

급성 심근경색증 환자에서 Cardiac Troponin I 측정의 의의에 관한 연구

윤용선 · 강홍선 · 조정휘 · 김권삼 · 송정상 · 배종화

The Significance of Serum Cardiac Troponin I Concentration in the Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction

Yong Sun Yoon, MD, Heung Sun Kang, MD, Chung Whee Choue, MD,
Kwon Sam Kim, MD, Jung Sang Song, MD and Jong Hwa Bae, MD

Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Kyung Hee University,
Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : The cardiac troponin I (cTnI), one of the subunits of the troponin regulatory complex, binds to actin and inhibits interactions between actin and myosin. cTnI is highly sensitive and specific marker for myocardial injury and is useful in diagnosis and detection of reperfusion in acute myocardial infarction (AMI). In this study, we measured the serum concentration of cTnI according to serial time after chest pain in patients with AMI and compared serum concentration of cTnI with CK-MB and echocardiographic data to evaluate the significance of measuring serum concentration of cTnI in AMI. **Subjects and Methods :** The study was carried out on 16 patients with first attack of AMI within 6 hours of chest pain. All patients were performed thrombolytic therapy and reperfusion was confirmed by coronary angiography. Blood samples for measuring of CK-MB and cTnI were collected at 4-h intervals during the first 24 h, 12-h intervals until 48 h, and 24-h intervals until fourth days after hospitalization. Echocardiography were performed before thrombolytic therapy in all patients. **Results :** 1) The mean age of subjects was 63.6 ± 11.5 years (range : 44 -84 years) and 11 patients were men and 5 patients were women. The site of infarction was anterior in 11 patients and inferior in 5 patients. 2) The peak concentrations of CK-MB and cTnI were reached from 4-h to 12-h after admission in all patients (7.3 ± 2.6 -h, and 9.0 ± 3.1 -h, respectively), but there was no significant difference in peak time. 3) Serum concentration of CK-MB was normalized at 72-h after admission, but cTnI was remained in increased state until 96-h after admission. The numbers of the patients with above cutoff value of CK-MB and cTnI at different time after admission were significantly different after 72-h ($p < 0.05$). 4) The peak cTnI and cTnI level were significantly correlated with peak CK-MB and CK-MB level, respectively ($r^2 = 0.7955$, $p < 0.0001$ and $r^2 = 0.6378$, $p = 0.0002$, respectively). 5) The ejection fraction was not correlated with peak cTnI concentration ($r^2 = 0.0948$, $p = 0.2461$) and cTnI ($r^2 = 0.1867$, $p = 0.0946$). 6) The wall motion score index was not correlated with peak cTnI concentration ($r^2 = 0.2135$, $p = 0.0716$), but significantly correlated with cTnI ($r^2 = 0.2540$, $p = 0.0465$). **Conclusion :**

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: (02) 958 - 8169 · : (02) 958 - 8160
E - mail : Kheart@nownuri.net

KEY WORDS : Cardiac troponin I (cTnI) · Acute myocardial infarction · Infarct size.

재료 및 방법

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ted two - site ELISA(OPUS troponin I analyzer) cTnI Chi square test .

cTnI CK - MB cTnI CK - MB, cTnI

polypeptide monoclonal WSI li -

antibody cTnI가 0.5 ng/ near regression analysis

mL 가 cutoff Graph Pad Prism . p 0.05

value .

16

CK - MB cTnI

가 CK - MB cTnI

cutoff value

가 .

CK - MB cTnI

CK - MB cTnI

(CK - MB, cTnI)

CK - MB

cTnI

가 .

심초음파도

video tape .

Nova Microsonics Image Vue System

digit -

ized cineloop

4 2 Modified Simpson

18)

, , , .

16

1 , (hypokinesia)

2 , (akinesia) 3 ,

(dyskinesia) 4 , (ventricular

aneurysm)가 5

(wall motion score index, WSI) .

통계적 방법

\pm , CK

- MB cTnI 가

Student's t - test . CK -

MB cTnI ANOVA test

가 CM - MB

대상 환자의 임상적 특성

11 , 5

63.6 ± 11.5 (44 84) (Table 1).

