

비후성 심근 병증 환자에서 관상동맥 혈류 예비력에 관한 연구

¹
,
³

²

김형관¹⁻³ · 손대원¹⁻³ · 오세일¹⁻³ · 채인호¹⁻³ · 김철호¹⁻³
오병희¹⁻³ · 이명묵¹⁻³ · 박영배¹⁻³ · 최윤식¹⁻³

Evaluation of Coronary Flow Reserve in Patients with Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Using Transthoracic Doppler Echocardiography

Hyung-Kwan Kim, MD¹⁻³, Dae-Won Sohn, MD¹⁻³, Seil Oh, MD¹⁻³,
In-Ho Chae, MD¹⁻³, Cheol-Ho Kim, MD¹⁻³, Byung-Hee Oh, MD¹⁻³,
Myoung-Mook Lee, MD¹⁻³, Young-Bae Park, MD¹⁻³ and Yun-Shik Choi, MD¹⁻³

¹Heart Research Institute, Seoul National University Medical Research Institute,

²Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine,

³Cardiovascular Research Laboratory, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : This study was performed to evaluate coronary flow reserve (CFR), the relation between CFR and exercise capacity and the effects of verapamil, on the CFR in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), using transthoracic doppler echocardiography (TTE). **Subjects and Methods :** 21 patients with HCM, and 29 normal controls, were enrolled. The mean diastolic coronary flow velocity (CFmv), and time velocity integral of diastolic coronary flow (CFtvi), were measured in the distal left anterior descending coronary artery, both before, and after dipyridamole infusion. The CFR was defined as the post-dipyridamole CFmv/baseline CFmv ratio. Treadmill tests (TMT) were performed, on 14 patients, to evaluate the relationship between exercise capacity and CFR. The CFR in 7 patients was measured before, and after, verapamil administration. **Results :** There were no differences in baseline hemodynamics for the 21 patients with HCM, compared to the 29 normal controls. The baseline CFmv, and CFtvi, in the 21 patients, were significantly higher than those of the controls (0.40 ± 0.09 vs 0.31 ± 0.06 m/sec, $p < 0.001$, 0.25 ± 0.07 vs 0.16 ± 0.04 m, $p < 0.001$), while the CFR was lower (2.01 ± 0.42 vs 3.06 ± 0.39 , $p < 0.001$). The CFR showed negative correlation with the baseline CFmv in patients (correlation coefficient = -0.522 , $p = 0.015$). In 14 patients, who performed TMT, neither the CFR nor CFmv correlated with the maximal exercise time. In 7 patients, verapamil administration did not increase CFR. **Conclusion :** Because of elevated resting CFmv, and CFtvi, the CFR in patients with HCM, were reduced. Reduced exercise capacity in patients with HCM cannot be explained by the reduced CFR. Treatment with verapamil did not increase the CFR. (Korean Circulation J 2002;32(3):207-214)

KEY WORDS : Coronary flow reserve ; Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic.

: 2001 11 23

: 2002 1 24

: 2002 2 1

: , 110 - 744 28

: (02) 760 - 2855 · : (02) 3676 - 4103 · E - mail : dwsohn@snu.ac.kr

서론

가 29 (8, 21; 49.5 ± 12.6)

가

1-4)

1) 1.5 (21)

(remodeling)⁵⁾ 2)

(septal perforator artery)⁶⁾ 3)

⁷⁾ 4)

³⁾ 5) (mass) 가

(Relative functional stenosis)⁸⁾

coro - (n=5) 가

nary flow reserve(CFR), CFR

14 modified Bruce protocol

CFR

¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾ CFR ²³⁾

(semi - invasive) Dopp - Verapamil

ler catheter, Doppler guide wire CFR

⁹⁻¹¹⁾, ¹²⁾¹³⁾ 80 100 verapamil 180 mg

Positron Emis - 7

sion Tomography(PET)¹⁴⁾

¹⁵⁻¹⁸⁾

PET 가 CFR 심장 초음파 검사

(Ac - uson SEQUOIA, California, U.S.A)

¹⁸⁾²³⁾

CFR 가

CFR (diastolic interval),

CFR CFR (pattern) (E wave),

(A wave)

(deceleration time) 7

대상 및 방법

대 상

24

21 (

12, 9; 48.8 ± 15.4)

MHz

(distal left anterior descending coronary artery)

dipyridamole

(CFmv) (CFTvi)

(Fig. 1).

