

개의 심낭내 투여한 Quinidine이 심장 유효불응기에 미치는 영향

가

한명철 · 김재형 · 노태호 · 김희열 · 김종진 · 조은주
진승원 · 유기동 · 이만영 · 채장성 · 홍순조 · 최규보

Effect of Quinidine Instilled into Canine Pericardial Sac on Cardiac Effective Refractory Period

Myung-Cheol Han, MD, Jae-Hyung Kim, MD, Tai-Ho Rho, MD, Hee-Yeol Kim, MD,
Chong-Jin Kim, MD, Eun-Ju Cho, MD, Seung-Won Jin, MD, Ki-Dong Yoo, MD,
Man-Young Lee, MD, Jang-Seong Chae, MD, Soon-Jo Hong, MD and Kyu-Bo Choi, MD

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

ABSTRACT

Background : Atrial fibrillation (Af) after open heart surgery may result in hypotension, heart failure, embolic complication and prolongation in length of hospital stay. Several studies have investigated the efficacy of pharmacological prophylaxis in reducing the incidence of Af after cardiac surgery. The pericardial sac represents a natural physical barrier and provides a drug receptacle to restrict drug delivery to the heart. The overall objective of this study was to determine whether the pericardial sac could function as a delivery chamber for antiarrhythmic drugs. We investigated whether quinidine delivered into the pericardial sac exerted an effect on atrial and ventricular refractoriness, impulse generation, and conduction. **Methods :** All animals were anesthetized with α -chloralose. After a sternotomy, the pericardium was opened and cradled to produce a "container" of approximately 30 ml. Experimental animals received quinidine, 3.33 mg/ml, dissolved in Krebs-Henseleit solution instilled into their pericardial sacs for 30 minutes. Baseline and 5, 10 and 30 minutes postinstillation electrophysiologic studies were performed. Plasma quinidine levels were measured at each of the time intervals in three different sites i.e., right ventricle (RV), aortic root and femoral vein (FV). **Results :** Baseline systolic (SAP) and diastolic aortic pressure (DAP) were 148 ± 16.8 mmHg, and 111 ± 23.9 mmHg, respectively. Both SAP and DAP were significantly decreased at 5, 10 and 30 minutes after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac. In electrocardiographic parameters, the increase in sinus cycle length and corrected QT interval were significantly greater compared with baseline at each of the time intervals after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac. All electrophysiologic parameters including 1 : 1 AV conduction, effective refractory period (ERP) of RA and RV were significantly increased compared with baseline at three time points. Quinidine concentrations in RV and aorta were significantly higher than in FV at three time points. In RV and aorta, quinidine concentrations at 30 min were significantly lower than those at 5 and 10 min postinstillation periods. There were significant correlations between plasma quinidine levels and corrected QT interval or RAERP. **Conclusion :** Above results showed that quinidine instilled into the pericardial sac migrates transmurally and produces significant prolongation of effective

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: (02) 958 - 2388 · : (02) 968 - 7250

E - mail : jhkim@sph.cuk.ac.kr

refractory period and may appear to prevent various arrhythmias including atrial fibrillation after cardiac surgery. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(4):475-483**)

KEY WORDS : Atrial fibrillation · Quinidine · Pericardial instillation · Electrophysiology.

서 론

1-4) 40% 가, 6-9) 18) 가 pH 7.32 7.42, PCO₂ 33 43 mmHg, PO₂ >80 mmHg 가 5) 가 수술적 처치 가 7 F 6 F pigtail catheter 7 F Coumand catheter 2 cm 2 4 (qu-adripolar) 15) 16)17) quinidine 가 10-14) 가 15) adripolar) physiography(EVR13, PPG, New York, USA) 1 mm/sec scale factor 1 mmHg/mm Quinidine 용액 quinidine sulfate salt dehydrate (Sigma, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) 100 mg 100% 가 Krebs-Henseleit 1 ml quinidine 3.33 mg . Krebs - Henseleit

재료 및 방법

실험동물 및 마취

(15 16 kg) 11

NaCl 120 mM/L, KCl 4.7 mM/L, KH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM/L, MgSO₄ 1.2 mM/L, NaHCO₃ 25 mM/L, CaCl₂ 2.5 mM/L, EDTA 0.5 mM/L, Glucose 8 g/L, Quinidine sodium bicarbonate pH 7.4

quinidine, one-way ANOVA, quinidine, 2-tailed paired t test, Pearson, quinidine

36 38

전기생리학적검사

결과

Quinidine 30 ml, 5, 10, 30 (external cardiac stimulator, 3F51, SAN-EI, Japan)

혈역학적 변화, 176.4 ± 32.2 / 148.6 ± 16.8 mmHg, 111.2 ± 23.9 mmHg, Quinidine 5, 10, 30 126.7 ± 20.2, 115.4 ± 24.9, 127.3 ± 24.2 mmHg (p < 0.05), 5, 10, 30 86.2 ± 21.9, 76.7 ± 25.0, 85.5 ± 27.7 mmHg 10 (p < 0.05).

