

운동 부하 및 약물 부하 게이트 심근 관류 SPECT에서 부하 전후의 좌심실 구혈률 차이

박용휘¹ · 한주엽¹ · 안병철² · 박헌식¹ · 조용근¹ · 이재태² · 채성철¹ · 전재은¹ · 박의현¹

Post-stress Measurements of Left Ventricular Function with Gated Perfusion SPECT : Comparison with Resting Measurements by Using Exercise and Adenosine Stress

Yong Whi Park, MD¹, Ju Yup Han, MD¹, Byeong Cheol Ahn, MD²,
Hun Sik Park, MD¹, Yongkeun Cho, MD¹, Jaetae Lee, MD²,
Shung Chull Chae, MD¹, Jae Eun Jun, MD¹ and Eu Hyun Park, MD¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, ²Nuclear Medicine, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : This study examined the relationship between myocardial perfusion defects in single photon emission tomography (SPECT) and the difference in the left ventricular functional parameters obtained after stress and at rest. **Materials and Method :** Eighty five patients known to have or were suspected to have coronary artery disease (CAD) underwent gated Tc-99m sestamibi SPECT using a one or separate day rest/stress protocol. The post-stress left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF-s) was compared with that at rest (LVEF-r). Myocardial stunning was believed to have developed when the LVEF was >5% lower than that at rest. **Results :** Forty one (48%) patients demonstrated reversible or irreversible perfusion defects in the gated perfusion SPECT (group 1). Forty four (52%) patients demonstrated a normal perfusion status (group 2). In group 1, the LVEF-s was significantly lower than that at rest ([mean \pm SD] 46 ± 15.5 vs 48 ± 16.0 respectively, $p < 0.05$). In group 2, there was no significant difference among the LVEF-s and LVEF-r (60 ± 7.6 vs 61 ± 7.9 , $p = \text{NS}$). In group 1, no difference was observed between the LVEF-s and the LVEF-r by the stress modes. In 13 (32%) out of 41 patients with perfusion defects, the LVEF-s was >5% lower than the LVEF-r. **Conclusion :** The LVEF obtained after stress with gated SPECT may not reflect the true resting values. It is recommended that gated myocardial perfusion SPECT should be performed also at rest especially in patients with myocardial perfusion defects. (Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1019-1026)

KEY WORDS : Tomography, emission-computed, single-photon ; Ventricular function, left ; Myocardial stunning.

: 2001 6 18
: 2001 7 31
: 2001 8 18
: , 700-721 2가 50
: (053) 420-5526 · : (053) 426-2046 · E-mail : jejun@knu.ac.kr

서론

85 36 (42%)

10 (12%)

SPECT 16 (19%)

가 11 (69%)

가 3 (18%) 2 (13%)

SPECT 가

2)3) 30 6 SPECT 가 41 (48%)

23 (56%) (44%)

가 (Table 1). 가

30~60 1 2

1 5%

Johnson 4)

SPECT

검사 방법

59 (69%)

SPECT

5)

SPECT가

6) Bruce

1.7 mph, 10% modified Br -

uce 3 1.7 mph, 0%

2 가 1.7 mph, 5%

대상 및 방법

대상환자

85 가

가 1 2 /

SPECT

Table 1. Characteristics of patients

	Group 1	Group 2
Sex (M/F)	41 (21/20)	44 (16/28)
Age (years)	60 ± 13.1	57 ± 9.7
Hypertension	10	20
Diabetes	4	8
Smoking history	6	17
Previous history MI (No)	10	0
Stress mode (Ex/Ad)	27/14	32/12

Group 1 : patients with perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, Group 2 : patients without perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, M : male, F : female, MI : myocardial infarction, No : number, Ex : exercise, Ad : adenosine

가 1 2 26

(31%) adenosine

Adenosine 0.14 mg/kg/min 6

Tc - 99m MIBI adenosine

3 1

2 /

SPECT Tc - 99m MIBI 1

1 333 MBq,

1295 MBq Tc - 99m MIBI

1 2

4 555 MBq Tc - 99m MIBI

SPECT 영상 (56%) (58 ; 46~81).
 SPECT prism 3000 cam - 41 가 가
 era vertex camera . (Table 1).
 prism 3000 camera 29 가 6 ,
 20 3 360 orbit , 10 . 32
 vertex camera 180 orbit 2 가 9 . 가
 23 3 . 가 15 , 가
 8 frames/cycle . 가 12 14 가
 가 .
 , ,
 가 .