Dipyridamole 0.56 mg/kg 4

4 6

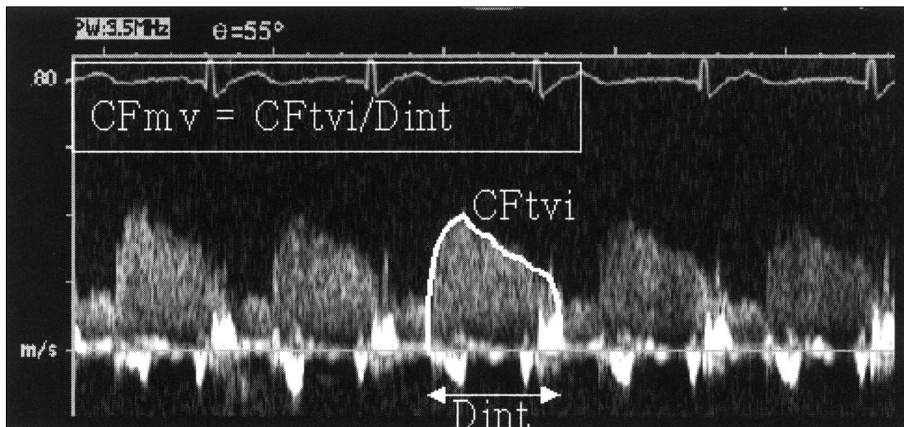


Fig. 1. Example of the estimation of CFmv, CFtvi and Dint. CFmv : mean diastolic coronary flow velocity, CFtvi : time velocity integral of the diastolic coronary flow, Dint : diastolic interval.

CFmv	(dipyridamole	Table 1	
CFmv/dipyridamole	CFmv)	Dipyridamole	
CFR	.	62.6 ± 10.8	/ 66.4
		± 10.9	/ 가

통계학적 방법

	\pm	.	(p=0.240)	(diastolic interval)
가 20		(Wilcoxon si -	631.5 ± 131.1 msec,	$523.5 \pm 105.$
gned rank test, Spearmann)	9 msec	가
, 20		(indepe -	(p=0.004).	
ndent t - test, Pearson)	.	CFtvi	0.25 ± 0.07 m,
가		CFR	0.16 ± 0.04 m	
		Mann -	(p<0.001),	CFmv
Whitney U test	.		09 m/sec,	0.31 ± 0.06 m/sec
		가		(p<0.001).
	(simple linear regression	Dipyridamole		
analysis)	SPSS 10.0	84.9 ± 15.8	/ ,	$92.2/14.2$ /
, p<0.05				(p=0.094),
		(diastolic interval)		477.5 ± 192.5 msec,
		370.0 ± 77.7 msec		
		(p=0.023)		. CFR
		$2.01 \pm 0.42,$		3.06 ± 0.39

결 과

비후성 심근 병증 환자에서의 CFR

	48.8 ± 15.4	,	$49.5 \pm$	Dipyridamole		(p<0.001)(Table 2).
12.6	가	(p=0.873).		ratio	가	CFmv E/A
	,	6				(p=0.623).
	가	.		CFR	가	
				(p=0.397),	가	
	M - mode, 2 - D			CFR		(p=0.816).

30 mmHg 361, p=0.205) CFmv(r= - 0.170, p=0.562)
 CFR (p=0.461).
 , dipyridamole CFmv CFR (r=0.099, p=0.737),
 가 (r= - 0.522, p= (p=0.748).
 0.015)(Fig. 2).

CFR과 운동 능력과의 관계

21 14 modified Br -
 uce protocol 501.9
 ± 168.4 seconds , CFR(r=0.

치료 약물 투여에 따른 CFR의 변화

21 7 vera -
 pamil , E/A ratio,
 (deceleration time),
 , CFtvi, CFmv CFR

Table 1. Baseline M-mode, 2-D and Doppler findings

	HCMP group	Control group
Age (year)	48.8 \pm 15.4	49.4 \pm 12.6
IVS (mm)*	27.6 \pm 4.08	9.40 \pm 1.27
LVPW (mm)*	12.5 \pm 2.58	9.30 \pm 0.98
LVESD (mm)*	23.9 \pm 5.88	29.3 \pm 2.56
LVEDD (mm)*	41.7 \pm 5.88	47.7 \pm 4.03
EF (%)	65.9 \pm 10.3	61.5 \pm 5.82
E	0.65 \pm 0.16	0.76 \pm 0.16
A	0.67 \pm 0.22	0.62 \pm 0.13
E/A ratio*	0.99 \pm 0.34	1.29 \pm 0.39
DT (msec)	211.4 \pm 65.6	199.8 \pm 44.2

