

## 성인 자원자에서 B 방식 초음파를 이용해 측정된 경동맥 내막중막두께의 분포

이선규<sup>1</sup> · 황희영<sup>1</sup> · 김형식<sup>1</sup> · 장미선<sup>1</sup> · 이은주<sup>1</sup> · 강문호<sup>2</sup> · 고광곤<sup>3</sup>

### The Carotid Artery Intima-Media Thickness Measured with B-Mode Ultrasonography in Adult Volunteers

Seon-Kyu Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Hee Young Hwang, MD<sup>1</sup>, Hyung Sik Kim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Mi-Sun Chang, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Eun-Joo Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Moon Ho Kang, MD<sup>2</sup> and Kwang Kon Koh, MD<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, <sup>2</sup>Endocrinology, <sup>3</sup>Cardiology, Gachon Medical School Gil Medical Center,  
Inchon, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Objectives** : The purposes of this study were 1) to correlate the carotid intima-medial thickness (IMT) with risk factors of atherosclerosis, 2) to demonstrate the standardized methods of B-mode ultrasound (US) scanning of carotid artery and IMT measurement. **Materials and Methods** : Bilateral carotid arteries of 95 adult volunteers were scanned using 12 MHz linear probe. The mean of bilateral IMT was regarded as the volunteer's IMT, which was measured on the far wall of distal common carotid artery. The normality test for measured IMT and correlation tests between IMT and various known risk factors of atherosclerosis including age, end-systolic blood pressure, end-diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose level, body mass index, life-style data and lipid profiles were performed. Inter-observer and intra-observer variability were evaluated through correlation tests on 20 randomly sampled data. **Results** : The measured IMT showed normal distribution (mean = 0.673 mm, SD =  $\pm 0.1$ ,  $p = 0.494$ ) and the 95th percentile was 0.830 mm. The systolic blood pressure ( $r = 0.101$ ) and body mass index ( $r = 0.200$ ) showed positive correlation but they did not show statistically significant relationships with IMT ( $p > 0.05$ ). The age showed statistically significant correlation ( $r = 0.585$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), but the other risk factors did not show statistically significant correlation with IMT. The correlation coefficients of inter-observer and intra-observer variability on IMT measurement were 0.8770 and 0.9213, respectively. **Conclusion** : The diagnostic criteria for early carotid atherosclerosis using B-mode US could be estimated from our data. Our measurement protocols showed high reproducibility. The associations between most risk factors that did not show statistically significant correlation in our study and IMT should be confirmed in a populationbased study. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(11):1201-1211**)

**KEY WORDS** : Atherosclerosis · Carotid artery disease · Ultrasonics.

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: (032) 460 - 3062 · : (032) 460 - 3055  
E - mail : sklee@gachon.ac.kr

