

정상성인의 Dobutamine 심초음파시 투여시간에 따른 혈액학적 반응의 비교연구

김현철 · 오영재 · 김수미 · 이은미 · 황교승 · 안정천 · 송우혁
임도선 · 박창규 · 김영훈 · 서홍석 · 심완주 · 오동주 · 노영무

Hemodynamic Responses during Dobutamine Stress Echocardiography according to Stage Duration in Normals

Hyun Chul Kim, MD, Young Jae Oh, MD, Soo Mi Kim, MD, Eun Mi Lee, MD,
Gyo SeungHwang, MD, Jeong Cheon Ahn, MD, WoovHyukvSong, MD, Do Sun Lim, MD,
Chang Gyu Park, MD, Young Hoon Kim, MD, Hong Seog Seo, MD,
Wan Joo Shim, MD, Dong JoovOh, MD and Young Moo Ro, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Korea University, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : The 3 minutes increment of dobutamine dose protocol is most commonly used method in dobutamine stress echocardiography(DSE). But the precise hemodynamic response to dobutamine dosage and its difference by extending stage duration have not been well elucidated. **Materials and Method :** Nineteen healthy voluntary subjects with a mean age of 23.9 ± 4.7 years were included. All subjects underwent 3-minutes incremental and 5-minutes incremental protocol of DSE at random order in a same day. Heart rate, blood pressure, stroke volume, fractional shortening, rate-pressure product and cardiac output were measured every 3 minutes in 3-min protocol of DSE. In 5-min protocol, same variables were measured at 3 minutes of each stage as well as at 5 minutes. **Results :** 1) Heart rate did not increase until $10 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$ dose and increased thereafter by increment of dobutamine dose 2) Fractional shortening and stroke volume increased markedly from the $5 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$ until $20 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$ dose and showed slow increase or plateau at a higher dobutamine dose. 3) Systolic blood pressure, cardiac output and rate-pressure product increased continuously from initial dose to maximal dose. 4) Although by extending stage duration to 5 minute in 5-min protocol produced greater hemodynamic effects than those measured at 3 minutes of each stage, there were no significant difference in the results of 3-min and 5-min protocol of DSE. **Conclusion :** The increase of cardiac contractility most contributed to increase of cardiac output until $20 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$ dose and the increase of heart rate contributed dominantly thereafter, thus the hemodynamic variables showed different responses to increment of dobutamine dose. There were no significant difference in hemodynamic effects between the two protocols. So it is considered that 3-min protocol of DSE gives similar hemodynamic information as 5-min protocol and is more time-saving method. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(8):1244-1252)

KEY WORD : Dobutamine stress echocardiography.

: 1998 9 23
: 1998 9 25
: , 136 - 075 574
: (02) 920 - 5445 · : (02) 927 - 1478

서론

가

Dobutamine catecholamine

가

1984 dobu -
2)3) dob -

140/ 90 mmHg
12

4)

5 - 9)

19 23.9 ± 4.6

10 - 15)

가¹⁶⁾

dob -

utamine

Dobutamine의 투여방법

dobutamine 3 가 가 dobutamine 5 µg/kg/min
10, 20, 30, 40 µg/kg/min 3
2 ¹⁸⁾ 6 가 (3 protocol) 5 (5
10 protocol) 3 5 protocol
(steady state) dobutamine

¹⁸⁾¹⁹⁾ Dobutamine dobutamine 2 가 dobutamine
5 dobutamine 30 dobutamine
3 protocol dobutamine
가 dobutamine
dobutamine ²⁰⁾ , mine
3 dobutamine amine
가 5 protocol dobutam -
가 ine
가 5
3 dobutamine 3
Dobutamine
dobutamine 240/130
dobutamine 3 5 mmHg 가 ,
3 dobutamine dobutamine
가 5 가 amine . Dobut -

2 1 2 , 1

결 과

혈역학적 지표 측정 및 Dobutamine 심초음파도

2.5 MHz

M

2

2

doppler

Dobutamine

(SV),

(fractional

shortening(FS))

rate - pressure product

dobutamine

가 2
butamine

가

do -
12

5

doppler
gral (TVI)

M

) - LVDs(

(

) × 100(%)

