

관상동맥질환에서 운동부하심전도 QRS Score의 진단적 의의

정병천 · 채성철 · 조용근

Does the Exercise Induced QRS Score Improve the Diagnostic Accuracy for Coronary Artery Disease?

Byung Chun Chung, MD, Shung Chull Chae, MD and Yong Keun Cho, MD

Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Taegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : In an effort to improve the diagnostic accuracy of the exercise electrocardiography (ECG) to detect coronary artery disease, exercise-induced changes in Q, R and S wave amplitudes has been evaluated in conjunction with or without ST segment changes. We measured the exercise-induced changes in Q, R and S wave amplitudes, and calculated the Athens QRS score to assess its diagnostic value. **Materials and method :** Fifty patients who underwent the exercise test and MIBI myocardial scan and were proved to have coronary artery diameter stenosis 50% in coronary angiography were included in the patient group. Data of forty-nine persons showing negative findings in the exercise test and MIBI scan were used as control. The exercise test was performed according to the modified Bruce protocol using Marquette case 16. Exercise ECG was positive in 58% (29/50) of the patient group. The Q, R and S wave amplitudes at peak exercise were subtracted from the values of standing position at rest to obtain Athens QRS score. **Results :** The mean age of patients and control were 54.5 ± 9.4 years and 49.8 ± 11.4 years respectively ($p = \text{NS}$), and their exercise capacity was 8.5 ± 3.1 mets and 9.8 ± 1.9 mets respectively ($p = \text{NS}$). The values of (R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF and (R-Q-S)aVF were significantly lower in patients than the control (0.85 ± 6.60 mm vs 3.72 ± 5.09 mm, $p = 0.017$, -0.60 ± 4.76 mm vs 1.00 ± 2.72 mm, $p = 0.030$), and the values of QV5 and SaVF were significantly higher in patients than the control (-0.045 ± 0.65 mm vs -0.41 ± 0.78 mm, $p = 0.012$, -0.84 ± 1.90 mm vs -1.62 ± 1.60 mm, $p = 0.009$). However, the values were too widely overlapped between the patients and the control to give diagnostic cutoff points. **Conclusion :** It seems that exercise QRS scores do not have additive diagnostic value for coronary artery disease. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(6):582-589)

KEY WORDS : Coronary artery disease · QRS score · Athens QRS score.

서론			가		
ST			가		
			1)		
			ST		
			Q, R S		
: 1999 3 2					
: 1999 6 9					
: , 700 - 721			2-5)		
2가 50			6)		
: (053) 420 - 5527 · : (053) 426 - 2046			Campen		
E - mail : scchae@kyungpook.ac.kr			R S		
			Athens QRS score		

(Table 1).

B(group)

Athens QRS score

A

6)

20

ST Athens QRS score 42.2 ± 12.9 (Table 1).

가

운동부하 검사 및 Athens QRS score 계산

재료 및 방법

85%

Marquette modified

case 12 case 16

Bruce protocol

(group)

