

## 심부전에서 장기간의 양심실보조장치 이식이 혈역학적 지표에 미치는 영향에 대한 시뮬레이션

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### Simulation of the Effects of Long-term Implantation of Biventricular Assist Device on the Hemodynamic Parameters in Heart Failure

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : The ventricular assist device (VAD) was developed as a bridge to cardiac transplantation, but the current research trends are advancing the purpose of the bridge toward cardiac recovery. Using a simulation, we investigated the effects of long-term VAD implantation on the hemodynamic parameters related to the prognosis of heart failure so as to shed light on its preclinical and clinical applicability.

**Materials and Method** : A moving-actuator type artificial heart developed by the Seoul National University Artificial Heart Laboratory was used as a model of the biventricular assist device. The initial values of the hemodynamic parameters were set according to the guidelines of VAD implantation. We then performed a simulation that tracks changes in the hemodynamic variables related to successful device weaning and the prognosis of heart failure. **Results** : Cardiac indices (CIs) at one hour and six months after VAD implantation were 2.98 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> and 2.60 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively. The systolic, diastolic and mean aorta pressures were 121, 84 and 99 mmHg six months after the VAD implantation. During the pump-off stage after six months, the hemodynamic parameters values were as follows : CI 2.53 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure 10 mmHg, left ventricular end-diastolic volume 105 ml, left ventricular ejection fraction 0.58, mean aorta pressure 84 mmHg, and end-systolic wall stress 108 kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup>. The peak rate of change in power (peak dPWR(t)/dt) was 5.62 × 10<sup>8</sup> dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup> six months after the VAD implantation. In a real VAD-implanted patient, the simulation data were partly compatible with the real hemodynamic data, especially in the aspects of predicting VAD weaning. **Conclusions** : Long-term VAD implantation partially improved the values of the hemodynamic parameters related to prognosis, and these simulation results will provide the basic concept and applicability for the clinical trials of end-stage heart failure. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(7):670-680**)

**KEY WORDS** : Ventricular assist device · Heart failure · Prognosis · Hemodynamics · Simulation.

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# 서 론

VAD weaning  
 VAD  
 ( ) 1.7 ,  
 3.2 , 5 50% .<sup>1)</sup>  
 cyclosporine  
 10 50% ,<sup>2)</sup> VAD

## 재료 및 방법

(Batista operation)  
 (ventricular assist device, VAD) ( )  
 가  
 VAD (left ventricular assist device, LVAD), (right ventricular assist device, RVAD), (biventricular assist device, BVAD)  
 VAD 가  
 가  
 VAD(wearable VAD) ,<sup>3)</sup>  
 LVAD 20 25%  
 가 RVAD ,<sup>4)</sup>  
 BVAD가 2 VAD  
 .<sup>5)</sup>  
 VAD 2가  
 . , 1)  
 , 2)  
 ( 가 )  
 VAD  
 VAD  
 가 ” “ 가 ”  
 가 .<sup>6)7)</sup> VAD  
 가 .

BVAD의 전기역학적 모델링  
 BVAD (moving - actuator type)  
 (Fig. 1).  
 , , ,  
 4  
 C++ (Microsoft Visual C++ Ver 6.0, Microsoft)  
 BVAD-심혈관계 통합모델  
 Quantitative Circulatory Physiology (QCP Ver 2.0, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, USA)  
 BVAD  
 가  
 , ,  
 가가 가 . 가 가  
 가  
 BVAD  
 .  

$$Flow = (UpstreamPressure - DownstreamPressure) \times Conductance$$

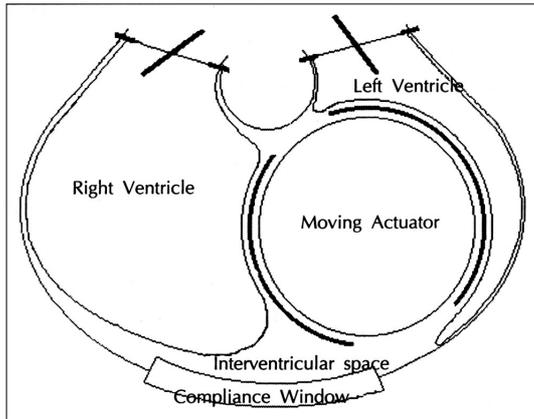


Fig. 1. Diagram of the moving actuator artificial heart.

