

승모판 혈류의 E 파와 폐정맥혈류의 D파의 최대속도 간의 시간 간격과 승모판 도플러 지수들과의 관계

가

전두수 · 이만영 · 박지원 · 김용주 · 임효영 · 강동현
이길환 · 김종진 · 채장성 · 김재형 · 홍순조 · 최규보

Correlation of the Time Interval from the Peak of Mitral E Wave to the Peak of Pulmonary Venous D Wave with Mitral Doppler Indexes

Doo-Soo Jeon, MD, Man-Young Lee, MD, Ji-Won Park, MD, Yong-Ju Kim, MD,
Hyou-Young Rhim, MD, Dong-Hun Kang, MD, Gil-Hwan Lee, MD, Jong-Jin Kim, MD,
Jang-Seong Chae, MD, Jae-Hyung Kim, MD, Soon-Jo Hong, MD and Kyu-Bo Choi, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, Catholic University Medical College, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Pulmonary venous diastolic flow follows the pattern of mitral flow and is dependent on the pressure difference between the pulmonary vein and the left atrium (LA). The magnitude of the decrease in LA pressure in early diastole depends on both the volume of the blood leaving the LA and the stiffness of the left ventricle (LV) and the LA. Relaxation process is known to govern early diastolic compliance. We hypothesized that in patients with decreased early diastolic compliance due to LV relaxation abnormality, there may be rapid rise in LV and LA pressure, resulting in early peak of pulmonary venous D wave as early LV diastolic filling progress. This study was undertaken to define this hypothesis and to examine the relation of the time interval between E wave peak and D wave peak to mitral doppler indexes. **Method** : Patients with significant mitral or aortic valvular disease, or patients with LV ejection fraction below 60%, or patients who have pseudonormal or restrictive LV filling pattern on mitral and pulmonary venous Doppler, were excluded from this study. Mitral Doppler indexes including peak E velocity, peak A velocity, E wave acceleration time (EAT) and deceleration time (EDT) were measured. E/A ratio was calculated. The isovolumic relaxation time from aortic valve closure (Ac) to the onset of E wave, the time interval from Ac to the peak of E wave (AcE), the time interval from Ac to the peak of D wave, and the diastolic time from Ac to R of electrocardiogram (AcR) were measured by the pulsed wave Doppler and phonocardiography. The time interval from the peak of E wave to the peak of D wave (ED) was calculated by the subtraction of AcE from AcD. **Results** : 1) ED is significantly shorter in patients with E/A <1 than those with E/A ≥ 1 (58.9 ± 27.4 msec versus 74.7 ± 17.2 msec, p < 0.05). 2) ED correlated with IVRT (r = -0.400, p < 0.01), AcR (r = 0.414, p < 0.01), but not with E/A ratio, EDT, or EAT. 3) Multivariate linear regression analysis with all the previously mentioned variables showed that IVRT, AcR, and EAT were independent determinants of the ED. **Conclusion** : This study demonstrates that the ED is shortened in patients

: 1999 5 28

: 1999 9 1

: , 403 - 720

6 665 가

: (032) 510 - 5500 · : (032) 510 - 5683

E - mail : Cbmtci@ppp.kornet21.net

who are regarded as having LV relaxation abnormality and that ED is affected by IVRT, AcR, and EAT.
(Korean Circulation J 1999;29(2):913-918)

KEY WORDS : LV relaxation abnormality · Time interval between mitral E peak and pulmonary venous D peak.

