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**가**

**2003 6**



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6.	CFR	.....	16
7.	CFR	.....	16
8.	CFR	.....	17
9.	CFR	.....	19
10.	CFR	.....	21
IV.		.....	22
V.		.....	30
		.....	31
		.....	40

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2

가

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75%

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가

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CFR (coronary flow velocity

reserve)

가

. CFR

가

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가

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2

CFR

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가

가

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(Group 1),  
 (Group2), (Group 3) ,  
 (Group 4) CFR , Group 3 (2.17 ±  
 0.76), Group 4 (2.30 ± 0.83) Group 1 (2.68 ± 1.13)  
 CFR 가 , Group  
 , HbA1c 가 가  
 (p<0.05). CFR  
 , Free fatty acid,  
 (Group 4)  
 CFR  
 (p=0.05)  
 (2.34 ± 0.75 vs 2.72 ± 0.51).  
 CFR ,  
 가  
 CFR  
 ,  
 가

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: 2 , , CFR

2

가

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75%

1.

가

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CFR (coronary flow velocity reserve)

가

2,

3.

CFR

가

4,

baseline peak flow velocity hyperemic peak flow  
velocity . CFR  
guide wire

,  
가 ,  
가 가

.

2

CFR

,  
가 .

1.

2002 5 2003 2

96

(Group 1),

11 (Group 2), 2

41 (Group 3)

2 가 55 (Group 4) 가

4 . 4 2

가

2.

가.

- 1) , , , - , , , , HbA1c, , C-peptide,

hsCRP,

2)

, 24

3)

, 가

4)

CFR

probe LAD (left anterior  
descending coronary artery)

140ug/kg/min 2

CFR

5)

- 1) , , - , , , HbA1c, , - , - .
- 2) 3)-5) .

ATPIII) CFR (NCEP-

3.

SPSS (window release 11.0) package , ± , ANOVA , t-test , p-value 가 0.05 가 .



1.

96 (Group 1),  
11 (Group 2),  
41 (Group 3),  
55 (Group 4) , , ,  
, , - , -  
가 , ,  
, HbA1c 가 (p<0.05)

(Table 1).

**Table 1. Clinical and biochemical characteristics**

	CAOD (+)			CAOD (-)
	NGT	IFG	DM	DM
<b>n</b>	96	11	41	55
<b>Age (yr)</b>	58.2 ± 8.9	61.2 ± 9.3	61.3 ± 9.5	58.1 ± 10.1
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	66.2 ± 8.7	67.4 ± 10.3	67.1 ± 9.4	64.4 ± 10.9
<b>sBP (mmHg)</b>	133.0 ± 15.9	135.0 ± 15.5	142.1 ± 14.3	130.6 ± 20.3
<b>dBp(mmHg)</b>	78.1 ± 6.4	79.3 ± 6.5	82.1 ± 7.0	78.3 ± 7.5
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL) *</b>	94.2 ± 10.3	149.3 ± 9.3	168.5 ± 49.5	151.7 ± 51.2
<b>T-chol (mg/dL)</b>	184.9 ± 3.5	185.1 ± 9.3	187.7 ± 6.3	183.6 ± 41.3
<b>TG (mg/dL) *</b>	132.8 ± 59.0	180.7 ± 56.2	141.6 ± 132.7	194.5 ± 191.0
<b>HDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	45.1 ± 4.5	42.3 ± 5.4	43.5 ± 7.8	41.8 ± 8.8
<b>LDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	110.5 ± 30.4	121.1 ± 27.5	116.1 ± 35.0	106.9 ± 31.3
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>	5.4 ± 1.4	6.5 ± 0.6	7.6 ± 1.5	8.9 ± 2.4

\* p < 0.05

sBP : systolic blood pressure, dBp : diastolic blood pressure

TG : triglyceride, C : cholesterol

## 2. CFR

(Group 4, n=55)

