

심실 조기 수축의 발생 부위 및 연결 간격의 차이에 따른 혈역학적 변화

가

진승원 · 김재형 · 노태호 · 조은주 · 김희열 · 이만영
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Hemodynamic Change during Premature Ventricular Contraction with Different Sites of Origin and Coupling Intervals in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

Background : In general, pulse pressure of a VPC depends on its prematurity and the site of origin. The pulse pressure of a VPC with a short coupling interval or originating from the left ventricle tends to be smaller. However, the hemodynamic change of a VPC originating from the right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) is not well elucidated. In addition to their prematurity and the site of the origin of VPCs, the left ventricular filling profile (Ei/Ai ratio) during preceding control beats may affect the occurrence of a subsequent pulse deficit. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the hemodynamic change of different coupling intervals of VPCs originating from the RVOT. Furthermore, this study evaluates whether the left ventricular filling profile during preceding control beats significantly affects the occurrence of pulse deficits by VPCs. **Methods :** In 12 open-chest dogs anesthetized with α -chloralose, sinus node crushing was done, and then a single bipolar ventricular pacing using sutured epicardial electrodes was done at 3 different sites ; left ventricular apex (LVA), right ventricular apex (RVA), RVOT. At each site, a single bipolar pacing was done with a different coupling interval ; 500 msec, 450 msec, 400 msec, 350 msec, 300 msec. During the production of VPCs, the mitral filling flow velocity and aortic TVI (time-velocity integral) using pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography, the femoral arterial pressure, the pulmonary arterial pressure, the electrocardiogram, and the intracardiac electrocardiogram were simultaneously recorded. **Results :** The arterial pressure during VPC with a short coupling interval was significantly smaller regardless of the site of origin ($p < 0.05$). The arterial pressure with VPCs originating from the RVOT was significantly more reduced than those from the RVA at a same coupling interval ($p < 0.05$). However, the arterial pressure with originating from the LVA was insignificantly reduced than those from the RVOT. The pulmonary arterial pressure with originating from the RVOT was significantly reduced more than those from the LVA at a same coupling interval, except at the coupling interval of 500 msec ($p < 0.05$). However, the pulmonary arterial pressure with VPCs originating from the RVA was insignificantly reduced than those from the RVOT. The aortic TVI during VPCs originating from the LVA was

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significantly reduced than those from the RVA or the RVOT at a same coupling interval ($p < 0.05$). However, when the aortic TVI during VPCs originating from the RVOT was compared to that during VPCs from RVA, the former was significantly reduced at certain coupling interval (450 msec, $p < 0.05$). A significant positive correlation was observed between the Ei/Ai ratio of preceding control beats and the pulse deficit coupling intervals during VPCs ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion** : The above results show that the origin of the site and the coupling interval of VPCs play a major role in determining hemodynamic outcomes during the occurrence of VPCs. The hemodynamic changes during VPCs originating from the RVOT seem to be similar with those during VPCs originating from the RVA. Furthermore, there is a positive correlation between the left ventricular filling pattern (Ei/Ai ratio) of preceding sinus beats and the pulse deficit coupling intervals of VPCs. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):697-704**)

KEY WORDS : Premature ventricular contraction (VPC) · Hemodynamic change · Ei/Ai ratio.

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서 론

가

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가

1)2)

TVI(time - velocity integral)

3)

재료 및 방법

4)

실험 동물

(13 16 kg) 12

가

마 취

가 thiopental sodium(, ,)15 mg/kg

5)

(Tiberius, Drger AG Lubeck, Hannover, Germany)

- chloralose(Sigma, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A)

80 mg/kg

Frank - Starling

가 - chloralose 10 mg/kg 가

6)

8)

1 250 300 ml

가 pH

7.32 7.42, pCO₂ 33 43 mmHg, pO₂>80 mmHg

3)

(Ei/Ai)

8 F
7F Swan - Ganz

(right ventricular apex ; RVA),
(left ventricular apex ; LVA) 2 5
n (TME 60ZA Stericlin.

