

급성심근경색증에서 운동부하 심전도상 유발된 ST절 변화와 심근관류와의 관계

임도선 · 김영훈 · 김병희 · 김미양 · 김수미 · 황교승 · 안정천
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Relation between Perfusion of Infarcted Myocardium and Exercise-induced ST Shift in Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT

Background : It has been demonstrated that within 2 weeks following acute myocardial infarction (AMI), exercise-induced ST-segment depression (STD) indicates subendocardial ischemia in the viable myocardium within infarcted or remote area from the infarction. Exercise-induced ST-segment elevation (STE) in leads with abnormal Q wave is associated with left ventricular dysfunction or aneurysm rather than transmural ischemia. We studied whether each pattern of ST-segment shift on exercise ECG during recovery phase following AMI is correlated with the perfusion status of infarcted myocardium evaluated by myocardial contrast echocardiography (MCE), regardless of findings of coronary angiography (CAG). **Method :** Study population was consisted of 25 patients with AMI (anterior wall : 11 patients, inferior wall : 14 patients, mean age = 57.3 ± 8.9 years). Patients underwent exercise ECG and coronary angiography at 10 days post-AMI. After CAG, sonicated Hexabrix was injected into both coronary arteries alternatively and 2-D echocardiography was taken in parasternal short axis, apical 4, and 2 chamber views. To analyze the echocardiographic image semiquantitatively, left ventricle was divided into 20 segments and perfusion status was graded as good, partial, and no opacification. **Result :** All patients with exercise-induced STE (n = 8) in Q-leads had patent infarct-related artery and poor collaterals on CAG, which was associated with poor or no opacification of infarcted myocardium on MCE. Patients with exercise-induced STD (n = 9) frequently had closed infarct-related artery (67%), but good opacification of infarcted myocardium was shown by retrograde perfusion via collaterals, which was commonly seen in patients with multivessel disease. **Conclusion :** In early recovery phase of acute myocardial infarction, exercise-induced ST elevation in Q leads was associated with poor perfusional status in infarcted myocardium, even with patent infarct-related artery on CAG, while exercise-induced ST depression

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was frequently seen in the good perfusional status despite of closed infarcted-related artery, which was commonly observed in patients with multivessel disease. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(4):715-722)

KEY WORDS : Exercise ECG · MCE · AMI.

서론

25 (22 , 3)
57.3 .

30 ,
Q ST ,

1-3) 가 .

Urokinase
(Urokinase 4 /kg) 2

ST , Q .

가 ST 가 6 가 ,
4)5) 6)7) 8 , 20
11 , 14 (Table 1).

가 .⁸⁾
ST

방 법

9)10)
ST

가 ,
Q ST (10
11)
12)13) .

± 3) Naughton ,
ST ST
ST J point
1 mm , 80 msec
ST Q
ST ST J
point 2 mm .

14) 가

가

Q
ST

대상 및 방법

대 상

Table 1. Baseline characteristics

Number	25
Male : Female	22 : 3
Age (yr)	57.3 ± 8.9
Hypertension (%)	6 (24)
DM (%)	8 (32)
Smoking (%)	20 (80)
Infarct location	Ant : Inf = 11 : 14

Ant : Anterior wall
Inf : Inferior wall

2 (11 ± 4) TIMI Grade 0, 1, 2, 3 70% 20

(Myocardial Contrast Echocardiography : MCE)

2 (11 ± 4) HP 1500 Hexabrix Ult - rasonic Processor(Heart system) 30 so - nication 15 μm 4 cc, 3 cc

1) , sonicated Hex - abrix , 4

PC - JMP program (continuous variable) Student's t - test, Chi - square test P 0.05

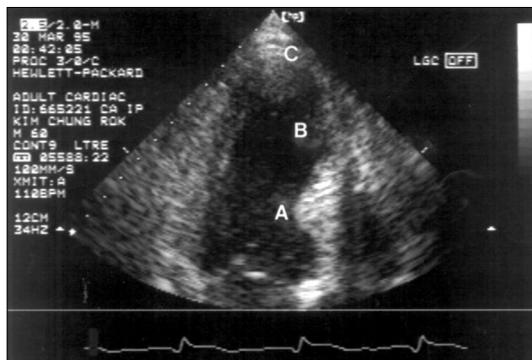


Fig. 1. Illustration of myocardial perfusion status.
A : good opacification B : partial opacification
C : none opacification

