

젊은 연령에서 발생한 급성심근경색증 환자의 임상 및 관동맥조영술 소견의 특징*

**

정필호 · 이주용 · 유병수 · 심광용 · 이승환 · 황성오** · 윤정한 · 최경훈

박 금 수

= Abstract =

Acute Myocardial Infarction in the Young Adult

Phil Ho Jeong, M.D., Ju Yong Lee, M.D., Byung Su Yoo, M.D.,
Kwang Yong Shim, M.D., Seung Hwan Lee, M.D., Sung Oh Hwang, M.D.,**
Jung Han Yoon, M.D., Kyung Hoon Choe, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Emergency Medicine,
** Wonju College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Wonju, Korea

Keum Soo Park, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Inha University, Incheon, Korea

Background : Myocardial infarction in young adults may differ from that in the elderly in terms of clinical characteristics and angiographic findings. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of various risk factors ; also, coronary angiographic characteristics of acute myocardial infarction in patient under 40 years old were compared to that in patient over 40 years old.

Methods : We studied 239 patients with acute myocardial infarction who were admitted to Wonju Christian Hospital from 1990 to 1995 and evaluated the clinical and coronary angiographic characteristics.

Results : The incidence of acute myocardial infarction in patients under 40 years old was 10.8% (26/239) and were predominantly. In men, risk factor analysis revealed the followings ; hypertension was more frequent in elderly patients, and in contrast, smoking history was more frequent in younger patients. Other risk factors did not significantly differ between the two groups. Normal coronary artery was more frequent in the younger patients. The diameter stenosis of the infarct related artery was also less severe in the younger patients. In-hospital morbidity and mortality were not significantly different between the two groups.

Conclusions : Men and smokers were predominant in patients with acute myocardial infarction under 40 years old. The vessel involvement and the diameter stenosis of infarct related artery were

less severe in patients with acute myocardial infarction under 40 years old than patients over 40 years old.

KEY WORDS : Acute myocardial infarction · Young patient.

서 론

가 가 ,
가 가 1-3) . 40
가 가 40
가 가 1,4-7) .
2 10.7%
가 가 8,9) ,
가 가 10,11) ,
가 가 12,13) .

Killips class

2. 관동맥 및 좌심실조영술

8 ± 7

Seldinger

Judkins

electronic caliper

가 가

50%

3. 통계적 처리

Chi - square test Fischer's
exact test ,
Student's unpaired t - test .
P 0.05 .

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상 및 위험인자

1990 1 1995 6
239 40
(Group I ; n=26) 40 (Group II ;
n=213)
204 (Group I ; n=20,
Group II ; n=184)
가 .
(160/95
mmHg)^{2,14)} ,
12 240mg/dL
^{15,16)} .

결 과

1. 관동맥질환의 위험인자

239 40 (Group I,
) 26 (10.8%)
(Group II,) 213
152 , 61 2.5 : 1 .
26 22 (84.6%) ,
213 135 (63.4%)
(p<0.05). 239
73 (30.5%) ,
26 3 (11.5%), 213
70 (32.8%)

(p<0.05). 3.8%, 1 (3.8%), 213 14 (6.6%)
 15.9% 가 가
 240mg/dL 14 (6.6%)
 4 (16.0%), (Table 1).
 212 24 (11.3%)
 3. 관동맥조영술 및 좌심실조영술 소견
 8 ± 7
 2. 임상경과
 Killips class I II 54 ± 45% 78 ± 23%
 가 26 24 (92.3%), (p<0.05).
 213 182 (85.4%)
 가 Killips class I II, 20 7 (35.0%),
 Q 26 20 10 (50.0%), 3 (15.0%)

Table 1. Clinical features of acute myocardial infarction

	Group (n = 26)	Group (n = 213)	p value
Mean age (year)	32.9 ± 6.2	60.2 ± 9.5	<0.05
Sex (M/F)	26/0	152/61	<0.05
Risk factor			
Smoking	22/26 (84.6)	135/213 (63.4)	<0.05
Obesity*	7/26 (26.9)	46/213 (21.6)	NS
Hypertension**	3/26 (11.5)	70/213 (32.8)	<0.05
DM	1/26 (3.8)	34/213 (15.9)	NS
Hypercholesterolemia#	4/25 (16)	24/212 (11.3)	NS
Clinical outcome			
Non Q infarction	1/26 (3.8)	14/213 (6.6)	NS
CHF (killip > 2)	2/26 (0.9)	31/213 (14.5)	NS
Death	0/26 (0)	14/213 (6.6)	NS
Management			
Thrombolytic	9/26 (34.6)	73/213 (34.3)	NS
Direct PTCA	0/26 (0)	12/213 (5.6)	NS
*Obesity : ≥120% of ideal body weight **Hypertension : ≥160/95mmHg			
#Hypercholesterolemia : ≥240mg/dL			

Table 2. Angiographic findings of acute myocardial infarction

	Group (n = 20/26)	Group (n = 184/213)	p value
Extent of CAD*			
normal or minimal lesion	7/20 (35)	20/184 (10.9)	<0.05
one vessel disease	10/20 (50)	96/184 (52.2)	NS
multiple vessel disease	3/20 (15)	68/184 (36.9)	<0.05
Diameter stenosis of IRA** (%)	54.3 ± 45.1	78.2 ± 23.1	<0.05
LVEF# (%)	45.7 ± 11.6	44.1 ± 14.4	NS
LVEDP## (mmHg)	20.8 ± 18.5	20.7 ± 13.3	NS
*CAD : coronary artery disease **IRA : infarct related artery			
#LVEF : left ventricle ejection fraction ##LVEDP : left ventricle end diastolic pressure			

(3.8%)
 Framingham¹⁴⁾ 가
 Warren²⁶⁾
 25 89% Uhl³⁰⁾ 요 약
 60%,
 31% 연구배경 :
 Wolfe³³⁾ 가 가
 , 가
 1990 1 1995 6
 239 40
 (Group I, n = 26) 40
 (Group II, n = 213)
 34,35), 36)
 34 - 36)
 Oliva³⁷⁾
 204 (Group I ; n = 20, Group II ; n = 184)
 ,
 40%
 가
 techolamine 가 ca -
 16)
 12.7% 1) 45 가
 45 가
 , 38) 40
 56.5% 가
 43.5% , 50
 25.5% 56.8%
 가
 26 6
 1
 20%
 (p<0.05),
 Rosenblatt³⁹⁾ 가
 (p<0.05).
 방 법 :
 239 40
 (Group I, n = 26) 40
 (Group II, n = 213)
 ,
 204 (Group I ; n = 20, Group II ; n = 184)
 결 과 :
 1) 239 40
 (Group I) 26 (10.8%)
 40 (Group II) 213
 152 , 61 2.5 : 1
 2)
 26 22 (84.6%),
 213 135 (63.4%)
 가 (p<0.05).
 3) 239 73
 (30.5%) , 26
 3 (11.5%), 213 70
 (32.8%) (p<0.05).
 4) 3.8%,
 15.9% 가
 5) 25 4
 (16.0%), 212 24 (11.3%)
 6)

20 7 (35.0%), 20 10
(50.0%), 3 (15.0%)
184 20 (10.9%) 96
(52.2%), 68 (36.9%)

40 (p<0.05).
결 론 :

40
40
가 , 가
40 .

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