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2002 12



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I.	5
II.	10
1.	10
2.	10
가.	10
.	10
.	PESDA	11
.	11
.	12
.	14
.	14
.	15

III.	16	
1.	16	
2.		17
3.	20	
IV.	23	
V.	30	
	32	
	38	

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ST

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가

가

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가

가가

ST 101
perfluorocarbon-exposed sonicated dextrose
albumin(PESDA) low
mechanical index power modulation

가

101

64

(70%)

. 58

(cardiac event)

가 21 ,

가 34 ,

가 14

.

57.8%,

83.8%,

86.0%,

53.4% ,

가

73.4%,

81.1%,

87.0%,

63.8% .

58.6%,

79.1% ,

75.9%,

76.7% . Univariate analysis

, ,

,

,

($p < 0.05$) multivariate analysis

. ($p < 0.001$, odds ratio=8.37)

가

가

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ST

<

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I.

30%

1.

,

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2

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가

가

가

가

가

3,4

.

.

가

가

5,6

가가 가

가

가

가

7.

가

2

가

fluorocarbon gas albumin, surfactant, lipid, polymer shell

3

8.

가

(oscillation)

(non-linear

oscillation)

second harmonic

imaging

가

9,10 .

가

mechanical index(MI)

pulse

inversion Doppler power modulation

가 11,12 .

13 .

14,15

12

가가

ST

perfluorocarbon-exposed sonicated dextrose

albumin(PESDA)

가

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II.

1.

2001 11 2002 9

101

ST

2.

가.

12-lead

2

lead

0.2mV

T

0.1mV

ST

6

TnT

CK-MB

TnT > 0.1ng/ml, CK-MB > 5ng/ml

. PESDA

Perfluorocarbon(188g/mol) 8ml 5% dextrose 12ml, 5%
human albumin 4ml .

80 (electromechanical sonication ; Heat
System Inc. LA, California, USA) .

가 (550W) , (maximal
output) $25 \pm 3\%$ (mean \pm SD)가

$124 \pm 15W$ 가 .

0.5 inch

$98 \pm 11W/cm^2$ 가 .

PESDA 가 $4.7 \pm 0.2 \mu m$, 가 1.3 ± 0.1
 $\times 10^9$ microbubbles/ml ¹⁶ .

12

16-

가 2 (view)

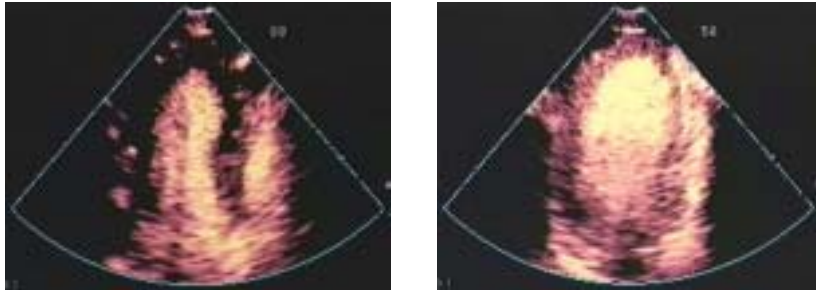
40ml (1ml/min) 60ml PESDA

가 (refilling)
S-VHS
4 (apical 4 chamber view), 3 (apical 3 chamber view),
2 (apical 2 chamber view) 가
가
가 10
가

.(Figure 1)

digital ultrasound system(Sonos 5500, Agilent, Messachusetts, USA)
low mechanical index Power Modulation imaging (MI 0.1
)
gain

