

심한 대동맥 판막협착증으로 대동맥 판막 대치술을 시행 받은 환자에서 장기 생존에 영향을 미치는 인자

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Long-term Prognostic Factors after Aortic Valve Replacement of Severe Aortic Stenosis

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ABSTRACT

Background : The long term prognostic factors of aortic valve replacement (AVR) in patients with severe aortic stenosis (AS) with normal and low left ventricular function are not well known in the Korean population. **Methods :** Between 1990 and 1999, 73 patients (52 male, 21 female, mean age : 58 ± 10.7) with severe AS underwent AVR at Yonsei Cardiovascular Hospital. Patients were excluded if they had concomitant valvular operations other than AVR, previous AVR, or more than a moderate amount of aortic valve regurgitation, or were under 18 years old. Overall survival was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method, and the Cox proportional hazards model was used to analyze the predictors that influence long-term survival. **Results :** The causes of aortic stenosis were degenerative (44 case, 60%), congenital (26 case, 36%), and rheumatic (3 case, 4%) in nature. The preoperative characteristics (mean \pm SD) included ejection fraction (EF), $58 \pm 16.5\%$; mean aortic pressure gradient, 63 ± 20 mmHg ; aortic valve area, 0.62 ± 0.13 cm². Simultaneous coronary artery bypass surgery and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty were performed in 8 and 2 cases, respectively. The comparative results in all total patients of the pre/post operative echocardiography showed a significant improvement ; EF of $58 \pm 17/64 \pm 12\%$, aortic valve area (AVA) of $0.64 \pm 0.15/1.54 \pm 0.63$ cm², mean pressure gradient (MPG) of $63 \pm 21/23 \pm 13$ mmHg, left ventricular end-diastolic dimension (LEEDD) of $54 \pm 9/50 \pm 9$ mmHg, and a left ventricular posterior wall thickness in systole (LV-PW) of $18 \pm 2/16 \pm 2$ mm. The comparative results of the pre/post operative echocardiography of low EF patients ($<35\%$) also showed a significant improvement ; EF of $30 \pm 4/55 \pm 15\%$, AVA of $0.59 \pm 0.14/1.67 \pm 0.85$ cm², MPG of $52 \pm 20/21 \pm 12$ mmHg, LVEDD of $58 \pm 8/51 \pm 6$ mm. Operative (30-day) mortality was 2.7% (2 of 73 patients). Six additional patients died during follow-up. The survival of the patient group was 86% at 5 years and 78% at 10 years. The predictors of long-term postoperative survival were preop-EF ($p < 0.05$, $R = 0.26$) and the presence of significant coronary artery disease (CAD) ($p < 0.01$, $R = 0.35$). **Conclusion :** Postoperative long-term survival of severe AS after AVR was negatively related to reduced preop-EF and the presence of significant CAD. Therefore, the early operative treatment before the occurrence of irreversible left ventricular dysfunction and co-

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concomitant appropriate management of coronary artery disease is necessary for the improvement of survival after AVR. (Korean Circulation J 2001;31(9):877-883)

KEY WORDS : Aortic stenosis · Aortic valve replacement · Prognosis.

서론

continuity equation
0.75 cm²

M -

가 , , mode , ,

1)
가 Judikins , 50%

가 35% , ,

가 30 mmHg NYHA Class, ,

3 62%,

5 38% NYHA class

가 2)

통 계 paired t -
test 35%
Wilcoxon si -
gned rank test

Cox - proportional hazard mo -
del , 5 , 10 Kaplan - Meier

대상 및 방법

대 상 1990 1 1999 9

결 과

541 임상 양상

0.75 cm² 44 (60%)

73 (52 , 21 , 가 26 (36%),

58±10.7) 3 (4%) 47

(64.4%), 15 (20.5%), 11 (15.1%)

, 18 NYHA class class III 34

(47%), class II 29 (39%), Class IV 7 (10%),

방 법 Class I 3 (4%)

10 (13%)

6 (8%), 4 (6%) . 8 가 .
(11%)가
(coronary artery bypass graft surgery)
2 (3%) (percu -
taneous transluminal angioplasty) (Ta -
ble 1).