**Table 2**

**Table 2. Baseline characteristics in diabetics without myocardial ischemia**

	<b>Mean ± SD</b>
<b>Age (yr)</b>	58.1 ± 10.1
<b>Sex (M:F)</b>	27:28
<b>Height (cm)</b>	161.8 ± 9.0
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	64.4 ± 10.9
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	24.7 ± 3.4
<b>Waist (cm)</b>	88.1 ± 10.7
<b>Hip (cm)</b>	94.1 ± 8.1
<b>WHR</b>	0.93 ± 0.75
<b>sBP (mmHg)</b>	130.6 ± 20.3
<b>dBp (mmHg)</b>	78.3 ± 7.5
<b>Heart rate (beat/min)</b>	73.6 ± 11.9
<b>DM duration (yr)</b>	9.1 ± 6.6
<b>Hypertension history</b>	51%
<b>Family history</b>	39%
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</b>	151.7 ± 51.2
<b>Postprandial glucose (mg/dL)</b>	227.5 ± 63.7
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>	8.9 ± 2.4
<b>AC insulin (μU/ml)</b>	7.6 ± 5.1
<b>Leptin (μg/L)</b>	5.5 ± 3.9
<b>T-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	183.6 ± 41.3
<b>Triglyceride (mg/dL)</b>	194.5 ± 191.0
<b>HDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	41.8 ± 8.8
<b>LDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	106.9 ± 31.3
<b>Free fatty acid (μEq/L)</b>	590.0 ± 271.7
<b>hsCRP (mg/L)</b>	3.42 ± 6.8
<b>Lp(a) (mg/dl)</b>	24.2 ± 31.7
<b>Fibrinogen (mg/dl)</b>	426.0 ± 142.4
<b>24hr urine albumin (mg/24hr)</b>	369.6 ± 838.8
<b>Baseline</b>	21.5 ± 10.5
<b>Hyperemia</b>	48.5 ± 15.7
<b>CFR</b>	2.30 ± 0.83

CFR , (Group 1)  
 가 (Group 3)  
 ( $2.68 \pm 1.13$  vs  $2.17 \pm 0.76$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). ,  
 (Group 1) (Group 4)  
 ( $2.68 \pm 1.13$  vs  
 $2.30 \pm 0.83$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).  
 가 CFR  
 가 ( $2.61 \pm 1.25$ ) (Figure 1).

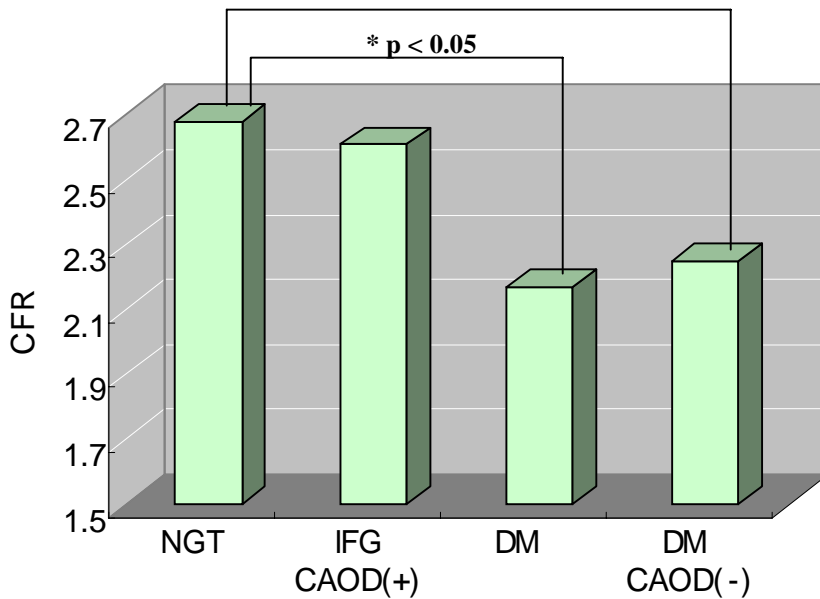


Figure 1. CFR values in 4 groups

### 3. CFR

184

CFR

, CFR

( $r = -0.242$ )

( $p = 0.001$ )

(Figure 2).