11 , 5

Killip's classification class I 9 , class II가 2 ,

class III가 5 .

3 50 \pm 1 20

(1 45 5 40) 11

tPA 5 UK

. 16 7 PTCA

혈청 CK-MB 및 cTnI 측정의 평가

4 CK - MB cTnI

(Fig. 1). CK - MB

72

cTnI 96 가 .

CK - MB cTnI 4

12 124.

1 ± 70.1 IU/L, 606.4 ± 479.5 ng/mL . CK -

MB cTnI 7.3 ± 2.6 9.0 ± 3.1

(Table 2).

CK - MB cTnI 7 (44%)

cutoff value

8 (50%)

cTnI cutoff value 가

cTnI 96 가

CK - MB 48 15 (94%), 72

7 (44%), 96 4 (25%)

cutoff value 가 72

(Table 3). (Table 4)

68.1 ± 23.0 ml(39.0 117.5 ml),

cTnI CK - MB 38.4 ± 22.3 ml(15.2 93.2 ml) ,

가 ($r^2=0.7955$, $p<0.0001$), cTnI 45.5 ± 11.0%(20.2 62.8%),

CK - MB 가 ($r^2=0.63$ 2.2 ± 0.4 ml(1.4 2.9 ml) .

78, $p=0.0002$, Fig. 2). 1.64 ± 0.28

(1.19 2.13) .

혈청 CK-MB 및 cTnI와 심초음파도로 측정된 변수와의 CK - MB , CK - MB

비교 cTnI 가 cTnI가 가

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics of study patients

Patient	Sex	Age	Past medical history	Site of infarction	Killip's classification	Sx - Tx* (time)	Thrombolysis	Follow-up
1	F	63	HTN	Ant.	III	5 : 40	tPA	
2	M	44	Smoking	Ant.	III	4 : 30	tPA	
3	F	56	DM	Inf.	I	1 : 45	tPA	PTCA, arrhythmia
4	M	60	HTN, DM, Smoking	Ant.	I	5 : 10	tPA	PTCA
5	M	62	Smoking	Ant.	I	4 : 50	UK	
6	F	77	Smoking	Ant.	I	5 : 00	tPA	
7	M	51	DM	Ant.	I	4 : 00	UK	PTCA
8	M	61	HTN, Smoking	Ant.	III	2 : 30	tPA	PTCA
9	M	72	Hyperlipidemia, Smoking	Inf.	I	3 : 00	tPA	PTCA, arrhythmia
10	F	53	DM	Inf.	II	3 : 00	UK	PTCA, arrhythmia
11	M	80	DM, Smoking	Ant.	III	2 : 10	tPA	arrhythmia
12	M	65	Smoking	Ant.	I	2 : 30	UK	PTCA
13	m	49	HTN, Smoking	Ant.	I	4 : 40	UK	
14	F	72	HTN, DM	Inf.	I	4 : 40	tPA	
15	M	84	Smoking	Inf.	III	5 : 30	tPA	
16	M	69	HTN	Ant.	II	2 : 20	tPA	arrhythmia

M : male, F : female, Ant. : anterior infarction, Inf. : inferior infarction, * : time from onset of symptom to thrombolysis
 HTN : hypertension, DM : diabetes mellitus, tPA : tissue plasminogen activator, UK : urokinase

