

4

-

-

4

-

-

2002 12

가

.

.

,

,

.

2002 12

	.....	iii
	.....	iv
	.....	v
I.	.....	1
II.	.....	3
1.	.....	3
2.	.....	3
가.	.....	3
.	.....	4
.	.....	8
.	.....	8
.	.....	8
III.	.....	9
IV.	.....	14
V.	.....	19
	.....	20
	.....	23

Figure 1. Comparison of the severity of pulmonary stenosis according to the grade of pulmonary insufficiency	5
Figure 2. Comparison of the pressure gradient of left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis according to the type of operative method and the presence of PDA.....	6
Figure 3. There is a giant aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract with left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis on RV angiogram.	7
Figure 4. Lt. RA angiogram reveals a diffuse hypoplasia of left pulmonary artery and a left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis after correction of tetralogy of Fallot.....	7
Figure 5. Comparison of the pressure gradient of left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis according to the presence of false aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract	12

Table 1. Pre-operative clinical parameters· · · · ·	5
Table 2. Post-operative hemodynamic parameters · · · · ·	6
Table 3. Relationship between the severity of residual pulmonary stenosis and post-operative hemodynamic parameters· · · · ·	9
Table 4. Relationship between the grade of pulmonary insufficiency and post-operative hemodynamic parameters· · · · ·	10
Table 5. Effects of post-operative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis on the hemodynamic and the morphologic parameters · · · · ·	11
Table 6. Risk factors for the development of post-operative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis · · · · ·	13
Table 7. Possible causes of the development of postoperative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis· · · · ·	17

4

-

-

4

.

1991

1998

4

3

146

,

,

.

/

(=0.776, $p<0.01$)

(=0.196, $p<0.05$)

grade II

가 grade III~IV

/

가

가

가

grade II

가

, grade III~IV

grade

II

.

31

(I)

, I

1)

가

, 2)

/

가

, 3)

가,

, 4)

.

,

가

가

가

가

.

가 가

,

가

,

.

4

,

-

,

,

가

.

.

⋯⋯⋯
:

,

4

,

4

-

-

<

>

I.

4

가

,

,

가

,

가

,

,

(stent)

가

.

4

1)

, 2)

, 3)

.

II.

1.

1991 1998

4

3

146

가 94 (64%)

가 20 (13.7%)

26 (17.8%)가 -

20.1 ± 19.8

,

13.9 ± 5.0

2.

가.

Optimus 200

X-

(Philips Medical System,

Netherlands)

,

Optiray(Mallinkrodt

1 kg 1 2

ml	1	2
1	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00
46	0.00	0.00
47	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00
49	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	0.00
52	0.00	0.00
53	0.00	0.00
54	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00
56	0.00	0.00
57	0.00	0.00
58	0.00	0.00
59	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00
61	0.00	0.00
62	0.00	0.00
63	0.00	0.00
64	0.00	0.00
65	0.00	0.00
66	0.00	0.00
67	0.00	0.00
68	0.00	0.00
69	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00
71	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00
73	0.00	0.00
74	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00
76	0.00	0.00
77	0.00	0.00
78	0.00	0.00
79	0.00	0.00
80	0.00	0.00
81	0.00	0.00
82	0.00	0.00
83	0.00	0.00
84	0.00	0.00
85	0.00	0.00
86	0.00	0.00
87	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00
89	0.00	0.00
90	0.00	0.00
91	0.00	0.00
92	0.00	0.00
93	0.00	0.00
94	0.00	0.00
95	0.00	0.00
96	0.00	0.00
97	0.00	0.00
98	0.00	0.00
99	0.00	0.00
100	0.00	0.00

.

;

;

•

■

,

,

9

—

9

9

(Table 1),

(Figure 2),

;

;

;

;

4

,

,

,

가

•

Table 1. Pre - operative clinical parameters (n = 146)

Sex ratio (M : F)	94 : 78 (1.2 : 1)
Age at corrective surgery (month)	20.1±19.8
Systemic arterial O2 saturation (%)	77.8±13.3
Hematocrit (%)	43.8±6.7
RVP (mmHg)	93.5±15.6
RPA/Dao	1.08±0.24
LPA/Dao	1.02±0.30
Association of PDA	20/146(13.7%)
History of systemic-pulmonary shunt op.	26/146 (17.8%)
Pre-operative LPAJ stenosis	14/146 (9.6%)

