소아연령의 특발성 제한성 심근증의 임상소견과 예후

배은정 · 천은정 · 윤용수

Clinical Profile and Outcome of Idiopathic Restrictive Cardiomyopathy in Children

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives　Idiopathic restrictive cardiomyopathy is a very rare and poorly recognized disease in children. This study was performed in order to describe the clinical course and to define potential predictors of outcome. **Material and Method**　We reviewed the medical records and diagnostic studies of 11 consecutive patients during the period from Jan. 1991 to Aug. 2000. **Results**　The age at diagnosis was 1.2-13 years (median 7 years) and the duration of follow up was 3- 90 months (median 3.6 years). With the exception of one patient, all were symptomatic (dyspnea in ten, chest pain in four). The chest pain was associated with significant ST depression on both resting and exercise ECG, suggesting myocardial ischemia. Two patients demonstrated complete heart block as either an initial or terminal event. Cardiac catheterization was done in nine patients (mean pulmonary arterial wedge pressure 23 ± 6 mmHg, systolic pulmonary arterial pressure 47 ± 14 mmHg, mean right atrial pressure 11 ± 9 mmHg). The echocardiographic dimensional ratio of the left atrium and aorta (LA/Ao) was 2.41 ± 0.58. The mitral E/A inflow ratio was 2.72 ± 1.42, E wave deceleration time was 93.6 ± 44.2 ms. During follow up, six patients died. The 2-year and 5-year cumulative survival rates were 54.5% and 18.8% respectively. The predictors for nonsurvivor were pulmonary venous congestion and LA/Ao>2.5 ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion**　Considerable numbers of patients with restrictive cardiomyopathy have myocardial ischemia associated with ST depression and chest pain. Patients with pulmonary venous congestion and severe left atrial enlargement (LA/Ao>2.5) were at risk for death, requiring prompt definitive treatment such as cardiac transplantation. **(Korean Circulation J 2001;31(4):427-433)**

KEY WORDS　Restrictive cardiomyopathy · Children · Ischemia · Heart block.

서　론

1995　WHO/ISFC

Doppler

. 1 Ebstein

NYHA class . 11

, 15 13 7.31±

.[2][3] 3.9 . 6 , 5 .

. 3~96

.[4] 36.6± 30.9 .

2000 .[6]

SAS package 6.1

1988 1997 . Kaplan- Meier test ,

278 17 Wilcoxon rack sum test,

Chi- square test, Fisher's exact test

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결 과

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임상경과

대상 환자 및 연구 방법

(10)

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1991 1 , 4

2000 8

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Table 1. Clinical profile

Patient	Age at Dx	Chest pain	Generalized edema	ST change at ECG	Pulmonary congestion	PA wedge pressure	LA/Ao	Duration of F/U	Outcome
1	10y	-	-		-	23	1.6	3y2m	S
2	7y	-	-	-	-		2.0	8y	S
3	11y	-		-	-	17	2.0	2y1m	S
4	18m	-	-	-	-		2.6	2m	S
5	13y			-	-	25	2.0	4y	S
6	7y		-			22	2.6	6y	D
7	6y		-			20	2.9	3m	D
8	9y		-	?		22	2.7	5y6m	D
9	8y	-	-	-		23	3.4	3y7m	D
10	15m	-	-	-	-	21	3.1	1y1m	D
11	3y	-	-				2.3	6m	D

(LA/Ao dimensional ratio of left atrium and aorta, S survived, D dead)

10 6 . 1
^{99m}Tc Anti-
mony protein losing enteritis
. 1 . 4
2 2

Table 2. Echocardiographic and catheterization cha-
racteristics

	Range	Mean (SD)
Mean RA pressure	3- 28 mmHg	11 (9) mmHg
Mean PA wedge pressure	17- 25 mmHg	23 (6) mmHg
Systolic PA pressure	27- 65 mmHg	47 (14) mmHg
PA resistance	1.0- 10.3 ∪	5.0 (3.0) ∪
% LVEDD	0.87- 1.19	103 (7)
% LVEDS	0.87- 1.12	96 (13)
FS	0.28- 0.41	0.32 (0.04)
%PWTD	0.86- 1.78	112 (29)
% LA	139.7- 222.7	173 (30)
LA/AO	1.55- 3.36	2.43 (0.55)
Peak E, mitral	0.44- 1.34 m/s	0.67 (0.27) m/s
Peak A, mitral	0.16- 0.40 m/s	0.27 (0.10) m/s
E/A, mitral	1.57- 4.96	2.72 (1.42)
Mitral DT	75- 160 ms	93.6 (44.2) ms

