

가: 1

2 3 4

: (MDCT) (subvalvular apparatus)

: 16 (10 , 6)

6 16 MDCT CT

(ejection fraction), (end - diastolic volume), (end - systolic volume), ,

: , 가 54 ± 8, 54 ± 7% 44 ± 6%, 90 ± 28 mL, 43 ± 19 mL

108 ± 35 mL, 52 ± 24 mL 99 ± 33 mL, 56 ± 21 mL . -

2.56, 2.20, 1.90, 2.75, 2.17, 1.87, 2.09,

1.56, 1.76 (p < 0.05).

: 가 MDCT

가 MDCT

가 (subvalvular apparatus)

가 (1 - 7).

(8, 9).

(10, 11). 1984 3 2001 3

(multi - detector row CT, 16 .

MDCT)

MDCT 6 (: 1.47 ± 0.15 m²), 10

(12 - 16). (: 1.48 ± 0.15 m²) .

가

가 , 가 ,

21

3: 13, 53 ± 8 (39 - 67) .

2007 1 17 2008 2 29

CT 18 ACV, Liebel - Flarsheim Co., Ohio, U.S.A.)
 ± 2 , 2.7 ± 0.5 . 4 cc
 MDCT, CT QRS, T
 6 (: $1.58 \pm 0.16 \text{ m}^2$) (Volume
 56 ± 14 . Wizard, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)
 (multiplanar reformation), (maximal
 intensity projection), 3 (3 - dimensional image),
 1.5 mg/dL), , , > 가
 1 (short - axis view), 2 - (2 - chamber view), 4 -
 15 mSv (4 - chamber view)
 (TSH < 0.03 Mu/l), , (GOT, GPT
 3), (NYHA III - IV) , , ,
 MDCT
 16 CT (Sensation 16, Siemens, Erlangen,
 Germany)
 5 mm,
 15 - 20 5 mm
 68 ± 11 / 가 (Fig. 1).
 1.0 mm, 1.5, 3.5 MHz (Acuson Sequoia
 120 Kvp, 550 mAs, 420 ms 512, Acuson Corporation, Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.)
 (350 mgI/L, Xenetix 350, Guerbet,
 Villepinte, France) 120 - 140 cc (CT 9000 가 2 - , 4 -

Table 1. Demographic, Clinical and Echocardiographic Characteristics of the Study Population

| Variables | Group 1 (control) <i>n</i> = 6 | Group 2 (RES) <i>n</i> = 6 | Group 3 (Pres) <i>n</i> = 10 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Age, year | 56 ± 14 | 57 ± 5 | 50 ± 9 |
| Male : Female | 5 : 1 | 1 : 5 | 3 : 7 |
| BMI, kg/m ² | 22.7 | 23.8 | 21.9 |
| Echocardiographic findings | | | |
| Ejection fraction, % | 60 ± 6 | $48 \pm 7^*$ | 57 ± 5 |
| LVEDV, ml | 120 ± 13 | 106 ± 28 | 115 ± 25 |
| LVESV, ml | 58 ± 11 | 57 ± 11 | 49 ± 19 |
| SV, ml | 62 ± 2 | 49 ± 17 | 66 ± 6 |
| MDCT findings | | | |
| Areas 1, (diastole /systole) | 1.90 | 1.76 | 1.87 |
| Areas 2, (diastole /systole) | 2.20 | 1.56 | 2.17 |
| Areas 3, (diastole /systole) | 2.56 | 2.09* | 2.75 |
| Ejection fraction, % | 54 ± 8 | 44 ± 6 | 54 ± 7 |
| LVEDV, ml | 91 ± 28 | 99 ± 33 | 108 ± 35 |
| LVESV, ml | 43 ± 19 | 56 ± 21 | 52 ± 24 |
| SV, ml | 47 ± 9 | 44 ± 13 | 54 ± 15 |
| Thickening at segments (%) [†] | | | |
| Anterior | 59 ± 4 | 48 ± 10 | 56 ± 6 |
| Lateral | 65 ± 5 | 52 ± 6 | 57 ± 4 |
| Septal | 69 ± 4 | 58 ± 4 | 59 ± 5 |
| Inferior | 49 ± 3 | 45 ± 6 | 49 ± 4 |