×

1/2 inch VHS

3

통 계

±

. 3

protocol

5

protocol

t - test

. 5 protocol

3 5

paired t - test

. p

0.05

안정시 혈역학적 지표

Dobutamine

Table 1

3 protocol

5 protocol dobutamine

심박수의 변화

Dobutamine

5

μg/kg/min 10 μg/kg/min

가

가 가

10 μg /kg /min

40 μg/kg/min

가 20 μg/kg/min

3 prot -

ocol 5 protocol

가

. 5

protocol dobutamine

5

가 3

Table 1. Baseline hemodynamic variables

	3'protocol	5'protocol	P value
HR (beat/min)	64 ± 6.4	62 ± 5.8	NS
SBP (mmHg)	110 ± 15.4	110 ± 13.5	NS
RPP	6728 ± 900	7025 ± 1213	NS
SV (ml/beat)	83.2 ± 17.5	83.4 ± 14.8	NS
CO (L/min)	5.15 ± 1.97	5.15 ± 1.06	NS
FS (%)	37.6 ± 7.4	36.5 ± 5.6	NS

HR : Heart Rate, SBP : Systolic Blood Pressure

RPP : Rate-Pressure Product, SV : Stroke Volume

CO : Cardiac Output, FS : Fractional Shortening

Table 2. Response of heart rate to dobutamine infusion (BPM)

Dobutamine dose (μg/Kg/min)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	64 ± 6.4	62 ± 5.8	62 ± 5.8
5	58 ± 6.7	60 ± 6.1	59 ± 7.0
10	59 ± 6.0	58 ± 5.0	61 ± 6.7
20	67 ± 10.4	67 ± 9.8	74 ± 11.9*
30	78 ± 13.6	81 ± 12.0	86 ± 12.4*
40	90 ± 9.5	94 ± 13.0	98 ± 13.9*

3'protocol : 3minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5minute dobutamine increment

* : 5min in 5'protocol vs 3min in 5'protocol = p<0.05

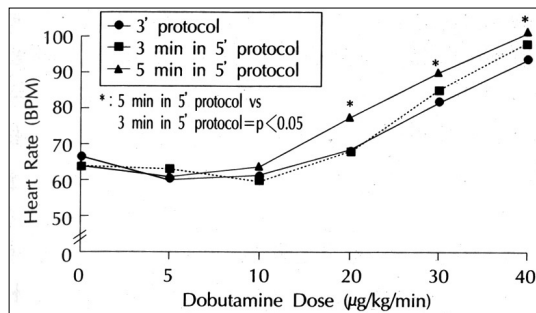


Fig. 1. Response of heart rate to dobutamine infusion.

Table 3. Response of systolic blood pressure to dobutamine infusion (mmHg)

Dobutamine dose (μg/Kg/min)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	110 ± 15.4	110 ± 13.5	110 ± 13.5
5	124 ± 17.4	119 ± 19.2	129 ± 29.9*
10	147 ± 28.9	141 ± 37.2	145 ± 36.4*
20	168 ± 36.0	170 ± 33.5	184 ± 30.3*
30	189 ± 35.4	195 ± 23.4	199 ± 24.8*
40	196 ± 25.1	198 ± 25.4	195 ± 25.0

3'protocol : 3 minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5 minute dobutamine increment

* : 5 min in 5'protocol vs 3 min in 5'protocol = p<0.05

dobutamine

20 μg/kg/min

(Table 2, Fig. 1).

혈압의 변화

dobutamine 가

가

20 μg/kg/min

dobutamine 5 protocol

3 protocol dobutamine

5 protocol 3 5

5 μg/kg/min 5

40 μg/kg/min

(Table 3, Fig. 2).

일회박출량의 변화

20 μg/kg/min

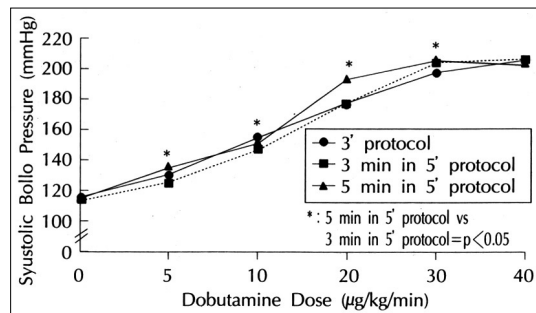


Fig. 2. Response of systolic blood pressure to dobutamine infusion.