84.7 ml ,  
 (D) 4.89 cm , 1 b=a,  
 L=ka 가

$$84.7 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot R \left( \frac{4.89}{2} \right)^3$$

k 1.39

(globular form)

1.39

(compliance)  
 (unstressed volume)

$$D = \sqrt[3]{4.32 \cdot V}$$

$$= \frac{P \cdot D}{4h \cdot \left(1 + \frac{h}{D}\right)}$$

P=0 when V = V<sub>0</sub>

P = (1/C) × (V - V<sub>0</sub>) when V > V<sub>0</sub>

P : LV end - systolic pressure, LVESP

h : LV wall thickness

P : pressure(mmHg)

V : volume(ml)

V<sub>0</sub> : unstressed volume(ml)

C : vascular compliance(ml/mmHg)

$$= \frac{P(t)}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{h(t)}{D(t)} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{h(t)}{D(t)}\right)}$$

$$\frac{h(t)}{D(t)} \quad (t)$$

$$= \frac{P(t)}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(t) \cdot \left(1 + (t)\right)}$$

(Isovolumetric contraction)

가

가

(ellipsoid) 가 ,<sup>8)</sup>

(V) a , b  
 , L

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot abL \quad (1)$$

<sup>9)</sup>

$$(t) = \frac{P(t)}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(t)} \cdot \left(1 - (t) + (t)^2\right)$$

$$(t) = \frac{P(t)}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(t)} - 1\right)$$

$$(t) = \frac{LVP(t)}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(t)} - 1\right)$$

(LVP(t), ).

power  
가 . Power(PWR)

$$PWR(t) = P(t) \cdot Q(t)$$

Q(t)  $S_a \cdot v(t)$  (Sa 가 , v(t) )  
BVAD flow - source ( )  
가 , 가 BVAD

$$v(t) = \frac{\sqrt{P(t)}}{2}$$

$$PWR(t) = S_a \cdot AoP(t) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{LVP(t) - AoP(t)}}{2}$$

(AoP(t), )  
, PWR(t)/dt  
가 0 , PWR(t)  
AoP(t)  
2 : , AoP(0) ; , Ts ;  
, AoP<sub>max.</sub>  
2 AoP(t) 4 ,  
2 가 . ,  
, , LVP(t) 3  
BVAD , BVAD  
(heartrate synchronized)  
2.5 3.0 l/min .  
6  
시뮬레이션 조건  
가  
,  
VAD  
12-17)  
(body surface area, BSA) 1.99 m<sup>2</sup>,  
152 ml, 92 ml, (ca-  
rdiac index, CI) 1.99 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> . /  
108/76/89 mmHg, /  
29/18/22 mmHg,  
(pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, PCWP)  
21 mmHg, (Left Atrial Pressure, LAP) 20  
mmHg . 2.1 cm,  
1.0 cm . VAD  
BVAD , BVAD  
(heartrate synchronized)  
2.5 3.0 l/min .  
6  
시뮬레이션 변수  
VAD weaning

$$T_{max} = Ts/K$$

가 , 가  
, LVP(t) , d(t) = LVP(t) - AoP(t)  
D(t) = d<sub>0</sub> · t  
(t - a)(t - Ts)가 . d<sub>0</sub> a K

- 1) (left atrial pressure, LAP)
- 2) (systolic pulmonary artery pressure, SPAP)

3) (left ventricular end-diastolic dimension, LVEDD)

(left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVEDV)

4) (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)

$$LVEF = \frac{LVEDV - LVESV}{LVEDV}$$

5) power (peak rate of change of power, peak  $dPWR(t)/dt$ )<sup>18)</sup>

$$PWR(t) = P(t) \cdot Q(t) \text{ (dyne} \cdot \text{cm/s)}$$

P(t) : instantaneous pressure(dyne/cm<sup>2</sup>)

Q(t) : instantaneous flow(cm<sup>3</sup>/s)

6) (left ventricular end-systolic meridional wall stress,  $\sigma$ )<sup>19)</sup>

$$\sigma = \frac{P \cdot D}{4h \cdot (1 + \frac{h}{D})}$$

P : LV end-systolic pressure, LVESP(dyne/cm<sup>2</sup>)

D : LV dimension(cm)

h : LV wall thickness(cm)

VAD 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

pump on pump off

1

## 결과

시뮬레이션의 결과

BVAD -

Fig. 2 . VAD 1

CI 2.98 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> , 6 CI 2.60  
l/min/m<sup>2</sup> , / / 121/84/

