

안정형 및 불안정형 협심증 환자에서 관동맥조영술상 관동맥 병변의 형태학적 차이 분석

전정현 · 정익모 · 신길자

Angiographic Differences Analysis of Coronary Artery Lesions in Patients with Stable and Unstable Angina Pectoris

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : As previously reported, unstable angina is usually related to characteristic coronary artery lesion's morphology analyzed by coronary angiogram. This takes the form of an eccentrically placed convex stenosis with a narrow neck due to one or more overhanging edges or irregular, scalloped borders, or both. Although most studies were done for lesions with high degree stenosis (>50%), recent studies emphasized the role of vulnerability of plaque in acute coronary syndrome and even mild degree stenotic lesions may progress rapidly to evoke acute coronary syndrome. Therefore in this study, we analyzed the morphological characteristics of coronary artery lesions with mild degree stenosis as well as severe stenosis. **Materials and Methods :** We conducted a retrospective study of 96 patients with angina pectoris (42 of stable patients and 54 of unstable patients) who underwent coronary angiography. Each lesions with 25% or greater diameter stenosis were categorized into simple and complex lesion (convex intraluminal obstruction with a narrow neck or irregular borders, diffuse irregularities, ulceration, thrombus). Calcification of coronary artery, extents of lesions were analyzed and stenosis grade and location were categorized by AHA classification. **Results :** There were no significant differences between the stable angina and unstable angina in risk factors and vessel involvement, numbers of lesions, calcification and total obstruction. In morphologic analysis, complex lesions were more frequent in unstable angina than stable angina (49% vs 33%, $p < 0.05$). The mean of percent diameter stenosis was not significantly different between two groups, but severe stenotic lesions with 90% or more stenosis were more frequent in unstable angina (34% vs 22%, $p < 0.05$). Locations of involved vessels were similar between the angina groups. Complex lesions were distributed more frequent in RCA and simple lesions were more in LAD and LCX ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusions :** The lesions with both complex morphology and severe degree stenosis are closely implicated in unstable angina. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(9):1099-1106)

KEY WORDS : Unstable angina · Coronary angiography · Complex lesion · Severe stenosis.

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서 론

대상 및 방법

(vulnerability) , 대 상
(erosion), (ulceration), 1994 8 1999 6
1-3)
42
54
4)
1
가
가
(vulnerability)
가 , 1
가
4)5)
방 법
(complex lesion) , , , , ,
1)6)7) 140 mmHg 90 mmHg
140 mg/dL
22)24)
220 mg/dL
35 mg/dL
Vanguard XR (Vanguard, USA) Tagano
(Horsens, Denmark)
1)13)20)22)24)
50% 75%
가
가 25% 240
(vulnerability) 1)8)9) , 90%
25% 50% , 50% 90%
American Heart Assoc-
9) (Fig. 1) 25%
iation 15
가 25% 50% 가

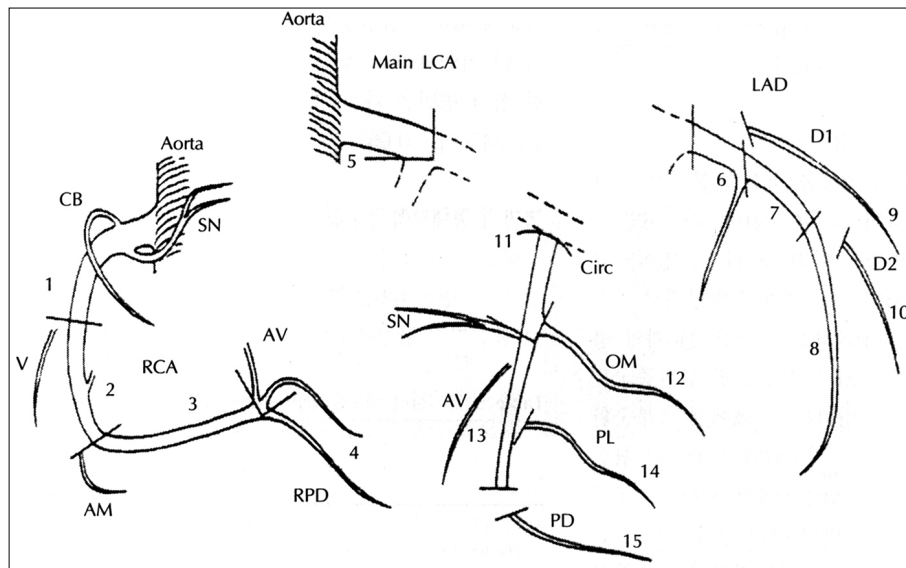


Fig. 1. Segments of coronary artery bed according to the American Heart Association classification.