Table 4. Response of stroke volume to dobutamine infusion (ml/beat)

Dobutamine dose (μg/Kg/min)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	83.2 ± 17.5	83.4 ± 14.8	83.4 ± 14.8
5	96.2 ± 20.6	87.3 ± 18.4	92.7 ± 19.6*
10	96.6 ± 25.2	100.0 ± 24.3	99.9 ± 24.0
20	101.7 ± 28.8	103.1 ± 22.8	113.5 ± 27.0*
30	104.0 ± 32.7	114.1 ± 27.0	114.1 ± 27.2
40	106.2 ± 26.6	109.7 ± 24.7	117.3 ± 30.5*

3'protocol : 3 minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5 minute dobutamine increment

* : 5 min in 5' protocol vs 3 min in 5'protocol = p<0.05

dobutamine

가

protocol

가

가 20 μg/kg/min

dobutamine

가

(plateau)

3

protocol 5

protocol 20 μg/kg/min

3 protocol

5 protocol

5 protocol dobutamine

5 μ

g/kg/min, 20 μg/kg/min, 40 μg/kg/min

3

5

(Table 4, Fig. 3).

좌심실 구획단축율의 변화

5 μg/kg/min

10 μg/kg/min

dobu -

tamine 가

가

20 μg/kg/min

가

(Table

5, Fig. 4).

Rate Pressure Product의 변화

Dobutamine 가 가
20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ 3 proto-
col 5 protocol
5 protocol 5 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
dobutamine 가 3
5 (Table 6, Fig. 5).

심박출량의 변화

가 20 $\mu\text{g/kg}$

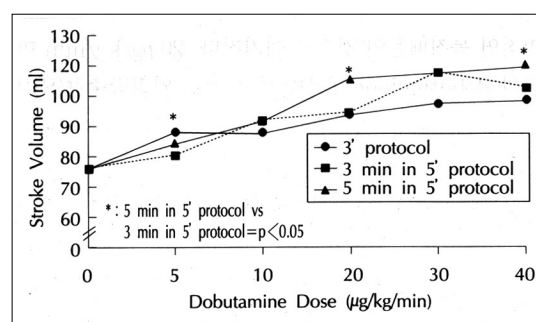


Fig. 3. Response of stroke volume to dobutamine infusion.

Table 5. Response of fractional shortening to dobutamine infusion (%)

Dobutamine dose ($\mu\text{g/Kg/min}$)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	37.6 \pm 7.4	36.5 \pm 5.6	36.5 \pm 5.6
5	38.1 \pm 6.0	37.1 \pm 8.0	44.3 \pm 7.3*
10	40.8 \pm 7.9	42.0 \pm 6.0	42.6 \pm 5.9
20	48.6 \pm 13.4	46.7 \pm 5.8	48.0 \pm 7.2
30	48.8 \pm 13.8	48.9 \pm 8.8	51.3 \pm 9.5
40	50.3 \pm 8.0	50.2 \pm 9.6	50.5 \pm 11.7

3'protocol : 3 minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5 minute dobutamine increment

* : 5 min in 5'protocol vs 3 min in 5'protocol = $p < 0.05$

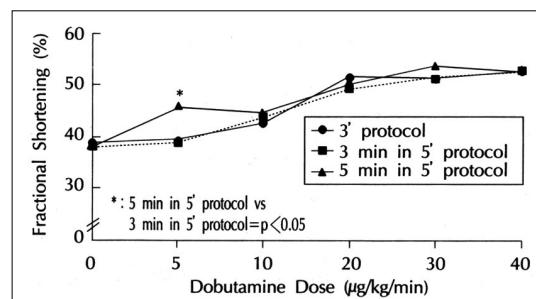


Fig. 4. Response of Fractional shortening to dobutamine infusion.

/min dobutamine 3 protocol
5 protocol 가가
20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ 3 5
(Table 7, Fig. 6).

