

급성 심장사의 위험도 예측을 위한 방법 및 문제점

신 동 구

Current Perspectives on Methods for Predicting Risk of Sudden Cardiac Death

Dong-Gu Shin, MD

Division of Cardiology, Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University, Daegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Sudden cardiac death (SCD) remains a preeminent public health problem. Identification of high-risk patients, susceptible to SCD, is essential for the successful prophylactic therapy. The majority of such sudden deaths are preceded by fatal ventricular arrhythmias, mainly as a result of ischemic heart diseases. This article is intended to describe the methods of prediction, the results and limitations of the currently used methods. The current measures available for screening of high-risk patients, such as demographic variables, left ventricular contractile function, ventricular ectopy by Holter monitoring, late potentials by signal-averaged ECG, heart rate variability, QT dispersion and even electrophysiologic testing, have limited sensitivity, and specificity, and are only helpful in a minority of patients already at high-risk. The predictive value of each method is modest, even when several predictors are combined. As a result, the effect on the cumulative incidences of SCD, in the population at large, have been relatively small, as the majority of SCD occurs in patients who do not have the characteristics leading to their inclusion in trials of implantable defibrillators. A challenge for the future will be the development of new approaches, or techniques, which will allow screening for markers of increased risk of fatal ventricular arrhythmias in large general populations, of which the relative risk is low, but the number of deaths, due to arrhythmias, are high. Incidences of coronary artery diseases, one of the most important causes of sudden cardiac death, including acute myocardial infarction, have recently grown exponentially in Korea. Therefore, there is a need to develop our own risk stratification strategy by searching for new tools for the prediction, and refinement, of existing tools. (Korean Circulation J 2002;32(8):637-645)

KEY WORDS : Risk assessment ; Death, sudden, cardiac.

서 론

20 (sudden cardiac death) 50%¹⁾ 가

가 .

: , 705 - 035 317 -

1 : (053) 620 - 3843 · : (053) 654 - 8386

E - mail : dgshin@medical.yeungnam.ac.kr

가

가 . (asystole)
 가 80%
 가

부정맥에 의한 급성 심장사의 기전과 원인 질환

(Fig. 1).²⁾

, Long QT syndrome
 Brugada syndrome
 (electromechanical dissociation)가 (Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia)

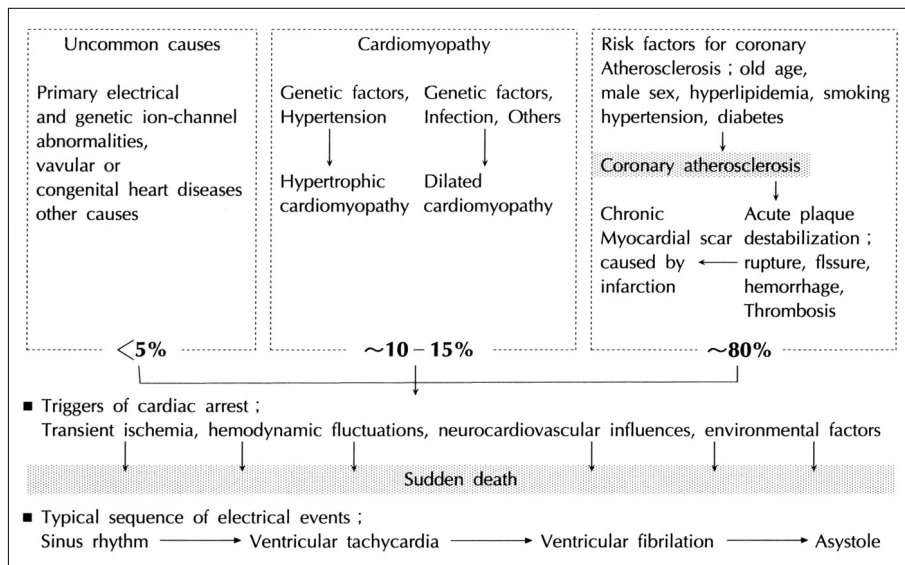


Fig. 1. Pathophysiology and epidemiology of sudden death from cardiac causes. Modified from Huikuri et al.²⁾

