

승모판 협착증에서 풍선 확장술이 좌심방의 역학에 미치는 영향 : 압력-용적 관계 분석에 의한 좌심방의 기능 평가

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Assessment of Left Atrial Function Using Instantaneous Pressure-Volume Relations in Mitral Stenosis before and after Percutaneous Mitral Balloon Valvuloplasty

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ABSTRACT

Background : The left atrium functions as a reservoir for blood stored during ventricular systole, a conduit for pulmonary venous flow during ventricular diastole, and as a pump augmenting left ventricular filling during atrial systole. Cardiac angiography and Doppler echocardiography have been used in the assessment of atrial function. These measurements are, however, quite sensitive to ventricular and atrial loading conditions. Instantaneous pressure-volume relations of the left atrium have been described by a time-varying elastance model in the isolated left atrium and intact circulation in animal models. The mitral stenosis can be characterized hemodynamically as increased afterload of the left atrium. Percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty, which results in a dramatic increase in the mitral orifice area in patients with mitral stenosis, is a well-suited clinical model for physiological assessment of the left atrial function in response to acute change of the left atrial afterload. The purpose of this study was 1) to evaluate the feasibility of the left atrial pressure-volume loop using automatic boundary detection method, 2) to obtain the left atrial pressure-volume loop in patients with mitral stenosis and to compare with that of normal controls, and 3) to assess the changes of the left atrial wall tension and stroke work after percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty in patients with mitral stenosis using the left atrial pressure-volume relations. **Methods :** Twelve patients had simultaneous measurements of left atrial pressure and left atrial volume using transseptal catheterization and two-dimensional echocardiography with automatic boundary detection technology. The left atrial pressure-volume was constructed by a computer workstation interfaced with an ultrasound system. Left atrial volumetric parameters, areas of A and V loops, and peak wall tension were measured and compared before and after

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percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty. **Results** : 1) The left atrial pressure-volume loop could be obtained without complications in the control group as well as in patients with mitral stenosis. 2) The left atrial peak wall tension and A and V loop areas were significantly increased in mitral stenosis compared to the control group. 3) Left atrial maximal volume, minimal volume and volume before active atrial contraction were significantly increased in mitral stenosis compared to control group. 4) Left atrial ejection fraction and left atrial active emptying fraction were significantly reduced in mitral stenosis. Left atrial passive emptying fraction was slightly reduced in mitral stenosis compared to control group without statistical significance. 5) Left atrial peak wall tension and A loop area were significantly reduced after percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty. 6) There were no significant changes in left atrial maximal volume, minimal volume, volume before active atrial contraction, total volume change, passive emptying volume, active emptying volume, passive emptying fraction, active emptying fraction, V loop area and left atrial ejection fraction after percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty. **Conclusion** : The left atrial stroke work and peak wall tension can be assessed quantitatively using left atrial pressure-volume relations in patients with mitral stenosis and those are significantly reduced after percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty. The analysis of left atrial pressure-volume loop is a potentially useful means in the assessment of left atrial function. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(4):532-544**)

KEY WORDS : Mitral stenosis · Left atrial pressure-volume relations · Percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty.

. Suga Sagawa⁶⁾

(time vary -

ing elastance)

- loop ,

E(t) = P(t) / {V(t) - Vd}

E = time varying elastance

P = instantaneous left ventricular pressure

V = instantaneous left ventricular volume

Vd = volume - axis intercepts

t = time

1)

가

2-5) ,

A

time - velocity

. Alexander⁷⁾

integral

가

가

, ,

, ,

, ,

- ,

가

가

가

가

. ,

ELA(t) = LAP(t) / {LAV(t) - Vo(t)}

ELA(t) = left atrial time varying elastance

LAP(t) = instantaneous left atrial pressure

LAV(t) = instantaneous left atrial volume

Vo(t) = volume - axis intercepts

t = time

가

가

가

가

(angiography), M
(M - mode and two dimensional echocar -
diography), (radionuclide angio -
graphy)

PMV

(stroke work)

8)

