

## 심실세동에서 흥분파의 분열 기전

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### Wavebreak Mechanism during Ventricular Fibrillation in Isolated Swine Right Ventricle

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** : Several different patterns of wavebreak have been described by mapping of the tissue surface during fibrillation. However, it is not clear whether these surface patterns are caused by multiple distinct mechanisms or by a single mechanism. **Method** : To determine the mechanism by which wavebreaks are generated during ventricular fibrillation, we conducted optical mapping studies and single cell transmembrane potential recording in 6 isolated swine right ventricles. **Results** : Among 763 episodes of wavebreak (0.75 times/sec/cm<sup>2</sup>), optical maps showed 3 patterns : 80% due to a wavefront encountering the refractory waveback of another wave, 11.5% due to wavefronts passing perpendicularly each other and 8.5% due to a new (target) wave arising just beyond the refractory tail of a previous wave. Computer simulations of scroll waves in 3-D tissue showed that these surface patterns could be attributed to two fundamental mechanisms : head-to-tail interactions and filament break. **Conclusion** : We conclude that during sustained ventricular fibrillation in swine RV, surface patterns of wavebreak are produced by two fundamental mechanisms : head-to-tail interaction between waves and filament break. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(11):1404-1416**)

**KEY WORDS** : Reentry · Mapping · Electrophysiology · Action potentials · Restitution.

서론		multiple wavelet hypothesis	
		wavelet	
		wavelet	
Moe <sup>1)</sup>		(wave splitting)가	
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: 2000 12 19			
: , 120 - 752		134	
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daughter wavelet

2-4) 5-7) multiple wavelet

(activation map)

break 가 가 wave -

ve가 7)8) 9) wa -

10)11) wavefront가

wavetail wavebreak

wavefront - wavetail 8)

wavebreak 10)11)

vebreak wavebreak

wa -

가 6)

12)

가 3

가

## 재료 및 방법

### 실험조직과 광학적 지도화

6 (20 30 kg) pentothal sodium  
30 mg/kg

3

3

4 Tyrode (NaCl, 125.0 ; KCl, 4.5 ; MgCl<sub>2</sub>,  
0.5 ; CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.54 ; NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1.2 ; NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 24.0 ;  
glucose, 5.5( mM/l) ; albumin, 50 mg/l)

6 - F polyethylene  
95% 가

Tyrode 15 cc

3 - 0 silk

Tyrode

Tissue bath

tissue bath

Tissue bath

가 36.5

95% 가

37 Tyrode

1

$\mu\text{mol/l}$  pyrimidine 4 - (2 - (6 - (dibutylamino) - 2 -  
naphthalenyl) - 1 - (3 - sulfopropyl) hydroxide(di - 4 -  
ANEPPS, Molecular Probes, Inc) 20

(glass electrode)

2)

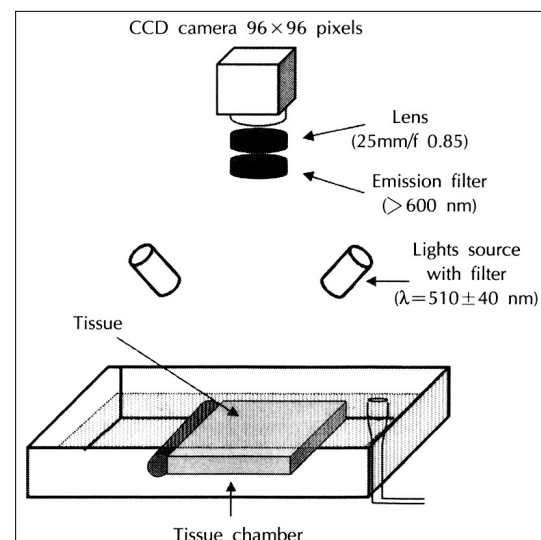
12)

$510 \pm 40 \text{ nm}$

band - pass filter 250 - W tungsten - ha -  
logen lamp(Model 66196, Oriel Corp., Stratford, CT,  
USA) 600

nm long - pass filter(R60, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan)

25 mm/f 0.85 video lens(Fujinon CF25L,  
Fuji Photo Optical Co., Omiya City, Japan)



**Fig. 1.** Optical mapping setup. Schematic diagram of optical mapping apparatus. See text for details.

12bit digital charge coupled device(CCD : CA - D1 - 0256T, Dalsa Inc., Ontario, Canada)

