

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

김 원¹ · 탁승제² · 김한수² · 신준한¹ · 조윤경² · 최옥경¹ · 임경수¹ · 최병일²

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

Won Kim, MD¹, Seung-Jea Takh, MD², Han-Soo Kim, MD², Joon-Han Shin, MD², Yun-Kyung Cho, MD², Ok-Kyoung Choi, MD¹, Kyoung-Soo Lim, MD² and Byungill Choi, MD²

¹Department of Emergency, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center;

²Department of Internal, Ajou University College of Medicine, Suwon, Korea

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 ± 6.3*	68.4 ± 11.4	98.7 ± 11.4	3.0 ± 1.3	15.0 ± 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

: 1998 4 7
 : 1998 5 21
 : , 138 - 040 388 - 1
 : (02) 224 - 3347 · : (02) 224 - 3360

4.4 ± 0.9 가 , 가 10
 가
 가
 2)
 ATP
 , 10
 , 가 3-9)
 ATP 가
 5000 unit heparin
 90
 50%

3 French (infusion catheter, COOK, Bloomington, IN, USA) 7 French
 0.014 15 MHz ATP
 12)13)
 0.014 (flowwire ; Cardiometrics, Mountain View, CA)USA
 (baseline flow),
 ATP 가 ATP (maximal hyperemic flow),
 (time to maximum effect),
 (time to baseline)
 (ATP)
 5 cc bolus 3 ug
 24 ug , 가
 10 3 ug
 57.2 ± 10.8 , (coronary flow reserve)
 67 ± 11.8 Kg 가 6 3 가 2
 (80 mmHg),
 (ATP
), 24 5 ug 40 ug 5 ug
 ATP
 24 (3 ug , ATP 5 ug
) , (equimolar dose ;)

연구방법
 15 MHz pulsed doppler velocimeter(FloMap ; Cardiometrics, Mountain View, CA) , software average peak velocity(APV), average systolic peak velocity(ASPV), average dias-

대상 및 방법
 대상
 1995 3 1995 7
 10
 67 ± 11.8 Kg 가 6
 (80 mmHg),
 (ATP
), 24 5 ug 40 ug 5 ug
 ATP
 24 (3 ug , ATP 5 ug
) , (equimolar dose ;)

연구방법
 15 MHz pulsed doppler velocimeter(FloMap ; Cardiometrics, Mountain View, CA) , software average peak velocity(APV), average systolic peak velocity(ASPV), average dias-

