

경식도 심초음파도의 Direct Planimetry를 이용하여 측정된 대동맥판 면적의 심박출량 및 좌심실 구출율의 변화에 따른 정확도

가

진승원 · 김종진 · 김희열 · 박지원 · 전두수 · 윤호중
박준철 · 노태호 · 채장성 · 김재형 · 홍순조 · 최규보

The Accuracy of Aortic Valve Area Determined by Transesophageal Echocardiography Using Direct Planimetry according to the Changes of Cardiac Output and Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction

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ABSTRACT

Background : The accuracy of flow-related changes in aortic valve area (AVA) determined by the Gorlin formula or the continuity equation remains disputable. However, anatomic AVA can be determined by using by direct planimetry of transesophageal echocardiography (TEE). The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of changes in flow on AVA determined by TEE using direct planimetry. **Method :** Determination of AVA by TEE using direct planimetry was performed intraoperatively under three different hemodynamic conditions -pre-dobutamine (baseline) period, post-dobutamine period, post-CABG period -in 17 CABG patients and cardiac output (CO) with left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) were also determined by TEE simultaneously. The changes in aortic flow were induced by dobutamine infusion. **Results :** AVA at pre-dobutamine period, post-dobutamine period, and post-CABG period were $2.99 \pm 0.80 \text{ cm}^2$, $3.01 \pm 0.79 \text{ cm}^2$, and $3.01 \pm 0.80 \text{ cm}^2$, respectively. Before dobutamine infusion, CO and EF were $2.01 \pm 0.64 \text{ L/min}$ and $47 \pm 10\%$. After dobutamine infusion, CO and EF were $3.03 \pm 1.05 \text{ L/min}$, $54 \pm 9\%$ respectively and significantly increased by 54%, 18% than those measured before dobutamine infusion ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.01$), respectively. After CABG, CO and EF were $3.86 \pm 1.86 \text{ L/min}$ and $58 \pm 11\%$ and also significantly increased by 98%, 26% than those measured before dobutamine infusion ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.01$), respectively. However, despite of these significant hemodynamic changes, there were no significant changes in AVA and no significant correlations between these hemodynamic and AVA changes, neither at post-dobutamine period nor post-CABG period. **Conclusion :** The acute changes in CO and EF do not result in significant alterations in the anatomic AVA

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determined by TEE using direct planimetry. Thus, TEE using direct planimetry could be accurate and useful in the determination of AVA in hemodynamically unstable patient. **(Korean Circulation J 2000;30(8):973-979)**

KEY WORDS : Aortic valve area · Transesophageal echocardiography · Direct planimetry.

서론		가		대상 및 방법	
1)2)		Gorlin formula		대 상	
, 2-D		continuity equation		1996 1 7 가	
continuity equation		가		46 76 , 61.5 ± 8.3 , 10)	
가		2-D		17 (
3)		Gorlin formula		(3 4 µg/kg/min)	
가		Gorlin formula		(pre - dobutamine period)	
4)		Gorlin formula		(post - dobutamine period)(1)	
가		가		(post CABG	
가		가		period)(2)	
가		가		방 법	
5-8)		(Acuson XP - 128, biplane, 5 MHz probe)		, kg 3 4	
, (short - axis view)		direct		µg ,	
planimetry		direct planimtry		가	
9-14)		Gorlin formula continuity eq -		uation	
9)11)14)		, 14)		가	
가		가		가	

가
가
3
3
direct planimetry
p 0.05
(Fig. 1).

결 과

TVI(time - velocity interval)
대동맥판 면적
direct planimetry
2.99 ± 0.80
Simpson 4 modified 3.01 ± 0.79 cm²
(1.18 4.02 cm²),
(1.20 4.08 cm²)
3.01 ± 0.80 cm²(1.22 3.96 cm²)
0.015 ± 0.065 cm²
0.029 ± 0.055 cm²
(1, p>0.05; 2
통계적 분석
SPSS 7.5 2 tailed paired t test
p>0.05)(Fig. 2).