(pacing threshold) (pulse width) 0.5 msec (effective refractory period, ERP) (sinus cycle length) 80% 8 1 가 1:1 - 1:1

심전도상의 변화, quinidine 가 (p < 0.001, Table 1), 10 가 가 30 PR 가 QT 가 (p < 0.01), 5 가 QT

Quinidine 측정, Quinidine 5, 10, 30 ml EDTA가 -70

심장 유효불응기의 변화, 1.5 mV, Krebs-Henseleit

Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay

quinidine

통계적 분석, ±, p < 0.05 가

5, 10, 30 quinidine 281 ± 15 msec,

5 365 ± 17 msec, 10 410 ± 20 msec, 30 353 ± 35 msec . 가 (RAERP, 1 : 1 : p<0.001 ; RVERP : p<0.01). 4 10 가 가 30 (Table 2). RAERP, 1 : 1 - , RVERP 135.6 ± 8.5, 181.3 ± 8.8, 151.4 ± 15.2 msec , Quinidine 의 혈중농도 quinidine RAERP 5 , 10 , 30 Quinidine 5 , 160.5 ± 10.5, 169.7 ± 14.5, 172.4 ± 19.9 msec 1 : 1 quinidine . 5 , 219.6 ± 16.6, 235.2 ± 19.0, 223.6 ± 19.5 msec RVERP 177.5 ± 18.9, 179.3 ± 12.9, 10 30 170.7 ± 17.6 msec quinidine (Fig. 1). 5

Table 1. Increase in electrocardiographic parameters after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac

Parameters	Baseline	Time after instillation		
		5 min	10 min	30 min
SCL	351.1 ± 64.2	456.4 ± 70.9	513.2 ± 93.5	442.6 ± 101.1
PR	98.4 ± 25.6	101.3 ± 17.3	101.4 ± 17.2	101.2 ± 23.5
QTc	0.34 ± 0.04	0.42 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.05

There was a significantly greater increase in the SCL and QTc for the experimental groups as compared to control (SCL : p<0.001 ; QTc : p<0.01)
SCL = sinus cycle length ; PR = PR interval ; QTc = corrected QT interval

Table 2. Increase in cardiac effective refractory periods after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac

Parameters (msec)	Baseline	Time after instillation		
		5 min	10 min	30 min
RA ERP	135.6 ± 8.5	160.5 ± 10.5	169.7 ± 14.5	172.4 ± 19.9
1 : 1	181.3 ± 8.8	219.6 ± 16.6	235.2 ± 19.0	223.6 ± 19.5
RV ERP	151.4 ± 15.2	177.5 ± 18.9	179.3 ± 12.9	170.7 ± 17.6

There was a significantly greater increase in all parameters for the experimental groups as compared to control (RAERP, 1 : 1 p<0.001 ; RVERP p<0.01)
RAERP = right atrial effective refractory period ; 1 : 1 = 1 : 1 atrioventricular conduction ; RVERP = right ventricular effective refractory period

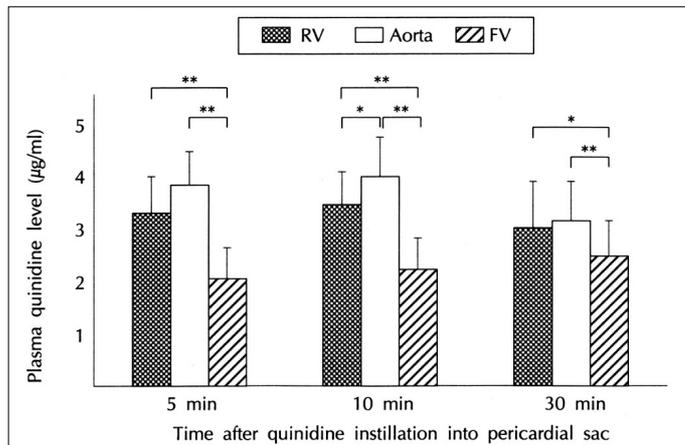


Fig. 1. Plasma quinidine concentration at three times after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac. Significant differences are denoted by asterisk (*p<0.05 ; **p<0.01). There are significant differences between FV and RV, or aorta for three times. RV = right ventricle ; FV = femoral vein ; min = minutes.

quinidine 가 (p<0.01). 10
 quinidine (p<0.05),
 (p<0.01). 30
 quinidine 가
 (RV vs FV : p<0.05 ; Aorta vs FV : p<0.01).

