

총 공정맥-폐동맥 문합술 후 폐순환의 변화

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Changes in the Pulmonary Circulation after Total Cavopulmonary Anastomosis

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ABSTRACT

Background : The hemodynamic superiority of total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA) over atriopulmonary connection as a modification of Fontan-type operation, began to be acknowledged with more applications to clinical cases. The need of adequate resolutions for the investigation and improvement of residual hemodynamic derangements including abnormal distribution of the pulmonary blood flow, is emerging. **Methods** : We studied 20 patients (M : F = 12 : 8, age : 67.9 ±41.5 months) who have had the TCPA and were followed-up by cardiac catheterization, angiography and lung perfusion scan 24.5 ±15.7 months after the operation. Pulmonary arterial growth and hemodynamic influences including the pulmonary blood flow distribution were investigated to verify the appropriateness of the conventional TCPA method and to aid in the determination of the consequences and prognosis of the operation. **Results** : The mean pulmonary arterial pressure before and after the operation was 15.1 ±3.2 mmHg and 13.9 ±4.8 mmHg respectively without significant difference and there was no significant postoperative changes in the cross-sectional area index of pulmonary artery in regard to the variability of body surface area. The pulmonary blood flow was distributed with a greater amount in the ipsilateral side of IVC flow entrance (IVCipsi) than the contralateral side (IVCcontra), with an ipsilateral to contralateral perfusion ratio (i/cPR) of 1.24 ±0.42. Comparing the subgroups by the type of superior vena caval inflow, unilateral superior cavopulmonary anastomosis (SCPA) group showed significantly higher i/cPR (1.47 ±0.33) than the bilateral SCPA group (1.07 ±0.21). Comparing the subgroups by the type of IVC inflow, the i/cPR of the intraatrial tunnel group was higher than the hemiazygous continuation group, but there was no statistical significance. **Conclusion** : TCPA does not influence the growth of pulmonary artery, and the type of cavopulmonary anastomosis and the bilaterality of superior vena cava may have major influences on the distribution of the pulmonary blood flow. The details of surgical methods should be evaluated case by case in respect to the associated anomalies in order to achieve adequate postoperative pulmonary blood flow distribution. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(1):90-102**)

KEY WORDS : Heart defect · Congenital · Fontan procedure · Pulmonary circulation · Pulmonary artery · Pulmonary blood flow.

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서 론

24-29) TCPA가

30)31)

가 가 가 , 가

Fontan 가 가

가 , TCPA 가 , (distal or cephalad end of superior vena cava) , 가 (Atriopulmonary connection ; APC) (proximal or cardiac end of superior vena cava)

가 1/3 가 (pulmonary vascular bed) 55 60% , 2/3가 40 45%

1) 2)3) Fontan 32)33) 가

가 4-12) 가

Fontan (Fontan circulation) 13-22) (bidirectional cavopulmonary shunt)

tal cavopulmonary shunt : Kawashima operation) (To- 34-39) TCPA 40)41)

23) Fontan TCPA 가 (pul- de Leval 24) 가 satility) 가 TCPA (pulsatile cavity) 가 가가 Total cavo- pulmonary connection Fontan , TCPA (Total cavopulmonary an- stomosis : TCPA) APC 가 ,

TCPA

대상 및 방법

대상

1992 9 1996 8

(Table 1)

(total cavo-pulmonary anastomosis)

20

24.5 ± 15.7

46.2 ± 32.4

12 8 1.5 : 1

(Table 2).

4가 (Fig. 1).

