

만성 승모판 폐쇄부전증에서 교정수술 후 심초음파로 평가한 좌심실 수축기능의 변화양상 : 수술 방법에 따른 차이 및 그 임상적 의의

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Temporal Changes of Left Ventricular Contractile Function after Corrective Surgery in Mitral Regurgitation : Difference according to the Type of Surgery and Its Clinical Significance

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Although it is well known that postoperative left ventricular contractile function is an important prognostic factor in mitral regurgitation, temporal changes of left ventricular contractile function could not be evaluated due to lack of follow-up studies and the difference according to the type of surgery was not established. We addressed these issues by analyzing the data of serial echocardiographic studies and sought to determine factors associated with mortality and cardiovascular events during follow-up. **Materials and Method :** Retrospective analysis of echocardiographic data and medical records was done in patients who underwent corrective surgery for significant mitral regurgitation at the Asan Medical Center from January 1990 to December 1997. Patients who underwent echocardiography before and immediately after the surgery, and follow-up study at least 6 months later were selected for the analysis. **Results :** Of 199 patients who underwent mitral valve surgery for mitral regurgitation during that period, 164 patients were included in this study. Among them, 89 patients underwent valve repair and 75 valve replacement. Immediately after surgery, ejection fraction decreased significantly in all patients ($62 \pm 9\%$ vs. $50 \pm 10\%$, $p < 0.01$). At the average of 32 months after surgery, ejection fraction was significantly higher in the repair group than in the replacement group ($57 \pm 10\%$ vs. $52 \pm 11\%$, $p = 0.01$). During follow-up (mean 32 ± 24 months), there were 53 cardiovascular events in 33 patients (heart failure in 14, cardiac death in 11, stroke in 11, reoperation in 11, hemorrhage in 4, thromboembolism in 1 and

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endocarditis in 1). Cardiovascular events were significantly more frequent in valve replacement group than in valve repair group (23/75 vs. 10/89, $p = 0.002$). Multivariate analysis showed that the independent predictors of all cardiovascular events were immediate postoperative end-systolic volume ($p = 0.006$, hazard risk = 1.026, 95% CI = 1.01 - 1.05) and age ($p = 0.04$, hazard risk = 1.07, 95% CI = 1.001 - 1.14). The overall survival rate was $85 \pm 6\%$ at 7 years. Multivariate analysis revealed an independent beneficial effect of valve repair on overall survival ($p = 0.0058$, hazard ratio = 0.046, 95% CI = 0.005 - 0.411). **Conclusion** : After surgery, ejection fraction decreased significantly in both groups. However, patients with repair showed progressive improvement of left ventricular contractility and revealed higher ejection fraction at the follow-up study than those with replacement, which might contribute to higher survival rate in this group. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(12):1297-1308**)

KEY WORDS : Mitral regurgitation · Left ventricular function · Repair · Replacement.



multiple stepwise (forward conditional) Cox regression

event-free survival Kaplan-Meier

log-rank $p = 0.05$

가

III (가 2 g/dl),

결 과

심초음파 검사

33 ± 54
11 ± 15 ()
32 ± 23 ()
M-mode
biplane Simpson method

환자들의 기본 특성

199 35
; 30
가
164
가 89
가 75
75 13 (17%), 62
(83%)
49 ± 14 (16~75) 가 61 , 가
103 87 (53%)
New York Heart Association
III 99 (60%), IV 25 (15%)
75%
($p = 0.03$), ($p = 0.03$)
(functional class),
가 (Table 1).
(myxomatous degeneration) (prolapse) 가
(flail mitral valve) 83 (51%), 48
(29%), 9 (6%)
(Table 1).
student t -test
 χ^2 -test
paired t -test
개심술 후 좌심실 구혈률의 변화

통계 분석

62 ± 9% ,

50 ± 10%

가 (p=0.0001). 6 32 ± 23

(mean, 32 ± 23)

55 ± 11% (p=0.025)(Table 2, Fig. 1).

