

급성 심근경색증에서 중재시술 후 관동맥 혈류예비력과 예후와의 관계

윤명호 · 탁승제 · 최소연 · 엄철훈 · 최태영
장혁재 · 황교승 · 신준한 · 김한수 · 최병일

Coronary Flow Reserve as a Predictor of Long-Term Clinical Outcome after Acute Myocardial Infarction

Myeong-Ho Yoon, MD, Seung-Jea Tahk, MD, So-Yeon Choi, MD, Zhe-Xun Lian, MD,
Tae-Young Choi, MD, Hyuk-Jae Jang, MD, Gyo-Seung Hwang, MD,
Joon-Han Shin, MD, Han-Soo Kim, MD and Byung-Il W. Choi, MD

Department of Cardiology, College of Medicine, Ajou University, Suwon, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : It has been shown that the coronary flow reserve (CFR) of an infarct related artery can predict left ventricular functional recovery following acute myocardial infarction (AMI). However, the prognostic value of CFR on the long-term clinical outcome of patients with an AMI has not been studied. **Subjects and Methods :** Using a Doppler guide wire, we measured the CFR in 130 patients with an AMI following successful intervention (6 ± 3 days after onset of the AMI). Two-year follow-up was conducted with regard to end points, including : cardiac death, non-fatal AMI, and severe congestive heart failure (CHF ; NYHA III). **Results :** During the follow-ups, cardiac events occurred in 17 patients (5 deaths, 3 non-fatal AMIs and 9 severe CHFs). After analysis of the receiver operating characteristic curves, the best cut-off value for CFR in predicting cardiac events was 1.4 (sensitivity 76.5%, specificity 73.5%, accuracy 82.0%). With cardiac events as an end point, a 2-year Kaplan-Meier event survival analysis revealed that the patients with a CFR ≤ 1.4 had a worse prognosis than those with a CFR >1.4 (Event free survival rates were 69.8% vs. 95.4%, respectively, $p < 0.001$). Using Cox proportional hazard analyses, as an independent predictor, age, heart rate, CFR and left ventricular end systolic volume index, were also found to be significantly associated with cardiac events (hazard ratios 1.1224, 1.0404, 0.1887, and 1.0588, respectively). **Conclusion :** The coronary flow reserve, of infarct related arteries, measured during the early recovery phase can be used as an independent predictor for the prognosis of patients with an acute myocardial infarction following successful intervention. (Korean Circulation J 2002;32(9):756-765)

KEY WORDS : Coronary circulation ; Myocardial infarction.

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: , 442 - 721 5
: (031) 219 - 5723 · : (031) 219 - 5708 · E - mail : sjtahk@ajou.ac.kr

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 NYHA 3,
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 1-3)
 가
 , 4-9)
 (microcirculatory damage)
 (reperfusion injury)
 5)6)10)
 8)11)
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 microvascular integrity 가
 6±3
 (elective)
 130
 30
 2 , (precordial lead)
 2 mm , (standard limb lead)
 1 mm ST
 creatine kinase MB isoforms가
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 tamine stress echocardiography)
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 (positron emission tomography) MRI(magnetic re-
 sonance imaging) 가
 17)
 (microcirculation) 가가 Doppler
 (intracoronary Doppler guide wire)
 (coronary flow reserve)
 15)
 가
 15)18)19)
 6±3 Seldinger
 7F (7F sheath)
 Judkins
 2~4
 automatic computerized edge detection me-
 thod 50%

2 ± 3

Hewlett Packard HP5500, 2.5 MHz

transducer Modified Si-

mpson's method

(LVEDVI, mL/m²), (LVESVI, mL/m²)

가 American Society of Echocardiography 16

(1 : normal, 2 : hypokinesia, 3 : akinesia, 4 : dyskinesia)

가 .

Doppler Wire

(

<30%, TIMI 2)

0.014 inch Doppler Wire(FloMap, Cardiometrics)

(baseline APV ; average peak velocity)

adenosine 18~24 µg

(hyperemic APV)

(hyperemic APV/baseline APV)

± ,

student t - test

univariate multivariate analysis

Cox proportional hazard model analysis

. Receiver operating characteristic curve

best cut - off ,

area under the curve(AUC) .

가

Chisquare test .

Kaplan - Meier

Log - rank

. p 0.05

결 과

대상 환자의 임상적 특성

130 (: = 105 : 25, : 55 ± 11)

가 86 ,

가 10 , 34 . 6 ± 3

33 ,

78 , 30%

가 19 .