7 French Judkin Seldi-Amplatz

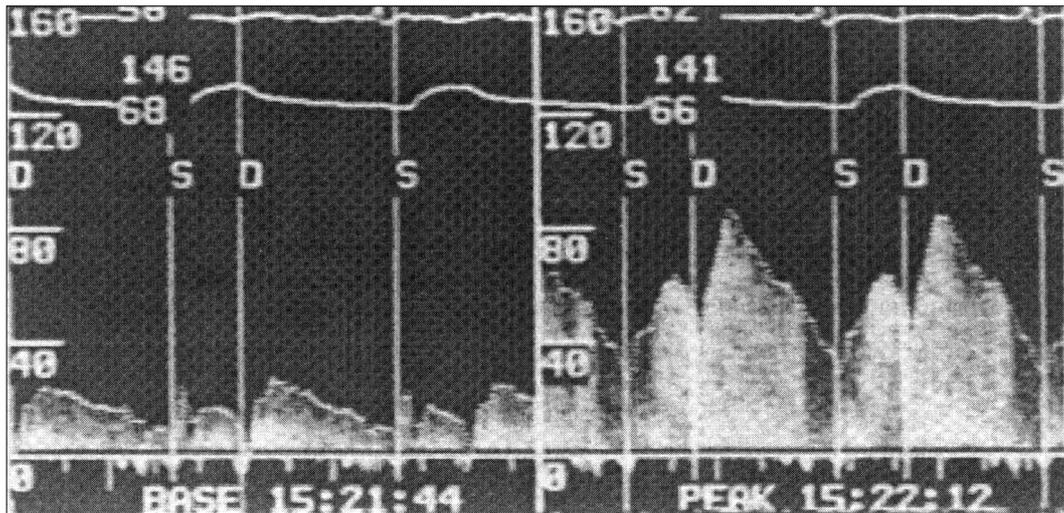


Fig. 1. Characteristic phasic coronary spectral blood flow patterns obtained in the angiographically normal left anterior descending coronary artery at baseline and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia. X-axis represents time scale(sec) and Y-axis represents flow velocity scale(cm). D, diastole ; S, systole.

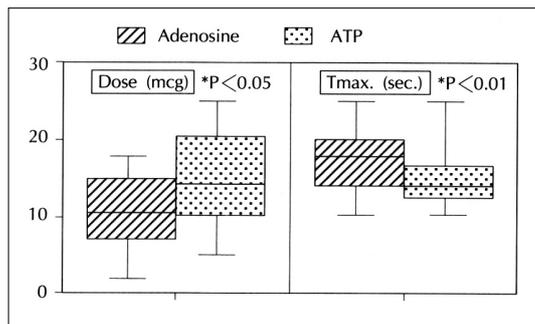


Fig. 2. Comparisons of doses and Time to maximum effect between adenosine and ATP. AD, adenosine ; Tmax., time to maximum effect.

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

olic peak velocity(ADPV)

APV

(Fig. 1).

French

12

3

자료분석 및 통계처리

SPSS 7.5
test, p 0.05
가

student's t-

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).

2.3 ± 0.8 3.5 ± 1.3

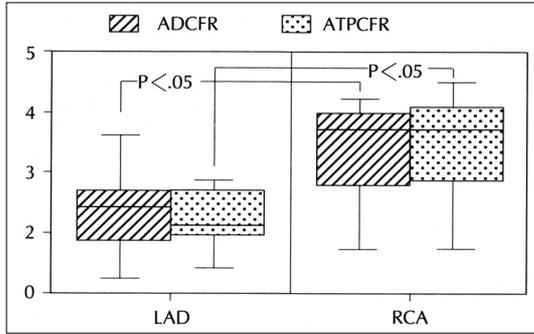


Fig. 3. Comparisons of coronary flow reserve between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia at left anterior descending artery and right coronary artery. LAD, left anterior descending artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; AD, adenosine ; CFR, coronary flow reserve.

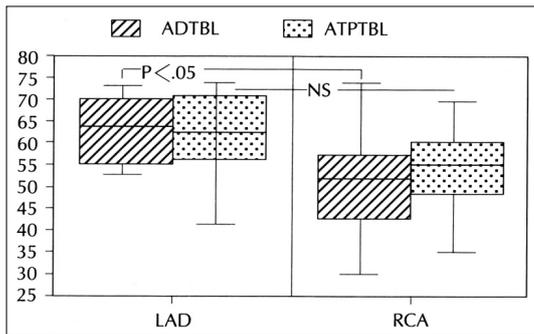


Fig. 4. Comparisons of time to baseline between intracoronary adenosine-induced hyperemia and intracoronary ATP-induced hyperemia at left anterior descending artery and right coronary artery. LAD, left anterior descending artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; AD, adenosine ; CFR, coronary flow reserve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

($p < 0.05$), ATP 2.3 ± 0.9
 3.6 ± 1.3 ($p < 0.05$),
 가 (Fig. 3).

(; 63.4
 ± 7.2 vs ; 50.7 ± 13.1, $p < 0.05$), ATP
 가 (Fig. 4).
 ATP(14 ± 6.6 mcg 14.4 ± 6.4 mcg)
 (10.5 ± 4.3 mcg 11.4 ± 4.7 mcg)
 가 (Table 2).

