

잡견에서 Rapid Atrial Pacing에 의한 심방의 전기적 재형성과 이의 회복

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Pacing-induced Atrial Electrical Remodeling and its Recovery in Conscious Dog Atria

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ABSTRACT

Background : Pacing-induced atrial electrical remodeling (AER) is characterized by shortening of atrial effective refractory period (A-ERP) and its altered rate adaptation. In paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (AF), periods of AF occur with intervening normal sinus rhythm (NSR) when atria recover from the preceding AER. Previous episodes of AF may precondition the atrial myocardium and cause different time course of AER in subsequent episodes of AF. But the influence of the preceding AER on the subsequent AER has not been described. **Methods :** Four mongrel dogs were anesthetized with enflurane. After thoracotomy, silicon band with 3 pairs of electrodes was sutured to the lateral wall of the left atrium. Atrial pacing was performed after 2 wks of recovery and autonomic blockade. Pacing protocol consisted of rapid atrial pacing (RAP) at 500 bpm (for 60 min) and recovery in NSR (for 60 min) which was repeated three times. A-ERP was measured every 10 min. The same pacing protocol was repeated after pretreatment with verapamil (0.1 mg/kg/hr). **Results :** 1) With 60 min of RAP, A-ERP decreased significantly (126 ± 6 ms vs. 105 ± 7 ms, $p < 0.005$). 2) After cessation of pacing, A-ERP returned to 98% of baseline value in 15 minutes. Recovery from AER occurred faster than AER (78 vs 21 ms/h). 3) After pretreatment with verapamil, RAP decreased A-ERP from 127 ± 5 ms to 116 ± 5 ms. AER, the reduction in A-ERP, was significantly attenuated by pretreatment with verapamil (ERP = 17 ± 7 vs. 9 ± 0.2 %, $p < 0.05$). 4) When RAPs were repeated, AER showed a tendency of acceleration, but it was not statistically significant (ERP = 22 ms, 24 ms, 28 ms at the end of 60 min pacing for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd pacing). **Conclusion :** RAP induced AER in conscious dog atria and it was reduced by pretreatment with calcium channel blocking agent, verapamil. Upon repeated atrial stimulations, AER did not accelerate or decelerate when the atria recovered from the preceding AER. (Korean Circulation J 1998;28(6):961-969)

KEY WORDS : Rapid atrial pacing · Atrial electrical remodeling · Calcium.

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서 론

RAP 가 RAP 가

가 RAP (cont - ractile dysfunction) (stunning)

가 RAP

가 RAP

Wijffels ' Atrial fibrillation begets atrial fibrillation ' (rapid atrial pacing, RAP)

가 RAP

재 료 및 방 법

전극의 부착

13 19 kg(15±2 kg) (mon - grel dog) 4 8 (cephalic vein) thi - opental sodium(12 15 mg/kg) 7 mm 100% 1.5 2.0% enflurane , vecuronium bromide(Norcuron®) 0.15 mg/kg 15 20 ml/kg, 14 16 , 15 20 cm H₂O 가 Ringer s lactate 8 mg/kg/hr

가 V (right decubitus) (left thoracotomy) 3 1 mm , 3 4 mm, 10 mm (preconditioningeffect) 9 connector 5 (cefamezine 0.5 g) 1 2

전기생리학적 검사

2 cage
RAP (DTU - 215,
Bloom & Associates, Reading, PA)
EVR(band width 30 500 Hz)
HTR EP Lab(Qu -
inton Instrument Co, WA) optical disk

2 msec 2
(A - ERP) 9
beat basic drive stimuli(S1 - S1, 400 msec)
(S2) (10
15 msec) 5 msec
가 , 1 2 msec
가 , 가 가
S1 - S2 A - ERP
RAP RAP ERP ,
repetitive atrial activity가
S2 ERP .

Rapid atrial pacing

(autonomic blockade)
30
atropine(0.04 mg/kg) propranolol(0.2 mg/kg)
0.007 mg/kg/hr, 0.04 mg/kg/hr
RAP 2 msec
4 500 (cycle length, 120
msec) . A - ERP

RAP
60 RAP 10 A -
ERP , 60
5 A - ERP
(Fig. 1A).

verapamil
RAP 30 verapamil loading (0.15
mg/kg) ,

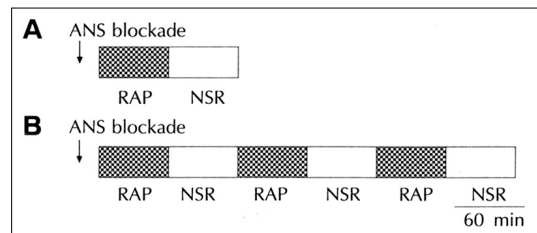


Fig. 1. A : Pacing protocol consisted of 60 min of rapid atrial pacing (RAP) and 60 min of normal sinus rhythm (NSR). B : For repeated atrial pacing, pacing and recovery were repeated three times. Autonomic blockade was achieved by pretreatment with propranolol and atropine. Atrial effective refractory period was measured every 10 min.

