

선천성 QT 연장 증후군의 임상적 특성에 대한 고찰

김정호¹ · 남기병¹ · 김현국¹ · 이경석¹ · 한기훈¹
최기준¹ · 고재곤² · 박인숙² · 김유호¹

Clinical and Electrocardiographic Features of Patients with
Congenital Long QT Syndrome

Jung-Ho Kim, MD¹, Gi-Byoung Nam, MD¹, Hyun Kuk Kim, MD¹,
Kyoung-Suk Rhee, MD¹, Ki Hoon Han, MD¹, Kee-Joon Choi, MD¹,
Jae Kon Ko, MD², In-Sook Park, MD² and You-Ho Kim, MD¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, ²Pediatrics, Ulsan University College of Medicine,
Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Congenital long QT syndrome (LQTS) is characterized by the prolongation of the QT interval, frequent episodes of syncope and Torsades de Pointes (TdP). The clinical features and electrocardiographic findings in Korean patients with LQTS have not been reported. **Subjects and Methods** : We retrospectively analyzed the clinical characteristics, ECG features and response to treatments in 11 patients (6 men, 5 women) with congenital LQTS. **Results** : The mean age at the time of the first episode was 19.4 ± 22.6 years old (range : 1 -70 years). Clinical presentations were syncope, seizure or sudden cardiac death (SCD). Predisposing factors included exercise, sudden startle or sleep. Only three patients showed familial histories of syncope or SCD. The average QTc interval was 0.58 ± 0.05 second (range : 0.47 -0.61 seconds). T wave morphologies were classified as normal-appearing, broad-based, low amplitude/bifid or late onset. For its management, bblockers were used in 7 patients. In 2 patients, whose clinical events were related with to an increased vagal tone or were aggravated by β blocker therapy, mexiletine was prescribed. When bradycardia or AV block was documented, pacemakers were implanted. For 2 patients at high risk of sudden cardiac death, cardioverter-defibrillators were implanted. During a mean follow up period of 23.5 ± 20.2 months (range : 3 -64 months), symptoms (cardiac arrest) recurred in 1 patient. **Conclusion** : Congenital LQTS is a heterogeneous disease, showing diverse clinical manifestations, ECG features, and response to pharmacological management. Further research on the genotype-phenotype relationship will refine the management, enabling gene-specific treatment of this life-threatening disease. (**Korean Circulation J 2002;32 (9):798-806**)

KEY WORDS : Long QT syndrome ; Electrocardiography ; Death, sudden ; Syncope ; Arrhythmia.

: 2002 7 23
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: , 138 - 736 388 - 1
: (02) 3010 - 3161 · : (02) 486 - 5918 · E - mail : youho@www.amc.seoul.kr

서론

QT (The Long QT Syndrome ; LQTS) QT (1-3) , sympathetic imbalance theory가 , genotype - phenotype (1)2)4) 11 LQTS 11 ±22.6 (1 70) (aborted cardiac arrest) 5 (1, 2, 4, 8, 11) 3 (5, 7, 10) 3 (3, 6, 9) 11 LQTS 3

대상 및 방법

1991 1 2002 5 9) 11 LQTS 3

결과

임상적 특성 (Table 1)

가 6 , 가 5 19.4

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of the study patients

No	Sex/age	FHx	Provocating factor	Structural heart ds	Clinical manifestation
1	M/21	+	Isometric exercise	-	Palpitation, syncope, TdP (+)
2	F/43	-	Sudden startle	-	Palpitation, syncope, TdP (+)
3	F/42	-	Sleeping (resting)	-	Aborted cardiac arrest
4	M/8	-	Isotonic exercise	-	Syncope
5	M/3	-	Non-specific	-	Seizure, deafness (both)
6	F/4	-	Non-specific	-	Aborted cardiac arrest TdP (+), CAVB
7	M/3	-	Sleeping	Small VSD	Seizure
8	M/12	+	Isotonic exercise	-	Syncope
9	F/6	-	Non-specific	-	Aborted cardiac arrest
10	M/1	-	Non-specific	-	Seizure
11	F/70	+	Non-specific	-	Palpitation, syncope, TdP (+)

TdP : torsades de pointes, LOC : loss of consciousness, CAVB : complete atrioventricular block ICD : implantable cardioverter/defibrillator, FHx : familiar history, VSD : ventricular septal defect