# 서론

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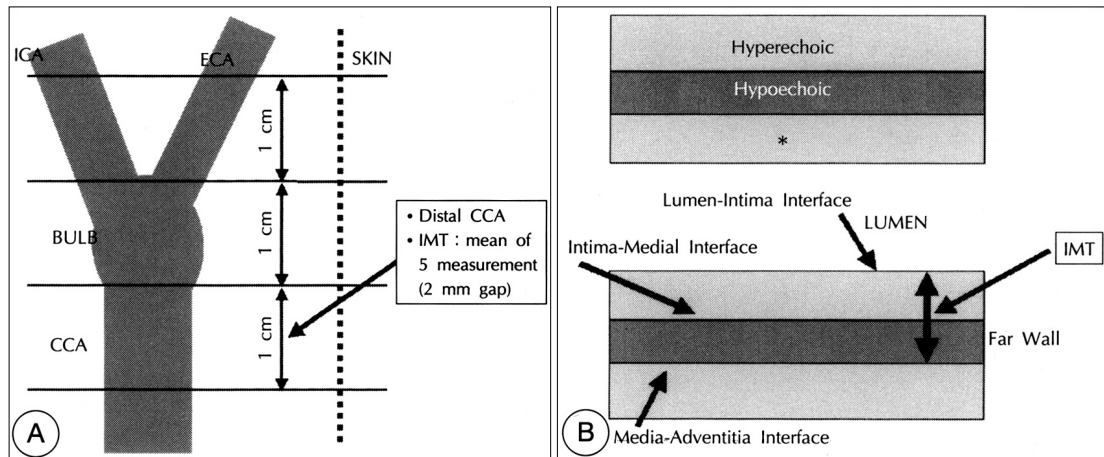
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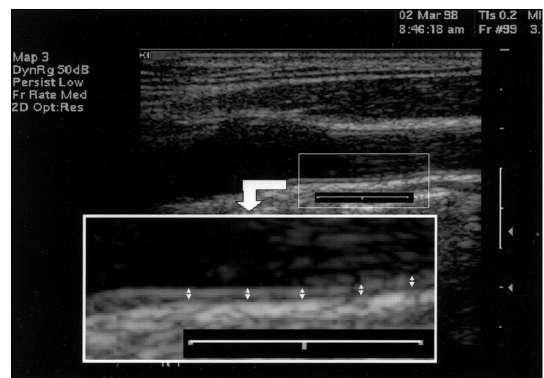
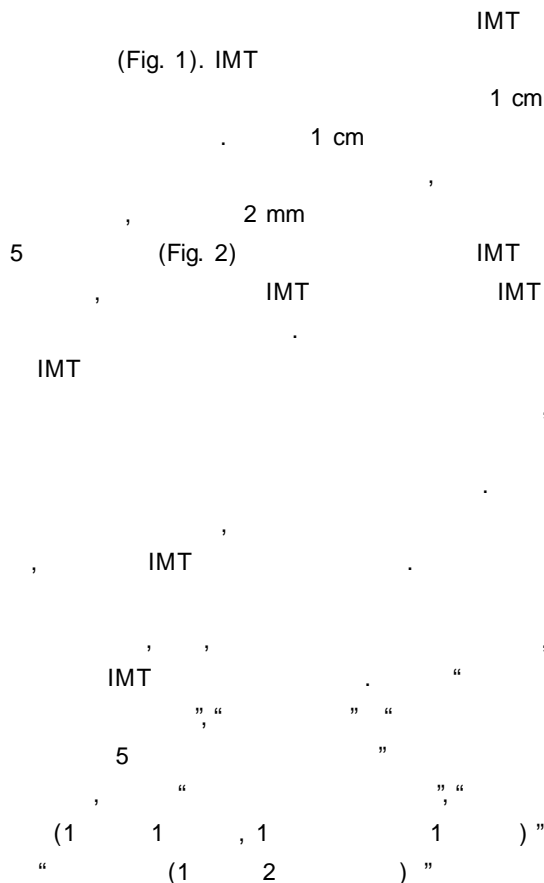
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**Table 1.** Age distribution of 95 adult volunteers

Range (years)	Number ( )	%
20 - 29	6	6.3
30 - 39	31	32.6
40 - 49	31	32.6
50 - 59	22	23.2
60 <	5	5.3
	95	100



**Fig. 1.** Diagram of measurement of carotid artery intima-media thickness (IMT). A : Simplified diagram of carotid artery, defining segments of arterial walls taken by B-mode ultrasound. ICA : internal carotid artery, ECA : external carotid artery, CCA : common carotid artery, Bulb : carotid bulb. B : The IMT is defined as a distance between lumen intima interface and media adventitia interface at the far wall of carotid artery. Note, thickness of intimal layer (\*) of near wall looks thicker than that of far wall due to interphase echo.



**Fig. 2.** Digitized B-mode ultrasonography of carotid artery. The magnified image outlined by white box demonstrates the segment of distal common carotid artery and a white ruler beneath the far wall indicates 1 cm portion of a vessel. Five double arrows represent intima-media thickness of measured segments, separated by 2.5 mm intervals.

LDL - (inter - observer variability),  
 Friedewald <sup>13)</sup> ( 1). (intra - observer variability)  
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 35 mg/dl , LDL - 160 mg/  
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 IMT 24.07 ± 3.75,  
 가 . IMT 가 193 ± 33 mg/dl, 99.02  
 , 95 20 ± 8.28 mg/dl, 145.77 ± 89.06 mg/dl .  
 , , , (Ta -

**Table 2.** Comparison of risk factors between male and female volunteers

Risk factors	Sex	Female (N = 38)	Male (N = 57)	Total (N = 95)
Age (years)*		45.87 ± 10.17	41.95 ± 8.97	43.31 ± 9.64
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		23.81 ± 3.47	24.24 ± 3.94	24.07 ± 3.75
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)		191.24 ± 37.44	194.04 ± 29.96	192.92 ± 32.99
HDL-C (mg/dl)		51.05 ± 12.05	47.07 ± 8.59	48.66 ± 10.25
LDL-C (mg/dl)		113.86 ± 28.24	115.93 ± 28.24	115.09 ± 29.95
Triglyceride (mg/dl)		131.63 ± 94.84	155.19 ± 84.52	145.77 ± 89.06
IMT (mm)		0.679 ± 0.108	0.668 ± 0.091	0.673 ± 0.098
Fasting blood glucose (mg/dl)		97.95 ± 8.45	99.74 ± 8.18	99.02 ± 8.28
End-systolic blood pressure (mmHg)		125.68 ± 29.19	123.18 ± 16.09	124.18 ± 22.16
End-diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)		83.87 ± 17.87	79.74 ± 15.22	81.39 ± 16.37

