

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

전익수 · 차태준 · 김길수 · 김동완 · 김규종 · 김찬욱 · 김성만 · 주승재 · 이재우

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

Ik-Soo Jeon, MD, Tae-Joon Cha, MD, Kil-Soo Kim, MD,  
 Dong-Wan Kim, MD, Kyu-Jong Kim, MD, Chan-Ook Kim, MD,  
 Seong-Man Kim, MD, Seong-Jae Joo, MD and Jae-Woo Lee, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, Kosin Medical College, Pusan, Korea

### 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

QT

sades de Pointes

QT

Tor -

head - up tilt test

Pointes

mexiletine

1

Torsades de

QT

증 례

34

24

2000 3 20

2000 7 15

602 - 702

(051) 240 - 6725 · (051) 248 - 5686

E - mail : chatjn@ns.kosinmed.or.kr

2 : 7 , 가  
9

2 3

14  
phenobarbital

, phenobarbital  
가 , 1 가

QT

가 : 가

5 6

29

56 msec, QTc 673 msec QT 680

(Fig. 1).

24 QT

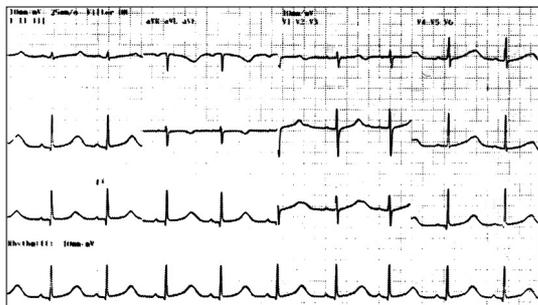


Fig. 1. EKG checked at admission (H.R ; 56/min. QT inter-val ; 680 msec, QTc interval ; 673 msec).

QT

QT

head - up tilt test

40 80

isoproterenol 4  $\mu$ 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

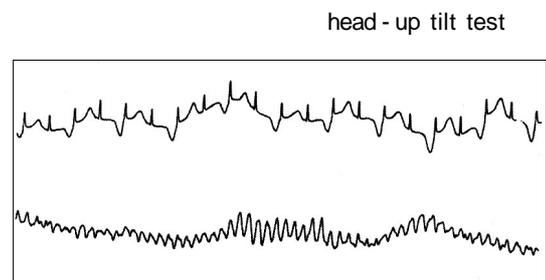
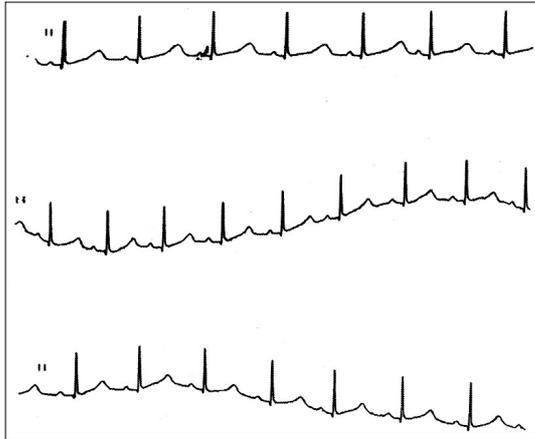
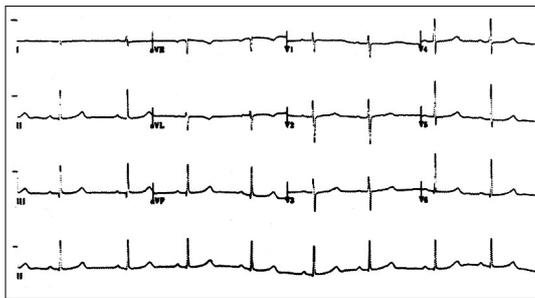


Fig. 2. T-wave alternans and Torsades de pointes initiated by head-up tilt test.