FFA,

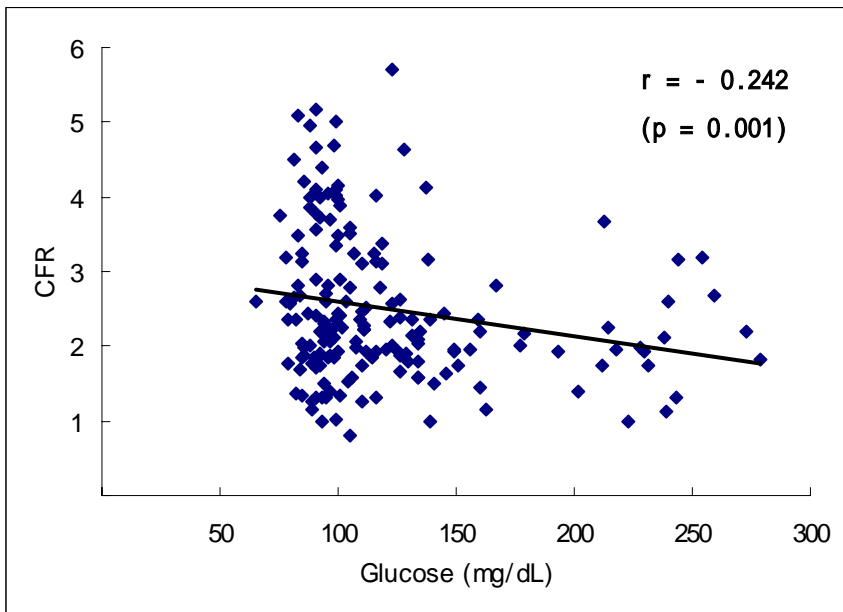


Figure 2. Correlation between CFR and glucose

4.

CFR

(n=55)

CFR

(r=0.284), (r=0.426), hyperemic CFR (r=0.387) CFR  
 , baseline CFR (r= -0.581), Lp(a) (r=  
 -0.320), 24 (r=-0.306) CFR  
 (p<0.05).

5.

CFR

CFR

, baseline CFR

(p=0.009).

(p=0.004)

(p=0.042)

가

가

(Table 3).

가 (p=0.003).

**Table 3. Clinical characteristics according to sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>N</b>	27	28	
<b>Age (yr)</b>	52.4 ± 11.3	58.7 ± 8.4	NS
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	25.3 ± 3.5	24.1 ± 3.2	NS
<b>Waist (cm)</b>	90.8 ± 10.8	85.5 ± 10.1	NS
<b>Hip (cm)</b>	96.4 ± 8.9	91.9 ± 6.6	NS
<b>WHR</b>	0.94 ± 0.06	0.93 ± 0.09	NS
<b>SBP (mmHg)</b>	130.0 ± 25.4	125.3 ± 14.2	NS
<b>DBP (mmHg)</b>	78.8 ± 7.6	77.8 ± 7.5	NS
<b>Heart rate (beat/min)</b>	71.4 ± 15.9	75.4 ± 6.1	NS
<b>DM duration (yr)</b>	8.9 ± 7.0	9.2 ± 6.4	NS
<b>Hypertension history</b>	29%	70%	NS
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</b>	156.0 ± 48.8	147.4 ± 54.1	NS
<b>Postprandial glucose (mg/dL)</b>	192.7 ± 54.6	279 ± 34.3	NS
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>	9.1 ± 2.1	9.2 ± 2.4	NS
<b>AC insulin (μU/ml)</b>	6.9 ± 4.6	8.4 ± 5.6	NS
<b>PC insulin (μU/ml)</b>	27.9 ± 18.7	28.4 ± 17.0	NS
<b>Leptin (μg/L)</b>	4.4 ± 3.2	6.8 ± 4.5	0.042*
<b>T-chol (mg/dL)</b>	186.3 ± 45.1	181.1 ± 37.3	NS
<b>Triglyceride (mg/dL)</b>	240.2 ± 254.7	150.4 ± 79.7	NS
<b>HDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	41.2 ± 9.5	42.4 ± 8.1	NS
<b>LDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	107.2 ± 29.9	106.8 ± 32.9	NS
<b>Free fatty acid (μEq/L)</b>	635.0 ± 296.4	547.4 ± 245.9	NS
<b>hsCRP (mg/L)</b>	2.18 ± 2.18	4.61 ± 9.29	NS
<b>Lp(a) (mg/dl)</b>	18.9 ± 31.7	28.8 ± 31.6	NS
<b>Fibrinogen (mg/dl)</b>	395.8 ± 147.5	449.8 ± 139.0	NS
<b>24hr urine albumin (mg/24hr)</b>	413.8 ± 920.9	329.2 ± 773.9	NS
<b>Baseline</b>	17.7 ± 5.6	25.1 ± 12.8	0.009*
<b>Hyperemia</b>	44.9 ± 13.0	51.9 ± 17.3	NS
<b>CFR</b>	2.60 ± 0.63	2.40 ± 1.00	NS

\* p &lt; 0.05

6.