(concentric lesion)
(smooth surface) 가
,
surface) 가

(irregular

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of study patients

	Stable Angina N = 42 (%)	Unstable Angina N = 54 (%)	p
Age (yr)	64 ± 10	62 ± 9	NS*
Male	26 (62)	27 (50)	NS
Hypertension	17 (40)	30 (56)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	10 (24)	10 (19)	NS
Smoking	15 (36)	22 (41)	NS
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	189.7 ± 42.8	193.7 ± 37.3	NS
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	41.5 ± 8.3	44.5 ± 18.7	NS
High cholesterol [†]	5 (12)	12 (22)	NS
Low HDL-cholesterol [‡]	9 (21)	16 (30)	NS

*NS ; non-significant

[†] : High cholesterol ; total cholesterol 220 mg/dl

[‡] : Low HDL-cholesterol ; HDL-cholesterol 35 mg/dl

통계분석

SPSS 9.0

Student's t - test

p<0.05

Chi square ,

± ,
(%)

결 과

위험인자 분석 (Table 1)

96

26/16 , 63 ± 10)

54 (/ 27/27 , 62 ± 9)

42 (/

(220 mg/dl)

(35 mg/dl)

병변의 침범범위 분석 (Table 2)

26%

41%, 74% 59% 69.2 ± 22.1%
 . 25% American Heart 25% 50% , 50% 90%
 Association , 90%
 2.7 ± 1.6 , 2.9 50%
 ± 1.7 가 (28% vs. 15%, p<0.05) 90%
 가 가 (22%
 vs. 34%, p<0.05).
 병변의 협착정도 분석 (Table 3)
 96
 25% 가 259 . 96
 50% 가 11
 18 . 259
 19 240
 100 ,
 140 .
 grade 2 3
 11 , 8
 58.9 ± 23.4%,

Table 2. Extent of coronary artery disease

	Stable Angina N = 42 (%)	Unstable Angina N = 54 (%)	p
One vessel	11 (26)	22 (41)	NS
Two vessel	15 (36)	12 (22)	NS
Three vessel	16 (38)	20 (37)	NS
Multi vessel	31 (74)	32 (59)	NS
Lesion number*	2.7 ± 1.6	2.9 ± 1.9	NS

*Lesion number ; numbers of lesions (>25% stenosis) at AHA segments

Table 3. Severity of coronary artery stenosis

	Stable Angina N = 100 (%)	Unstable Angina N = 140 (%)	p
Total obstruction with grade II-III collaterals	11	8	NS
Mean % stenosis (± SD)	58.9 ± 23.4	69.3 ± 22.2	NS
Numbers of vessels with <50% obstruction	28 (28)	21 (15)	<0.05
Numbers of vessels with 50% < 90% obstruction	50 (50)	72 (51)	NS
Numbers of vessels with 90% obstruction	22 (22)	47 (34)	<0.05

Table 4. Morphological analysis

	Stable Angina N = 100 (%)	Unstable Angina N = 140 (%)	p
Simple lesion	67 (67)	72 (51)	<0.05
Complex lesion	33 (33)	68 (49)	<0.05
Calcification	9 (9)	10 (7)	NS

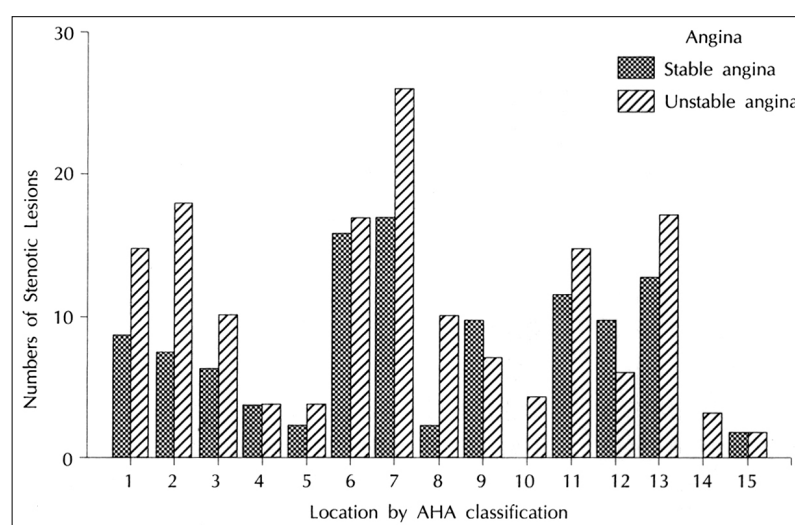


Fig. 2. Bar diagram presents correlation between the location of stenosis at AHA segments and the type of angina.

