

관동맥질환에서 관동맥 재형성과 관련되는 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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lumen area가

E - mail : ajoucard@netsgo.com

(constrictive remodeling or shrinkage)				ical Systems, Eindhoven, The Netherlands)			
5)6)				7F 8F			
7) 8)9)				100 200 µg nitroglycerin			
가				2.9 3.2F 30 40			
가 10-12)				MHz (UltraCross TM Boston Scientific, Sunnyvale, CA, USA)			
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재료 및 방법				display s - VHS videotape			
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1998 12 1999 8				software			
가				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.			
				가 1.1			
60 , 15				가 0.9			
, 22 , 27							
culprit lesion non -				가 0.9 1.1 (no			
culprit lesion Adenosine				remodeling) 10			
Thallium - 201 SPECT				mm 가 side branch가			
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Seldinger				“ soft ”			
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Amplatz				echoreflectivity가 soft plaque			
4				echoreflectivity 가			
Philips H3000, BH3000 (Philips Med -				acoustic shadowing			

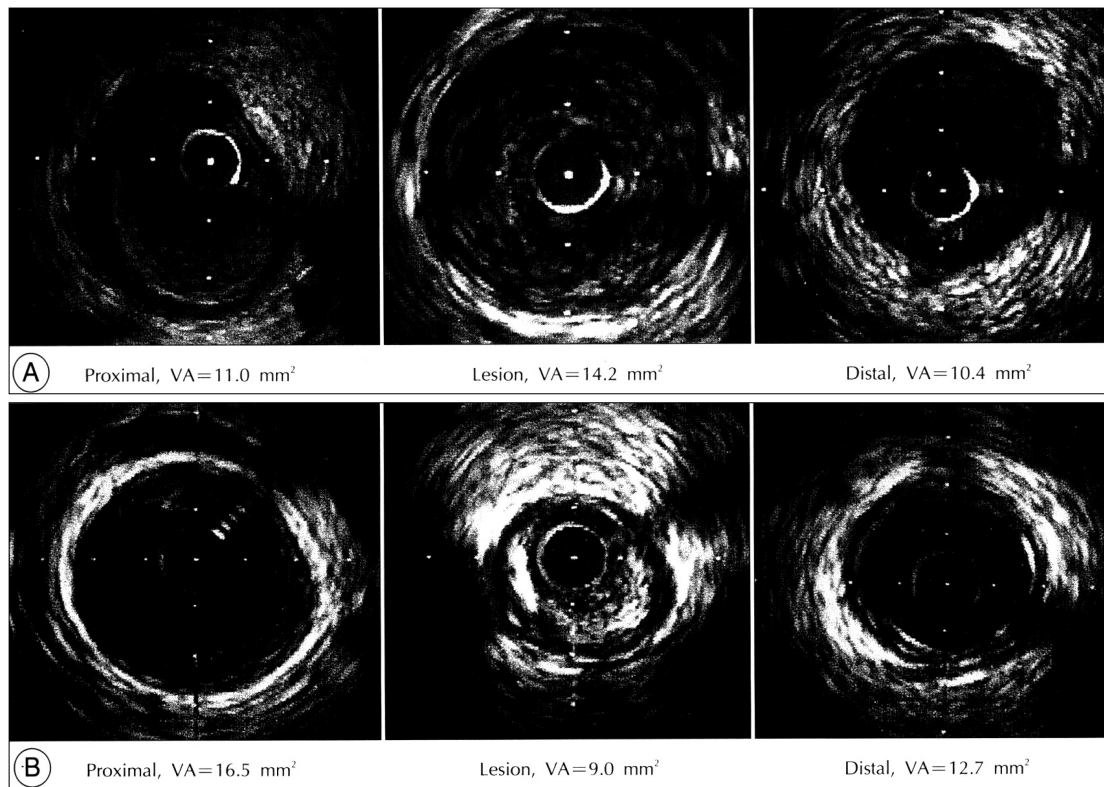


Fig. 1. A : Intravascular ultrasound images at the proximal, lesion, and distal measurement sites of a vessel with compensatory remodeling and a soft plaque. The vessel area (VA) was larger at the lesion site than at the proximal and distal reference sites. Remodeling index was 1.29. B : Intravascular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

가 75 soft plaque가 41 (55%)
 가 (Table 1). hard plaque가 34 (45%) . Soft plaque
 , , , , 23 21 (91%), 15
 , , 10 (67%), 37 10 (27%)
 가 soft plaque가
 .(Table 2). (p=0.001). Hard plaque 37

Table 2. Patient characteristics associated with coronary remodeling

	Compensatory remodeling (n = 23)	No remodeling (n = 15)	Constrictive remodeling (n = 37)	p value
Sex (women)	2	4	9	NS
Age (years)	55 ± 11	55 ± 12	56 ± 9	NS
Hypertension	6 (26%)	3 (20%)	15 (40%)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	5 (22%)	2 (13%)	6 (16%)	NS
Hypercholesterolemia	4 (17%)	3 (20%)	9 (24%)	NS
Smoking	15 (65%)	7 (47%)	18 (49%)	NS
Lipid profile				
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	176 ± 42	195 ± 34	191 ± 42	NS
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	188 ± 101	180 ± 153	175 ± 136	NS
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	38 ± 8	37 ± 7	40 ± 8	NS
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	107 ± 40	129 ± 47	119 ± 33	NS