서론

2.5 MHz

1 2 cm sample volume

100 mm/sec

(phonocardiography)

(Ac)

(E wave

stiffness velocity, E), 가 (acceleration time, EAT)

(deceleration time, EDT),

(A velocity, A)

(E/A) 1

operating compliance (relaxation) 가

(isovolumic relaxation

time, IVRT) Ac E

(diastolic time interval) Ac

(AcR) . Ac E

(AcE) , Ac

(AcD)

가 가 E D

(ED) AcD AcE

(Fig. 1). Heart rate variability

3

AcR 가 10 msec

대상 및 방법

SPSS/PC + (Statistical Pa -

ckage of Social Sciences/Personal Computer)

E/A<1 E/A 1 unpaired

t - test , ED

p 0.05

60%

20 ° 가

가 (pseu -

(restrictive)

45 15 ,

30 58.2 ± 12.5

Hewlett Packard SONOS 2000

45 E/A 1

결 과

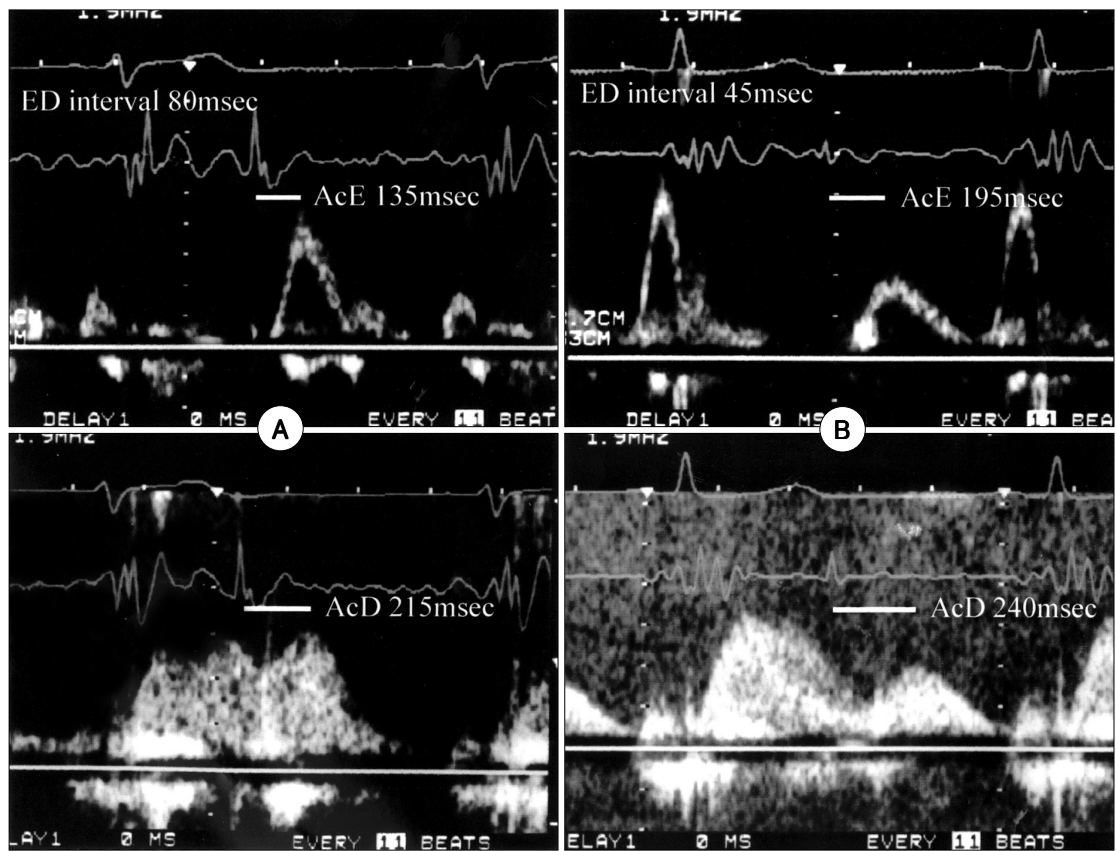


Fig. 1. Method of measurement of time interval from the peak of E wave to the peak of D wave (ED interval). Time interval from aortic valve closure to the peak of E wave (AcE) and time interval from aortic valve closure to the peak of D wave (AcD) were measured with phonography and pulsed-wave doppler. ED interval was calculated by the subtraction of AcE from AcD. A : ED interval in patient with E/A ≥ 1 . B : ED interval in patient with E/A < 1 .