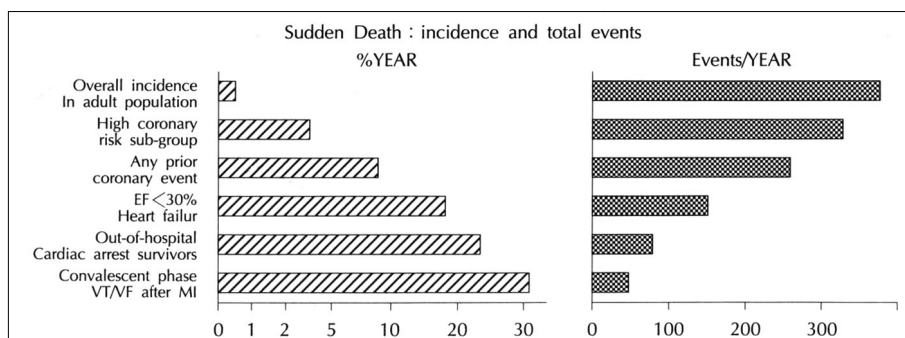


Fig. 2. The incidence of sudden death in specific populations and the annual numbers of sudden deaths in those populations. Most of the deaths occur in the larger, lower-risk subgroups. Adapted from Myerburg et al.¹⁾

Table 1. Indicators of an increased risk of sudden death from arrhythmia

Variable	Measure	Predictive power
Conventional coronary risk factors	Risk of underlying disease	Low power to discriminate the individual person at risk for sudden death from arrhythmia
High cholesterol		
High blood pressure		
Smoking		
Diabetes		
Clinical markers	Extent of structural diseases	High power to predict death from cardiac causes ; relatively low specificity as predictors of death from arrhythmia
NYHA functional class		
Ejection fraction		
Ambient ventricular arrhythmias	Presence of transient triggers	Low overall power if not combined with other variables
Frequency of premature ventricular depolarizations		Higher predictive power, with low ejection fraction
Nonsustained ventricular tachycardia		
Sustained ventricular tachycardia		
Electrocardiographic variables	Presence of electrical abnormalities	
Standard ECG		Low power to predict death from arrhythmia
Left ventricular hypertrophy		
Width of QRS complex		
QT dispersion		
Specific abnormalities (e.g., prolonged QT interval, right bundle-branch block plus ST-segment elevation in lead V, [Brugada syndrome], ST-segment and T-wave abnormalities in leads V1 and V2 [right ventricular dysplasia], delta waves [Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome])		High degree of accuracy in identifying specific electrical abnormalities
High-resolution ECG		
Late potentials on signal-averaged electrocardiography		High negative predictive value but low positive predictive value. Primary predictive value unknown
T-wave alternans		
Markers of autonomic nervous function	Presence of conditioning factors	Exact predictive value unknown
Heart rate variability		
Baroreflex sensitivity		
Electrophysiological testing	Presence of permanent substrate for ventricular arrhythmias	High degree of accuracy in specific high risk subgroups
Inducibility of sustained tachyarrhythmia by programmed electrical stimulation		

NYHA : New York Heart Association

Fig. 2

급성 심장사의 발생위험도 예측인자

Table 2³⁾⁴⁾

Table 1

좌심실 기능

(Left ventricular ejection fraction)

가

ction)

가

Table 1

15

20%

가

(demographic variables)

electromechanical dissociation

가 EMIAT, CAMIAT, SWORD, TRACE

DIAMOND - MI study meta - analysis

가

2

Table 2. Independent predictive value of risk factors for mortality at 2 years in patients surviving 45 days after MI.⁴⁾

