

## 허혈성 심질환에서 관동맥 조영술상의 측부혈관에 의한 심근관류 상태에 대한 연구

김병회 · 김응주 · 이승진 · 안정천 · 송우혁 · 임도선  
박창규 · 김영훈 · 서홍석 · 심완주 · 오동주 · 노영무

= Abstract =

### Assessment of Myocardial Perfusion Status through the Angiographically Visible Collaterals in the Ischemic Heart Disease

Byung Hoe Kim, M.D., Eung Ju Kim, M.D., Seung Jin Lee, M.D.,  
Jeong Cheon Ahn, M.D., Woo Hyug Song, M.D., Do Sun Lim, M.D.,  
Chang Gyu Park, M.D., Young Hoon Kim, M.D., Hong Seog Seo, M.D.,  
Wan Joo Shim, M.D., Dong Joo Oh, M.D., Young Moo Ro, M.D.

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

**Background :** It is well known that collateral circulation has important roles in ischemic heart diseases. The method most commonly used at present to evaluate collateral flow is coronary angiography. However, there are debates about the functional significance of angiographically visible collaterals *because angiography visualizes only vessels that are larger than 100um in diameter*. Recent studies suggest that myocardial contrast echocardiography(MCE) is a useful method in assessing collateral flow because it uses small microvascular tracers(4 -12um) as a contrast agent. By using MCE, this study evaluates the role of angiographically visible collaterals in patients with acute myocardial infarction(AMI) and chronic ischemic heart disease.

**Method :** Forty-one patients who underwent coronary angiography and MCE were included in this study(22 patients with acute myocardial infarction and 19 patients with chronic ischemic heart disease). Antegrade coronary flow was less than *TIMI 3 flow* in all patients. Myocardial perfusion *through collaterals with MCE* was evaluated by injecting sonicated Hexabrix into nonobstructing coronary arteries. *Angiographically visualized collateral vessels were analysed as four grades and compared with the degree of myocardial opacification by MCE through collateral vessels.*

**Result :** Angiographic collaterals were frequently observed in patients with AMI and chronic ischemic heart disease with *TIMI 2 flow*. There was poor correlation between TIMI grade and the grade of collaterals by angiography in AMI( $r = -0.29$ ,  $p = 0.20$ ) and chronic ischemic heart disease ( $r = -0.31$ ,  $p = 0.19$ ). There was no correlation between collateral grades and *myocardial opacification by MCE through collateral vessels* in AMI( $r = -0.07$ ,  $p = \text{NS}$ ) and chronic ischemic heart disease( $r$

= 0.10, p = NS). In patients with relatively well developed collaterals(Grade or ), the ischemic zone was perfused better through collateral flow in the chronic ischemic heart disease group than in the AMI group(Mean Retrograde Opacification Index  $0.84 \pm 0.23$  vs  $0.32 \pm 0.22$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** : The study suggests that the role of angiographically visible collaterals is different in chronic ischemic heart disease and acute myocardial infarction. The grade of angiographically visible collaterals does not imply the extent of perfusion to myocardium at risk through collateral vessels.

**KEY WORDS** : Coronary collateral circulation · Myocardial contrast echocardiography · Coronary angiography.

## 서 론

(collateral circulation) 가 100  $\mu$ m 가 13,14) 가 1-7) 20  $\mu$ m 200  $\mu$ m (MCE ; Myocardial Contrast Echocardiography) 가 1,8,9) 가 4 6  $\mu$ m 가 3 9) 가 15-18) 24 15-20) 1.8) 2 1 3 1.8) 3 1mm 3 6 10,11) 연구대상 및 방법 12) 가 28-30) 1. 연구대상 1994 2 1997 2 nitrates<sup>2)</sup>, beta - adrenergic blockers<sup>11)</sup>

55 . 55 Sonicated Hexabrix(sodium meglumine ioxaglate)

31

24 . 3 (

1) 30 , 4 , 2 )