\* : (p < 0.05), IMT : intima-media thickness, HDL-C : HDL-Cholesterol, LDL-C : LDL Cholesterol

ble 2) . HDL - LDL -  
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 0.039) HDL -  
 가 4  
 , (r = 0.169, p = 0.101) (r =  
 (Table 3) , IMT 0.2, p = 0.053) ,  
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 (ANOVA, p > 0.050).  
 가 결 과  
 IMT , (Table 4) IMT 0.673 mm, 0.098  
 (Student t - test, p > 0.050). , ( , p = 0.494),

**Table 3.** Comparison of life-style data

Categories	Grades	Number	Mean IMT (mm)
Smoking	Never smoked	39	0.6891
	Present smoker	43	0.6679
	Past-smoker, but quit more than 5 months	13	0.6404
Alcohol consumption	No history of alcohol consumption	39	0.6891
	Minimum to moderate degree of alcohol consumption (F: <1/week, A: <1 bottle of beer)	37	0.6766
	Heavy alcohol consumption (F: >2/week)	19	0.6321
Exercise till sweating	None	15	0.6829
	Minimum to moderate (F: <3)	75	0.5820
	Heavy (F: >4)	5	0.6530

F : frequency, A : amount

The ANOVA showed statistically no significant differences among the grades in all categories (p > 0.05)

**Table 4.** Comparison of IMT and risk factors

Categories	Classifications	Number	Mean IMT (mm)	p-value
Total cholesterol	Normal ( <220 mg/dl)	78	0.6713	0.741
	Hypercholesterolemia ( >220 mg/dl)	17	0.68	
Triglyceride	Normal ( <200 mg/dl)	77	0.6725	0.950
	Hypertriglyceridemia ( >200 mg/dl)	18	0.6742	
HDL-cholesterol*	Normal ( >35 mg/dl)	92	0.6663	0.0234 <sup>‡</sup>
	Hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia ( <35 mg/dl)	3	0.8733	
LDL-cholesterol*	Normal ( <160 mg/dl)	90	0.6719	0.110
	Hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia ( >160 mg/dl)	5	0.6890	
Blood pressure	Normotensive	77	0.6636	0.058
	Hypertension <sup>†</sup>	18	0.7122	
Body mass index	Normal ( <25kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	65	0.6672	0.408
	Obese ( >25kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	30	0.6852	

\* : Wilcoxon rank sum test

† : End-Systolic Blood Pressure > 160 mmHg or End-Diastolic Systolic Blood Pressure > 95 mmHg

‡ : The result of statistical test can not be validated due to small sample size of hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia (n = 3)

100 0.830 mm, 75 0.675 mm (Fig. 3). 0.668±0.091 mm(57 ), (38 ) (Student t - test, p=0.584).

IMT , IMT 0.640 ±0.11 mm, 0.705±0.14 mm IMT가 (paired t - test, p<0.0 01).

IMT가 (paired t - test, : p=0.001, : p =0.027).

IMT (r = 0.585, p<0.001) (Fig. 4).

IMT p - value Table 5

IMT (multiple regression analysis) (p=0.003).

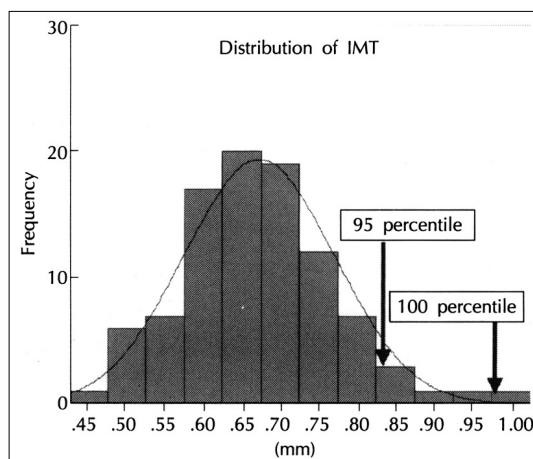
95 20 (Fig. 5), (Fig. 6) (Fig. 7)

(r) 0.8770, 0.9213, 0.9355 (p=0.0001).