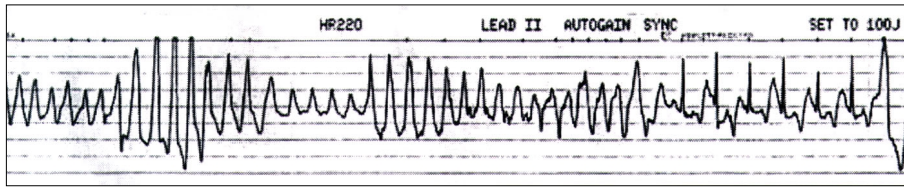


Fig. 1. Induction of TdP during exercise provocation test. TdP was induced by isometric exercise test (chest pressor) in patient 1. Tachycardia was not induced after repeated attempts of isotonic treadmill exercise test, while being induced reproducibly by chest pressor. This suggests that tachycardia induction in congenital long QT syndrome is dependent on the type of exercise. TdP : torsades de pointes.

3
(generalized seizure)
가
가 3 (1, 4, 8),
가 1 (2)
가 2 (3, 7)
5 (5, 6, 9, 10, 11)
3 (1, 4, 8) 1 (iso-
metric exercise)
4 8
가
(isotonic exercise)
2
1
3
QT 7 T
(tonic seizure)
가 3 (1, 8, 11) 27 %
1 3
(23) (24)
8 가
11
가
5

Table 2. ECG characteristics

No	QT/QTc	T wave pattern
1	0.66/0.60	Normal appearing T wave T wave inversion (V1 -4)
2	0.64/0.59	Bifid T wave
3	0.38/0.55	Late onset T wave T wave alternans (+)
4	0.47/0.54	Broad based T wave
5	0.52/0.65	Broad based T wave
6	0.52/0.58	Normal appearing T wave
7	0.60/0.60	Broad based or biphasic T Wave
8	0.37/0.47	Broad based T wave T wave alternans (+)
9	0.55/0.66	Normal appearing T wave T wave inversion (V1 -4)
10	0.47/0.57	Normal appearing T wave Pseudo 2 : 1 AV block
11	0.53/0.53	Low amplitude T wave

AV block : atrioventricular block

가
검사 소견
(treadmill test), 24 (Holter monitoring),
1 (7)
4 (1, 2, 4, 9) 1
chest pressor
(Fig. T
1), 24
(T wave alternans)
3 (1, 2, 11)

심전도상의 특징 (Table 2)

QTc 0.58 ± 0.05
 (: 0.47 0.66)

ST - T

Moss ⁶⁾ Zhang ⁷⁾

4 (1, 6, 9, 10) broad-based T

4 (4, 5, 7, 8) low ampli-

tude bifid T 2 (2, 11)
 1 (3) late onset T (Fig.

2). 3 (1, 3, 8) T
 (Fig. 3), 1 (10) pseudo 2 : 1

AV block (Fig. 4).

치료 및 추적 관찰 기간 (Table 3)