7F

. Swan - Ganz

physiography(EVR13, PPG,

NY, U.S.A)

25 mm/sec (scale factor)

1 mmHg/mm , 0.4 mmHg/mm

mm

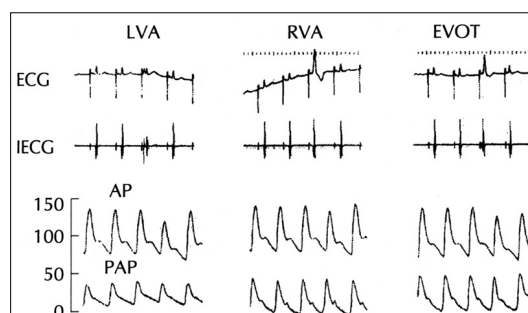


Fig. 1. An example of simultaneous recordings electrocardiogram (ECG), intracardiac electrocardiogram (IECG), arterial pressure (AP), and pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) of premature ventricular contraction (VPC) with coupling interval of 500 msec at different site. LVA: left ventricular apex RVA: right ventricular apex RVOT: right ventricular outflow tract.

(RVOT),

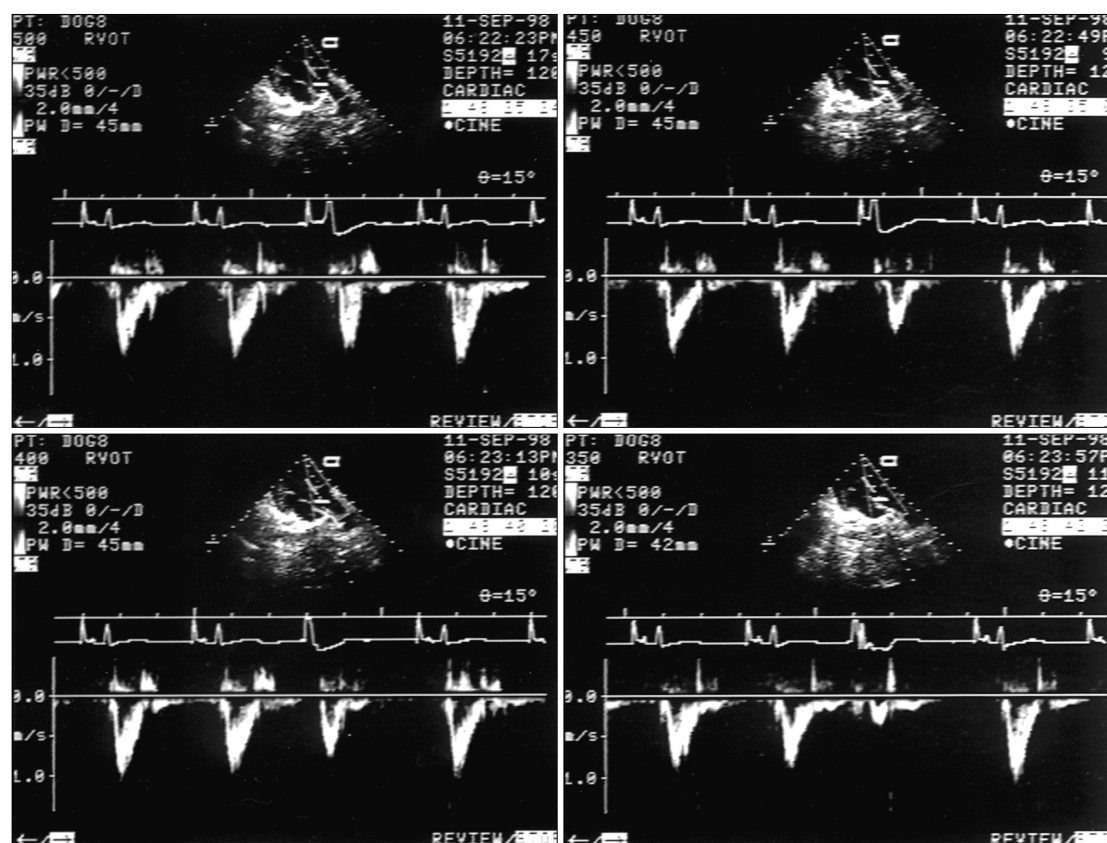


Fig. 2. An example of aortic flow Doppler signal during premature ventricular contraction (VPC) originating from the RVOT with different coupling intervals using pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography in a dog. RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, upper left : coupling interval of 500 msec, upper right : coupling interval of 450 msec, lower left : coupling interval of 400 msec, lower right : coupling interval of 350 msec.

Table 1. Arterial pressure decrease (mmHg) according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction

Stimulation site	Coupling interval (msec)			
	500	450	400	350
LVA	26.4 ± 11.9	32.8 ± 15.1	44.6 ± 17.3	58.0 ± 21.7
RVA	21.7 ± 12.1	27.3 ± 15.3	38.3 ± 18.0	48.4 ± 23.4
RVOT	24.1 ± 13.1	30.8 ± 13.8	41.5 ± 18.5	52.3 ± 23.5

