

## 본태성 고혈압 환자의 QT 분산과 좌심실 비대에 상관관계

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= Abstract =

### Association of QT Dispersion with Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Essential Hypertensives

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**Background :** Left ventricular hypertrophy(LVH) is a powerful independent risk factor of ventricular tachycardia and sudden death. Even though it is not clear the mechanism of sudden death in patients with LVH, inhomogenous ventricular repolarization is highly suggested. QT dispersion which reflecting regional inhomogeneity of repolarization is defined as interlead variation in QT intervals of 12 leads ECG. The purpose of this study was to assess whether QT dispersion is associated with LVH in hypertensive patients.

**Methods :** We assessed 23 untreated hypertensives with echocardiographic LVH and normal left ventricular systolic function. The criteria of 5th Joint National Committee stage I-III was used to define hypertension. Thirty four normotensives was assessed as controls. On a standard 12 lead ECG, the intervals between onset of QRS to end of T wave were measured(QT intervals) and corrected by heart rate(QTc). QT dispersion was calculated by the difference of maximal and minimal QTc. Left ventricular mass(LVM) was calculated from Devereux's formula using the parameters measured by the recommendation of American Society of Echocardiography. LVH was defined by LVM indices over 130g/m<sup>2</sup>.

**Results :** LVM indices of hypertensive group were significantly greater than those of controls (162.2 ± 39.3g/m<sup>2</sup> vs 84.2 ± 16.1g/m<sup>2</sup>, p < 0.001). Maximal QT and QTc of hypertensive group were significantly prolonged than those of controls(maximal QT = 401 ± 31ms vs 380 ± 35ms, p < 0.05 ; maximal QTc = 432 ± 19ms vs 414 ± 17ms, p < 0.001). QT dispersions were significantly greater in hypertensive group than in controls(60.2 ± 15.7ms vs 33.2 ± 11.7ms, p < 0.001). In hypertensive group, there was significant association between LVM index and QT dispersion(r = 0.492, p = 0.017).

**Conclusions :** Hypertensives with LVH have a prolonged QT and QTc and increased QT dispersion

in comparison with controls. QT dispersion in these patients correlates with degree of LVH.

**KEY WORDS :** Hypertension · Left ventricular hypertrophy · QT dispersion.

## 서 론

가

1),

가

2).

가

3)

가

가

(pressure overload)

가

가

3).

QT

, 12

(QT )

4).

QT

5,6),

가

7),

8)

QT

가

가

QT

가

## 연구대상 및 방법

### 1. 대 상

#### 1) 좌심실 비대를 동반한 본태성 고혈압 환자군 (고혈압군)

1995 4 1996 3

1

23

가 130

g/m<sup>2</sup>

Joint National Committee 5

9)

2 2

.

,

,

,

,

2) 정상 대조군

34

2. 방 법

1) QT 분산(QT dispersion)

25mm

QRS T

QT , U 가

T U 가 . QT

QTc Bazett's

<sup>10)</sup>{QTc=QT/ (R-R)}

. 12

QTc QT

(QT dispersion) 2

QT QT

#### 2) M-형 심초음파(M-mode echocardiography)

M - mode

(American Society of Echocar -

diography) M - mode <sup>11)</sup>

(IVSd)

(PWd), (LVIDs)

(L - VIDd)

{fractional shortening(%) = (LVIDd - LVIDs)/

LVIDd × 100} {ejection fraction

(%) = (LVIDd<sup>3</sup> - LV - IDs<sup>3</sup>)/LVIDd<sup>3</sup> × 100}

Devereux <sup>12)</sup>

[left ventricular mass(g) = 1.04 {(LVIDd + PWd +

IVSd)<sup>3</sup> - LVIDd<sup>3</sup>} × 0.8 + 0.6]

Dubois<sup>13)</sup> [basal sur -

face area(m<sup>2</sup>) = 0.007184 × { (kg)}<sup>0.425</sup> × { (cm)}<sup>0.725</sup> ]  
 {left ventricular mass index (g/m<sup>2</sup>) = left ventricular mass(g)/basal surface area (m<sup>2</sup>)}.  
 3. 통계 처리

