

## 좌심방부속기에 혈전을 동반한 승모판 협착증 환자에서의 승모판성형술

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= Abstract =

### Percutaneous Mitral Balloon Valvuloplasty in Patients with Left Atrial Appendage Thrombi

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**Background :** Percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty(PMV) is a good treatment modality for patient with mitral stenosis(MS). But it is considered relatively contraindicated in patients with left atrial thrombi because of high risk of embolism. Limited studies have suggested the feasibility of PMV in patients with left atrial appendage(LAA) thrombi. This study was performed to evaluate the feasibility and safety of PMV in patients with LAA thrombi using Inoue balloon under the transesophageal echocardiographic(TEE) monitoring.

**Method :** PMV was performed in 5 patients diagnosed as MS with LAA thrombi from October, 1995 to July, 1996. Four cases were female, and one case was male. Their mean age was  $52 \pm 5$  (46 - 58 years old). Two of them had history of cerebrovascular accident(CVA). The duration of anticoagulant treatment was 6-49 months. All patients underwent PMV using Inoue balloon catheter under the TEE monitoring.

**Results :** EKG findings of all 5 patients were atrial fibrillation(Af). Their mitral valve score were 5-10(Mean score was  $8 \pm 2$ ). Transmitral mean pressure gradient was decreased from  $14.6 \pm 2.1$  to  $5.8 \pm 2.0$  mmHg, and mitral valve increased from  $0.84 \pm 0.43$  to  $1.72 \pm 0.19$  cm<sup>2</sup> after PMV. There was no procedure related complication. In 3 cases of them LAA thrombi disappeared in the follow up TEE. In two patients, the LAA thrombi were calcified and remained unresolved at the time of follow up TEE(6month-and 12month-F/U, each).

**Conclusion :** Although the reported number of PMV in patients with LAA thrombi is small in this study, we believe that, with special precaution and TEE monitoring, LAA thrombi is no longer an absolute contraindication to PMV.

**KEY WORDS :** LAA thrombi · TEE guided PMV.

## 서 론

( PMV )

PMV  
( TEE  
)  
PMV TEE  
PMV  
( TEE guided PMV )  
( Fig. 1 )  
PMV

## 대상 및 방법

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(  $52 \pm 5$  ). 5 2  
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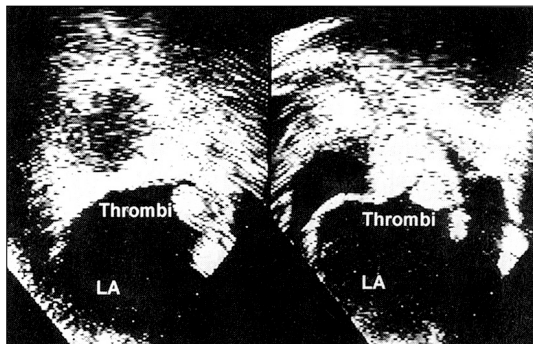


Fig. 1. Thrombi in LAA during TEE.

(mult -  
iplane)  
( Fig. 2, 3 )  
Inoue balloon catheter  
( Fig. 4 )

## 결 과

EKG

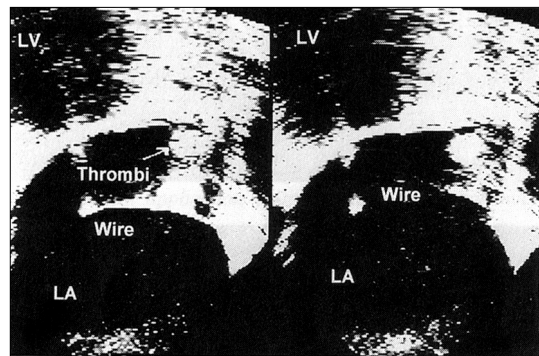


Fig. 2. Wire location in LA. Wire was located apart from thrombi.