여러 혈액학적 지표들의 변화양상 (Fig. 7)

20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
가 5 protocol dobutamine

Table 6. Response of rate-pressure product to dobutamine infusion

Dobutamine dose ($\mu\text{g/Kg/min}$)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	6728 \pm 900	7025 \pm 1213	7025 \pm 1213
5	7244 \pm 1330	7105 \pm 1194	7526 \pm 1467*
10	8626 \pm 1939	8336 \pm 2351	8787 \pm 2331*
20	11680 \pm 3617	12345 \pm 3114	13150 \pm 3505*
30	14878 \pm 4146	15985 \pm 2871	17140 \pm 3235*
40	17718 \pm 3055	18920 \pm 3258	19253 \pm 3976*

3'protocol : 3 minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5 minute dobutamine increment

* : 5 min in 5'protocol vs 3 min in 5'protocol = $p < 0.05$

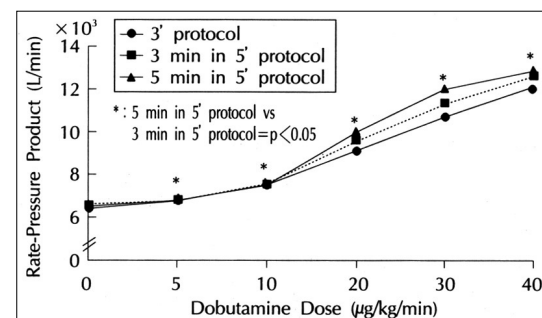


Fig. 5. Response of rate pressure product to dobutamine infusion.

Table 7. Response of cardiac output to dobutamine infusion (L/min)

Dobutamine dose ($\mu\text{g/Kg/min}$)	3'protocol	3 min in 5' protocol	5 min in 5'protocol
Baseline	5.15 \pm 1.97	5.15 \pm 1.06	5.15 \pm 1.06
5	5.00 \pm 1.30	5.37 \pm 1.15	5.44 \pm 1.21
10	5.70 \pm 1.57	5.95 \pm 1.54	6.06 \pm 1.58
20	6.90 \pm 2.38	6.97 \pm 2.03	8.35 \pm 2.19*
30	8.19 \pm 3.10	9.43 \pm 2.44	9.76 \pm 2.42
40	9.52 \pm 2.40	10.39 \pm 2.27	11.56 \pm 3.43

3'protocol : 3minute dobutamine increment

5'protocol : 5minute dobutamine increment

* : 5min in 5'protocol vs 3min in 5'protocol = $p < 0.05$

57%, 3 protocol
 42% 가 20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 dobutamine 5 protocol 36%, 3
 protocol 22% 가
 가 39%, 28%
 fractional shortening
 5 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 가 5 protocol 120%, 3
 protocol 85% 가
 부작용
 19 13 dobutamine
 . 1
 dobutamines
 . 1 dobutamine 2
 (Table 8).

고찰

Dobutamine 1, 2, 1
 가

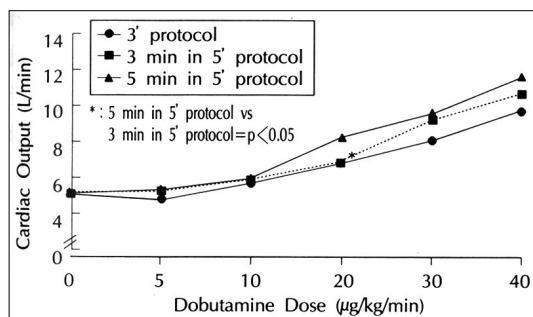


Fig. 6. Response of cardiac output to dobutamine infusion.

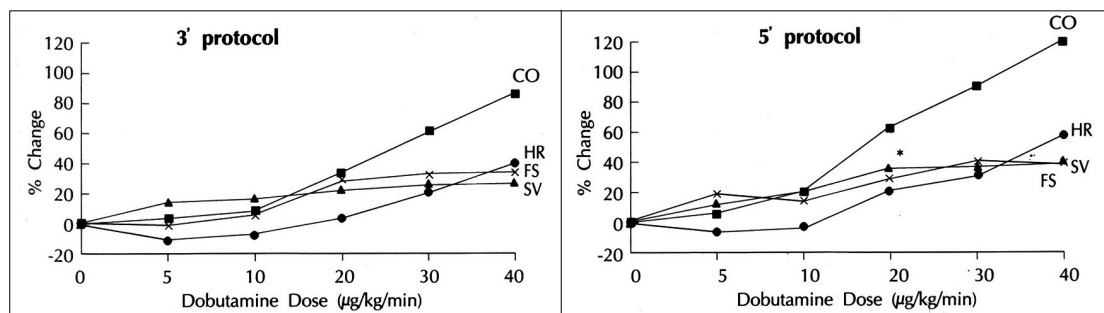


Fig. 7. % Change of hemodynamic variables from baseline.