(0.1 mg/kg/hr) 1) protocol

RAP
60 RAP - 60 3
RAP 10 A - ERP , 3
RAP
(Fig. 1B).

통계분석

package(SAS, version 6.04)
±
RAP ERP Wilcoxon signed
rank test , verapamil ERP Mann -
Whitney test , RAP ERP
Friedman test . P - value 0.05

결 과

RAP에 의한 심방의 전기적 재형성과 회복과정의 시간
경과
4 6 RAP
RAP
126 ± 6 ms , 60 RAP
105 ± 7 ms (ERP = 21 ± 10
ms, = 17 ± 7%, p<0.005). RAP

15 98% . 60
RAP 10 ERP ,

RAP 60
5 RAP ERP
(21 ms/hr),
(78 ms/hr) (Fig. 2).

칼슘차단제 verapamil에 의한 전기적 재형성의 변화
Verapamil 566 ± 49 ms
1053 ± 14 ms 가 (p<0.01),
40
Verapamil 60 RAP A - ERP
A - ERP 9 ± 0.2% (12 ± 1 ms)
(RAP AERP : 127 ± 5 ms, RAP AERP ; 116 ± 5 ms), verapamil RAP
A - ERP 17 ± 7%
(p<0.05)(Fig. 3).

반복된 RAP에 의한 전기적 재형성 시간경과의 변화
RAP 가
, A - ERP
RAP RAP RAP
가 , 60 RAP 60
3 , RAP A - ERP

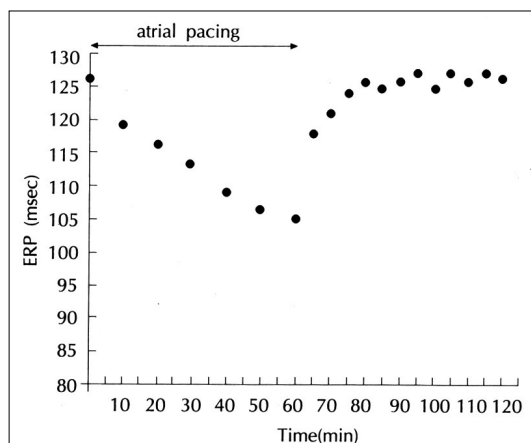


Fig. 2. With 60 min of rapid atrial pacing, atrial effective refractory period decreased from 126 ms to 105 ms (p<0.01). After cessation of pacing, atrial refractory period returned to 98 % of the baseline value. The time course of recovery from AER was faster than that of electrical remodeling (78 vs 21 msec/hr).

60 RAP, 60
RAP AERP 22 ± 1, 24 ± 11, 28
± 12 (ERP % 17 ± 1, 18 ± 7, 22 ±
7%) RAP AERP 가
ERP
(Fig. 4).

ERP 측정 도중 유발된 심방세동
RAP ERP rapid
irregular atrial activity가 , 1
AF ,

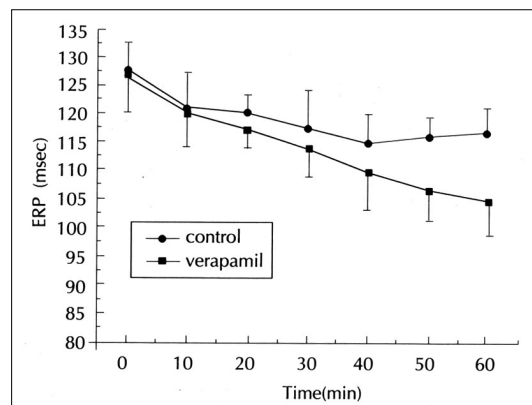


Fig. 3. After pretreatment with verapamil, the atrial ERP decreased from 127 msec to 116 msec. The percent reduction of ERP was significantly decreased in the presence of verapamil compared with that of the baseline study in the absence of verapamil (change in ERP = 17 vs. 9 %, p<0.05).

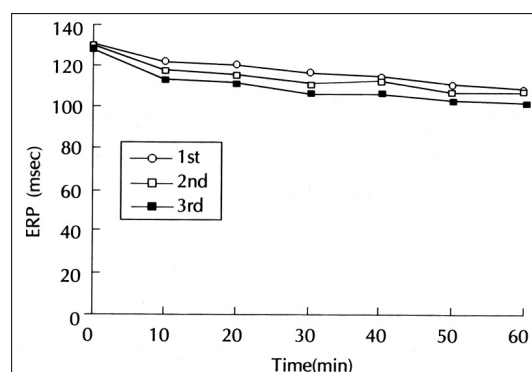


Fig. 4. When rapid atrial paces were repeated, the decrease in ERP at the end of 1 hr pacing were 22, 24, 28 ms for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd pacing, respectively. Electrical remodeling showed a tendency of acceleration with repeated pacing, but it was not statistically significant.