가 (p=0.0001).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics in mitral valve repair group and mitral valve replacement group

	Total n=164	Repair n=89	Replacement n=75	p value
Age, years	49 ± 14	47 ± 16	49 ± 13	NS
Sex (M : F)	61 : 103	38 : 51	23 : 52	NS
NYHA class (I & II/III & IV)	40/124	25/64	15/60	NS
Atrial fibrillation (%)	87 (53%)	39 (44%)	48 (64%)	0.03
Etiology				
Degenerative	83 (51%)	48 (54%)	35 (47%)	NS
Rheumatic	48 (29%)	26 (29%)	22 (29%)	
Endocarditis	9 (6%)	6 (6%)	3 (4%)	
Cardiopulmonary bypass time (min)		129 ± 34	128 ± 70	NS
Aorta cross clamp time (min)		77 ± 21	69 ± 40	NS
LA size (mm)	60 ± 11	58 ± 10	62 ± 12	0.015
LVIDs (mm)	42 ± 8	42 ± 8	41 ± 9	NS
LVIDd (mm)	64 ± 10	64 ± 9	63 ± 10	NS
ESV (cc)	58 ± 27	58 ± 26	58 ± 30	NS
EDV (cc)	150 ± 5	153 ± 59	146 ± 55	NS
EF (%)	62 ± 9	61 ± 9	63 ± 9	NS
LVIDd/WT	6.8 ± 2	7 ± 2	7 ± 2	NS

NYHA : New York Heart Association

LVIDs : left ventricular end-systolic dimension

LVIDd : left ventricular end-diastolic dimension

ESV : left ventricular end-systolic volume

EDV : left ventricular end-diastolic volume

EF : left ventricular ejection fraction

LA : left atrium dimension

WT : left ventricular posterior wall thickness

NS : not significant

Table 2. Preoperative and postoperative echocardiographic variables

	All patients (n=164)			Repair (n=89)			Replacement (n=75)		
	Preop	Immed. postop	Postop F/U	Preop	Immed. postop	Postop F/U	Preop	Immed. Postop	Postop F/U
LVIDs (mm)	42 ± 8	40 ± 9 [†]	37 ± 9	42 ± 8 [†]	40 ± 8 [‡]	36 ± 8	41 ± 9	40 ± 9	38 ± 11 [‡]
LVIDd (mm)	64 ± 10	54 ± 8 [†]	53 ± 8	64 ± 9	54 ± 8 [†]	53 ± 7	63 ± 10	54 ± 9 [†]	54 ± 9
ESV (cc)	58 ± 27	56 ± 32	46 ± 30 [‡]	58 ± 26	54 ± 27	41 ± 24 ^{‡*}	58 ± 30	60 ± 41	51 ± 37 [‡]
EDV (cc)	150 ± 57	107 ± 47 [†]	96 ± 41 [‡]	153 ± 5	105 ± 44 [†]	93 ± 39 [‡]	146 ± 55	110 ± 53 [†]	100 ± 43 [‡]
EF (%)	62 ± 9	50 ± 10 [†]	55 ± 11 [‡]	61 ± 9	50 ± 10 [†]	57 ± 10 ^{‡*}	63 ± 9	50 ± 11 [†]	52 ± 11 [‡]
WT (mm)	9.7 ± 2	10.8 ± 2 [†]	10 ± 2 [‡]	10 ± 2	10.9 ± 2 [†]	9.8 ± 2 ^{‡*}	9.3 ± 2	10.5 ± 2 [†]	10.2 ± 2
LVIDd/WT	6.8 ± 2	5.3 ± 1 [†]	5.7 ± 2	6.7 ± 2	5.1 ± 1 [†]	5.6 ± 2 [‡]	7 ± 2	5.4 ± 2 [†]	5.6 ± 2
LA (mm)	60 ± 11	48 ± 11 [†]	50 ± 11 [‡]	58 ± 10 [*]	47 ± 11 ^{†*}	49 ± 11 [‡]	62 ± 12	50 ± 11 [†]	51 ± 10