**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 Torsades de Pointes  
 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
<b>ECG finding*</b>	
A. QTc <sup>†</sup>	
480 msec <sup>1/2</sup>	3
460 - 470 msec <sup>1/2</sup>	2
450 msec <sup>1/2</sup> (in males)	1
B. Torsade de pointes <sup>‡</sup>	2
C. T-wave alternans	1
D. Notched T wave in three leads	1
E. Low heart rate for age <sup>§</sup>	0.5
<b>Clinical history</b>	
A. Syncope <sup>‡</sup>	
With stress	2
Without stress	1
B. Congenital deafness	0.5
<b>Family history</b>	
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/

$\sqrt{RR}$

‡ : Mutually exclusive

§ : Resting heart rate below the second percentile for age<sup>25</sup>

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

# : Definite LQTS is defined by an LQTS score  $\geq 4$

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

TdP ,  
 T - wave , T -  
 wave alternans LQTS  
 QT  
 Jervell and  
 Lange - Nielsen syndrome

Romano - Ward syndrome (Table 1).  
 1993 LQTS  
 mexiletine 가 LQT3  
 Torsades de Pointes QTc  
 lidocaine IB mexile -  
 tine 가 가  
 Jorgen LQTS head - up tilt test(HUT)  
 HUT neurocardiogenic syncope  
 propranolol LQTS  
 HUT  
 57가 , LQTS  
 11p15.5(LQT1), phic sustained ventricular tachycardia가  
 7q35 36(LQT2), 3p21 24(LQT3), 4q25 27  
 (LQT4), 21q22.1 22.2(LQT5)  
 4  
 7)8)9)10)  
 KVLQT1(LQT1), HERG(LQT2), SCN5A(LQT3), TdP  
 KCNE1(minK, LQT5)<sup>11)</sup> HUT isoprotere -  
 KVLQT1, HERG<sup>12)13)</sup> nol  
 KCNE1<sup>14)</sup> TdP  
 SCN5A가<sup>15)</sup> T wave alternance TdP  
 LQTS LQT3  
 SCN5A  
 0  
 LQTS  
 15)16)17) LQT1 LQT2  
 LQTS  
 18) Moss QT  
 LQT3 , LQTS HUT  
 T 가 QTc T wave alternance가  
 19) TdP  
 LQTS 가  
 LQT1, LQT2 LQT5 QT 가  
 LQTS pinacidil nicorandil 1B lidocaine 가  
 가 20)21) LQT3 QT 가 가 1B  
 LQTS 1B mexiletine QT

