

관상동맥 혈류예비력에 영향을 주는 요인

최철웅 · 심완주 · 김성환 · 황규남 · 최종일 · 홍순준 · 송우혁
임도선 · 김영훈 · 박창규 · 서홍석 · 오동주 · 노영무

Factors Affecting Coronary Flow Reserve (Measured by Transthoracic Doppler Echocardiography)

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Coronary flow reserve (CFR) is considered an important index of the functional significance of coronary artery stenosis, but is influenced by several factors, such as left ventricle hypertrophy (LVH), diabetes mellitus (DM), hyperlipidemia and smoking. Measurement of the coronary flow velocity of the left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD) by transthoracic Doppler echocardiography (TTDE) is feasible, and provides reliable information. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between CFR and LVH, DM, hyperlipidemia and hypertension in patients with or without coronary artery disease, and to assess the prominent factors influencing CFR. **Subjects and Methods** : Coronary angiographies were performed in 38 patients to evaluate chest pain. The distal LAD flow velocity was measured by TTDE, and the CFR calculated as a ratio of the hyperemic and baseline mean diastolic velocities. The CFR was compared with clinical, echocardiographic and angiographic parameters. **Results** : The CFR was similar in patients both with and without hypertension, DM, high LDL-cholesterol levels and low ejection fraction (<40%). The mean CFR was lower in patients with (50% LAD stenosis than in patients with no significant stenosis. The CFR of patients with a left ventricle wall thickness of (12mm was lower than in those without LVH. The multivariate analysis of the aforementioned factors showed that LVH was the factor most influencing to the CFR ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion** : When using CFR as a functional parameter of LAD stenosis, one should consider LVH as one of the factors attributed to CFR modification. (**Korean Circulation J 2002; 32(11):958-964**)

KEY WORDS : Coronary circulation ; Hypertrophy, left ventricular ; Coronary stenosis.

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서 론

38
57 ± 7.9 22 16
(Coronary flow reserve : CFR)
가¹⁾²⁾ 가
가³⁾
4)5)
6-8) 9)
방 법
심초음파 검사
M 가 12 mm
4 Simpsons
10-16)
Acuson, Sequoia 5 MHz
Nyquist limit 12~20 cm
15)
4 5
가가
(color Doppler)
가
0.84
mg/kg dipyridamole 10
1/2 inch super - VHS
가

대상 및 방법

대 상

1998 7 2000 1

5)

가

intraobserver variability

3.1%(0.3~4.8%)

가

4

관동맥 조영술

Judkins

, 50%

50%

23

50%

15

(tubular lesion)

, 9

(discrete lesion)

, 2

segment lesion)

. 7

8

(eccentric)

(long
(concentric),

가

통 계

test

3

t -
one way

ANOVA

p

0.05

결 과

연구 대상의 특성과 각군에서 관상동맥 혈류속도

38

57 ± 7.20

가 22

, 가 16

가

10 , LDL

130 mg/dL

19 ,

16

50%

23

, 50%

15

15

8

가 12 mm

16

(Table 1).

Table 1

LDL

가

,

가

40%

Table 1. Demographic data and their coronary flow velocity

	MDV (cm/sec)	
	Baseline	Hyperemia
DM		
Positive (n = 10)	18.14 ± 4.90	34.80 ± 11.89
Negative (n = 28)	20.89 ± 9.17	43.94 ± 12.53
HTN		
Positive (n = 16)	21.41 ± 11.2	42.68 ± 15.78
Negative (n = 22)	19.27 ± 5.37	40.71 ± 10.59
LDL level		
LDL ≥ 130 mg/dL (n = 19)	20.72 ± 8.69	42.72 ± 15.53
LDL < 130 mg/dL (n = 19)	19.94 ± 8.24	41.05 ± 11.91
LV wall thickness		
≥ 12 mm (n = 16)	23.6 ± 10.38	40.59 ± 15.63
< 12 mm (n = 22)	17.99 ± 5.62	46.80 ± 11.89
Ejection fraction of LV		
EF ≥ 40% (n = 32)	19.00 ± 7.01	40.52 ± 13.01
EF < 40% (n = 6)	26.40 ± 12.1	46.98 ± 11.00
Degree of LAD coronary artery stenosis & multiplicity of CAD		
Normal (n = 23)	17.52 ± 5.42	44.46 ± 10.07
Single LAD stenosis 50% (n = 7)	22.56 ± 9.70	38.91 ± 14.70
LAD stenosis + other lesion (n = 8)	27.59 ± 12.6	42.93 ± 20.0

DM : diabetes mellitus, HTN : hypertension, LDL : low density lipoprotein, LAD : left anterior descending coronary artery, CAD : coronary artery disease, LV : left ventricle, MDV : mean diastolic velocity, CFR : coronary flow reserve

Table 2. Hemodynamic findings during Dipyridamole infusion

	HR (bpm)		SBP (mmHg)		DBP (mmHg)	
	Baseline	Hyperemia	Baseline	Hyperemia	Baseline	Hyperemia
Group I (n = 23)	68.9 ± 10.4	84.0 ± 10.8	116.5 ± 15.6	104.3 ± 16.5	73.4 ± 11.4	65.7 ± 12.3
Group II (n = 15)	72.6 ± 5.7	90.3 ± 8.1	104.3 ± 11.7	102.0 ± 13.0	60.7 ± 11.6	55.7 ± 10.9
Group I (n = 23)	68.9 ± 10.4	84.0 ± 10.8	116.5 ± 15.6	104.3 ± 16.5	73.4 ± 11.4	65.7 ± 12.3

HR : heart rate, SBP : systolic blood pressure, DBP : diastolic blood pressure

Dipyridamole 투여시 혈역학적 변화

LDL

dipyridamole

(Table 3).