, 2) 12 2 30 4cc, 3cc

2mm ST . 2.5MHZ

3) 가 nitroglycerin , Hewlett - Packard

가 16 Panasonic AG6300

TIMI III 21 - 23)

Ragosta<sup>17)</sup> 0,

, 6 0.5, 1 (0 : , 0.5 :

, 1 : ). (Opa -

31 PTCA cification index)

4

5 22

, 24 2 가 2

5 19 4 가

3) 통계 처리

SPSSWIN program

Student's t - test

2. 방 법

1) 관동맥 조영술

3 가

가 2 . p 0.05

Cohen Rentrop

0 3 . 0

(No collateral present), 1

(Barely detectable collateral flow), 2

(Partial collateral flow), 3

(Complete perfusion)

24,25)

2

2) 심근조영초음파도(Myocardial contrast echocardiography)

1. 대상환자의 특성

22

15 (68.3%), 6 (27.2%)

, 1 (4.5%) ,

19

7 (36.8%), 12 (63.2%)

12 (54.5%),

12 (63.2%)

(Table 1).

0 (90.8%) 1 2 20

2 3 ,

0 2 1

1 16 (84.2%) 2 3

(43.1 ± 10.4)

(56% ± 6.57)

(Table 1).

2. 협착된 관동맥의 전향적 혈류와 측부혈관등급의 관계

가 TIMI

0 가 10 , TIMI 1 가 9

(r = -0.31,

p=0.19),

TIMI 0 9 , TIMI 1 8 , TIMI

2 5

(r = -0.29, p=0.20)

(Table 2).

3. 측부혈관 등급과 심근조영 지수와의 관계

0.33 ± 0.20

1 2 0.5 ± 0.24,

2 8 0.28 ± 0.20 3

12 0.34 ± 0.24

(r = -0.07)

(p = 0.50)

(Fig. 1).

0.77 ± 0.32

2

0.08 ± 0.11

1 1

**Table 1.** Patients characteristics

	AMI	Chr IHD	P value
Total number of patients	22	19	
Age(year)	57 ± 9.43	58.2 ± 11.15	NS
Men(%)	17(77.2%)	14(73.7%)	NS
One vessel disease(n) (%)	12(54.5%)	12(63.1%)	NS
Infarct related a.(n) (%)			NS
LAD	15(68.3%)	7(36.8%)	
RCA	6(27.2%)	12(63.2%)	
LCX	1( 4.5%)	0	
Antegrade flow(n) (%)			NS
TIMI Grade 0	9(40.9%)	12(63.2%)	
TIMI Grade 1	8(36.3%)	7(36.8%)	
TIMI Grade 2	5(22.7%)	0	
Collateral grade			NS
Grade 0	0	2(10.5%)	
Grade 1	2( 9.1%)	1( 5.2%)	
Grade 2	8(36.3%)	8(42.1%)	
Grade 3	12(54.5%)	8(42.1%)	
Ejection fraction(%)	43.1 ± 10.4	56% ± 6.57	0.005
DM(%)	26.3%	25.3%	NS
HTN(%)	26.3%	36.8%	NS
Hyperlipidemia(%)	21.7%	26.3%	NS
Smoking(%)	68.4%	52.6%	NS

AMI : acute myocardial infarction,  
Chr IHD : chronic ischemic heart disease,  
LAD : left anterior descending artery,  
RCA : right coronary artery,  
LCX : left circumplex artery

**Table 2.** Correlation of patients according to TIMI grade and collateral grade by coronary angiography

TIMI	Chronic IHD				AMI			
	Collateral							
0	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	5
1	2	1	3	3	0	0	3	5
2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2

Chronic IHD : chronic ischemic heart disease  
(r = -0.31, p = 0.19)

AMI : acute myocardial infarction(r = -0.29, p = 0.20)