99 mmHg (Figs. 3 and 4). 6 pump-off

1 / / 104/72/

84 mmHg

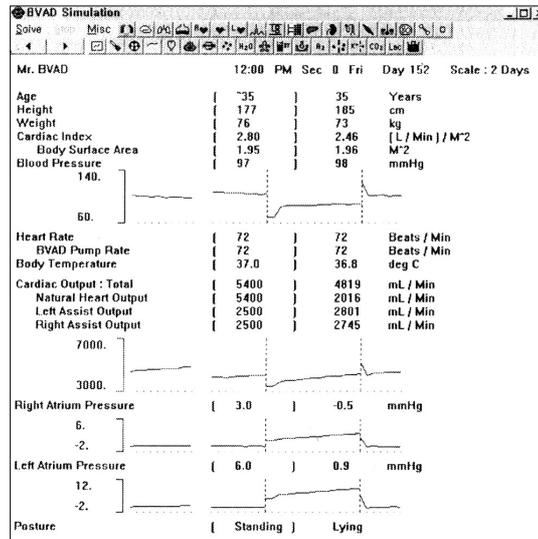


Fig. 2. Simulation of integrated model of BVAD- cardiovascular system in heart failure.

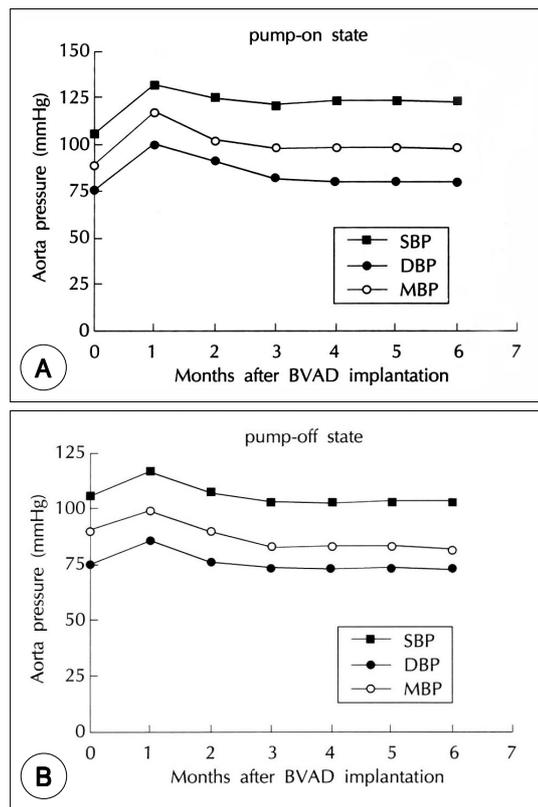


Fig. 3. Changes of aorta pressure. A : pump-on state, B : 1-day pump-off state.

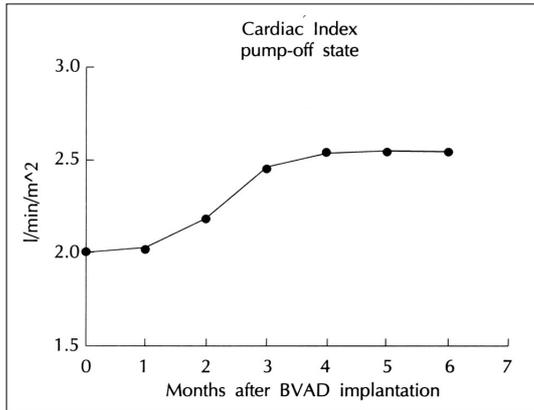


Fig. 4. Changes of cardiac index measured during 1-day pump-off state.

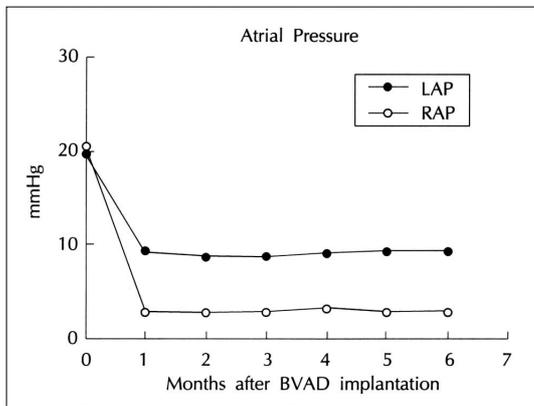


Fig. 5. Changes of atrial pressure measured during 1-day pump-off state. LAP : left atrial pressure, RAP : right atrial pressure.

