

## 감염성 심내막염의 임상적 고찰

김재성 · 김연중 · 문건식 · 김인원 · 최락경 · 한춘호  
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### Clinical Observation of Infective Endocarditis

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** The clinical pattern of infective endocarditis is constantly changing. Diagnosis and treatment of infective endocarditis were developed by recent diagnostic strategy (Duke criteria) and introduction of transesophageal echocardiography. The aim of this study was to compare the clinical characteristics of infective endocarditis in Sejong hospital to the previous report and was to investigate risk factor of heart failure, embolism and death. **Material and Methods :** All episodes hospitalized of infective endocarditis from January of 1990 to October of 1999 in Sejong hospital were reviewed retrospectively. The total cases of infective endocarditis was 80 cases in 78 patients. **Results :** The male to female ratio was 1 : 1.05 (39 male, 41 female). The mean age was 42 years. Rheumatic heart disease was the most common predisposing heart disease in 28.8%, followed by prosthetic valve endocarditis. Streptococci were the most commonly isolated micro-organisms in 18 cases (45.0%), followed by staphylococci in 11 cases. Transesophageal echocardiography has a higher sensitivity than transthoracic echocardiography for detection of vegetation, abscess and paravalvular complication in endocarditis. In patients with echocardiographic vegetation and involvement of aortic valve, there was a statistically significant increase in the risk of heart failure. The factor that was associated with a statistically significant increase in the overall risk of embolization was not exist. Ten patients died (12.5%). Risk factor for death was left ventricular dysfunction. The incidence of death was more higher in patients with abscess and non-streptococcal endocarditis. **Conclusion :** Compared to the 1980's report, we observed increased mean age of patients, the decreasing trend of rheumatic heart disease as a predisposing heart disease and the decreasing incidence of streptococci as causative microorganism. Risk factors for congestive heart failure were aortic valve endocarditis and endocarditis with vegetation. Risk factor for death was left ventricular dysfunction. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(2):166-173**)

**KEY WORDS :** Clinical observation · Infective endocarditis.

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서 론

방 법

80  
 (Transthoracic Echocardiography :  
 TTE) (Transesophageal echo -  
 cardiography : TEE)  
 (vegetation) <sup>1)</sup> 32 (40.0%) TEE TTE  
 36  
 가 <sup>2)3)</sup>  
 . Dur - ,  
 ack 1994  
 Von Reyn ,  
 4) 가 .  
 5)  
 통계학적 분석  
 SPSS 8.0  
 Chi - square test Fi -  
 shers exact test ,  
 multiple logistic regre -  
 ssion p 0.05  
 가  
 6)7)  
 가  
 8 - 12)  
 결 과  
 대상 환자의 임상 특성  
 20 72 42  
 39 41  
 23 (28.8%)  
 대상 및 방법  
 관찰 대상  
 1990 1 1999 10  
 97 Duke <sup>5)</sup> 2 20 (25.0%)  
 (definite infective endo -  
 carditis) 80 . Duke 3 (early)  
 2가 (major criteria) 64 6 가  
 32 , 1가 3가 (minor 40 (50%)  
 criteria) 44 , 5가 18 (45.0%) viridans strep -  
 4 . tococci 16 11  
 (27.5 %) ,  
 17 (Table 2).  
 40  
 가 26 (65.0%) 가 8

**Table 1.** Predisposing heart disease

	No. (percent)
Rheumatic	23 (28.8%)
Aortic	10
Mitral	5
Combined	8
Congenital	13 (16.3%)
VSD	9
PDA	3
TOF	1
Mitral valve prolapse	5 ( 6.2%)
Prosthetic valve	20 (25.0%)
Degenerative valve	11 (13.8%)
None	8 (10.0%)

VSD : ventricular septal defect, PDA : patent ductus arteriosus, TOF : tetralogy of fallot, No : number of cases

**Table 2.** Causative organisms

	No.
Streptococci	18
Viridans streptococci	16
Other streptococci	2
Staphylococci	11
S. aureus	9
Coagulase negative staphylococci	2
Enterococci	6
Gram negative bacilli	2
Fungi	2
HACEK	1
Culture negative	40

HACEK : Haemophilus spp., Actinobacillus actinomycetem-comitans

Cardiobacterium hominis, Eikenella spp., and Kinella kingae

No : number of cases

가 , 67 (83.7%), 12 (15.0%) , Osler , Janeway , (sp - linter hemorrhage) (Table 3). 63 (78.7%) , 44 (55.0%) , 49 (61.3%), 42 (52.5%) . Creac - ive protein(CRP) 78 (97.5%) rheumatic factor 72 30

(41.7%)

56 (70.0%) 53 (66.2%) 34 가 17 6 가 (Table 4). 36 (45.0%) 가 2 3 2 17 3

가 (Table 5).

#### TTE와 TEE의 비교

26 TEE 24 가 TTE 13 가 TEE TTE 6 5 TEE TTE 2 TEE TTE 5 5 TEE TTE 3 TEE가 TTE TEE 92.3%, 83.3%, 100% TTE 50%, 33.3%, 60% TEE가 가

TEE 75.0%, 96.3%, 100% TTE 83.3%, 100%, 96.3% TTE가

#### 심부전과 색전증의 위험인자 분석

가 (Table 6).