, IVRT 77.7 ± 15.8 msec
 107 ± 27.6 msec E/A < 1 (n=30, $61.9 \pm$
 10.5) E/A ≥ 1 (n=15, 47.1 ± 10.5
) (p<0.001), ED
 74.7 ± 17.2 msec 58.9 ± 27.4 msec E/A < 1
 (p<0.05). AcR 564.1 ± 85.2
 msec 502.7 ± 101.7 msec E/A < 1
 (p<0.05), EAT EDT 가
 (Table 1). ED IVRT, E/A , EDT, EAT,
 AcR IVRT
 (r = -0.400, p<0.01)(Fig. 2), AcR
 (r=0.414, p<0.01)가 , E/A
 (r=0.275, p=0.068) EAT, EDT
 가 (Table 2). ED

IVRT, AcR EAT가
 (p<0.05).

고 안

(relaxation), (pa -
 ssive filling characteristics),
 ,⁶⁾

diastasis
⁶⁾

E

⁶⁾

Table 1. Comparison of variables between with E/A 1 group and E/A 1 group

Variable	E/A 1 (n=15)	E/A 1 (n=30)	p value
IVRT (msec)	77.7 ± 15.8	107.2 ± 27.6	<0.001
E (cm/sec)	70.4 ± 12.5	53.6 ± 14.3	<0.001
A (cm/sec)	60.7 ± 8.9	80.9 ± 17.5	<0.001
EAT (msec)	76.6 ± 8.9	77.7 ± 18.8	0.808
EDT (msec)	166.9 ± 4.5	187.2 ± 47.6	0.065
A dur (msec)	130.2 ± 14.5	146.9 ± 16.2	<0.001
ED (msec)	74.7 ± 17.2	58.9 ± 27.4	<0.05
PVs (cm/sec)	53.7 ± 12.1	62.5 ± 13.4	<0.05
PVd (cm/sec)	47.1 ± 5.6	34.9 ± 9.3	<0.001
PVa (cm/sec)	29.2 ± 4.5	33.8 ± 14.6	<0.05
PVa dur (msec)	111.0 ± 16.8	116.4 ± 20.7	0.43
AcR (msec)	564.1 ± 85.2	502.7 ± 101.7	<0.05

Data are mean ± SD

IVRT : isovolumic relaxation time

E : mitral E wave velocity

A : mitral A wave velocity

EAT : E wave acceleration time

AcR : time interval from aortic valve closure to R of ECG

ED : time interval from E wave peak to D wave peak

PVs : pulmonary vein systolic velocity

PVd : pulmonary vein diastolic velocity

PVa : pulmonary vein atrial reversal velocity

PVa dur : pulmonary vein atrial reversal duration

EDT : E wave deceleration time

A dur : A wave duration

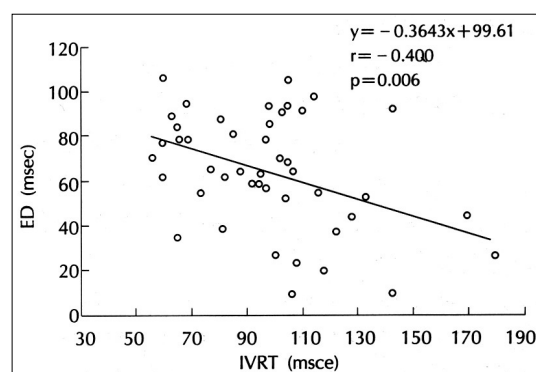


Fig. 2. Correlation between ED interval and IVRT. ED : The time interval from the peak of E wave to the peak of D wave, IVRT : isovolumic relaxation time.

Table 2. Correlates of the ED interval

	Correlation coefficient	p value
IVRT	- 0.400	0.006
E/A	0.275	0.068
EDT	0.174	0.254
EAT	- 0.063	0.680
AcR	0.414	0.005

(elastic recoil)
6)9 - 12)
가
, E 가
가
ffness
stiffness
sti -

effective operating chamber compliance가

가 E

가

가 ,

가 D

E 가

방 법 :

45 (: 58.2 ± 12.5)

E , A , E/A , E 가 ,

(Ac) E

(IVRT), E (AcE), D

(AcD), R (AcR) ,

(ED)

결 과 :

1) E/A 1

, ED 74.7 ± 17.2 msec 58.9 ± 27.4 msec

E/A 1 (p<0.05).