SPSS 7.0/PC +

Student's t - test  
 p 0.05

## 결 과

### 1. 임상적 특성

23  
 ( / = 9/14) 54 ± 12 ( :  
 34 79 ) , 160 ± 8cm, , 66 ± 10kg,  
 , 1.68 ± 0.14m<sup>2</sup>, , 169 ± 20mm  
 Hg, , 95 ± 10mmHg, 76 ±  
 11/min , 34 ( / = 13/21)  
 51 ± 11 ( : 36 80 )  
 , 161 ± 11cm, , 59 ± 12kg, , 1.62  
 ± 0.19m<sup>2</sup>, , 112 ± 10mmHg,  
 , 72 ± 9mmHg, 74 ± 15/min .  
 , , ,  
 ,

(Table 1).

### 2. 심초음파적 특성

가 .  
 ( = 17.9 ± 2.9  
 mm vs 12.7 ± 1.9mm, p<0.001 ; = 14.7 ± 2.3  
 mm vs 8.7 ± 1.6mm, p<0.001),

( = 17.2 ± 2.0mm vs 13.0 ± 1.9  
 mm, p<0.001 ; = 13.7 ± 1.6mm vs 8.4 ± 2.0  
 mm, p<0.001).

가 .

(271.1 ± 62.9g vs 136.5 ± 32.5g, p<0.001),

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of essential hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy and controls

Characteristics	HT with LVH (n = 23)	Controls (n = 34)	p
Sex(M/F)	(9/14)	(13/21)	NS
Age(years)	54 ± 12	51 ± 11	NS
Height(cm)	160 ± 8	161 ± 11	NS
Weight(kg)	66 ± 10	59 ± 12	<0.05
BSA(m <sup>2</sup> )	1.68 ± 0.14	1.62 ± 0.19	NS
SBP(mmHg)	169 ± 20	112 ± 10	<0.001
DBP(mmHg)	95 ± 10	72 ± 9	<0.001
Heart rate(/min)	76 ± 11	74 ± 15	NS

All values are expressed in mean ± S.D.  
 HT = hypertension, LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy,  
 F/M = female/male number, BSA = basal surface area,  
 SBP = systolic blood pressure, DBP = diastolic blood pressure

**Table 2.** Echocardiographic characteristics of essential hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy and controls

Characteristics	HT with LVH (n = 23)	Controls (n = 34)	p
LVIDs(mm)	27.7 ± 6.6	29.5 ± 3.9	NS
LVIDd(mm)	46.5 ± 3.7	46.5 ± 4.6	NS
IVSs(mm)	17.9 ± 2.9	12.7 ± 1.9	<0.001
IVSd(mm)	14.7 ± 2.3	8.7 ± 1.6	<0.001
PWs(mm)	17.2 ± 2.0	13.0 ± 1.9	<0.001
PWd(mm)	13.7 ± 1.6	8.4 ± 2.0	<0.001
FS(%)	45.9 ± 4	45.9 ± 5	NS
EF(%)	70.0 ± 10	66.2 ± 8	NS
LVM(g)	271.1 ± 62.9	136.6 ± 32.5	<0.001
LVMI(g/m <sup>2</sup> )	162.2 ± 39.3	84.2 ± 16.1	<0.001

All values are expressed in mean ± S.D.  
 HT = hypertension, LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy,  
 LVIDs = left ventricular internal dimension(systolic),  
 LVIDd = left ventricular internal dimension(diastolic),  
 IVSs = interventricular septal wall thickness(systolic),  
 IVSd = interventricular septal wall thickness(diastolic),  
 PWs = left ventricular posterior wall thickness(systolic),  
 PWd = left ventricular posterior wall thickness(diastolic),  
 FS = fractional shortening, EF = ejection fraction, LVM = left  
 ventricular mass, LVMI = left ventricular mass index