(RA right atrium, PA pulmonary artery, LVEDD left
ventricular end-diastolic dimension, LVEDS left ventri-
cular end-systolic dimension, FS fractional shortening,
PWTD diastolic left ventricular posterior wall thickness,
DT mitral valve inflow E wave deceleration time)

CT ratio 0.50~0.62(0.53± 0.03)
6 , 3
. 5
pulmonary congestion .
7 , 2 ,
1 1 .
QT interval QTc 401~653 ms
455.54(73.50) ms .

심초음파 소견(Table 2)

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(left ventricular end- diastolic dimen-
sion LVEDD) 103± 7% . (frac-
tional shortening) 0.32± 0.04(0.28~0.41)

.
7.01± 1.9 mm 105± 26%

.
M mode
173.2± 30.4%
(p< 0.001)(Fig. 1).
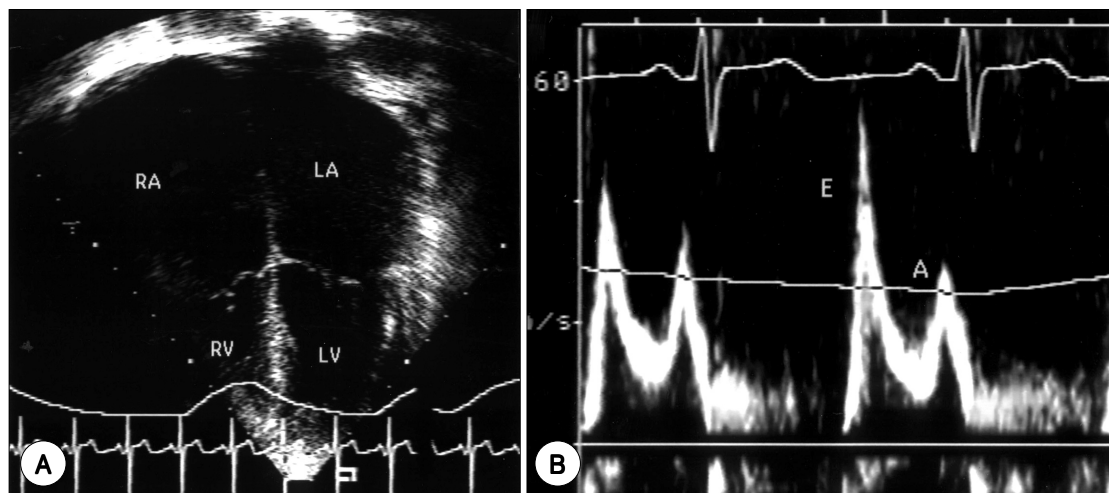2.43± 0.55
(p< 0.001). Doppler

Fig. 1. Echocardiographic features of restrictive cardiomyopathy. A Apical 4 chamber view demonstrates se-
vere left atrial enlargement. B Pulsed Doppler mitral inflow pattern rapid E wave deceleration, high E/A velocity
ratio.

E 0.67± 0.27 m/s A

0.27± 0.10 m/s E/A 2.72± 1.42

. E (deceleration time DT) 93.56

± 44.15 ms . E

P (L)

10 4 E, L, A

62± 11 23± 13 25± 10(%) .

제한성 심근증과 심근 허혈

4 1

ST . ST

1

ST ST

. MIBI

1

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ST 5

(aVF, II, III) , V5, V6

Q ST

(Fig. 2). ST 5

3 1 (subling-

ual) nifedipine

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심도자 소견

11 9 .

Fig. 2. ECG with evidence of ischemia, demonstrating biatrial enlargement and ST segment depression in inferior and lateral precordial leads.

11± 9, 23± 9(mmHg)

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47± 14 mmHg .

5.0± 3 u

1 1.88 u

2 4.37 u

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square root sign 3 .

