

심방실 연속조율에서 최적 심박수 적응성 방실지연의 평가

이재웅¹ · 신진호² · 김명곤² · 김경수¹ · 김순길¹
 김정현¹ · 임현길¹ · 이방현¹ · 이정균¹

Optimally Timed Rate-Adaptive Atrioventricular Delay in AV Sequential Pacing

Jae Ung Lee, MD¹, Jin Ho Shin, MD², Myeong Kon Kim, MD²,
 Kyung Soo Kim, MD¹, Sun Gil Kim, MD¹, Jeong Hyun Kim, MD¹,
 Heon Kil Lim, MD¹, Bang Hun Lee, MD¹ and Chung Kyun Lee, MD¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul,

²Department of Internal Medicine, Eulji University School of Medicine, Taejon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The impetus for the spectacular advances in pacemaker technology has been a shift in the aims of pacemaker therapy from ensuring survival of patients with conduction defects to optimizing hemodynamic function. Now, optimization of the system through rate adaptive AV sequential pacing and adjusting the appropriate time of the AV interval is the main goal. At lower levels of exercise, the relative importance of an appropriately timed atrial contraction in maintaining optimal cardiac output is now well established in patients with normal and abnormal ventricular function. The purpose of this study is to define the optimal AV delay patterns in AV sequential pacing in association with heart rate changes. **Materials and Methods** : Eleven patients who had been treated with dual chamber pacemakers under the diagnosis of complete heart block or sick sinus syndrome were included. During the study, the pacemaker was programmed to the atrial triggered ventricular pacing mode. The heart rates were increased from 50 beats/minute to 80 beats/min by 5 beats/minute's interval. At each heart rate, the AV delay was programmed to 100, 125, 150, 175, 200 ms and the time velocity integral was measured by a continuous wave Doppler echocardiography. **Results** : When the heart rate changes were not considered, time velocity integral was the greatest with an AV delay of 150 ms ($p < 0.0001$). There were no significant differences between AV delays regarding the time velocity integrals in rate responsive optimal fixed AV delay. The average r-value of linear regressions for optimal AV delay was -0.54. Individually programmed AV delay showed that the optimal AV delays were at 125 ms in two cases, 150 ms in five cases, 175 ms in three cases, and 200 ms in one case. The most unfavorable AV delays were at 100 ms in four cases, 150 ms in one case, 175 ms in two cases, and 200 ms in three cases. The r-values of linear regression for individualized optimal AV delay showed very wide range (-2.5 -0.89). **Conclusion** : The optimal AV delay within the range of 50 -80 bpm of heart rates is 150 ms. The average r-value of linear regression for optimal AV delay was -0.54. However there were wide variations in optimal AV delay individually, we should consider a patient-specific AV delay algorithm. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(3):310-317**)

KEY WORDS : Pacemaker · AV delay · Rate-adaptive.

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: , 471 - 020 249 - 1

: (0346) 560 - 2234 · : (0346) 553 - 7369

E - mail : leejun@email.hanyang.ac.kr

도플러 심초음파 검사

서 론

DDD

가 1 가 5 가 1 가 1) 가 2-5) 6) 7) 8) 9) DDD 가 Frielingsdorf 14) 가 25 msec

50 80 5 가 , 100, 125, 150, 175, 200 msec TVI (Sonos 2000, Hewlett Packard, USA) 2.5 MHz 가 5 TVI TVI 1

통계처리

SPSS

paired unpaired Studen- t's t-test p 0.05 가

결 과

임상적 특징

11 59.8 ± 11.2 가 5 4 (36%), 7 (64%) 가 1 (9.1%), 2 (18%) 63.8 ± 2.8% 9 VISTA (VISTA, CPI, USA), 2 Cosmos (Cosmos, Intermedics, USA) (Table 1).

재료 및 방법

1995 1998 DDD 11 (5 , 6) , 59.8 ± 11.2 25 69 50% , 22.8 ± 4.0, 150 msec 22.9 ± 4.1, 200 msec TVI가 (p<0.0001)(Fig. 1).