8

가 4

3

방법

Table 1. Morphological categories of patients (n = 20)

Diagnosis	Number of cases
DORV/VSD/PS	9
Right isomerism	6
Mitral atresia	2
Straddling mitral valve	1
Tricuspid atresia/VSD	5
Single ventricle/PS	4
TGA/huge VSD/PS	1
PA/VSD/hypoplastic LV	1

DORV : double outlet right ventricle, VSD : ventricular septal defect, PS : pulmonary stenosis, TGA : transposition of the great arteries, PA : pulmonary atresia, LV : left ventricle

Table 2. Clinical profiles of patients

No. of cases	20
Male : Female	12 : 8
Age at operation (months)	
Mean ± SD (range)	46.2 ± 32.4 (15 – 119)
Duration of follow-up (months)	
Mean ± SD (range)	24.5 ± 15.7 (8 – 46)
Pre-/Post-TCPA SaO ₂ (%)	75.2 ± 6.9*/90.2 ± 3.1
Pre-/Post-TCPA Hct (%)	50.9 ± 4.7*/39.7 ± 4.3

TCPA : total cavopulmonary anastomosis, SaO₂ : systemic arterial oxygen saturation, Hct : hematocrit
* : p < 0.001 when compared with post-TCPA

Philips Op -

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1 2 ml 1 2 . X -

(Cross Sectional Area Index ; CSAI)

$$CSAI_{PA} = \frac{(D_{ipsi}^2 + D_{contra}^2) \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

$$CSAI_{ipsi} = \frac{D_{ipsi}^2 \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

$$CSAI_{contra} = \frac{D_{contra}^2 \cdot \pi}{4} \div BSA$$

CSAI_{PA} :

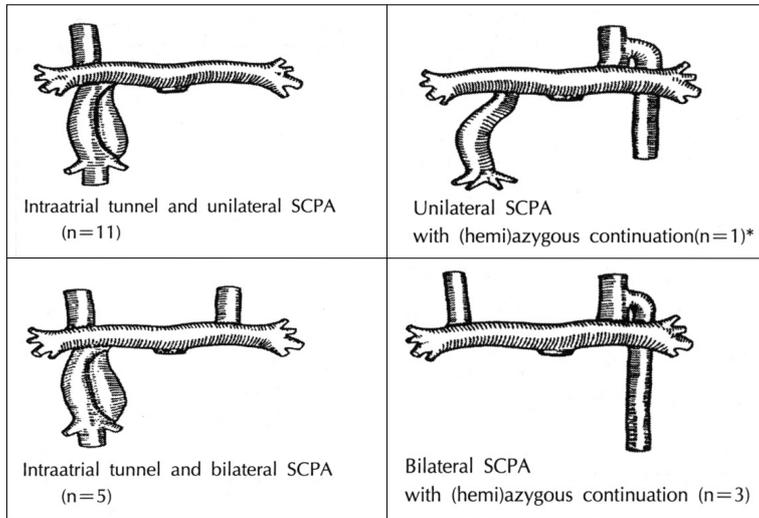


Fig. 1. Type of cavopulmonary anastomosis in 20 subjects. *: Although additional intraatrial tunnel was created for incorporation of hepatic venous blood flow into the Fontan circuit, this case was classified as (hemi) azygous continuation group. SCPA : superior cavopulmonary anastomosis.

CSA_{ipsi} :

CSA_{contra} :

D_{ipsi} :

D_{contra} :

BSA :

(lung perfusion scan)

2

2

Tc99mq 1

mCi macroaggregated albumin(MAA) tagging

Siem -

ens Orbiter 7300 Gamma camera

(%)

50% 가

$$R_{ipsi(contra)} = r_{SVC} \cdot r_{arm-ipsi(contra)} + r_{IVC} \cdot r_{leg-ipsi(contra)}$$

$R_{ipsi(contra)}$:

()

r_{SVC} :

$r_{arm-ipsi(contra)}$:

()

r_{IVC} :

$r_{leg-ipsi(contra)}$:

()

Salim ³²⁾

6.6

6.6

0.35

/ =

$$-0.637 \cdot ()^2 + 0.622 \cdot () + 0.376$$

가 Fontan circuit

(25%)
 42)
 가
 lateral superior vena cava (unilateral lateral)
 가
 Student t - test

Student t - test . p 0.05

결 과

수술 후 심도자 검사 소견

0.05),

(Table 3).