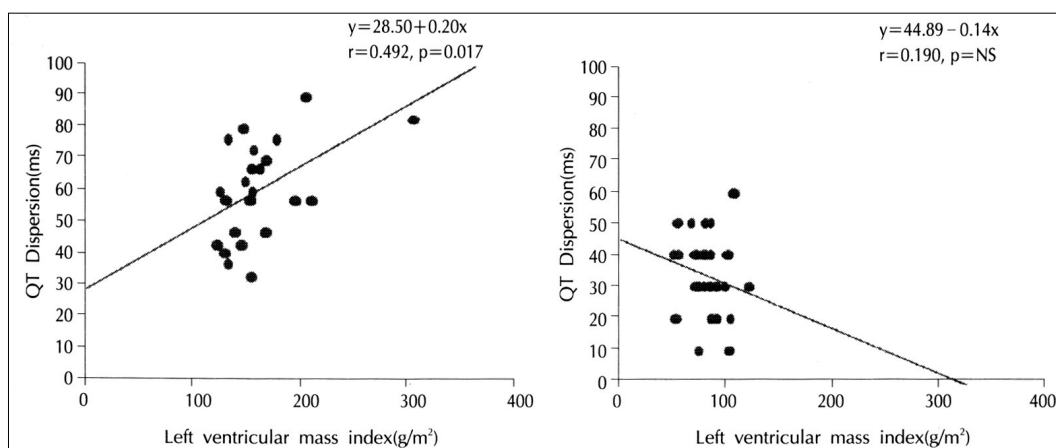
( $162.2 \pm 39.3 \text{g/m}^2$  vs  $84.2 \pm 16.1 \text{g/m}^2$ ,  $p < 0.001$ )  
(Table 2).  
3. 최고 QT 간격, 최고 QTc 간격, QT 분산  
QT ( $401 \pm 31 \text{ms}$  vs  $380$   
 $\pm 35 \text{ms}$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) QTc ( $432 \pm 19 \text{ms}$  vs  
 $414 \pm 17 \text{ms}$ ,  $p < 0.001$ )  
가 , QT  
가 ( $60.2 \pm 15.7 \text{ms}$  vs  $33.2 \pm 11.7 \text{ms}$ ,  
 $p < 0.001$ )(Table 3).

**Table 3.** QT interval and its variables for essential hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy and controls

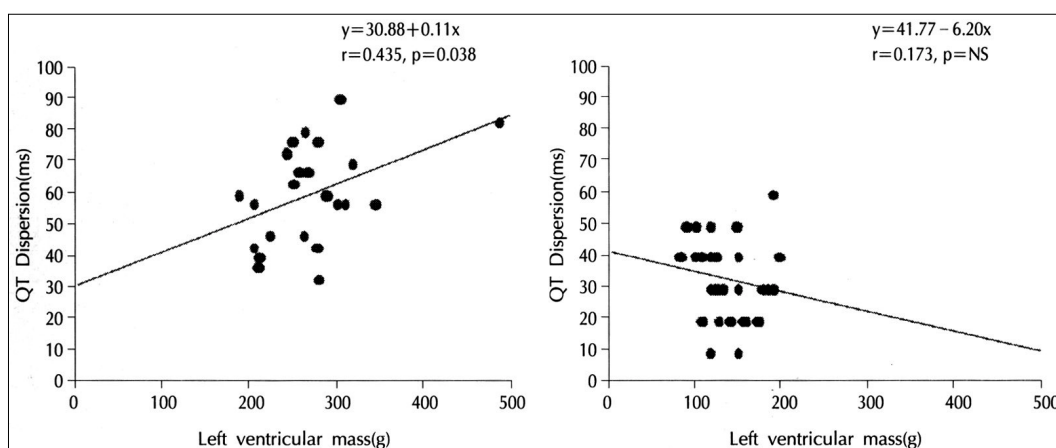
QT interval	HT with LVH (n = 23)	Controls (n = 34)	p
Max QT(ms)	$401 \pm 31$	$380 \pm 35$	$< 0.05$
Max QTc(ms)	$432 \pm 19$	$414 \pm 17$	$< 0.001$
QT dispersion(ms)	$60.2 \pm 15.7$	$33.2 \pm 11.7$	$< 0.001$

All values are expressed in mean  $\pm$  S.D.