MIBI 7

50%

ST 3 mm

50 21 ,

15 14 ,

Q 16 , Q 가 ST 12

9 , 7 , 1) J 60 ms 1 mm

10 , (atypical chest pain) ST 2) J 80

가 8 A(group) ms 2 mm ST

MIBI 3) ST

49 , 가 2 mm ST

digitalis 3 ,

1 , 3 , 5 7

54.4 ± 9.4 49.8 ± 11.4

Table 1. Exercise test parameters of the patients and controls

	Group (Patients)	Group (Control A)	Group (Control B)	p-value		
				vs	vs	vs
Number	50	49	20			
Age (year)	54 ± 9.4	49 ± 11.4	42 ± 12.9	NS	0.0170	0.001
Sex (M/F)	37/13	26/23	18/ 2			
Mets	8.5 ± 3.14	9.8 ± 1.91	15.2 ± 1.28	0.010	0.001	0.001
Duration (min)	13.3 ± 3.16	15.3 ± 1.43	19.28 ± 0.55	0.001	0.001	0.001
Percent HR (%)	81 ± 1.3	94 ± 9.0	94 ± 9.2	0.001	NS	0.001
Initial HR	74 ± 12.4	79 ± 13.9	68 ± 10.6	NS	0.006	NS
Peak HR	133 ± 22.9	156 ± 14.4	166 ± 16.9	0.001	0.044	0.001
Initial SBP	123 ± 21.1	128 ± 15.9	122 ± 21.1	NS	NS	NS
Peak SBP	157 ± 22.5	165 ± 18.5	177 ± 27.2	NS	NS	0.001
Initial DBP	79 ± 12.7	81 ± 10.5	78 ± 16.8	NS	NS	NS
Peak DBP	81 ± 12.7	78 ± 12.5	93 ± 32.0	NS	NS	NS

HR = heart rate, SBP = systolic blood pressure, DBP = diastolic blood pressure, NS = not significant

V5 aVF Q, R S QRS score (Fig. 1). Athens QRS score PQ 20

통계처리

± SPSS PC⁺ t-test p<0.05

결 과

대상의 임상적 비교

A 54.4±9.4 49.8 ±11.4 (mets) 8.5±3.1 mets 9.8±1.9 mets 13 3 ±3 16 15 3 ±1 43 B 42±12.9 15.2±1.28 mets 19 28 ±55 A

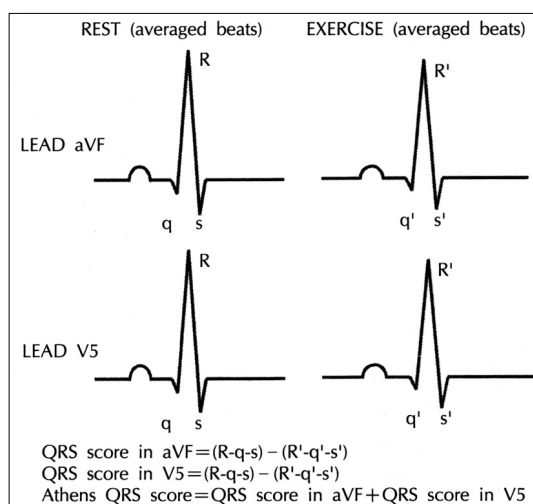


Fig. 1. The calculation of the athens QRS score.

A B A B A B (Table 1).

환자군과 대조군A의 QRS score

(R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF

(R-Q-S)aVF 0.85 mm±6.604 mm

-0.60 mm±4.758 mm A 3.72 mm±5.078 mm 1.00 mm±2.720 mm (p=0.017, p=0.042)

QV5 SaVF -0.04 mm±0.658 mm -0.48 mm±1.898 mm A -0.41 mm±0.778 mm -1.62 mm±1.599 mm (p=0.012, p=0.030)

가 RV5, SV5, QaVF, RaVF (R-Q-S)V5 가 (Table 2).

환자군의 MIBI scan 성적

MIBI

49 reversible defect 29

fixed defect 20 (R-Q-

Table 2. QRS scores of the patients and control A

	Patients	Control A	p value
QV5	-0.04±0.658	-0.41±0.778	0.012
RV5	-1.56±3.861	-0.76±2.829	0.245
SV5	-2.96±2.750	-3.07±2.377	0.835
QaVF	-0.06±0.935	-0.40±0.825	0.054
RaVF	-1.50±3.775	-1.02±2.116	0.435
SaVF	-0.84±1.898	-1.62±1.599	0.030
(R-Q-S)V5	1.45±4.042	2.72±3.804	0.110
(R-Q-S)aVF	-0.60±4.758	1.00±2.720	0.042
(R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF	0.85±6.604	3.72±5.078	0.017

R, Q and S mean the differences which were the R-, Q-and S-wave values of the ECG at peak exercise were subtracted from the values prior to exercise. V5 and aVF mean the measured leads. (R-Q-S) means R was subtracted by Q and S

S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF (R-Q-S)aVF
 reversible defect
 4.58 mm±9.788 mm 1.50 mm±6.294 mm
 fixed defect -0.92 mm±3.563 mm
 -2.09 mm±2.708 mm (p=0.009,
 p=0.009) reversible defect
 가 fixed defect

(R-Q-S)V5
 (Table 3 and Fig. 2).