Note. BMI indicates body mass index, Group 1 = control, Group 2 (Res) = Resection of subvalvular apparatus, Group 3 (Pres) = Preservation of subvalvular apparatus, Area 1 = Area ratio of left ventricle at basal level, Area 2 = Area ratio of left ventricle at mid-ventricular level, Area 3 = Area ratio of left ventricle at apical level. " * " means significant statistical value. " [†] " = measurement at mid-ventricular level

Simpson

SPSS 10.1

Bonferoni

(analysis of variance, ANOVA)

(Wilcoxon rank sum test)

p 0.05

MDCT

1

(New York Heart

Association functional class III or IV)

(St. Jude valve, St. Jude

Medical, Inc., St. Paul, Minn, U.S.A. On-X valve,

Medical Carbon Research Institute, Austin, TX, U.S.A.

Edwards MIRA valve, Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, Calif,

U.S.A.)

(Fig. 2, 3).

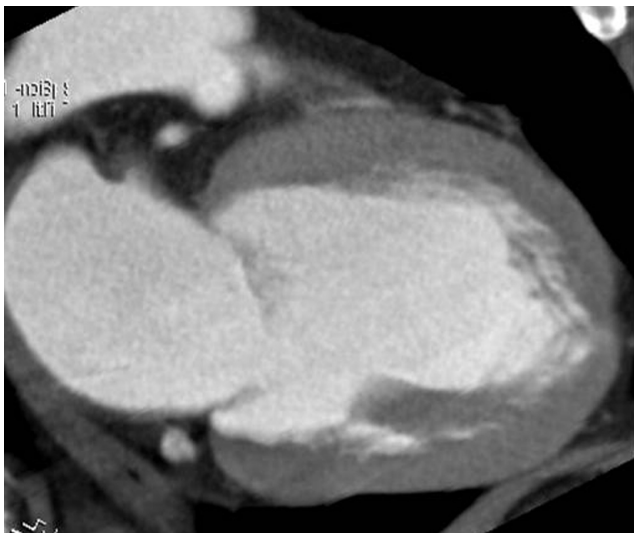


Fig. 1. Measurement of plane area at apical, mid-ventricular, and basal level of LV. Apical plane area of LV is measured at the apical level, 5 mm away from apical endocardial margin. Basal area is measured at the level, 5 mm away from mitral annulus. The mid-ventricular plane area is measured at the center point between apical and basal measured planes.

가 1 ,
가 1 ,가 3 ,
1 6 $48 \pm 7\%$ $57 \pm 5\%$ $(p < 0.05).$

가

1.56
0.0038)

2.17

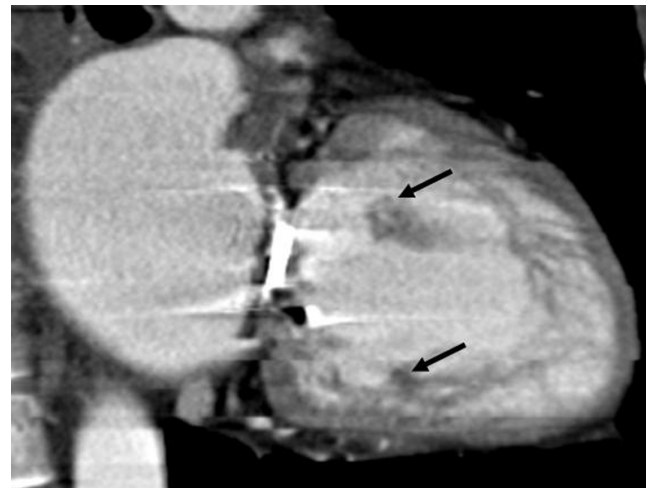
 $(p =$ 

Fig. 2. A 44-year-old woman with prosthetic mitral valve replacement and reconstructed chordae. Two-chamber view of LV shows high density of mechanical mitral valve and normal orientation of papillary muscles (arrows). However, chordae and chordal attachment are not seen.



Fig. 3. A 66-year-old woman with replaced mitral valve and resected chordae. Two-chamber view demonstrates dilation of left ventricle and more protruded anterior mid-ventricular wall (arrow). Papillary muscles are not seen (they might be atrophied.).