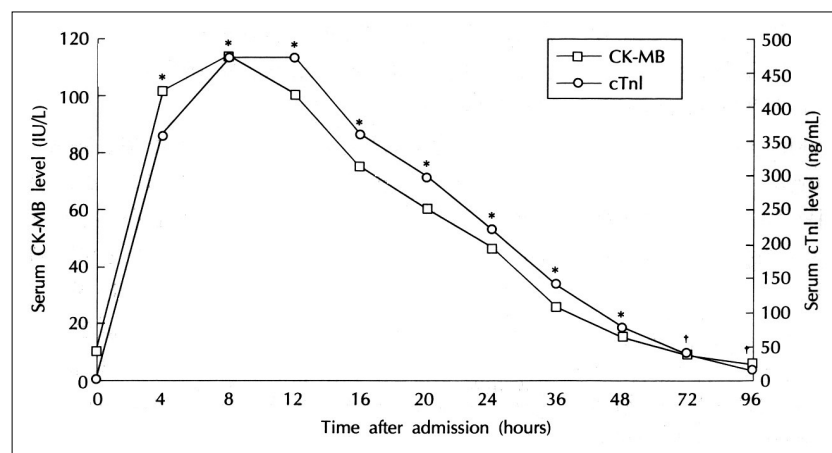


Fig. 1. The changes of serum CK-MB and cTnI level after admission. * : $p<0.05$ vs. vaseline level, CK-MB & cTnI, : $p<0.05$ vs. baseline level, cTnI

Table 2. Serum initial, peak and summed CK-MB and cTnI concentration in patients

Patient	CK-MB (IU/L)			cTnI (ng/mL)		
	Initial	Peak (time*)	Summed	Initial	Peak (time*)	Summed
1	13.5	196.9 (12)	873.5	6.5	555.4 (12)	2548.0
2	5.4	183.7 (8)	811.0	5.1	867.2 (4)	3550.3
3	4.3	71.2 (8)	387.0	<0.5	159.8 (8)	824.6
4	12.9	111.5 (4)	503.2	1.0	618.6 (12)	1471.8
5	21.9	75.8 (4)	431.9	6.8	125.4 (12)	810.9
6	9.8	34.7 (8)	20.1	8.9	150.7 (8)	540.4
7	5.0	101.2 (4)	433.1	<0.5	721.6 (12)	2732.6
8	6.9	264.6 (8)	1184.2	<0.5	1251.1 (12)	5575.9
9	3.3	99.7 (8)	505.0	<0.5	381.4 (8)	1338.5
10	12.1	56.5 (4)	427.8	5.4	241.5 (4)	1171.7
11	6.6	204.3 (8)	871.8	<0.5	1037.5 (8)	5188.5
12	8.5	226.8 (4)	672.4	<0.5	1856.5 (4)	5125.5
13	11.5	112.4 (8)	570.3	4.2	825.0 (8)	4243.1
14	5.4	32.1 (8)	145.5	<0.5	110.5 (12)	645.3
15	19.1	115.0 (12)	661.6	8.2	421.1 (12)	2035.8
16	5.1	99.7 (8)	439.3	<0.5	385.3 (8)	1816.8
Mean	9.5	124.1 (7.3)	569.9	3.1	606.4 (9.0)	2476.2
SD	5.4	70.1 (2.6)	267.3	3.2	479.5 (3.1)	1742.9

* : time at peak concentration (hours from the admission)

Table 3. Numbers (and percent) of the patients with above cutoff value of CK-MB and cTnI at different time (total patients : 16)

Hours*	CK-MB	cTnI	P value
0	7 (44%)	8 (50%)	NS
4	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
8	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
12	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
16	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
20	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
24	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
36	16 (100%)	16 (100%)	NS
48	15 (94%)	16 (100%)	NS
72	7 (44%)	16 (100%)	0.008
96	4 (25%)	16 (100%)	<0.0001

* : hours after admission

고 찰

cTnI troponin

actin actin myosin

cTnI

12)

cTnI monoclonal antibody

가

($r^2=0.1867$, $p=$

myoglobin, CK, CK - MB, LD1/LD2

0.0946).