Abbreviations : Same as in Fig. 1.

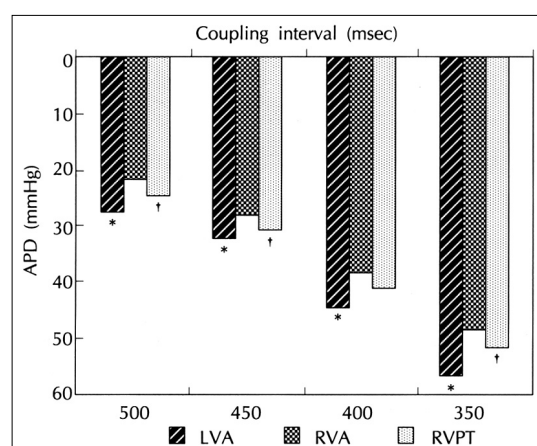


Fig. 3. Degree of arterial pressure decrease according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction. Histogram shows that arterial pressure during VPC originating from LVA and RVOT was significantly decreased more than that from RVA. LVA : left ventricular apex, RVA : right ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, APD : arterial pressure decrease. * : $p < 0.05$, LVA vs RVA, † : $p < 0.05$, RVA vs RVOT

PAPIER, Germany)

1

심방 및 심실 조율

(A - V Pacing System Analyzer, Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A) 100 (external cardiac stimulator, 3F51, SAN - EI, Japan)

2

500 ms, 450

ms, 400 ms, 350 ms, 300 ms

700

(Fig. 1)

심장 초음파를 이용한 혈역학적 측정

(Acuson 128XP, Acuson, Mountain - view, CA, U.S.A ; 5 MHz probe)

(E/A ratio ; E velocity/A velocity ratio, Ei/Ai ratio ; E TVI/A TVI ratio)

TVI

(Fig. 2).

통계적 분석

±

E/A , Ei/Ai

$p < 0.05$

가

결 과

안정시 혈역학

135 ±

17.5 , (junctional rhythm)

100

139 ± 24 mmHg, 25 ± 8 mmHg

1.5 V

발생 부위와 연결 간격의 차이에 따른 동맥압의 변화

(femoral arterial pressure)

Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):697-704

(Table 1),

($p < 0.05$).

500 msec 21.7 ± 12.1 mmHg, 450 msec 27.3 ± 15.3 mmHg, 400 msec 38.3 ± 18.0 mmHg, 350 msec 48.4 ± 23.4 mmHg

($p < 0.05$).

400 msec

(Fig. 3).