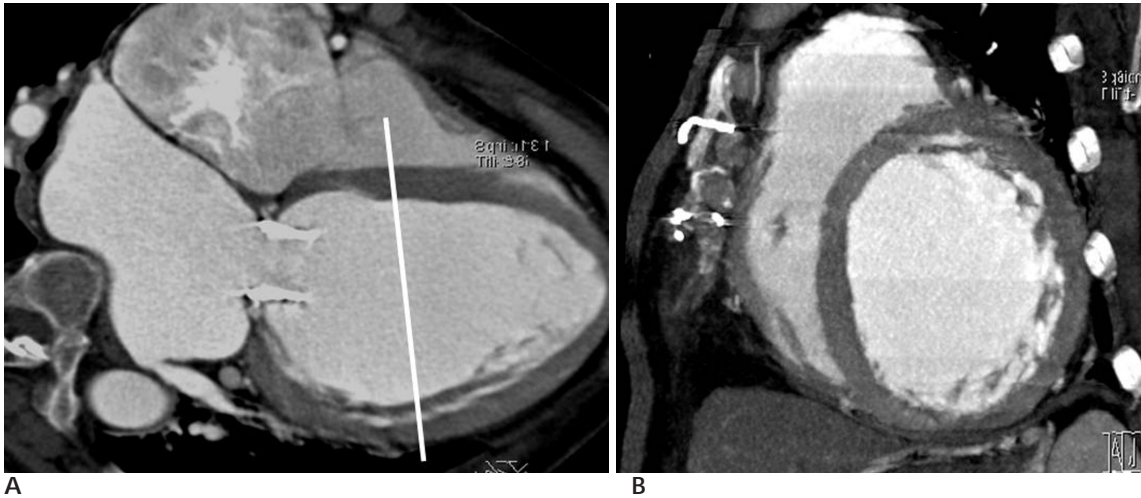


Fig. 4. A 64-year-old woman with mitral valvular replacement and severing chordae. In figure 4A, white line means plane level of reconstructing short-axis view. End-diastolic (B) and corresponding end-systolic (C) short-axis views show similar plane area of scanned LV and relatively flattening of septum in diastolic phase. In systole, decreased contraction of left ventricle and less thickening of ventricular wall are seen (EF = 38 %).



(Fig. 4).

20).

(anterior leaflet)

가
($p > 0.05$).

가

44 ± 8% 55 ± 4% 48 ± 7% 57
± 5% 가 , 101 ± 7 mL 120
± 26 mL 106 ± 28 mL 115 ± 25 mL ,
57 ± 11 mL 53 ± 12 mL 57 ± 11 mL
49 ± 19 mL
1 1

MDCT

(10, 21),

(chordae tendineae)

A

가

(22).

(tethering effect)가

가

가

2-5

(17-

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가 MDCT
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Yamamuro (13)
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(23, 24). MDCT
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(28) CT가
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Assessment of Left Ventricular Function after Mitral Valvular Replacement Using Multidetector Row Computed Tomography: Initial Experience¹

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Purpose: To assess the usefulness of cardiac MDCT for the evaluation of cardiac function and morphology of mitral valve replacement (MVR) with or without subvalvular preservation.

Materials and Methods: Sixteen patients with ($n = 10$) or without ($n = 6$) subvalvular sparing and control subjects ($n = 6$) were evaluated using 16-slice MDCT (Sensation 16, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany). Images of MDCT were reconstructed for the evaluation of cardiac morphology and ventricular function. Patients were compared with respect to variables such as ejection fraction (EF), end-diastolic volume (EDV), end-systolic volume (ESV), and the diastolic-systolic left ventricular area ratio on a short-axis view at apical, mid-ventricular, and basal levels.

Results: The average values for cardiac function variables for control subjects and after MVR (with subvalvular preservation versus without subvalvular preservation) were, respectively, $54 \pm 8\%$, $54 \pm 7\%$ and $44 \pm 6\%$, for EF; 91 ± 28 ml, 108 ± 35 ml and 99 ± 33 ml for EDV; 43 ± 19 ml, 52 ± 24 ml and, 56 ± 21 ml for ESV. The area ratio was 2.56, 2.75, 2.09 at the apex; 2.20, 2.17, 1.56 at the mid-ventricular level; 1.90, 1.87, 1.76 at the basal level, respectively. Mid ventricular contraction for patients following subvalvular resection was significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: MDCT is a useful diagnostic modality for functional and morphologic evaluation of MVR.

Index words : Heart

Mitral valve stenosis

Ventricular fuction, left

Heart valve prosthesis

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