Table 3. Plaque characteristics associated with coronary remodeling

	Compensatory remodeling (n = 23)	No remodeling (n = 15)	Constrictive remodeling (n = 37)	p value
Quantitative Angiography				
Reference diameter(mm)	3.3 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.4	NS
Minimum lumen diameter(mm)	1.2 ± 0.5	1.2 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.5	NS
Diameter stenosis(%)	65 ± 15	66 ± 17	64 ± 12	NS
Lesion length(mm)	10.7 ± 3.9	13.2 ± 5.5	12.4 ± 4.3	NS
< 10 mm	9	4	12	NS
10 mm < 20 mm	12	8	19	NS
20 mm	2	3	6	NS
IVUS				
Reference vessel area(mm ²)	11.7 ± 2.7	13.5 ± 3.1	14.1 ± 4.0	0.036
Reference lumen area(mm ²)	8.5 ± 2.1	10.3 ± 2.8	11.0 ± 3.4	0.041
Reference plaque area(mm ²)	3.2 ± 1.0	3.2 ± 1.2	3.1 ± 1.4	NS
Reference plaque burden(%)	27 ± 8	24 ± 7	22 ± 7	NS
Lesion vessel area(mm ²)	14.0 ± 3.6	12.3 ± 2.9	10.1 ± 3.0	0.001
Lesion lumen area(mm ²)	3.2 ± 1.6	3.1 ± 1.3	3.1 ± 1.4	NS
Lesion plaque area(mm ²)	10.8 ± 3.1	9.2 ± 3.4	7.0 ± 3.5	0.001
Lesion plaque burden(%)	77 ± 10	73 ± 11	68 ± 15	0.036
Remodeling index	1.20 ± 0.03	0.93 ± 0.03	0.71 ± 0.09	0.001
Soft plaque	21(91%)	10(67%)	10(27%)	0.001
Hard plaque	2(9%)	5(33%)	27(73%)	0.001
Plaque eccentric index	0.26 ± 0.24	0.29 ± 0.22	0.27 ± 0.11	NS
Lumen eccentric index	0.86 ± 0.12	0.87 ± 0.12	0.87 ± 0.11	NS

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

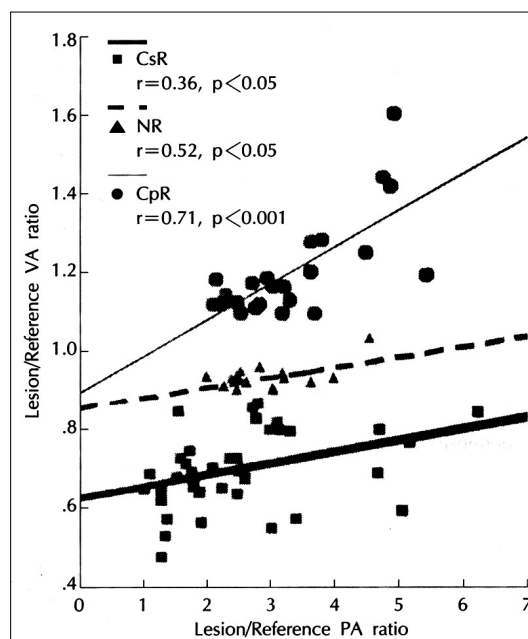


Fig. 2. The relationship between the lesion/reference plaque area (PA) and the lesion/reference vessel area (VA) in the compensatory remodeling (CpR), no remodeling (NR), and constrictive remodeling (CsR).

±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

3-5)7) 가 20

1995 Paste - 85% 8)16)17)

rkamp

25% vessel area

가 25% vessel area

가 5) 1998 Smits 10% EEM area 10

65% mm 10% 18)

Pasterkamp 가<0.9

6)

75 plaque soft

31% hard plaque

49% soft plaque

(loose connective tissue) (lipid) , Di Mario
¹⁹⁾ fibrocalcified echorefectivity
 plaque soft plaque
²⁰⁾ (sheer stress) (interobserver variability)가 ¹³⁾
 가 echorefectivity soft
²¹⁾ plaque
 fibrocalcified ,
 plaque area vessel area가
²²⁾ , ,
 ,
 8)9)
 ,
 가
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 tional force) = (frac -
 x / (viscosity)
²³⁾ 가
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²⁴⁾ 가
 (average peak velocity) 가 ²⁴⁾²⁵⁾ 가
 가
 EDRF(endothelium derived relaxation fa -
 ctor) 가 가 ²⁶⁾ EEM area
 EEM area가 EEM area
 (vulnerability)
 . Hodgson
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 soft plaque ²⁷⁾
 de Feyter
²⁸⁾ Q
³²⁾³³⁾

Mann

30%

34)

가

요 약

가

연구목적 :

가

가 (plaque)

가 (compensatory re-

vessel area modeling)

lumen area가

가

(constrictive remodeling or shrinkage)

가

35)

가

가

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

100 200 µg nit -

roglycerine

2) , , , ,

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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