혈역학적 변수들의 변화

BVAD                      LAP    20 mmHg,                      1  
 pump - on                      0.8 mmHg, pump - off  
 8.9 mmHg                      , 6                      pump - on  
 1.5 mmHg, pump - off                      8.5 mmHg  
 . Pump - off

Fig. 5

BVAD                      SPAP    29 mmHg,                      1  
 pump - on                      21 mmHg, pump - off

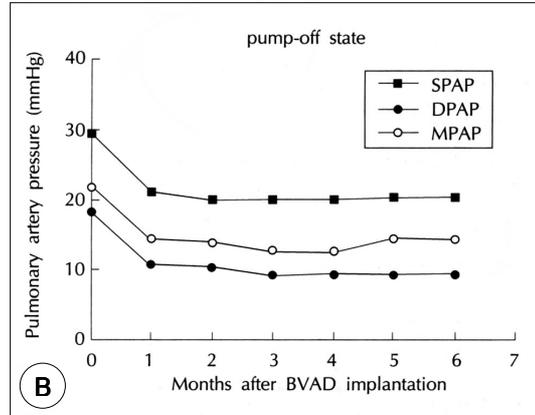
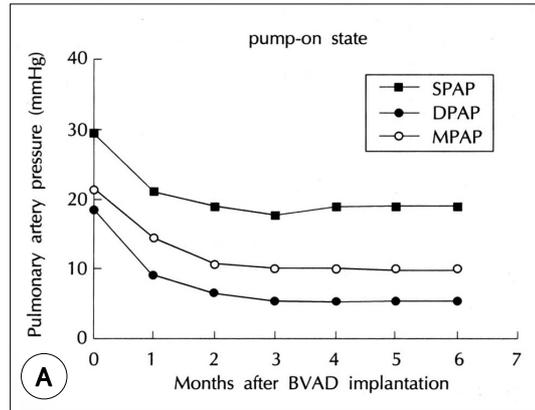


Fig. 6. Changes of pulmonary artery pressure. A : pump-on state, B : 1-day pump-off state. SPAP : systolic PA pressure, DPAP : diastolic PA pressure, MPAP : mean PA pressure.

22 mmHg                      , 6                      pump - on  
 18 mmHg, pump - off                      20 mmHg

Fig. 6

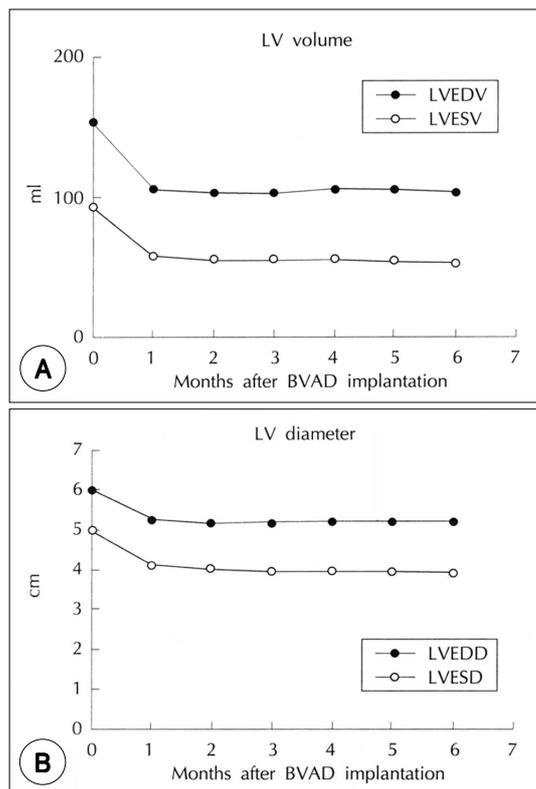
BVAD                      /                      152 ml/  
 5.94 cm,                      1                      pump - off  
 108 ml/5.30 cm, 6                      105 ml/5.25  
 cm                      (Fig. 7).

BVAD                      0.39,                      1  
 pump - off                      0.52, 6  
 0.58                      (Fig. 8).

Power  
 $dPWR(t)/dt$  VAD  $5.05 \times 10^8$  dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup>, 6  
 $5.62 \times 10^8$  dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup>  
 (Fig. 9).

