

:  
 ,  
 : 344 . 284 ( )  
 , 60 ( ) 21 - ( )  
 ) 39 , 47  
 , , , ( , , , , , ,  
 ) , 가 ,  
 : ( 135.1 ) ( 135.7 ) ( 365.8 )  
 가 . 50 ( 127.4 )  
 ( 6.2 ) , 50 ( 266.9 ) ( 81.5 )  
 . ( 54.2 ) ( 60.1 )  
 ( 58.1 ) 가 .  
 , 가 가  
 : ,  
 , 가 가

(1-3),  
 (marker)  
 CAOD 가 (4).  
 disease, CAOD) 가 CAOD 가 ,  
 가 가

1  
 1997 & 1998 (HMP097 -  
 M-I-0011) 2000 4 25 2001 3 30

CAOD 가  
 CAOD

CAOD

CAOD 가

(coronary event)

가

가 (5-7).

ANOVA, Mann-Whitney test, linear correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis(SPSS software system)

CAOD

가

CAOD /

Table 1

( 357.8,  $p=0.001$ ) ( 135.7)

$p=1.000$

( 135.1,

( $p=0.068$ ).

CAOD

( $p<0.05$ , all),

( $p>0.05$ , all)(Table 1).

50

( 127.4) ( 6.2,  $p=0.006$ )

81.5)

(Table 2).

54.2

( $p=0.022$ ), 58.1 ( $p=0.047$ )

60.1

(Table

1). CAOD

가

가 가 ( $r=0.32$ ,  $p=0.045$ ),

가

가

1996 12 1999 1  
(Electron Beam Tomography, EBT, Imatron, San Francisco, CA)

344 EBT  
(Matrix  $512 \times 512$ , FOV 26cm, Exposure time 100msec)  
3mm 가 1

R-R 80% (EKG-triggering, )

Agatston (8)  
344 가 284 ( 176 , 108 )  
1 가

CAOD

(asymptomatic high risk group,

가 60 CAOD  
2

CAOD (Chronic CAOD group,  
CAOD

39 ( 27 ,

12 ) (Acute coronary syndrome group, )

21 ( 15 , 6 )

284 21 39

19 (9)

39 26 , 21

(high density lipoprotein, HDL)

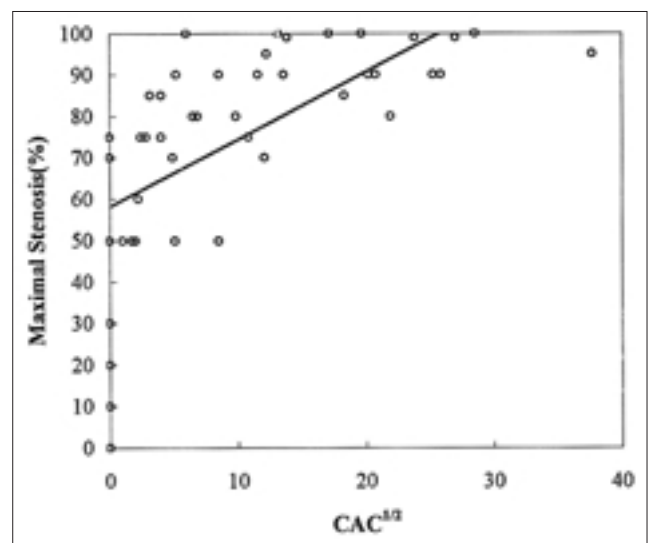


Fig. 1. CAC1/2 and maximal degree of stenosis on coronary angiogram in CAOD groups (n = 47).  $r=0.80$ ,  $p=0.000$

( $r=0.19, p=0.387$ ).  
 가 (= $0.773, p=0.000$ )  
 가 (= $0.28, p=0.000$ ). CAOD 1.9 , 2.2  
 , 2.2 ( $p>0.05$ , all) (Table  
 3).  
 ( $r=0.45,$   
 3).  
 ( $p=0.001$ ), ( $p<0.05$ )  
 가 가  
 1), ( $r=0.80, p=0.000$ ) (Fig. (Table 3),  
 ( $r= -0.48, p=0.028$ ).  
 가 가  
 ( $p<0.01$ , all). 가 가  
 (cul - 0.05 ( $p=0.035$ ),  
 prit artery) ( $r=0.117, p=0.364$ ). CAOD ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (Table 3).  
 CAOD 60 10 (17%) 가 0  
 (= $0.662, p=0.000$ ) 7 , 3 .  
 (= $0.359, p=0.000$ )가 가 50 가 0