가

발생 부위와 연결 간격의 차이에 따른 폐동맥압의 변화

(Table 2),

500 msec 2.4 ± 3.3 mmHg, 450 msec 4.7 ± 3.1 mmHg, 400 msec 6.7 ± 2.7 mmHg, 350 msec 8.2 ± 2.4 mmHg, 300 msec 8.3 ± 1.7 mmHg

($p < 0.05$), 500 msec

(Fig. 4).

가

발생 부위와 연결 간격의 차이에 따른 대동맥 TVI의 변화

TVI

($p < 0.05$, Table 3).

TVI 500 msec 58.0 ± 22.8 mm, 450 msec 41.8 ± 19.5 mm, 400 msec 31.3 ± 17.0 mm, 350 msec 23.5 ± 5.0 mm

TVI가 (350 msec

Table 2. Pulmonary arterial pressure decrease (msec) according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction

Stimulation site	Coupling interval (msec)				
	500	450	400	350	300
LVA	2.4 ± 3.3	4.7 ± 3.1	6.7 ± 2.7	8.3 ± 2.4	8.2 ± 1.7
RVA	6.0 ± 8.7	9.5 ± 7.4	12.0 ± 7.3	14.0 ± 6.4	15.5 ± 7.8
RVOT	4.2 ± 5.8	8.7 ± 4.1	11.2 ± 4.3	12.5 ± 4.6	13.3 ± 1.7

Abbreviations : Same as in Fig. 1.

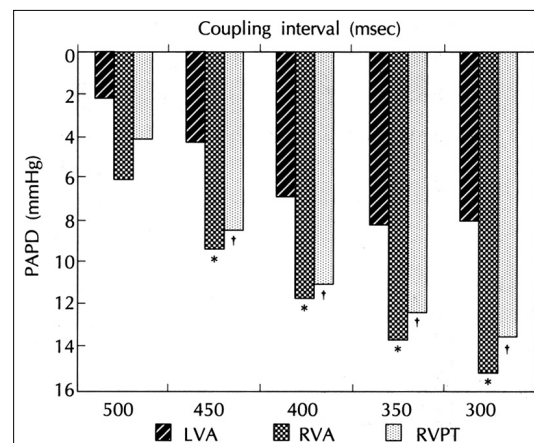


Fig. 4. Degree of pulmonary arterial pressure decrease according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction. Histogram shows that pulmonary arterial pressure during VPC originating from RVA and RVOT was significantly decreased more than that from LVA. LVA : left ventricular apex, RVA : right ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, PAPD : pulmonary arterial pressure decrease. * : $p < 0.05$, LVA vs RVA, † : $p < 0.05$, LVA vs RVOT.

Table 3. Aortic TVI (time-velocity integral)(mm) according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction

Stimulation site	Coupling interval (msec)			
	500	450	400	350
LVA	58.0 ± 22.8	41.8 ± 19.5	31.3 ± 17.0	23.5 ± 5.0
RVA	72.6 ± 24.5	54.4 ± 18.9	47.8 ± 15.2	37.5 ± 6.4
RVOT	67.0 ± 21.7	46.4 ± 22.1	36.0 ± 21.8	29.5 ± 0.7

Abbreviations : Same as in Fig. 1.

) 가 가

($p < 0.05$),

TVI

(Fig. 5).

TVI

TVI가

, 450 msec

($p < 0.05$).

가 ($p = 0.012$, $r = 0.926$), E/A
가 (Fig. 6).

맥박 결손 연결 간격(Pulse deficit coupling interval)과
좌심실 이완기 충만 형태(Left Ventricular Filling Pat-
tern : E/A ratio, Ei/Ai ratio)