A



B

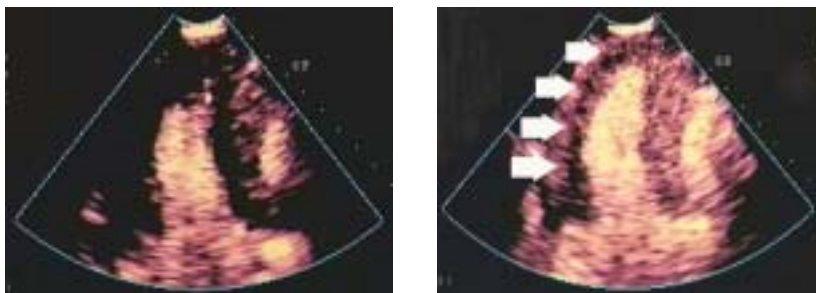


Figure 1. Examples of normal myocardial contrast enhancement and contrast defect detected by real time myocardial contrast echocardiography using low mechanical index. **(A)** A normal subject ; The first endsystolic frame after microbubble destruction with high mechanical index ultrasound. LV wall is visualized as black due to absence of signals from the microbubbles(left). Note even enhancement of LV wall with the replenished microbubbles at the 10th endsystolic frame(right). **(B)** A patient with the left anterior descending artery and the left circumflex artery stenoses ; The first endsystolic frame after the microbubble destruction(left). Non-enhancement at the apex and the lateral wall of the LV(arrows) is prominent at the 10th endsystolic frame due to the perfusion abnormality(right).

48

Seldinger

Judkins

A-com projector

가 가

70%

가

(cardiac event) , ,

t- ,

가

SPSS for

windows version 11.0

$p < 0.05$

III.

1.

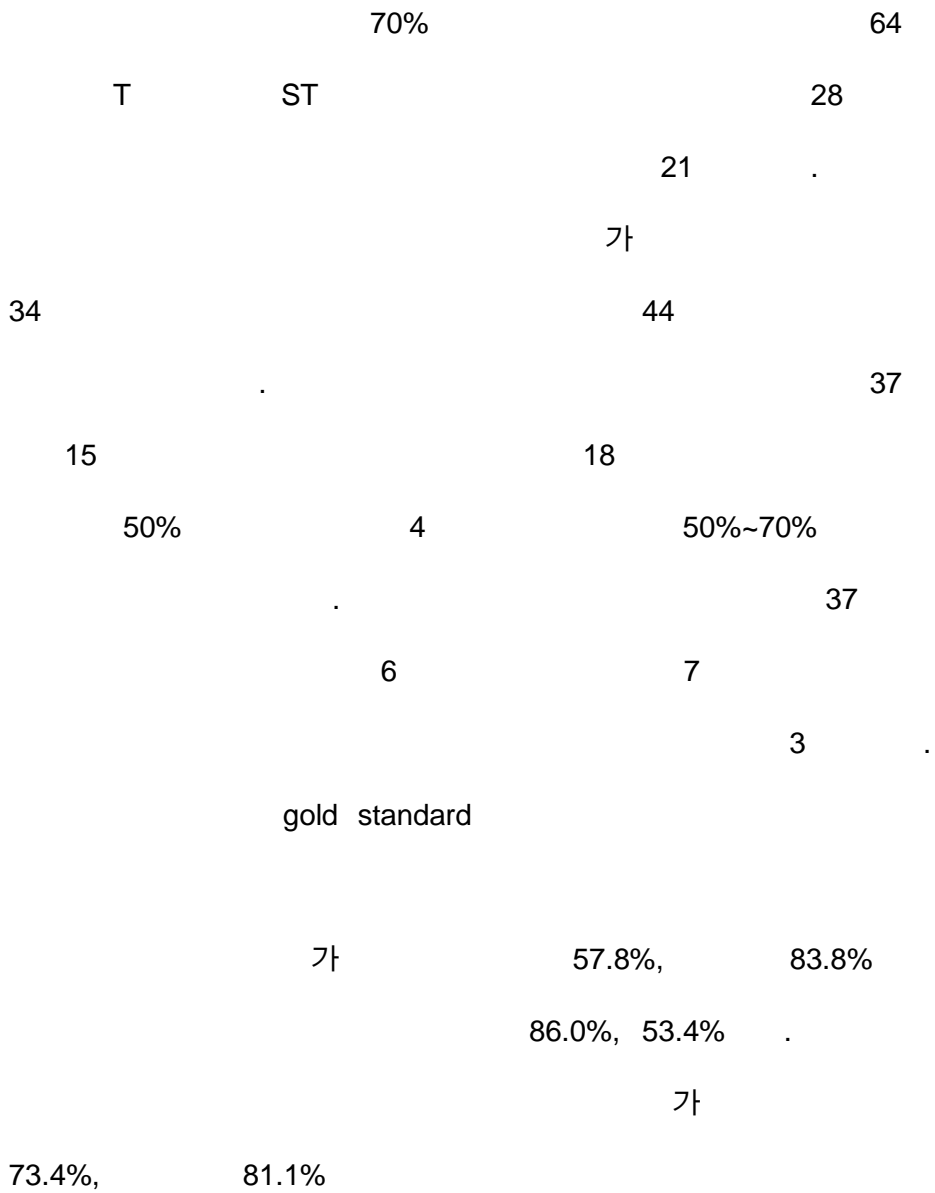
101 , 가 57 , 가
44 , 61 ± 10 .
(70%) 101
64 . Table1 .