Abbreviations : RVP ; right ventricular systolic pressure,
RPA/LPA ; right/left pulmonary artery, LPAJ ; left pulmonary artery junction,
and Dao ; descending aorta

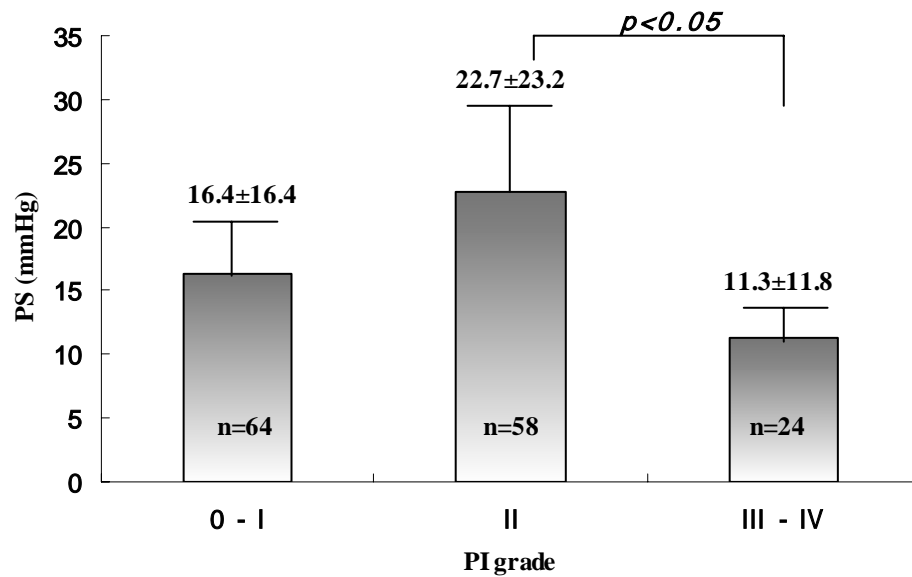


Figure 1. Comparison of the severity of pulmonary stenosis according to the grade of pulmonary insufficiency

Table 2. Post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n = 146)

Interval of F/U catheterization. after op. (month)	13.9±5.0
Pre. gradient of RVOT (mmHg)	17.8±19.2
Pre. gradient on LPA junction (mmHg)	8.5±15.0
RVP/LVP	0.52±0.19
RVEDP (mmHg)	10.0±3.5
PI	
0-I	64/146 (44%)
II	58/146 (40%)
III-IV	24/146 (16%)
TR	
0-I	128/146 (88%)
II	15/146 (10%)
III	3/146 (2%)
RPA/Dao	1.20±0.33
LPA/Dao	0.93±0.42
false aneurym of RVOT	8/146 (6%)

Abbreviation : RVOT ; right ventricular outflow tract, RVP/LVP ; systolic right/left ventricular pressure, RVEDP ; right ventricular end-diastolic pressure, PI ; pulmonary insufficiency, and TR ; tricuspid regurgitation

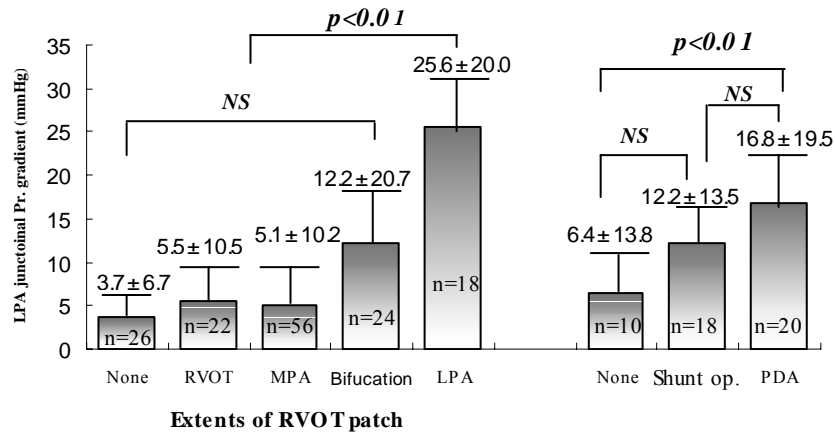


Figure 2. Comparison of the pressure gradient of left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis according to the type of operative method and the presence of PDA