**Table 1.** Electrom Beam Tomography and Coronary Angiographic Findings According to Study Groups

	High-Risk Group of Atherosclerosis (n=284)	CAOD Group	
		Chronic CAOD Group (n=39)	Acute Coronary Syndrome Group (n=21)
Age (years)	58.1 ± 8.0	60.1 ± 8.4	54.2 ± 10.1*
Sex Ratio <sup>†</sup>			
Male : Female	176 : 108	27 : 12	15 : 6
CAC score at EBT study			
Total <sup>‡</sup>	135.7 ± 360.2	365.8 ± 582.1	135.1 ± 202.8
Male	154.7 ± 407.3	388.4 ± 641.9	148.9 ± 438.7
Female	104.7 ± 265.1	315.0 ± 438.7	100.5 ± 150.6
Coronary Angiogram			
Number of Diseased Vessels		1.9 ± 0.9 (n=26)	1.5 ± 0.9 (n=21)
Maximal Stenosis(%)		73 ± 24	76 ± 26

CAOD - coronary arterial obstructive disease

CAC - coronary artery calcium

\* Mean age of acute coronary syndrome group was lower than those of high-risk group of atherosclerosis and chronic CAOD group ( $p<0.05$ , ANOVA).

† In all groups, male incidence was higher than female incidence ( $p<0.05$ , t-test), but there were no differences in mean CAC scores ( $p>0.05$ , Mann-Whitney test).

‡ Mean CAC score of acute coronary syndrome group was not different from that of high-risk group of atherosclerosis( $p=1.000$ ) and that of chronic CAOD group( $p=0.068$ , ANOVA).

**Table 2.** Coronary Artery Calcium Scores according to Age Distribution in Study Groups

Age Distribution	High-Risk Group of Atherosclerosis (n=284)	CAOD Group	
		Chronic CAOD group (n=39)	Acute Coronary Syndrome group (n=21)
Below 50*	6.2 ± 23.7 (n=43)	122.0 ± 105.2 (n=3)	127.4 ± 250.1 (n=10)
51 - 60 <sup>†</sup>	81.5 ± 237.1 (n=134)	266.9 ± 403.3 (n=18)	69.8 ± 72.6 (n=4)
61 - 70	230.6 ± 495.4 (n=91)	485.2 ± 829.2 (n=13)	141.8 ± 166.2 (n=6)
Above 70	397.3 ± 523.0 (n=16)	557.8 ± 527.8 (n=5)	432 (n=1)

CAOD - coronary arterial obstructive disease

\* Mean coronary artery calcium score of acute coronary syndrome group was significantly higher than that of high-risk group of atherosclerosis ( $p=0.006$ , ANOVA).

† There was significant difference in mean coronary artery calcium score between high-risk group of atherosclerosis and chronic CAOD group ( $p=0.012$ , ANOVA).

**Table 3.** Distribution of Risk Factors in Study Groups

Risk Factors	High Risk Group of		CAOD			
	Atherosclerosis (n = 284)*	Reg <sup>†</sup> (P)	Chronic CAOD Group (n = 39)	Reg <sup>†</sup> (P)	ACS Group(n = 21)	Reg <sup>†</sup> (P)
Diabetes Mellitus	115(41%)	0.000	13(33%)	0.043	3(44%)	0.604
Hypertension	131(46%)	0.018	17(44%)	0.077	11(52%)	0.878
Smoking <sup>‡</sup>	95(34%)	0.877	18(46%)	0.909	15(71%)	0.605
Obesity	80(37%)	0.457	10(26%)	0.928	6(29%)	0.556
Hypercholesterolemia	39(19%)	0.534	16(41%)	0.160	8(38%)	0.929
Low HDL	52(22%)	0.134	15(38%)	0.862	3(14%)	0.217
Number of Risk Factors	1.9 ± 1.0		2.2 ± 1.4		2.2 ± 1.0	

CAOD - coronary arterial obstructive disease

Reg - regression analysis

ASC - acute coronary syndrome

HDL - high density lipoprotein

\* Valid percentage : missing data excluded.

