

전부하 감소시 폐정맥 혈류 파형의 변화가 정상과 위정상화 이완기 기능 장애의 감별에 미치는 효과

가

박지원 · 윤호중 · 박인수 · 임효영 · 김희열 · 전희경
유기동 · 전두수 · 정옥성 · 김재형 · 최규보 · 홍순조

Effect of Changes in Pulmonary Venous Flow Pattern by Preload Reduction on Distinguishing Pseudonormal Pattern from Normal

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The degree of diastolic dysfunction may explain the difference in clinical symptoms between patients with similar degrees of systolic dysfunction. Pseudonormal mitral filling pattern with increased left ventricular filling pressure is a transitional stage of diastolic dysfunction and is difficult to distinguish from normal. Preload is one of factors affecting the diastolic filling patterns and mitral flow patterns may be influenced by changes in preload in the absence of changes in the left ventricular pressure-volume curve. The changes in the mitral flow velocities caused by preload reduction may be useful in distinguishing patients with a pseudonormal pattern from those with normal. The aim of this study was to establish whether the effect of changes in pulmonary venous flow pattern by preload reduction may be useful in distinguishing pseudonormal pattern from normal. **Materials and Methods :** This study included 40 patients (men 25, female 15, average age 51.0 ± 11.2 years) underwent left side cardiac catheterization among patients with normal or pseudonormal patterns. All patients with pseudonormal group had increased LVEDPr (>15 mmHg). The Doppler mitral inflow & pulmonary venous flow parameters at baseline and during reduction of preload using Valsalva maneuver were recorded. **Results :** 1) There were no difference in sex, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and lipid profiles between both groups. The left ventricular systolic function was better and mean age was younger in normal than pseudonormal group ($p < 0.05$). The incidence of coronary artery disease was more frequent and LV mass was more increased in pseudonormal than normal group ($p < 0.05$). 2) E and A velocities were significantly decreased but E/A ratio was still >1.0 during Valsalva maneuver in normal group ($p < 0.05$). In pseudonormal group, E velocity was significantly decreased but A velocity was not significantly changed and the E/A ratio was <1.0 during Valsalva ($p < 0.05$). Therefore the change revealed masked LV relaxation abnormality pattern. 3) S and D velocities of pulmonary venous flow were significantly decreased and S/D ratio was significantly increased in both groups ($p < 0.05$). The % changes before and after Valsalva maneuver showed that S velocity was less decreased, D velocity was more decreased and S/D ratio was more significantly increased in pseudonormal than normal group ($p < 0.05$). That revealed masked LV relaxation abnormality pattern. **Conclusion :** The

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KEY WORDS : Preload · Valsalva · Pseudonormalization · Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction.

가 , (: =25 : 15, : 51.0±11.2).

가가 ¹⁾ (relaxation 방 법 1 2 E/A 가 1.0 abnormality) (E)가 (DT) 가 E/A 가 1 2.0 (A) 가 pre - a (compliance)가 가 E 가 가 15 mmHg 가 (pseudonormal group) , 15 E DT (, pseudonormalization). mmHg(12 mmHg) ²⁾ (normal group)

pressure - volume curve) 가 , (LV SONOS 1000(Hewlett Packard, USA) 2.5 MHz 가 E/A (LVEF) Simpson's method ³⁾ 가 3

²⁾⁴⁾⁵⁾ 가 Baseline M형 및 간헐파형 도플러 심초음파 검사

대상 및 방법 (LVM) Troy ⁶⁾ LVM(g) = 1.05[(+ +)³ - ()³]. Canadian Consensus Re - commendations ⁵⁾ 4 (apical 대 상 1998 2 9 가

4 chamber view)
sample volume

0.5 cm sample volume
가

100 mm
E
timevelocity integral(TVI), A
TVI E/A TVI
(
S) TVI, (D)
TVI, (
Ar) S/D S/D TVI .

Valsalva시 간헐파형 도플러 심초음파 검사

Valsalva 12 Valsalva
baseline
sample volume
Valsalva Valsalva
E 가 10% .²⁾

통계 처리
SPSSWIN 7.0
±
Valsalva paired Stud -
ent's t - test , Valsalva %
unpaired Student's t - test
p 0.05

결 과

1) 21 , 19
가
(p<0.001) (p<
0.000).
(p<0.041), (p<0.003). Pre -
a 2.9±2.9 mmHg,
10.6±3.9 mmHg (p<0.000)

8.0±4.0 mmHg,
22.3±5.1 mmHg (Table 1).

2) Valsalva
E A 가 10%
E/A 1.4±0.4 1.3±0.4
1 E DT E/A TVI
가 E
10% A
가
E/A 1.4±0.4 0.8±0.1
1 E DT
가 E/A TVI
Valsalva %
E 가 E/A E/A
TVI (Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Table 2).