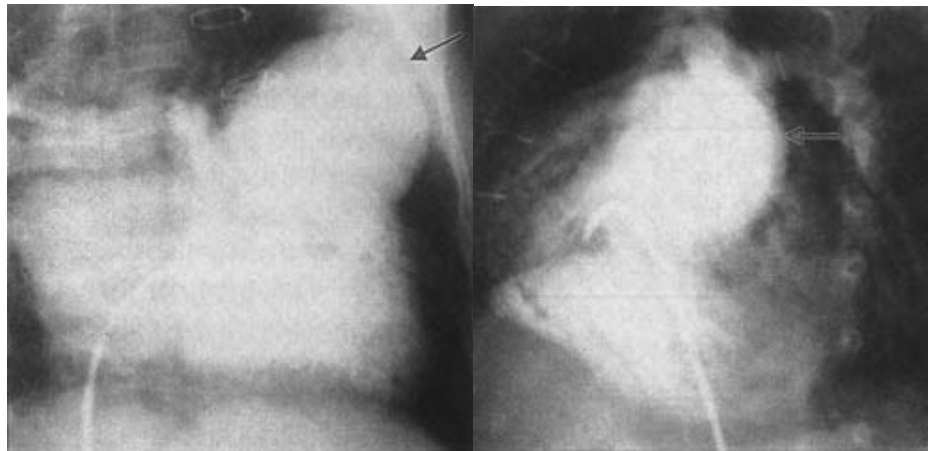


Figure 3. There is a giant aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract with left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis on RV angiogram.

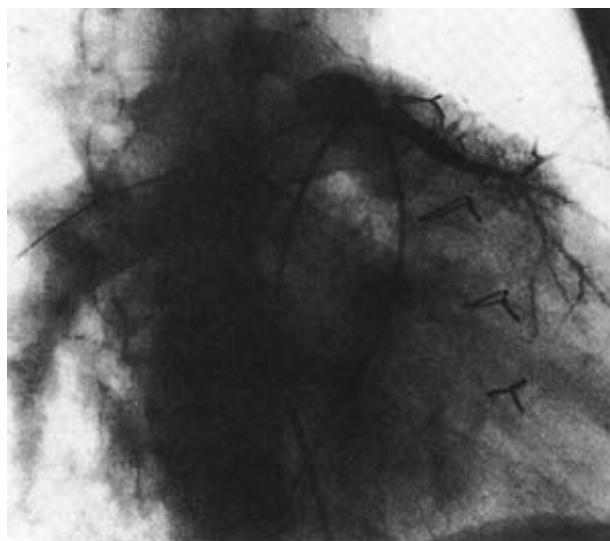


Figure 4. Lt. RA angiogram reveals a diffuse hypoplasia of left pulmonary artery and a left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis after correction of tetralogy of Fallot.

.

,

.

.

,

grade

I IV .

(I , 31)

(II , 115)

,

.

.

independent T-test, anova, correlation analysis,

chi-square test, multiple regression .

III.

1.

/

($\gamma = 0.776$, $p < 0.01$)

($\gamma = 0.196$, $p < 0.05$)

(Table 3).

Table 3. Relationship between the severity of residual pulmonary stenosis and post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n = 146)

	γ	p -value ¹
RVP/LVP (mmHg)	0.776	<0.01
RVEDP (mmHg)	0.196	<0.05
RPA/Dao	-0.107	NS
LPA/Dao	0.033	NS
	PS (mmHg)	p -value ²
TR 0-I	18.2±21.6	
II	23.4±19.6	NS
III	42.5±3.5	

¹ Correlation analysis

² One-way analysis of variance

Abbreviation : NS ; not significant, and PS ; pulmonary stenosis

2.

, grade II 가 grade III IV
/ 가

(Table 4).

Table 4. Relationship between the grade of pulmonary insufficiency and post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n=146)

	PI grade	Mean±SD	<i>p</i> -value ¹
RVP/LVP	0-I	0.47±0.15	<0.05
	II	0.57±0.23	
	III-IV	0.51±0.12	
RVEDP	0-I	9.9±3.7	>0.05
	II	10.3±3.6	
	III-IV	9.4±3.0	
TR	0-I	1.0±0.4	>0.05
	II	1.0±0.6	
	III-IV	1.2±0.4	

¹ One-way analysis of variance

3.