Fig. 2

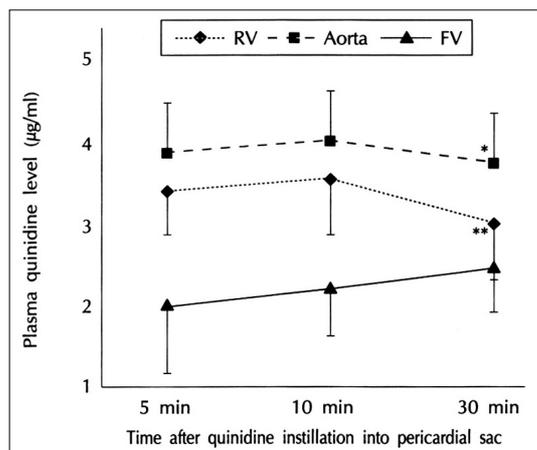


Fig. 2. Time courses of plasma quinidine concentration after instillation of quinidine solution into pericardial sac for each sites. Significant differences are denoted by asterisk (*p<0.01, **p<0.001). There are significant differences between 30 min and 10 min in aorta, and between 30 min and 5 min, or 10 min in RV. RV = right ventricle ; FV = femoral vein ; min = minutes.

30 10
 30 5 10
 5
 가
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 Quinidine 농도와 심전도 및 심장 유효불응기와의 상관
 관계

Sinus cycle length, PR
 QT
 quinidine
 QT
 quinidine
 (r=0.41, p=0.026, Fig. 3).
 RAERP, 1 : 1 RV -
 quinidine
 (r=0.44, p=0.015,
 Fig. 3).

고 찰
 가
 10 40% 2 5 1-4)
 가
 70
 (intra-
 operative aortic balloon pump)

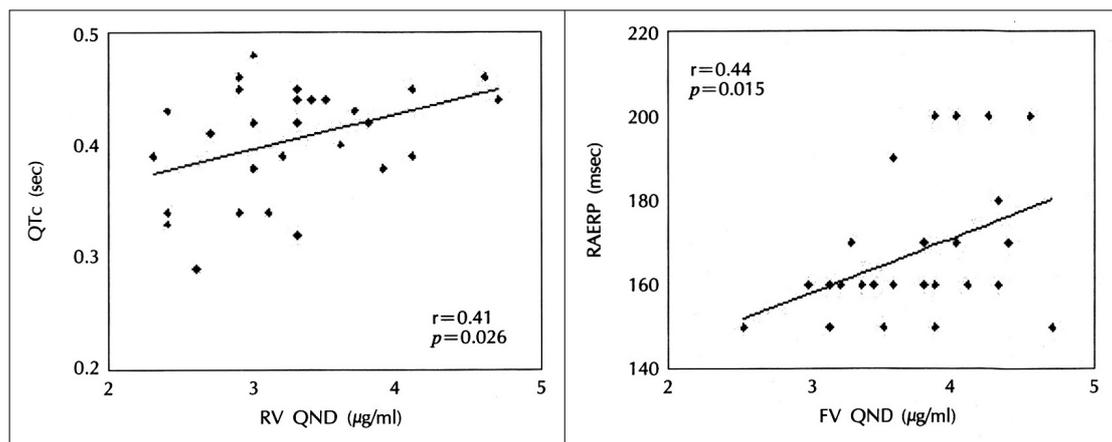


Fig. 3. Correlation between electrocardiographic or electrophysiologic parameters and plasma quinidine concentration. Left panel shows significant correlation between corrected QT interval (QTc) and quinidine concentration from right ventricle (RV QND). Right panel shows significant correlation between right atrial effective refractory period (RAERP) and quinidine concentration from femoral vein (FV QND).

³²⁾ QT quinidine Krebs - Henseleit (quinidine 3.3 mg/ml)
가 . QT 30 ml 5
quinidine , 10 30

(torsade de pointes) ³³⁾
0.55 quinidine
QT quinidine
가 QT 가
QT quinidine
³⁴⁾ 가 quinidine
QT 10
5 0.42 (p<0.05).
가 quinidine
QT (p<0.01)
가 . PR

3) Quinidine (p<0.001),
1 : 1 - (p<0.001)
(p<0.01)
가 가

4) quinidine 가
(p<0.01). quini -
dine 30
5 10
가

5) QT (r=0.41, p=0.026)
(r=0.44, p=0.015)가 quinidine

결 론 : quinidine

요 약
연구목적 :
가
10 40%
가
가 가
quinidine
가
방 법 :
11 - chloralose
quinidine

중심 단어 : Quinidine

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