운동량에 따른 QRS score의 변화

20
 B (stage) (R-Q-S)
 V5, (R-Q-S)aVF (R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF
 1 -1.49 mm±1.86
 mm, -0.82 mm±1.72 mm -1.92 mm±2.60
 mm 4.28 mm±3.44 mm,
 4.81 mm±10.10 mm 9.26 mm±11.53 mm

Table 3. QRS scores of the patients according to MIBI scan findings

	Fixed Defect (n=20)	Reversible Defect (n=29)	p-value
(R-Q-S)V5	1.17±3.957	3.08±5.454	0.187
(R-Q-S)aVF	-2.09±2.708	1.50±6.294	0.009
(R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF	-0.92±3.563	4.58±9.788	0.009

V5 and aVF mean the measured leads, (R-Q-S) means R was subtracted by Q and S

가 (R-Q-S)V5, (R-Q-S)aVF (R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF
 가 가 가
 가 (Table 4 and Fig. 3).

고 찰

ST 가 ¹⁾

ST R
 , ST R
 7-9)
 10-12) Q 5)13-15) R
 16-21) S ²²⁾

Q , Famularo ³⁾ Q
 62%
 가

가 Nohara ²³⁾ Thallium - 201

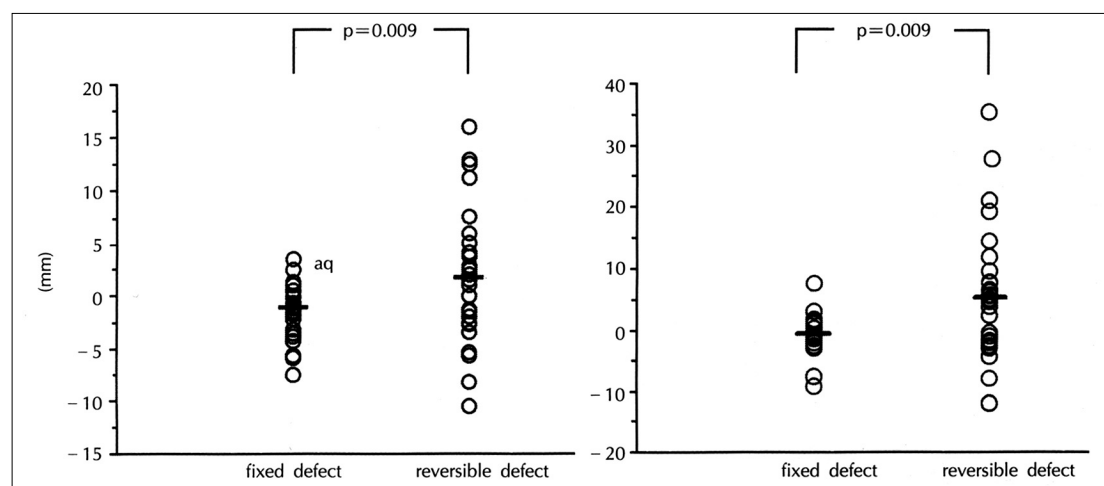


Fig. 2. The comparison of QRS scores according to scan finding. : The values of each QRS scores, - : mean of QRS scores.

Table 4. QRS scores of the control B according to exercise stage

Exercise stage	(R-Q-S), V5	(R-Q-S), aVF	(R-Q-S) V5+ (R-Q-S), aVF
	-1.49 ± 1.86	-0.82 ± 1.72	-1.92 ± 2.60
	-1.07 ± 2.41	-1.10 ± 1.88	-1.69 ± 2.86
	-0.62 ± 1.56	-0.36 ± 2.14	-0.61 ± 2.37
	-0.15 ± 1.52	-0.29 ± 2.27	-0.08 ± 1.95
	0.78 ± 1.40	0.05 ± 2.03	1.12 ± 2.49
	1.89 ± 2.26	1.24 ± 2.94	3.77 ± 3.80
	4.13 ± 2.18	4.32 ± 2.26	8.03 ± 3.48
Peak	4.28 ± 3.44	4.81 ± 10.10	9.26 ± 11.53