가 grade II

가 , grade III IV grade II

(Figure 1).

4. I 가
, / 가 ,
, ,
(Table 5).

Table 5. Effects of post-operative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis (LPAJS) on the hemodynamic and the morphologic parameters (n = 146)

	Parameters	LPAJS (n = 31)	no LPAJS (n = 115)	p-value ¹
Pre - op.	RVP (mmHg)	89.1±10.7	94.2 ±0.24	NS
	RPA/Dao	1.13±0.27	1.08±0.24	NS
	LPA/Dao	0.88±0.35	1.07±0.26	<0.01
	Hct. (%)	46.0± 8.1	43.1± 6.3	NS
	O2 sat. (%)	72.8±16.0	79.3±12.7	<0.05
Post - op.	RVP/LVP	0.59±0.19	0.46±0.15	<0.01
	RVEDP (mmHg)	10.25±3.23	9.95±3.69	NS
	RPA/Dao	1.32±0.31	1.12±0.29	<0.01
	LPA/Dao	0.53±0.19	1.17±0.53	<0.01
	Mean grade of PI	2.19±0.68	1.65±0.70	<0.01
	Mean grade of TR	1.09±0.51	1.04±0.55	NS

¹ Independent T - test

5.

가 가

(Figures 2 and 5, Table 6).

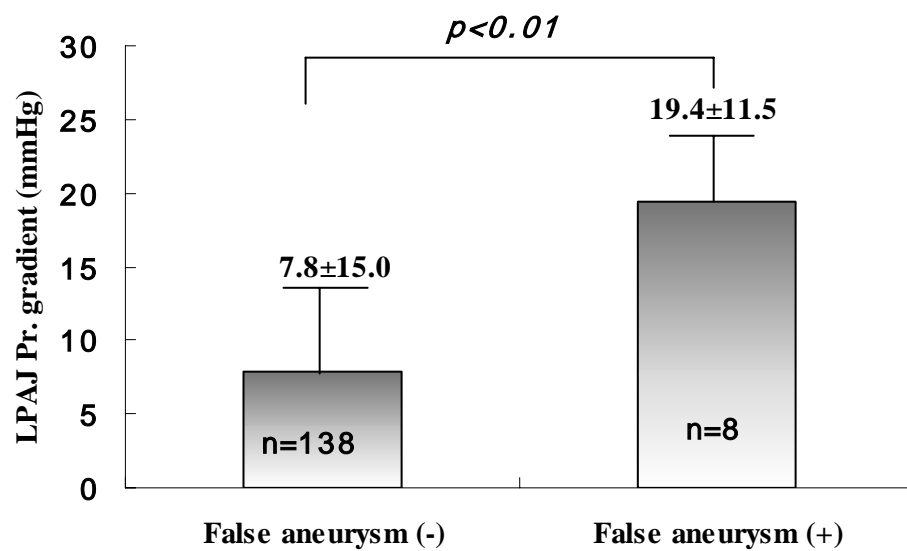


Figure 5. Comparison of the pressure gradient of left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis according to the presence of false aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract.

Table 6. Risk factors for the development of post-operative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis

	No. (%)	<i>p</i> -value ¹
PDA	10/20 (50.0%)	<0.05
Shunt op.	12/26 (46.2%)	<0.05
Pre-op. LPAJS	12/14 (85.7%)	<0.01
Patch to LPA ²	13/18 (72.2%)	<0.01
Aneurysm of RVOT	7/8 (87.5%)	<0.01

¹ Chi-Square test

² patch enlargement of RVOT to the LPA

6.

LPAJS(pressure gradient, mmHg) = 5.43 + 16.24 × [false aneurysmal change of RVOT] + 14.13 × [RVOT patch enlargement to LPA] + 16.89 × PDA

IV.

1888 Etienne-Louis Arthur Fallot la maladie bleue

4

,

,

가

. 1,2

Van Praagh

4

. 3,4

. 5

,

,

bicuspid

monocuspid valve

. 6,7

, 8,9

17.8±19.2

mmHg

,

/

가

.

/ 가

20 30

.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

grade II 가

III IV

/ 가 가 ,

.¹⁵

가 grade III IV 가

가 grade II

, 가

,

monocusp valve

(valved homograft)

.

