

## 만성과 발작성 심방세동의 전기생리적 특성의 비교

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## Electrophysiologic Properties of the Atrium in Patients with Chronic and Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

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## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Atrial fibrillation (AF) causes electrical remodeling of the atrium that plays an important role in increasing atrial vulnerability and the perpetuation of AF. The regional variation and heterogeneities of AF-induced electrical remodeling in patients with AF remain unclear. The purpose of present study was to test the hypothesis that regional heterogeneity of the atrial electrical properties including sinus node dysfunction is more apparent in patients with chronic AF than in patients with paroxysmal AF. **Methods :** The study group consisted of chronic AF (CAF, n = 19), paroxysmal AF (PAF, n = 19) and control group (CON, n = 13). Monophasic action potential duration 90% (MAPD<sub>90</sub>) and atrial effective refractory period (AERP) were measured at 9 different sites in the right atrium using MAP catheter. Dispersion of MAPD<sub>90</sub> and AERP were calculated from the difference between the maximum and minimum value at 9 sites, respectively. Intra-atrial conduction time (IACT) was calculated from the distance between the earliest activation and the latest one of the electrograms by 20-pole steerable catheter with 2-mm interelectrode distance which was positioned along the tricuspid annulus anterior to the crista terminalis. To evaluate sinus node function, post shock sinus node recovery time (PSRT) was measured. A rate corrected PSRT (PSRTc) was calculated from the difference between PSRT and basic sinus cycle length. **Results :** MAPD<sub>90</sub> significantly shortened in patients with CAF (227.0 ± 32.6 ms) compared with PAF (246.8 ± 38.3 ms, p < 0.05) and CON (239.1 ± 39.3 ms, p < 0.05), but AERP was not significantly different among 3 groups. The regional changes and dispersion of MAPD<sub>90</sub> and AERP in patients with CAF did not differ from those of PAF and CON. IACT was prolonged in CAF group (73.8 ± 22.5 ms) compared with PAF (58.2 ± 8.0 ms, p < 0.05) and CON groups (51.6 ± 12.3 ms, p < 0.05). IACT in CAF group (73.8 ± 22.5 ms) was significantly prolonged compared with CON groups (51.6 ± 12.3 ms, p < 0.05) and was longer than that of PAF groups (58.2 ± 8.0 ms) without statistical significance. PSRTc was longer in CAF group (758.3 ± 525.8 ms) than in PAF group (209.5 ± 125.0 ms, p < 0.05). **Conclusion :** Electrical changes defined as shortened MAPD 90, prolonged IACT and PSRTc were more apparent in

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patients with CAF compared with PAF. However, these were neither accompanied by the regional variations nor dispersion of refractoriness of the atrium. These findings suggest that regional heterogeneities of electrical properties are not related to the chronicity of atrial fibrillation. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(4):448-456**)

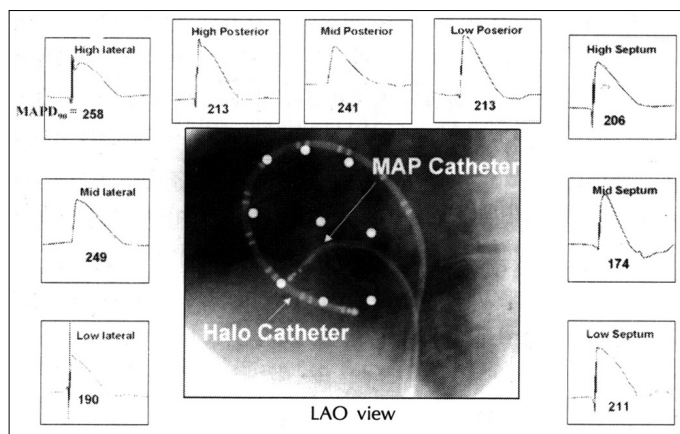
**KEY WORDS** : Atrial fibrillation · Electrical remodeling · Sinus node function.

서론	대상 및 방법
(atrial fibrillation)	대 상
(electrical remodeling)	1998 3 1999 9
	19 (
	54.9±9.7 ), 19 (
	56.1±8.0 ) 13 ( 54.8±12.3
	가, ) . , , ,
1-9) Elvan	
	10) 48
가	1
(reentry)	1 .
(dispersion) 가	1 , 1
11)12)	, WPW 1 , 1 ,
가 가	
(mechanical remodeling)	방 법
13-16)	
가	midazolam 3 6 mg
	2%
	lidocaine Seldinger
가	(monop -
가 .	hasic action potential, MAP)
	9 , (high lateral wall, HL),
	(mid lateral wall, ML), (low lateral wall,
가	LL), (high posterior wall, HP), (mid
가	posterior wall, ML), (low posterior wall, LP),
가	(high septum, HS), (mid septum, MS),
가	(low septum, LS)
	,