<sup>†</sup>Multiple regression between log(CAC + 1) and risk factors (including age and sex, not shown) in study groups.

<sup>‡</sup>Smoking incidence of acute coronary syndrome group was higher than those of high-risk group of atherosclerosis and chronic CAOD group ( $p < 0.05$ , Mann-Whitney test).

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 EBT  
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 (19 - 21).  
 (10),  
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 , (plaque - in - risk)  
 (22). Detrano (23)  
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 (1, 11).  
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 CAOD  
 가  
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 (1, 2, 12).  
 CAOD  
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 50%  
 (12, 24).  
 (13, 14).  
 (15), (16)

1/5 , EBT (1, 14, 29).  
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 가 Schermund (30) CAOD  
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 Shemesh (7) 가  
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 LDL (30, 31). 가  
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 40 가 가  
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 27% 71% 가 (27), 가 가  
 50 13.5% 40.9%  
 , 10 60 CAOD  
 21.6% 40% 가  
 (28).  
 50 21% 80% CAOD  
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 , CAOD 가 가  
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가

가

가

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## Coronary Artery Calcium Score using Electron Beam Tomography in the Patients with Acute Obstructive Coronary Arterial Disease : Comparative Study with Asymptomatic High-Risk Group of Atherosclerosis and Chronic Obstructive Coronary Arterial Disease Group<sup>1</sup>

Seok Jong Ryu, M.D., Byoung Wook Choi, M.D., Kyu Ok Choe, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Research institution of Radiological Science, Yonsei University, College of Medicine

**Purpose:** To compare, through analysis of the coronary artery calcium (CAC) score and the risk factors for atherosclerosis, the characteristics of acute coronary syndrome between an asymptomatic high-risk group of atherosclerosis patients and a chronic coronary arterial obstructive disease (CAOD) group.

**Materials and Methods:** The CAC scores of an asymptomatic high-risk group of atherosclerosis patients (group I, n=284), a chronic CAOD group (group II, n=39) and an acute coronary syndrome group (group III, n=21) were measured by electron beam tomography. Forty-seven patients with CAOD from groups II and III underwent coronary angiography, and we scrutinized age, sex, and risk factors including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity, smoking, hypercholesterolemia and low high-density lipoproteinemia. The numbers of stenotic coronary arterial branches and degree of stenosis revealed by coronary angiography were also recorded. We determined the differences between the three groups in terms of CAC score and the risk factors, the relationship between CAC score and risk factors, and the characteristic features of each type of CAOD group.

**Results:** The mean CAC score of group III (135.1) was not statistically different from that of group I (135.7) or group II (365.8). Among patients aged below 50, the mean CAC score of group III (127.4) was significantly higher than that of group I (6.2), ( $p=0.006$ ). The mean CAC score at the sixth decade was also significantly different between group I (81.5) and group II (266.9). The mean age of group III (54.2 years) was significantly lower than that of group I (58.1 years) ( $p=0.047$ ) and of group II (60.1) ( $p=0.022$ ). There was significant correlation between the number of stenotic coronary arterial branches and  $\log(\text{CAC} + 1)$  ( $p < .01$ ). The square root of the CAC score and the maximal degree of stenosis was also well correlated ( $p < .01$ ). There was no difference in the mean number of risk factors among the three groups, though the incidence of smoking in group III was significantly higher than in groups I and II. Multiple regression analysis showed that the CAC score was related to age, diabetes mellitus and hypertension in group I, diabetes mellitus only in group II, but no particular factor in group III.

**Conclusion:** The CAC score of the acute coronary syndrome group tended to be lower than that of the chronic CAOD group. It appears to be difficult to predict acute coronary syndrome on the basis of CAC alone. Compared with the asymptomatic high-risk group of atherosclerosis patients, the acute coronary syndrome group, whose members are younger and have a higher incidence of smoking, has a relatively high CAC score.

**Index words :** Coronary vessels, calcification  
Coronary artery, obstruction or stenosis  
Coronary vessels, computed tomography  
Heart, ischemia

Address reprint requests to : Kyu Ok Choe, M.D., Dept of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University, College of Medicine  
CPO Box 8044 Seoul, Korea  
Tel. 82-2-361-5837 Fax. 82-2-393-3035