21)
 (chronotropic)
 (inotropic)
 1)19) Carstensen 22)
 dobutamine 10 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 가
 10
 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 가
 dobutamine 20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 가
 dob -
 utamine . 20
 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ dobutamine
 (SV) 가 , 20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$
 가
 dobutamine
 가
 dobutamine
 ,
 2.5
 10 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ dobutamine
 23)
 3 protocol 5 protocol
 가
 20 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$ 가

Table 8. Side effects

Symptoms and signs	(%)
Palpitation	13/19 (76%)
Headache	12/19 (70%)
Nausea	9/19 (53%)
2° A-V block	1/19 (5.9%)

5 protocol 3 5 mine dobutamine 10~20%

3 2 5 , ,

5 protocol , .

3 dobutamine , , .

5

가 .

3 protocol 5 prototocol 24

5 protocol .

3 protocol . Daly dobutamine

¹⁾ dobutamine 가 가

dobutamine 가 가 가

가 dobutamine 가 5-9) 가 3

(responsivity) dobutamine ine 가 3 dobutam -

.¹⁷⁾ dobutamine 가 2

dobutamine 가

prot - 가 가

ocol dob - 2 5 protocol 3

utamine protocol dob - protocol .

utmaine 가 , 가

dobutamine 가

가 dobutamine . 3 protocol

가 가 가 가 5 protocol

, 가 dobutamine

가 .

3 protocol 5

protocol

요 약

protocol 서 론 :

Dobutamine

가 3

protocol

(bias) dobutamine

5

3 dobutamine protocol 5

protocol do -

butamine 가

. Mertes ⁴⁾ 1118 ,

Kishida ²⁴⁾ 400 dobuta -

재료 및 방법 :

(23.9 ± 4.7) 19

dobutamine 5 µg/kg/min 10, 20, 30,

40 µg/kg/min 가 3

dobutamine protocol 5

protocol

. Dobutamine

, (FS)

rate - pressure product(RPP) . 3 pr -

otocol 3

5 protocol 5

3

결 과 :

1) 10 µg/kg/min dobutamine

20 µg/kg/min

가 .

2) 20 µg/kg/min

가

가가

3) , rate - pressure pro -

duct 가

4) 5 protocol 5

3

3 protocol 5 protocol

결 론 :