Risk factors	All-cause mortality		Arrhythmic mortality	
	HR (95% C.I.)	p	HR (95% C.I.)	p
Age (10 yr)	1.41 (1.26 - 1.57)	<0.001	1.28 (1.08 - 1.52)	0.005
Males	1.25 (0.99 - 1.58)	0.06	1.62 (1.10 - 2.38)	0.01
Smoker (current or ex-)	1.25 (0.96 - 1.62)	0.1	1.04 (0.70 - 1.53)	0.9
Previous MI	1.63 (1.33 - 1.99)	<0.001	1.70 (1.25 - 2.30)	0.001
Hx of hypertension	1.35 (1.08 - 1.67)	0.006	1.70 (1.23 - 2.34)	0.001
Hx of angina	1.63 (1.31 - 2.04)	<0.001	1.59 (1.13 - 2.23)	0.007
Diabetes	1.29 (1.01 - 1.64)	0.004	1.30 (0.89 - 1.88)	0.2
Systolic BP (by 10%)	0.91 (0.85 - 0.97)	0.002	0.84 (0.77 - 0.92)	<0.001
Heart rate (by 10%)	1.14 (1.08 - 1.21)	<0.001	1.12 (1.03 - 1.22)	0.009
NYHA (compared with level 0)		<0.001		0.01
I	1.41 (0.83 - 2.39)		1.72 (0.80 - 3.73)	
II	2.18 (1.30 - 3.67)		2.77 (1.28 - 6.01)	
III	2.70 (1.53 - 4.75)		3.21 (1.38 - 7.47)	
IV	3.86 (1.86 - 8.02)		3.53 (1.09 - 11.45)	
Q-wave	0.68 (0.55 - 0.84)	<0.001	0.67 (0.49 - 0.92)	0.01
Atrial fibrillation	0.90 (0.66 - 1.23)	0.5	0.99 (0.60 - 1.63)	0.99

MI : myocardial infarction, HR : hazard ratio, BP : blood pressure, NYHA : New York Heart Association

Table 3. Rate of death for each mode of mortality at various dichotomy limits of LVEF

EF	N	Rate (%) per person-year (total events)		
		All-cause	Arrhythmic	Cardiac
<20 (%)	193	23.1 (%)	9.4 (%)	10.6 (%)
21 - 30 (%)	881	17.5 (%)	7.7 (%)	6.3 (%)
31 - 40 (%)	1432	6.8 (%)	3.2 (%)	2.2 (%)

LVEF : left ventricular ejection fraction, EF : ejection fraction

Table 4. Sensitivity and specificity for predicting arrhythmic events after MI

Study	N	Criteria	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
Farrell et al	416	PVCs>10/h	54	82
McClements and Adgey	301	PVCs>10/h or repetitive	42	74
Richards et al	358	PVCs>60/h or repetitive	82	40

MI : myocardial infarction

31 40%, 21 30%, 20%
3.2%, 7.7%, 9.4% (Table 3).³⁾ GISSI - 2 study⁸⁾ 19.4%, 25.8%
40%
3.5 20% 10
6
35%
(sensitivity)가 40%, (specificity) 10
78%, (positive predictive accuracy) 가 42
14%⁵⁾ 54%, 74 82% (Table 4).

비지속성 심실빈맥 (Non-Sustained VT)

. ATRAMI study⁶⁾ 가
GISSI - 2 study
6.8% 6
⁸⁾ 가
가
⁹⁾
MADIT MUSTT study
가
(prethrombolytic era)
가 3.2%¹⁰⁾

심실기외수축 (Ventricular Premature Beats)

지연전위(Late Potentials)

가
가
가
가 40% 가 가 (late
Signal - averaged electrocardiogram(SAECG) :
가

potential).

spectrotemporal map
acceleration spectrum
analysis, wavelet transform analysis
(SAECG)

37%

가 11)
64%, 81%, 98%
11%
가 가

자율신경계 활성도의 측정 (Autonomic Markers)

가 HRV(heart rate variability)
BRS(baroreflex sensitivity)

가
가 가
가 가
가 (GISSI - 2).