대상 및 방법

대 상

integrated backscatter
(automatic boundary detection
method)⁹⁻¹¹⁾

가

가

- loop

가

가

- loop

가

가 . ,

Simpsons

8

(analog signal)

in vivo

검사 방법

- loop

가

가

7Fr wedge balloon catheter

(wall tension) 가

가 가

pull - back tracing

(pulmonary capillary wedge pre -
ssure), (pulmonary artery pressure),

(percutaneous mitral

(right ventricular pressure) (right
atrial pressure)

balloon valvuloplasty, PMV)

가 가

Seldinger

5Fr pigtail

catheter

(left ventricular end - diastolic
pressure)

10 mL

30 mL

- loop

가

. ,

- loop

Mu -
llin's sheath Brockenbrough needle
(transseptal cath -
eterization)

fluid - filled catheter system
 Statham 23 dB
 transducer transducer
 25, 50 mm
 5Fr
 pigtail catheter U
 2.5 MHz
 (standard imaging plane)
 (fractional shortening) (ejection fraction)
 Parasternal short axis view
 planimetry
 (MVA)
 (continuous wave Doppler echocardiography)
 apical four chamber view
 12)
 (mean diastolic pressure gradient, MDPG)
 13)
 (transthoracic echocardiography)
 esophageal echocardiography)
 (left atrial appendage)
 4
 5 MHz
 (spontaneous echo contrast)
 Hewlett - Packard
 SONOS 1500
 chamber view
 (Fig. 1).
 1).
 (point of maximal impulse)
 total gain control,
 lateral gain compensation, transmittance
 가

loop
 1 50
 (digitization)
 가 1 50
 y , x
 - loop
 (Fig. 2).
 - loop loop
 A loop
 V loop A loop
 PM - V - loop In -

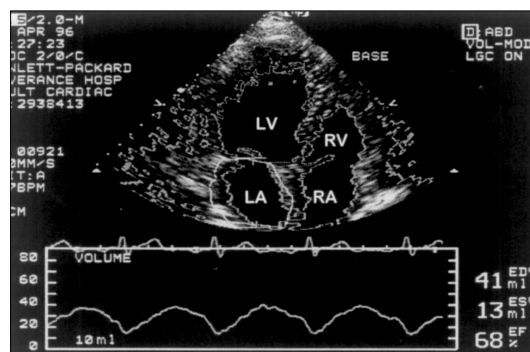


Fig. 1. Conventional two dimensional echocardiographic imaging with automatic boundary detection providing instantaneous left atrial volumes. LA : left atrium, LV : left ventricle, RA : right atrium, RV : right ventricle

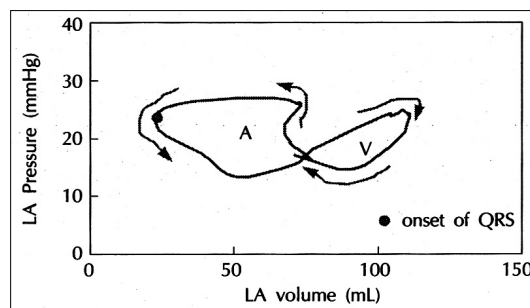


Fig. 2. Left atrial pressure-volume loop from a single beat. Left atrial pressure-volume loop consists of a counterclockwise A loop (atrial contraction) and a clockwise V loop (passive filling). The onset of QRS complex is shown for timing purposes. LA denotes left atrium.

oue (Toray Inc. Tokyo, Japan)

PMV

- loop

- loop

artifact

Inoue

Mullin's sheath

loop

3

a

(Pa), x

(Px), v

(Pv)

(mean LAP)

(Vmax),

(Vmin), active atrial emptying

(Va)

(VC)

passive

emptying volume(PEV)

Vmax

Va

active emptying volume (AEV)

Va Vmin

VC Vmax

Vmin

(Fig. 3).