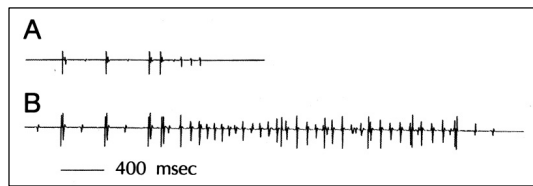


Fig. 5. A : 3 beats of repetitive atrial activity. B : A short run of atrial fibrillation was induced by atrial premature beat.

AF RAP 1
3 2 5 beat atrial activity
(Fig. 5). AF가
RAP AF
 4580 ± 2761 , 5416 ± 4222 , 4979 ± 2246
msec 가 9
, 12, 20 가 AF 110
msec A - ERP 가
(41 AF 6), 110 msec
ERP (41 AF 35)

고찰

RAP
A - ERP

가 RAP

RAP에 의한 심방의 전기적 재형성과 이의 회복과정의 시간경과

RAP
(, 21.3 ms/hr), 60 RAP
A - ERP 17%가
RAP A - ERP
, 7 RAP ERP 30
Goette 30

ERP 가 (24 ms/h),
1 ms/hr ERP가¹⁰⁾
10 가 ERP 가
60 pacing
Goette
24 ms/hr

15 98% RAP
Wijffels 2 4
1 ERP가⁴⁾
Goette 7 RAP 30
(97%)¹⁰⁾
RAP RAP

RAP에 의한 심방의 전기적 재형성의 발생기전

(stretch) mechano - electrical feed -
back, ATP
K (I_{KATP}) ,
memory^{10 - 14)}
(rapid atrial pacing)

ATP K (I_{KATP}) gli -
ben - clamide RAP

가 ANP¹³⁾ verapamil
electrical remodeling
goat model¹¹⁾ dog model,¹⁰⁾ human
AF⁹⁾ 가 shortt -
erm AF (atrial contractile dysfu -
nction)¹²⁾

(defibrillation) (at -

rial stunning) . ()
 K^+ () 가
 ERP ,
 digoxin 가
 22 - 24)
 15)
 반복적 세동발작 모델에서의 전기적 재형성의 의의
 3 RAP
 ERP ,
 가
 self - perpetu -
 ation ,
 ,
 16) 가 verapamil
 11)
 가 가 , ' Atrial
 fibrillation begets atrial fibrillation. ' (parox -
 ysmal atrial fibrillation)
 Ca^{2+}
 (inward Ca^{2+} current) K^+ (outward
 K^+ current) 17)
 K 가 ,
 delayed rectifier(I_K)
 transient outward current(I_{to2}) 가가 ,
 , 18)19) 가 K^+
 가
 10) pacing - induced atrial
 fibrillation model patch - clamp study
 L -
 type Ca^{2+} , 20) Na^+ 21)가 , K^+ RAP
 (I_{to} , I_{Kr} , I_{Ks} , I_{Kur} , I_{K1}) (I_{to}) 가 가
 가 pacing ,
 20)
 (atrial appendage)
 가 Ca^{2+} 23)
 (I_{to}), ultrarapid delayed rectifier
 K^+ (I_{Kur})가 22)
 Western blot analysis 유발된 심방세동의 의미
 Kv1.5 RAP 1
 22) pa - , RAP
 cing Ca^{2+}
 , 110 msec
 Ca^{2+} 가 A - ERP AF
 Ca^{2+} ERP (wavelet)

가

pacing protocol
, lone atrial fibrillation

임상적 응용

12 vacuolar
degeneration , fibrinolysis,
, lone
atrial fibrillation

⁹⁾
,

20

⁸⁾
,

²⁶⁾
.

가

가 본 연구의 제한점

RAP

(self - perpetuating)

가

RAP

RAP

가

6

RAP

가

가, rough endoplasmic reticulum

가

가

²⁵⁾ tachycardiomyopathy

가

가

가

RAP

가

요 약

⁴⁾
,

²⁵⁾
,

연구배경 :

RAP

가

가

가

가

가

방 법 :

4

3

. 2

500
60 RAP 10 60 5
RAP 60 3 60
결 과 :
1) 60 RAP
(126 ± 6 ms vs. 105 ± 7 ms, p<0.005).
2) 15
RAP 98% ,
(78 vs 21 ms/h).
3) Verapamil 60 RAP
127 ± 5 ms 116 ± 5 ms
, verapamil
(ERP = 17 ± 7 vs. 9 ± 0.2%, p<0.05).
4) RAP
가 (ERP = 22, 24, 28 ms for the 1 st,
2 nd, 3 rd RAP).
결 론 :
RAP
, verapamil
. 60 RAP 60
3 ,
중심 단어 :

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