

관상동맥 혈류의 예비력 측정에서 ATP(Adenosine Triphosphate)와 아데노신의 비교

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Assessment of Coronary Flow Reserve with Adenosine Triphosphate Compared to the Response to Adenosine

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ABSTRACT

Background : Previous studies have indicated adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is as potent coronary vasodillator as adenosine (A). We designed this study to compare the vasomotion of coronary artery (CA) between the infusion of ATP and that of A (1). **Method and Results** : Ten patients with normal CA (6 male and 4 female) age ranging from 41 to 74 years (57 ± 11) were studied at LAD and RCA for measurement of coronary flow reserve (CFR), time to maximum effect (Tmax), time to baseline (TBL) in CA during ATP and A infusion. Tmax was achieved earlier with ATP than A, and these results suggest that maximum vasodilation occurs

	DOSE(ug)	HR	meanBP	CFR	Tmax(sec)	TBL(sec)
A	11.0 ± 4.4	71.6 ± 11.3	99.1 ± 11.2	2.9 ± 1.2	18.2 ± 5.4	57.0 ± 12.2
ATP	$14.2 \pm 6.3^*$	68.4 ± 11.4	98.7 ± 11.4	3.0 ± 1.3	$15.0 \pm 2.6^{**}$	58.7 ± 10.2

*p<0.05, **p<0.01

faster with ATP. Side effect profile was similar in 2 patients with mild chest pain with ATP and A. **Conclusion** : Since it has appeared that vasodilatory effect of ATP was comparable to A which has been used in pharmacological stress test in many diagnostic modalities, ATP can be used safely in many clinical setting where A has been used. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(6):863-870**)

KEY WORDS : ATP (adenosine triphosphate) · Adenosine · CFR (coronary flow reserve).

서 론

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4.4 ± 0.9 가 , 가 10 Philips BH 3000 H 3000
 가 DCI system(Philips Medical Systems,
 Eindhoven, Netherlands) quantitative coronary
 analysis system
 5000 unit heparin
 ATP
 , 10 90
 , 가 3-9)
 , ATP 가 50%
 ,
 3 French (infusion catheter, COOK, Bloomington, IN, USA) 7 Fr -
 ench
 0.014 15 MHz ATP 0.014 (flowwire ; Cardiometrics,
 Mountain View, CA)USA
 (baseline flow),
 ATP (ma -
 ximal hyperemic flow),
 (time to maximum effect),
 (time to baseline)
 (ATP)
 5 cc
 bolus 3 ug
 24 ug 가
 3 ug
 (coronary flow reserve)
 3 가 2
 ,
 가 ATP
 5 ug 40 ug 5 ug
 ATP
 (3 ug , ATP 5 ug
) , (equimolar
 dose ;)
 15 MHz pu -
 lised doppler velocimeter(FloMap ; Cardiometrics,
 Mountain View, CA) , sof -
 tware average peak velocity(APV), av -
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대상 및 방법

대 상
 1995 3 1995 7
 10
 57.2 ± 10.8 ,
 67 ± 11.8 Kg 가 6 .
 (80 mmHg) ,
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연구방법

