

역류성 판막질환의 심초음파 평가 : 준정량적 평가만으로도 충분한가?

조 주 희

Echocardiographic Evaluation of Valvular Regurgitation : Semiquantitation Based on the Color Flow is Enough in Everyday Clinical Practice?

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서 론

역류성 판막질환 환자의 management

cardiologist 가 management ca - 가 가 . 가 .

nciple 가 management pri - 가 가 . 가 .

가 가 . 가 . 가 . 가 .

가 . 가 . 가 . 가 .

가 가 color gold standard가 . 가 .

flow 가 clinical practice 가 가 . 가 .

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ratio
 risk - benefit
 (valve repair)
 2)
 prosthesis
 가
 severe
 가
 가
 가
 가
 management guideline¹⁾
 가
 routine
 가

- 1) Semiquantitative or qualitative methods
 - Color flow area mapping⁶⁾⁷⁾
 - Vena contracta width⁸⁾
 - Continuous wave Doppler signal intensity⁹⁾¹⁰⁾
 - Pulmonary venous flow pattern¹¹⁾¹²⁾
 - Peak mitral inflow velocity¹³⁾
 - 2) Quantitative methods
 - Continuity equation(Conservation of mass)¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾
 - Proximal isovelocity surface area¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾
 - Momentum analysis(Conservation of momentum)¹⁸⁾
 - Automated cardiac output method¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾
- MRI,²¹⁾ Laser Doppler velocimetry²²⁾

판막역류의 정량적 평가

제한점

가
 gold standard
 3)
 dard
 (semiquantitative)
 가
 4)
 가
 “
 lles' heel of echocardiography) ”
 가
 5)
 가
 clinical practice
 , 2D
 가
 방 법
 가

가 가
 2
 가
 3
 가
 single frame
 (dynamic)
 가 regurgitant orifice geometry
 regurgitant jet (tem-
 poral variability).²³⁾²⁴⁾ 가
 가 (fluid dynamics)
 100%
 oversimplification
 가
 25)
 가
 standard
 angiography
 validity gold standard가

가
가
가
everyday clinical practice
가
Jet area of color flow
가 , 가
가
qualitative grading 가
가
26)27) gain setting, trans-
ducer carrier frequency, pulse repetition frequency
instrument setting
28)29) Jet jet가
kinetic energy
flow area가 free jet
Co- anda effect (Fig. 1).³⁰⁾ color
flow signal flow
velocity mapping driving pressure
Color flow area proximal

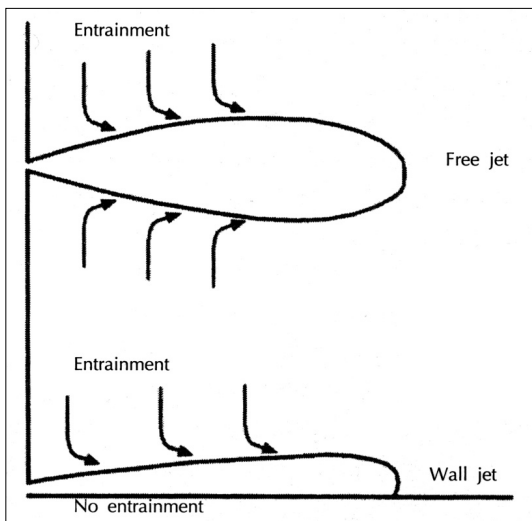


Fig. 1. Varying relations between the orifice and the chamber wall to create different jet geometries. Flow traveling along the wall produces a thin-layer, small-sized jet (Coanda effect).

chamber RBC LA
RBC RBC
billiard ball phenomenon
driving force가
(Fig. 2).

Proximal isovelocity surface area(PISA, Flow convergence method)
PISA method
Accelerating flow field instru-
mentation factor hemodynamic variable
PISA method
nonviscous fluid가 가

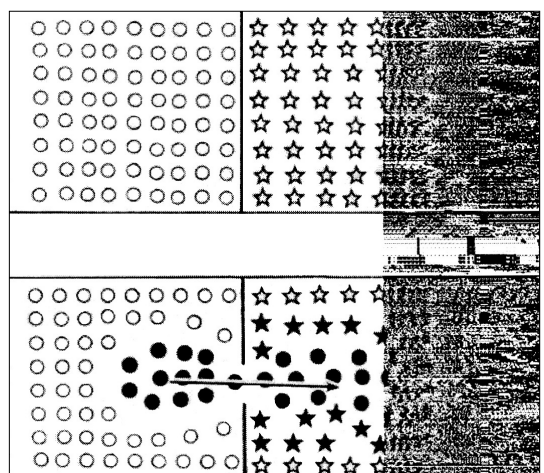


Fig. 2. Diagram showing how red cells moving from one compartment to another can influence a color Doppler image. On the top of the diagram, one has red cells in the left hand compartment inscribed as circles and in the right hand compartment as stars. If there is a communication between the compartments and the circular red cells flow from left to right, the moving red cells (black circles) can be seen within the right hand chamber. The moving red cells from the left hand chamber, however, cause some of the red cells in the right chamber (black stars) to move. This effect is sometimes referred to as "billiard ball phenomenon." Doppler flow imaging only records moving red cells. The Doppler study cannot distinguish whether the moving red cells came from the left hand chamber or are just energized red cells that were always in the right hand chamber.