CK - MB($r^2=0.3039$, p

CK - MB

가

=0.0267) cTnI($r^2=0.2540$, $p=0.0465$)

CK - MB

8 - 10)

가 cTnI ($r^2=0.2$

135, $p=0.0176$, Fig. 3)

CK - MB ($r^2=0.$

11)

가

1904, $p=0.0910$)

3 6 cTnI MB 13 20)
 19) cTnI 5%
 myo - sarcoplasm
 globin, CK - MB 가
 15)19) cTnI 21) CK - MB 3 4
 가 cTnI가 CK -

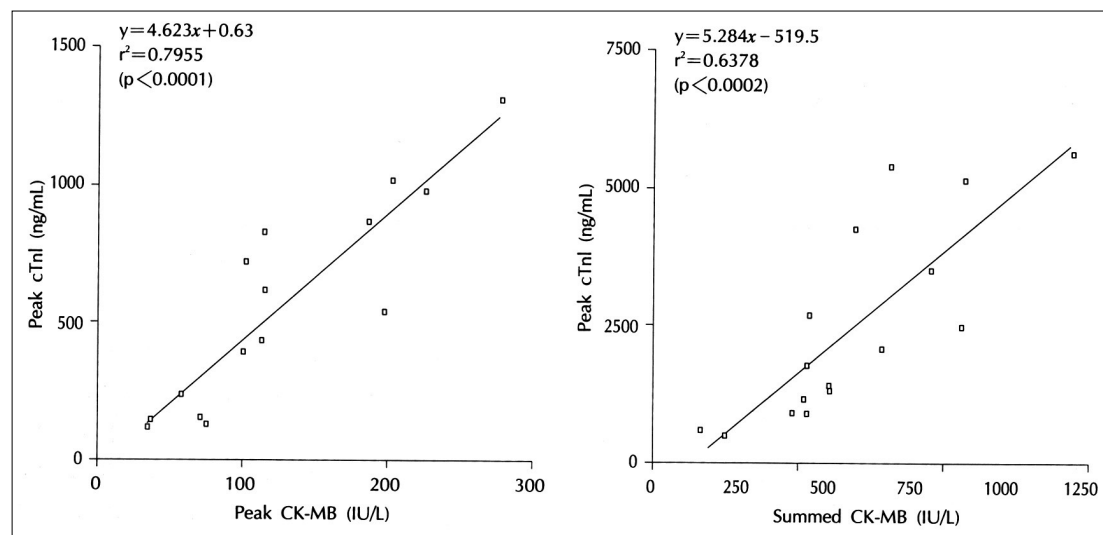


Fig. 2. Correlation between serum concentration of CK-MB and cTnI.

Table 4. Echocardiographic data of the study patients

Patients	LVEDV (ml)	LVESV (ml)	EF (%)	SV (ml)	CO (L/min)	WSI
1	41.2	24.8	42.9	18.6	1.4	1.56
2	56.4	31.3	44.6	25.1	2.1	2.13
3	54.5	27.0	50.5	27.5	2.3	1.69
4	39.0	15.9	59.4	23.1	2.0	1.44
5	63.0	33.3	47.1	29.6	1.8	1.88
6	50.1	15.2	51.6	25.8	2.0	1.50
7	66.0	32.2	51.2	33.8	2.4	1.38
8	72.3	34.3	52.5	38.0	2.8	1.88
9	54.9	29.3	46.7	25.6	2.1	1.38
10	57.3	20.1	62.8	37.2	2.2	1.38
11	106.5	85.5	20.2	21.5	2.4	1.88
12	88.3	45.1	48.9	43.2	2.9	1.50
13	117.5	93.2	23.7	27.6	2.1	2.13
14	49.7	28.8	42.2	21.0	1.6	1.19
15	83.6	48.9	39.0	34.8	2.4	1.75
16	89.7	49.6	44.8	4.2	2.6	1.63
Mean	68.1	38.4	45.5	29.5	2.2	1.64
SD	23.0	22.3	11.0	7.4	0.4	0.28

LVEDV : left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVESV : left ventricular end-systolic volume, EF : ejection fraction, SV : stroke volume, CO : cardiac output, WSI : wall motion score index