안정시 및 부하 후의 좌심실 구혈률
 85

(Fig. 1). Pearson

. 4 ,
 6 16
 17 가 .
 5 . 0, 가 1,
 2, 3, 4 .

통계 및 데이터 분석

Pearson .
 . SPECT 가 가
 가 5%
 t 가
 t . 가
 p<0.05
 t p<0.05

결 과

대상환자 및 관류영상

85 37 (44%) 48

r = 0.923 .
 가 (Table 2).
 85 41 (48%) 가 가

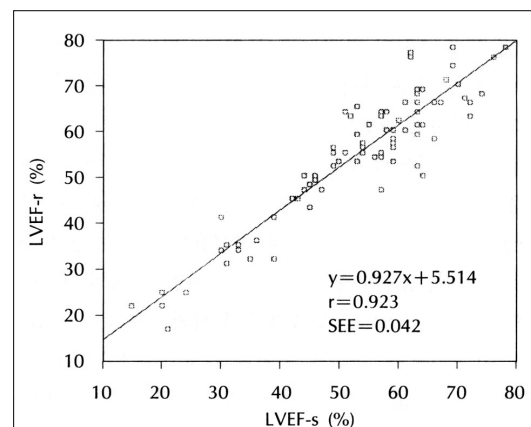


Fig. 1. Correlation between rest and poststress LVEFs obtained at gated SPECT in all patients. LVEF-r : left ventricular ejection fraction on rest SPECT, LVEF-s : left ventricular ejection on post-stress SPECT, SEE : standard error of the estimates.

Table 2. Results of gated perfusion SPECT in total patients

	Resting	Post-stress	p
EDV (mL)	96 ± 57.5	97 ± 57.9	NS
ESV (mL)	49 ± 47.4	51 ± 47.9	NS
LVEF (%)	55 ± 14.0	53 ± 13.9	NS

EDV : end-diastolic volume, ESV : end-systolic volume, LVEF : left ventricular ejection fraction, NS : not significant

Table 3. Results of gated perfusion SPECT by presence of perfusion defects

	Group 1	Group 2	p
Number (M/F)	41 (21/20)	44 (16/28)	NS
Stress mode (Ex/Ad)	27/14	32/12	NS
EDV-r (mL)	114 ± 73.1	79 ± 29.9	<0.01
ESV-r (mL)	67 ± 61.2	32 ± 17.1	<0.001
LVEF-r (%)	48 ± 16.0	61 ± 7.9	<0.001
EDV-s (mL)	117 ± 72.2	78 ± 30.7	<0.01
ESV-s (mL)	71 ± 60.6*	32 ± 17.8	<0.001
LVEF-s (%)	46 ± 15.5†	60 ± 7.6	<0.001

Group 1 : patients with perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, Group 2 : patients without perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, * : p<0.01 vs ESV-r of Group 1, † : p<0.05 vs LVEF-r of Group 2, NS : not significant, M : male, F : female, Ex : exercise, Ad : adenosine, EDV-r : end-diastolic volume of left ventricle on rest SPECT, ESV-r : end-systolic volume of left ventricle on rest SPECT, LVEF-r : left ventricular ejection fraction on rest SPECT, EDV-s : end-diastolic volume of left ventricle on post-stress SPECT, ESV-s : end-systolic volume of left ventricle on post-stress SPECT, LVEF-s : left ventricular ejection fraction on post-stress SPECT

(1) 44 (52%)
(2). 1
48 ± 16.0%, 46 ±
15.5% 가 (p<0.05), 2
61 ± 7.9% 60 ± 7.6%
가 . 1

(p<0.01)(Table 3).
1
- 2.8 ± 14.5(mL) , - 3.6 ±
8.5(mL) , 2.3 ± 5.9(%)
. 2 1.8 ± 6.6
(mL) , - 4.5 ± 5.4(mL)
, 1.0 ± 5.0(%) . 1
2
(p<0.05)

. 1
가 2
(Table 4).
1 41 (post - isch -
emic myocardial stunning)
, 5%

Table 4. Comparison of differences of results between post-stress and rest perfusion gated SPECT by perfusion defects

	Group 1	Group 2	p
EDV-rs (mL)	- 2.8 ± 14.5	1.8 ± 6.6	NS
ESV-rs (mL)	- 3.6 ± 8.5	- 4.6 ± 5.4	p<0.05
LVEF-rs (%)	2.3 ± 5.9	1.0 ± 5.0	NS