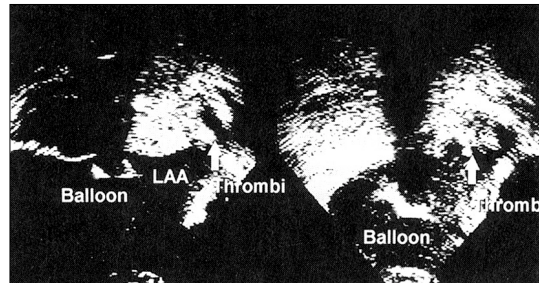


Fig. 3. Balloon location in LA. Inoue balloon was located apart from thrombi

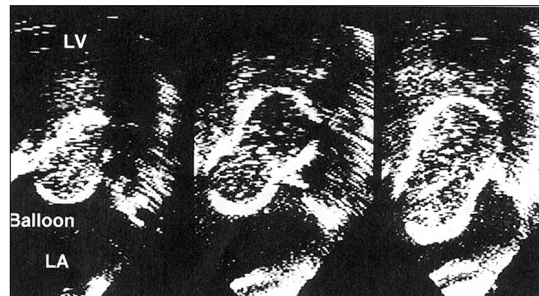
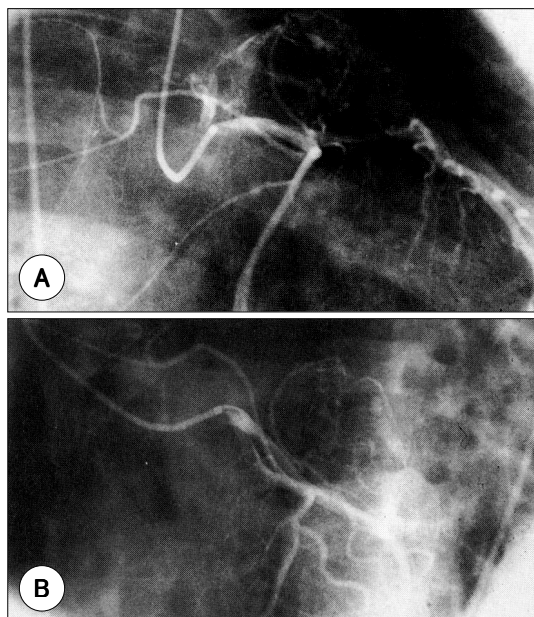


Fig. 4. Transmittal location of Inoue balloon and gradual inflation

**Table 1.** Echocardiographic findings

	MVA	Valve score	LA size	AV disease
Case1	0.7	8	64	-
2	0.5	10	61	AR( )
3	0.9	6	55	-
4	1.1	5	48	AR( )
5	0.9	10	61	-



**Fig. 5.** Neovascularization in CAG.  
A : RAO view, B : LAO view.

**Table 2.** Cardiac Catheterization and CAG findings during PMV

	LA Pressure		MPA Pressure		New vessel in CAG
	PrePMV	PostPMV	PrePMV	PostPMV	
Case1	33	20	39/11/22	58/22/35	+
2	32	17	41/12/28	41/18/27	+
3	17	2	22/ 3/12	33/ 9/18	-
4	22	13	33/13/22	30/15/22	-
5	28	22	46/19/33	38/19/28	+

0.84 ± 0.43cm<sup>2</sup>  
score 5 10 ( 8 ± 2) (Table 1).  
M - mode 48 64mm( 5  
8 ± 6mm) (Table 1).

(Fig. 5).

**Table 3.** TEE findings during PMV

	MVA(cm <sup>2</sup> )		TMPG(mmHg)		MR	
	PrePMV	PostPMV	PrePMV	PostPMV	PrePMV	PostPMV
Case1	0.8	1.6	16	8	0	0
2	0.6	2.0	13	5	trace	
3	0.8	1.5	17	4	trace	
4	1.1	1.7	12	4	trace	
5	0.9	1.8	15	8	trace	

TMPG : Transmittal pressure gradient

14.6 ± 2.1mmHg  
5.8 ± 2.0mmHg (Table 2).

**Table 3**

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3)  
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4)  
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PMV 5 가 4 , 가 1 46  
 58 , 2  
 PMV 6 49 . PMV  
 TEE , Inoue balloon catheter  
 PMV TEE  
 결 과 :  
 0.84 ± 0.43cm  
 2 score 5 10 ( 8 )  
 PMV TEE가 14.6 ± 2.1 5.8 ± 2.0mm  
 Hg , 1.72 ± 0.19cm<sup>2</sup>  
 , wire balloon catheter가  
 PMV 가  
 TEE  
 PMV TEE  
 (Fig. 2, 3).  
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연구배경 :

PMV  
 방 법 :  
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