Va Vmin

active em -

tying volume

(Va - Vmin)/Va

passive em -

tying fraction (PEV/Vmax)*100, active emptying

fraction (AEV/Va)*100

PMV

100 IU/Kg

Mullins sheath

Inoue wire

Mullins sheath

dilator

Inoue

Dilator

In -

oue

(26 30 mm, Toray Inc. Tokyo, Ja -

pan)

stylet

(mitral valve orifice)

Inoue

가

ive balloon dilating area)

(effect -

4 가

¹⁴⁾

가

2 3

5Fr pigtail catheter

30 mL

Inoue

Mullins sheath

- loop

- loop

7Fr wedge balloon

catheter

PMV

가

통계 분석

SPSS/PC

loop

Mann - Whitney test

PMV

, MVA, MDPG, mean LAP,

Pa, Px, Pv, PCWP, mean PAP Wilcoxon sig -

ned rank test

- loop

Vmax, Vmin, Va, VC, PEV, AEV,

PEF, AEF, LAEF, A loop

, V loop

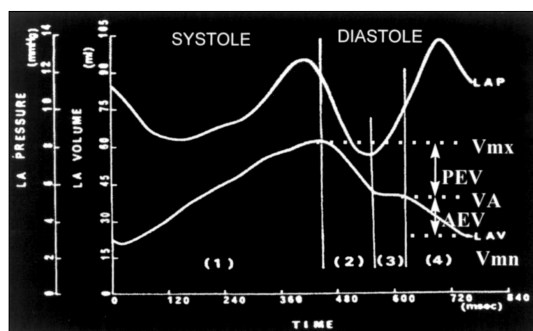


Fig. 3. Instantaneous changes of left atrial pressure (LAP) and left atrial volume (LAV) during single cardiac cycle. Passive emptying volume (PEV) was calculated by subtracting the left atrial volume before active atrial emptying (VA) from the maximal left atrial volume (Vmx). Active emptying volume (AEV) was calculated by subtracting the minimal left atrial volume (Vmn) from left atrial volume before active contraction.

Wilcoxon signed rank test
p
0.05

연구 결과

16 PMV
acoustic
window가
4 12
가 2 , 가 10
156.0 ± 7.1 cm, 55.3 ± 8.4
kg, 1.55 ± 0.2 m²
37.0 New York Heart
Association functional class 2가 10 , functional
class 3 가 2 8

심초음파 소견

3.3, 32.4 ± 3.3 mm
tional shortening) (ejection fraction)
32.5 ± 4.1, 65.0 ± 5.2% (Table 1).
50.0 ± 3.6 mm 가
가 9 3 1
4 8
4 1
8

1.0 ± 0.1 cm²
가 (p<0.05).
1.7 ± 0.2 cm²
가 (p<0.05).
(mean diastolic gradi -
ent) 14.9 ± 5.8 mmHg 3.9 ± 1.3
mmHg (p<0.05) (Table 2).
정상 대조군과 승모판 협착증군 간의 압력-용적 loop
의 비교
Fig. 4
- loop
- loop A
loop V loop 가
(185.3 ± 56.5 mmHg*ml 1.7 ± 28.3, 117.6 ± 71.8
mmHg*ml 42.1 ± 3.8 mmHg*ml, p<0.05)
(22.2 ± 8.9% 58.8 ± 8.6%,
p<0.05) (Fig. 5).

Table 1. Demographic and echocardiographic data of patients

Age (years)	45 ± 7.9
Sex (M/F)	2 / 10
Height (cm)	156.0 ± 7.1
Weight (kg)	55.3 ± 8.4
BSA (m ²)	1.55 ± 0.2
Symptom duration (months)	50.4 ± 37.0
LAD (mm)	50.0 ± 3.6
LVEDD (mm)	48.0 ± 3.3
LVESD (mm)	32.4 ± 3.3
LVEF (%)	65.0 ± 5.2

BSA : body surface area, LAD : left atrial dimension, LV-EDD : left ventricular enddiastolic dimension, LVEF : left ventricular ejection fraction, LVESD : left ventricular end-systolic dimension