LVIDs, left ventricular end-systolic dimension

LVIDd, left ventricular end-diastolic dimension

ESV, left ventricular end-systolic volume

WT, left ventricular posterior wall thickness

[‡]p<0.05 compared with immediate postop.Variables

EF, left ventricular ejection fraction

LA, left atrium dimension

EDV, left ventricular end-diastolic volume

[†]p<0.05 compared with preoperative variables

^{*}p<0.05 compared with replacement

개심술 후 생존률에 영향을 미치는 인자

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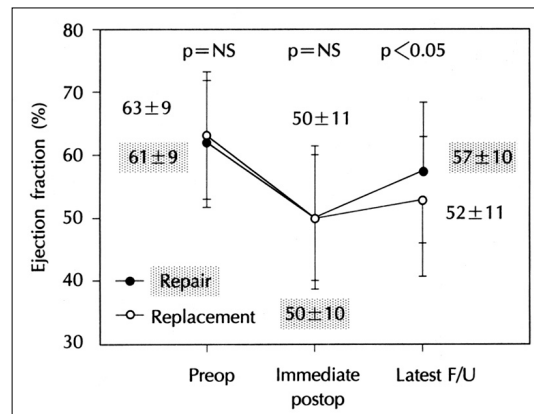


Fig. 1. Changes of ejection fraction after corrective surgery for mitral regurgitation.

Table 3. Factors associated with mortality after corrective surgery for mitral Regurgitation

	Death (+) (n=11)	Death (-) (n=153)	Relative risk	(95% C.I.)	p
Age†	59 ± 7	47 ± 9	1.113	(1.036 - 1.21)	<0.05
EF ₀	64 ± 12	62 ± 9	1.03	(0.955 - 1.111)	NS
LVIDs ₀	41 ± 12	42 ± 8	1.051	(0.953 - 1.16)	NS
ESV ₀	44 ± 20	58 ± 28	0.963	(0.899 - 1.033)	NS
Type of op†					
Repair	1	88	0.046	(0.0051 - 0.411)	<0.01
Replacement	10	65			

EF₀ : preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction LVID_{s0} : preoperative left ventricular end-systolic dimension
ESV₀ : preoperative. left ventricular end-systolic volume † p<0.05 in multivariate analysis
NS : not significant

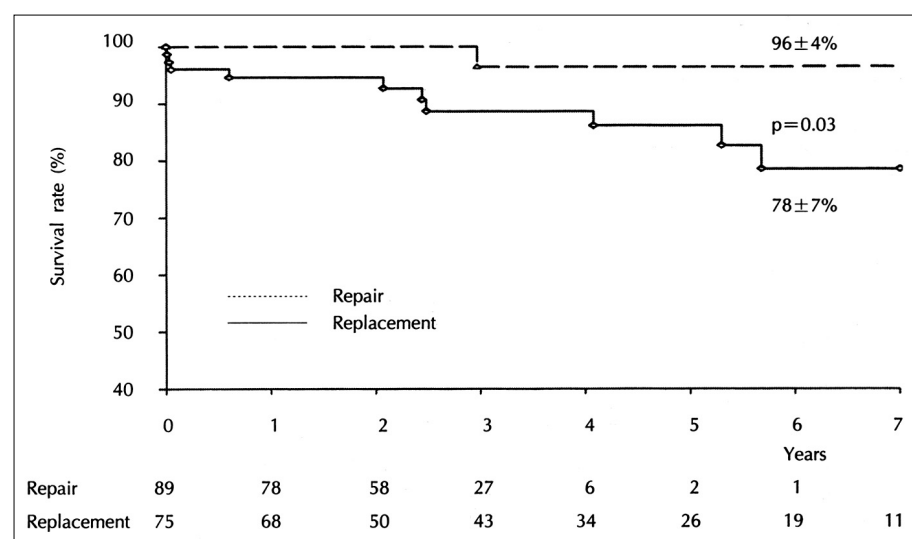


Fig. 2. Survival after corrective surgery in mitral regurgitation according to the types of surgery.

