

난원공 개존을 통한 우심방에서 좌심방으로의 단락 진단에 있어 경흉부 심초음파 하모닉 영상의 유용성

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Clinical Utility of Harmonic Imaging in the Detection of Right to Left Shunt through Patent Foramen Ovale by Transthoracic Contrast Echocardiography

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ABSTRACT

Background : Paradoxical embolism through the patent foramen ovale (PFO) is a well-recognized mechanism for otherwise unexplained ischemic stroke. Although transthoracic contrast echocardiography (TCE) has been used frequently for noninvasive diagnosis of right to left shunt through PFO, its diagnostic accuracy appears limited, especially in patients with poor acoustic window. Since harmonic imaging (HI) can enhance the definition of contrast microbubbles, theoretical advantages of HI in the detection of right to left shunt through PFO using microbubbles can be considered. However, there are few data regarding the diagnostic efficacy of HI in the detection of right to left shunt through PFO. The purpose of this study was to compare the diagnostic value of transthoracic HI in the detection of right to left shunt through PFO in patients with stroke with that of fundamental imaging (FI). **Methods :** One hundred thirty-six consecutive patients with stroke (82 male, mean age : 59) underwent TCE in both HI and FI and transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) during rest and Valsalva maneuver with intravenous administration of agitated saline. PFO was judged to be present if microbubbles appeared in the left atrium within 3 cardiac cycles of their appearance in the right atrium. TEE was regarded as the gold standard for assessing the diagnostic accuracy of TCE. **Results :** Right to left shunt through PFO was detected in 40 of 136 patients by TEE (29.4%). FI of TCE detected shunt through PFO in only 9 of 136 patients (6.6%). In contrast, HI detected shunt through PFO in 25 of 136 patients (18.4%). The overall sensitivity and specificity of FI and HI for detection of right to left shunt through PFO were 22.5%, 62.5% ($p < 0.05$) and 100%, 100%, respectively. Valsalva maneuver during HI significantly increased the detection rate of shunt through PFO (during rest in 9 and during Valsalva maneuver in 25, $p < 0.05$). **Conclusion :** HI with contrast microbubble injection significantly enhanced the detection of right to left shunt through PFO in patients with ischemic stroke compared with FI by transthoracic approach. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(4):433-439**)

KEY WORDS : Patent foramen ovale · Harmonic imaging · Transthoracic contrast echocardiography.

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서 론
 (patent foramen ovale, PFO)
 (paradoxical embolism)
¹⁾
 (transthoracic con-
 trast echocardiography, TCE)가 PFO
 (,)
 가 acoustic window가
 (transesopha-
 geal echocardiography, TEE)
 가
 가
 gold standard ²⁾³⁾
 semi - invasive
 가
 (harmonic imaging, HI)
 , 가 (frequency)
 2
 (second harmonic frequency)
⁴⁾ 2
 가 2
⁴⁾ HI
 HI
 PFO
 HI 가
 fundamental imaging(FI)
 대상 및 방법
 대 상
 1999 2 1999 9
 가 TEE 153
 136
 82 , 54
 59 ± 11 (: 24~89)
 방 법
 Hewlett - Packard Sonos 5500
 . TCE FI broadband(2 4 MHz)
 S4 transducer
 (apical 4 chamber view)
 agitated saline 10ml (antecubital vein)
 20 gauge catheter bolus injection
 (Valsalva maneuver)
 agitated saline bolus injection
 . TCE HI tr -
 ansducer 2.1 MHz
 4.2 MHz
 FI
 6
 2% lidocaine viscous
 TEE
 agitated saline 10
 ml bolus injection TEE
 TCE
 Agitated saline 8 ml 2 ml
 three - way stopcock
 10 ml 2 20
 3 가 3
 TCE 가 TEE gold stan -
 dard super - VHS
 videotape 가

TCE FI HI TEE
2
TEE TCE
2 . PFO
chi - square
P 0.05
결 과
TCE의 FI
TCE FI 136
3 (2.2%) ,
9 (6.6%) (Fig. 1).
TCE의 HI
TCE HI 136
9 (6.6%) ,
25 (18.4%) (Fig. 1).
조영제를 이용한 TEE
TEE
136 10 (7.4%) ,
40 (29.4%)
(Fig. 1).
세 가지 검사방법의 비교
가 FI
HI 가 16
TEE
15 가 (Table 1). TEE gold stan -
dard FI
22.5%, HI 62.5%
100% (Fig. 2).
연령별 분석
TEE HI 50
39%, 30%, 50
27% 16%
50

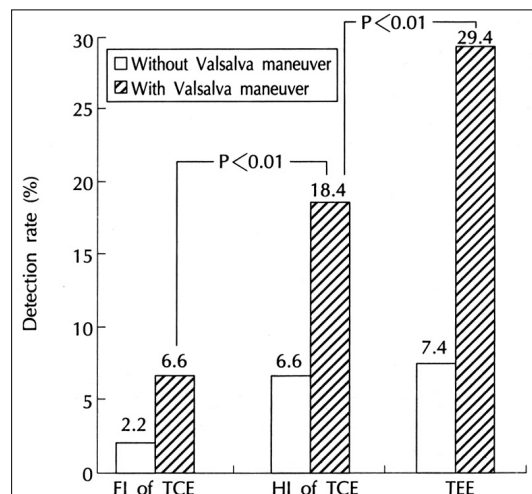


Fig. 1. The detection rate of right to left shunt through patent foramen ovale (n = 136).
FI : Fundamental imaging HI : Harmonic imaging
TCE : Transthoracic contrast echocardiography
TEE : Transesophageal echocardiography

