

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/m² and 2.60 l/min/m², 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/m², 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/cm². The peak rate of change in power (peak dPWR(t)/dt) was 5.62 × 10⁸ dyne · cm/s² 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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서론

VAD weaning
VAD
1.7
3.2, 5 50%¹⁾
cyclosporine
10 50%²⁾
VAD

재료 및 방법

(Batista BVAD의 전기역학적 모델링
operation) BVAD (moving - actuator type)
(ventricular assist device, (Fig. 1).
VAD) 가
VAD (left 4
ventricular assist device, LVAD), C++ (Microsoft Visual C++
(right ventricular assist device, RVAD), Ver 6.0, Microsoft)
(biventricular assist device, BVAD)
VAD 가
가
VAD(wearable VAD)³⁾
LVAD 20 25%
가 RVAD⁴⁾
BVAD가 2 VAD
⁵⁾
VAD 2가
, 1)
, 2)
(가)
VAD
가 “ “ 가 “
가⁶⁾⁷⁾ VAD
가
Flow = (UpstreamPressure - DownstreamPressure)
× Conductance

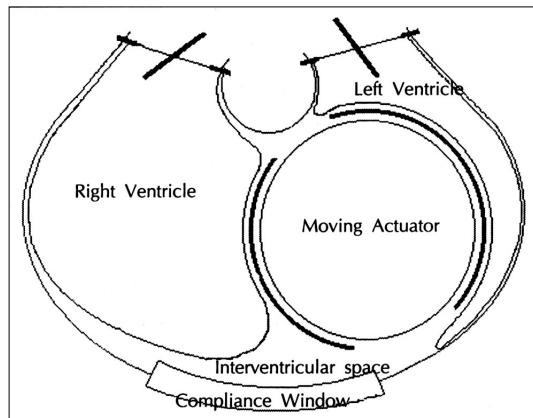


Fig. 1. Diagram of the moving actuator artificial heart.

(compliance)
(unstressed volume)

$P=0$ when $V = V_0$

$P = (1/C) \times (V - V_0)$ when $V > V_0$

P : pressure(mmHg)

V : volume(ml)

V_0 : unstressed volume(ml)

C : vascular compliance(ml/mmHg)

가

가

(ellipsoid) 가 ,⁸⁾
(V) a , b
, L

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

9)

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

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

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

P : LV end - systolic pressure, LVESP

h : LV wall thickness

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

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

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

(Isovolumetric contraction)

(t) 0 1

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

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

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

(LVP(t),).

power
가 . Power(PWR)
2 LVP(t) AoP(t)
PWR(t) PWR(t)

$PWR(t) = P(t) \cdot Q(t)$
Q(t)
Q(t) $S_a \cdot v(t) (S_a$
v(t))
BVAD flow - source
()
가
가
BVAD
10)11)

$v(t) = \sqrt{\frac{P(t)}{2}}$
 $PWR(t) = S_a \cdot AoP(t) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{LVP(t) - AoP(t)}{2}}$
(2)
(AoP(t),)
PWR(t)/dt
가 0 , PWR(t)
AoP(t)
2 : , AoP(0) ; , Ts ;
AoP_{max}.
2 AoP(t) 4 ,
2 가 .
LVP(t) 3
BVAD , BVAD
(heartrate synchronized)
2.5 3.0 l/min
6
[LVP(t) - AoP(t)]_{max} = 5 mmHg at Tmax
가
Tmax = Ts/K , K
LVP(t) , d(t) = LVP(t) - AoP(t)
D(t) = d₀ · t
(t - a)(t - Ts)가 . d₀ a K
시뮬레이션 조건
가
VAD weaning

- 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 $dPWR(t)/dt$)¹⁸⁾

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

$P(t)$: instantaneous pressure(dyne/cm²)

$Q(t)$: instantaneous flow(cm³/s)

- 6) (left ventricular end-systolic meridional wall stress, σ)¹⁹⁾

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

P : LV end-systolic pressure, LVESP(dyne/cm²)

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/m², 6 CI 2.60
l/min/m², / / 121/84/
99 mmHg (Figs. 3 and 4). 6 pump-off
1 / / 104/72/
84 mmHg .