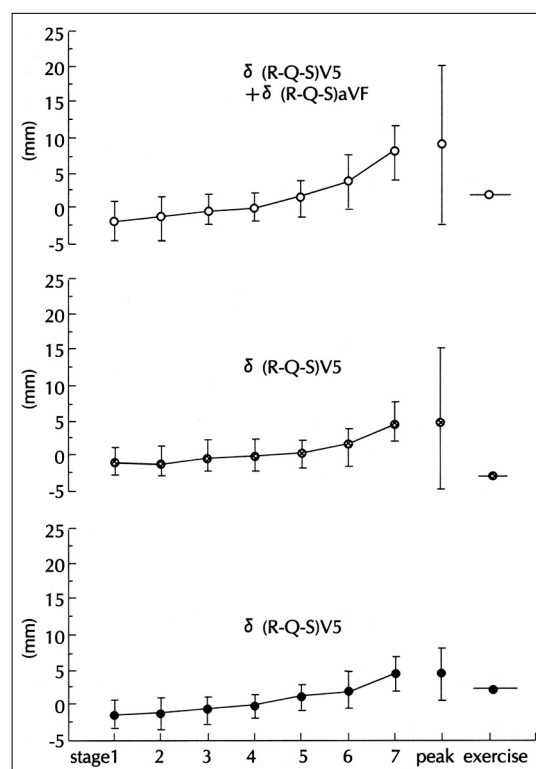


Fig. 3. The QRS scores of control B according to exercise stages. Control B is healthy volunteer.

94% Q 가
90% Q 가
Q V5
aVF 가가
가가

70%
QV5 QaVF
0.13 mm ± 0.587 mm 0.12 mm ± 0.858 mm
Q
-0.17
mm ± 0.715 mm -0.18 mm ± 1.066 mm
Q 가
R
가
Bonoris ¹⁶⁾
81%가 R
R 59% 가
41%
가
R
(16)(18)(19) Brody ²⁴⁾
가
R
David ²⁵⁾ 가
R 가
Wolthuis ²⁶⁾
가 140
R 가 140 R
R V5 aVF
가
A 가
133 ± 22.9 156 ± 14.4 A
R 가
가
94% Q 가
90% Q 가 S
Charlap ²⁷⁾
V1 V4
S
Glazier ²²⁾ Michaelides ²⁾
S
가 S

V5 aVF
가
Q, R S
가

QV5 SaVF - 0.04 mm ± 0.658 mm
- 0.48 mm ± 1.898 mm A - 0.41 mm
± 0.778 mm - 1.62 mm ± 1.599 mm
(p=0.012, p=0.030) RV5, SV5,
QaVF, RaVF (R-Q-S)V5
가 (Table 2).
Q, R S

Athens QRS score가
Michaelides ²⁾
Q, R S R S
Athens QRS score
,

²²⁾ (R-Q-S)V5 1.45 mm ± 4.042 mm A
2.72 mm ± 3.804 mm 가
(p=0.110)
(R-Q-S)V5+ (R-Q-S)aVF (R-Q-S)aVF
0.85 mm ± 6.604 mm
- 0.60 mm ± 4.758 mm A 3.72 mm ±
5.078 mm 1.00 mm ± 2.720 mm
가 (p=0.017, p=0.042)
Campen ⁶⁾
Athens QRS score가 5 mm

84.9% ST 88.2%
83% 52.9%
가 27 ,
가 11
12
71.1% A
Athens QRS score Fig. 4
2 mm
57.8%, 55.6%

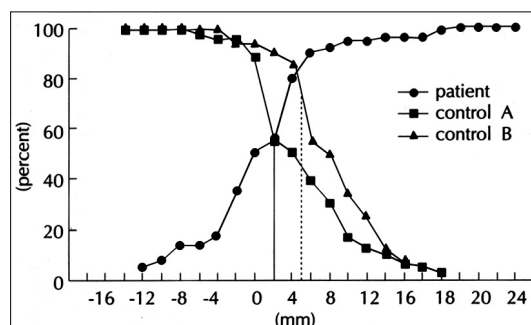


Fig. 4. Athens QRS score sensitivity and specificity curves comparing patients with control A and B. Control A is normal and control B is healthy volunteer.

