

## 운동부하시 과도한 혈압반응의 의미와 좌심실 비대와의 연관성

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### Relationship between Exercise-induced Blood Pressure Response and Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Patients with Hypertension

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background** : In hypertensive patients who show abnormal blood pressure (BP) response during exercise, a more excessive blood pressure response may occur in the daily life and cause end organ damage. However, previous studies concerning exaggerated BP response during exercise have been unable to establish its significance and role in left ventricular hypertrophy. The purpose of this study was to determine the relation between exaggerated BP response during exercise and left ventricular hypertrophy. **Methods** : A treadmill exercise test and echocardiography were performed in 117 patients with hypertension. Sixty-six patients showed normal BP response, and fifty-one patients showed exaggerated BP response. Exaggerated BP response was defined as an elevation of peak exercise systolic BP over 210 mmHg or >10 mmHg elevation of peak exercise diastolic BP from baseline. The correlation between BP response and left ventricular mass index were evaluated in two groups. **Results** : The results were as follows : 1) The peak systolic and diastolic BP were significantly higher in patients with exaggerated BP response than that in patients with normal BP response ( $p < 0.05$ ). 2) There was a weakly significant relation between peak exercise systolic BP and left ventricular hypertrophy, however diastolic BP showed no significant correlation with left ventricular hypertrophy. 3) The left ventricular mass index was significantly increased in patients with exaggerated BP response (normal BP response :  $120 \pm 25$  gm/m<sup>2</sup>, exaggerated BP response :  $169 \pm 46$  gm/m<sup>2</sup>,  $p = 0.04$ ). **Conclusion** : These results indicate that, as compared with resting BP, exercise BP response seems to be important in the treatment of hypertension and more strict blood pressure control may be needed in hypertensive patients with exaggerated BP response. Further study is needed to understand the significance of exaggerated BP response in hypertension. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(8):809-814**)

**KEY WORDS** : Hypertension · Exaggerated blood pressure response · Left ventricular hypertrophy.

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: 2001 6 18  
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## 서 론

가

<sup>1)</sup>

Treadmill exercise test

1

가 63 , 가 54  
12 , 가 60 ± 11

가 61 ±

Treadmill exercise test

Marquett case 16 treadmill exercise

24

test Modified Bruce protocol

<sup>8)</sup> cuff sphygmomanometry

<sup>3)4)</sup>

3 , 2

210 mmHg 가 <sup>10)11)</sup>

10 mmHg 가 <sup>12)</sup>

(exaggerated blood pressure response)

85%

가

가 가

<sup>5)6)</sup>

<sup>7)</sup>

심장초음파

Hewlett - Packard sonos 2000

Penn

conventional measurement

<sup>13)</sup>

$$LVM(gm) = 1.04[ \{IVSTd + LVIDd + PWTd\}^3 - \{LVID\}^3 ] - 13.6$$

가 <sup>9)</sup>

LVM : Left ventricular mass

IVSTd : Interventricular septal thickness at end - diastole

LVIDd : Left ventricular internal dimension at end - diastole

PWTd : Posterior wall thickness at end - diastole

## 대상 및 방법

대상군

<sup>14)</sup>

1997 5 2000 3

Treadmill exercise test

538

117

$$LVMI(gm/m^2) = LVM(gm)/body\ surface\ area(m^2)$$

LVMI : Left ventricular mass index

LVM : Left ventricular mass 51 29 ,  
 37 ,  
 가 134 gm/m<sup>2</sup> 27 , 24  
 , 110 gm/m<sup>2</sup> .<sup>15)</sup>  
 통계방법 60 ± 11 , 59 ± 12  
 가 , 133  
 Student 's t - test 가 (Table 1).  
 , p<0.05 124  
 160 ±  
 19 mmHg, 96 ± 15 mmHg ,  
 167 ± 15 mmHg,  
 99 ± 14 mmHg  
 (p>0.05).

**결 과**

**대상환자의 특성**

117  
 66 ,

**운동시 혈압반응**

146 ± 13 mmHg, 90 ± 10 mmHg,  
 165 ± 16 mmHg,  
 96 ± 9 mmHg ,  
 150 ± 15 mmHg,  
 90 ± 11 mmHg ,  
 205 ± 17 mmHg, 99 ± 10 mmHg  
 (p=0.001) (p=0.02)  
 (Table 1, Fig. 1).

