

## 승모판협착증에서 비관혈적으로 측정된 좌측심장의 탄성과 그 임상적 의의

조구영 · 송재관 · 강덕현 · 박훈기 · 박상선 · 이내희  
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### Noninvasive Calculation of Left Heart Compliance by Echocardiography and Its Clinical Significance in Mitral Stenosis

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background :** Although the net atrioventricular compliance can be obtained by invasive catheterization (Ccath) in mitral stenosis (MS), feasibility of noninvasive echocardiographic calculation of the compliance (Cecho) and its hemodynamic significance were not tested. **Methods :** Using valve area by 2D planimetry ( $A_{2D}$ ) and deceleration slope ( $dv/dt$ ) of transmitral velocity decay in continuous wave Doppler echocardiographic tracing, Cecho was defined as  $-A_{2D}/(-dv/dt)$ , which was compared with Ccath obtained directly during the catheterization in 30 MS patients with sinus rhythm. Exercise Doppler echocardiography with symptom-limited treadmill was performed in 66 patients with moderate to tight MS ; mean mitral gradient (MG) and peak pressure gradient of tricuspid regurgitation (PGTR) at baseline and immediately after exercise were obtained using continuous wave Doppler echocardiographic tracing. Hemodynamic variables including Cecho, MG, PGTR and mitral valve area were analyzed to determine the association with patients' exercise tolerance. **Results :** Cecho in 30 patients with tight MS (valve area  $0.9 \pm 0.2$  cm<sup>2</sup>) was  $4 \pm 1$  ml/mmHg (2 - 7 mmHg), which showed a significant correlation with Ccath ( $r = 0.48$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ). Exercise time in 66 patients with moderate to tight MS showed significant negative correlation with resting MG, resting and postexercise PGTR, and positive correlation with Cecho ; exercise time in those patients did not show any significant correlation with resting valve area. In multivariate analysis, Cecho and postexercise PGTR were independent factors determining exercise time in MS. **Conclusions :** The net atrioventricular compliance in MS can be calculated by noninvasive echocardiography, and it is an important hemodynamic factor determining exercise tolerance in MS. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(3):303-309)

**KEY WORDS :** Mitral stenosis · Compliance · Exercise tolerance · Echocardiography.

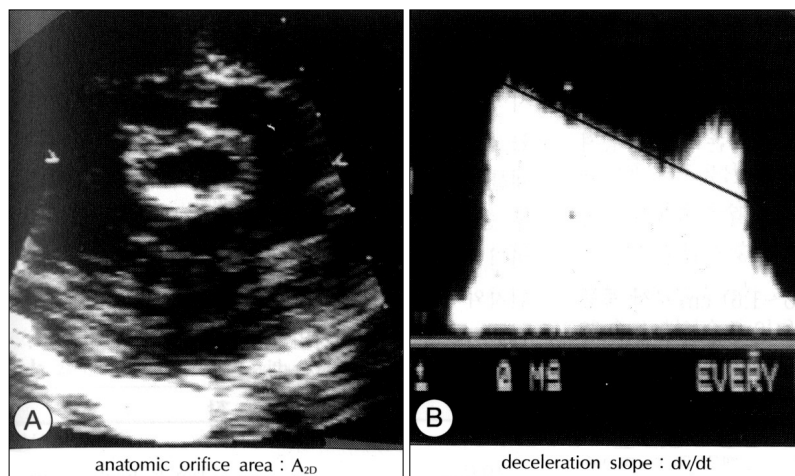
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## 서 론

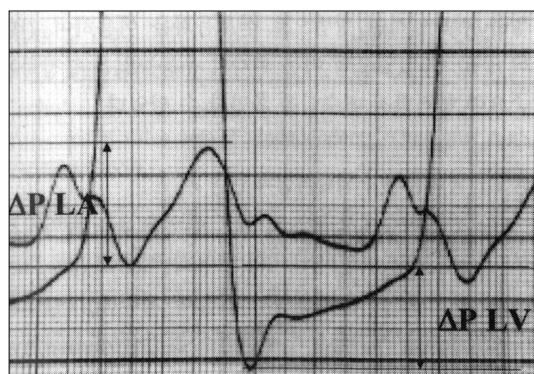
가 30 6/24  
 $42 \pm 10$  0.9±0.2  
 (0.5 1.3) cm<sup>2</sup>, 가 15.4±6.8(6 29)  
<sup>1)2)</sup> mmHg  
<sup>3-5)</sup> (mi -  
<sup>6-9)</sup> tral gradient) , 24  
 (Compliance, C) 가  
 가(C= V/ P)  
<sup>3)10)11)</sup> 심초음파를 이용한 비관혈적 탄성측정(Cecho)  
 가 1992 Flachskampf <sup>12)</sup>  
 Flachskampf <sup>12)</sup> (in vitro flow (effective  
 model) (eff - orifice area, Ae) -  
 ective orifice area) (continuous (dv/dt) C= - Ae/(  
 wave, CW) (decele - dv/dt)  
 ration velocity) 가 가  
 Ae pla -  
 Doppler nimetry (A<sub>2D</sub>)  
 Cecho = - A<sub>2D</sub>/( dv/dt)  
 (Fig. 1). 1.05 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 dv/dt apical 4 chamber view CW  
 plani -  
 metry anatomic orifice area (Hewlett Packward SONOS 2500)  
 A<sub>2D</sub> cm<sup>2</sup>, g/cm<sup>3</sup>, dv/dt cm/s<sup>2</sup>  
 ml/mmHg  
 1,333(dynes/cm<sup>2</sup>)/mmHg