CFR

CFR

, 가

baseline CFR

, hyperemic CFR

, CFR

(Table 4).

**Table 4. Effect of hypertension on CFR in type 2 diabetes without coronary artery obstructive disease.**

			p-value
<b>N</b>	25	26	
<b>Base</b>	20.42 ± 9.79	22.07 ± 11.80	NS
<b>Hyperemic</b>	49.20 ± 13.90	46.49 ± 17.11	NS
<b>CFR</b>	2.58 ± 0.64	2.42 ± 0.95	NS

7.

CFR

CFR

,

가



hyperemic CFR, baseline CFR, CFR (Table 6).

**Table 5. Effect of diabetic retinopathy on CFR in type 2 diabetes without coronary obstructive disease.**

	(-)	(+)	p-value
<b>N</b>	19	16	
<b>Base</b>	22.09 ± 11.71	24.01 ± 13.11	NS
<b>Hyperemic</b>	49.26 ± 11.39	45.98 ± 18.48	NS
<b>CFR</b>	2.48 ± 0.70	2.27 ± 0.79	NS

8.

CFR

(30

mg/24hr), (30 300 mg/24hr),

(300 mg/24hr) CFR

baseline CFR 가

(p<0.05),

가, hyperemic CFR

가 , CFR

가  $1.99 \pm 0.76$

(Table 6,7).

**Table 6. Effect of diabetic nephropathy on CFR in type 2 diabetes without coronary obstructive disease.**

	(-)	(+)	p-value
<b>N</b>	19	27	
<b>Base</b>	$17.89 \pm 4.56$	$23.25 \pm 11.27$	0.060*
<b>Hyperemic</b>	$47.16 \pm 17.30$	$47.69 \pm 15.70$	NS
<b>CFR</b>	$2.62 \pm 0.94$	$2.34 \pm 0.70$	NS

(-) :

(+) : +

**Table 7. Effect of albuminuria on CFR in type 2 diabetes without coronary obstructive disease.**

	19	16	11
<b>N</b>			
<b>Base</b>	$17.89 \pm 4.56^a$	$19.17 \pm 8.88$	$21.04 \pm 9.42^a$
<b>Hyperemic</b>	$47.16 \pm 17.30$	$47.23 \pm 15.91$	$47.47 \pm 16.19$
<b>CFR</b>	$2.62 \pm 0.94$	$2.56 \pm 0.57$	$1.99 \pm 0.76$

a: < 0.05 (Turket HSD)

9.

CFR

55

가 , 가  
가 CFR  
( $2.72 \pm 0.51$  vs  $2.34 \pm 0.75$ ) ( $p=0.049$ ).

, , , ,  
, , - , hsCRP, 24  
가 . , ,  
, , , -  
( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 8. Clinical characteristics according to metabolic syndrome**