사용된 심장 판막의 종류

Carbomedics가 24 (33%) 가 St. Jude
21 (29%), Duromedics 12 (17%), Carpentier -
Edwards 9 (12%), ATS 6 (8%), Mira 1 (1%)
(Table 2).

전체 환자의 수술 전 후의 심초음파 소견 비교

58 ± 17%
64 ± 12% .
0.64 ± 0.15 cm² 1.54 ± 0.63 cm²

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics

Age, y, mean ± SD	58 ± 10.7
Sex, M : F (%)	52 : 21 (71.2 : 28.8)
Causes, n (%)	
Degenerative	44 (60.3)
Bicuspid	26 (35.6)
Rheumatic	3 (4.1)
Preoperative symptoms, n (%)	
Dyspnea	47 (64.4)
Angina	15 (20.5)
Syncope	11 (15.1)
NYHA class, n (%)	
I	3 (4.1)
II	29 (39.4)
III	34 (46.6)
IV	7 (9.6)
CAOD, n (%)	
1vd	6 (8.2)
2vd	4 (5.5)
CABG, n (%)	8 (11.0)
PTCA, n (%)	2 (2.7)

Abbreviations : CHF : congestive heart failure

NYHA : New York Heart Association

CAOD : coronary artery occlusive disease

1vd : one-vessel disease 2vd : two-vessel disease

CABG : coronary artery bypass graft

PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

63 ± 21 mmHg 23 ± 13 mmHg
54 ± 9 mm 50 ± 9 mm ,
38 ± 11 mm 34 ± 11 mm .
18 ± 2 mm 16
± 2 mm 17 ± 3
mm 16.4 ± 7 mm
(Table 3).

수술 전 좌심실 구혈율이 35% 미만인 환자(17예, 23.3%)의 수술 전 후 심초음파 소견 비교

30 ± 4% 55 ± 15%
가 0.59 ± 0.14
cm² 1.67 ± 0.85 cm² 가 .
52 ± 20 mmHg 21 ± 12
mmHg

Table 2. Replaced prosthetic aortic valves (n = 73)

Aortic prosthesis type, n (%)	
Carbomedics	24 (32.9)
St. Jude	21 (28.8)
Duromedics	12 (16.5)
Carpentier-Edwards	9 (12.3)
ATS	6 (8.2)
Mira	1 (1.4)

Table 3. Comparison of pre- and post-operative echocardiography data (n = 73)

	Pre-op	Post-op	P
EF (n = 73)	58.2 ± 16.5	63.6 ± 12.2	0.01
Male (n = 52)	54.3 ± 17.7	63.1 ± 11.2	0.004
Female (n = 21)	59.9 ± 17.4	65.0 ± 14.4	0.19
AVA	0.64 ± 0.15	1.54 ± 0.63	0.000
MPG	63.2 ± 21.0	23.0 ± 12.5	0.000
LVEDD	53.6 ± 9.1	49.6 ± 9.0	0.05
LVESD	38.4 ± 11.7	33.9 ± 10.7	0.004
IVS-SYS	17.1 ± 2.7	16.4 ± 6.8	0.85
PW-SYS	17.6 ± 2.3	15.8 ± 2.3	0.005

Abbreviations : EF : ejection fraction (%)

AVA : aortic valve area (cm²)

MPG : mean pressure gradient (mmHg)

LV-EDD : left ventricular end diastolic dimension (mm)

LV-ESD : left ventricular end systolic diameter (mm)

IVS-SYS : interventricular septum thickness in systolic (mm)

PW-SYS : posterior wall thickness in systolic (mm)

Table 4. Comparison of pre-and post-operative echocardiograph data in low ejection fraction group (<35%) (n = 17)

	Pre-op	Post-op	P
EF	29.9 ± 4.3	54.8 ± 14.8	0.07
AVA	0.59 ± 0.14	1.67 ± 0.85	0.01
MPG	51.5 ± 20.3	20.7 ± 11.9	0.02
LVEDD	57.9 ± 8.1	51.4 ± 6.3	0.03
LVESD	51.1 ± 5.9	35.7 ± 7.3	0.00
IVS-SYS	14.8 ± 1.6	13.6 ± 1.5	0.30
PW-SYS	14.5 ± 5.0	14.8 ± 2.2	0.11