## 대상 및 방법

심도자를 이용한 방법(Ccath)  
 Fick method (stroke volume)  
 common elastic chamber  
 2 가 <sup>10)</sup> Fig. 2  
 30  
 (Cecho) (Ccath) ( P LA)  
 ( P LV)  
 (Ca)(1) (Cv)(2)  
 가 66 , net compli -



**Fig. 1.** Noninvasive calculation of the left heart compliance by echocardiography. Using valve area by 2D planimetry ( $A_{2D}$ ) and deceleration slope ( $dv/dt$ ) of transmitral velocity decay in continuous wave Doppler echocardiographic tracing, noninvasive echocardiographic calculation of the left heart compliance (Cecho) was defined as  $-A_{2D}/(r \cdot dv/dt)$  : r : blood density.



**Fig. 2.** Method of calculating mean left atrial (LA) compliance (Ca) and left ventricle (LV) compliance (Cv). Ca was obtained by dividing systolic rise in LA pressure ( $\Delta P_{LA}$ ) into stroke volume and Cv obtained by dividing diastolic rise in LV pressure ( $\Delta P_{LV}$ ) into stroke volume. From these estimates of Ca and Cv, mean net compliance (Ccath) was calculated as  $CaCv/(Ca + Cv)$ .

ance(Ccath) (3)

1)  $Ca = \text{stroke volume} / \text{systolic rise in LA pressure} (\Delta P_{LA}) \text{ ml/mmHg}$

2)  $Cv = \text{stroke volume} / \text{diastolic rise in LV pressure} (\Delta P_{LV}) \text{ ml/mmHg}$

3)  $Ccath = CaCv / (Ca + Cv) \text{ ml/mmHg}$

운동부하 심초음파검사<sup>9)</sup>

66

13/53

$43 \pm 10$

, , CW

(pressure gradient of tricuspid regurgitation, PGTR)

Bruce protocol  
symptom - limited treadmill

PGTR

통계학적분석

SPSSWIN 7.5

Pearson's correlation

(multivariate analysis using linear regression,  
method : enter) . p 0.05

가

결 과

Cecho의 유효성 평가

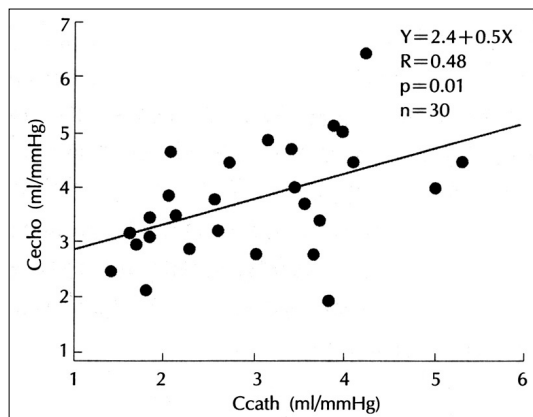
(Cecho)  $3.8 \pm 1.1 \text{ ml/mmHg}$

6.4

$\pm 1.6$  L/min,  $80.4 \pm 11.9$ /min (stroke volume)  $81.1 \pm 20.7$  ml. P LA P LV  $18.3 \pm 6.2$  mmHg,  $10.7 \pm 5.4$  mmHg, (Ccath)  $3.0 \pm 1.1$  ml/mmHg. Cecho Ccath  $r=0.48$  (Fig. 3,  $p=0.01$ ,  $\text{Cecho} = 2.4 + 0.5 \times \text{Ccath}$ ). Cecho PGTR (Table 1).

운동부하심초음파검사

$1.1 \pm 0.2 (0.5 - 1.6)$  cm<sup>2</sup>



**Fig. 3.** Scatterplot showing correlation between compliance obtained by echocardiography (Cecho) and that by cardiac catheterization (Ccath).

(Cecho)  $4.5 \pm 7.9 \pm 2.5$  mmHg. PGTR  $35.4 \pm 15.1$  mmHg  $62.3 \pm 22.5$  mmHg 가 ( $p < 0.01$ ),  $12.4 \pm 5.9$  mmHg  $26.5 \pm 9.9$  mmHg 가 ( $p < 0.01$ ). PGTR, 가 PGTR Cecho (Fig. 4A and B).