결 과

운동부하심전도 결과와 임상상과의 관계

25 ST
(STE) 8 , ST
(STD) 9 , 8
STE 8 7 ,
STD 9 4
STD 43.9%, STE 33.1% STD
STE (p<0.05).

Table 2. Demographic data according to exercise-induced ST segment shift

	Negative	STD	STE	p
n	8	9	8	
Age	56.4 ± 8.8	58.0 ± 11.8	56.4 ± 8.8	
Sex (M : F)	7 : 1	9 : 1	7 : 1	
Smokers	6	8	6	
Thrombolysis	7	4	7	0.06
EF	49.4 ± 6.8	43.9 ± 11.1	33.1 ± 11.6	<0.05
WMA (Ant : Inf)	2 : 6	1 : 8	8 : 0	0.0001

p value ; STD vs. STE, STD : ST depression, STE : ST elevation,
WMA : wall motion abnormalities, EF ; Ejection fraction

Table 3. Coronary angiographic findings and exercise-induced ST segment shift

	No ST change (n = 8)	STD (n = 9)	STE (n = 8)	p
IRA patency				
Open (%)	6 (75)	3 (33.3)	8 (100)	p<0.01
Closed (%)	2 (25)	6 (66.6)	0 (0)	
Collaterals (%)	3 (37.5)	6 (66.6)	2 (25)	p = 0.08
MVD (%)	5 (62.5)	7 (77.7)	0 (0)	p<0.001

P value : STD vs STE

IRA : infarct-related artery, MVD : multivessel disease

STD : ST depression, STE : ST elevation

STD 8 (88.9%)가
STE 가 2 ,
6 (Table 2).

운동부하심전도의 ST절의 변화에 따른 관동맥 조영 소견

8 6
2
3 가
5 . STE 7
TIMI grade III, 1 grade II .
STD 9 6 (67%)
3
STE STD 가
(p<0.01). STD
9 6 (67.7%) STE 2
(22.2%) STD
(p=0.08).
가 STD 9 7 (77.7%)
STE 가 가 STD
(p<0.001)(Table 3).
STE
가 STD
가
.

운동부하 심전도의 ST절의 변화에 따른 경색 심근의
관류 상태

ST 가

Table 4. Perfusion status of infarcted myocardium and exercise-induced ST shift

	No ST change (n = 8)	STD (n = 9)	STE (n = 8)	p
Good	6 (75%)	2 (22.2%)	0 (0%)	NS
Partial	1 (12.5%)	6 (66.6%)	7 (87.5%)	NS
None	1 (12.5%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (12.5%)	NS

P = Partial perfusion N = No perfusion

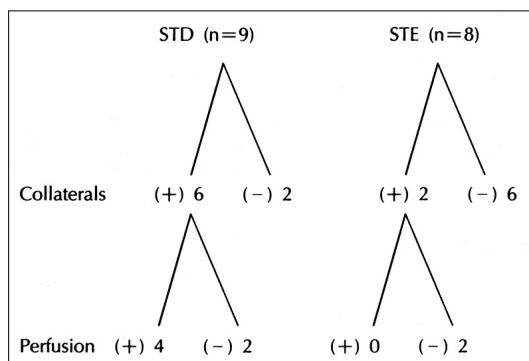


Fig. 2. Status of perfusion to infarcted myocardium through collaterals in patients with ST-segment depression and ST-segment elevation in exercise ECG.

STD = exercise-induced ST depression

STE = exercise-induced ST elevation

(75%)
가 가 1 ,
가 1
(Table 4). STE
가 2
(25%),
8 6 (75%) 가
STD
가 2 (22.2%),
가 6 (66.6%),
가 1 (11.1%)
(Table 4).

운동부하 심전도의 ST절의 변화와 측부혈류에 의한 심
근관류 상태

STE

8 2(25%)

가

STE

719

요 약

연구배경 : 3) STE 가 가

2 (25%) 가 가

8 6 (75%) STE

가 STD

9 5 (55.5%)

ST 가

4) STE

STD 9 6

가 4 가

대 상 :

결 론 :

Q ST

No reflow

ST 가

(10

±3) Naughton

2 (11±4)

ST

중심 단어 :

결 과 :

1) 25 Q

ST (STE) 8 , ST

(STD) 9 , 8

STD 43.9%,

STE 33.1% STE STD

(p<0.05). STD

8 (88.9%)가 STE

가

2) STE

STD 9 6 (67%) STE

STD 가

(p<0.01). STD 9 6 (67.7%),

STE 2 (22.2%) (p=0.08).

가 STD 9 7

(77.7%) STE

(p<0.001).

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