5 (1)

5 interstitial fibrosis

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실신과 맥박 이상

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ST nifedipine

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verapamil 4

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24 -

120~

145 . Amiodarone

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6

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치료 및 경과

(furose-

mide spironolacton)

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ST
6   verapamil
1   verapamil   ,
. 5
. 2   vera-
pamil   16   4   .   1
verapamil   3
.   2   3~4   verapamil

. 3   3
verapamil
DT   118.3± 20.4
123.3± 14.1,   /   2.1± 0.1
2.1± 0.2   (FS)   34.7± 5.7
37.7± 4.2   .
11   1

2   .
65 mmHg,
45 mmHg   .
36.8± 27.5   (3~90   )   11
6   .

생존율 및 예후 결정 인자 비교

11   6   Kaplan- Meier
37   2
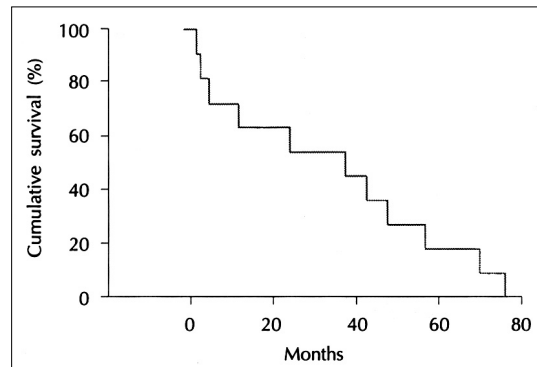54.6%, 5   18.2%   (Fig. 3).
(p
0.01).   ,
, LA/Ao> 2.5   (Table 3).

고   찰

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Fig. 3. Cumulative survival curve of patients with restrictive cardiomyopathy in children.

Table 3. Risk factors for death

	Survivor (n 5)	Nonsurvivor (n 6)	p value
Female (%)	20	67	NS
Age (y)	8.8± 4.6	6.1± 3.1	NS
Age < 10 y (%)	40	100	0.06
Pul. Congestion (%)	0	83	0.02*
Chest pain (%)	20	50	NS
ST change (%)	40	50	NS
Rhythm abnormality (%)	0	50	NS
PAWP (mmHg)	22± 4	22± 1	NS
SPA P (mmHg)	43± 15	50± 15	NS
Mean RAP (mmHg)	4± 4	14± 9	0.09
LA/Ao ratio	2.2± 0.3	2.9± 0.3	0.03*
LA/Ao> 2.5 (%)	20	83	0.05*
Mitral DT (ms)	99± 29	110± 30	NS

(PAWP mean pulmonary arterial wedge pressure, SPAP systolic pulmonary arterial pressure, RAP right atrial pressure, p value* significant value)

actinmyosin
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(myocardial
stiffness)   .   ,

E   A   .
(is-
ovolemic relaxation time, IVRT)   E/A
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E   E/A
.   IVRT

(dip and plateau pattern) E

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⁷⁾⁸⁾

Doppler　　　　　　　　　.　　　　Rivenes　　2000
E　　　　　0.67± 0.27 m/s　　　A　　　　　　　　18
0.27± 0.10 m/s　　　　E/A　　　2.72± 1.42
m/s　.　E　　　　(deceleration time　DT)　　　　　　　.
93.56± 44.15 m/s　　　　　　.

Gewilling　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　18　　28%　　　　　　　.
　　　　　　Doppler　　E　　A　　　　　　　　　　　40
　L　　　　　　　　　　　　　10%
　　　　　　　　　　　　　4%
　　　　‘　　　　　　　’　　　　　　　　　　　　.
　⁹⁾　　　　　　　　　E
　P　　　　　　　11　　4　　　　　　　.
　‘　　　　　　　’　　　　　　　　　　22%

.²⁾³⁾

Arbustini　　　　12
5　desmin inclusion　　　5　　　　　　　　.

11
¹⁰⁾　　　　4　　　　　　3　ST
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ST
2　　　　　　　1　　MIBI
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3
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50%　　　　　　Rivens
¹¹⁾¹²⁾　　　　，

60　　　　　　torsade de pointes

，　　　　　　. Rivens

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verapamil

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verapamil
Doppler

E   E/A

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6   verapamil   2
3   3~4   verapamil

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54.6%   .   ,

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pamil

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중심 단어 :   ·   ·

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