가

.¹⁶

가 ,

,

,

.

,

.

(interruption)

가

, (stent)

.

,

-

.

가

,

,

17-20

.

가

,

가

.

7

가

,

6

, 1

vascetek(Sulzer Vascutek Ltd.,

Scotland)

.

가

가

,

.

가 ,

(= 16.24, $p < 0.05$)가 가

(= 14.13, $p < 0.01$)

(= 16.89, $p < 0.01$)가

가 13 41.9% 10 , ,

가 가 7 22.8%

(Table 7).

Table 7. Possible causes of the development of postoperative LPAJS (n = 31)

Patch to LPA	13 (41.9%)	
Patch to LPA only	2 (6.5%)	
with aneurysm of RVOT + Shunt op. + pre-op. LPAJS		1 (3.2%)
with PDA + pre-op. LPAJS + Shunt op.	3 (9.7%)	
with PDA + pre-op. LPAJS	2 (6.5%)	
with PDA + Shunt op.	1 (3.2%)	
with PDA	2 (6.5%)	
with pre-op. LPAJS	1 (3.2%)	
Aneurysm of RVOT	7 (22.6%)	
Aneurysm of RVOT only	5 (16.1%)	
PDA	10 (32.2%)	
PDA only	2 (6.5%)	
Other	1 (3.2%)	

가 ,

,

(Table 5).

4

,

-

,

,

가

,

.

V.

4

, - , ,

가 .

.

1. Neches WH, Park SC, Ettegui JA. Tetralogy of Fallot and Tetralogy of Fallot with pulmonary atresia. In : Garson, Jr. A., Bricker TJ, Fisher DJ, Neish SR, editors. The Science and Practice of Pediatric Cardiology. 2nd ed. Baltimore : Williams & Wilkins ;1990. p.1383-412.
2. Fallot A. Contribution a l'anatomie pathologique de la maladie bleue (cyanose cardiaque). Marseille Med 1888 ; 25 :418-20.
3. Van Praagh R, Van Praagh S, Nebesar RA, Muster AJ, Sinha SN, Paul MH. Tetralogy of Fallot : underdevelopment of the pulmonary infundibulum and its sequelae. Am J Cardiol 1970 ;26 :25-33.
4. Becker AE, Conner M, Anderson RH. Tetralogy of Fallot : A morphometric and geometric study. Am J Cardiol 1975 ; 35 :402-12.
5. Tetralogy of Fallot. In : Amplatz K, Moller JH, editors. Radiology of congenital heart disease. Louis : Mosby-Year Book, Inc. ;1993. p.541-82.
6. Zuberbuhler JR. Tetralogy of Fallot. In : Emmanouilides GC, Riemenschneider TA, Allen HD, Gutgesell HP, editors. Heart disease in Infants, Children, and Adolescents. 5th ed. Baltimore : Williams & Wilkins ;1995. p.998-1017.
7. Rao BNS, Anderson RC, Edwards JE. Anatomic variations in the tetralogy of Fallot. Am Heart J 1971;81 :361-71.
8. Azar H, Hardesty RL, Pontius RG, Zuberbuhler JR, Bahnson HT. A

review of total correction in 200 cases of tetralogy of Fallot. Arch Surg 1969;99 :281-5.

9. Ruzylo W, Nihill MR, Mullins CE, McNamara DG. Hemodynamic evaluation of 221 patients after intracardiac repair of tetralogy of Fallot. Am J Cardiol 1974;34 : 565-76.

10. Zuberbuhler JR. Tetralogy of Fallot. In: Emmanouilides GC, Riemenschneider TA, Allen HD, Gutgesell HP, editors. Heart disease in Infants, Children, and Adolescents. 5th ed. Baltimore : Williams & Wilkins;1995. p.998-1017.

11. Poirier RA, McGoon DC, Danielson GK, Wallace RB, Ritter DG, Moodie DS, et al. Late results after repair of tetralogy of Fallot. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1977;73 : 900-8.

12. Fuster V, McGoon DC, Kennedy MA, Ritter DG, Kirklin JW. Long-term evaluation (12 to 22 years) of open heart surgery for tetralogy of Fallot. Am J Cardiol 1980;46 : 635-42.

