

관동맥질환에서 관동맥 재형성과 관련된 환자의 임상상 및 죽상반의 특성

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Plaque Characteristics and Clinical Presentation Associated with Coronary Artery Remodeling : An Intravascular Ultrasound Study

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ABSTRACT

Background : Factors leading to coronary remodeling and relationship between remodeling patterns and clinical presentation remain unclear. **Methods** : Seventy-five culprit lesions of 75 patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS)(n = 49) and stable angina (SA)(n = 26)(60 men and 15 women ; mean age 56 ± 10 years) were studied by intravascular ultrasound. Remodeling index (RI) was calculated as culprit lesion vessel area (VA)/ proximal reference VA. We defined : 1) compensatory remodeling (CpR) as $RI \geq 1.1$; 2) constrictive remodeling (CsR) as $RI < 0.9$; 3) no remodeling (NR) as $0.9 < RI < 1.1$. **Results** : Twenty-three (31%) lesions had CpR, 37 (49%) had CsR and 15 (20%) had NR. No significant differences in remodeling patterns were noted with respect to coronary risk factors. Soft plaques were more prevalent in lesions with CpR, whereas hard plaques were more prevalent in lesions with CsR ($p < 0.001$). Lesions with CpR had significantly smaller proximal reference VA than those with NR or CsR ($p < 0.05$). Plaque characteristics were similar in ACS and SA patients. However, more culprit lesions with CpR were present in patients with ACS (21/49 vs 3/26, $p < 0.01$), whereas more culprit lesions with CsR were noted in patients with SA (18/26 vs 19/49, $p < 0.05$). **Conclusion** : Local factors such as plaque characteristics and vessel size appear to be associated with remodeling patterns. The type of remodeling is more related to clinical presentation than plaque characteristics. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(8):911-920**)

KEY WORDS : Atherosclerosis · Coronary artery remodeling · Intravascular ultrasound.

서 론

(remodeling)

1)2)

3)4)

(plaque)

(compensatory remodeling)

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: (031) 219 - 5723, 5712 · : (031) 219 - 5708

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lumen area가

ical Systems, Eindhoven, The Netherlands)

(constrictive remodeling or shrinkage)

5)6)

7F 8F

7) 8)9)

100 200 µg nitroglycerin
2.9 3.2F 30 40

가

MHz (UltraCross™ Boston Scientific, Sunnyvale, CA, USA)

가 10-12)

motorized pull-back device 0.5 mm pull-back

재료 및 방법

대 상

1998 12 1999 8
가

imaging console(ClearView Ultra™ Boston Scientific, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) 2 display s-VHS videotape imaging console software

vessel area(VA), lumen area(LA), plaque area(PA) . VA external elastic membrane(EEM) LA lumen intimal border . PA, plaque burden (remodeling index, RI)

75 culprit lesion

: PA = VA - LA, plaque burden = PA/VA x 100, RI = VA/ VA.

75 56 ± 10

가 1.1

60 , 15 26

가 0.9

22 , 27

culprit lesion non-culprit lesion Adenosine remodeling)

가 0.9 1.1 (no 10

Thallium - 201 SPECT

mm 가 side branch가

방 법

Seldinger

2% lidocain

“ hard ”