(
 1, 2, 8) (5, 6,

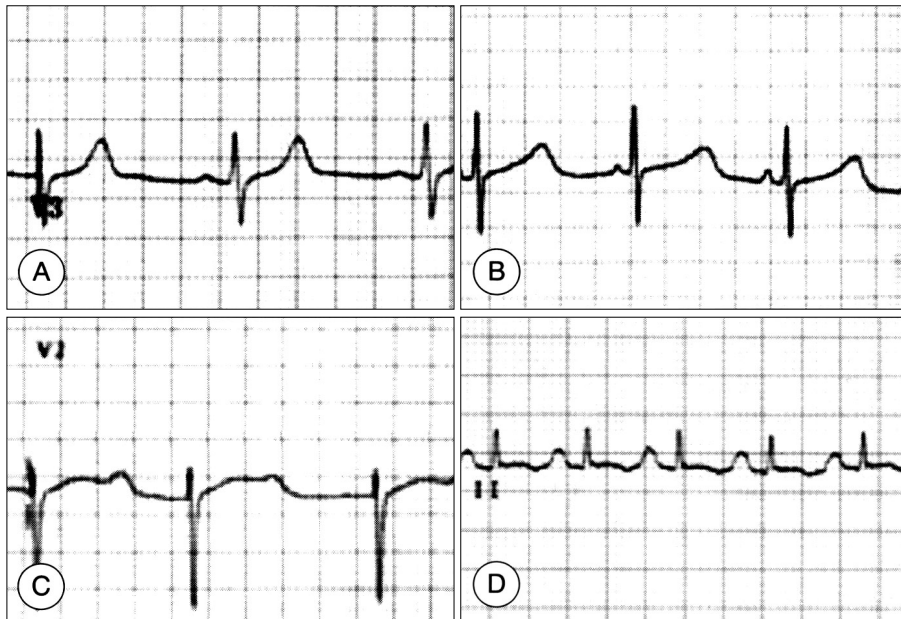


Fig. 2. Different patterns of ST-T wave complex in patients with long QT syndrome. A : normal-appearing T wave pattern (patient 1), B : broad-based T wave pattern (patient 5), C : low-amplitude bifid T wave pattern (patient 2), D : late onset T wave (patient 3).

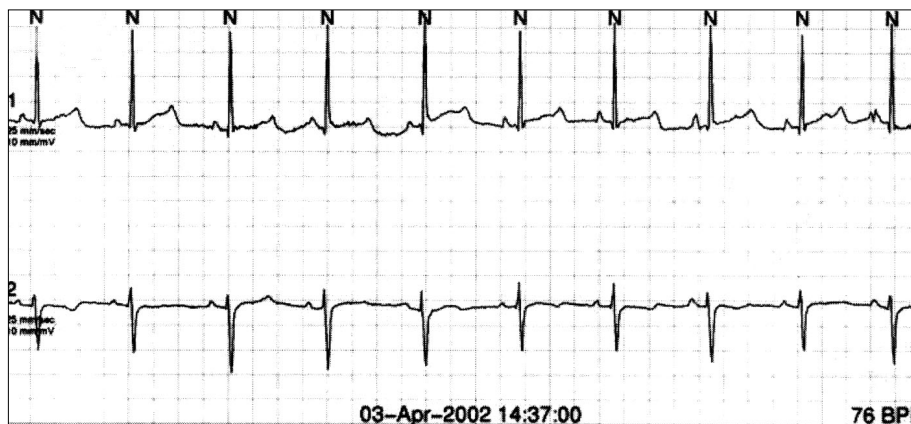


Fig. 3. T wave alternans. Alternation of the T wave amplitude and polarity was recorded during Holter monitoring (patient 8).

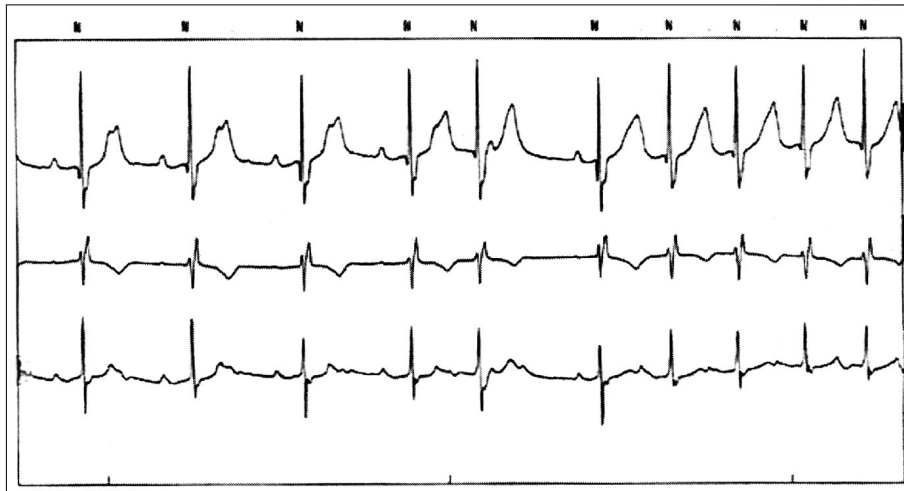


Fig. 4. First degree or 2 : 1 pseudo AV block. Functional AV block occurred in the setting of fast atrial rate and dramatically prolonged ventricular replorization as the P waves fell within the T wave (Patient 10).