7 French Judkin Seldi -
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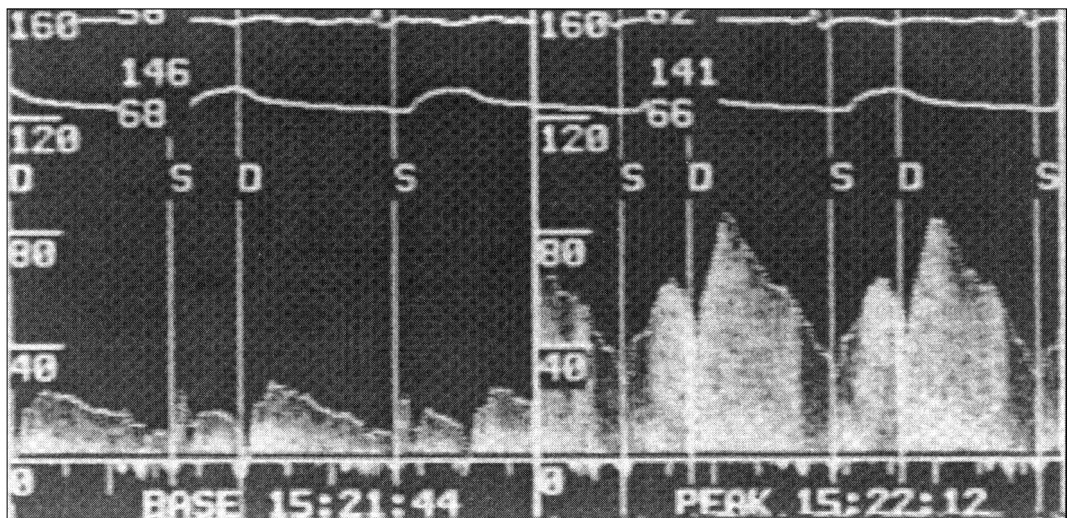


Fig. 1. Characteristic phasic coronary spectral blood flow patterns obtained in the angiographically normal left anterior descending coronary artery at baseline and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia. X-axis represents time scale(sec) and Y-axis represents flow velocity scale(cm). D, diastole ; S, systole.

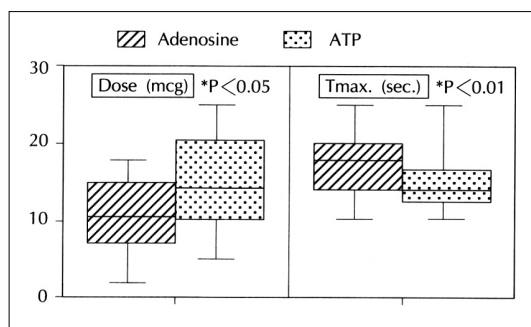


Fig. 2. Comparisons of doses and Time to maximum effect between adenosine and ATP. AD, adenosine ; Tmax., time to maximum effect.

Table 1. Comparisons of coronary flow dynamics, heart rate, and mean blood pressure between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia

	Adenosine	ATP
CFR	2.9 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 1.3
Dose.(mcg)	11.0 ± 4.4*	14.2 ± 6.3*
Tmax. (msec)	18.2 ± 5.4**	15.0 ± 2.6**
TBL(msec)	57.0 ± 12.2	58.7 ± 10.2
HR(beats/min.)	71.6 ± 11.3	68.4 ± 11.4
MeanBP(mmHg)	99.1 ± 11.2	98.7 ± 11.4

*p<0.05, **p<0.01 Adenosine vs ATP, Data are means ±SD. CFR, coronary flow reserve ; HR, heart rate ; TBL, time to baseline ; Tmax., time to maximum effect ; meanBP, mean blood pressure

tolic peak velocity(ADPV)

APV

(Fig. 1).

결 과

6 관상동맥 혈류역학 소견

ATP

가 15.0 ± 2.6

± 5.4

(p<0.01).

, ATP가 14.2 ± 6.3 mcg(range : 5~25 mcg)

11.0 ± 4.4 mcg(range : 3~18 mcg)

가 (p<0.05)(Fig. 2),

가 (Table 1).

French

12

3

자료분석 및 통계처리

SPSS 7.5

test

±

student's t-

, p 0.05

가

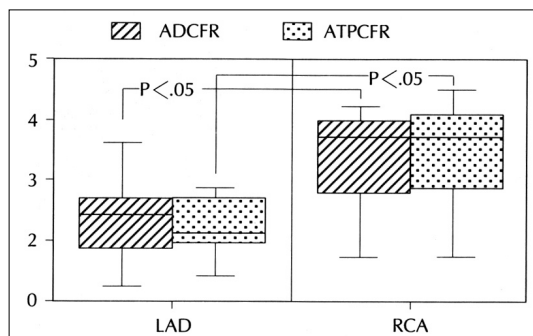


Fig. 3. Comparisons of coronary flow reserve between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia at left anterior descending artery and right coronary artery. LAD, left anterior descending artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; AD, adenosine ; CFR, coronary flow reserve.

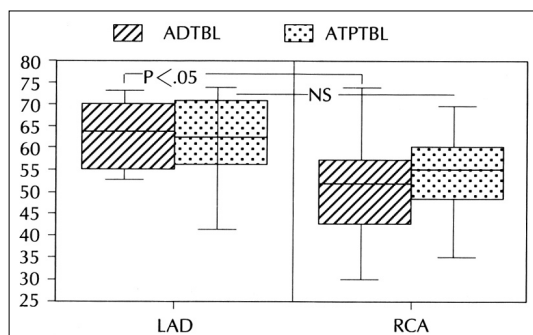


Fig. 4. Comparisons of time to baseline between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia at left anterior descending artery and right coronary artery. LAD, left anterior descending artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; AD, adenosine ; CFR, coronary flow reserve ; TBL, time to baseline.

