

변이형 협심증에서 추적 관상동맥 조영술을 통한 관상동맥 연축에 대한 연구

정준용 · 임대승 · 강정아 · 이민수 · 김정희
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The Study of Coronary Spasm by Follow-up Coronary Angiography in Variant Angina

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The therapeutic duration of variant angina is controversial. This study sought to determine the remission rates for coronary artery spasms, the factors associated with remission and the changes in spasm sites. **Subjects and Methods :** Fifty-eight patients were enrolled in the study. Initial, and follow-up, coronary angiographies (CAG), with ergonovine stimulation tests, were performed. Paired CAG were performed at a mean interval of 27 ± 17 months. Medication was stopped 3 days prior to the follow-up CAG, and the occurrence of chest pain during these 3 days was studied. Coronary spasms were confirmed by follow-up CAG. Any changes, and the diameters, of spasm sites were analyzed on each paired CAG. **Results :** The remission rate of coronary spasms was 24% (14 patients), when the smoking group (49 patients) stopped smoking (31 patients), the remission rate was 29% (9 patients). In the current smoking group (18 patients), the remission rate was 6% (1 patient, $p = 0.05$). 31 patients had chest pains after stopping medication prior to their follow-up CAG. Of those patients, 1 patient had a remission (3%). Among another 27 patients with no chest pain, 13 patients had a remission (48%, $p < 0.001$). In 28 out of 44 patients (64%, non-remission), fluctuations in spastic locations were observed at the follow-up CAG. The interval changes in the diameter of the spasm sites were not significant. **Conclusion :** The non-chest pain group showed higher remission rates, but lack of chest pain did not identify the loss of coronary spasm. Atherosclerosis at spasm sites did not progress, as confirmed by the paired CAG in our study. (**Korean Circulation J 2002;32 (9):791-797**)

KEY WORDS : Angina pectoris, variant ; Coronary angiography ; Coronary arteriosclerosis.

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서론

1959년 ST¹⁾ nitric oxide, endothelial-derived relaxing factors, endothelial derived contracting factors, 관상동맥 조영술 및 연속 유발 검사²⁾ 75% 50% 3 2 3 50 µg, 100 µg, 200 µg³⁾ 3 5) 3

대상 및 방법

환자군

1995 2 2001 8

위험 인자

240 가

(HDL - cholesterol),
(LDL - cholesterol),

결 과

환자군

58

26 ± 13

Table 1

3

30

2

1 mm

ST

creatin kinase, troponin T

가

- (/5)

관해와 여러 인자와의 관계

14 (24%)

26 ± 17

(acute coronary syndrome)

49 가

31 가

31

9 (29%)

18

관상동맥 조영술 상의 내경 변화 분석

⁶⁾

1 (6%)

(p = 0.05, Table 2).

(minimal lumin-

3

27

al diameter)

13 (48%)

31

Cine

1 (3%)

(p < 0.001, Table 2).

Table 1. Baseline characteristic of study patients

Number	58
Sex (M/F)	48/10
Age (years)	59 ± 10
Height (cm)	162 ± 7
Weight (kg)	64 ± 9
DM	9
Hypertension	20
Smoking	
Non-smoker	9 (16%)
Former smoker	10 (17%)
Current smoker	39 (67%)
Clinical manifestation at initial CAG	
Stable angina	10 (17%)
Unstable angina	36 (62%)
Myocardial infarction	12 (21%)
Follow up month from initial CAG to follow-up CAG (months)	26 ± 13

CAG : coronary angiography

통계분석

SPSS(version10.0)

chi - square test

T -

p = 0.05

Table 2. Remission related factors

	Remission group	Non-remission group	p
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	187 ± 41	181 ± 35	0.39
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	183 ± 100	188 ± 103	0.35
HDL-C (mg/dL)	45 ± 12	45 ± 13	0.34
LDL-C (mg/dL)	101 ± 56	74 ± 47	0.43
Chest pain at follow up CAG*			<0.001
Chest pain	1 (3%)	30 (97%)	
Non-chest pain	13 (48%)	14 (52%)	
Smoking habits in smoker			0.05
Former smoker	9 (29%)	22 (71%)	
Current smoker	1 (6%)	17 (94%)	