(Fig. 1). shutter 3.75 ms  
96 × 96 pixel

frame grabber(IC - PCI - DIG16, Imaging Technology, Bedford, MA, USA)가

tis -  
sue bath

(Excitation - Co -  
ntraction uncoupler)

형광신호처리

pixel  
5 median

pixel  
255

0  
pixel 0.27mm 0.68 mm

3  
3 °/m)

3 (scroll wave)  
San Diego supercomputer center

pixel 256 gray scale

wavebreak  
wavefront waveback

wavebreak  
wavefront wave -

back<sup>13)</sup>

wavebreak  
wavebreak

mosaic

frame  
wavebreak  
wavebreak

frame wavefront isochronal

map

활동전위

90% (APD<sub>90</sub>) (diastolic interval : DI)

(action potential duration restitution curve ; APDR curve) APD<sub>90</sub> DI

ORIGIN 5.0(Microcal Software, Inc., Northampton, MA, USA) exponential fitting<sup>6)</sup>

컴퓨터 모의실험

3  
Luo - Rudy Phase 1

restitution

no flux boundary condition<sup>14)</sup>  
0.02 0.2 ms , 0.015 cm

(1)  
<sup>18)</sup> 가 4.8 × 4.8 × 0.9 cm

(fiber) 120 ° (= 13.3 °/m)

3 (scroll wave)

San Diego supercomputer center  
Table 1

통계처리

ORIGIN(Microcal Software, Inc., Northampton, MA, USA)

±  
Student t - test . p

0.05

결 과

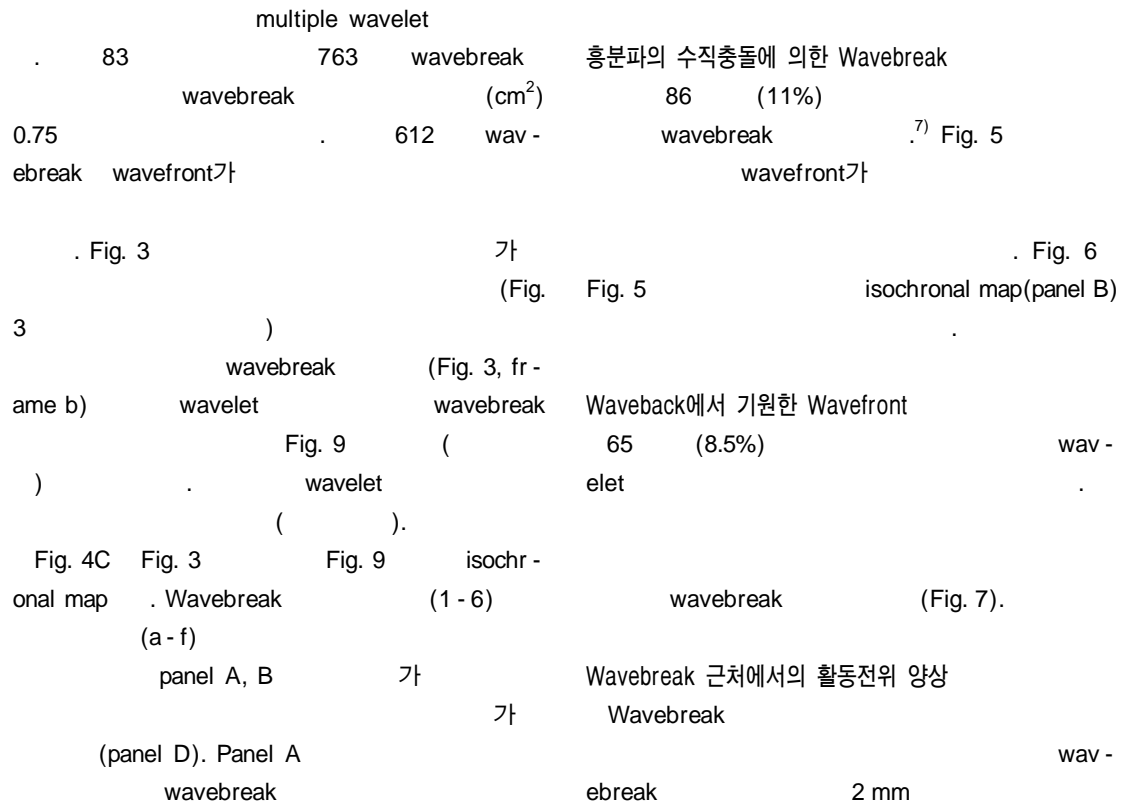
실세동에서 활동전위 기간복원성(Action potential duration restitution)

AP -  
DR , DI APD<sub>90</sub>

79 ± 17 ms DI 12 ±  
8 ms Fig.