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics

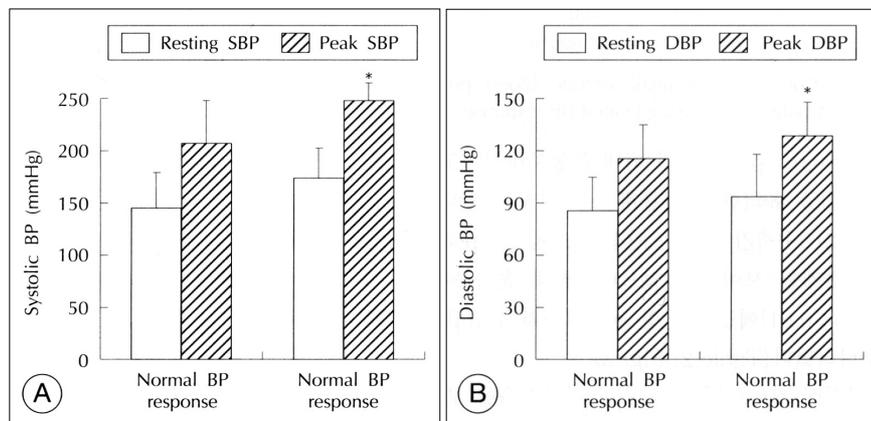
	Normal BP response	Exaggerated BP response	p
Number	66	51	NS
Age (year)	60 ± 11	59 ± 12	NS
Sex (male/female)	29/37	27/24	NS
Exercise time (min)	13 ± 3	12 ± 4	NS
Pre-test SBP (mmHg)	146 ± 13	150 ± 15	NS
Pre-test DBP (mmHg)	90 ± 10	90 ± 11	NS
Peak SBP (mmHg)	165 ± 16	205 ± 17	0.001
Peak DBP (mmHg)	96 ± 9	99 ± 10	0.02
LVMI (gm/m <sup>2</sup> )	120 ± 25	169 ± 46	0.04

LVMI : left ventricular mass index, SBP : systolic blood pressure, DBP : diastolic blood pressure, NS : not significant

**좌심실 질량 지수와 혈압반응과의 관계**

(r = 0.01, p>0.05) (r = 0.07,

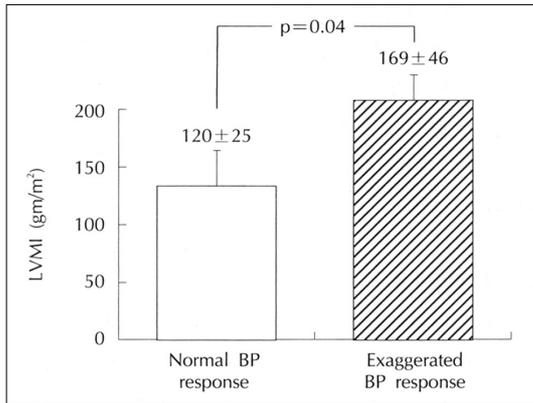
**Fig. 1.** A : Systolic Blood Pressure Changes according to Rest and Exercise between two groups (\* : p=0.001). B : Diastolic Blood Pressure Changes according to Rest and Exercise between two groups (\* : p=0.02).



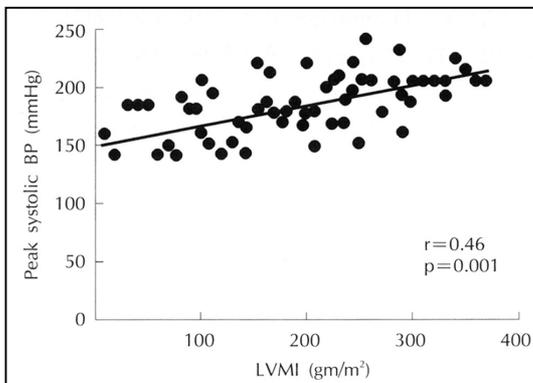
**Table 2.** Correlation of blood pressure with left ventricular mass index

	Correlation coefficient	p
Resting SBP	0.21	NS
Resting DBP	0.01	NS
Peak SBP	0.46	0.001
Peak DBP	0.07	NS

SBP : systolic blood pressure, DBP : diastolic blood pressure



**Fig. 2.** Comparison of Left Ventricular Mass Index (LVMI) between two groups.



**Fig. 3.** Correlation of peak systolic blood pressure with LVMI in patients with exaggerated BP response.

p>0.05) (Figs. 1 and 2).

(r=0.21, p>0.05)

0.01)

(Table 2, Fig. 3).

169 ± 46 gm/m<sup>2</sup>

120 ± 25 gm/m<sup>2</sup>

812

가 (p=0.04)(Fig. 2).

고 찰

가 6)16)17)  
Knutsen 87

,<sup>18)</sup> Fagard

143

<sup>19)</sup> Jan Filopovsky 4907 17

가  
<sup>20)</sup> Devereux 24

19

81

가

<sup>21)</sup>

가 Devereux  
(r=0.46, p<0.001).

가

가<sup>22)</sup> 가 . 가 , 가

가<sup>23)</sup> 가

10)11)24-26) 200 220 mmHg 가 가  
12) 10 mmHg 가 가  
요 약

가 연구목적 :  
, Wilson , 가

35%

가  
John 가<sup>27)28)</sup> 방 법 :  
117  
39 22 66  
210 mmHg 51  
22 14 가

가 0.64(95% CI, 0.41 to  
0.83) 가 (r = 0.65, p<0.001)가  
가

결 과 :  
1) (p=0.001).  
2) (p=0.04).  
3) 가 가  
(r = 0.46, p=0.001).

9)

결 론 :

가

가

중심 단어 :

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