* : p<0.05. IVS : interventricular septum, LVPW : left ventricular posterior wall, LVESD : left ventricular end-systolic diameter, LVEDD : left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, EF : ejection fraction, E : early diastolic mitral inflow, A : late diastolic mitral inflow, DT : early diastolic deceleration time

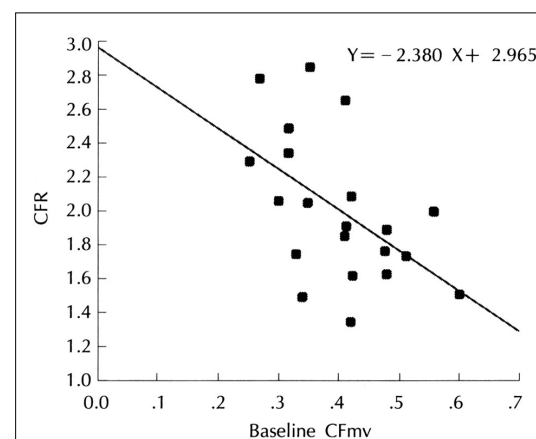


Fig. 2. Correlation between CFmv (mean diastolic coronary flow velocity) before dipyridamole infusion and CFR (coronary flow reserve) in patients with HCMP (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy).

Table 2. Comparison of heart rate, CFtvi, CFmv, diastolic interval and CFR between groups and in each group

	Before dipyridamole	After dipyridamole	p
Heart Rate (beat/min)	66.3 \pm 10.9	93.7 \pm 13.2	<0.001
CFtvi (m)	0.16 \pm 0.04*	0.32 \pm 0.07	<0.001
CFmv (m/s)	0.31 \pm 0.06 [†]	0.90 \pm 0.20 [§]	<0.001
Diastolic interval (msec)	523.5 \pm 105.9 [‡]	370.0 \pm 77.7	<0.001
CFR	3.06 \pm 77.7 [¶]		
Heart Rate (beat/min)	62.6 \pm 10.8	84.9 \pm 15.8	<0.001
CFtvi (m)	0.25 \pm 0.06*	0.37 \pm 0.15	<0.001
CFmv (m/s)	0.40 \pm 0.09 [†]	0.79 \pm 0.17 [§]	<0.001
Diastolic interval (msec)	631.5 \pm 131.1 [‡]	477.5 \pm 193	<0.001
CFR	2.01 \pm 0.42 [¶]		

* : p<0.001, [†] : p<0.001, [‡] : p<0.005, [§] : p<0.05, [¶] : p<0.05, [¶] : p<0.001. CFtvi : time velocity integral of diastolic coronary flow, CFmv : mean diastolic coronary flow velocity, CFR : coronary flow reserve, HCMP : hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Table 3. Effects of verapamil treatment on heart rate and echocardiographic parameters

	Before verapamil	After verapamil	p
Heart Rate (beat/min)	69.7 ± 13.1	65.1 ± 9.51	NS
Diastolic interval (msec)	552.9 ± 154.1	583.6 ± 138.2	NS
LVOT pressure gradient (mmHg)	25.7 ± 25.1	18.8 ± 17.0	NS
E/A ratio	1.09 ± 0.27	1.52 ± 0.42	NS
Deceleration time (msec)	195.0 ± 38.1	197.5 ± 47.1	NS
CFtvi (m)	0.23 ± 0.07	0.24 ± 0.10	NS
CFmv (m/s)	0.43 ± 0.10	0.41 ± 0.12	NS
CFR	1.99 ± 0.50	1.90 ± 0.45	NS

p-value on Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. NS : no significance, LVOT : left ventricular outflow tract, CFmv : mean diastolic coronary flow velocity, CFvi : time velocity integral of diastolic coronary flow, E : early diastolic mitral inflow, A : late diastolic mitral inflow, CFR : coronary flow reserve

(Table 3).