가

dipyridamole

가

좌심실 벽의 두께 및 좌심실 박출율과 관상동맥 혈류예비력

(Table 2).

12 mm

가

고혈압, 당뇨의 병력 및 혈중 LDL 콜레스테롤수치와 관상

가

동맥 혈류예비력

(1.76 ± 0.54 vs 2.6 ± 0.54 p : <0.001).

50%

가

(Table 3).

(1.49 ± 0.40 vs 2.10 ± 0.43 p : 0.012)(Table 4).

LDL

130 mg/dL

40%

LDL

가

(Table 4).

Table 3. Relation between hypertension, diabetes mellitus and LDL-cholesterol and CFR

	HTN			DM			LDL-C Level		
	Positive	Negative	p	Positive	Negative	p	130 mg/dL	<130 mg/dL	p
Total	2.18 ± 0.65	2.26 ± 0.63	0.71	1.99 ± 0.69	2.33 ± 0.63	0.17	2.12 ± 0.55	2.26 ± 0.68	0.60
(n = 38)	(n = 6)	(n = 22)		(n = 10)	(n = 28)		(n = 19)	(n = 19)	
Group I	2.47 ± 0.59	2.59 ± 0.43	0.62	2.64 ± 0.43	2.64 ± 0.51	0.69	2.37 ± 0.38	2.66 ± 0.53	0.17
(n = 23)	(n = 9)	(n = 14)		(n = 4)	(n = 14)		(n = 14)	(n = 9)	
Group II	1.68 ± 0.52	1.79 ± 0.54	0.70	1.55 ± 0.46	1.86 ± 0.54	0.33	1.48 ± 0.27	1.83 ± 0.56	0.13
(n = 15)	(n = 8)	(n = 7)		(n = 6)	(n = 9)		(n = 4)	(n = 11)	

HTN : hypertension, DM : diabetes mellitus, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein cholesterol, CFR : coronary flow reserve

Table 4. Relation between left ventricular wall thickness and function and CFR

	LV wall thickness			Ejection fraction*		
	12 mm	<12 mm	p	<40%	40%	p
Total	1.76 ± 0.54	2.6 ± 0.54	<0.001	1.93 ± 0.76	2.28 ± 0.61	0.21
(n = 38)	(n = 16)	(n = 22)		(n = 6)	(n = 32)	
Group I	2.48 ± 0.70	2.57 ± 0.40	0.71	2.53 ± 0.49	2.68 ± 0.71	0.81
(n = 23)	(n = 7)	(n = 16)		(n = 2)	(n = 21)	
Group II	1.49 ± 0.40	2.10 ± 0.43	0.01	1.49 ± 0.15	1.82 ± 0.53	0.27
(n = 15)	(n = 9)	(n = 6)		(n = 4)	(n = 11)	

CFR : coronary flow reserve, LV : left ventricle. * : ejection fraction of left ventricle

Table 5. Relation between LAD stenosis, multiplicity coronary artery disease, and CFR

	CFR		CFR
Group I (n = 23)	$2.64 \pm 0.50^*$	Normal coronary (n = 23)	$2.64 \pm 0.50^\dagger$
Group II (n = 15)	$1.74 \pm 0.52^*$	Single LAD stenosis 50% (n = 7)	$1.78 \pm 0.43^\dagger$
		LAD stenosis + other lesion (n = 8)	$1.61 \pm 0.30^\dagger$

LAD : left anterior descending coronary artery, CAD : coronary artery disease, CFR : coronary flow reserve, * : group I vs group II, p<0.05, † : group I vs single LAD vs single LAD+other lesion, p<0.05

Table 6. Factors affecting CFR by multivariate analysis

	p
LV wall thickness 12 mm	0.005
Presence of LAD stenosis	0.073
Ejection fraction (<40%)	0.295
LDL-C 130 mg/dL	0.623
Multiplicity of CAD	0.796
HTN	0.925

LAD : left anterior descending coronary artery, CAD : coronary artery disease, CFR : coronary flow reserve, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HTN : hypertension

관상동맥 협착과 관상동맥 혈류예비력

가 96.7%(95~99%)
90%(85~95%)

여러 인자를 포함한 다변량 분석

(p=0.07),
(Table 6).

고찰

가

가

가 12 mm

2.1 가

6 2 가

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

가

가

가

가

방 법 :

가 38

가 가

p 0.07

결 과 :

130 mg/dL LDL

가

가

12 mm

가

50% 50%

10 - 12)

가

12 mm

결 론 :

가

가

가

가

중심 단어 : ; ; .

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