수술 전후 폐동맥 단면적지표의 변화

(Table 4, Fig. 2).

Table 3. Hemodynamic data of patients (n = 20)

Pressure (mmHg)	
Mean ± SD (Range)	
Ipsilateral* SVC (post-operation)	15.4 ± 2.4 (10 - 20)
Contralateral* SVC (post-operation, n = 8)	15.0 ± 2.6 (10 - 19)
Pulmonary artery	
pre-operation	13.9 ± 4.8 (11 - 20)
post-operation	15.1 ± 3.8 (10 - 19)
Intraatrial tunnel (post-operation, n = 16)	15.4 ± 3.2 (11 - 20)
(bi - IVC (post-operation)	15.4 ± 3.3 (11 - 20)
(bi - Systemic ventricle (end-diastolic, post-operation)	8.9 ± 2.1 (6 - 13)

SVC : superior vena cava, IVC : inferior vena cava
 * : ipsi- and contralateral side of IVC blood flow entrance

Table 4. Postoperative changes in CSAI of pulmonary arteries (n = 20)

CSAI (mm ² /M ² BSA)		
	Preoperative	Postoperative
Ipsilateral* PA	170.2 ± 83.4	158.1 ± 52.5
Contralateral* PA	127.6 ± 51.0	134.0 ± 43.8
Total	304.2 ± 98.0	282.1 ± 79.5

p-value : not significant

* : ipsi- and contralateral side of inferior vena caval blood flow entrance

CSAI : cross-sectional area index, BSA : body surface area, PA : pulmonary artery

상지 및 하지정맥을 통하여 주입된 Tc99m-labeled MAA activity의 분포

Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
 Tc99m - labeled MAA activity

(p>

(p<0.001),
 (p<0.001)

(p<0.001)

(Table 5).