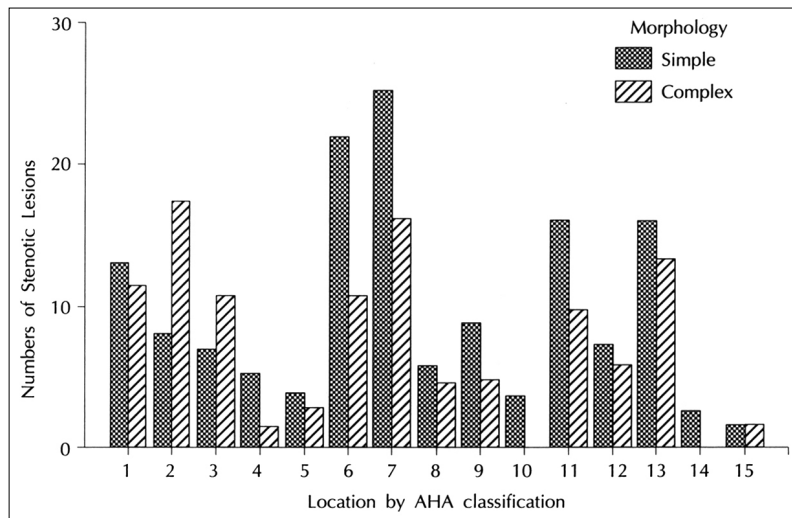


Fig. 3. Bar diagram presents correlation between the location of stenosis at AHA segments and the type of morphology.

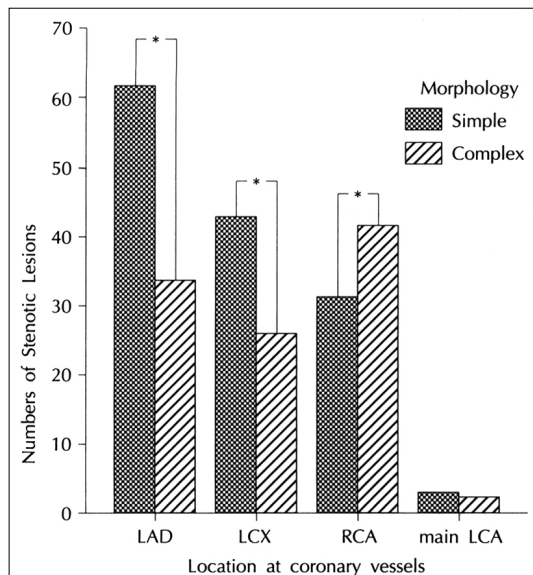


Fig. 4. Bar diagram presents correlation between the location of stenosis at three coronary vessels and the type of morphology (*; $p < 0.05$).

63(63%) , 37(37%)
72(51%) ,
68(49%)

($p < 0.05$). 9 ,

10 25%
50% 가 11

가 6 ,
가 5 . 12
7 , 5
6 .
병변의 위치분석
American Heart Association
1 15
(Fig. 2).
erican Heart Association 15 Am -

($p < 0.05$)(Figs. 3 and 4).

고 찰

Am -

25%

가 .

가 Halt ¹⁵⁾

가 11)(12)(13) 가 50%

Ambrose ¹¹⁾ 75%

가 I Little ⁹⁾

가 II ,

3 50% 가 66%, 70%

97% 50%

II 가

Dangas ⁷⁾ 가 Levin ¹⁶⁾

가

가

가

가

가 thromboxane A2

가 Falk ⁴⁾ 가 ¹⁷⁾⁽¹⁸⁾ Kaski¹⁹⁾ Sakai ²⁸⁾

가

가

가 Badimon ¹⁴⁾

가

가

가

가

가 90%

50% Kragel ¹³⁾ 95%

가

가 Koichi ²⁰⁾

Ambrose II

50%

가 11 가 50%

가 5 가

25%

50%

대상 및 방법 :

1994 8 1999 6

가

96

가

AHA

American Heart Association

15

AHA

결 과 :

1)

가

23) 59 80

2)

가

3)

11

가

8

grade 2 3

4)

가

<50%, 50% , <90%, 90%

가

90%

(22% vs. 34%, $p<0.05$).

가

5)

가

가

가

(33% vs. 49%, $p<0.05$).

6) AHA

($p<0.05$).

결 론 :

90%

요 약

가

연구목적 :

50%

중심 단어 :

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