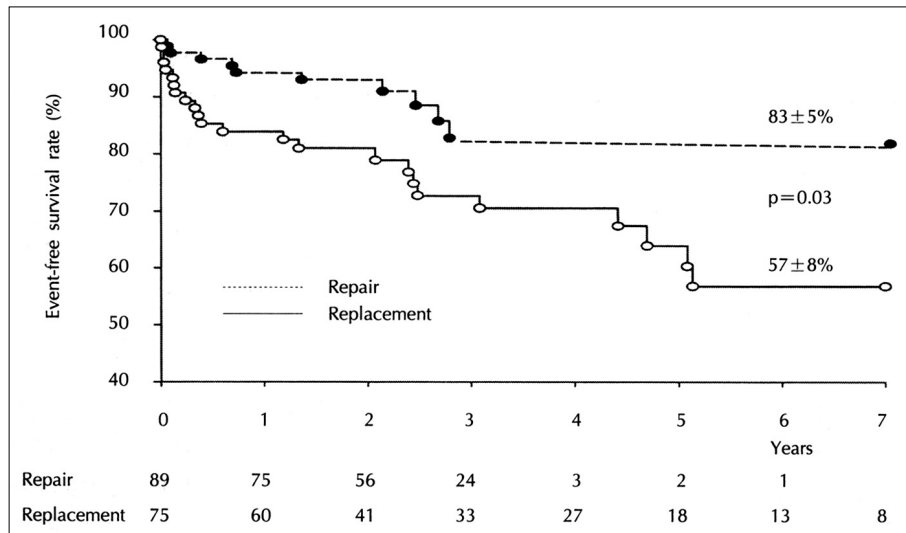


Fig. 3. Cardiac event-free survival after corrective surgery in mitral regurgitation according to the types of surgery.

Table 4. Comparison of clinical events after the surgery

	Repair (n=89)	Replacement (n=75)
Death	1	10
Heart failure	4	10
Stroke	3	8
Redo-operation	5	5
Major bleeding	2	2
Peripheral		
Thromboembolism	0	1
Endocarditis	0	1
Heart transplantation	0	1
Total†	15	38

† p value <0.01

(p=0.03)(Fig. 2).

개심술 후 심혈관계 임상사건 발생에 영향을 미치는 인자

33 53 23 38 10 15
cardiac event - free survival rate 57 ± 8%, 83 ± 5%

가 (p=0.03)(Fig. 3, Table 4).

가

Table 5. Factors associated with clinical events after corrective surgery for mitral regurgitation

	Event (+) n = 33	Event (-) n = 131	Relative risk	P
Age†	54 ± 14	47 ± 15	1.07	<0.05
EDV ₀	174 ± 72	146 ± 53	1.047	<0.05
EDV ₁	152 ± 79	101 ± 38	1.018	<0.05
ESV ₁ †	88 ± 60	53 ± 25	1.026	<0.05
LVIDd ₁	58 ± 10	53 ± 8	1.253	<0.05
Type of op				
Repair	10	79	3.3004	<0.01
Replacement	23	52		

EDV₀ : preoperative, left ventricular end-diastolic volume

EDV₁ : immediate postoperative left ventricular end-diastolic volume

ESV₁ : immediate postoperative left ventricular end-systolic volume

LVIDd₁ : immediate postoperative left ventricular end-diastolic dimension

† p <0.05 in multivariate analysis

(Table 5).

(p=0.006 ; hazard risk = 1.026, 95% Confidence interval = 1.01~1.05) (p=0.04, hazard risk = 1.07, 95% CI = 1.001~1.14)

(r=0.7),

(r=0.63)

(Fig. 4).

(r=0.52)