맥박수와 평균 혈압의 변화

ATP
 가 71.6 ± 11.3 / ATP 68.4
 ± 11.3 / ($p < 0.05$),
 (70.0 ± 12.0 /)
 가
 (99.1 ± 11.2 mmHg vs 98.7 ± 11.4
 mmHg, $p > 0.05$).

ATP 91.7 ±
 10.1 mmHg 105.8 ± 7.9 mmHg
 ($p < 0.01$), 92.9 ± 8.9 mm
 Hg 10.3 ± 9.9 mmHg($p < 0.01$) ,
 가 (Fig. 5),
 (97.9 mmHg)
 ($p = 0.057$).

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

, 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) Hiroyuki⁵⁾가 ATP 맥박수와 혈압의 변화
 (eq -
 umolar 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 (99.1 ± 11.2 vs 98.7 ± 11.4, p>0.05).
 가 (Table 1). ATP Yoshi -
 hiro ⁴⁾ , Pelleg , ATP(; 91.7 ± 10.1 mmHg vs ; 105.8 ± 7.9 mmHg) (92.9 ± 8.9 mmHg vs 10.3 ± 9.9 mmHg) ⁹⁾ (97.9 mmHg)
 가
³¹⁾ 가
 vs ; 3.5 ± 1.3, p<0.05) ATP(; 2.3 ± 0.8 vs purines 가 .
 ; 3.6 ± 1.3, p<0.05) 가 (; 2.3 ± 0.9 vs 가 40~60%
 (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

. Win -
50~60%,

가
ATP

요 약

연구배경 :

ST -

, ATP

가
ATP가

ST - Fugal²⁴⁾
가 22%

ATP

ATP가 QTc

가

ATP 가 가
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

12

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

가 가

ATP가

RCA LAD
가

결 론 :