3) Valsalva
S D
S/D 1.3±0.3 1.5±0.4 가
S/D TVI Ar 가
S D
S/D 1.3±0.4 1.9±0.6 가
Valsalva %
S 가 D

Table 1. Clinical characteristics

	Normal (n=21)	Pseudonorm al (n=19)	p value
Age	44.5±10.8	57.5±11.5	0.000
Sex (M : F)	12 : 9	13 : 6	0.342
HBp	4	7	0.183
DM	1	5	0.057
CAD	11	15	0.041
LVEF (%)	65.6± 6.0	52.6±14.1	0.000
LV mass	195.0±57.1	250.0±57.7	0.003
LVEDP (mmHg)	8.0± 4.0	22.3± 5.1	0.000
Pre-A (mmHg)	2.9± 2.9	10.6± 3.9	0.000
TC	187.9±22.6	199.3±48.4	0.365
TG	116.8±61.8	147.7±68.5	0.171
HDL	42.5±10.7	36.6±12.5	0.140
LDL	120.0±21.3	133.3±42.9	0.319

All data are presented as mean value ±SD
LVEF=left ventricular ejection fraction ; LVEDP=left
ventricular end-diastolic pressure ; Pre-A=left ventricular
diastolic pressure before atrial contraction ; CAD=
coronary artery disease

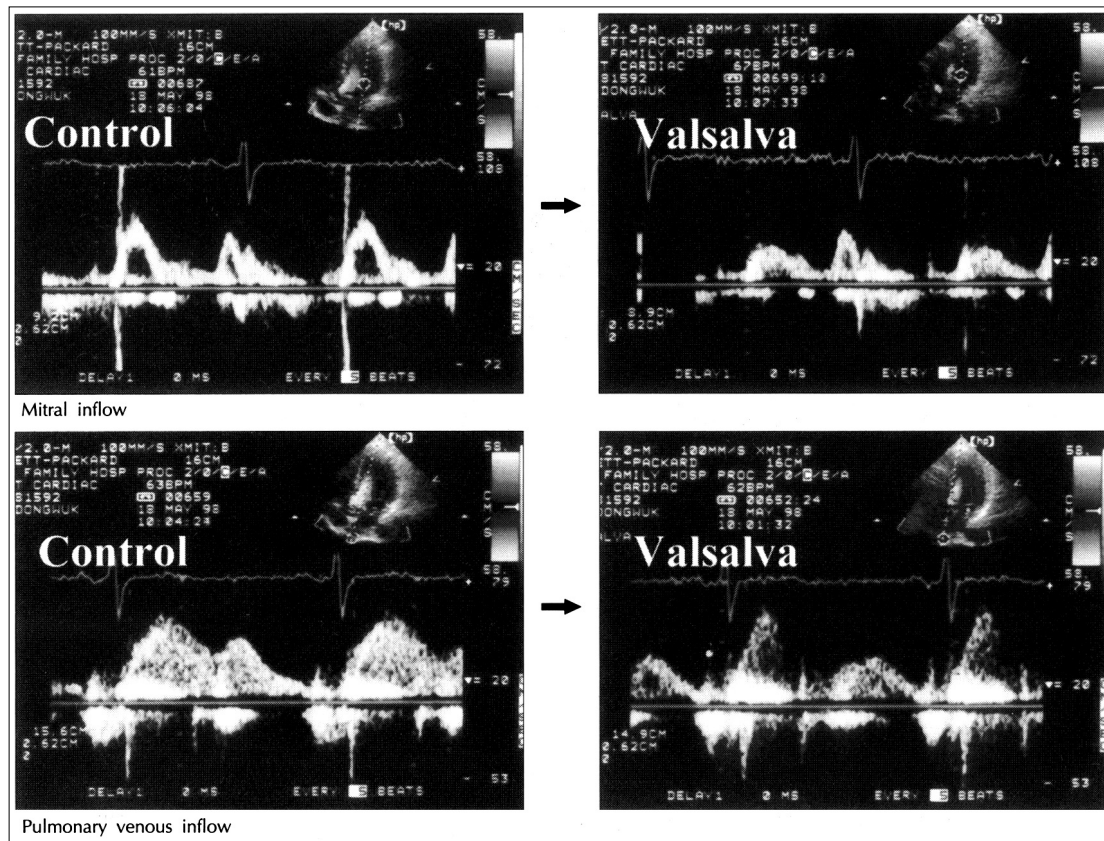


Fig. 2. Transmitral and pulmonary venous Doppler recordings at baseline (left) and at peak strain on Valsalva maneuver (right) in pseudonormal group. Top, Transmitral Doppler recordings. E velocity was markedly decreased and A velocity was slightly increased, so the E/A ratio was <1.0 after Valsalva maneuver. Bottom, Pulmonary venous Doppler recordings. S velocity was slightly increased and D velocity was markedly decreased and the S/D ratio was markedly increased. Both changes during Valsalva revealed masked LV relaxation abnormality pattern.