Table 2. Hemodynamic changes after PMV

	Pre PMV	Post PMV
Mitral valve area (cm ²)		
Two-dimensional echo	1.0 ± 0.1	1.7 ± 0.2
Mean diastolic pressure gradient (mmHg)	14.9 ± 5.8	3.9 ± 1.3
Mean left atrial pressure (mmHg)	25.1 ± 7.4	13.8 ± 4.9
Mean pulmonary artery pressure (mmHg)	36.0 ± 13.4	23.1 ± 8.8

PMV : percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty. All comparisons were statistically significant (p<0.050)

가 (2469.8 ± 715.5 mmHg*ml, p<0.05)
 Vmax, Va, Vmin
 (117.0 ± 42.9 ml, 49.8 ± 32.7 ml, 90.8 ± 32.1 ml, 34.4 ± 26.8 ml, 70.7 ± 25.1 ml, 15.4 ± 13.9 ml, p<0.05) PEV, AEV, VC
 가 (26.2 ± 16.3 ml, 15.4 ± 5.9 ml, 20.1 ± 13.4 ml, 19.1 ± 12.8 ml, 46.3 ± 27.6 ml, 34.4 ± 18.9 ml, p>0.05) (Fig. 7).

PMV 전후의 혈액학적 변화

25.1 ± 7.4 mmHg
 13.8 ± 4.9 mmHg (p<0.05).
 a 34.6 ± 7.4 mmHg
 20.5 ± 4.5 mmHg

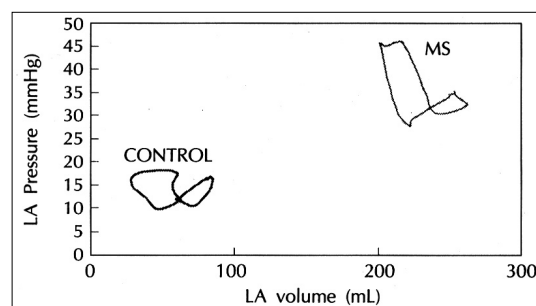


Fig. 4. Left atrial pressure-volume loop from a single beat in patients with mitral stenosis and control. MS : mitral stenosis. Abbreviation as in Fig. 2.

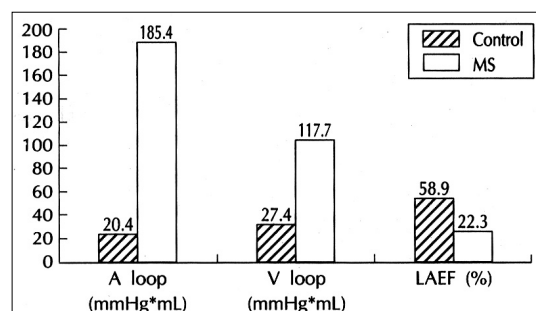


Fig. 5. Comparison of left atrial ejection fraction (LAEF), A loop and V loop areas between mitral stenosis and control groups. LAEF was significantly reduced in mitral stenosis whereas A loop and V loop areas were significantly increased in mitral stenosis. All comparisons were statistically significant (p<0.05).

(p<0.05)
 38.5 ± 12.8 mmHg
 20.9 ± 5.7 mmHg (p<0.05).
 26.1 ± 8.8 mmHg
 12.1 ± 4.0 mmHg (p<0.05).
 36.0 ± 13.4 mmHg
 23.1 ± 8.8 mmHg (p<0.05). PMV 2

PMV 전후 압력-용적 loop의 변화

Fig. 8 PMV - loop
 PMV
 2469.9 ± 331.6 mmHgml 1575.7 ± 177.2 mmHgml (p<0.05)
 - loop A loop 185.3 ± 56.5 mmHg*ml 64.0 ± 11.6 mmHg*ml (p<0.05). V loop
 115.5 ± 22.6 mmHg*ml 91.0 ± 18.4 mmHg*ml (p>0.05) (Fig. 9). PMV Vmin, Va, Vmax, VC, PEV, AEV, PEF, AEF, LAEF
 가 (p>0.05) (Fig. 10).