주적 기간 중 심장관련 주요사건의 발생

2 (, , NYHA class3)

130 17 (13.1%)

가 5 , 가 3 ,

가 9 .

심장관련 주요사건 발생의 예측인자

66 ± 11 53 ± 11

(p<0.001)

91 ± 15

76 ± 16 (p<0.001)(Table 1).

가 (Table 2).

가 가 (53.4 ± 17.2 mL/m² vs 43.7 ± 15.0 mL/m², p=0.016 ; 31.3 ± 12.9 mL/m² vs 21.0 ± 9.9 mL/m², p<0.001, respectively)

(43.8 ± 8.7% vs 51.8 ± 9.4%, p<0.001)(Table 3).

Doppler

가 (22.3 ± 9.7 vs 21.0 ± 10.0, p=0.621)

Table 1. Comparison of patients characteristics between group with major cardiac events and group without major cardiac events

	Group without major cardiac events (n = 113)	Group with major cardiac events (n = 17)	p
Age (year)	53.5 ± 10.6	66.1 ± 10.6	<0.001
Gender (M : F)	93 : 20	12 : 5	0.319
Heart rate (beat/min)	76 ± 13	91 ± 15	<0.001
Risk factor			
Hypertension, n (%)	38 (33.6)	7 (41.2)	0.589
DM, n (%)	26 (23.0)	8 (47.1)	0.071
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	38 (33.6)	9 (52.9)	0.175
Smoking, n (%)	77 (70.6)	13 (76.5)	0.583
Lipid profile			
T.Chol (mg/dL)	207 ± 50	223 ± 49	0.221
TG (mg/dL)	187 ± 155	224 ± 164	0.414
LDL (mg/dL)	129 ± 43	136 ± 30	0.632
HDL (mg/dL)	42 ± 14	41 ± 7	0.823
CK (IU/L)	3604 ± 2952	3523 ± 2127	0.937
CK-MB (ng/mL)	252 ± 276	353 ± 228	0.300
Killip class, n (%)			
I	93 (82.3)	11 (64.7)	
II	7 (14.2)	4 (23.5)	
III	4 (3.5)	2 (11.8)	
IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	
TPA, n (%)	62 (54.9)	10 (58.8)	0.800
-blocker, n (%)	56 (49.6)	5 (29.4)	0.192
Calcium blockers, n (%)	31 (27.4)	5 (29.4)	1.000
ACE inhibitors, n (%)	69 (61.1)	12 (70.6)	0.594

DM : diabetes mellitus, T.Chol : total cholesterol, TG : triglyceride, LDL : low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL : high density lipoprotein cholesterol, CK : creatine kinase, CK-MB : creatine kinase-myocardial band, tPA : tissue type plasminogen inhibitor, ACE : angiotensin converting enzyme

(29.7 ± 13.8 cm/sec vs 39.3 ± 18.7 cm/sec, p=0.044) receiver operating characteristic curve

best cut - off

(1.33 ± 0.34 1.4 76.5%, 73.5% AUC

vs 1.95 ± 0.61, p<0.001)(Table 4)(Fig. 1). Cox proportional hazard model 0.820 (Fig. 2).

Kaplan - Meier

1.4

(30.2% vs 4.6%, p<0.001)(Fig.

, p 0.0002, 0.0348, 0.0028, 0.0314 3)

hazard ratio 1.1217, 1.0408, 1.0599, 0.1858 1.4

(Table 5). (9.6% vs 1.1%, p=0.0217 : 18.7% vs 2.3%, p=0.0021 respectively).

관동맥 혈류예비력과 심장관련 주요사건의 발생과의 관계 가 (4.7% vs 1.1%, p=0.254)

Microvascular integrity 가 (Table 6).