중심 단어 : QT

## REFERENCES

- 1) Holland JJ. Cardiac arrest under anesthesia in a child with previously undiagnosed Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. *Anes-thesis* 1993;48:149-51.
- 2) Schwartz PJ, Malliani A. Electrical alterations of the T-wave: clinical and experimental evidence of its relationship with the sym-pathetic nervous system and with long Q-T syndrome. *Am Heart J* 1975;89:45-50.
- 3) Jervell A, Lange-Nielsen F. Congenital deaf mutism, functional heart disease with prolongation of the Q-T interval and sudden death. *Am Heart J* 1957;54:59-68.
- 4) Ward OC. A new familial cardiac syndrome in children. *J Ir Med Assoc* 1964;54:103-6.
- 5) Schwartz PJ, Moss AJ, Vincent GM, Cram RS. Diagnostic Criteria for the Long QT syndrome: An Update. *Circulation* 1993;88:782-4.
- 6) Moss AJ, Robinson J. Clinical features of the idiopathic long QT syndrome. *Circulation* 1992;85 (supp 1):1140-4.
- 7) Keating MT, Atkinson D, Dunn C, Timothy K, Vincent GM, Leppert M. Linkage of a cardiac arrhythmia, the long QT syndrome, and the Harvey ras-1 gene. *Science* 1991; 252:704-6.
- 8) Jiang C, Atkinson D, Towbin JA. Two long QT syndrome loci map to chromosome 3 and 7 with evidence for further heteroge-neity. *Nat Genet* 1994;8:141-7.
- 9) Schott J, Charpentier F, Peltier S. Mapping of a gene for long QT syndrome to chromosome 4q25-27. *Am J Hum Genet* 1995;57:1114-22.
- 10) Splawski I, Tristani-Firouzi M, Lehmann MH, Sanguln-etti MC, Keating MT. Mutations in the hminK gene cause long QT syndrome and suppress IKS function. *Nat Genet* 1997;17:338-40.
- 11) Ackerman MJ. The Long QT syndrome: Ion channel diseases of the heart. *Mayo Clinic Proceeding* 1998;73:250-69.
- 12) Wang Q, Curran ME, Splawski I, Connors TD, Burn TC, Millholl JM, et al. Positional cloning of a novel potassium channel gene: KVL-QT1 mutations cause cardiac arrhythmias. *Nat Genet* 1996;12:17-23.
- 13) Curran ME, Splawski I, Timothy KW, Vincent GM, Geen ED, Keating MT. A molecular basis for cardiac arrhythmia: HERG mutations cause long QT syndrome. *Cell* 1995; 80:795-803.
- 14) Li H, Chen Q, Moss AJ, Robinson J, Goytia V, Perry JC, et al. New mutation in the KVLQT1 potassium channel that cause Long-QT syndrome. *Circulation* 1998;97:1264-9.
- 15) Wang Q, Shen J, Splawki I, Atkinson D, Li Z, Robinson JL, et al. SCN5A mutations associated with an inherited cardiac arrhythmia, long QT syndrome. *Cell* 1995;80:805-11.
- 16) Bennet PB, Yazawa K, Makita N, George AL Jr. Molecular mechanism for an inherited cardiac arrhythmia. *Nature* 1995;376:683-5.
- 17) Dumaine R, Wang Q, Keating MT, Hartmann HA, Schwartz PJ, Brown AM, et al. Multiple mechanisms of Na<sup>+</sup> channel-linked long-QT syndrome. *Circ Res* 1996;78:916-24.
- 18) Schwartz PJ, Priori SG, Locati EH, Napolitano C, Cantu F, Towbin JA, et al. Long QT syndrome patients with mutations of the SCN5A and HERG genes have differential responses to Na<sup>+</sup> channel blockade and to increases in heart rate: Implication for gene-specific therapy. *Circulation* 1995;92:3381-6.
- 19) Moss AJ, Zareda W, Benhorin J, Locati EH, Hall WJ, Robinson JL, et al. ECG T-wave pattern in genetically distinct forms of the hereditary long QT syndrome. *Circulation* 1995;92:2929-34.
- 20) Compton SJ, Lux RL, Ramsey MR, Strellich KR, Sanguinetti MC, Green LS, et al. Genitically defined therapy of inherited long-QT syndrome: Correction of abnormal repolarization by po-tassium. *Circulation* 1996;94:1018-22.
- 21) Carlsson L, Abrahamsson C, Drews L, Duker G. Antiarrhythmic effects of potassium channel openers in rhythm abnormalities related to delayed repolarization. *Circulation* 1992;85:1491-1500.
- 22) Shimizu W, Antzelevitch C. Sodium channel block with mexiletine is effective in reducing dispersion of repolarization and preventing Torsade de pointes in LQT2 and LQT3 models of the long-QT syndrome. *Circulation* 1997; 96:2038-47.
- 23) Wang DW, Yazawa K, Makita N, George AL Jr, Bennett PB. Pharmacological targeting of long QT mutant sodium channels. *J Clin Invest* 1997;99:1714-20.
- 24) Jorgen K, Kanters, Jens Aaroe, Berit TJ, Lars F, Michael C, Poul- Erick B, Egon T. Long QT syndrome patient faint due to neurocardiogenic syncope (abstract). *PACE* 2000;23:686.
- 25) Ruiz GA, Scaglione J, Gonzalez-Zuelgaray J. Reproducibility of head-up tilt test in patient with syncope. *Clinical cardiology* 1996;19:25-220.