Abbreviations : EF : ejection fraction (%), AVA : aortic valve area (cm²), MPG : mean pressure gradient (mmHg), LV-EDD : left ventricular end diastolic dimension (mm), LV-ESD : left ventricular end systolic diameter (mm), IVS-SYS : interventricular septum thickness in systolic (mm), PW-SYS : posterior wall thickness in systolic (mm)

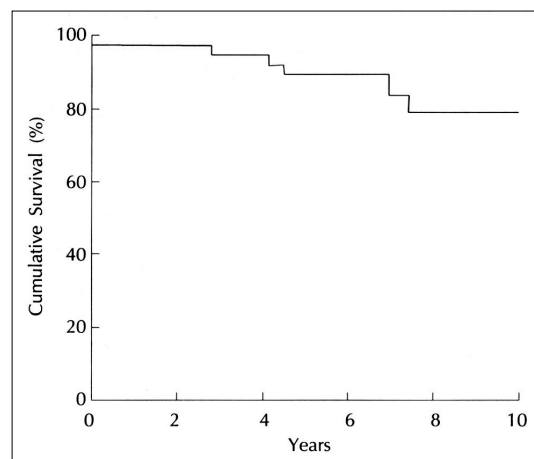


Fig. 1. Cumulative survival of AVR patients by Kaplan-Meier curve.

58 ± 8 mm 51 ± 6 mm ,
 51 ± 6 mm 36 ± 7 mm
 15.0 ± 5 mm
 15 ± 2 mm , 15 ± 2 mm 14 ± 2 mm
 (Table 4).

수술 사망률 및 장기 추적 결과

30 2 (2.7%)
 1 ,
 1 51 ± 31
 6 2
 4

Table 5. P and R value in each parameter by Cox regression (* : significant)

	Sig (p)	R
Sex	0.82	0.0
Age	0.94	0.12
Dyspnea	0.08	0.11
Chest pain	0.88	0.0
Syncope	0.84	0.0
Sx duration	0.99	0.0
NYHA	0.42	0.0
Cause	0.71	0.0
EF-preop	0.02*	0.26
PPG	0.98	0.0
MPG	0.60	0.0
AVA	0.51	0.0
LVEDD	0.90	0.0
LVESD	0.39	0.0
Valve size	0.73	0.0
CAOD	0.06*	0.34

Abbreviations : Sx duration : symptom duration, NYHA : New York Heart Association class, EF-preop : pre-operation ejection fraction, PPG : peak pressure gradient across aortic valve, MPG : mean pressure gradient across aortic valve, AVA : aortic valve area, LVEDD : left ventricular end diastolic dimension, LVESD : left ventricular end systolic diameter, Valve size : prosthetic valve size, CAOD : coronary artery occlusive disease

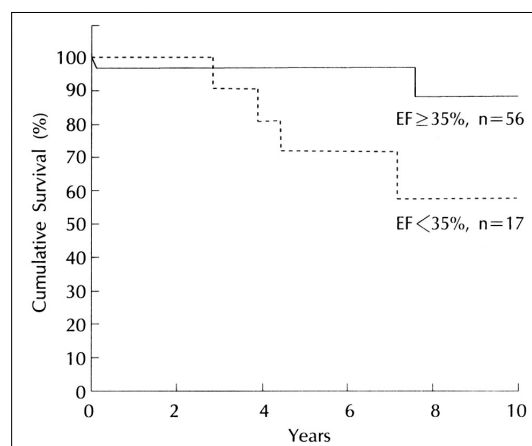


Fig. 2. Comparison Kaplan-Meier survival curve according to left ventricular ejection fraction (p<0.05).