Campen ⁶⁾
Athens QRS score가 0.3 mm ± 5.7
mm 0.85 mm ± 6.604 mm
Campen 가 10.6 mm ± 6.6
mm 3.72 mm ± 5.078 mm
Athens QRS
score Campen ⁶⁾
173 ± 20 20
36 ± 4 54 156 ± 14.4
15 3 ± 1 43 Campen ⁶⁾
가
Athens QRS score
166 ± 16.9 19 28 ± 55
Campen ⁶⁾
B B Athens QRS
score 9.26 mm ± 11.53 mm Campen ⁶⁾
10.6 mm ± 6.6 mm , Fig. 4
5
mm . 5 mm
88.9% 60%

Athens QRS score
A B
B가 Athens QRS score
MIBI
49 가 (reversible defect)
29 가 (fixed defect)
20 Athens QRS score

가 4.58 가 .

mm±9.788 mm 가
- 0.92 mm±3.563 mm (p=0.009)

Thallium - 201 50% 50 ,

6) 가 MIBI

가 Athens QRS score 49 Marquette case
12 case 16 modified Bruce pro -
tolcol

(R - Q - S)V5 (R - V5 aVF Q , R S
QRS score

Q - S)aVF 가 가

결 과 :

가 1) 54.4 ± 9.4
49.8 ± 11.4 8.5 ± 3.1 mets 9.8
± 1.9 mets .

Athens QRS score 20 2) (R - Q - S)V5+ (R - Q - S)aVF (R - Q -
S)aVF
(p=0.017, p=0.042) , QV5
SaVF (p=0.012, p=0.030)

B (stage) (R - 가
Q - S)V5, (R - Q - S)aVF Athens QRS score
1 - 1.49 mm
± 1.86 mm, - 0.82 mm± 1.72 mm - 1.92 mm±
2.60 mm 4.28 mm
± 3.44 mm, 4.81 mm± 10.10 mm 9.26 mm±
11.53 mm 가
(Table 4 and Fig. 3). Michaelides 2)

Athens QRS score (R - Q - S)aVF (p=
0.009, p=0.009)

가 가 가

(R - Q - S)V5 (R - Q - S)aVF 4) 가 20
Athens QRS score (stage) (R - Q - S)V5, (R - Q - S)aVF
(R - Q - S)V5 (R - Q - S)aVF
(R - Q - S)V5+ (R - Q - S)aVF
Campen 6) 가
5 mm

결 론 :

QRS score

요 약

Athens QRS score

연구 배경 :

ST

QRS

중심 단어 :