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of 101 study patients

Age (yr)	61 ± 10
Male	57 (56.4%)
Ejection fraction (%)	61 ± 9
Risk factors	
Diabetes mellitus	18 (17.8%)
Hypertension	57 (56.4%)
Smoking	44 (43.6%)
Dyslipidemia ¹	53 (52.5%)
Coronary angiography	
Normal/minimal	37 (36.6%)
1 VD	27 (26.7%)
2 VD	20 (19.8%)
3 VD	17 (16.8%)

¹ dyslipidemia – total cholesterol > 200 mg/dl or LDL > 130 mg/dl or HDL < 40 mg/dl

2.



87.0%, 63.8% . (Table 2)

Table 2. Accuracy in the diagnosis of coronary artery stenosis

	EKG	Cardiac Enzyme	RWMA by 2DE ¹	Perfusion Defect by MCE ²
Sensitivity(%)	46.9	28.1	57.8	73.4
Specificity(%)	75.7	91.9	83.8	81.1
Positive predictive value (%)	76.9	85.7	86.0	87.0
Negative predictive value (%)	45.2	42.5	53.4	63.8

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

303

114

55 ,

38 ,

21 .

(Table 3 – Table 5)

Table 3. Accuracy in the diagnosis of left anterior descending artery stenosis

	RWMA by 2DE ¹	Perfusion Defect by MCE ²
Sensitivity(%)	43.6	74.5
Specificity(%)	93.5	82.6

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

Table 4. Accuracy in the diagnosis of left circumflex artery stenosis

	RWMA by 2DE ¹	Perfusion Defect by MCE ²
Sensitivity(%)	23.7	52.6
Specificity(%)	95.2	90.5

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

Table 5. Accuracy in the diagnosis of right coronary artery stenosis

	RWMA by 2DE ¹	Perfusion Defect by MCE ²
Sensitivity(%)	23.8	9.5
Specificity(%)	91.3	95.0

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional

echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

3.

101

58

21

가 34 ,

가 14

64

55

3

43

가 , 가 . ($p < 0.05$) (Table 6)

Table 6. Comparison of clinical variables in relation to cardiac event status

	Without Cardiac Events (n = 43)	With Cardiac Events (n = 58)	<i>P</i> Value
Age (yr)	60 ± 11	61 ± 9	0.420
Male	17 (16.8%)	40 (39.6%)	0.003
SBP (mmHg)	152 ± 34	146 ± 26	0.309
DBP (mmHg)	87 ± 18	85 ± 12	0.463
Diabetes	5 (5.0%)	13 (12.9%)	0.161
Hypertension	23 (22.8%)	34 (33.7%)	0.607
Smoking	11 (10.9%)	33 (32.7%)	0.002

Dyslipidemia ¹	18 (17.8%)	35 (34.7%)	0.054
---------------------------	------------	------------	-------

¹ dyslipidemia – total cholesterol > 200 mg/dl or LDL > 130 mg/dl or HDL < 40 mg/dl

(end-point)

58.6%, 79.1%, 79.1%,
58.6%
75.9%, 76.7%, 81.5%,
70.2% .(Table 7)

Table 7. Accuracy in the prediction of cardiac events

	RWMA by 2DE ¹	Perfusion Defect by MCE ²
Sensitivity (%)	58.6	75.9
Specificity (%)	79.1	76.7
Positive predictive value (%)	79.1	81.5
Negative predictive value (%)	58.6	70.2

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

Univariate logistic regression analysis ,

.(Table 8)

Table 8. Predictors of cardiac events by univariate analysis

	Odds ratio (95%CI)	P value
Smoking	3.84(1.62~9.07)	0.002
Ejection fraction	0.93(0.88~0.97)	0.003
Abnormal ECG	2.72(1.15~6.40)	0.022
RWMA by 2DE ¹	5.35(2.17~13.18)	<0.001
Perfusion Defect by MCE ²	10.37(4.10~26.20)	<0.001