고 찰

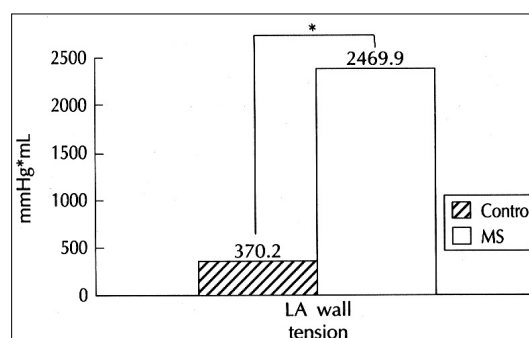


Fig. 6. Comparison of left atrial wall tension between mitral stenosis and control groups. Note the significantly increased left atrial wall tension in mitral stenosis. *p<0.05

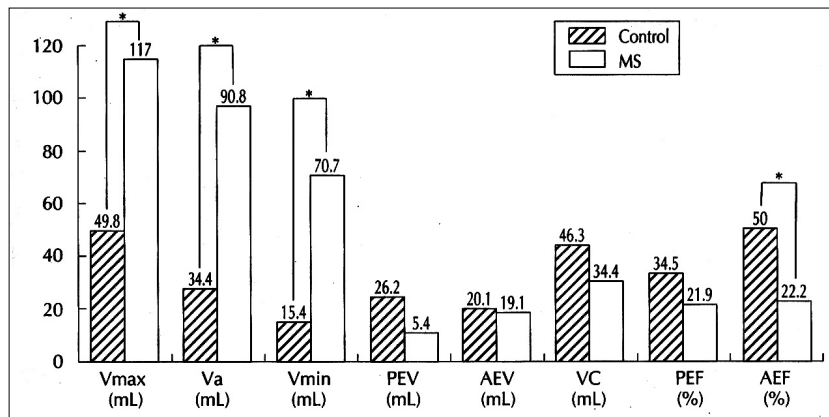


Fig. 7. Comparison of left atrial volume between mitral stenosis and control groups. Left atrial volumes were significantly increased in mitral stenosis compared to controls. * $p < 0.05$. AEF : active emptying fraction, PEF : passive emptying fraction, VC : volume change. Other abbreviations as in Fig. 3.

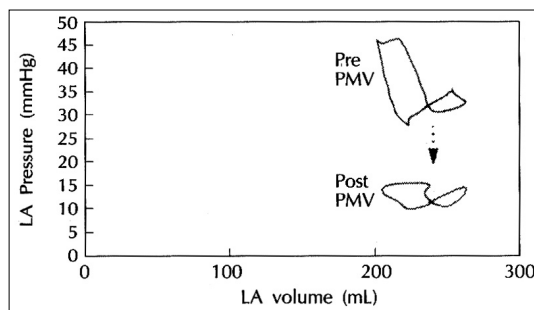


Fig. 8. Left atrial pressure-volume loop in a single beat before and after PMV. Left atrial pressure-volume loop shifted downward and A loop area was significantly reduced after PMV mainly due to pressure decline induced by PMV. PMV : percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty.

7)19-23) Canine model
 Alexander 7) time - var -
 ying elastance . Miller
 21) pig model microma -
 nometer catheter
 impedance catheter
 -
 Hoit 23) canine model
 time - varying elastance model noniso -
 chonal end - systolic pressure - volume relation
 Emax in
 vivo 가 . -
 가 in vitro in vivo
 Matsuda 24)
 (left atr -
 ial angiography)
 micromanometer - tipped catheter
 - loop
 figureof - eight loop
 . , A loop pump
 V loop reservoir
 str - oke work가 가
 stroke work가 active contraction
 가 .
 Ma - tsuzaki 1) M - mode
 -
 loop

pump

Starling's mechanism

reprodu -

(angiography), M mode cibility가

(outflow)

integrated backscatter
9 - 11)

가

가 가
Triposkiadis 26) 15

Waggoner 11) 45

apical four chamber view

가
passive emptying,
active emptying, total emptying fractions

Clarkson 25)