최적 방실 자극간격

TVI 100 msec 22.4 ± 3.7, 125 msec 23.1 ± 3.7, 175 msec 22.4 ± 4.0 150 msec TVI가 (p<0.0001)(Fig. 1).

Table 1. Clinical and echocardiographic characteristics of the patients

Case	Age/Sex	Type of bradycardia	Heart disease	EF	Pacemaker
1	68/M	AV block 2 : 1	MR	66.5	VISTA
2	55/F	SSS	none	69.4	VISTA
3	63/M	SSS with AV block	MR I, LVH	63.3	VISTA
4	62/F	AV block	none	72.0	VISTA
5	69/M	AV block	none	59.2	VISTA
6	25/F	SSS	none	54.5	Cosmos
7	47/F	High degree AV block	none	72.6	VISTA
8	77/M	AV block	none	53.5	VISTA
9	60/M	AV block	none	59.7	VISTA
10	61/F	High degree AV block	H/T	55.2	VISTA
11	71/F	SSS	none	75.9	Cosmos

EF : ejection fraction, H/T : hypertension, LVH : left ventricular hypertrophy, MR : mitral regurgitation, SSS : sick sinus syndrome, AV block : 3rd degree AV block

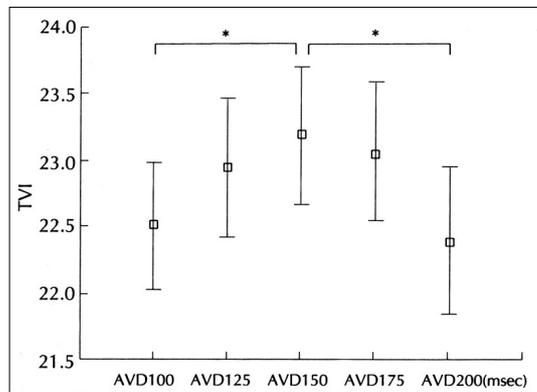


Fig. 1. Changes in time velocity integral (TVI) at different atrioventricular delay (AVD). *p<0.005.

각 심박수에서의 최적 방실 자극간격
가

50 80 TVI
가 (Fig. 2).

최적 방실 자극간격의 선형추세

$y = -0.54x + 175$,
가 10 가 5.4 msec
(p<0.05)(Fig. 3).

개인별 최적 방실 자극간격

125 msec 2 , 150
msec 5 , 175 msec 3 , 200 msec 1 가
(Fig. 5). 가

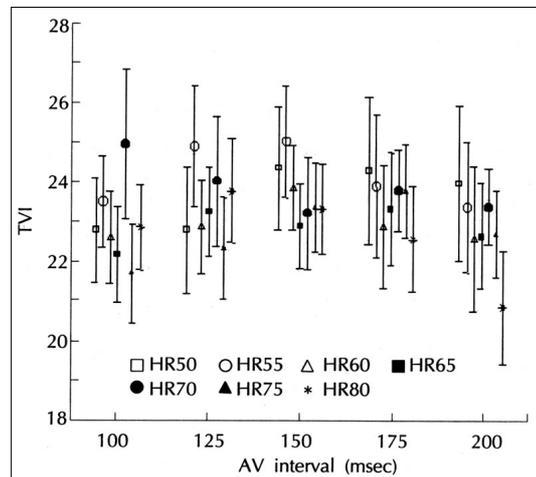


Fig. 2. Relationship between AV interval and time velocity integral at different rates (50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 bpm).

100 msec 4 , 150 msec 1 , 175
msec 2 , 200 msec 3 (Fig. 5).

각 개인별 최적 방실 자극간격의 변화 양상

-1.43, 0.89, -0.54,
-0.89, -1.07, -0.36, -0.71, -0.54, -2.5, -1, -2.5
(Table 2).