Table 2. Comparison of angiographic findings between group with major cardiac events and group without major cardiac events

	Group without major cardiac events	Group with major cardiac events	p
Intervention, n (%)			0.888
Stent	68 (60%)	10 (59%)	
Balloon	28 (28%)	5 (29%)	
No need intervention	17 (15%)	2 (12%)	
Infarct related artery, n (%)			0.440
LAD	74 (65.5)	12 (70.6)	
LCx	10 (8.8)	0 (0)	
RCA	29 (25.7)	5 (29.4)	
Vessel disease severity, n (%)			0.443
Normal-minimal	16 (14.2)	2 (11.8)	
1VD	75 (66.4)	10 (58.8)	
2VD	17 (15.0)	5 (29.4)	
3VD	5 (4.4)	0 (0)	
Major side branch, n (%)	9 (8)	3 (17.6)	0.193
Lesion length (mm)	13.8 ± 6.0	14.2 ± 8.7	0.820
Diffuse (>20mm), n (%)	99 (87.6)	15 (88.2)	1.000
Pre-intervention			
MLD (mm)	0.76 ± 0.56	0.46 ± 0.46	0.068
DS (%)	76.6 ± 15.60	85.7 ± 14.2	0.053
Post-intervention			
MLD (mm)	2.90 ± 0.66	2.80 ± 0.85	0.626
DS (%)	10.71 ± 12.8	12.8 ± 20.0	0.640
RVD (mm)	3.25 ± 0.51	3.18 ± 0.46	0.626

LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCx : left circumflex artery, RCA : right coronary artery, VD : vessel disease, MLD : minimal lumen diameter, DS : diameter stenosis, RVD : reference vessel diameter

Table 3. Comparison of echocardiographic findings between group without major cardiac events and group with major cardiac events

	Group without major cardiac events	Group with major cardiac events	P
LVEDVI(mL/m ²)	43.7 ± 15.0	53.4 ± 17.2	0.016
LVESVI(mL/m ²)	21.0 ± 9.9	31.3 ± 12.9	<0.001
EF(%)	51.8 ± 9.4	43.0 ± 8.7	<0.001
WMSI	1.52 ± 0.30	1.64 ± 0.25	0.110

LVEDVI : left ventricular end diastolic volume index, LVESVI : left ventricular end systolic volume index, EF : ejection fraction, WMSI : wall motion score index

고 찰

(cell necrosis)

4 - 9)

. Claeys ¹¹⁾

91

(recanalization)

,
20 - 25)

가

가

3.4

1 - 3)

가

Table 4. Comparison of coronary flow velocity index in group without major cardiac events and group with major cardiac events

	Group without major cardiacevents	Group with Major cardiac events	p
Baseline			
APV(cm/sec)	21.0 ± 10.0	22.3 ± 9.7	0.621
DSVR	2.6 ± 2.8	2.2 ± 2.1	0.631
Hyperemic			
APV(cm/sec)	39.3 ± 18.7	29.7 ± 13.8	0.044
DSVR	2.0 ± 2.0	1.8 ± 0.9	0.636
CFR	1.95 ± 0.61	1.33 ± 0.34	<0.001

APV : averaged peak velocity, DSVR : diastolic systolic velocity ratio, CFR : coronary flow reserve

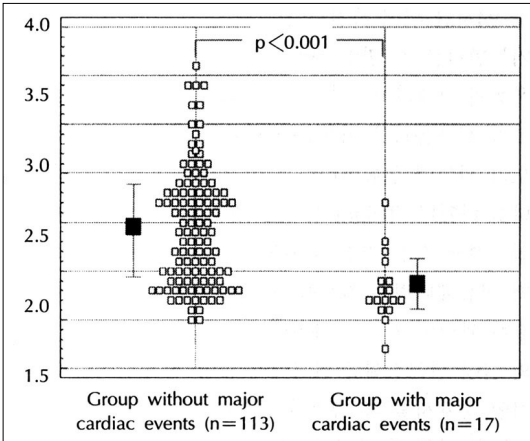


Fig. 1. Comparison of coronary flow reserve between group without major cardiac events and group with major cardiac events.

Table 5. Comparison of predictors of major cardiac event between group without major cardiac events and group with major cardiac events

	Group without major cardiac events	Group with major cardiac events	Univariate analysis (p)	Cox proportional hazard	
				Hazard ratio	P
Age	53 ± 11	66 ± 11	<0.001	1.1217	0.0002
HR	76 ± 13	91 ± 15	<0.001	1.0408	0.0348
HAPV (cm/sec)	39.3 ± 18.7	29.7 ± 13.8	0.044	.	NS
CFR	1.95 ± 0.61	1.33 ± 0.34	<0.001	0.1858	0.0314
LVEDVI(mL/m ²)	43.7 ± 15.0	53.4 ± 17.2	0.016	.	NS
LVESVI(mL/m ²)	21.0 ± 9.9	43.0 ± 8.7	<0.001	1.0599	0.0028
EF (%)	51.8 ± 9.4	43.0 ± 8.7	<0.001	.	NS
WMSI	1.52 ± 0.30	1.64 ± 0.25	0.110	.	NS
DM	26/113	8/17	0.071	.	NS