2A APDR curve  
2.4 7.6 (Fig. 2B).

광학적 지도로 본 심실세동시 Wavebreak



**Table 1.** Computer simulation equation

The partial differential equation for cardiac conduction is<sup>14)</sup> :

$$\nabla \cdot \tilde{D} \nabla V = -I_{ion}/C_m + \nabla \cdot \tilde{D} \nabla V \quad (1)$$

where  $V$  is the TMP and  $C_m$  the membrane capacitance.  $I_{ion}$  is the total ionic current density of the membrane.  $\tilde{D} = \tilde{\sigma}/S_v C_m$  is the diffusion tensor, where  $\tilde{\sigma}$  is the conductivity tensor and  $S_v$  the surface-to-volume ratio of the cell. We use no flux boundary condition<sup>14)</sup> :  $\tilde{n} \cdot (\tilde{D} \nabla V) = 0$ , where  $\tilde{n}$  is the unit vector normal to the boundary. We assume the fibers are parallel and uniform in the x-y plane but rotate along the z-direction. Therefore,  $\tilde{D}$  has the following matrix structure<sup>14)</sup> :

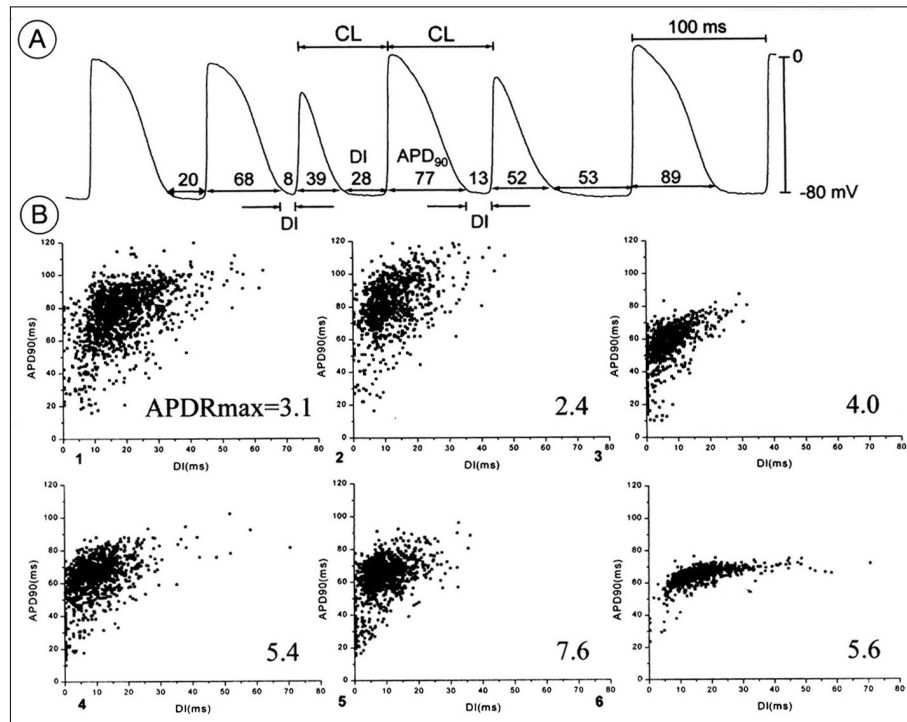
$$\tilde{D} = \begin{pmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{yx} & 0 \\ D_{xy} & D_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