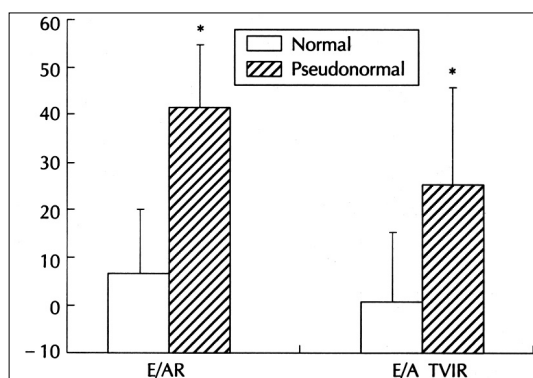


Fig. 3. Percent changes of Doppler echocardiographic data before and after Valsalva in mitral inflow. Percent changes E/A ratio & E/A TVIR in pseudonormal group are more significantly decreased than normal group. Abbreviations as in Table .*: $p < 0.05$ vs Normal.

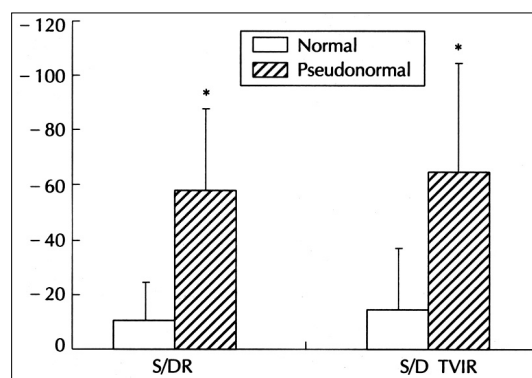


Fig. 4. Percent changes of Doppler echocardiographic data before and after Valsalva in pulmonary venous flow. Percent changes S/DR & S/D TVIR in pseudonormal group are more significantly increased than normal group. Abbreviations as in Table .*: $p < 0.05$ vs Normal.

	Normal group (n=21)			Pseudonormal group (n=19)		
	Control	Valsalva	% change	Control	Valsalva	% change
HR	62.0 ± 7.0	69.5 ± 10.0*	65.2 ± 12.0	68.1 ± 11.5*		
W (cm/sec)	70.5 ± 16.0	50.2 ± 11.8*	28.4 ± 7.3	73.5 ± 17.1	42.3 ± 8.5*	40.4 ± 11.6 [†]
A (cm/sec)	52.2 ± 13.3	40.3 ± 8.5*	25.9 ± 11.8	53.7 ± 13.7	55.4 ± 14.0*	- 5.7 ± 16.2 [†]
E/A ratio	1.4 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.4*	6.8 ± 12.1	1.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.1*	41.3 ± 12.4 [†]
E/A TVIR	2.2 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.6	- 0.1 ± 15.8	2.2 ± 0.6	1.63 ± 0.6	25.2 ± 19.7 [†]
DT (msec)	166.7 ± 20.7	201.1 ± 45.0	- 20.4 ± 16.4	169.7 ± 46.8	215.0 ± 73.1*	- 36.7 ± 31.3

† p<0.05 by Normal and pseudonormal in % change

HR=heart rate ; E/A TVIR=E/A time velocity integral ratio ; DT=deceleration time

	Normal group (n=21)			Pseudonormal group (n=19)		
	Control	Valsalva	% change	Control	Valsalva	% change
S (cm/sec)	52.1 ± 10.3	41.6 ± 9.4*	19.9 ± 10.0	55.6 ± 14.8	48.9 ± 10.7*	9.3 ± 16.2 [†]
D (cm/sec)	38.6 ± 11.7	29.6 ± 7.7*	23.4 ± 4.0	46.5 ± 13.0	26.7 ± 4.4*	38.7 ± 14.5 [†]
S/D ratio	1.3 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.4*	- 11.1 ± 14.7	1.3 ± 0.4	1.9 ± 0.6*	- 55.7 ± 39.3 [†]
S/D VTIR	1.9 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 0.5	- 12.8 ± 23.4	1.5 ± 0.5	2.3 ± 0.9*	- 65.1 ± 45.9 [†]
Ar (cm/sec)	21.6 ± 5.6	20.9 ± 3.2	7.0 ± 8.0	26.6 ± 8.4	24.5 ± 4.6	0.4 ± 20.8

† p<0.05 Normal and pseudonormal in % change

S/D TVIR=S/D time velocity integral ratio ; Ar=atrial reversal of pulmonary venous flow

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가

pre - a

2) Valsalva

E , A E/A 가

Valsalva E/A 가

1.0 E A

가 E/A 가 1.0

(relaxation abnormality pattern).

3)

가 S/D 가 D

Valsalva % S D

S/D 가

Valsalva

결 론 :

Valsalva

중심 단어 : Valsalva

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