	<b>Metabolic syndrome (-)</b>	<b>Metabolic syndrome (+)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>N</b>	15	38	
<b>Age (yr)</b>	53.1 ± 10.3	57.2 ± 9.75	NS
<b>Sex (M:F)</b>	14:1	13:15	< 0.001*
<b>Height (cm)</b>	166.6 ± 6.1	159.9 ± 9.5	NS
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	63.0 ± 7.3	65.4 ± 12.0	NS
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	22.5 ± 1.9	25.6 ± 3.3	0.004*
<b>Waist (cm)</b>	63.0 ± 7.3	65.4 ± 12.0	0.009*
<b>Hip (cm)</b>	90.6 ± 3.5	95.7 ± 8.8	0.007*
<b>WHR</b>	0.90 ± 0.06	0.94 ± 0.07	NS
<b>sBP (mmHg)</b>	120.0 ± 9.7	128.4 ± 13.4	0.024*
<b>dBp (mmHg)</b>	75.0 ± 7.0	79.8 ± 7.2	0.046*
<b>Heart rate (beat/min)</b>	67.2 ± 22.0	75.1 ± 5.56	NS
<b>DM duration (yr)</b>	9.9 ± 7.6	8.9 ± 6.4	NS
<b>Hypertension history</b>	17%	62%	0.005*
<b>Family history</b>	50%	38%	NS
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</b>	149.4 ± 48.6	152.3 ± 53.2	NS
<b>Postprandial glucose (mg/dL)</b>	220.3 ± 23.7	229.3 ± 71.1	NS
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>	8.9 ± 2.5	9.2 ± 2.2	NS
<b>AC insulin (μU/ml)</b>	4.6 ± 4.0	8.6 ± 5.2	0.014*
<b>PC insulin (μU/ml)</b>	21.1 ± 13.5	29.3 ± 17.4	NS
<b>Leptin (μg/L)</b>	3.28 ± 2.55	6.52 ± 4.22	0.011*
<b>T-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	185.3 ± 35.7	183.1 ± 44.7	NS
<b>Triglyceride (mg/dL)</b>	161.8 ± 118.7	207.3 ± 216.6	NS
<b>HDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	47.9 ± 8.8	39.0 ± 7.4	0.001*
<b>LDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	109.4 ± 32.7	106.0 ± 31.8	NS
<b>Free fatty acid (μEq/L)</b>	698.4 ± 308.1	538.1 ± 227.1	NS
<b>hsCRP (mg/L)</b>	5.23 ± 12.2	2.71 ± 3.02	NS
<b>Lp(a) (mg/dl)</b>	29.6 ± 40.7	21.1 ± 28.3	NS
<b>Fibrinogen (mg/dl)</b>	446.0 ± 195.2	419.3 ± 138.9	NS
<b>24hr urine albumin (mg/24hr)</b>	287.8 ± 542.0	421.2 ± 951.1	NS
<b>Baseline</b>	18.9 ± 5.6	22.1 ± 11.6	NS
<b>Hyperemia</b>	48.2 ± 10.9	46.9 ± 15.9	NS
<b>CFR</b>	2.72 ± 0.51	2.34 ± 0.75	0.049*

10.

CFR

CFR ,  
( $r = -0.346$ ), ( $r = 0.461$ ), ( $r = 0.334$ ),  
( $r = -0.631$ ), Lp(a) ( $r = -0.414$ ), 24 (r = -  
.372) 가 , CFR  
( $r = -0.602$ ), C-peptide ( $r = -0.569$ )  
가 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

CFR

가

가

CFR (Coronary flow velocity reserve)

4-6

Doppler

catheter

Doppler guide wire

CFR

가

가

left main tract

left

anterior descending branch

가

left anterior descending artery

7

가

CFR

1993<sup>9</sup> . 2 CFR 가 , 2 CFR 가 2,10,11 remodeling 12-15 OLETF rats<sup>16</sup> , 15 rat dipyridamole , CFR remodeling 가 , OLETF rat 가 , 15 OLETF rats

troglitazone

remodeling

가 <sup>17</sup>. , Zaman <sup>18</sup> ,

2

leptin-deficient mice

,

remodeling

, Fukui OLETF rat 2

가 가 <sup>19</sup>, in vitro

in vivo

가

<sup>20,21</sup>. Dipyridamole

adenosine

가

가

, shear

stress

<sup>22</sup>,

,

OLETF rat

CFR

CFR

2.3 4.8

가 <sup>23-26</sup>.

CFR

CFR



가 , CFR  
가 . , 가  
, 가 .  
, CFR 2  
27 .  
CFR 가  
28,29 1) , 2)  
가 , 3)  
, 4)  
. CFR  
, Heinrich 30  
, 141  
Intracoronary Doppler CFR  
, LAD  $3.0 \pm 0.8$ , LCx  $2.8 \pm 0.8$ , RCA  
 $3.2 \pm 0.9$  CFR  
, , , baseline average peak velocity  
(APV) 가 ,  
CFR baseline APV  
. , baseline APV 가  
CFR ,

CFR

CFR , ,

Lp(a), 24 , baseline CFR, hyperemic CFR

가 ,

가 CFR

, CFR 가

, 가

, 가 CFR

CFR

1 microangiopathy, neuropathy or

retinopathy 가 <sup>31</sup>. , 2

가 <sup>32</sup>.