13. Kirklin JW, Wallace RB, McGoon DC, DuShane JW. Early and late results after intracardiac repair of tetralogy of Fallot : 5-year review of 337 patients. Ann Surg 1965; 162 :578-89.

14. Shimazaki Y, Blackstone EH, Kirklin JW. The natural history of isolated congenital pulmonary valve incompetence : surgical implications. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1984;32 :257-9.

15. Helbing WA, Niezen RA, Le Cessie S, van der Geest RJ, Ottenkamp J, de Roos AJ. Right ventricular diastolic function in children with pulmonary

regurgitation after repair of tetralogy of Fallot : volumetric evaluation by magnetic resonance velocity mapping. Am Coll Cardiol 1996;28 :1827-35.

16. Rabinovitch M, Herrera-DeLeon V, Castaneda AR, Reid L. Growth and development of the pulmonary vascular bed in patients with tetralogy of Fallot with or without pulmonary atresia. Circulation 1981;64 :1234-49.

17. Ascuitto RJ, Ross-Ascuitto NT, Markowitz RI, Kopf GS, Hellenbrand WE, Fahey JT, et al. Aneurysms of the right ventricular outflow tract after tetralogy of Fallot repair : role of radiology. Radiology 1988;167 :115-9.

18. Rosenthal A, Gross RE, Pasternac A. Aneurysms of right ventricular outflow patches. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1972; 63 :735-40.

19. Oku H, Shirotani H, Sunakawa A, Yokoyama T. Postoperative long-term results in total correction of tetralogy of Fallot : hemodynamics and cardiac function. Ann Thorac Surg 1986;41 :413-8.

20. Seybold-Epting W, Chiariello L, Hallman GL, Cooley DA. Aneurysm of pericardial right ventricular outflow patches. Ann Thorac Surg 1977;24 :237-40.

ABSTRACT

Morphologic change of pulmonary arteries and right ventricular outflow tract after total correction of tetralogy of Fallot

- risk factors for pulmonary artery junctional stenosis -

Ko, Jin Sung

Department of Medicine

The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Professor Sul, Jun Hee)

Recently, the result of total correction in tetralogy of Fallot(TOF) is improved dramatically. But, residual anatomical changes of right ventricular outflow tract(RVOT) and pulmonary artery junctional stenosis result in bad prognosis. Therefore we sought to analyze risk factors for pulmonary artery junctional stenosis after correction of TOF.

From 1991 to 1998, 146 patients underwent the follow-up catheterizations after total correction of TOF in our institution and were

analysed risk factors for pulmonary artery junctional stenosis. Of this patients group [age on operation 20.119.8 months, follow-up duration after operation 13.95.0 months, male(64%)], 20 cases(13.7%) had a PDA and 26 cases(17.8%) had a systemic-to-pulmonary shunt operation before total correction of TOF.

1) Residual PS is correlated significantly with post-operative RVP/LVP($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$) and post-operative RVEDP($r=0.196$, $p<0.05$). 2) Post-operative RVP/LVP and residual PS increased significantly in grade II of residual PI than grade III~IV. 3) The left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis(LPAJS) was observed in 31 cases, this group decreased significantly in pre-operative LPA diameter($p<0.01$), increased in post-operative RVP/LVP($p<0.01$), and increased in post-operative RPA diameter($p<0.01$), decreased in post-operative LPA diameter($p<0.01$) and was more severe in post-operative PI($p<0.01$) than the other group respectively. 4) Of the patients group which went patch enlargement of RVOT to LPA junction, the pressure gradient on LPA junction increased significantly in PDA and false aneurysmal change. 5) Factors significantly associated with pulmonary artery junctional stenosis were patch enlargement of RVOT to LPA junction, aneurysmal change of RVOT, PDA, systemic-to-pulmonary shunt and pre-operative LPAJS. 6) $LPAJS(P, \text{ mmHg}) = 5.43 + 16.24 * [\text{false aneurysmal change of RVOT}] + 14.13 * [\text{RVOT patch enlargement to LPA}] + 16.89 * \text{PDA}$

Several factors significantly associated with pulmonary artery junctional

stenosis influenced each other. And the LPAJS led to secondary changes (volume overload of RV, increasing diameter of RPA, et. al) therefore more active diagnosis and treatment after total correction is recommended.

Key words : pulmonary artery junctional stenosis, tetralogy of Fallot, total correction