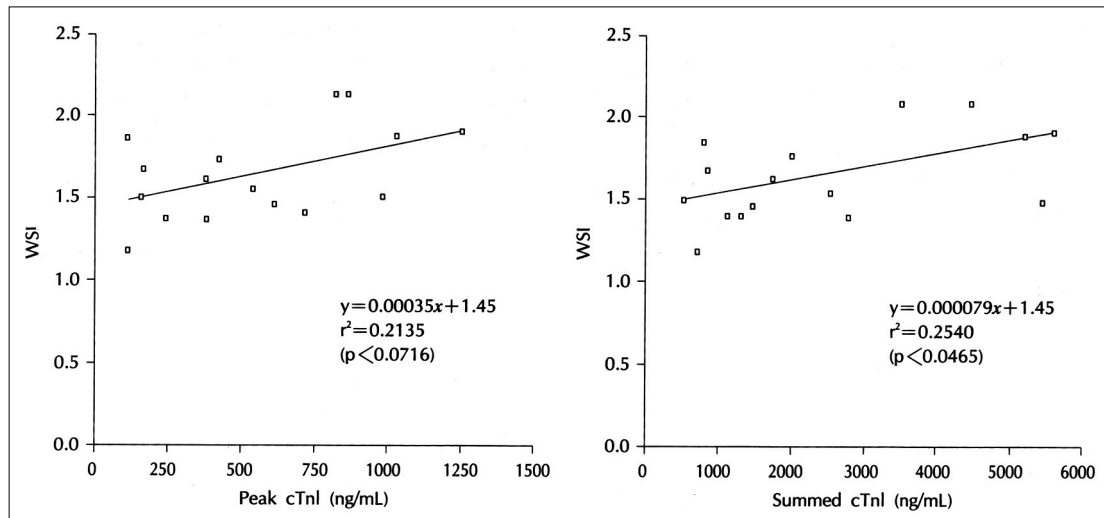


Fig. 3. Correlation between serum concentration of cTnI and WSI.

LD1/LD2

cTnI

cTnI가

cTnI가

20)21) cTnI 7 10

가

27)

" tethering effect "27)

28)

LD1/LD2

thallium

scan, 29)

30)

31)

32)

33)

22)

CK - MB cTnI 가 cutoff value 가

가

72

CK - MB가 cTnI

96 가 72

CK - MB

CK - MB

가

CK, CK - MB -

가

cTnI

cTnI

34)

wash - out kinetics

가

가

가

ST

24)

23)

35)

Adams 24) cTnI tropo -

25) CT, MRI 26)

nin

. Mair ¹⁶⁾

요 약

cTnl
sestamibi SPECT
cTnl가
가
cTnl가
CK -
가
MB

연구 배경 :

troponin I(cTnl) troponin
actin actin myosin
. cTnl

가
CK - MB($r^2=0.3039$, $p=$
 0.0269) cTnl($r^2=0.2540$, $p=0.0465$)
가 cTnl (r^2
 $=0.2135$, $p=0.0716$) CK - MB
($r^2=0.1904$, $p=0.0910$)

cTnl
CK - MB

cTnl
대상 및 방법 :

6

16

. , cTnl
CK - MB

Adams ²⁴⁾

가

CK - MB cTnl

가

24

4

24

12 , 2

CK - MB cTnl
가 cTnl
, CK - MB
가 가
($r=0.4321$, $p=0.095$) cTnl 가

결 과 :

1) 11 , 5

11 , 5 . 63.

6 ± 11.5 (44 84)

3 50 ± 1 20 (1 45

5 40) .

2)

CK - MB cTnl 4 12

7.3 ± 2.6 , $9.0 \pm$

14)36)

가

. ¹⁵⁾

3.1

cTnl

가

3) CK - MB 72

cTnl 96 가

72 CK - MB cTnl cut -

off value 가

가

CK - MB

4) cTnl CK - MB

($r^2=0.7955$, $p<0.0001$)가 cTnl

CK - MB (r²=0.6378, p=0.002)가
 5) cTnI (r²=0.0948, p=0.2461)
 가 cTnI(r²=0.1867, p=0.0946)
 가
 6) cTnI
 (r²=0.2135, p=0.0716)가 cTnI
 (r²=0.2540, p=0.0465)가

결 론 :

cTnI CK - MB
 가

중심 단어 : troponin I

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