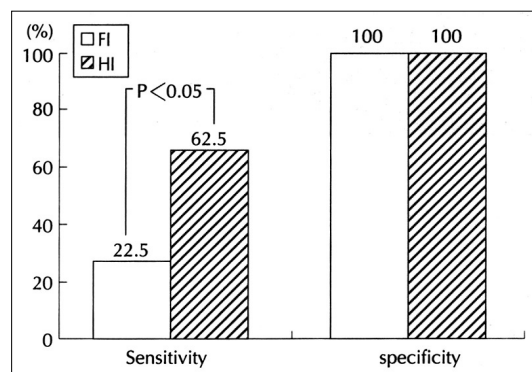
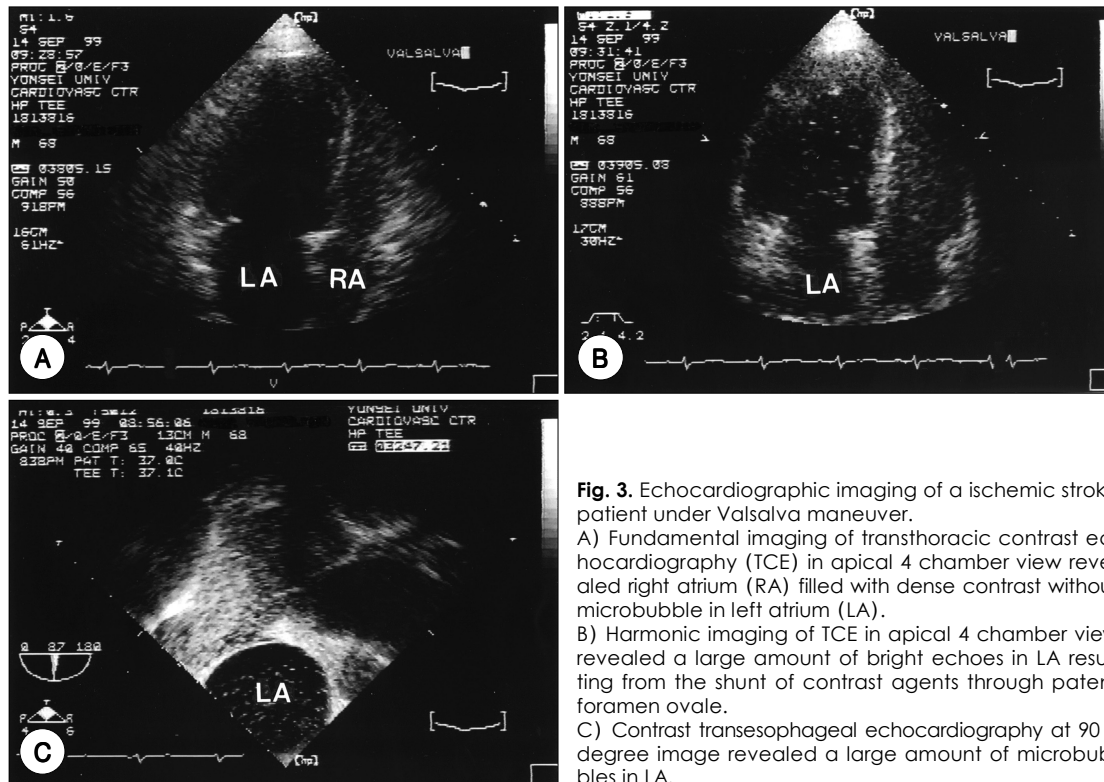


Fig. 2. Sensitivity and specificity of fundamental (FI) and harmonic imaging (HI) in the detection of right to left shunt through patent foramen ovale.

Table 1. Comparison of methods for the detection of right to left shunt through patent foramen ovale

		TEE		p-value
		Positive (n = 40)	Negative (n = 96)	
FI	Positive	9	0	0.000
	Negative	31	96	0.000
HI	Positive	25	0	0.000
	Negative	15	96	0.000

FI : Fundamental imaging, HI : Harmonic imaging
TEE : Transesophageal echocardiography

[illegible]

가
Lechat ¹⁾ 70 10 (14%) . HI
FI
36 FI
59 가 HI TEE
PFO ¹²⁾
가 (Fig. 3). 3 ()
가
TCE TEE
가
, TEE (probe) 18.4% TEE
FI 6.6%
.
¹⁸⁾ 50
50 PFO
가
가
TEE 29.4% TEE
semi - in -
vasive 가
TEE TCE HI
TCE HI
TEE
¹⁹⁾
FI TCE
TCE HI
¹⁵⁾ 1 TCE HI
8 μ m
(1 10 MHz)
harmonic energy ¹⁶⁾ transducer
¹⁷⁾ HI
artifact
가
가
Stone ²⁰⁾
가

요 약

연구목적 : (patent foramen ovale, PFO) (paradoxical embolism) (transthoracic contrast echocardiography, TCE)가 PFO

가 ac - oustic window가 (Harmonic imaging, HI) TCE 가 가 PFO

PFO HI 가 fundamental imaging(FI)

방 법 :

136 (82 , 59 ± 11) PFO agitated saline

FI HI TCE TEE . 3가

3 3 가 PFO . TCE 가 TEE gold standard

결 과 :

TEE 136 40 (29.4%) , TCE FI 9 (6.6%) PFO

TCE HI 136 25 (18.4%) . TEE gold standard FI 22.5%, HI

62.5% 100% .

결 론 :

HI PFO 가 HI FI TEE

중심 단어 :

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