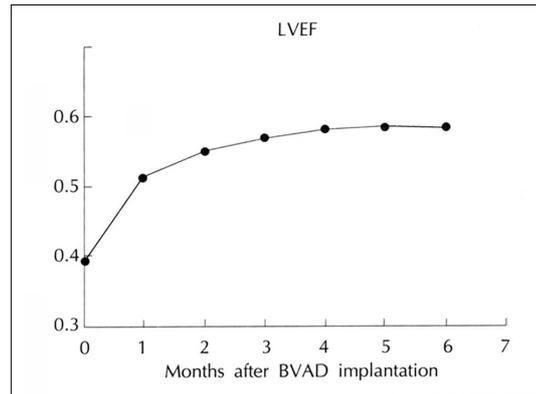
BVAD 151 kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup>, 1  
 pump - off 127  
 kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup>, 6 108 kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (Fig. 10).

임상 증례  
 VAD  
 가 62  
 3

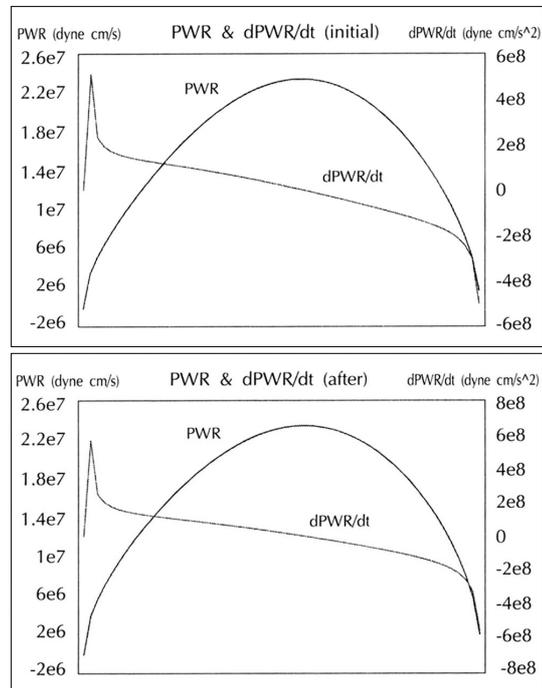


**Fig. 7.** Changes of left ventricular volume and diameter measured during 1-day pump-off state. A : LV volume, B : LV diameter. LVEDD : LV end-diastolic diameter, LVEDV : LV end-diastolic volume, LVESD : LV end-systolic diameter, LVESV : LV end-systolic volume.

VAD  
 : LVEF 15%, LVEDD 52 mm,  
 75 91 mmHg,  
 45 65 mmHg, PCWP 22 28 mmHg, CI 2.1 2.4 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>.  
 3 VAD weaning



**Fig. 8.** Changes of left ventricular ejection fraction measured during 1-day pump-off state. LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.



**Fig. 9.** Power and rate of change of power of left ventricle during one cardiac cycle at initial and 6 months after BVAD implantation in pump-off state.

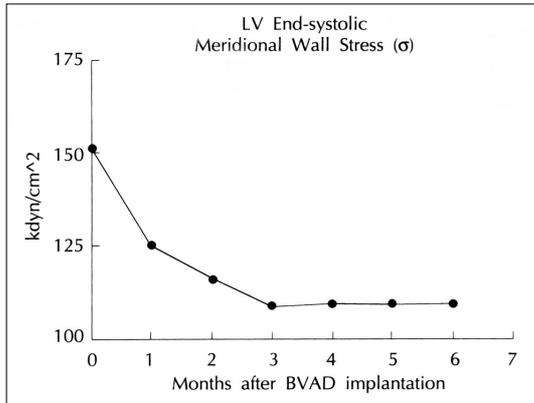


Fig. 10. Changes of end-systolic wall stress measured during 1-day pump-off state.

VAD 1  
 CI 2.46 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>, 3 VAD  
 LVEF 55%,  
 108 mmHg, 20 mmHg,  
 8.1 mmHg, PCWP 10 mmHg, LVEDP 8 mmHg, CI  
 2.20 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> .  
 , 3 VAD  
 LVEF 35 40%,  
 90 125 mmHg, 30 40 mmHg,  
 PCWP 11 16 mmHg, CI 2.8 4.0 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> .

