

비후성 심근증

정진원

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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ABSTRACT

Since the pathology of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy was first described by French pathologists in the mid 19th century, many research papers and extensive reviews for the diverse clinical, pathological and genetics related findings have been published. The common term of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy was suggested to be used by the recommendation of the world health organization in 1980. The characteristic findings have been inappropriate myocardial hypertrophy occurring in the absence of any obvious cause such as aortic stenosis or systemic hypertension, which predominantly involved the interventricular septum in the hyperdynamic and nondilated left ventricle. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, initially thought to be rare, is now proved to be an important cause of morbidity and mortality across all ages. It occurs in 1 in 500 live births, and in approximately half of these cases is transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait thus becoming the most common cause of sudden death during exercise in young people. Recently, molecular genetic studies have revealed that it is a heterogeneous disease of the sarcomere in which more than 150 different mutations across 10 sarcomeric proteins are involved, and that the phenotypic manifestation and prognosis varies markedly depending on variations in genetic mutations. Consequently, genetic diagnosis is expected to be available within a few years and able to be used for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in addition to the currently available morphological and functional diagnosis by two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography. (*Korean Circulation J* 2002;32(1):7-14)

KEY WORDS : Hypertrophy ; Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic ; Echocardiography.

서론

19 Brock¹⁾ 가 1958 Teare²⁾ (asym - metrical septal hypertrophy : ASH) 1964 Braunwald³⁾ IHSS (idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis), Cohen⁴⁾ Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, 1966 Wigle¹¹⁾ Muscular subaortic stenosis 75 1979 Maron⁷⁾ 1980 WHO Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy : HCM⁵⁻¹¹⁾ 500 1

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가
.
가
가
가
12 - 17)

정의 및 병리

가
.
가
가
가
sarcomere
11)12)

가 HCM 50%
가 4가 가
sarcomere 150가 10
가
13)14) 가 14
myosin heavy chain 가 HCM
30 40%
14)17) 1 tropo -
nin T
11 myosin binding protein C, 15
alpha tropomyosin
16)18)19)
가
가 가
(Table 1).

Table 1. Genetics of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Alpha and beta heavy chain
Troponin T and I
Alpha tropomyosin
Myosin binding protein C
Alpha cardiac actin
Myosin light chain
Titin

HCM
Maron 7)
4가
가
3 가 7)
20)
3 가 1985
Wigle 21) 1300
가 95%, 가 5%
(9%), (4%),
(Fig. 1).²¹⁾

HCM
HCM HCM
30 mmHg 11)
병태 생리
가 가
12)
가
가
가 가
(Table 1).

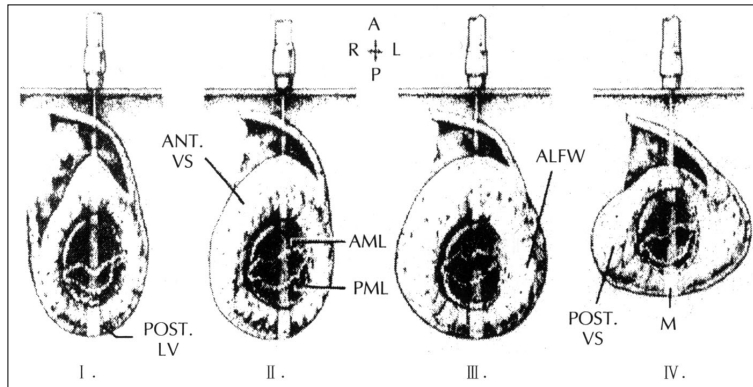


Fig. 1. Morphological classification of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

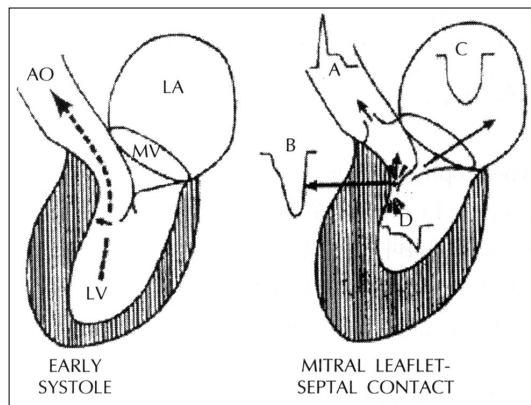


Fig. 2. Diagram of the pathophysiology of obstruction to left ventricular (LV) outflow and mitral regurgitation in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with obstruction. A : aorta, B : left ventricular outflow, C : left atrium, D : apical left ventricular cavity. LA : left atrium, MV : mitral valve, AO : aortic valve.