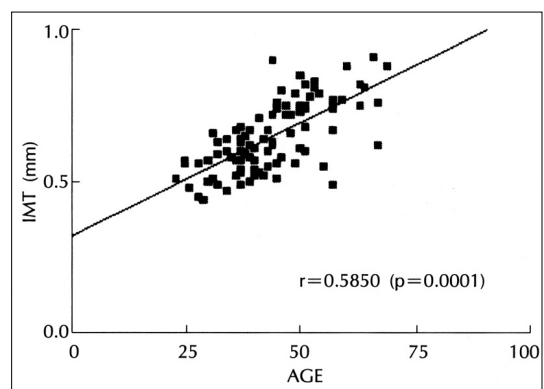
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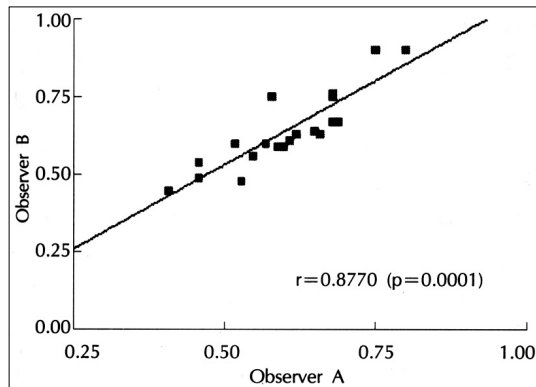
**Fig. 3.** Histogram and normality curve shows normal distribution pattern of measured IMT. The 95 and 100 percentiles are indicated.



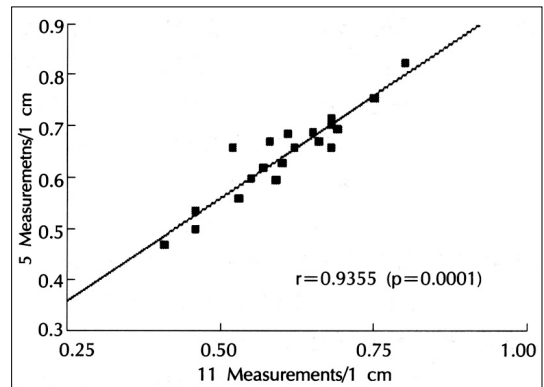
**Fig. 4.** Plots of correlation of age with IMT. The graph shows linear positive correlation patterns. The correlation coefficient is 0.5850 and is statistically significant (p = 0.0001).

**Table 5.** Correlation coefficients between IMT and risk factors

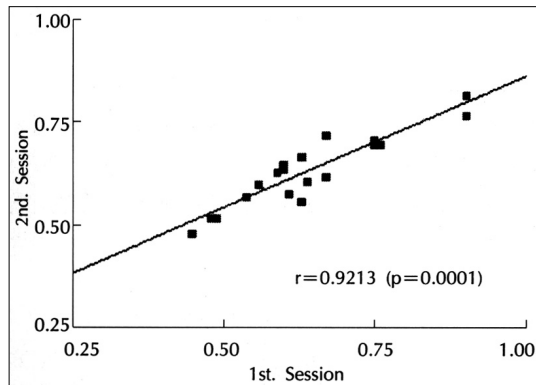
Categories	Correlation coefficients	p-value	Categories	Correlation coefficients	p-value
Body mass index	0.2	0.053	Fasting glucose	0.43	0.678
Age	0.585	<0.001	HDL-cholesterol	- 0.140	0.177
End-systolic blood pressure	0.169	0.101	LDL-cholesterol	0.38	0.718
End-diastolic blood pressure	0.174	0.091	Triglyceride	0.008	0.937
Total cholesterol	- 0.05	0.963			



**Fig. 5.** Inter-observer variability of measurement of IMT in 20 randomly selected images of distal common carotid artery. The graph shows linear positive correlation patterns. The correlation coefficient is 0.8770 and is statistically significant ( $p = 0.0001$ ).



**Fig. 7.** Plots of correlations of IMT measured by ACAPS method with new method (authors' method). The graph shows linear positive correlation patterns. The correlation coefficient is 0.9355 and is statistically significant ( $p = 0.0001$ ).



**Fig. 6.** Intra-observer variability of measurement of IMT in 20 randomly selected images of distal common carotid artery. The graph shows linear positive correlation patterns. The correlations coefficient is 0.9213 and is statistically significant ( $p = 0.0001$ ).

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