Heart rate variability(HRV)

20

가
(HRV)
가
(1)

SDNN(estimate of overall HRV), (2) HRV triangular index(estimate of overall HRV), (3) SD - ANN (estimate of long - term components of HRV), and

(4) RMSSD(estimate of short - term components of HRV) 4가 가 . 24

SDNN <50 ms HRV triangular index <15 가
SDNN <100 ms HRV triangular index가 <20 가

Power spectral density(PSD) (non-parametric method) (parametric method)

가 ESC/NASPE

가 12)
ATRAMI(Autonomic Tone and Reflexes After Myocardial Infarction) , 6) 1284 21
HRV가

(SDNN <70 ms), BRS가 (<3.0 ms/mmHg)
3.2, 2.8 가

HRV BRS가 1
1% 가
15% 가 . 65 BRS
65 HRV , 65

BRS
ATRAMI study

Baroreflex sensitivity(BRS)¹³⁾

1960
Oxford
phenylephrine
(static autonomic tone) HRV가
BRS
(dynamic autonomic tone)

Heart rate turbulence(HRT)¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾

Turbulence onset(T_o) Turbulence slope(T_s)
 T_s 가

가

탈분극과 관련된 지표 (Repolarization Variables)

QT dispersion

QT

가

가

가

(heterogenous repolarization)

QT dispersion

(a relative error of 25

42%),

QT disper-

sion

가

QT dispersion

가

가

Microvolt T wave Alternans

T wave

alternans

13 ± 6

102

¹⁶⁾

40%

20

couplets가

10

가

(sensitivity 93%, ne-

gative predictive value 98%, positive predictive va-

lue 28%). Microvolt T wave alternans

(late potential)

가

¹⁷⁾ MADIT

MUSTT

전기생리학적 검사

가,

가

가

가

가

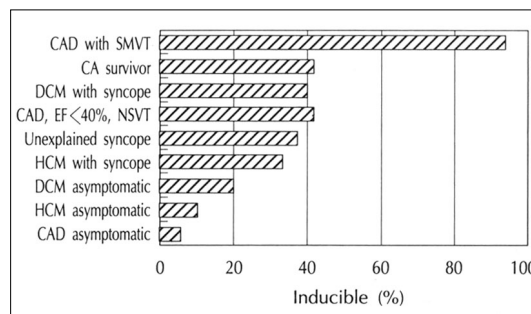


Fig. 3. Proportion of patients with various heart diseases who have ventricular arrhythmias induced with programmed ventricular stimulation at the time of electrophysiologic study. CAD : coronary artery disease, SMVT : sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia, HCM : hypertrophic cardio-myopathy, DCM : dilated cardio-myopathy.

Table 5. Recommendations for risk stratification for sudden cardiac death : myocardial infarction and heart failure⁴⁾

	Recommendations	Level of evidence
Demographic variables	Class I [†]	A*
Left ventricular ejection fraction	Class I	A
Heart rate variability or baroreflex sensitivity	Class I	A
Left ventricular volume	Class I	A
Ventricular premature beats	Class IIa	A
Nonsustained ventricular tachycardia	Class IIa	A
Resting heart rate	Class IIa	A
Late potential	Class IIb	A
QT interval	Class IIb	B
T wave alternans	Class IIb	B
Heart rate turbulence	Class IIb	B
Patency of infarct related artery	Class IIb	B
QT dispersion	Class III	B
Electrophysiological study	Class IIb	A

* : level of evidence A, data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analysis/Level of evidence B, data derived from a single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies, † : Class I, conditions for which there is evidence and/or general agreement that a given procedure (or risk stratification parameters) is useful and effective, Class II, conditions for which there is conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of the procedure or treatment, IIa, weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy, IIb, usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence or opinion. Class III, conditions for which there is evidence or general agreement that the procedure/treatment is NOT useful/effective

(Fig. 2).¹⁸⁾

비선형적 분석(Nonlinear Analysis of Heart Rate Dynamics)

가 (complex system)
가
가
가
가
(Task Force on Sudden Cardiac Death)
가 Table 5

문제점과 연구방향

40%

HRV BRS

가

가

가

결 론

가

가

중심 단어 :

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