2) ED IVRT (r = -0.400, p<0.01), AcR (r=0.414, p<0.01)

가 , E/A (r=0.275, p=0.068) EAT,

EDT 가

3) IVRT, AcR EAT가

ED

결 론 :

가

E D

, E

가 ,

가

중심 단어 : E

D

REFERENCES

- 1) Klein AL, Tajik AJ. Doppler assessment of pulmonary venous flow in healthy subjects and patients with heart disease. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 1991;4:479-92.
- 2) Rakowski H, Appleton C, Chan KL, Dumesnil JG, Honos G, Jue J, et al. Canadian Consensus Recommendations for the Measurement and Reporting of Diastolic Dysfunction by Echocardiography. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 1996;9:736-60.
- 3) Thomas JD, Newwell JB, Choong CYP, Weyman AE. Physical and physiological determinants of transmitral velocity: Numerical analysis. *Am J Physiol* 1991;260:H1718-H30.
- 4) Thomas JD, Choong CYP, Flachskampf FA, Weyman AE. Analysis of the early transmitral Doppler velocity curve: Effect of primary physiologic changes and compensatory preload adjustment. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;16:644-55.
- 5) Thomas JD, Weyman AE. Echocardiographic Doppler evaluation of left ventricular diastolic function: Physics and physiology. *Circulation* 1991;84:977-90.
- 6) Little WC, Downes TR. Clinical Evaluation of Left Ventricular Diastolic Performance. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1990;32:273-90.
- 7) Nishimura RA, Tajik AJ. Evaluation of Diastolic Filling of Left Ventricle in Health and Disease: Doppler Echocardiography Is the Clinician's Rosetta Stone. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;30:8-18.
- 8) Christopher PA, Liv KH. The Natural History of Left Ventricular Filling Abnormalities: Assessment by Two-Dimensional and Doppler Echocardiography. *Echocardiography* 1992;9:437-57.
- 9) Ishida Y, Meisner JS, Tjujioka K, Gallo JL, Joran C, Frater RWM, et al. Left ventricular filling dynamics: Influence of left ventricular relaxation and left atrial pressure. *Circulation* 1986;74:187-96.
- 10) Cheng CP, Freeman GL, Santamore WP, Constantinescu MS, Little WC. Effect of loading conditions, contractile state, and heart rate on early diastolic left ventricular filling in conscious dogs. *Cir Res* 1990;66:814-23.
- 11) Yellin EL, Nikolic S, Frater RWM. Left ventricular filling dynamics and diastolic function. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1990;32:247-71.
- 12) Yamamoto K, Masuyama T, Tanouchi J, Uematsu M, Doi Y, Naito J, et al. Importance of left ventricular minimal pressure as a determinant of transmitral flow velocity pattern in the presence of left ventricular systolic dysfunction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1993;21:662-72.
- 13) Choong CYP. Left Ventricle V: Diastolic function-Its Principles and Evaluation. In: Weyman AE editor. *Principles and Practice of Echocardiography*. 2nd ed. Pennsylvania: Lea & Febiger;1994. p.721-80.
- 14) Ohno M, Cheng CP, Little WC. Mechanism of Altered Patterns of Left Ventricular Filling During the Development of Congestive Heart Failure. *Circulation* 1994;89:2241-50.
- 15) Templeton GH, Donald TC III, Mitchell JH, Hefner LL. Dynamic stiffness of papillary muscle during contraction and relaxation. *Am J Physiol* 1973;224:692-8.
- 16) Templeton GH, Ecker RR, Mitchell JH. Left ventricular stiffness during diastole and systole: The influence of changes in volume and inotropic state. *Cardiovasc Res* 1972;6:95-100.