HR : heart rate, hAPV : hyperemic average peak velocity, CFR : coronary flow reserve, LVEDVI : left ventricular end diastolic volume index, LVESVI : left ventricular end diastolic volume index, EF : ejection fraction, WMSI : wall motion score index, DM : diabetes mellitus

(superoxide anion) free radicals²⁶⁾
, cytokine
(adhesion and plugging)
6)27)28)
(blood pool)
가 29)

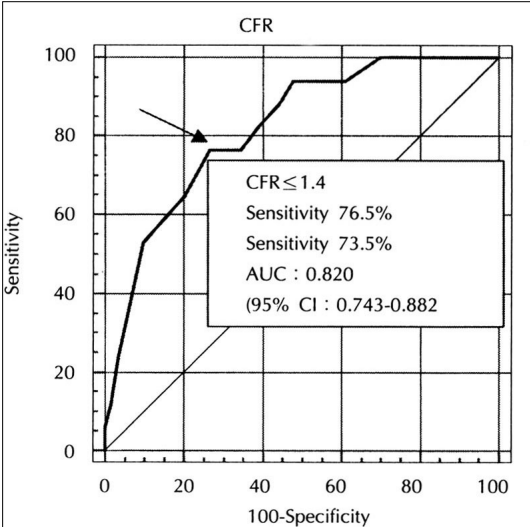


Fig. 2. Receiver operating characteristic curve analysis of CFR for major cardiac events. CFR : coronary flow reserve, AUC : area under the curve.

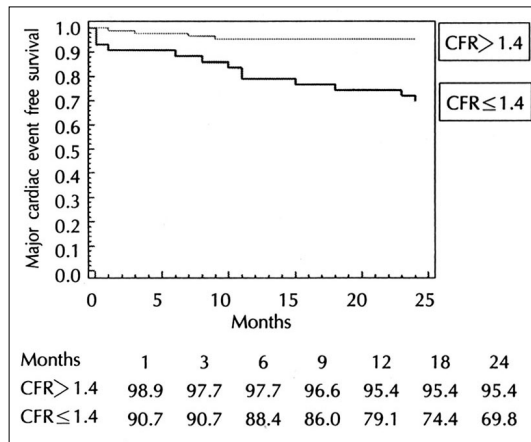


Fig. 3. Kaplan-Meier survival curve of major cardiac events between CFR>1.4 group and CFR ≤1.4 group (p<0.0001). CFR : coronary flow reserve.

Table 6. Comparison of major cardiac events between CFR>1.4 group and CFR ≤1.4 group

	CFR ≤1.4 (n = 43)	CFR>1.4 (n = 87)	p
Total major event, n (%)	13 (30.2%)	4 (4.6%)	<0.001
Death, n (%)	4 (9.3%)	1 (1.1%)	0.041
Re-MI, n (%)	2 (4.7%)	1 (1.1%)	0.254
CHF, n (%)	7 (16.3%)	2 (2.3%)	0.006
Angina, n (%)	6 (14.0%)	8 (9.2%)	0.548

CFR : coronary flow reserve, Re-MI : recurred non fatal myocardial infarction, CHF : congestive heart failure

8)(12)

TIMI grade 3 가

가

가

Doppler

, Doppler

가

25

24

가 4

가

Teiger 18) 19

2~3

Tahk 19) 80

7

가 1.3

1.7

, 가

(6±3)

Doppler

2

,

,

가

Doppler

, Doppler

가

hazard model

Cox proportional

가

receiver

operating characteristics curve best cut - 130

off 1.4 76%, 76%

AUC 82% 130 7

1.4 (n=87) 1.4 (n=43) Dop-

2 pler adenosine 18~24 µg

2

1.4 30% 1.4)

4.6% , , 결 과 :

1.4 9.3%, 16.3% 2 17 (13.1%)

1.4 1.1%, 2.3%

. Kaplan - Meier

1.4 , , 가

가

Doppler , ,

best cut - off 1.4

1.4 1.4>

1.4

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

Karplan - Meier

결 론 :

가

Doppler

가 ,

Doppler micro-

vascular integrity 가

중심 단어 :

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Doppler

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