95 ml

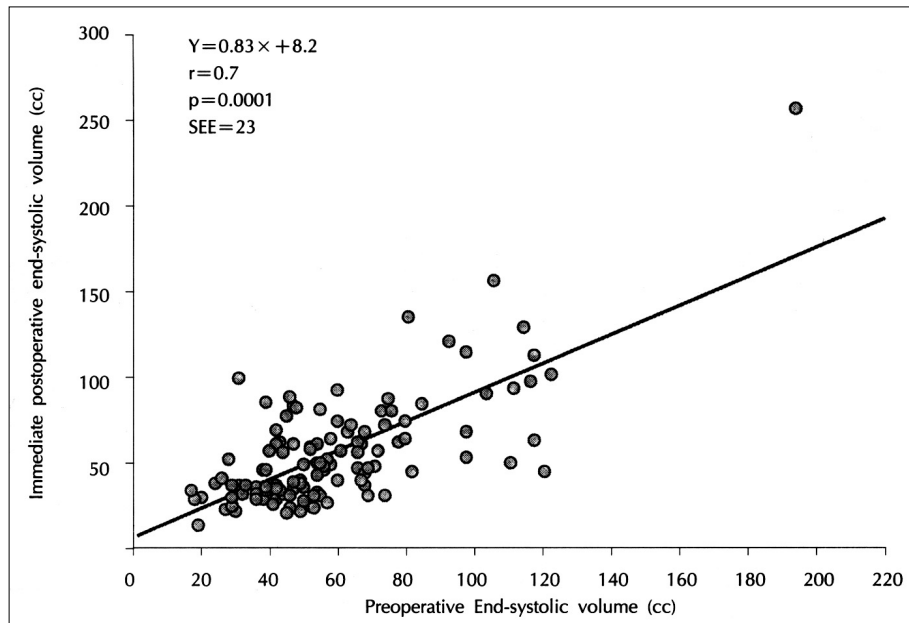


Fig. 4. Correlation between the immediate postoperative end-systolic volume and preoperative end-systolic volume.

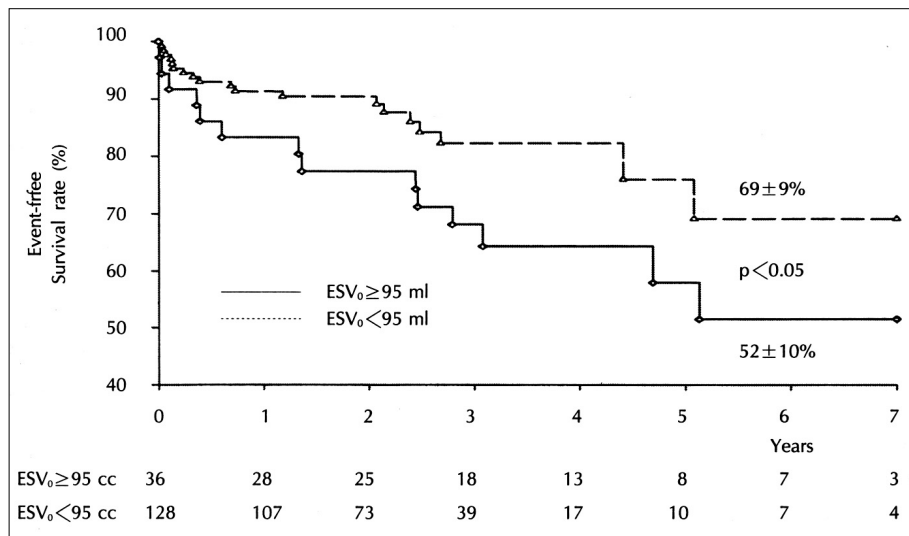


Fig. 5. Cardiac event-free survival after corrective surgery in mitral regurgitation according to the initial left ventricular end systolic volume.

(p = 0.047) (Fig. 5).

고 찰

가

개심술 후의 좌심실 기능의 변화

가

4)17)18)