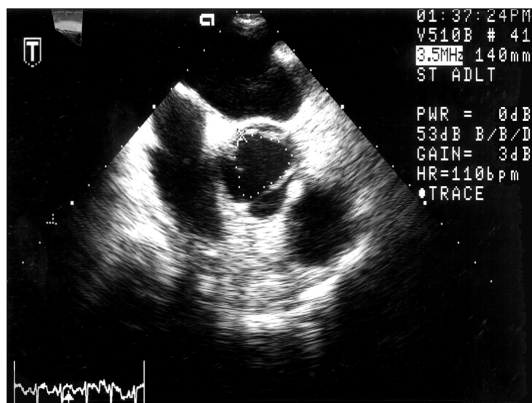


Fig. 1. An example of cross-sectional images of aorta and aortic valve obtained intraoperatively by transesophageal echocardiography.

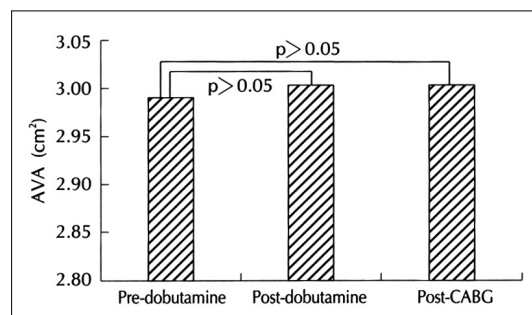


Fig. 2. Histogram of aortic valve area determined by TEE using direct planimetry at pre-dobutamine period, post-dobutamine period, and post-CABG period. There were no significant changes of aortic valve areas under different hemodynamic conditions. AVA : aortic valve area, CABG : coronary artery bypass graft, TEE : transesophageal echocardiography.

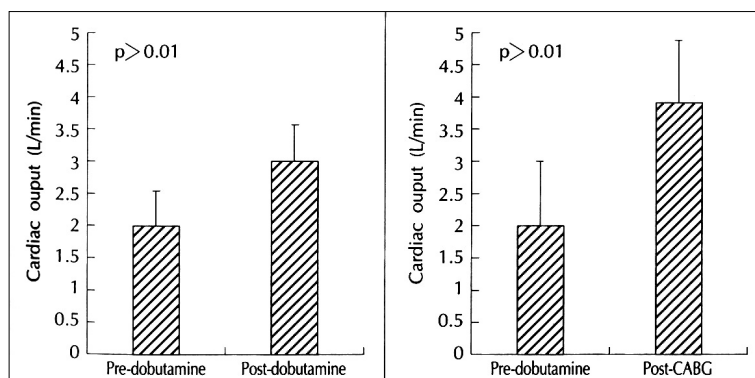


Fig. 3. Histogram of the cardiac output determined by TEE at pre-dobutamin period, post-dobutamine period, and post-CABG period. The cardiac outputs determined at post-dobutamine period and post-CABG period were increased significantly than that determined at re-dobutamin period ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.01$), respectively. CABG : coronary artery bypass graft, TEE : transesophageal echocardiography.

심박출량과 좌심실 구출률

($p < 0.01$), $2 \quad 11 \pm 6\%$ (26%)

가 ($p < 0.01$)(Fig. 4).

2.01 ± 0.64 L/min, 3.03 ± 1.05

L/min 3.86 ± 1.86 L/min

심박출량과 좌심실 구출률의 증가에 따른 대동맥판 면

적의 변화

2, $p < 0.01$)(Fig. 3).

$47 \pm 10\%$, 54

$\pm 9\%$ $58 \pm 11\%$

, 1 $7 \pm 5\%$ (18%) 가 가 , 가

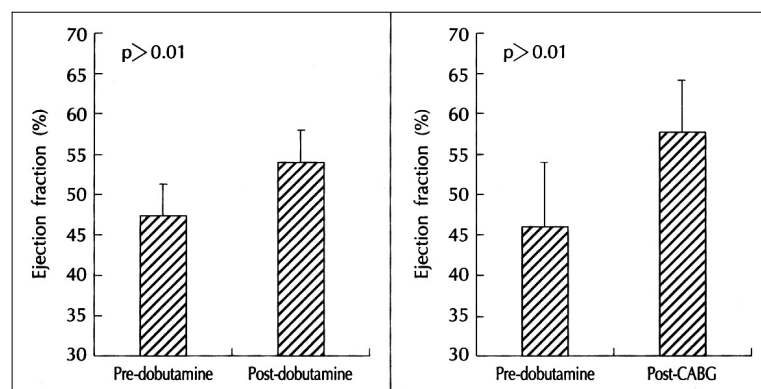


Fig. 4. Histogram of ejection fraction determined by TEE at pre-dobutamine period, post-dobutamine period, and post-CABG period. The ejection fractions determined at post-dobutamine period and post-CABG period were increased significantly than that determined at pre-dobutamine period ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.01$), respectively. CABG : coronary artery bypass graft, TEE : transesophageal echocardiography.