13) Adnventitia

Judkins Amplatz

echoreflectivity가

soft plaque

4

echoreflectivity 가

Philips H3000, BH3000 (Philips Med -

acoustic shadowing

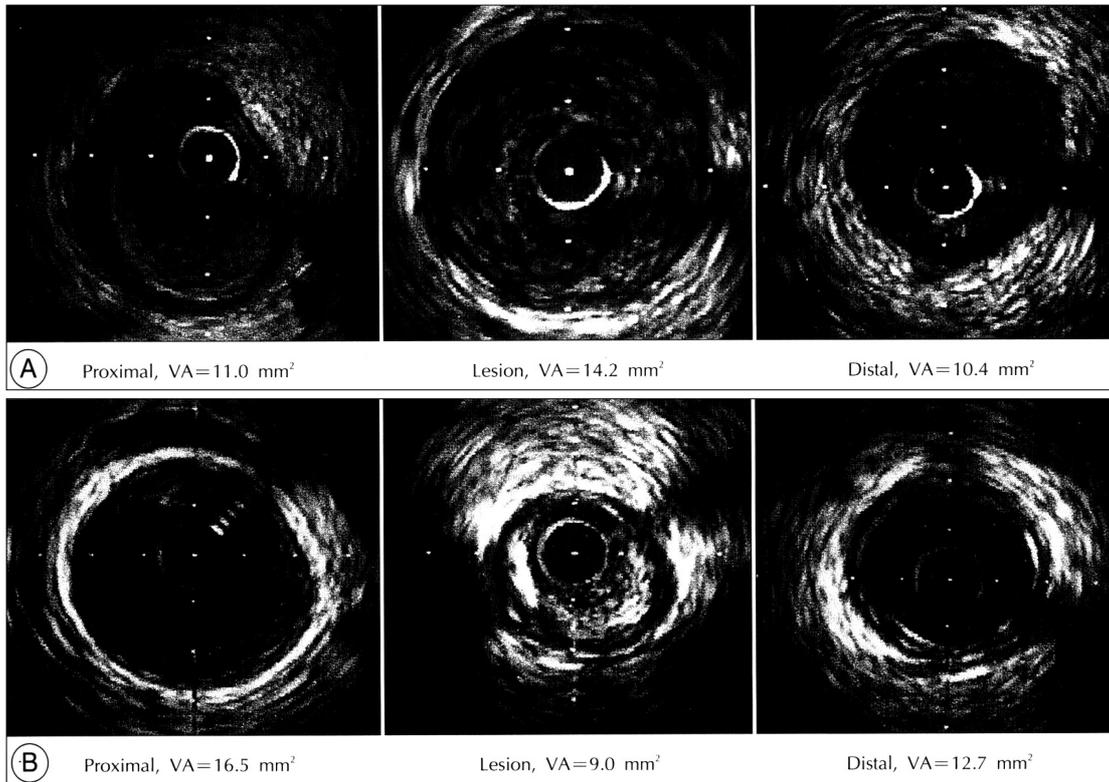


Fig. 1. A : Intravascular ultrasound images at the proximal, lesion, and distal measurement sites of a vessel with compensatory remodeling and a soft plaque. The vessel area (VA) was larger at the lesion site than at the proximal and distal reference sites. Remodeling index was 1.29. B : Intravascular ultrasound images at the proximal, lesion, and distal measurement sites of a vessel with constrictive remodeling and a hard plaque. VA was smaller at the lesion site than at the proximal and distal reference sites. Remodeling index was 0.55.

hard plaque
ing 90
acoustic shadow -
VA
Plaque eccentric
index(PEI) lumen eccentric index(LEI)
: PEI = minimum plaque thickness/
maximum plaque thickness, LEI = minimum lumen
diameter/maximum lumen diameter.¹³⁾

Table 1. The frequency distribution of remodeling patterns in the major three coronary arteries

	Compensatory remodeling (n = 23)	No remodeling (n = 15)	Constrictive remodeling (n = 37)
LAD	16 (69%)	9 (60%)	25 (68%)
LCx	2 (9%)	2 (13%)	5 (13%)
RCA	5 (22%)	4 (27%)	7 (19%)

LAD : left anterior descending artery
LCX : left circumflex artery
RCA : right coronary artery

SPSS(Window 98 release 7.0) . ± AN- 50
OVA, unpaired t- (67%), 16 (21%) 9 (12%)
test, chisquare . 75
p 0.05 23 (31%)(Fig. 1A) 37
(49%)(Fig. 1B) 가 15 (20%)

27 (73%), 15 5 (33%),
 23 2 (9%)
 hard plaque가 (p=0.001)(Table 3).
 Soft plaque hard plaque PA(10.0±3.0
 mm² vs 7.0±2.7 mm², p<0.01) (1.01
 ±0.24 vs 0.77±0.15, p<0.01)가

PA(3.2±1.0 mm² vs
 3.2±1.2 mm² vs 3.1±1.4 mm², p=NS) plaque
 burden(27±8% vs 24±7% vs 22±7%, p=NS)
 가 VA(11.7±2.7
 mm² vs 13.5±3.1 mm² vs 14.1±4.0 mm², p<0.05)
 LA(8.5±2.1 mm² vs 10.3±2.8 mm² vs 11.0±
 3.4 mm², p<0.05)가

VA(14.0±3.6 mm² vs 12.3±2.9 mm² vs
 10.1±3.0 mm², p=0.001), PA(10.8±3.1 mm² vs
 9.2±3.4 mm² vs 7.0±3.5 mm², p=0.001), plaque
 burden(77±10% vs 73±11% vs 68±15%, p=
 0.036) (1.20±0.03 vs 0.93±0.03 vs
 0.71±0.09, p=0.001)

LA(3.2±1.6 mm² vs 3.1±1.3 mm² vs
 3.1±1.4 mm², p=NS), PEI(0.26±0.24 vs 0.29±
 0.22 vs 0.27±0.11, p=NS) LEI(0.86±0.12 vs
 0.87±0.12 vs 0.87±0.11, p=NS)
 가 (Table 3).

(lesion/reference PA)
 (lesion/reference VA)
 r=0.71(p<0.001), r=0.52(p<0.05), r
 =0.36 (p<0.05)
 (Fig. 2).