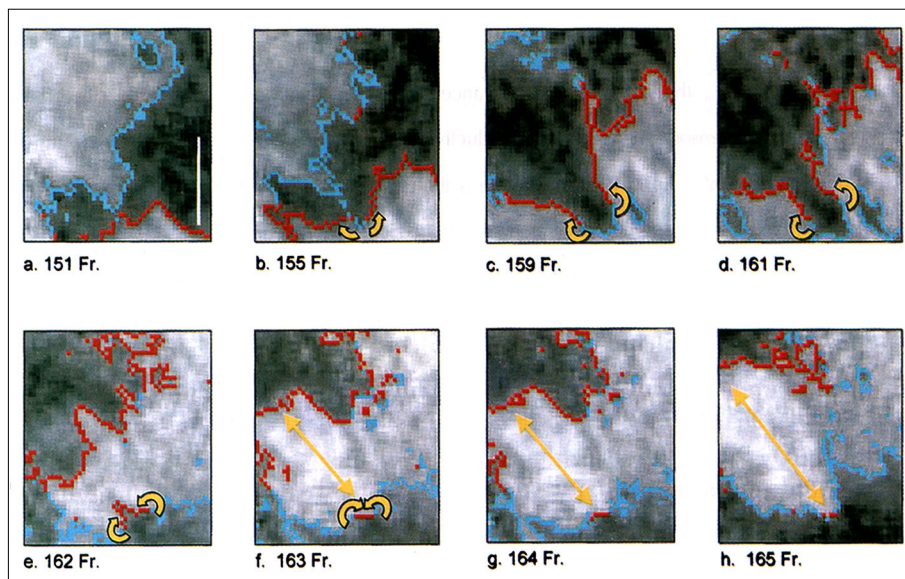
$$\begin{aligned} D_{xx} &= D \cos^2 \theta(z) + D_a \sin^2 \theta(z) \\ D_{yy} &= D \sin^2 \theta(z) + D_a \cos^2 \theta(z) \\ D_{xy} &= D_{yx} = (D - D_a) \sin \theta(z) \cos \theta(z) \\ D_{zz} &= D_a \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$D$  is the diffusion constant along the fiber direction, and  $D_a$  is the transverse diffusion constant. We use  $D = 0.001 \text{ cm}^2/\text{ms}$  and  $D_a = 0.0002 \text{ cm}^2/\text{ms}$ .  $\theta(z)$  is angle between the fiber and the x-axis. We use a uniform fiber rotation angle  $\theta(z) = \alpha z$  with  $\alpha$  being a constant.  $I_{ion}$  in Eq. (1) is taken from the LR1 AP model.<sup>17)</sup> We varied some parameters to change the APD and APD restitution. The parameters were selected so that APD restitution was steep enough to cause spontaneous wave break in the simulated 3D tissue when the thickness exceeded 0.4 cm. We used  $\bar{G}_{NZ} = 16 \text{ mS/cm}^2$ ,  $\bar{G}_K = 0.0423 \text{ mS/cm}^2$  and  $\bar{G}_{si} = 0.047 \text{ mS/cm}^2$ . We also sped up the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  kinetics : i.e.,  $\tau_d = 0.5 \tau_d$  and  $\tau_f = 0.5 \tau_f$ .