가 1 , 2 8

0.88 ± 0.23, 3 8 0.80

± 0.23

가

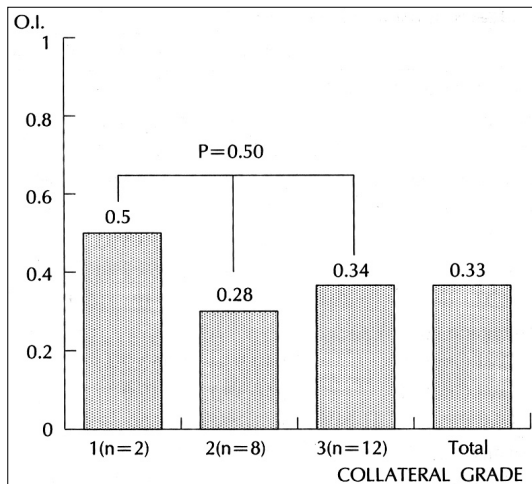


Fig. 1. Comparison of collateral grade by coronary angiogram with Opacification Index(O.I.) in AML.

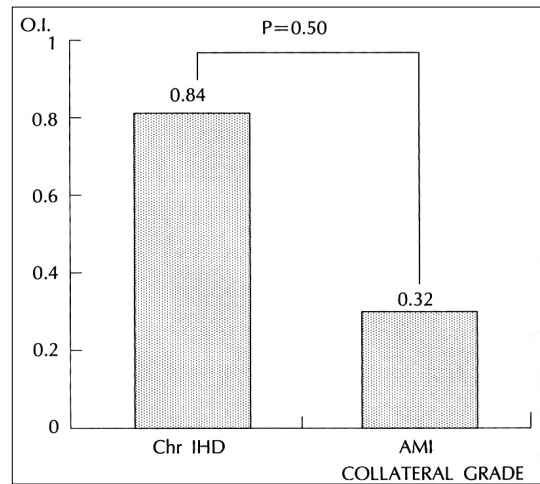


Fig. 3. Opacification Index(O.I.) of stenosed coronary territory via grade 2 or 3 collaterals in chronic ischemic heart disease(Chr IHD) and acute myocardial infarction(AMI) groups.

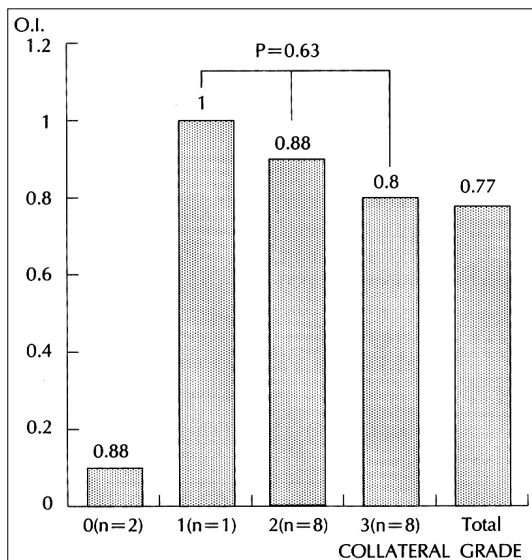


Fig. 2. Comparison of collateral grade by coronary angiogram with Opacification Index(O.I.) in chronic ischemic heart disease.

( $r=0.10$ ),

( $p=0.63$ ) (Fig. 2).

#### 4. 급성 심근 경색 환자군과 만성 허혈성 심질환자군에서의 심근 조영지수 비교

0 1 가 2 3  
가 2 3

2 3  
0.22 , 0.32 ±  
0.23 0.84 ±  
( $p<0.05$ )(Fig. 3).

2 3  
가

#### 고 안

#### 1. 관동맥조영술 상 관찰되는 측부혈관의 의미

가

가 1-7).

가 가

100 μm

가 가 13,14).

[illegible]

가 0.77  
가

방 법 :

### 3. 연구의 제한점

가 TIMI  
2 41 ( 19 ).  
22 ,  
TIMI 2 ,

4

가 가

결 과 :

가 TIMI 2

### 4. 임상적 의의

(  
r = - 0.29, p = 0.20,  
r = - 0.31, p = 0.19),

가

가 ( r = - 0.07,  
r = 0.10).

요 약

(p<0.05).

연구배경 :

결 론 :

가

100 μm

가

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