고찰

비후성 심근 병증 환자에서의 CFR
가

CFR
가
가
CFmiv, CFR
CFmiv
, CFtvi
, CFtvi
(18)(22)(25)
Crowley
가
, Youn (25)
가
CFtvi가
(p<0.05)
CFmiv
CFtvi
Dipyridamole
(diastolic interval)
, HR CFtvi
가

CFR와 운동 능력과의 관계

Dimitrow ²²⁾ CFmv
가 , CFR
14
CFmv
(r = - 0.170, p=0.562) CFR(r=0.361, p=0.205)
가 . 가 CFR
,
가
가
CFR 가 HCMP

치료 약물 투여에 따른 CFR의 변화

가
verapa -
mil 7
, CFmv, CFtvi, (di -
astolic interval) CFR verapamil

가 . 가

Gistri²⁷⁾ verapamil 가 TTE (HCMP)

CFR CFR CFR

CFR verapamil

가 가 , 방 법 :

verapamil HCMP 21

가 29

Gwathmey 7MHz dipyridamole

(diastolic dysfunction)가 , CFR (CFmv), (CFtvi)

(abno - CFR

rmal calcium kinetics) , ve - , 7 CFR

rapamil verapamil

CFR

E/A ra - 결 과 :

tio (deceleration time dipyridamole

of the mitral E wave) verapamil CFmv , CFR

CFR 가

CFR CFR CFmv CFR (= - 0.

verapamil 522, p=0.015)가

CFR (n=14)

가 ver -

apamil (n=7) CFR

본 연구의 제한점

(asy - 결 론 :

mmetrical septal hypertrophy) 가

가 , CFR

가

CFR

verapamil , verapamil CFR

가 ,

가

중심 단어 : ;

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

(CFR) 가

(TTE)

REFERENCES

- 1) Houghton JL, Frank MJ, Carr AA, von Dohler TW, Pri-sant LM. *Relations among impaired coronary flow res-*