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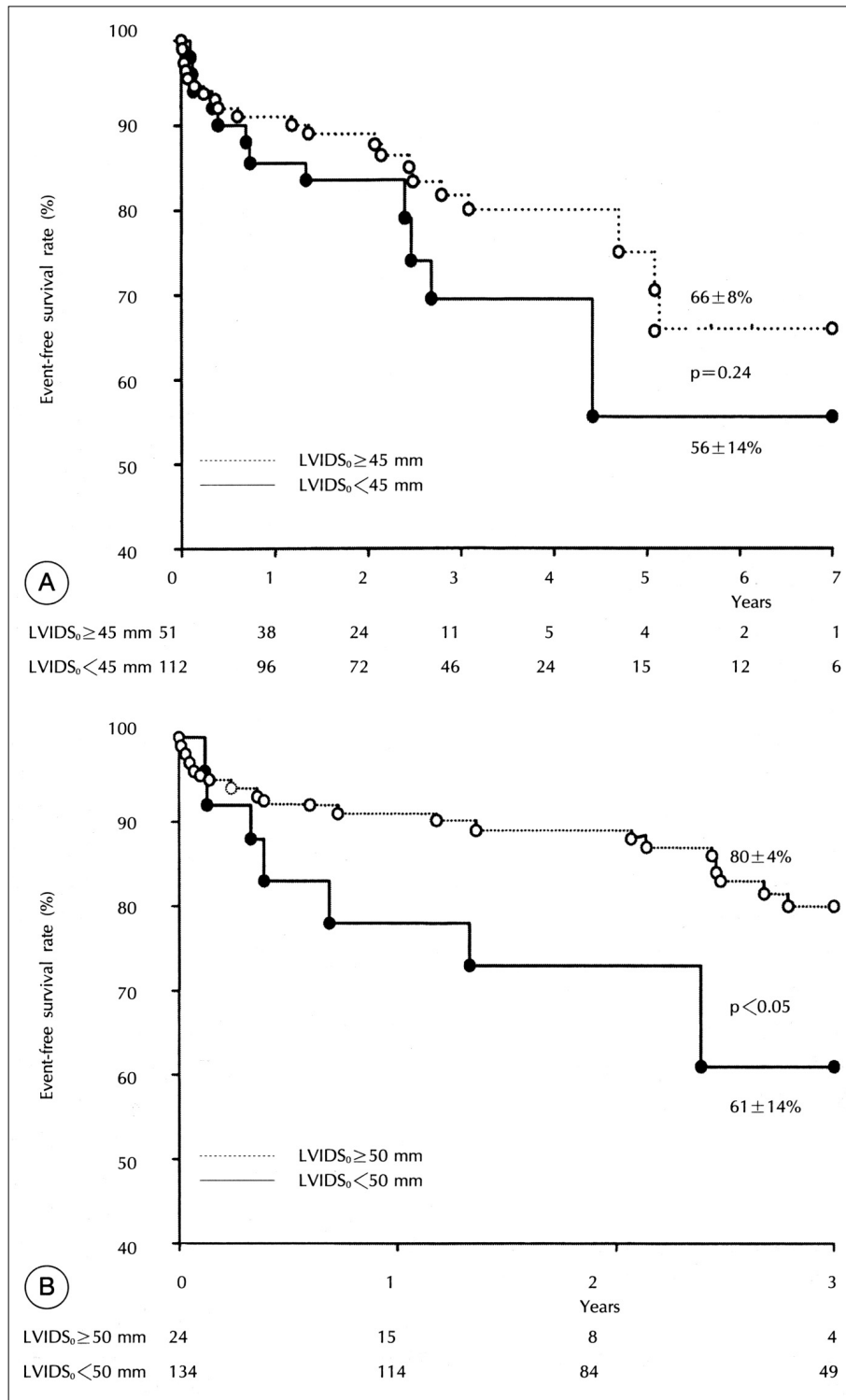


Fig. 6. Cardiac event-free survival after corrective surgery in mitral regurgitation according to the left ventricular end systolic dimension (LVIDS₀).

32) 10) 가¹⁴⁾ 가

95 ml 8 93 가

가 가

45 mm 7 가

87 ± 8, 82 ± 7% event - free survival rate
66 ± 8, 56 ± 14% 가 (Fig. 6A).

50 mm 3 92 ± 8, 93 ± 4%
가 event - free survival 61 ± 14, 가
80 ± 4% 가 (Fig. 6B).

요 약

31) / 9)
33) 7) 6) 연구배경 :

가

가 가

가 가

가 가

11)

가 가

(Fig. 1). 방 법 :

1990 1 1997 12

75 가 11) 6 가

32)35)36) 32)34)

결 과 :

199 164

가

가 89 , 75
49 ± 14 (16~75) ,
61/103

37) 38) 가

62 ± 9% 50 ± 10%
 (p<0.01),
 6
 55 ± 11% 가
 (p<0.01),
 (57 ± 10 vs. 52 ± 11%, p =
 0.01). (cardiac death),
 III
 ,
 32 ± 24 33 (20%)
 ,
 (10/89 vs. 23/75, p=0.002).
 (p=0.006, hazard risk=1.026, 95% CI =
 1.01~1.05) (p=0.04, hazard risk = 1.07, 95%
 CI = 1.001~1.14) 7 83
 ± 6% , 가 (p=0.011, hazard ratio=1.1
 13, 95% CI = 1.03~1.21),
 (p=0.0058, hazard ratio=0.046, 95% CI = 0.005
 ~0.411),
 결 론 :

가
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 중심 단어 :

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