**Table 3.** Clinical features

Symptom	No.	Percent (%)	Sign	No.	Percent (%)
Fever	63	78.7	Fever	70	87.5
Anorexia	47	58.7	Murmur	67	83.7
Chills	43	53.7	Splenomegaly	12	15.0
Malaise	40	50.0	Peripheral manifestation		
Dyspnea	35	42.5	Petechiae	7	8.7
Weight loss	25	31.2	Osler node	6	7.5
Headache	24	30.0	Janeway lesion	1	1.2
Myalgia/arthritis	17	21.2	Splinter hemorrhage	1	1.2
Chest pain	8	10.0	Roth spot	4	5.0
Back pain	8	10.0	Clubbing	3	3.7
Palpitation	8	10.0			
Abdominal pain	8	10.0			

**Table 4.** Complications

	No. (percent)
Congestive heart failure	34 (64.2%)
Embolism	17 (32.0%)
Cerebral	6
Renal	4
Pulmonary	3
Peripheral	2
Retinal	1
Splenic	1
Paravalvular abscess	10 (18.8%)
Mycotic aneurysm rupture & ICH	6 (11.3%)
Sepsis	6 (11.3%)
Renal failure & azotemia	5 ( 9.4%)
Paravavular complication	5 ( 9.4%)
Renal Abscess	2 ( 3.7%)
Glomerulonephritis	1 ( 1.8%)
Pericarditis	1 ( 1.8%)

ICH : intracranial hemorrhage, No : number of cases

**Table 5.** Comparison between prosthetic valve endocarditis and native valve endocarditis

	PVE (n = 20)		NVE (n = 60)		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Complication	15	75.0	38	63.3	53
Operation	7	35.0	29	48.3	36
Death	5	25.0	5	8.3	10

PVE : prosthetic valve endocarditis, NVE : native valve endocarditis, No : number of cases

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가

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13)

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2)3)14)

(Table 7).

(p=0.06).

사망의 위험인자 분석

10 (12.5%)

**Table 6.** Risk factor analysis of congestive heart failure in infective endocarditis

	Valve		Location		Paravavular complication		Vegetation	
	PV (N = 20)	NV (N = 60)	AV* (N = 23)	MV (N = 32)	( + ) (N = 5)	( - ) (N = 75)	( + ) <sup>†</sup> (N = 56)	( - ) (N = 24)
CHF (N = 34)	8	26	17	7	5	29	31	3

CHF : congestive heart failure, PV : prosthetic valve, NV : native valve, AV : aortic valve, MV : mitral valve  
( + ) : denotes presence, ( - ) : denotes absence, \* : p<0.01, † : p<0.01

**Table 7-A.** Risk factor analysis of embolism in infective endocarditis

	Culture		Organism		Valve	
	( + ) (N = 40)	( - ) (N = 40)	Streptococcus (N = 18)	Others (N = 22)	PV* (N = 20)	NV (N = 60)
Embolism (N = 17)	8	9	5	3	1	16

( + ) : denotes presence, ( - ) : denotes absence, PV : prosthetic valve, NV : native valve, \* : p = 0.06

**Table 7-B.** Risk factor analysis of embolism in infective endocarditis

	Location		Vegetation	
	AV (N = 23)	MV (N = 32)	Absence (N = 24)	< 1 cm (N = 23)      > 1 cm (N = 33)
Embolism	4	7	3	7

AV : aortic valve, MV: mitral valve

**Table 8-A.** Risk factor analysis of death in infective endocarditis

	Culture		Organism		Valve		Location	
	( + ) (N = 40)	( - ) (N = 40)	Streptococcus (N = 18)	Others* (N = 22)	PV (N = 20)	NV (N = 60)	AV (N = 23)	MV (N = 32)
Death (N = 10)	6	4	0	6	5	5	3	7

( + ) : denotes presence, ( - ) : denotes absence, PV : prosthetic valve, NV : native valve, AV : aortic valve, MV : aortic valve, \* : p<0.05

**Table 8-B.** Risk factor analysis of death in infective endocarditis

	Embolism		Abscess		Left ventricular dysfunction		Paravalvular complication	
	(+) (N = 17)	(-) (N = 63)	(+)* (N = 10)	(-) (N = 70)	(+) <sup>†</sup> (N = 14)	(-) (N = 66)	(+) (N = 5)	(-) (N = 75)
Death	1	9	3	7	4	6	2	8

(+) : denotes presence, (-) : denotes absence  
 \*: p<0.01, † : multivariate p value<0.05

가

가 15)

가 18-20)

가 180

가 70 80%

30 50%

가

가 22)

가 16)17)

1990

가 2)3)

40

1980

18-20)

가 (50.0%)

2

1980

21)

가 18-20)

가<sup>25)</sup> TEE 가<sup>16)25)</sup>  
가  
1980  
<sup>19)</sup> 7 6  
가  
, ,  
<sup>6)9)16)23)</sup> 가 가  
TEE  
<sup>16)17)24)</sup> TTE 가  
<sup>6)10)23)24)</sup> 가  
가  
가  
TEE가 TTE  
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TTE TEE  
<sup>25)</sup> 가<sup>1)</sup>  
가  
가  
<sup>8)25)</sup> <sup>1)16)25)</sup>  
<sup>10)11)25)</sup> 가 ,  
, ,  
<sup>8)26)27)</sup> 가 가  
<sup>1)25)28)</sup> 가  
<sup>1)12)16)</sup> TTE TEE  
1980 18 - 20) , TEE 가 ,  
가가  
가 (selection bias)  
가 가  
가  
<sup>9 - 12)</sup> 가가  
가 ,  
가  
가  
가

가

## 요 약

연구대상 :

1994

1990

방 법 :

1990 1 1999 10

80

결 과 :

39 , 41

42

23 (28.8%) 가

20 (25.0%),

11

가 40 (50.0%)

18 (45.0%) 가

11 53 (66.2%)

34 가

36 (45.0%)

TEE TTE

가

10 (12.5%)

결 론 :

1990

1980

중심 단어 :

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