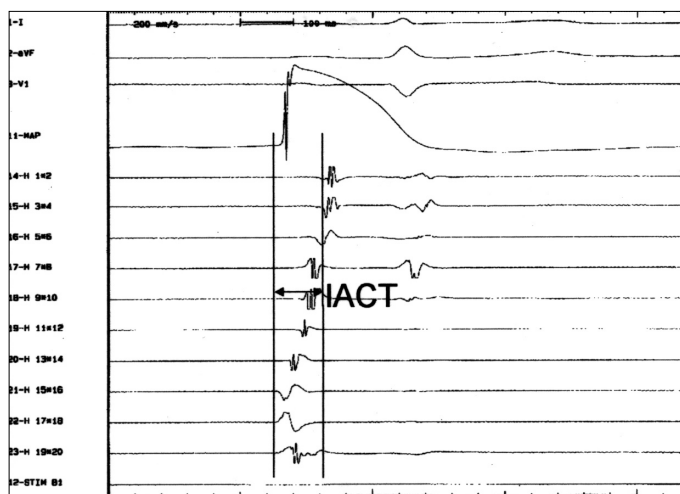
2 mm 10  
 (DAIG, DUO - DEC)  
 crista terminalis  
 (Fig. 1).  
 pentothal sodium(2 5 mg/kg)

heparin 3,000 5,000  
 200 J 360 J  
 (17)(18)

1) MAP  
 pr - 9 MAP 90%  
 (MAPD<sub>90</sub>) (19)(20)  
 2) (AERP) 600  
 ms S<sub>1</sub> 8 S<sub>2</sub> 가  
 (S<sub>1</sub> - S<sub>2</sub> protocol) S<sub>2</sub> 400 ms  
 3 260 ms 20 ms , 250 ms  
 warfavin 10 ms 8  
 (transesophageal echocardiography) ms 2 ms S<sub>2</sub>



**Fig. 1.** Configurations of monophasic action potentials recorded at 9 different sites of right atrium.



**Fig. 2.** Measurement of intra-atrial conduction (IACT).

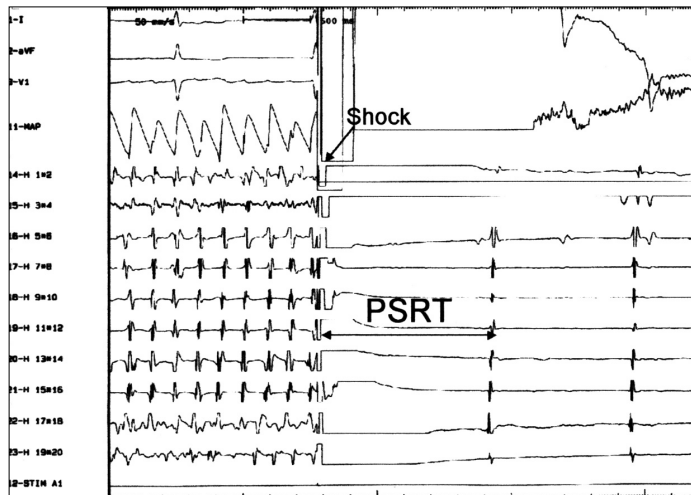


Fig. 3. Measurement of post shock sinus node recovery time (PSRT).

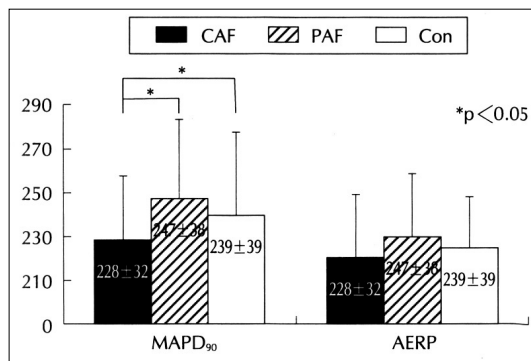


Fig. 4. MAPD<sub>90</sub> and AERP among groups. MAPD<sub>90</sub> significantly shortened in patients with CAF compare with PAF and CON.

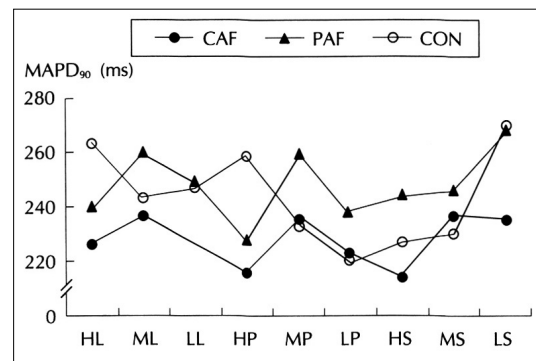


Fig. 5. Regional difference of MAPD<sub>90</sub>. HL = high lateral, ML = mid lateral, LL = low lateral, HP = high posterior, MP = mid posterior, LP = low posterior, HS = high septum, MS = mid septum, LS = low septum.

3) S<sub>1</sub> - S<sub>2</sub>  
AERP MAPD 90 (dispersion)  
9

4) 가  
(intra-atrial conduction time, IACT)  
(Fig. 2).

5) (post shock si -  
nus node recovery time, PSRT, Fig. 3)

(PSRT)  
(corrected PSRT, PSRTc) (PSRTc =

PSRT - sinus cycle length).