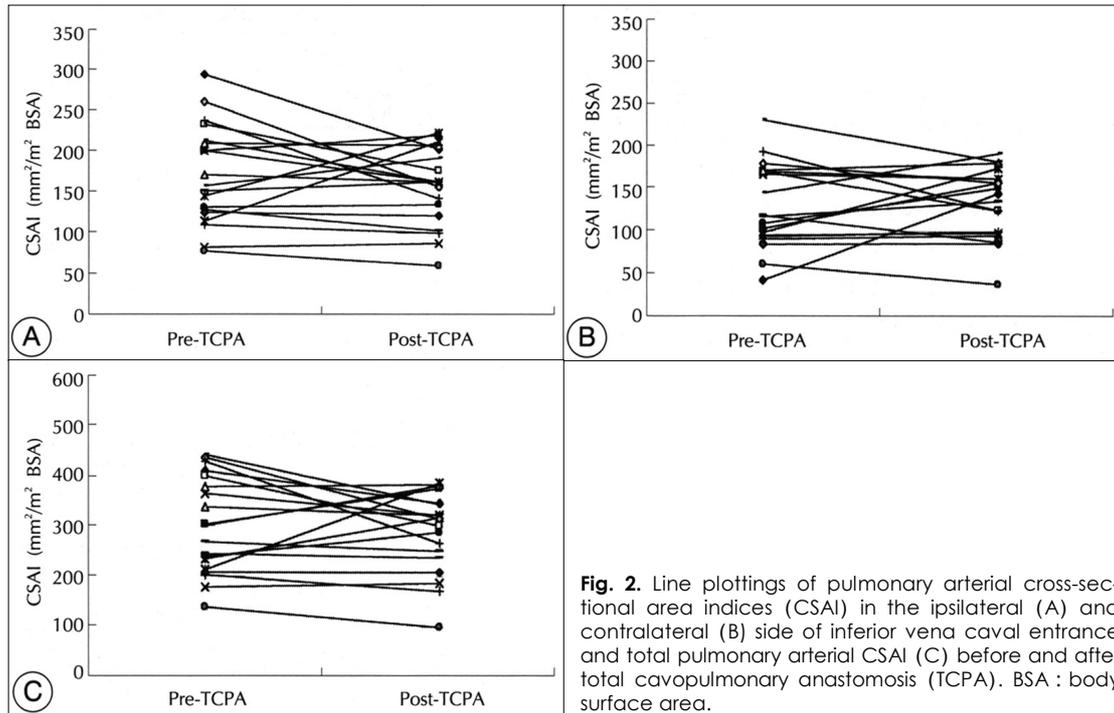


Fig. 2. Line plottings of pulmonary arterial cross-sectional area indices (CSAI) in the ipsilateral (A) and contralateral (B) side of inferior vena caval entrance and total pulmonary arterial CSAI (C) before and after total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA). BSA : body surface area.

Table 5. Comparison of Tc99m-labeled Macroaggregates of albumin (MAA) activity in both lungs according to the type of caval inflow : After injection to one arm or both arms

Types of caval inflow	Tc99m-labeled MAA activity		Ipsi-/Contralateral lung ratio
	Ipsilateral lung (%)	Contralateral lung (%)	
Type of SVC inflow			
Unilateral SCPA group (n = 12)	83.3 ± 6.6* (70 - 91)	16.1 ± 6.8* (9 - 30)	6.23 ± 3.02* (2.33 - 10.36)
Bilateral SCPA group (n = 8)	39.1 ± 8.7 (27 - 49)	60.9 ± 8.7 (51 - 73)	0.67 ± 0.24 (0.38 - 0.96)
Type of IVC inflow			
Intraatrial tunnel group (n = 16)	66.5 ± 24.1 (27 - 91)	33.1 ± 24.5 (9 - 73)	4.26 ± 3.72 (0.38 - 10.36)
HA continuation group (n = 4)	46.2 ± 16.7 (31 - 70)	53.8 ± 16.7 (30 - 69)	1.06 ± 0.86 (0.45 - 2.33)
Total	62.6 ± 24.1 (27 - 91)	37.1 ± 24.4 (9 - 73)	4.06 ± 4.83 (0.38 - 10.36)

The numerals indicate mean ± standard deviation (range of distribution)

SVC : superior vena cava, IVC : inferior vena cava, SCPA : superior cavopulmonary anastomosis, HA : hemiazygous

* : p < 0.001 when compared with bilateral SCPA group

Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
Tc99m - labeled MAA activity
activity
-
-
(p < 0.005),
(p < 0.005) (p < 0.005)

(Table 6).

심박출량에 대한 하공정맥 혈류유입 동측과 반측폐의 관류 분획

33)43) 가 ,²⁹⁾ 1996 de Leval
TCPA
(pulmonary vascular
bed) 가 ,⁴⁴⁾
55%, 45%
1/3
가 가 가
가 가 가
TCPA (proximal or cardiac end of su-
perior vena cava) 14
17 °
. de Leval
가 (proximal or cardiac end of superior vena cava)
1 ,
(distal or cepahald end of superior
vena cava) (proximal or cardiac
end of superior vena cava)
가 1
3
가 5가 가
5가 0.98
1.15 .
TCPA 1.26
(: 0.40) de Leval 5가
1 : 2 -
가³²⁾ 1.40 ± 0.42()
de Leval
TCPA 가
finite - element method 1)
(FEM) 2)
3)
(simulation) 4) (pulmonary vasculae bed)
가²⁹⁾⁴⁴⁾⁴⁵⁾ 가
Fontan . 1)
(atrī -
opulmonary connection : APC) -
(cavopulmonary connection : CPC) 가 3)
de
Leval

가

2) 4) (p<0.05) 가

가
(pulmonary vascular bed)

1.22 55%, 45% 가 /
1.22 가

1.47 ± 0.33
가
1.07 ± 0.21
가

가
(vascular lumen)

가

(Table 4),

가 (laminar flow)