가가,

가가 가

dobutamine

가 . Dobutamine

3 5 가 protocol

3

가

중심 단어 : Dobutamine

REFERENCES

- 1) Daly AL, Linares OA, Smith MJ, Starling MR and Supiano MA. Dobutamine pharmacokinetics during dobutamine stress echocardiography. *Am J Cardiol* 1997;79:1381-6.
- 2) Mason JR, Palac RT, Freeman ML, Virupannavar S, Loeb HS, Kaplan E, et al. Thallium scintigraphy during dobutamine infusion: Nonexercise-dependent screening test for coronary disease. *Am Heart J* 1984;107:481-5.
- 3) Palac RT, Coombs BJ, Kudenchuk PJ, Crane SK, Murphy ES. Two-dimensional echocardiography during dobutamine infusion: Comparison with exercise testing in evaluation of coronary disease. *Circulation* 1984;70(Suppl II):184(abstr).
- 4) Mertes H, Sawada SG, Ryan T, Segar DS, Kovacs R, Foltz J, Feigenbaum H. Symptoms, adverse effects, and complication associated with dobutamine stress echocardiography: Experience in 1118 patients. *Circulation* 1993;88:15-9.
- 5) Sawada SG, Segar DS, Ryan T, Brown SE, Dohan AM, Williams R, et al. Echocardiographic detection of coronary artery disease during dobutamine infusion. *Circulation* 1991;83:1605-14.
- 6) Segar DS, Brown SE, Sawada SG, Ryan T, Feigenbaum H. Dobutamine stress echocardiography: Correlation with coronary lesion severity as determined by quantitative angiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1992;19:1197-202.
- 7) Marcovitz PA, Armstrong WF. Accuracy of dobutamine stress echocardiography in detecting coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1992;69:1269-73.
- 8) Baudhuin T, Marwick T, Melin J, Wijns W, D Hondt AM, Detry JM. Diagnosis of coronary artery disease in elderly patients: Safety and efficacy of dobutamine echocardiography. *Eur Heart J* 1993;72:1226-31.
- 9) Cohen JL, Ottenweller JE, George AK, Duvvuri S. Comparison of dobutamine and exercise echocardiography for detecting coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1993;72:1226-31.
- 10) Pierard LA, De Landsheere CM, Berthe C, Rigo P, Kulbertus HE. Identification of viable myocardium by echocardiography during dobutamine infusion in patients with myocardial infarction after thrombolytic therapy: Comparison with positron emission tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;15:1021-31.
- 11) Barilla F, Gheorghiade M, Alam M, Khaja F, Goldstein S. Low-dose dobutamine in patients with acute myocardial infarction identifies viable but not contractile myocardium and predicts the magnitude of improvement in wall motion abnormalities in response to coronary revascularization. *Am Heart J* 1991;122:1522-31.
- 12) Cigarroa CG, deFilippi CR, Brickner ME, Alvarez LG, Wait MA, Grayburn PA. Dobutamine stress echocardiography identifies hibernating myocardium and predicts recovery of left ventricular function after coronary revascularization. *Circulation* 1993;88:430-6.
- 13) Watada H, Ito H, Oh H, et al. Dobutamine stress echocardiography predicts reversible dysfunction and quantitates the extent of irreversibly damaged myocardium after reperfusion of anterior myocardial infarction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;24:624-30.
- 14) Previtali M, Poli A, Lanzarini L, Fetiveau R, Mussini A, Ferrario M. Dobutamine stress echocardiography for assessment of myocardial viability and ischemia in acute myocardial infarction treated with thrombolysis. *Am J*

- Cardiol* 1993;72:124G-30G.
- 15) La Canna G, Alfieri O, Giubbini R, Gargano M, Ferrari R, Visioli O. *Echocardiography during infusion of dobutamine for identification of reversibly dysfunction in patients with chronic coronary artery disease. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;23:617-26.
 - 16) Biltz LR, Herrmann HC. *Hemodynamic assessment of patients with low-flow, low-gradient valvular aortic stenosis. Am J Cardiol* 1996;78:657-61.
 - 17) Armstrong WF. *Stress echocardiography: Introduction, history and methods: Progress in Cardiovascular Disease* 1997;39 (No 6):499-522.
 - 18) Kates RE, Leier CV. *Dobutamine pharmacokinetics in severe heart failure. Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1978;24:537-41.
 - 19) Tuttle RR, Mills J. *Development of a new catecholamine to selectively increase cardiac contractility. Cir Res* 1975;36:185-96.
 - 20) Weissman NJ, Nodorf SM, Guerrero JL, Weyman AE, Picard MH. *Optimal stage duration in dobutamine stress echocardiography. Am J Cardiol* 1995;25:605-9.
 - 21) Ruffolo R. *Review: The pharmacology of dobutamine. Am J Med Sci* 1987;294:244-8.
 - 22) Carstensen S, Ali SM, Toft J, Haunso S, Kelbaek H, Saunamaki K. *Dobutamine-Atropine stress echocardiography in asymptomatic healthy individuals: The relativity of stress-induced hyperkinesia. Circulation* 1995;92:3453-63.
 - 23) Braunwald E. Heart failure. In: Fauci AS, Braunwald E, Isselbacher KJ, Wilson JD, Martin JB, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Longo DL, editors. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 14th Ed.* ;1998. p.1296, New York, WB McGraw-Hill Co.
 - 24) Kishida H, Kusama Y, Homma H. *Dobutamine stress echocardiography for the detection of coronary artery disease and viable myocardium. Jpn Heart J* 1997;38:151-61.