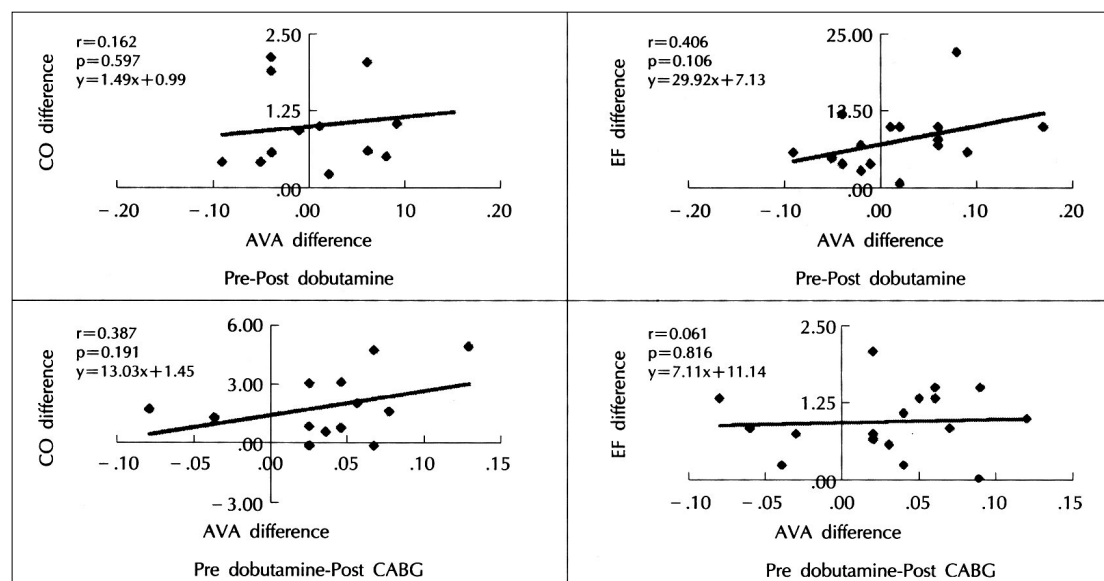


Fig. 5. Relations between aortic valve area differences and cardiac output and ejection fraction differences at pre-dobutamine period, post-dobutamine period, and post-CABG period. Upper : There were no significant correlations between aortic valve area differences and cardiac output and ejection fraction differences at pre-dobutamine period and post-dobutamine period. Lower : There were no significant correlations between aortic valve area differences and cardiac output and ejection fraction differences at pre-dobutamine period and post-CABG period. AVA : aortic valve area, EF : ejection fraction, CO : cardiac output, CABG : coronary artery bypass graft.

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가
대상 및 방법 :
1996 1 7 가
17 (
61.5±8.3 , 10)
(3 4 µg/kg/min)

결 과 :
1) 2.99±0.80
cm², 3.01±0.79 cm²
3.01±0.80 cm² (p>0.05,
p>0.05).
2) 2.01±0.64 L/min,
3.03±1.05 L/min
3.86±1.86 L/min , 1
1.03±0.67 L/min(54%) 가
(p<0.01), 2 1.86±1.67 L/min(98%)
가 (p<0.01).
3) 47±10%,
54±9% 58±11%
, 1 7±5%(18%) 가
(p<0.01), 2 11±6%(26%)
가 (p<0.01).
4) 가
1 (AVA : CO r=
0.162, p=0.597 ; AVA : EF r=0.406, p=0.106)
2 (AVA : CO r=0.387, p=0.191 ; AVA : EF r
=0.061, p=0.816) 가

결 론 :
direct planimetry

가 가
direct planimetry가

중심 단어 : Dir -
ect planimetry.

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