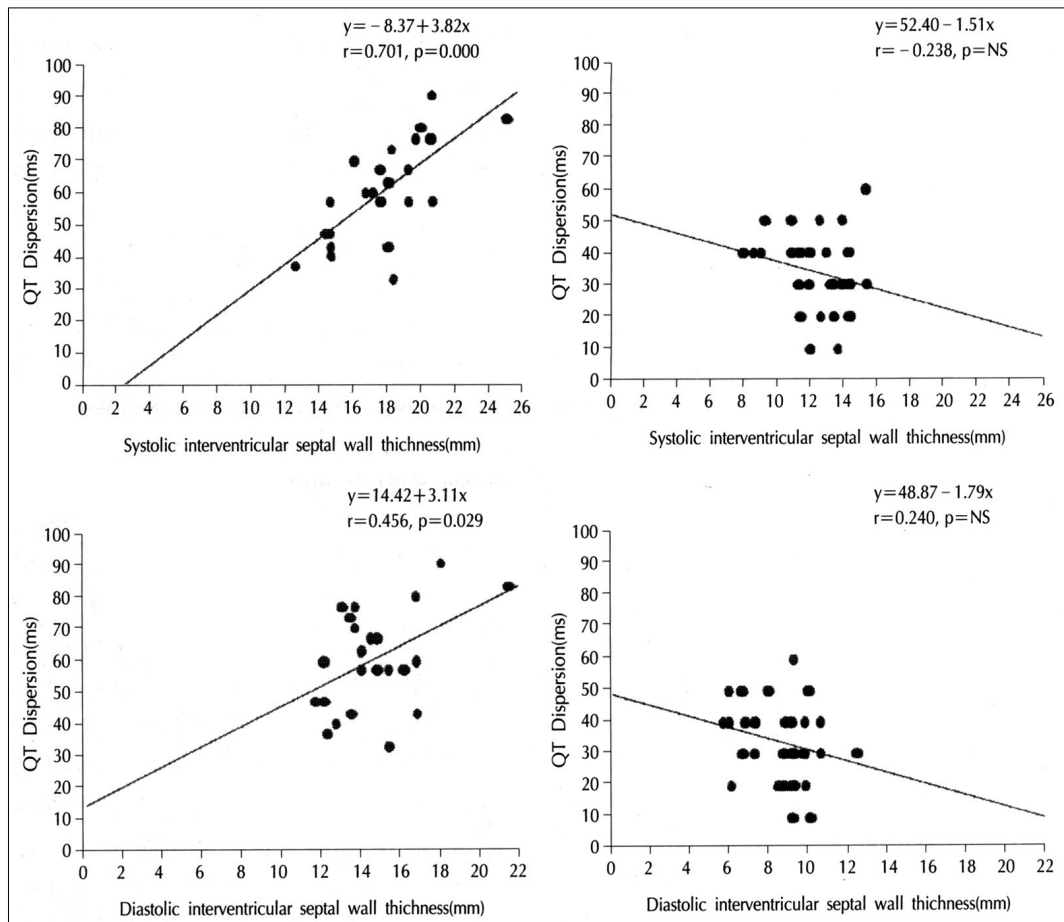
HT = hypertension, LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy, QT dispersion = difference of maximum-minimum QTc across the 12 leads of the surface ECG