Table 2. Comparisons of coronary flow dynamics, heart rate, and mean blood pressure between left anterior descending and right coronary artery and intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia

	LAD	RCA
CFR	2.3 ± 0.8* / 2.3 ± 0.9*	3.5 ± 1.3* / 3.6 ± 1.3*
Dose. (mcg)	10.5 ± 4.3 / 14.0 ± 6.6	11.4 ± 4.6 / 14.4 ± 6.4
Tmax. (msec)	19.7 ± 6.2 / 15.0 ± 2.8	16.6 ± 4.1 / 15.0 ± 2.6
TBL (msec)	63.4 ± 7.2* / 62.3 ± 10.6	50.7 ± 13.1* / 55.0 ± 8.7
HR (beats / min.)	73.6 ± 12.8 / 71.3 ± 14.0	69.7 ± 9.9 / 65.5 ± 7.6
MeanBP (mmHg)	92.9 ± 8.9** / 91.7 ± 10.1**	105.3 ± 9.9** / 105.8 ± 7.9**

*p<0.05, **p<0.01 LAD vs RCA, Data are means ± SD and presented as adenosine/ATP. HR, heart rate ; LAD, left anterior descending coronary artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; CFR, coronary flow reserve ; TBL, time to baseline ; Tmax., time to maximum effect ; meanBP, mean blood pressure

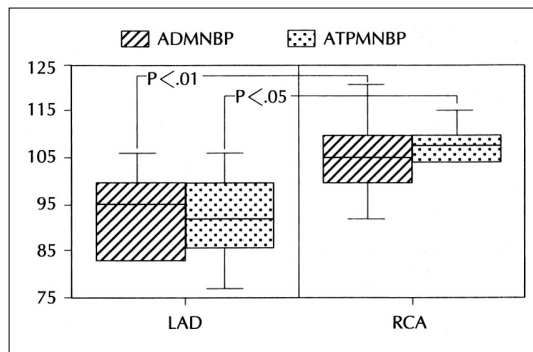


Fig. 5. Comparisons of mean blood pressure between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia at left anterior descending artery and right coronary artery. LAD, left anterior descending artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; AD, adenosine ; CFR, coronary flow reserve ; MNBP, mean blood pressure

부작용의 발현

2

가

ATP

ST -

고 안

10

관상동맥 혈류역학 소견

1)

ATP가

2.6 sec vs 18.2 ± 5.4 sec, p<0.01).

(15.0 ±

ATP

, ATP가

purine nucleoside eotide가

purine nucl -

4)14)

4.4 ±

가

0.9 가

, ATP (Fig. 5).

⁴⁾ , ATP(14±6.6 mcg vs 14.4±6.4 mcg) (10.5±4.3 mcg vs 11.4±4.7 mcg) 가 .

ATP (14.2±6.3 mcg) (11.0±4.4 mcg) Hiroyuki⁵⁾가 ATP 맥박수와 혈압의 변화

(eq - uimolar dose) ATP(507)가 가 (; 71.6±11.3 / vs ATP ; 68.4±11.3 / , p<0.05). ATP가

³⁾⁴⁾ . ATP가

ADP AMP ATP ⁹⁾ ATP ATP 가 , 가 ³⁾ 가

가 .

가 (99.1 ± 11.2 vs 98.7 ± 11.4, p>0.05).

가 (Table 1). ATP Yoshi - hiro ⁴⁾ , 120 Pelleg ³⁾ ATP , ⁹⁾ 가 .

vs ; 3.5±1.3, p<0.05) ATP(; 2.3±0.8 vs purines 가 ³¹⁾ 가 40~60%

; 3.6±1.3, p<0.05) 가 (Fig. 4), ²⁷⁾ , ³¹⁾ 가 ²⁸⁾²⁹⁾ .

(; 63.4±7.2 vs ; 50.7 ± 13.1, p<0.05), ATP 가

부작용의 발현

2
가
bury⁶⁾
ATP 26%

임상적 이용
ATP

가
Win -
ATP
50~60%,

요 약

연구배경 :

ST -
Fugal²⁴⁾
ST - 가 22%

ATP가 QTc
5)
방 법 :
가 10 (6 ,
4 , 57±11) LAD RCA
ATP 가 bolus
CFR(Coronary Flow
Reserve), Tmax(Time to maximum effect), TBL
(Time to baseline) 0.014

연구의 제한점

가
가
7French 가
3

(motion artifact) 가
(signal - to - noise ratio)가
가 가
가 가

결 과 :
ATP
가 ATP
(15.0±2.6)가 (18.2±5.4
)

ATP 14.2±6.3 mcg
11.0±4.4 mcg
(equimolar dose)

ATP가
RCA LAD
가

결 론 :

ATP , ATP가

중심 단어 :

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