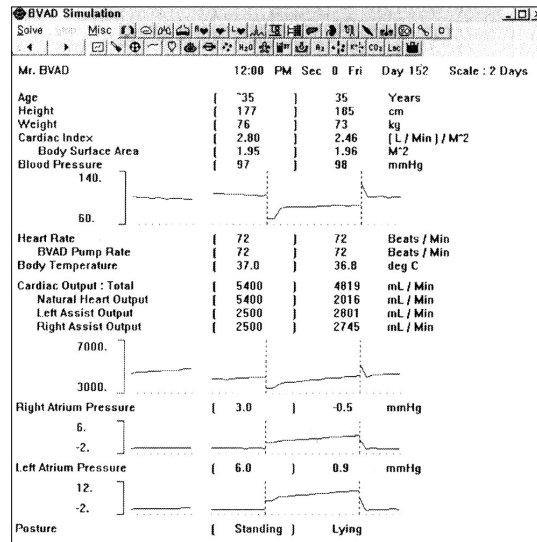


Fig. 2. Simulation of integrated model of BVAD- cardiovascular system in heart failure.

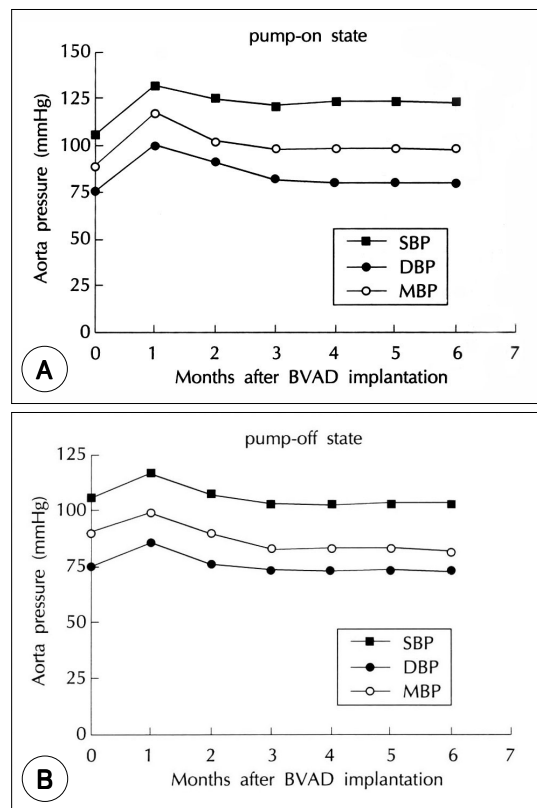
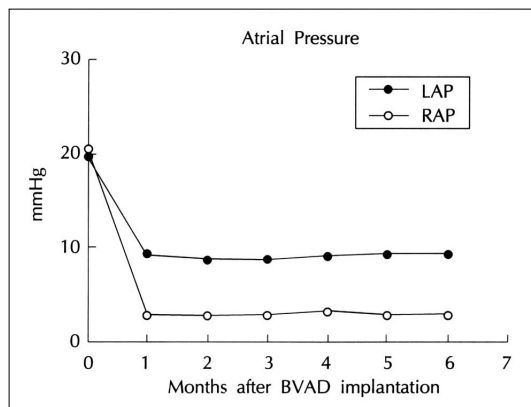
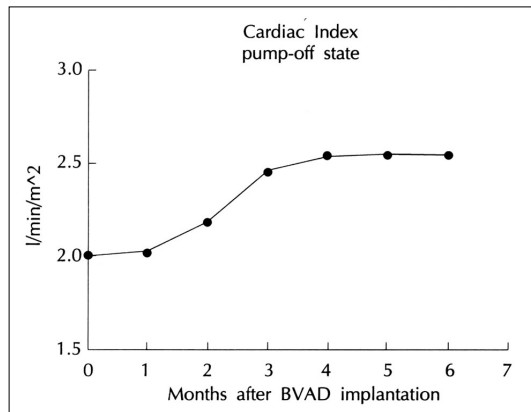


Fig. 3. Changes of aorta pressure. A : pump-on state, B : 1-day pump-off state.



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	

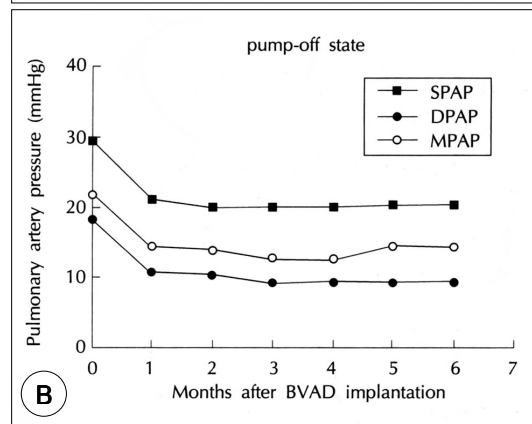
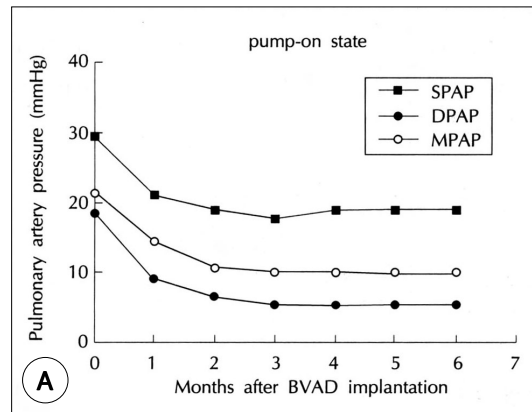


