

QT연장 증후군 환자에서 Head-Up Tilt Test에 의해 유발된 Torsades De Pointes 1례

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Initiation of Torsades De Pointes by Head-up Tilt Test in Congenital Long QT Syndrome Patient

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ABSTRACT

Long QT syndrome is a cardiac disorder of repolarization which is characterized by electrocardiographic abnormalities including prolonged QT interval, T-wave abnormalities and polymorphic ventricular tachycardia known as Torsades de Pointes. Its clinical manifestations are recurrent syncope, seizure, and sudden death. Recently, we experienced Torsades de Pointes (TdP) by head-up tilt test in 24 year-old female patient presenting recurrent syncope and long QT interval. Beta-blocker and left cervicothoracic sympathetic ganglionectomy were not effective, then we tried mexiletine. After mexiletine medication, the QT interval was significantly shortened and there was no more syncope. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(8):1040-1044**)

KEY WORDS : LQTS (Long QT syndrome) · Head-up tilt test · Mexiletine · Torsades de Pointes (TdP).

서 론

가

QT
sades de Pointes

QT

Tor -

head - up tilt test
Pointes mexiletine
1

Torsades de

QT

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: , 602 - 702

34

증 례

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2 : 7 , 가
9
QT
2 3
14
phenobarbital
phenobarbital
가 , 1 가
QT
가 : 가
5 6
29
27
56 QT 680
msec, QTc 673 msec QT
(Fig. 1).
24 QT

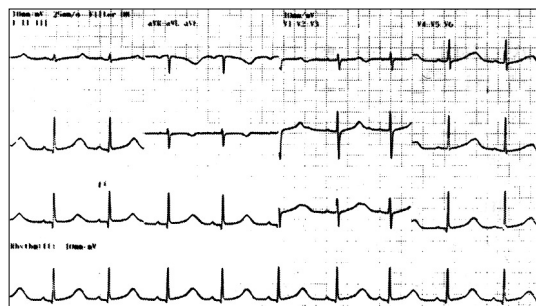


Fig. 1. EKG checked at admission (H.R ; 56/min. QT inter-val ; 680 msec, QTc interval ; 673 msec).

QT
QT
head - up tilt test
40 80
isoproterenol 4 μ g
가 , 가
가
140 가 T - wave alternans
Torsades de Pointes(TdP)가
(Fig. 2).
isoproterenol
To -
rsades de Pointes
head -
up tilt test Torsades de Pointes
: propranolol 180 mg
QT
가
T1 - T3
Horner
head - up tilt test
Torsades de Pointes
3
QTc

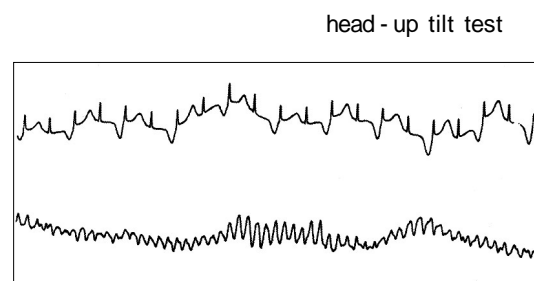


Fig. 2. T-wave alternans and Torsades de pointes initiated by head-up tilt test.

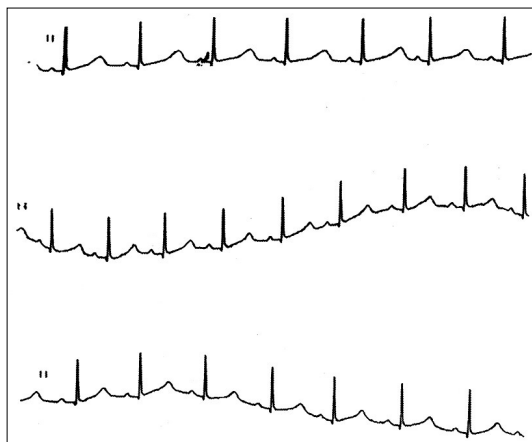


Fig. 3. EKGs checked during lidocaine infusion (upper ; pre-lidocaine infusion. QTc : 670 msec, middle ; during lidocaine infusion, lower ; 5 minutes after lidocaine infusion. QTc : 580 msec).

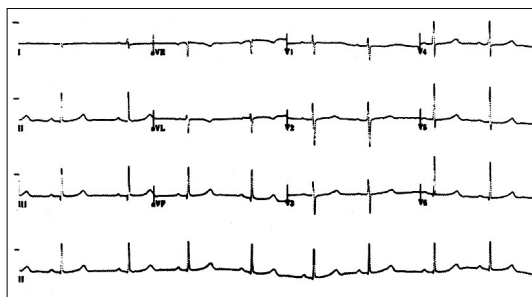


Fig. 4. EKG checked at 1 month after mexiletine medication (HR ; 52/min. QT interval ; 540 msec, QTc interval ; 502 msec).

(TdP)
가
가
mexiletine
lidocaine
Lidocaine QT
QT lidocaine
(Fig. 3 : QTc ; 670 msec 580 msec)
mexiletine 30 mg
(Fig. 4).
고 찰
QT (long QT syndrome : LQTS)

Table 1. 1993 LQTS diagnostic criteria proposed by Schwartz PJ, et al

	Points
ECG finding*	
A. QTc [†]	
480 msec ^{1/2}	3
460 - 470 msec ^{1/2}	2
450 msec ^{1/2} (in males)	1
B. Torsade de pointes [‡]	2
C. T-wave alternans	1
D. Notched T wave in three leads	1
E. Low heart rate for age [§]	0.5
Clinical history	
A. Syncope [‡]	
With stress	2
Without stress	1
B. Congenital deafness	0.5
Family history	
A. Family members with definite LQTS#	
B. Unexplained sudden cardiac death below age 30 among immediate family members	0.5

LQTS, long QT syndrome

* : In the absence of medications or disorders known to affect these electrocardiographic features

[†] : QTc calculated by Bazett's formula, where QTc = QT/ \sqrt{RR}

\sqrt{RR}

[‡] : Mutually exclusive

[§] : Resting heart rate below the second percentile for age²⁵

: The same family member cannot be counted in A and B

: Definite LQTS is defined by an LQTS score ≥ 4

Scoring : 1 point, low probability of LQTS ; 2 to 3 points, intermediate probability of LQTS ; 4 points, high probability of LQTS

Torsades de Pointes
TdP
T - wave
wave alternans LQTS
QT
Jervell and Lange - Nielsen syndrome

Romano - Ward syndrome
 1993 LQTS
 (Table 1).

mexiletine 가 LQT3
 Torsades de Pointes QTc
 1B

lidocaine IB mexile -

tine 가 가
 가 23)

Jorgen LQTS head - up tilt test(HUT)
 24)

HUT neurocardiogenic syncope
 LQTS

HUT

HUT monomor -

phic sustained ventricular tachycardia가
 25)

LQTS HUT TdP

HUT

QT

TdP

HUT isoprote -

nol

TdP

T wave alternance TdP

LQTS HUT

TdP

요 약

QT

HUT

T wave alternance가

TdP

QT 가

1B lidocaine 가 가 1B

mexiletine QT

중심 단어 : QT

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