PGTR

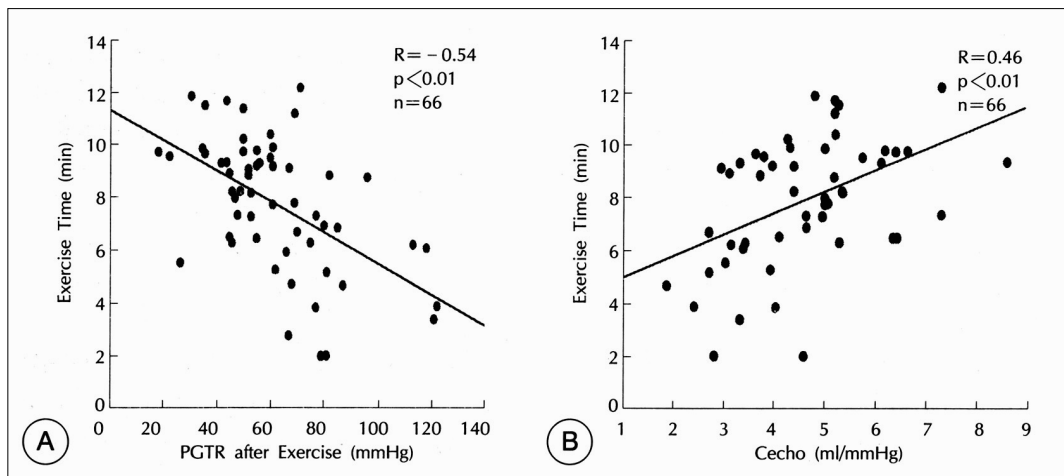
Cecho (Table 2).

고 찰

승모판협착증에서 좌측심장의 탄성

thering " striction),<sup>3)11)</sup>

<sup>13)</sup> "te - (functional re - disuse hypo -



**Fig. 4.** Scatterplot showing correlation between exercise time and PGTR after exercise (A) and compliance obtained by echocardiography (Cecho)(B).

**Table 1.** Correlations between Cecho and other hemodynamic variables

	r	p
Ccath	0.48	0.01
Mean mitral gradient	- 0.41	0.03
LA pressure	- 0.53	<0.01
PGTR	- 0.60	<0.01

Cecho : compliance obtained by echocardiography,  
Ccath : compliance obtained by catheterization,  
LA : left atrium,  
PGTR : pressure gradient of tricuspid regurgitation

**Table 2.** Factors associated with exercise time

	r	p
MVA	0.24	NS
Mean gradient at rest	- 0.35	0.01
Mean gradient after exercise	- 0.10	NS
PGTR at rest	- 0.39	<0.01
PGTR after exercise*	- 0.54	<0.01
Cecho*	0.46	<0.01

MVA ; mitral valve area  
\* : independent factors after multivariate analysis

function<sup>14)</sup> 가 가 .

, Kim<sup>15)</sup> 가  
v .

ssure - volume curve)  
lic shape)  
(pre -  
(parabo -

5) Thomas<sup>10)</sup>  
가

가 net  
compliance

Flachskampf<sup>12)</sup>  
CW

가 chamber  
(restrictive orifice)  
deceleration slope가

Thomas

Doppler

planimetry

가  
(A 2D)  
(dv/dt)

가

r = 0.48(p = 0.01, Cecho = 2.4 + 0.5 x  
Ccath)

3.8 ± 1.1 mmHg  
3.0 ± 1.1 mmHg

con -

traction coefficienty planimetry

anatomic orifice area

Cecho PGTR,

anatomic orifice area

운동부하검사

가 가 .

가

가 가

6)

가

7) Song<sup>9)</sup>

가

, Leavitt<sup>16)</sup>

가

. Liu<sup>3)</sup> Braverman<sup>4)</sup> tr -  
 ansmitral gradient 가 ,<sup>21-23)</sup> 가,<sup>23)</sup> 24)  
 (steeper portion) .  
 , Rigolin<sup>17)</sup> .  
 reserve 가 3)10)  
 가,  
 18)  
 가  
 PGTR  
 $r = -0.54(p<0.01)$   
 , 본 연구의 문제점  
 $r = 0.46(p<0.01)$   
 가 fluid - filled catheter  
 Da - 가  
 han<sup>19)</sup> 27 Ccath 가  
 (pli - 가  
 able valve leaflet) 가  
 가 요 약  
 (unpliable valve leaflet)  
 연구대상 :  
 ,  
 방 법 :  
 9)17)20) 30 (MS)  
 , planimetry  
 가 (A<sub>2D</sub>) (CW)  
 가 (dv/dt) (Cecho =  
 - A<sub>2D</sub>/( dv/dt))  
 (Ccath) . 66  
 . PGTR symptom - limited treadmill  
 Cecho  
 가 (MG) CW  
 (PGTR) MS  
 결 과 :  
 30 MS ( 0.9±0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>)

Cecho 4 ± 1 ml/mmHg(2 7) Ccath  
(r = 0.48, p = 0.01). 66  
MS MG,  
PGTR  
, Cecho  
Cecho PGTR

결 론 :

MS

MS

중심 단어 :

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