Table 3. Treatment and follow-up periods

No	Treatment	Follow-up periods (month)				
1	blocker, ICD	12	1 (10)			
2	blocker, ICD	29	1 (4)			
3	Isoproterenol, mexiletine	26		1 (4)	10	
4	None	F/U loss		23.5 ± 20.2	(: 3 64	
5	blocker, ICD (refused)	5)	1 (9)		
6	blocker, pacemaker	64		가		
7	Mexiletine, pacemaker	5				
8	blocker	3				
9	blocker, ICD (refused)	38				
10	Observation	10				
11	blocker	43				

ICD : implantable cardioverter/defibrillator

9, 11) 7
 TdP 가 1)3)8
 2 (1, 2)
 (implantable cardioverter/defibrillator : ICD) 가 , LQTS 가
 11 가 LQTS 가
 amiodarone TdP amioda- 1)
 rone 가 1
 (6)
 (cardiac pacemaker) 가 QT
 7

¹⁾¹³⁾¹⁴⁾ LQTS2 LQTS6 HE-
 RG, MiRP1(KCNE2) ¹⁾ rapidly
 activating delayed rectifier K (I_{Kr})

¹⁾¹⁵⁾ LQTS3
 (SCN5A)

¹⁾¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾ LQTS4
 (chromosomal locus ; 4q25 - 27)

¹⁾¹⁸⁾ JLN
 2가 JLN1 JLN2
 KVLQT1(KCNQ1), minK(KCNE1)
 slowly activating delayed rectif-
 ier K (I_{Ks})

¹⁾¹⁹⁾ LQTS
 3가 (LQTS 1, 2, 3)

¹⁾³⁾ LQTS1 : 45.5%,
 LQTS2 : 29.3%, LQTS3 : 25.5% LQTS1
 가 가 ³⁾²⁰⁾

¹⁾²⁾ LQTS1 ()
 (,)
 TdP

T broad-based T T

²⁾¹¹⁾ LQTS 30 50%
 Moss ²²⁾ 가
 14% 5

²⁾¹²⁾ LQTS Romano - Ward(RW) Jervell - Lange - Nielsen
 (JLN) LQ-
 TS RW 5가
 , JLN 2가 가 ¹⁾ RW
 5가 LQTS1 LQTS5
 KVLQT1(KCNQ1), minK(KCNE1)
 , slowly activating delayed rectifier K
 (I_{Ks})

¹⁾²⁾²²⁾ ICD (,)
 T low
 amplitude bifid T
 가

LQTS3

QT

set T . T late on- anthopleurin - A²³⁾ T broad based T

LQTS3 LQTS1 6

(dispe- (T)

rsion of repolarization)가 TdP 가 (T)

mexiletine .²²⁾²⁴⁾ Moss LQTS1 10 pseudo

²²⁾ LQTS1, LQTS2 LQTS3 4% 가 LQTS

가 Schwartz²⁴⁾ LQTS3 LQTS2 terval) (sinus in-

mexiletine QTc 가 (refractoriness)가 (Fig. 4).²⁷⁻²⁹⁾

2

QT bifid T

QT LQTS LQTS2 .⁷⁾ 2

가 TdP ICD

use) (sinus pa- 11 24

pendent arrhythmia pause - de-

¹⁾ LQTS3 가 QT QT amiodarone

가 (0.53) amiodarone (QTc=0.74) TdP

²⁾²⁴⁾²⁵⁾ LQTS QTc 가 , amiod-

LQTS QT TdP,

¹⁾⁸⁾²⁶⁾ LQTS LQTS T 가

1 () PVC

T TdP (90) LQTS 가

LQTS1 T (isometric) TdP , isoproterenol

100 110

LQTS LQTS3 , late onset T

ICD mexiletine

가 4, 8

7 1

broad based T
 , mexiletine
 5
 . JLN
 (homozygote)
 2)30)
 ICD
 LQTS LQTS1
 6 (1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10), LQTS2가 2 (2,
 11), LQTS3 1 (3) 1 ()
 5) Jervell - Lange - Nielsen

19.4 ± 22.6 (1 70)
 , ,
 , 가
 3
 QTc 0.58 ± 0.05 (: 0.47 0.66)
 , T , broad - based T , low
 amplitude/bifid T , late onset T
 7
 , ,
 2
 mexiletine ,
 (ICD)
 23.5 ± 20.2 (: 3 64)
 () 1

결 론

결 론 :

LQTS , ,
 genotype - phenotype
 ,
 가 가

LQTS , ,
 중심 단어 : QT ; ; ; ;

요 약

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 TS) QT
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