ATP , ATP가

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- 1) Kim GS. Exercise stress echocardiography in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. *Kor Cir J* 1996;26(4):12.
- 2) Wilson RF, Wyche K, Christensen BV, Zimmer S, Laxon DD. Effects of adenosine on human coronary arterial circulation. *Circulation* 1990;82:1595-606.
- 3) Pellrg A, Belhassen B, Ilia R, Laniado S. Comparative Electrophysiologic effects of adenosine triphosphate and adenosine in the canine heart; Influence of Atropine, propranolol, vagotomy, Dipyridamole and aminophylline. *Am J Cardiol* 1985;55:571-6.
- 4) Yoshiro Y, Junichi Y, Masahiro S, Fukumaru O, Kenichi S. ATP loading TI 201 Myocardial scintigraphy; Optimal dose & diagnostic accuracy. *Journal of Cardiology* 1995; 25:9-13.
- 5) Hiroyuki Y, Akihiro A, Satoshi H, Miyuki K, Atsushi A, Takatomo S, et al. Intracoronary Adenosine 5'-Triphosphate as an Alternative to Papaverine for Measuring Coronary Flow Reserve. *The American Journal of Cardiology* 1994;74:940-1.
- 6) Winbury MM, Papierski DH, Hemmer ML. Coronary dilator action of the adenosine-ATP series. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 1953;109:255.
- 7) Brown IP, Thompson CI, Belloni FL. Mechanisms of coronary vasodilatation produced by ATP in guinea-pig isolated perfused heart. *British Journal Pharmacology* 1992;105:211-5.
- 8) Nishimura S, Mahmarian JJ, Boyce TM, Verani MS. Quantitative thallium-201 single - photon emission computed tomography during maximal pharmacologic coronary vasodilatation with adenosine for assessing vasodilatation with adenosine for assessing coronary artery disease. *J Am Coll Cardio* 1991;18:736-45.
- 9) Burnstock G& Kennedy C. A dual function for ATP (adenosine 5'-triphosphate) in the regulation of vascular tone. *Circulation Reserch* 1986;58:319-30.
- 10) Klocke FJ. Measurements of coronary flow reserve; Defining pathophysiology versus making decisions about patient care. *Circulation* 1987;76:1183.
- 11) Gould, KL, and Lipscomb, K. Effects of coronary stenoses on coronary flow reserve and resistance. *Am J Cardiol* 1974;34:48.
- 12) Ofili EO, Karim AM, Kern MJ, Deligonul U, Aguirre F, Serota H, et al. Simultaneous comparison of intracoronary spectral and zero-cross flow velocity measurements by Doppler angioplasty guidewire and catheter techniques (Abstr). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1991;17:124A.
- 13) Doucette JW, Corl PD, Payne HM, Flynn AE, Goto M, Nassi M, et al. Validation of a Doppler guidewire for intravascular measurements of coronary artery flow velocity. *Circulation* 1992;85:1899.
- 14) Pelleg A, Mitamura H, Michelson EL. Evidence for vagal involvement in the electrophysiologic actions of exogenous adenosine triphosphate in the canine heart. *J Auton Pharmac* 1985;5:207-12.
- 15) Pelleg A. Adenosine in the Heart; its emerging roles. *Hosp Prac March* 1993;15:71-99.
- 16) Manuel C. Safety profile of Adenosine stress perfusion imaging. *JACC* 1994;123:384-9.
- 17) Belardinelli L, Vogel S, Linden J, Berne RM. Antiadrenergic action of adenosine on ventricular myocardium in embryonic chick hearts. *J Moll Cell Cardiol* 1982;14: 291-4.
- 18) James TN. The chronotropic action of ATP and related compounds studied by direct perfusion of the sinus node. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 1965;149:233-47.
- 19) Urthaler F, James TN. Effects of adenosine and ATP on AV conduction and on AV junctional rhythm. *J Lab Clin Med* 1972;79:96-105.
- 20) Belardinelli L, Mattos EC, Berne RM. Evidence for adenosine mediation of AV block in the ischemic canine myocardium. *J Clin Invest* 1981;68:195-205.
- 21) Belhassen B, Pellag A. Electrophysiologic effects of adenosine triphosphate and adenosine on the mammalian heart: clinical and experimental aspects. *J AM Coll Cardiol* 1984;4:414-24.
- 22) Shin JH, Liang SJ, Tahk SJ, Kim YL, Kim HS, Tahk SJ, Choi BW. Adenosine Triphosphate Stress Echocardiography. *J Kor Soc Echo* 1997;5:5-12.
- 23) Fugai T, Koyanagi S, Tashiro H, Ichiki T, Tsutsui H, Matsumoto T, et al. Adenosine triphosphate stress echocardiography in the detection of myocardial ischemia. *Am J Card Imaging* 1995;9:237.
- 24) Miyagawa M, Kumano S, Sekiya M, Watanabe K, Akutzu H, Imachi T. Thallium-201 myocardial tomography with intravenous infusion of adenosine triphosphate in diagnosis of coronary artery disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;26:1196.
- 25) Shim WJ. Pharmacologic stress echocardiography in the diagnosis of coronary. *Kor Cir J* 1996;26(4):12.
- 26) Drury AAN, Szent-Gyorgyi A. The physiological activity of adenine compounds with special reference to their action upon the mammalian heart. *J Physiol (Lond)* 1929;68: 213-7.
- 27) Sollevi A, Langerkranser M, Andreen M, Irestedt L. Relationship between arterial and venous adenosine levels and vasodilatation during ATP- and adenosine-infusion in dogs. *Acta Physiol Scand* 1984;120:171-6.
- 28) Belardinelli L, Isenberg G. Isolated atrial myocytes; adenosine and acetylcholine increase potassium conductance. *Am J Physiol (Heart Circ Physiol)* 1983;244:H734-7.
- 29) Wolf MM, Bern RM. Coronary vasodilator properties of purine and pyrimidine derivatives. *Circ Res* 1956;4:343.
- 30) Tahk BJ, Kim W, Shen JS, Shin JH, Kim HS, Choi BI. Regional Differences of Coronary Blood Flow Dynamics in Angiographically Normal Coronary Artery. *Kor Cir J* 1996;26(5):968-77.