Fig. 6. Changes of pulmonary artery pressure. A : pump-on state, B : 1-day pump-off state. SPAP : systolic PA pressure, DPAP : diastolic PA pressure, MPAP : mean PA pressure.

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 5.05×10^8 dyne · cm/s², 6 5.62×10^8 dyne · cm/s²
 (Fig. 9).

BVAD 151 kdyn/cm², 1
 pump - off 127
 kdyn/cm², 6 108 kdyn/cm²
 (Fig. 10).

임상 증례

VAD

가 62

3

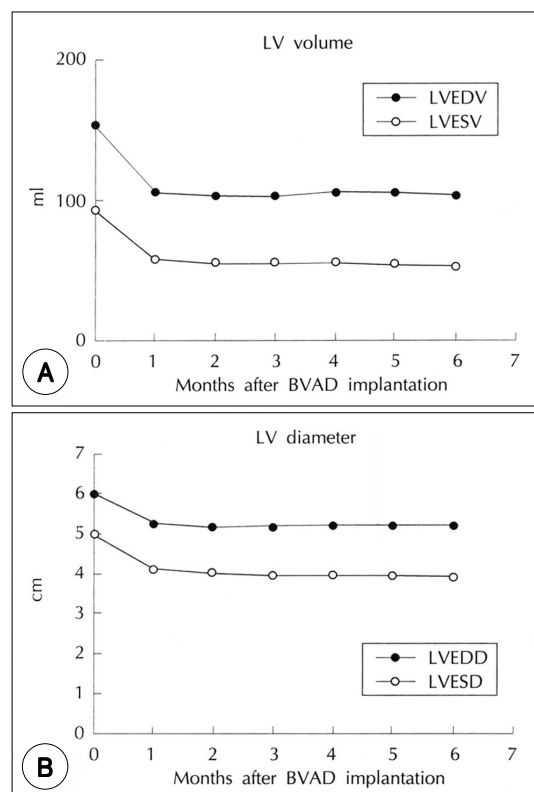


Fig. 7. Changes of left ventricular volume and diameter measured during 1-day pump-off state. A : LV volume, B : LV diameter. LVEDD : LV end-diastolic diameter, LVEDV : LV end-diastolic volume, LVESD : LV end-systolic diameter, LVESV : LV end-systolic volume.

VAD
 : LVEF 10 15%, LVEDD 52 mm,
 75 91 mmHg,
 45 65 mmHg, PCWP 22 28 mmHg, CI 2.1 2.4 l/min/m².
 3 VAD weaning

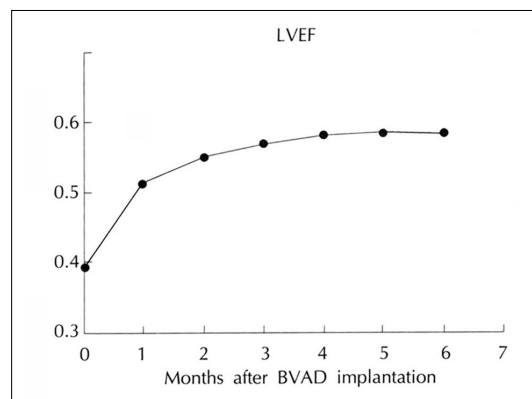


Fig. 8. Changes of left ventricular ejection fraction measured during 1-day pump-off state. LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