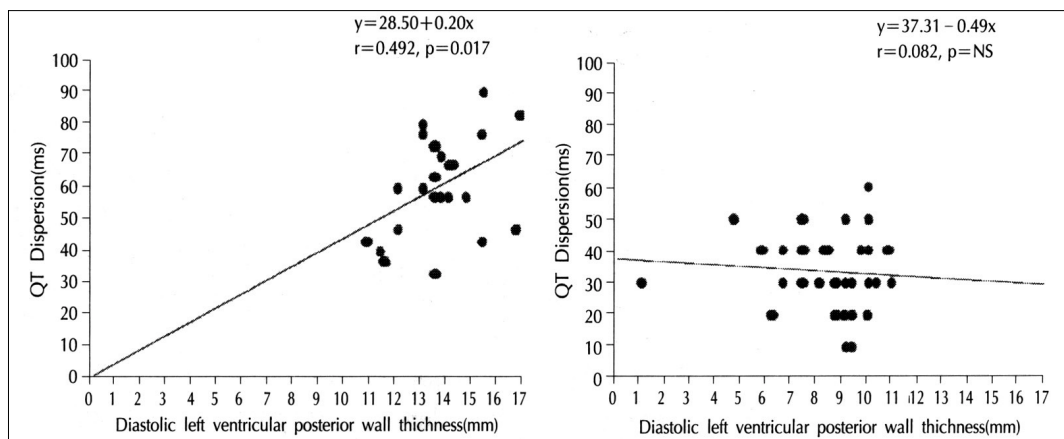
**Fig. 1.** Correlation between QT dispersion and left ventricular mass. There are good correlations with QT dispersion and left ventricular mass in essential hypertensive patients (left), but no correlation in controls (right).



**Fig. 2.** Correlation between QT dispersion and left ventricular mass index. There are good correlations with QT dispersion and left ventricular mass index in essential hypertensive patients (left), but no correlation in controls (right).



**Fig. 3.** Correlation between QT dispersion and interventricular septal wall thickness(systolic and diastolic). There are good correlations with QT dispersion and interventricular septal wall thickness(systolic and diastolic) in essential hypertensive patients(left), but no correlation in controls(right).



**Fig. 4.** Correlation between QT dispersion and left ventricular posterior wall thickness(diastolic). There are good correlations with QT dispersion and left ventricular posterior wall thickness(diastolic) in essential hypertensive patients(left), but no correlation in controls(right).

4. QT 분산과 임상적, 심초음파적 특성간의 상관관계

QT (r=0.435, p=0.038) (Table 3). Kuo<sup>17)</sup>

(r=0.492, p=0.017)

100ms

QT

( : r = - 0.173, p = NS ;

: r = - 0.190, p = NS)(Fig. 1, 2).

QT

QT 가가 가

(r=0.438, p=0.037) (r=

0.456, p=0.029)

(r=0.701, p<0.001) 12 QT QT

(Fig. 3, 4, 5).

(inhomogeneity)<sup>21)</sup>,<sup>17,18,22)</sup>

고 안

2), QT

1). 180mmHg

12 50% 가<sup>14)</sup> QT

2 4%<sup>15)</sup> , QT

Tosades de pointes 가 QRS 가

16),

(body surf-  
ace monophasic action potential mapping)  
(multiform repolarization)  
<sup>17,18)</sup>

(artifact)<sup>23)</sup> T

QT 가 T

가 QT 가

24),

QT<sup>25)</sup>

QT QT

가 . QT

QT (QT , , ,

)가 가 가 , 12

18 - 20) QT 가 , 1

(maximal QT interval)

26)

(right ventricular outflow tract)  
(right ventricular apex)  
가

QT dispersion

요 약

연구 배경 :

가 , 가

QT

QT (QT )

QT

QT 가

가

QT 가

방 법 :

34 12

M - mode , QT

12 QRS T

, QTc Bazett's

QT . M - mode

De -

vereux , Dubois

결 과 :

1)

(162.2 ± 39.3g/m<sup>2</sup> vs 84.2 ± 16.1g/m<sup>2</sup>, p<0.001).

QT QTc

가 (maximal QT inte -

rval = 401 ± 31ms vs 380 ± 35ms, p<0.05 ; maxi -

mal QTc interval = 432 ± 19ms vs 414 ± 17ms,

p<0.001), QT

가 (60.2 ± 15.7ms vs 33.2 ± 11.7ms,

p<0.001).

2) QT

QT

결 론 :

QT

가 ,

QT 가

가

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