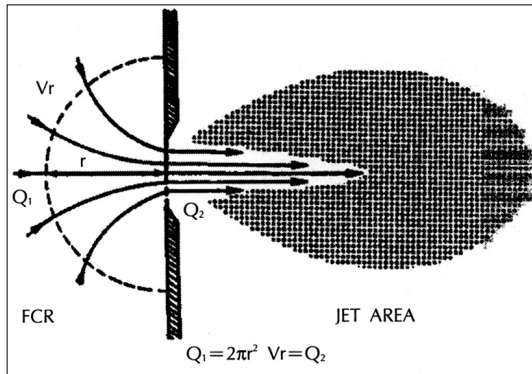


Fig. 3. Diagram of flow field of a jet. Continuity principle states that flow rate across any isovelocity surface in flow convergence region (FCR) (Q_1) equals flow rate through the orifice (Q_2). The assumption used in the analysis of the flow convergence region are based on a nonviscous fluid regurgitating through an infinitely small orifice. r , radius of the hemispheric surface characterized by the velocity (V_r); FCR, flow convergence region.

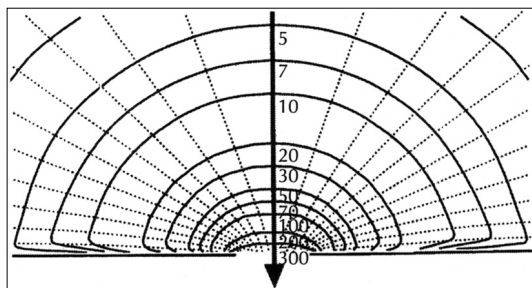


Fig. 4. Diagram of flow converging toward a finite orifice (located at the bottom), showing the streamlines (dotted lines) and the consecutive isovelocity contours (solid lines). Isovelocity surfaces are flattened near the orifice.

(Fig. 3). lesion leaflet angle (inflow angle) 180° geometry . Orifice diameter가 dynamic hemi-spheric flow zone orifice orifice PISA (Fig. 4). PISA method isovelocity surface radius . isovelocity hemisphere radius

flow rate . flow convergence region visualization optimal

Table 1. Interobserver variability of basic measurements needed 2D echo Doppler evaluations of regurgitant fraction

Parameter	Interobserver variability
Aortic annulus area	6%
Mitral annulus area	18%
Mitral TVI	10%
Aortic TVI	8%

MR aliasing velocity optimal range systole regurgitant orifice geometry regurgitant orifice가 multiple asymmetric 가 .

Continuity equation (Conservation of mass)

가 가 pitfall . AR MR combine 가 diameter 가 regurgitant fraction Diameter .

Continuity equation flow가 가 crosssectional area가 circular 가 . mitral area 가 (Table 1).³⁴⁾ velocity angle-dependent flow 가 가 . 가 regurgitant fraction 20% 가 .³⁴⁾³⁵⁾ Continuity equation 가 가 .

Momentum analysis

validation study¹⁸⁾ . Free jet regurgitant jet , , counterflow . Orifice flow rate가 가 turbulent jet velocity variation . pulsatile flow .¹⁸⁾³⁶⁾

Vena contracta width

color flow area mapping 가 regurgitant orifice geometry가 uniform dynamic nature 가 (Fig. 5).³⁷⁾

Continuous wave Doppler signal intensity

가 .

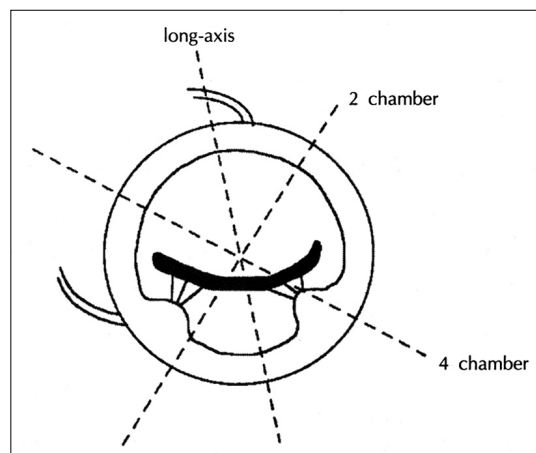


Fig. 5. Schematic showing a short-axis view of left ventricle at papillary muscle level and mitral valve level superimposed. Mitral regurgitant orifice along coaptation line of mitral valve is shaded black. Lines intersecting regurgitant orifice represent image planes from apical four-chamber, two-chamber, and long-axis views. None of these views are aligned parallel to mitral coaptation. Therefore, calculation of mitral regurgitant orifice area from biplane apical views with the formula for area of an ellipse will underestimate true orifice area.

Pulmonary venous flow pattern 가 severe grade

. jet

기 타

peak mitral inflow velocity

software

automated

cardiac output method

“Eyeball” approach

Eyeball approach color flow expert echocardiographer가 regurgitation severity .²⁰⁾ color flow

area mapping

가

가

. Color flow jet area (by visual estimation), jet eccentricity, chamber size, pulmonary venous flow pattern

가 . expert echocardiographer

가

가

reference method

.¹²⁾¹⁵⁾³⁸⁾

approach가

true golden standard

가 , ,

pitfall

limitation , ,

accuracy

applicability가

operator -

dependent 가

Table 2. The mitral regurgitation index : Its six constituent variables

- 1) Jet penetration
- 2) PISA
- 3) CW jet intensity and character
- 4) Pulmonary artery pressure
- 5) Pulmonary venous flow pattern
- 6) Left atrial size

approach 가
 mitral regurgitation index가
 (Table 2).³⁸ 가 parameter
 grading
 reproducible clinically applicable

Accuracy vs. Applicability

가 가
 가 가
 clinical practice
 가 . 가 가 LV sys -
 tolic function 가 가
 ejection fraction . Ejection fraction
 LV contractility index 가 가
 Applicability가 accuracy
 가 color
 flow visual estimation 가

결론

가 가
 routine 가
 cost-benefit ratio가
 clinical practice coler flow
 가 parameter
 management plan

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