QRS Athens QRS

REFERENCES

QRS

Athens QRS score

1) Gianrossi R, Detrano R, Mulvihill D. *Exercise-induced*

- ST depression in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. A meta-analysis. Circulation* 1989;80:87-98.
- 2) Michaelides AP, Triposkiadis FK, Boudoulas H. New coronary artery disease index based on exercise-induced QRS changes. *Am Heart J* 1990;120:292-302.
 - 3) Famularo MA, Paliwal Y, Redd R, Ellestedt MH. Identification of septal ischemia during exercise by Q-wave analysis: Correlation with coronary angiography. *Am J Cardiol* 1983;51:440-3.
 - 4) Furuse T, Mashiba H, Jordan JW, O'Donnell J, Moris SN, Mc-Henry P. Usefulness of Q wave response to exercise as a predictor of coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1987;59:57-60.
 - 5) Bonoris PE, Greenberg PS, Christison GW, Castellane MJ, Ellestad MH. Evaluation of R-wave amplitude changes versus ST segment depression in stress testing. *Circulation* 1978;57:904-10.
 - 6) Van Campen CMC, Visser FC, Visser CA. The QRS score: A promising new exercise score for detecting coronary artery disease based on exercise-induced changes of Q-, R- and S-waves: A relationship with myocardial ischaemia. *Eur Heart J* 1996;17:699-708.
 - 7) Kligfield P, Ameisen O, Okin P. Heart rate adjustment of ST segment depression for improved detection of coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1989;79:245-55.
 - 8) Sheffield LT, Holt JM, Lester FM. On line analysis of the exercise electrocardiogram. *Circulation* 1969;40:935-44.
 - 9) Berman JA, Wynne J, Mallis G, Cohn PF. Improving diagnostic accuracy of the exercise test by combining R-wave changes with duration of ST segment depression in a simplified index. *Am Heart J* 1983;150:60-6.
 - 10) Berman JA, Wynne J, Cohn PF. A multivariate approach for interpreting treadmill exercise test in coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1978;58:505-12.
 - 11) Greenberg PS, Cangiano B, Leamy L, Ellestad MH. Use of the multivariate approach to enhance the diagnostic accuracy of the treadmill test. *J Electrocardiol* 1980;13:227-36.
 - 12) Fisher LD, Kennedy J, Chaitman BR. Diagnostic quantification of CASS (Coronary Artery Surgery Study) clinical and exercise test results in determining presence and extent of coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1981;63:987-1000.
 - 13) Ballejo-Morales H, Greenberg P, Ellestedt MH, Bible M. Septal Q-wave in exercise testing: Angiographic correlation. *Am J Cardiol* 1981;48:87-98.
 - 14) O'Hara MJ, Subramanian VB, Davies AB, Raftery EB. Changes of Q-wave amplitude during exercise for the prediction of coronary artery disease. *Int J Cardiol* 1984;6:35-45.
 - 15) DeCaprio L, Ascione L, Cuomo S. Evaluation of exercise-induced Q-wave amplitude changes and their clinical values. *J Electrocardiol* 1988;21:45-54.
 - 16) Bonoris PE, Greenberg PS, Christison GW, Castellane MJ, Ellestad MH. Significance of changes in R-wave amplitude during treadmill stress testing: Angiographic correlation. *Am J Cardiol* 1978;41:846-51.
 - 17) Uhl S, Hopkirk JA. Analysis of exercise-induced R-wave amplitude changes in detection of coronary artery disease in asymptomatic men with left bundle branch block. *Am J Cardiol* 1979;44:1004-13.
 - 18) Baron DW, Ilsley C, Sheiban I. R-wave amplitude during exercise. Relation to ventricular function and coronary artery disease. *Br Heart J* 1980;44:512-7.
 - 19) DeCaprio L, Cuomo S, Vigorito C. Influence of heart rate on exercise-induced R-wave amplitude changes in coronary patients and normal subjects. *Am Heart J* 1984;107:61-8.
 - 20) Poyatos ME, Lerman J, Estrada A. Predictive value of changes in R-wave amplitude after exercise in coronary heart disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1984;54:1212-5.
 - 21) DeHert S, Vrints C, Vanagt E, Snoeck J. Diagnostic value of R-wave amplitude changes during exercise testing after myocardial infarction. *Eur Heart J* 1986;7:760-4.
 - 22) Glazier JJ, Chierchai S, Margonato A, Maseri A. Increase in S-wave amplitude during ischemic ST segment depression in stable angina pectoris. *Am J Cardiol* 1987;59:1295-9.
 - 23) Nohara R, Kambara H, Suzuki Y. Septal Q-wave in exercising test: Evaluation by single photon emission computed tomography. *Am J Cardiol* 1985;55:905-9.
 - 24) Brody DA. A theoretical analysis of intracavitary blood mass influence on the heart lead relationship. *Circ Res* 1956;4:731-8.
 - 25) David D, Naito M, Chen CC, Michelson EL. R wave amplitude variations during acute experimental myocardial ischemia: An inadequate index for changes in intracardiac volume. *Circulation* 1981;63:1364-71.
 - 26) Wolthuis RA, Froelicher VF, Hopkirk A. Normal electrocardiographic characteristics during treadmill exercise testing. *Circulation* 1979;60:1029-35.
 - 27) Charlap S, Shani J, Schulhoff N, Herman B, Lichstein E. R and S-wave amplitude changes with acute anterior transmural myocardial ischemia. Correlations with left ventricular filling pressure. *Chest* 1990;97:566-71.