고 안

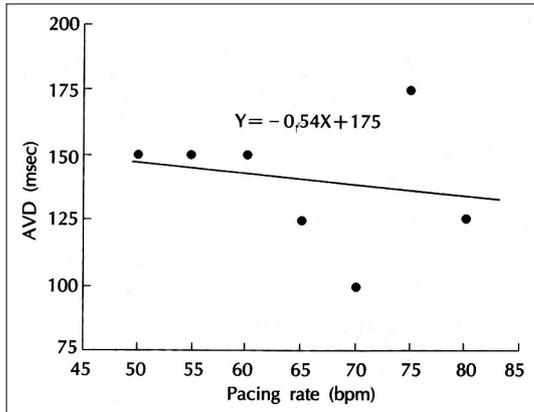


Fig. 3. Linear regression of optimal atrioventricular delay (AVD) and pacing rates. $p < 0.05$.

Table 2. Linear regression equation for individualized optimal atrioventricular delay

Case	Age/Sex	Linear regression
1	68/M	$y = -1.43x + 247$
2	55/F	$y = 0.89x + 92$
3	63/M	$y = -0.54x + 145$
4	62/F	$y = -0.89x + 205$
5	69/M	$y = -1.07x + 213$
6	25/F	$y = -0.36x + 148$
7	47/F	$y = -0.71x + 167$
8	77/M	$y = -0.54x + 185$
9	60/M	$y = -2.5x + 320$
10	61/F	$y = -x + 180$
11	71/F	$y = -2.5x + 350$

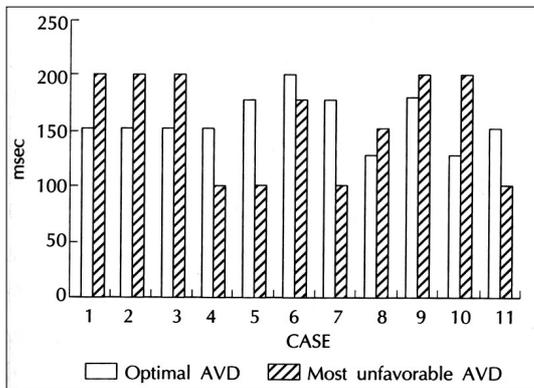


Fig. 4. Individualized optimal and most unfavorable atrioventricular delay (AVD).

Adams - Stokes
 (rate responsiveness)
 (rate adapted AV synchro-
 ny)

350% 가 , 300% 가
 가 50% 가
 , , 70
 가
 2/3 ,
 가
 가
 1 가
 가 1 가
 가
 1
 가 VVI-
 R, VDD, DDD DDD-R 가
 VVI
 가
 Lau ¹⁵⁾
 가,
¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾ Sedney ¹⁸⁾

Ritter ³⁹⁾⁴⁰⁾

(57 ± 23 msec in VDD mode, 74 ± 18 msec in DVI mode, 144 ± 82 msec)

대상 및 방법 :

1995 1998

DDD 11
50 80

⁴¹⁾
125 msec 2 ,
150 msec 5 , 175 msec 3 , 200 msec 5
1 1 150
msec 가

가
100, 125, 150, 175, 200 msec
Time Velocity Integral(TVI)

결 과 :

50 80

TVI 100 msec 22.4 ± 3.7,
125 msec 22.8 ± 4.0, 150 msec 23.1 ±
3.7, 175 msec 22.9 ± 4.1, 200 msec 22.4
± 4.0 , 150 msec
TVI (p<0.0001).

가
가 Rees ⁴²⁾
가
가

가 10

가 5.4 msec

125 msec 2 , 150 msec
5 , 175 msec 3 , 200 msec 1 가
, 가 100
msec 4 , 150 msec 1 , 175 msec 2
, 200 msec 3 가 .

Fig. 2 50 80
150

- 2.5 + 0.89
(- 0.54).

msec ,

결 론 :

50 80

150 msec ,

요 약

연구배경 :
DDD

중심 단어 :

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