20

apical four chamber view

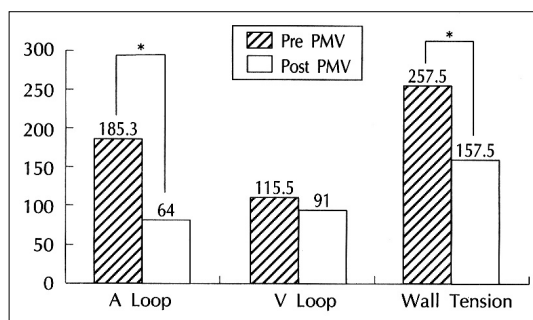


Fig. 9. Changes of left atrial pressure-volume loop areas and left atrial peak wall tension after PMV. Note the significant decrease of A loop area and left atrial wall tension after PMV. * $p < 0.05$. Abbreviation as in Fig. 10.

Va 가
PEV
AEV VC
AEF
PEF

가
PEV AEF

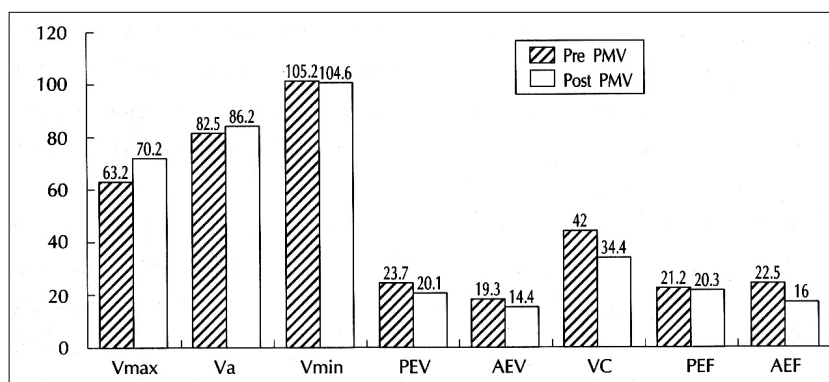


Fig. 10. Changes of left atrial volumes after PMV. There were no significant changes in all volume parameters after PMV. Abbreviations as in Fig. 8.

가 PMV PMV
 . stroke work A loop 가
 가 Mohan PMV
 , stroke work 가 . Grover - McKay 30)
 . Klein 27) 27 mputed tomography cine co -
 가
 가 stroke volume PMV
 1
 cine computed tomography PMV
 . Jolly
 가 31) 14 PMV
 가 가
 가 PMV
 가 가
 가 PMV
 , stroke work stroke work 가
 , PMV
 가 loop loop가
 PMV , PMV
 loop가 stroke work A loop
 . Mohan 28)
 20 PMV PMV 가
 가
 . Tischler 29) 15 stroke work 가

Inoue
 가 Mullins sheath
 . , depth atten-
 uation echo drop-out
 PMV
 가
 가 de-
 pth attenuation echo drop-
 out lateral gain compensation
 PMV gain 가
 micromano-
 meter - tipped catheter fluid - filled catheter
 system fluid - filled catheter
 system micromanometer - tipped catheter sys-
 tem time delay가
 Gorcsan
 fluid - filled catheter sy-
 stem micromanometer - tipped catheter
 end - systolic press-
 ure - volume relation
 translation movement³²⁾
 요 약
 translation mo- 연구배경 :
 vement
 , acoustic window가
 , PMV 가
 artifact
 integrated backscatter

(automatic boundary detection method)

가
- 가
가

방 법 :

(12 , : 45 , / : 2/10)

- loop

- loop

2 loop (A loop, V loop),
, passive emptying
volume, active emptying volume,
passive emptying fraction, active emptying fraction,
(peak wall tension)

결 과 :

1) - loop A loop V loop

가

2) , ,

가 active emptying fraction
. Pas -

sive emptying fraction

passive emptying volume, active emptying volume,
가

3)

4) - A loop

, passive emptying volume, active emptying vol -
ume, passive emptying fraction, active emptying
fraction, V loop

결 론 :

가

가 -

중심 단어 :

감사문 _____
(, , , , ,)

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