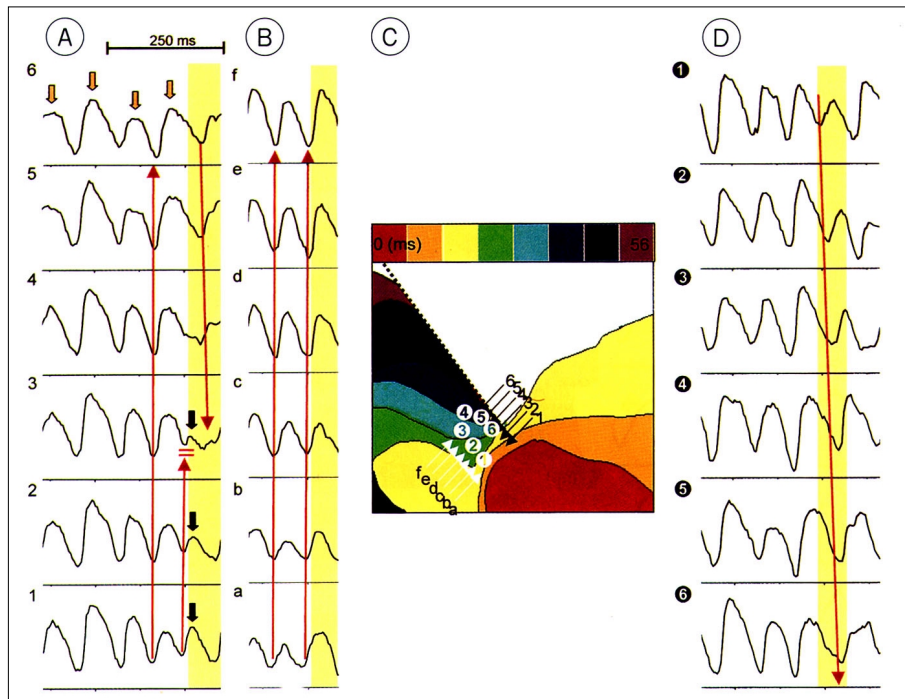




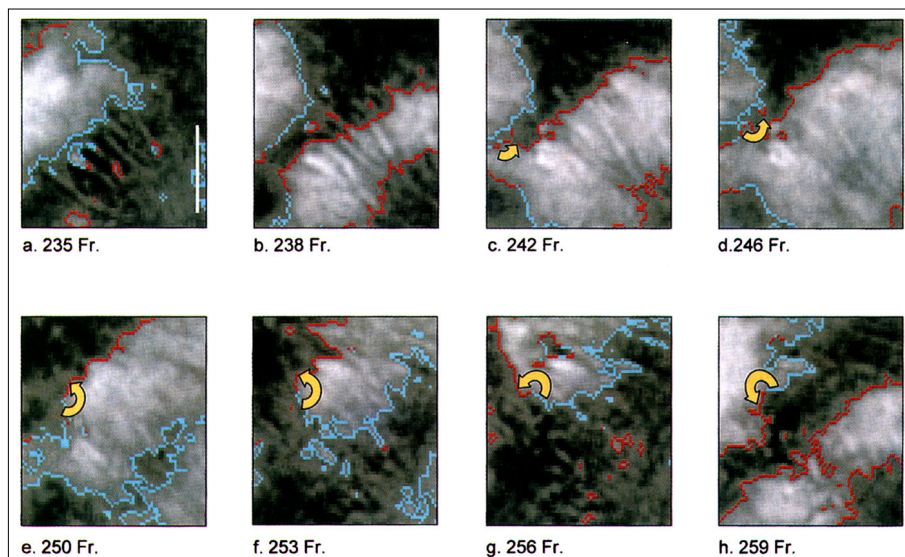
**Fig. 2.** AP recorded during VF and APD restitution curves during VF in 6 isolated swine RV. Panel A is a typical TMP recording showing that APD is positively related to the preceding DI. Panel B shows APD restitution characteristics in all six tissues. APDR max, the maximum slope of the APD restitution curve, is identified by numbers in each of the 6 tissues. CL = cycle length.



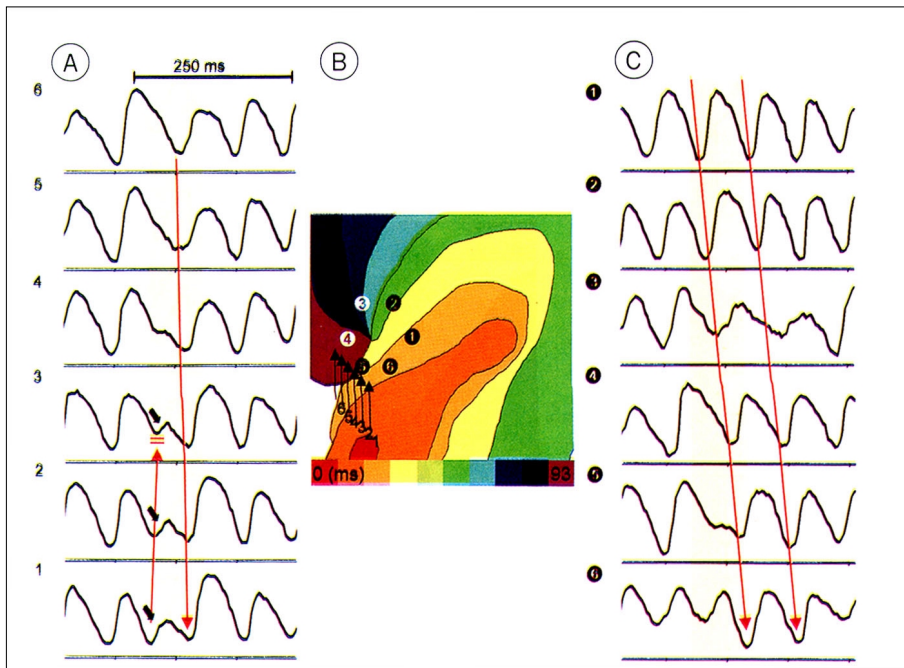
**Fig. 3.** The wavebreak and initiation of reentry by a wavefront encountering the trailing edge of refractoriness from a neighboring wave. Shown are sequential wave maps recorded by the optical mapping system during VF. The red line denotes the wavefront and the blue line the wave tail. Curved yellow arrows indicate the direction of the reentrant wavefronts. The double headed yellow arrow draws attention to two waves traveling in opposite directions. The vertical white bar at the right lower corner of frame a is 1 cm long.