고 찰

12
5
(100) 가
E/A 1.86 Ei/Ai 2.77
338 ± 31 msec
Ei/Ai

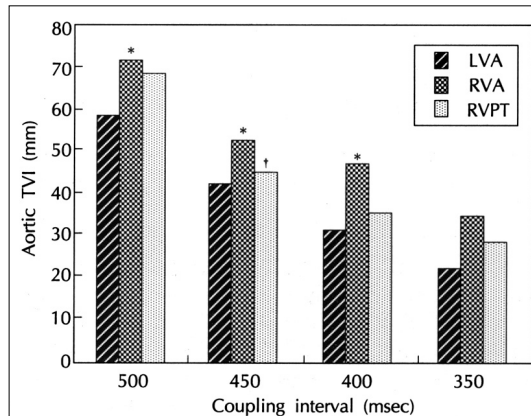


Fig. 5. Change of aortic TVI according to the site of origin and coupling interval of premature ventricular contraction. Histogram shows that aortic TVI during VPC originating from LVA was significantly reduced more than that from RVA except at coupling interval of 350 msec. LVA : left ventricular apex, RVA : right ventricular apex, RVOT : right ventricular outflow tract, TVI : time-velocity integral.* : $p < 0.05$, LVA vs RVA, † : $p < 0.05$, RVA vs RVOT

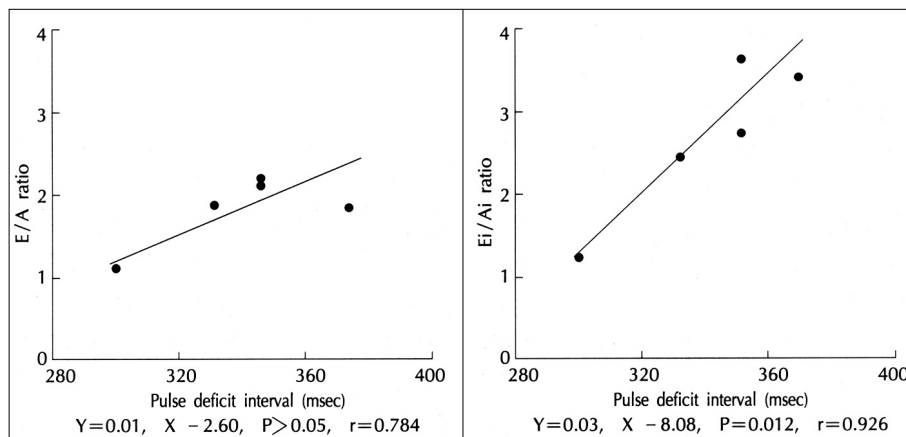


Fig. 6. Correlation between pulse deficit coupling interval and the early to late diastolic velocity ratio of the mitral filling flow (E/A ratio) (Left) and the early to late ediasstolic time-velocity integral ratio of the mitral filling flow velocity (Ei/Ai ratio) (Right). The Ei/Ai ratio significantly correlates with pulse deficit coupling interval.

TVI

¹⁰⁻¹³⁾ Ei/Ai 가

Ei/Ai 가

E/A

600 msec

Otsuji ⁶⁾ 가

(Ei/Ai ratio) 가

Ei/Ai 가

Ei/Ai 가

¹⁰⁻¹²⁾ Ei/Ai 가

Ei/Ai 가

Frank - 가

Starling

요 약

연구배경 및 목적 :

(Ei/Ai) 가

가

Otsuji

⁷⁾ Ei/Ai (negative correlation)가

Frank - Starling

Ei/Ai 가

TVI

(Ei/Ai)

재료 및 방법 :

12

100

500 msec, 450 msec, 400

msec, 350 msec 300 msec

중심 단어 :

Ei/Ai

REFERENCES

Ei/Ai TVI

결 과 :

1) (p<0.05).

가 (LVA vs RVA, p<0.05 ; RVOT vs RVA, p<0.05),

2) 가

가 (RVA vs LVA, p<0.05 ; RVOT vs LVA, p<0.05),

3) 가 TVI

가 (LVA vs RVA, p<0.05),

가 (LVA vs RVOT, p>0.05).

(500 msec, p=NS ; 450 msec, p<0.05 ; 400 msec, p=NS ; 350 msec, p=NS).

4) (Ei/Ai)

가 (p<0.05).

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