Group 1 : patients with perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, Group 2 : patients without perfusion defects in post-stress SPECT, EDV-rs : differences of end-diastolic volume of left ventricle between resting and post-stress gated perfusion SPECT, ESV-rs : differences of end-systolic volume of left ventricle between resting and post-stress gated perfusion SPECT, LVEF-rs : differences of ejection fraction of left ventricle between resting and post-stress gated perfusion SPECT, NS : not significant

Table 5. Results of gated perfusion SPECT in patients with perfusion defects by stress mode

	Exercise	Adenosine	p
Number (M/F)	27 (15/12)	14 (6/8)	NS
Age (years)	60 ± 10.0	65 ± 6.8	NS
No. of diseased vessels (single/multiple)	21/6	11/3	NS
EDV-r (mL)	109 ± 74.4	124 ± 29.9	NS
ESV-r (mL)	62 ± 60.5	77 ± 63.8	NS
LVEF-r (%)	49 ± 14.2	47 ± 19.5	NS
EDV-s (mL)	110 ± 72.5	131 ± 72.2	NS
ESV-s (mL)	65 ± 60.2	82 ± 62.1	NS
LVEF-s (%)	47 ± 14.0	44 ± 18.3	NS
Post-ischemic stunning	7 (26%)	6 (43%)	NS

NS : not significant, M : male, F : female, No : number, EDV-r : end-diastolic volume of left ventricle on rest SPECT, ESV-r : end-systolic volume of left ventricle on rest SPECT, LVEF-r : left ventricular ejection fraction on rest SPECT, EDV-s : end-diastolic volume of left ventricle on post-stress SPECT, ESV-s : end-systolic volume of left ventricle on post-stress SPECT, LVEF-s : left ventricular ejection fraction on post-stress SPECT

13 (32%)
가 27 7 (26%) adenosine
가 14 6 (43%) adenosine
가
(Table 5).

(Table 6).

Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1019-1026

방 법 :

1 2 / 85 Tc-
99m MIBI SPECT ade -
nosine ,
1
결 과 :
41 (48%)
adenosine 1
SPECT
가
13 (32%) 5%
가

결 론 :

SPECT
adenosine 1
SPECT
가 1

중심 단어 : Tc-99m SPECT ;

REFERENCES

- 1) Lee DS. New diagnostic techniques in myocardial perfusion SPECT. *Korean J Nucl Med* 1998;32:1-9.
- 2) Chua T, Kiat H, Germano G, Maurer G, van Train K, Friedman J, Berman D. Gated technetium-99m sestamibi for simultaneous assessment of stress myocardial perfusion, postexercise regional ventricular function and myocardial viability: correlation and with echocardiography and rest thallium-201 scintigraphy. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994; 23:1107-14.
- 3) Kim SW, Lee DS, Kim SH, Hyun IY, Chung JK, Lee MM, Koh CS. Assessment of regional myocardial wall motion by gated 99mTc-MIBI myocardial SPECT. *Korean J Nucl Med* 1995;29:473-7.
- 4) Johnson LL, Verdesca SA, Aude WY, Xavier RC, Nott LT, Campanella MW, Germano G. Postischemic stunning can affect left ventricular ejection fraction and regional wall motion on post-stress gated sestamibi tomograms. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;30:1641-8.
- 5) Lee SC, LEE BR, Chae SC, Jun JE, Park WH, Lee JT, Lee KB, Kim KS, Kim YN, Kim KB. Diagnostic value of Tc-99m MIBI myocardial perfusion scintigraphy during maximal coronary artery dilatation with adenosine in coronary artery disease. *Korean Circulation J* 1992;22: 956-67.
- 6) Fletcher GF, Balady G, Froelicher VF, Hartley LH, Haskell WL, Pollock ML. Exercise standards. A statement for healthcare professionals from American Heart Association. *Circulation* 1995;91:580-615.
- 7) Lee KL, Pryor DB, Pieper KS, Harrell FE Jr, Calliff RM, Mark DB, Hlatky MA, Coleman RE, Cobb FR, Jones RH. Prognostic value of radionuclide angiography in medically-treated patients with coronary artery disease. A comparison with clinical and catheterization variables. *Circulation* 1990;82:1705-17.
- 8) Jones RH, Johnson SH, Bigelow C, Pieper KS, Coleman RE, Cobb FR, Pryor DB, Lee KL. Exercise radionuclide angiography predicts cardiac death in patients with coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1991;84:152-8.
- 9) Pryor DB, Harrel FE Jr, Lee KL, Rosati RA, Coleman RE, Cobb FR, Calliff RM, Jones RH. Prognostic indicators from radionuclide angiography in medically treated patients with coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1984; 53:18-22.
- 10) Sharir T, Germano G, Kavanagh PB, Lai S, Cohen I, Lewin HC, Friedman JD, Zellweger MJ, Berman DS. Incremental prognostic value of post-stress left ventricular ejection fraction and volume by gated myocardial perfusion single photon emission computed tomography. *Circulation* 1999;100:1035-42.
- 11) Sharir T, Germano G, Kang X, Lewin HC, Miranda R, Cohen I, Agafitei RD, Friedman JD, Berman DS. Prediction of myocardial infarction versus cardiac death by gated myocardial perfusion SPECT: risk stratification by the amount of stress-induced ischemia and the poststress ejection fraction. *J Nucl Med* 2001;42:831-7.
- 12) Berman DS, Hachamovitch R, Kiat H, Cohen I, Cabico JA, Wang FP, Friedman JD, Germano G, Van Train K, Diamond GA. Incremental value of prognostic testing in patients with known or suspected ischemic heart disease: a basis for optimal utilization of exercise technetium-99m sestamibi myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;26:639-47.
- 13) Hachamovitch R, Berman DS, Kiat H, Cohen I, Cabico A, Friedman J, Diamond GA. Exercise myocardial perfusion SPECT in patients without known coronary artery disease: incremental prognostic value and use in risk stratification. *Circulation* 1996;93:905-14.
- 14) Hachamovitch R, Berman DS, Shaw LJ, Kiat H, Cohen I, Cabico JA, Friedman J, Diamond GA. Incremental prognostic value of myocardial perfusion single photon emission computed tomography for the prediction of cardiac death: differential stratification for risk of cardiac death and myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1998;97:535-43.
- 15) Borges-Neto S, Javaid A, Shaw LK, Kong DF, Hanson MW, Pagnanelli RA, Ravizzini G, Coleman RE. Post-stress measurements of left ventricular function with gated perfusion SPECT: comparison with resting measurements by using a same-day perfusion-function protocol. *Radiology* 2000;215:529-33.