VA(13.8±3.7 mm² vs 13.6±4.2 mm², p=
 NS), PA(3.3±1.1 mm² vs 3.3±1.5 mm², p=NS)
 LA(10.5±3.2 mm² vs 10.2±3.9 mm², p=NS)
 가 culprit lesion PEI(0.27±0.13 vs
 0.23±0.08, p=NS),LEI(0.88±0.11 vs 0.84±0.12,
 p=NS) LA(2.7±1.4 mm² vs 3.3±1.5 mm², p=
 NS) 가
 culprit lesion VA(12.7

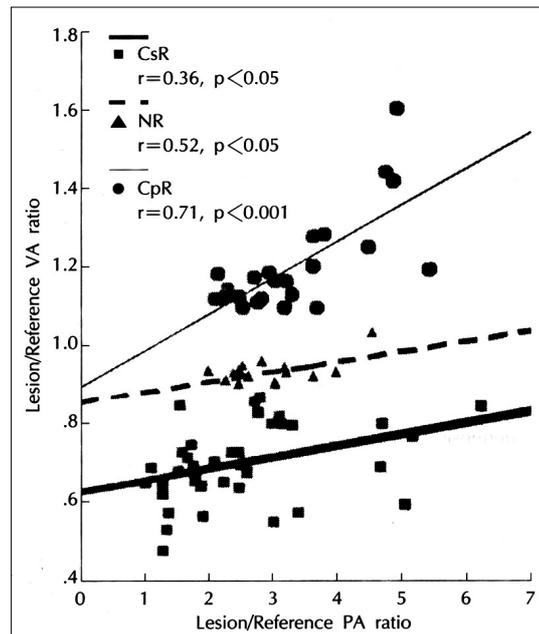


Fig. 2. The relationship between the lesion/reference plaque area (PA) and the lesion/reference vessel area (VA) in the compensatory remodeling (CpR), no remodeling (NR), and constrictive remodeling (CsR).

±3.4 mm² vs 10.6±3.9 mm², p=0.02), PA(9.9±
 3.4 mm² vs 7.2±3.7 mm², p=0.002)
 가(0.96±0.23 vs 0.79±0.21, p=0.003)

soft plaque
 (59% vs 46%, p=NS)

(43% vs 12%, p=0.006)
 (69% vs 39%, p=0.012)(Table 4).

고 찰

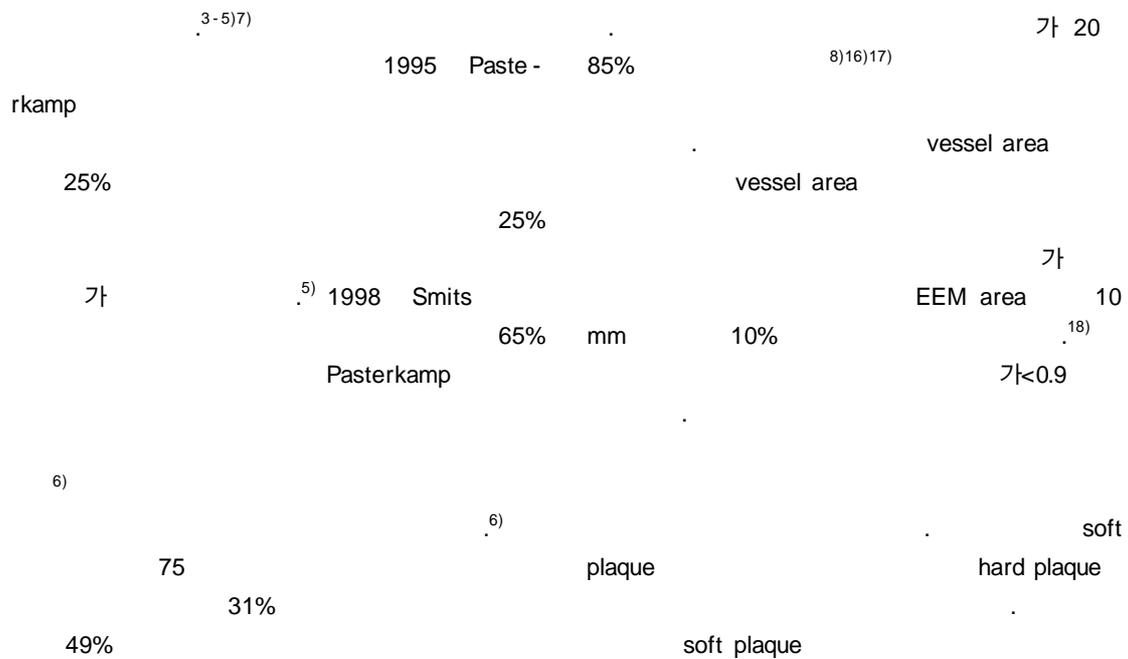
1987 Glagov

1)14)15)

