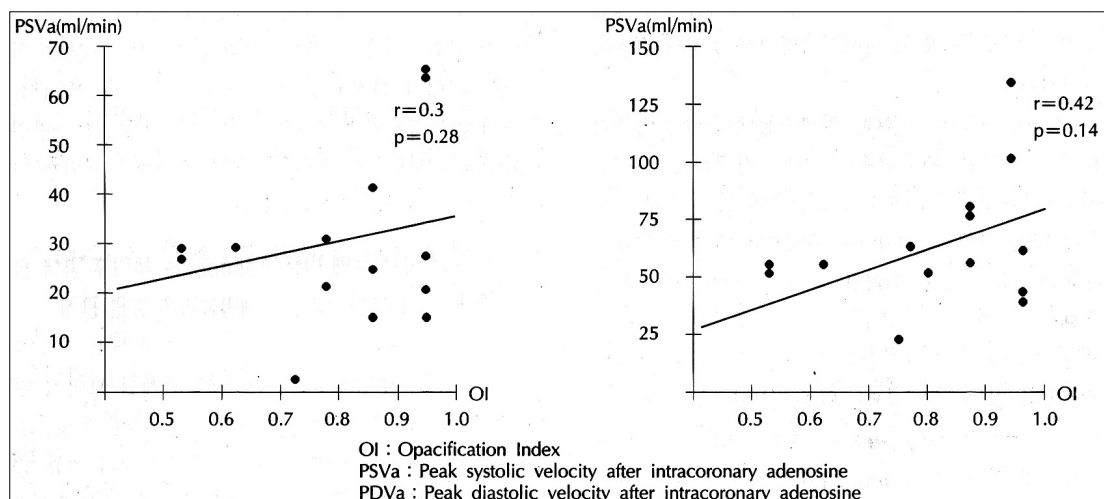


Fig. 4. Relation between hyperemic flow change and opacification index in AML.

($r=0.3$, $p=0.28$, Fig. 4).

가

($r=0.80$, $p=0.005$,

Fig. 5).

고 안

가

no - reflow

(low - reflow)

가

1-4). No reflow

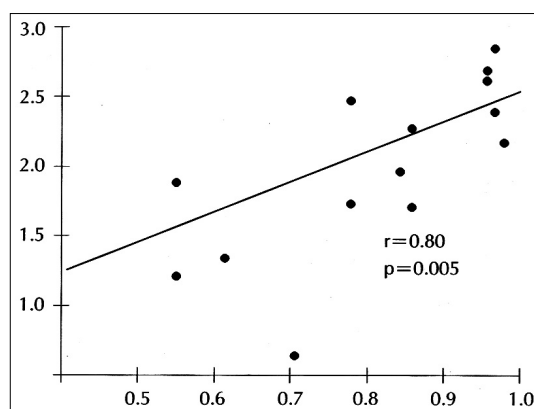


Fig. 5. Relation between coronary flow reserve and opacification index in AML.

가 가 Iwakura³⁾
 가 no reflow 가
 enosine ad - 가
 adenosine Iwakura
 (p=0.11, p=0.13)
 78.3 ± 33.2ms
 53.9 ± 17.9ms 가
 가
 adenosine
 2.0
 1 6 2.0
 14 - 16) 가
 adenosine ad -
 enosine
 2. 심근조영술상의 심근조영 지수와 경색
 관동맥의 혈류 예비능과의 관계
 가
 가

1. 경색심근의 관류결손과 경색관동맥의 혈류 예비능 Cobb²⁰⁾

가 (p=0.54) Heyndrickx²¹⁾
 (p=0.001). Ito²²⁾
 가 Sur -
 yapranata²³⁾
 가
 17 - 19). adenosine
 가
 가가
 가
 (r=0.80, p=0.0005)
 Doppler wire

가
(Fig. 4).
가 가 (r=0.3,
p=0.21), 가
(r=0.64, p=
0.016) adenosine

요 약

연구배경 :
가

가

, 가
가 .

연구의 제한점

방법 및 대상 :

14 (: =11 : 3, 34 61
(46)) 가 6
가 3 (39 54 , 45).
11 (11.3±1)
Adenosine
Sonicated
18ug
hexabrix
가

10 stent
4
20%
결 과 :
1) 14 7
가 7
가
11 1.66 7
2.48 (p=
0.001).

5 가 (p=0.54)
가 (p=0.01). 7
2.0
7 1
2.0
no reflow
2) Adenosine 가
가 1.58
2.13 가 (p=0.08)
Doppler wire 가 , -
가 가 (p=0.22, p=0.90).
Adenosine

임상적 의의 및 결론

55.3(ml/sec),
 78.3(ml/sec) (p=0.11),
 24.8, 37.7 가
 (p=0.13). -
 2.51, 2.19 (p=0.55).
 3) Adenosine 가
 (r=0.63, p=0.016) 가
 가 (r=0.3, p=0.28). Adeosine
 가 (r=0.42, p=0.14, r=0.3, p=0.28).
 4)
 가 (r=0.80, p
 =0.005).
 5) Adenosine
 (p=NS).
 결 론 :
 No reflow 가
 가가
 , Doppler wire
 가 .

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