통계분석

±  
Student's t - test ANOVA  
p 0.05

결 과

시험군간 단상활동전위기간 90%(MAPD<sub>90</sub>)와 심방유효  
불응기(AERP)의 측정치

MAPD <sub>90</sub>	227.0 ± 32.6 ms
246.8 ± 38.3 ms	239.1 ±

가

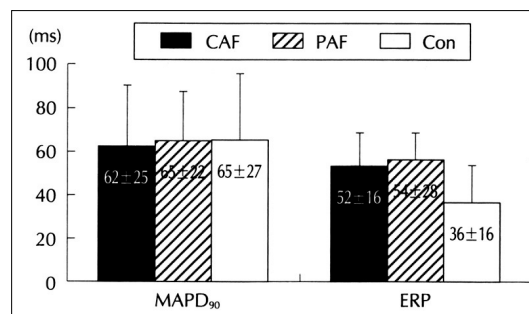
(Fig. 5).

MAPD<sub>90</sub>  
61.5 ± 25.2 ms, 64.9 ± 21.7 ms,  
65.3 ± 27.1 ms 가 (Fig. 7).

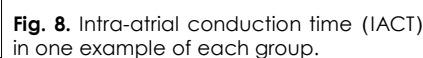
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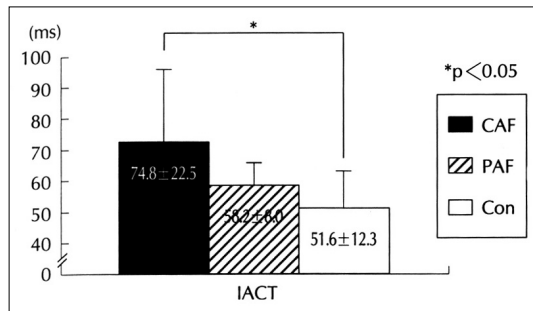
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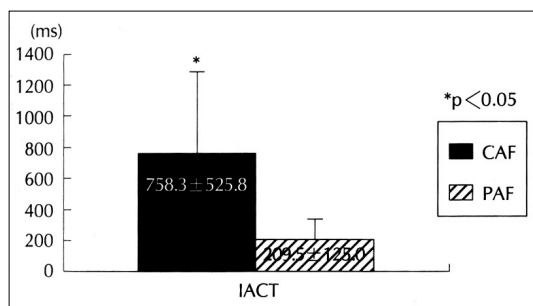


**Fig. 7.** Dispersion of MAPD<sub>90</sub> and AERP among groups.





**Fig. 9.** IACT in each group. CAF group had significantly longer IACT than in CON group.



**Fig. 10.** PSRTc in CAF group and PAF group. PSRTc significantly prolonged in CAF group.

충격후 동결절회복시간(PSRT)의 측정치  
(PSRTc)

(758.3 ± 525.8 ms) (209.5  
± 125.0 ms) (p<0.05,  
Fig. 10).

고 안

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심방세동에 의한 전기적 재구도 현상

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1-9)

2)

(Fig. 6).

심방유효불응기 분산 정도의 비교

AERP 51.6  
± 16.3 ms, 53.8 ± 27.7 ms,  
36.2 ± 16.2 ms 가 (Fig. 7).

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심방내전도시간(IACT)의 측정치

IACT Fig 8 (coronary sinus)  
가

73.8 ± 22.5 ms,  
58.2 ± 8.0 ms, 51.6 ± 12.3

ms

가 <sup>21)</sup>

(p<0.05, Fig. 9).

Pandozi

(inhomogeneity)

가

가

가

가

22)

3

23)

가

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동결절의 재구도 현상

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3

(automacity)  
(sino - atrial conduction)

10)

가

가

가

(dispersion)

가

(inhomogeneity)

24 - 26)

가

가

12)가

가<sup>1)</sup>

가

임상적 응용

MAPD

ma -

5 8

pping

11)

27)

가

가

가

가

18%

가

28)

가

가

가

본 연구의 제한점

1) MAP (MAPD<sub>90</sub>) 600 ms S<sub>1</sub> S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>2</sub> (ERP) 9

2) MAP (intra-atrial conduction time, IACT) 10

MAP (post shock sinus node recovery time, PSRT) PSRT PSRTc(corrected PSRT)

MAP

결 과 :

1) MAPD<sub>90</sub> CAF (227.0±32.6 ms) PAF (246.8±38.3 ms) CON (239.1±39.3 ms) (p<0.05) PAF

10 15 CON 가 AERP

가

2) MAPD<sub>90</sub> AERP CAF

MAPD<sub>90</sub> AERP

가

3) IACT CAF (73.8±22.5 ms) PAF (58.2±8.0 ms) CON (51.6±12.3 ms) CON (p<0.05).

연구목적 :

4) PSRTc CAF (758.3±525.8 ms) PAF (209.5±125.0 ms) (p<0.05).

electrical remodeling) 결론 :

( vs )

가

가



중심 단어 :

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