- erve, left ventricular hypertrophy and thallium perfusion defects in hypertensive patients without obstructive coronary heart disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;15:43-51.
- 2) Camici P, Chiriatti G, Lorenzoni R, Bellina RC, Gistri R, Italiani G, Parodi O, Salvadori PA, Nista N, Papi L. Coronary vasodilation is impaired in both hypertrophied and nonhypertrophied myocardium of patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: a study with nitrogen-13 ammonia and positron emission tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1991;17:879-86.
 - 3) Cannon RO 3rd, Rosing DR, Maron BJ, Leon MB, Bonon RO, Watson RM, Epstein SE. Myocardial ischemia in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: contribution of inadequate vasodilator reserve and elevated left ventricular filling pressures. *Circulation* 1985;71:234-43.
 - 4) Kenny A, Wisbey CR, Shapiro LM. Profiles of coronary blood flow velocity in patients with aortic stenosis and the effect of valve replacement: a transthoracic echocardiographic study. *Br Heart J* 1994;71:57-62.
 - 5) Krams R, Kofflard MJ, Duncker DJ, von Birgelen C, Carlier S, Kliffen M, ten Cate FJ, Serruys PW. Decreased coronary flow reserve in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is related to remodeling of the coronary microcirculation. *Circulation* 1998;97:230-3.
 - 6) Pichard AD, Meller J, Teichholz LE, Lipnick S, Gorlin R, Herman MV. Septal perforator compression (narrowing) in idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis. *Am J Cardiol* 1977;40:310-4.
 - 7) Nichimura K, Nosaka H, Saito T. Another possible mechanism of angina in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Circulation* 1983;68 (Suppl) :III162.
 - 8) Isaaq K, Bruntz JF, Paris D, Etchevenot G, Aliot E. Abnormal coronary flow velocity pattern in patients with left ventricular hypertrophy, angina pectoris, and normal coronary arteries: a transesophageal Doppler echocardiographic study. *Am Heart J* 1994;128:500-10.
 - 9) Yoshikawa J, Akasaka T, Yoshida K, Takagi T. Systolic coronary flow reversal and abnormal diastolic flow patterns in patients with aortic stenosis: assessment with an intracoronary Doppler catheter. *J Am Soc Echocardiography* 1993;6:516-24.
 - 10) Akasaka T, Yoshikawa J, Yoshida K, Maeda K, Takagi T, Miyake S. Phasic coronary flow characteristics in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: a study by coronary Doppler catheter. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 1994;7:9-19.
 - 11) Doucette JW, Corl PD, Payne HM, Flynn AE, Goto M, Nassi M, Segal J. Validation of a Doppler guide wire for intravascular measurement of coronary artery flow velocity. *Circulation* 1992;85:1899-911.
 - 12) Isaaq K, Bruntz JF, Etchevenot G, Courtalon T, Aliot E. Noninvasive assessment of coronary flow dynamics before and after coronary angioplasty using transesophageal Doppler. *Am J Cardiol* 1993;72:1238-42.
 - 13) Redberg RF, Sobol Y, Chou TM, Malloy M, Kumar S, Botvinick E, Kane J. Adenosine-induced coronary vasodilation during transesophageal Doppler echocardiography: rapid and safe measurement of coronary flow reserve ratio can predict significant left anterior descending coronary stenosis. *Circulation* 1995;92:190-6.
 - 14) Lorenzoni R, Gistri R, Cecchi F, Olivetto I, Chiriatti G, Elliott P, McKenna WJ, Camici PG. Coronary vasodilator reserve is impaired in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and left ventricular dysfunction. *Am Heart J* 1998;136:972-81.
 - 15) Crowley JJ, Shapiro LM. Analysis of phasic flow velocity dynamics in the left anterior coronary artery before and after angioplasty using transthoracic echocardiography in patients with stable angina pectoris. *Am J Cardiol* 1997;80:614-7.
 - 16) Hozumi T, Yoshida K, Akasaka T, Asami Y, Ogata Y, Takagi T, Kaji S, Kawamoto T, Ueda Y, Morioka S. Noninvasive assessment of coronary flow velocity and coronary flow velocity reserve in the left anterior descending coronary artery by doppler echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998;32:1251-9.
 - 17) Kenny A, Shapiro LM. Transthoracic high-frequency two dimensional echocardiography, Doppler and color flow mapping to determine anatomy and blood flow patterns in the distal left anterior descending coronary artery. *Am J Cardiol* 1992;69:1265-8.
 - 18) Miyatake K, Yamagishi M, Izumi S, Beppu S, Yamamoto K, Sakakibara H, Nimura Y. Doppler echocardiographic approach to the blood flow of the left anterior descending coronary artery. *J Clin Ultrasound* 1988;16:471-81.
 - 19) Gould KL, Lipscomb K. Effects of coronary stenoses on coronary flow reserve and resistance. *Am J Cardiol* 1974;34:48-55.
 - 20) Klocke FJ. Measurements of coronary flow reserve: defining pathophysiology versus making decisions about patient care. *Circulation* 1987;76:1183-9.
 - 21) Maron BJ, Epstein SE. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: a discussion of nomenclature. *Am J Cardiol* 1979;43:1242-4.
 - 22) Dimitrow PP, Krzanowski M, Bodzon W, Szczeklik A, Dubiel JS. Coronary flow reserve and exercise capacity in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Heart Vessels* 1996;11:160-4.
 - 23) Bruce RA, Hornsten TR. Exercise stress testing in evaluation of patients with ischemic heart disease. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1969;11:371-90.
 - 24) Choudhury L, Rosen SD, Patel D, Nihoyannopoulos P, Camici PG. Coronary vasodilator reserve in primary and secondary left ventricular hypertrophy: a study with positron emission tomography. *Eur Heart J* 1997;18:108-16.
 - 25) Youn HJ, Redberg RF, Schiller NB, Foster E. Demonstration of penetrating intramyocardial coronary arteries with high-frequency transthoracic echocardiography and Doppler in human subjects. *Am Soc Echocardiogr* 1999;12:55-63.
 - 26) Kimball BP, LiPreti V, Bui S, Wigle ED. Comparison of proximal left anterior descending and circumflex coronary artery dimensions in aortic valve stenosis and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Am J Cardiol* 1990;65:767-71.
 - 27) Gistri R, Cecchi F, Choudhury L, Monterege A, Sorace O, Salvadori PA, Camici PG. Effect of verapamil on absolute myocardial blood flow in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Am J Cardiol* 1994;74:363-8.

- 28) Crowley JJ, Dardas PS, Harcombe AA, Shapiro LM. *Trans-thoracic Doppler echocardiographic analysis of phasic coronary blood flow velocity in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy*. *Heart* 1997;77:558-63.
- 29) Camici PG, Cecchi F, Gistri R, Choudhury L, Montenegro A, Sorace O, Salvadori PA. *Dipyridamole-induced subendocardial underperfusion in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy assessed by positron emission tomography*. *Coron Artery Dis* 1991;2:337-41.
- 30) Gwathmey JK, Warren SE, Briggs GM, Copelas L, Feldman MD, Phillips PJ, Callahan M Jr, Schoen FJ, Grossman W, Morgan JP. *Diastolic dysfunction in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: effect on active force generation during systole*. *J Clin Invest* 1991;87:1023-31.