- 16) Crouse LJ, Harbrecht JJ, Vacek JL, Rosamond TL, Kramer PH. *Exercise echocardiography as a screening test for coronary artery disease and correlation with angiography.* *Am J Cardiol* 1991;67:1213-8.
- 17) Kloner RA, Bolli R, Marban E, Reinlib L, Braunwald E. *Medical and cellular implications of stunning, hibernation, and preconditioning: an NHLBI workshop.* *Circulation* 1998;97:1848-67.
- 18) Dilsizian V, Bonow RO. *Current diagnostic techniques of assessing myocardial viability in patients with hibernating and stunned myocardium.* *Circulation* 1993;87:1-20.
- 19) Vanoverschelde JL, Wijns W, Depre C, Essamri B, Heyndrickx GR, Borgers M, Bol A, Melin JA. *Mechanism of chronic regional postischemic dysfunction in humans. New insights from the study of noninfarcted collateral-dependent myocardium.* *Circulation* 1993;87:1513-23.
- 20) Robertson WS, Feigenbaum H, Armstrong WF, Dillon JC, O'Donnell J, McHenry PW. *Exercise echocardiography: a clinically practical addition in the evaluation of coronary artery disease.* *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1983;2:1085-91.
- 21) Kata A, Force T, Folland E, Aebischer N, Sharma S, Parisi A. *Echocardiographic assessment of ventricular systolic function. In: Marcus ML, Braunwald E, eds. Marcus cardiac imaging: a comparison to Braunwald's heart disease. Philadelphia, Pa: Saunders;1996. p.297-324.*
- 22) Rozanski A, Elkayam U, Berman DS, Diamond GA, Prause J, Swan HJ. *Improvement of resting myocardial asynergy with cessation of upright bicycle exercise.* *Circulation* 1983;67:529-35.
- 23) Nixon JV, Brown CN, Smitherman TC. *Identification of transient and persistent segmental wall motion abnormalities in patients with unstable angina by two-dimensional echocardiography.* *Circulation* 1982;65:1497-503.
- 24) Rozanski A, Berman D, Gray R, Diamond G, Raymond M, Prause J, Maddahi J, Swan HJ, Matloff J. *Preoperative prediction of reversible myocardial asynergy by postexercise radionuclide ventriculography.* *N Engl J Med* 1982;307:212-6.