lumen area가

Table 4. Relation between coronary remodeling pattern and clinical presentation

	Stable angina (n = 26)	Acute coronary syndrome (n = 49)	p value
Quantitative Angiography			
Reference diameter(mm)	3.5 ± 0.3	3.5 ± 0.5	NS
Minimum lumen diameter(mm)	1.2 ± 0.4	1.1 ± 0.6	NS
Diameter stenosis(%)	62 ± 12	67 ± 15	NS
Lesion length(mm)	12.3 ± 4.7	12.0 ± 4.3	NS
< 10 mm	9	16	NS
10 mm < 20 mm	13	26	NS
20 mm	4	7	NS
IVUS			
Reference vessel area(mm ²)	13.6 ± 4.2	13.8 ± 3.7	NS
Reference lumen area(mm ²)	10.2 ± 3.9	10.5 ± 3.2	NS
Reference plaque area(mm ²)	3.3 ± 1.5	3.3 ± 1.1	NS
Reference plaque burden(%)	24 ± 8	25 ± 7	NS
Lesion vessel area(mm ²)	10.6 ± 3.9	12.7 ± 3.4	0.02
Lesion lumen area(mm ²)	3.3 ± 1.5	2.7 ± 1.4	0.07
Lesion plaque area(mm ²)	7.2 ± 3.7	9.9 ± 3.4	0.002
Lesion plaque burden(%)	66 ± 14	77 ± 13	0.002
Soft plaque	12(46%)	29(59%)	NS
Plaque eccentric index	0.23 ± 0.08	0.27 ± 0.13	NS
Lumen eccentric index	0.84 ± 0.12	0.88 ± 0.11	NS
Remodeling index	0.79 ± 0.21	0.96 ± 0.23	0.003
Compensatory remodeling	3(12%)	21(43%)	0.006
No remodeling	5(19%)	9(18%)	NS
Constrictive remodeling	18(69%)	19(39%)	0.012



(loose connective tissue) (lipid) , Di Mario
¹⁹⁾ fibrocalcified echorefectivity
 plaque soft plaque (sheer stress) (interobserver variability)가 ¹³⁾
 가 echorefectivity soft
²¹⁾ fibrocalcified , plaque 가 .
 plaque area vessel area가 soft plaque
²²⁾ , , 61% ²⁹⁾
 , soft pla-
 que Pa-
 8)9) sterkamp
 가 ³⁰⁾ Feshbein
 . ³¹⁾ Nakamura
 tional force) = (frac -
 × / (viscosity) ²³⁾ ¹⁰⁾
 가 가
 가 86% 가 58
 가 (compensatory en-
²⁴⁾ (average peak velocity) 가 ²⁴⁾²⁵⁾ dequate enlargement) 32%, (ina-
 가 68%
 EDRF(endothelium derived relaxation fa- ¹¹⁾ EEM area가
 ctor) 가 가 EEM area가 EEM area ,
 (vulnerability) ²⁶⁾ Hodgson 가
 soft plaque ²⁷⁾
 de Feyter ³²⁾³³⁾
²⁸⁾ Q

Mann

30%

34)

가

요 약

가

연구목적 :

가가

가

(plaque)

가

(compensatory re-

vessel area

modeling)

lumen area가

가

(constrictive remodeling or shrinkage)

가

35)

가

가

연구의 제한점

방 법 :

1998 12

1999 8

가

75

(56±10 , : =60 : 15), 75 culprit lesion

가

26 ,

22 ,

27 .

결 과 :

1)

50

(67%),

16 (21%)

9 (12%)

75

37 (49%),

23 (31%)

가 15 (20%)

plaque burden

가

2)

100 200 µg nit-

가

roglycerine

3)

75

soft plaque가 41 (55%)

hard plaque가 34 (45%) . Soft plaque
 23 21 (91%), 15
 10 (67%), 37 10 (27%)
 soft plaque가 (p
 =0.001). hard plaque 37
 27 (73%), 15 5 (33%),
 23 2 (9%)
 hard plaque가 (p=0.001).

4) vessel area(VA)
 lumen area(LA)가
 VA, plaque area(PA), plaque burden
 LA, pla-
 que eccentric index(PEI) lumen eccentric index
 (LEI) 가 .
 5)

cul -
 prit lesion PEI, LEI LA 가
 VA, PA 가 .
 soft plaque
 (59% vs 46%,
 p=NS)
 (43% vs 12%,
 p=0.006)
 (69% vs 39%, p=
 0.012).

결 론 :

soft plaque
 hard plaque .

중심 단어 :

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