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

Univariate analysis

multivariate logistic regression analysis

.(Table 9)

Table 9. Predictors of cardiac events by multivariate analysis

	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Smoking	1.27 (0.36~4.48)	0.710
Ejection fraction	0.97 (0.90~1.04)	0.384
Abnormal ECG	2.81 (0.94~8.45)	0.066
RWMA by 2DE ¹	1.03 (0.26~4.17)	0.965

Perfusion Defect by MCE ²	8.37 (2.59~27.01)	<0.001
--------------------------------------	-------------------	--------

¹RWMA by 2DE : regional wall motion abnormality by two-dimensional echocardiography

²Perfusion Defect by MCE : perfusion defect by myocardial contrast echocardiography

IV.

Gramiak 17

18,19

가가

가

가

가

가

PESDA

20

21. ^{99m}Tc -sestamibi

22.

가

7.

가

Kaul ²³

dipyridamole

MCE ^{99m}Tc -sestamibi SPECT

92%

Porter ²⁴

intermittent harmonic

imaging

Heinle

¹⁰ harmonic power Doppler imaging

123

^{99m}Tc -sestamibi SPECT

83%

가 (82%)

(51%)

(59%)

Porter ²⁵

perfluorocarbon

intermittent harmonic imaging

Cwajg ²⁶

45

accelerated

intermittent imaging

Optison, PESDA

가

10%

Porter ¹²

low MI

Pulse inversion Doppler imaging

가

ST

ST

power

modulation imaging

가

. Power modulation imaging

power가

pulse

linear echo

nonlinear echo

low

MI

가

(collateral circulation)

no-reflow

가

,

가

^{99m}Tc-sestamibi SPECT

,

가

가

70%

.

가

(stunning

myocardium),

(hibernating myocardium)

64

5

12

ischemic cascade^{3,4}

univariate analysis

multivariate

analysis

가

가

gain

27

가

28

V.

ST
(PESDA)

low MI power modulation

가

가

가

가

가

가

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Abstract

**The role of myocardial contrast echocardiography
in acute chest pain without ST elevation**

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(Directed by Professor Namsik Chung)

Background: Two-dimensional echocardiography (2DE) plays an important role in the diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome in patients presenting with non-diagnostic ECG. We hypothesized that simultaneous assessment of myocardial perfusion and regional wall motion abnormality using real-time myocardial contrast echocardiography (MCE) provides more useful information than

routine 2DE in this clinical setting.

Methods: We prospectively enrolled 101 patients (age : 61 ± 10 years, 57 men) who presented to the emergency room with acute chest pain. Within 12 hours of episodes of chest pain, two-dimensional echocardiography (2DE) was performed to evaluate regional wall motion abnormality and non-stress MCE was performed to assess perfusion defect using real-time low mechanical-index power modulation imaging while infusing PESA continuously. Coronary angiography was performed in all patients. Cardiac events (myocardial infarction, revascularization, death) were analyzed.

Results: Of the 101 patients studied, 64 had significant coronary artery disease (diameter stenosis $> 70\%$). Cardiac events occurred in 58 patients; 21 myocardial infarction, 34 percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, and 14 coronary artery bypass graft. The sensitivity of 2DE and MCE for significant coronary artery stenosis were 57.8% and 73.4%, and the specificity were 83.8% and 81.1%, respectively. Among 58 patients with cardiac events, regional wall motion abnormality was observed in 34 (59%) patients, and perfusion defect was observed in 44 (76%) patients. The specificity of 2DE and

MCE for cardiac events were 79% and 77%, respectively. There were no significant differences in history of hypertension or diabetes, but male gender, smoking, and abnormal ECG (T inversion $>0.2\text{mV}$ or ST depression $>0.1\text{mV}$) were more frequent in patients with cardiac events ($p<0.05$). With multivariate logistic regression analysis, only perfusion defect independently predicted cardiac events ($p<0.001$, odds ratio=8.37).

Conclusion: Real time MCE in patients with acute chest pain fairly predicts significant coronary artery stenosis, and identifies those who will have cardiac events.

Key words : chest pain, myocardial ischemia, echocardiography, contrast media,