고 찰

심근회복에 대한 VAD의 효용성  
 가 . 1) LVAD  
 . 2)  
 , LVAD  
 . 3)  
 ( ,  
 ) . 4)  
 (fetal pheno-  
 type) 가 .

. 20)  
 LVAD  
 . 1)

. 21) (orientation)  
 , 22) , 23) wavy  
 fiber (contraction - band necrosis)  
 24) .2)  
 . 6) 3) 가  
 . 25) 4)  
 ( renin , angiotensin , epinephrine,  
 nor - epinephrine, arginine vasopressin  
 ) 26)27)

VAD의 성공적인 weaning을 위한 조건

Termuhlen  
 24 Pierce - Donachy VAD LVAD,  
 RVAD BVAD VAD weaning  
 가 . 28)  
 VAD pump - off  
 LAP(16.4 vs. 23.5 mmHg, weaned vs. not we-  
 aned), LVEF(44.1 vs. 21.7%), (80.0 vs.  
 56.0 mmHg), (64.4 vs. 50.8%)  
 weaning  
 . 6 pump - off  
 1 84 mmHg wea-  
 ning  
 61 Hemo -  
 pump Cardiac Assist System  
 , VAD 1  
 CI . 29) CI < 2.5 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>  
 가 .  
 VAD 1 CI가 2.98 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> ,  
 VAD weaning

심부전 환자의 예후와 관련된 혈액학적 지표

. 130  
 LVEF(25 vs. 21%, survivor vs. cardiac

death), LVEDP(25 vs. 28 mmHg), PCWP(18 vs. 23 mmHg), (118 vs. 105 mmHg), (56 vs. 50 mmHg), CI(2.5 vs. 2.2 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>), LVEDV(150 vs. 172 ml/m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>30)</sup>

VAD 6 pump - off 104 mmHg 가  
 6 VAD 가  
 190 가  
 LVEF<sup>31)</sup> (130 mmHg, p=0.040) LVEF

VAD weaning LVEF 0.58  
 가가 가  
 Hara 53  
 68  
 (fractional shortening)<sup>32)</sup> Avramides

LVEDD가 6 cm  
 0.25 35 2  
<sup>18)</sup> 2  
 LVESD(5.76 vs 5.08 cm, vs. 2, p<0.05),  $dPWR(t)/dt$  (6.06 × 10<sup>8</sup> vs. 8.04 × 10<sup>8</sup> dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup>, vs. 2, p<0.05)  
 115 vs. 95

kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup> ( vs. 2 )  
 가  $dPWR(t)/dt$   
 (6.76 × 10<sup>8</sup> vs. 4.93 × 10<sup>8</sup> dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup>, vs. , p<0.01), (114 vs. 98, vs. , p<0.05)

$dPWR(t)/dt$  6.5 × 10<sup>8</sup> dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup>  
 가  
 78%, 54%, 39% ,  
 56%, 64% . 100%,  
 VAD 6 가  
 5.62 × 10<sup>8</sup> dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup> 가

임상 증례의 시뮬레이션  
 VAD 1  
 CI 2.46 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> 2.5 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>  
 weaning , 가  
 3  
 weaning 가  
 3 VAD  
 LVEF 55%, 8.1 mmHg,  
 20 mmHg,  
 PCWP 10 mmHg, LVEDP 8 mmHg

weaning , 3  
 가 weaning  
 108 mmHg  
 가  
 3  
 (inotropic support)  
 가

연구의 제한점  
 VAD wean - ing<sup>28)29)</sup>  
 VAD가  
 VAD wean - ing  
 10

가 VAD weaning  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 VAD  
 가  
 가  
 가

결 과 :  
 VAD 1 CI 2.98 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> ,  
 6 CI 2.60 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> , / /  
 121/84/99 mmHg . VAD 6  
 pump - off CI 2.53 l/min/m<sup>2</sup> , PC -  
 WP 10 mmHg, 105 ml,  
 0.58, 84 mmHg,  
 108 kdyn/cm<sup>2</sup> . power  
 (peak  $dPWR(t)/dt$ ) VAD 6  
 $5.62 \times 10^8$  dyne · cm/s<sup>2</sup> .  
 VAD  
 가  
 결 론 :  
 VAD VAD weaning

요 약

연구목적 :  
 가  
 (ventricular assist device, VAD)  
 가  
 가  
 VAD  
 재료 및 방법 :  
 VAD  
 , VAD  
 wea -  
 ning

중심 단어 :

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