HDL-C : high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C : low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, CAG : coronary angiography, * : stop medication at 3 days before second coronary angiography

Table 3. The site of spasm at both initial and follow-up coronary angiography

Segment	Remission group	Non-remission group	
	Initial CAG	Initial CAG	Follow-up CAG
Left main	1 (7%)	-	-
LAD			
Proximal	2 (14%)	13 (27%)	6 (11%)
Mid	3 (21%)	10 (20%)	8 (14%)
Distal	-	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
First diagonal	-	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
LCx			
Proximal	-	3 (6%)	4 (7%)
Distal	1 (7%)	4 (8%)	4 (7%)
RCA			
Proximal	-	3 (6%)	5 (9%)
Mid	5 (36%)	5 (10%)	8 (15%)
Distal	2 (14%)	8 (16%)	15 (28%)
Posterolateral	-	1 (2%)	-
Total	14	49	54

CAG : coronary angiography, LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCx : left circumflex artery, RCA : right coronary artery

(Table 2).

관상동맥 연속 부위의 변화

52 , 16 , 1

48 , 가 (Table 3).

25

7 , 17

가 . , 18 ,

8 , 28

(Table 3).

44

28 (64%) .

관상동맥 연속 부위에서의 내경 측정

cine 9 11 ,

38

cine

(Table 4).

11 12 ,

Table 4. Diameter changes at both initial and follow-up coronary angiography

	RD (mm)	MLD (mm)	Stenosis (%)	p
Remission group				0.23
Initial CAG	3.09 ± 0.60	2.65 ± 0.67	14.56 ± 11.82	
Follow-up CAG	3.04 ± 0.62	2.70 ± 0.69	11.91 ± 10.30	
Non-remission group				0.58
Initial CAG	2.82 ± 0.60	2.35 ± 0.55	16.18 ± 11.24	
Follow-up CAG	2.77 ± 0.58	2.31 ± 0.55	16.10 ± 12.02	

RD : reference diameter, MLD : minimal luminal diameter, CAG : coronary angiography

38 65
 2.65 ± 0.67 mm
 2.70 ± 0.69 mm ,
 2.35 ± 0.55 mm $2.31 \pm$ 10%
0.55 mm Nobuyoshi¹¹⁾ ,¹²⁾ Sugiishi¹³⁾ Scholl¹⁴⁾ Miwa¹⁵⁾

고 찰

Maseri⁷⁾ ,⁸⁾ 13% lermajer¹⁸⁾ Quillen¹⁷⁾ Ce-
50% 50% (p=0.05).
4 (2.4%)가 ,
3 (1.7%)가 가
3 (p<0.001).
⁴⁾ 8%

관 해

Waters³⁾⁹⁾ 100 45 가
Ozaki¹⁹⁾ 50%
29 13 (45%)
Previtali¹⁰⁾ 18
²⁰⁾ 18 10 (56%)
3
14 (24%)
가
가 64% 가

26 ± 17

관상동맥 연축 부위의 동맥경화증의 진행

Marzilli²¹⁾ Maseri²²⁾

관해와 여러 요인과의 관계

가²³⁾
Yamagishi²⁴⁾

Nobuyoshi²⁵⁾ 239 129

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

50%

가

²⁰⁾

18 2 가

2

50%

가

방 법 :

Ozaki²⁶⁾

50%

18

3

30

16 (53%)

가

50%

3

cine

가

결 과 :

58

26 ± 13

, 14 (24%)

29%(31 9)

가

6%(18 1) (p=0.05).

48%(27 13),

3%(31 1)

(p<0.001).

64%(44 28)

cine

3

26 ± 17

cine

결 론 :

가

가 ,

중심 단어 : ; ; .

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