임상적 진단

가

가

가

가

(24)(25)

HCM

가

가

HCM

가

(11)(19)(24)

가 가

Venturi

가

가

가

(Fig. 2).¹¹⁾⁽²²⁾⁽²³⁾

a 가

4

4

가,

(24)

가

HCM

3/6 4/6

2

gallop 가

(Fig. 3).

검사실 소견

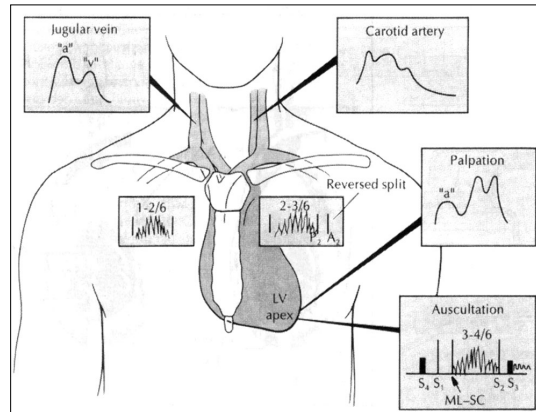


Fig. 3. Diagram showing findings of physical examination in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with obstruction ; prominent a of JVP (jugular venous pressure), spike and dome pattern of carotid pulse, triphasic apical impulse, reversed split of S2 in precordium and ML-SC (mitral septal contact sound) at apex.

perthrophy, ASH)

가 (>13 mm) (30 50 mm)

(SAM)

가(speckling echo)

가

가

ST

T

Q 가

Q 가

HCM

T

(>10 mm)

V3 V5

25 - 27)

HCM

3/4

1/4

가

가

가

17 18

가

10 12

가

X

가

HCM

가

(Fig. 4).

2)

가 (20 30%)

가

1. 이면성 심초음파 소견

1)

(asymmetrical septal hy -

55 75%(Maron 3)

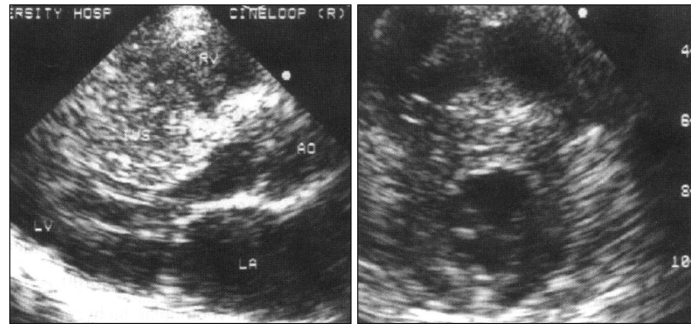


Fig. 4. Left parasternal long and short axis echocardiograms show asymmetrical septal hypertrophy and speckling echoes in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

SAM 가 가 .

가 10 15%,

1 5%, 1 5%, 2)

chamber .

20 25%

T (> 11)(23)

10 mm) 3)

2. M-형 심초음파 소견

(>15 mm),

(IVST/PWT >1.3),

가

Isovolumic relaxation time(IVRT) 가, E , A

가, E/A Deceleration time(DT) 가

가

3. 도플러 심초음파 소견

1)

방사성 핵종 심근스캔

가 , SPECT 가

가

30 mmHg 45

, Valsalva , amylNitrate, isoproterenol, nitro - glycerin 심도자 검사

HCM 가

자연경과

가
1%
가
가
10 15%
가
30
가
(Table 2).²⁹⁻³¹⁾

치 료

가
약물 치료
가
비 약물 치료
DDD pacing
HCM 10%
40 50%
65 12%

Table 2. Risk factors associated with sudden cardiac death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Young ages (<30)
Family history of both HCM and sudden death
Genetic abnormalities with increased prevalence of sudden death
Survivor after sudden cardiac death
Sustained ventricular or supraventricular tachyarrhythmias
Recurrent syncope in children
Unsustained ventricular tachycardia on Holter monitoring
Bradyarrhythmias

가,
Verapamil diltiazem 가
가 ,
가 가 . Ni -
fedipine

Disopyramide
HCM 가

Amiodarone
Sotalol
가 가

비 약물 치료

DDD pacing
HCM 10%
40 50%
65 12%

DDD³²⁾

ICD(Implantable cardioverter - defibrillator)

³¹⁾

가

30% QT , 7%

Q , ,²⁸⁾

수술적 치료

가 50 mmHg

가

가²³⁾³³⁾

요 약

가

가

중심 단어 : ; .

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