Kaplan-Meier 생존 커브와 장기 생존율에 영향을 미치는 인자들

5 10 86%
 78% (Fig. 1). Cox proportional hazards model

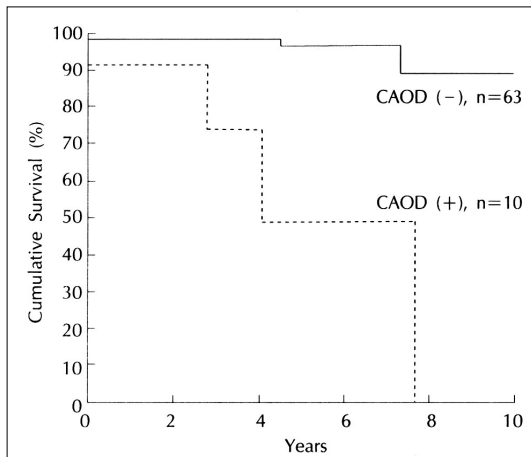


Fig. 3. Comparison Kaplan-Meier survival curve according to the presence of CAOD ($p < 0.0005$).

($p = 0.002$, $R = 0.26$),
 ($p = 0.007$, $R = 0.35$)가
 (Table 5).
 Kaplan - Meier
 (35% 5 10 : 96%,
 88% 73%, 54%)(Fig. 2).

98% 가 (Fig. 3).
 44%

고찰

가
 가
 가
 64%
 58%

35%
 30% 55%
 35% 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 52 ± 20 mmHg
 5)
 35% 가
 가
 6)7) Connolly 3)
 (Ta -
 가
 Aza -
 riades 8) 80
 64%, Elayda 9) 80
 76%
 5 10
 86% 78%
 80 35%
 881

가 58±10.7)

결 과 :

가 1) 44 (60%), 26 (36%), 3 (4%) 47 (64.4%), 15 (20.5%), 11 (15.1%)

NYHA class class III 34 (47%), class II 29 (39%), class IV 7 (10%), class I 3 (%)

2) 10 (13%)

NYHA class ²⁾ 6 (8%), 4 (6%) ¹⁰⁾ 8 (11%), ¹¹⁾ 2 (3%)

3) Carbomedics 24 (33%), St. Jude 21 (29%), Duromedics 12 (17%), Carpentier - Edwards 9 (12%), ATS 6 (8%), Mira 1 (1%)

가 4)

연구의 제한점 58±17/64±12%, 0.64±0.15/1.54±0.63 cm², 63±21/23±13 mmHg, 54±9/50±9 mm, 38±12/34±10 mm, 18±2/16±2 mm, 17±3/16±7

5) 35% 17 (23.3%) 35%

가 30±4/55±15%, 0.59±0.14/1.67±0.85 cm², 52±20/21±12 mmHg, 58±8/51±6 mm, 51±6/36±7mm, 15±5/15±2, 15±2/14±2 mm

요 약

연구목적 :

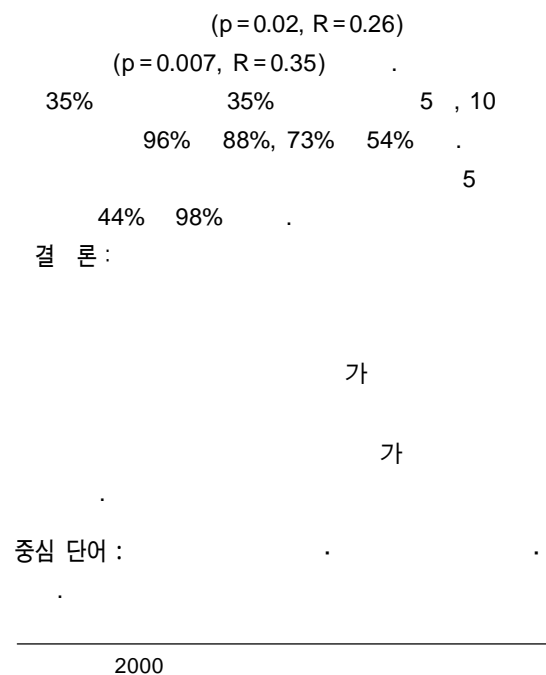
6) 30 2 (2.7%) 1 , 1 51±31

방 법 : 6 2 4

1990 1 1999 9

7) 5 10 86% 78%

73 (52 , 21 ,



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