FEM

가 가

가 (126
139 ± 55, 133 ± 42 mm²/m² body sur-
face area)
가 (126
± 43, 150 ± 31 mm²/m² body surface area,
Fig. 3).
가

() ,

가
()

/ 0.81 ± 0.53,
6.23 ± 3.02

‘hepatic factor 가
(pulmonary arteriovenous fist-
ula)가

(29)44)46 - 48)

연구의 제한점

(atrial isomerism)

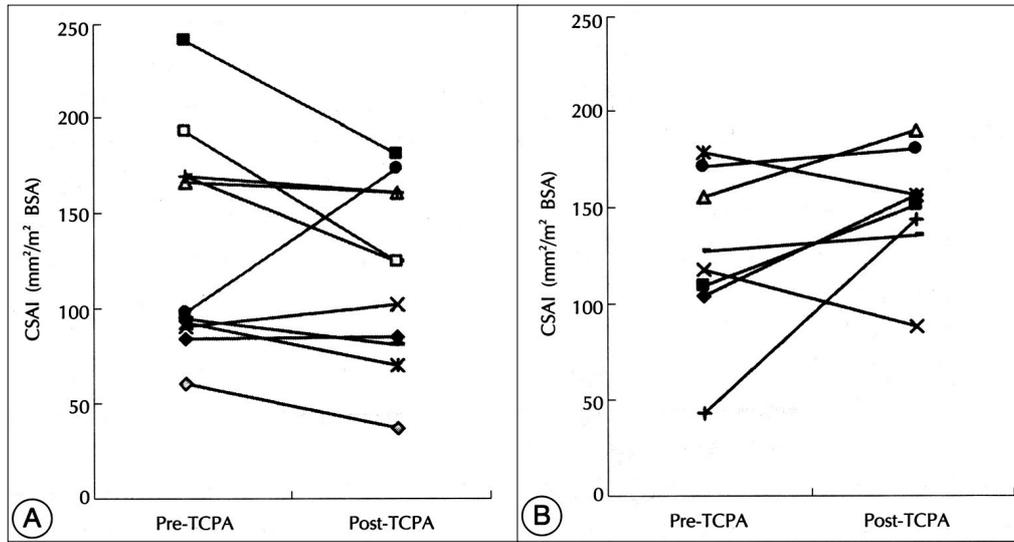


Fig. 3. Pulmonary arterial cross-sectional area indices (CSAI) in the contralateral side of inferior vena caval entrance of the unilateral (A, n = 12) and the bilateral (B, n = 8) superior cavopulmonary anastomosis groups before and after total cavopulmonary anastomosis (TCPA). $p > 0.05$ on comparison of the pre- and postoperative differences of each group (Mann-Whitney test). BSA : body surface area.

가 가 (preferential streaming) 가

가 40%

가

(90%) 18 가 (hepatic circulation)

Fontan ate) (fasting state) (resting state)

가 2 가

가 (laminar flow) presaturation pulse labeling 49) 가

가 가 가

가 가

			(1.20 ± 1.26)	(2.51 ± 0.72)
요약			4)	/
연구대상 :	Fontan		1.24 ± 0.42	
	가	Fontan	1.47 ± 0.33	1.07 ± 0.21
		(total		
cavopulmonary anastomosis : TCPA)				(1.34 ± 0.50)
			(0.97 ± 0.17)	가
		결론 :		가
대상 및 방법 :			가	-
1992 9	1996 8		가	
	24.5 ± 15.7			가
20		(pulmonary vascular bed)		
		가		
		가		
결과 :			가	
1)				
15.1 ± 3.4 mmHg		13.9 ± 4.8		
mmHg 가			중심 단어 :	-
	가			
2)				1996
		(6.23 ± 3.02)		
		(0.67 ± 0.24)		
(4.26 ± 3.72)		(1.06 ± 0.86)		
3)				
		(2.31 ± 1.31)		
		(0.81 ± 0.53)		

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