, Aversano <sup>33</sup>

, 2

PET myocardial blood flow (MBF)

, baseline MBF

(MFR) , ,

HbA1c MFR 가  
 34 . MFR 2 35 .  
 MFR  
 36 , CFR  
 CFR 가 ,  
 reactive hyperemia 가 33 ,  
 flow reserve  
 MFR ,  
 estrogen protective 가 estrogen  
 protective . Czernin 37 MFR  
 CFR baseline CFR  
 CFR ,

가 , 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 baseline CFR  
 가  
 Mayer <sup>38</sup>, Nasher <sup>8</sup>, Yokoyama <sup>3,39</sup>  
 endothelial  
 dysfunction atherosclerosis early process  
 obesity insulin  
 resistance endothelial dysfunction  
 Isao <sup>40</sup> Doppler echocardiography  
 CFR  
 가  
<sup>41</sup>. Compensatory hyperinsulinemia,  
 related to hyperlipidemia and hypertension  
<sup>42-44</sup>  
 CFR<2.5 microvascular angina 가 CFR  
 가  
<sup>45</sup>  
 CFR  
 , Takasho <sup>46</sup> CFR

가 CFR

baseline CFR

가 , CFR 24

가 CFR

46 .

가

CFR

TGF-beta1

, CFR collagen

가 47 . ,

pioglitazone 15 OLETF rat 5

collagen ,

48 . ,

가

CFR

,

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,

가

CFR

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CFR

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## **Abstract**

# **Assessment of Cardiac blood flow by Transthoracic LAD (left anterior descending) Doppler Echocardiography and Effect of Metabolic Syndrome in type 2 Diabetes**

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The clinical or metabolic abnormalities observed in patients with type 2 diabetes are associated with cardiovascular disease, especially coronary heart disease, which is responsible for 75% of all deaths in diabetic patients. Therefore, the evaluation of cardiovascular disease in diabetic patients is important. Endothelial dysfunction reduces the response of endothelial-dependent vasodilation of coronary arteries, and can be detected as a restriction of CFR (coronary flow reserve). Endothelial dysfunction has been



observed in angiographically normal coronary arteries with diabetes mellitus and is recognized as the early process of arteriosclerosis. Recently, CFR is determined by non-invasive transthoracic ultrasonography, and is not different comparing to formally invasive method.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine whether the evaluation of CFR is the early estimating factors of cardiovascular complication by non-invasive transthoracic ultrasonography in type 2 diabetic patients, and whether presence of metabolic syndrome affect coronary microcirculation.

Of patients that was performed insert stent in stenotic coronary artery, we divided to 3 groups as patients with normal glucose tolerance (Group 1), with impaired fasting glucose (Group 2) and with diabetes (Group 3), and added diabetic patients without coronary artery disease (Group 4). CFR was decreased in both Group 3 ( $2.17 \pm 0.76$ ) and Group 4 ( $2.30 \pm 0.83$ ) rather than Group 1 ( $2.68 \pm 1.13$ ). Fasting glucose, triglyceride, HbA1c are significant different in all groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). Fasting glucose is significant correlation with CFR, but lipid profile, free fatty acid, BMI, insulin was not significant correlation with CFR. Diabetic patients with

metabolic syndrome had decreased CFR compared with diabetic patients without metabolic syndrome ( $p=0.05$ ) ( $2.34 \pm 0.75$  vs  $2.72 \pm 0.51$ ).

In summary, diabetic patients had decreased CFR whether present with coronary artery disease or not. These microvascular abnormalities may lead to myocardial ischemia in the absence of epicardial coronary atherosclerosis in some circumstances, and thus contribute to adverse cardiovascular events in diabetic patients. The measurement of CFR by transthoracic ultrasonography is good index to evaluate of coronary microcirculation. Early detection of abnormality of microcirculation is contribute to predict the cardiovascular complication in diabetic patients, and we think that more study are needed to support these results.

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Key Words : type 2 diabetes, transthoracic ultrasonography, CFR