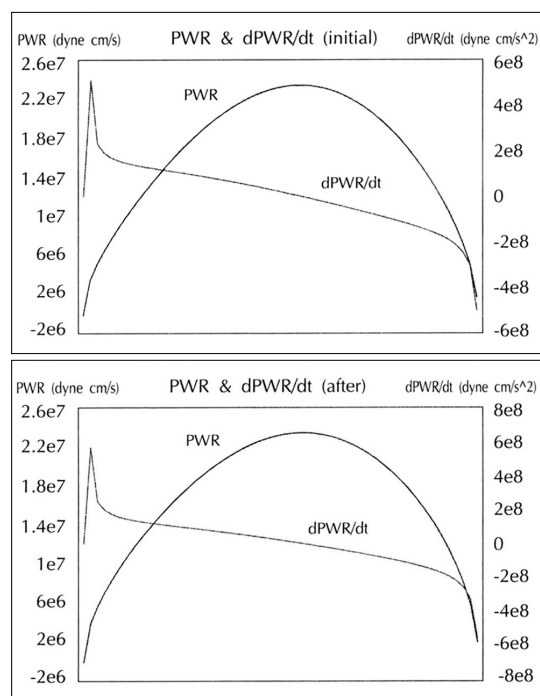


Fig. 9. Power and rate of change of power of left ventricle during one cardiac cycle at initial and 6 months after BVAD implantation in pump-off state.

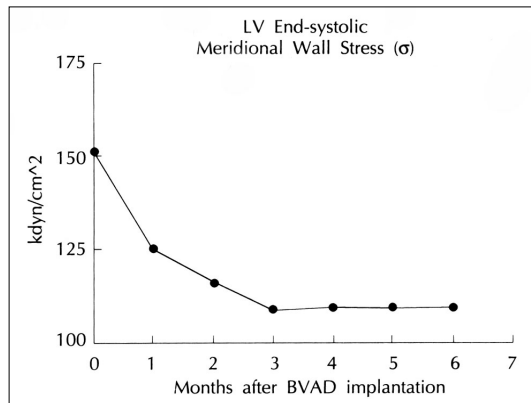


Fig. 10. Changes of end-systolic wall stress measured during 1-day pump-off state.

VAD 1
 CI 2.46 l/min/m², 3 VAD
 LVEF 55%,
 108 mmHg, 20 mmHg,
 8.1 mmHg, PCWP 10 mmHg, LVEDP 8 mmHg, CI
 2.20 l/min/m² .

, 3 VAD
 LVEF 35 40%,
 90 125 mmHg, 30 40 mmHg,
 PCWP 11 16 mmHg, CI 2.8 4.0 l/min/m² .

고 찰

심근회복에 대한 VAD의 효용성

가 . 1) LVAD
 . 2)
 , LVAD
 . 3)
 (,
) . 4)
 (fetal pheno -
 type) 가 .

,
 ,
 LVAD . 20)
 . 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/m²
 가 .
 VAD 1 CI가 2.98 l/min/m² ,
 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) 10^8 dyne · cm/s² $dPWR(t)/dt$ 6.5 ×
 , (56 vs. 50 가
 mmHg), CI(2.5 vs. 2.2 l/min/m²), LVEDV(150 vs. 172 ml/m²)³⁰⁾ 78%, 54%, 39%, 100%,
 56%, 64% 가
 VAD 6
 VAD 6 pump - off 5.62 × 10⁸ dyne · cm/s² 가
 104 mmHg
 가
 6 VAD
 가
 임상 증례의 시뮬레이션
 VAD 1
 CI 2.46 l/min/m² 2.5 l/min/m²
 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
 68 Hara
 53
 (fractional shortening)
³²⁾ Avramides
 LVEDD가 6 cm
 0.25 35 2 (inotropic support)
 가
¹⁸⁾ 2
 LVESD(5.76 vs 5.08 cm, vs. 2 , p<
 0.05), $dPWR(t)/dt$ (6.06 × 10⁸ vs. 8.04 × 연구의 제한점
 10⁸ dyne · cm/s², vs. 2 , p<0.05) VAD wean - ing
 115 vs. 95²⁸⁾²⁹⁾
 kdyn/cm² (vs. 2)
 가 $dPWR(t)/dt$
 (6.76 × 10⁸ vs. 4.93 × 10⁸ dyne · cm/s², vs.
 , p<0.01), (114 vs. 98, vs.
 , p<0.05) ing 10 wean -

결 과 :

VAD 1 CI 2.98 l/min/m² ,

6 CI 2.60 l/min/m² , / /

121/84/99 mmHg . VAD 6

pump - off CI 2.53 l/min/m² , PC -

WP 10 mmHg, 105 ml,

0.58, 84 mmHg,

108 kdyn/cm² . power

(peak $dPWR(t)/dt$) VAD 6

5.62×10^8 dyne · cm/s² .

VAD

가 .

결 론 :

VAD VAD weaning

중심 단어 :

. VAD
 , VAD wea -
 ning

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