**Fig. 4.** Isochronal map (C) and optical potentials (A, B and D) of wavebreak. This is the same episode as that shown in Fig. 3. The upper portion of Panel C shows an isochronal map with arrows pointing to the two wavebreak sites. The lower portion of Panel C shows the same isochronal map with numbers and letters corresponding to the recordings shown in panels A, B and D. The yellow segments in A, B and D indicate the time window during which the activations in frames a to h of Fig. 3 were registered.



**Fig. 5.** The wavebreak and initiation of reentry by perpendicular interaction of two wavefronts. Shown are sequential dynamic wave maps of activation and repolarization. The red line represents the wavefront ; the blue line shows the refractory wave tail.



**Fig. 6.** Isochronal map (B) and optical signals (A and C) of wavebreak associated with the perpendicular interaction of two waves. This is the same episode as that shown in Fig. 5. The arrow in the upper isochronal map in Panel B shows the site of wavebreak. The lower portion of Panel B shows the same isochronal map with numbers and letters corresponding to the recordings shown in panels A and C. The yellow segments in panels A and C indicate the time window during which the activations in frames a to h of Fig. 5 were registered.

(action potential amplitude), APD 90, (dV/dt) max, DI  $54 \pm 16$  mV,  $62 \pm 16$  ms,  $33 \pm 19$  V/s and  $11 \pm 8$  ms. 5 wavebreak (2 mm) (Fig. 8) 10)<sup>7)</sup> wavebreak 3 wavebreak filament) daughter scroll

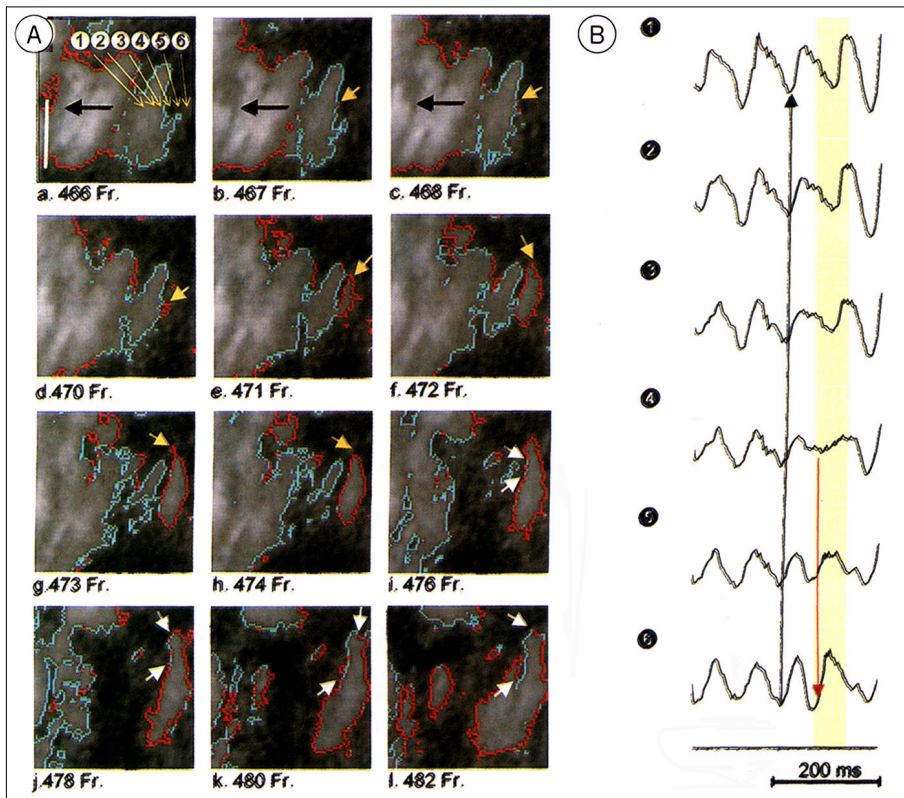
parameter wavebreak 11) wavefront, waveback, wavebreak 19) break (Fig. 11).

## Discussion

3차원 가상 심장조직에서의 컴퓨터 모의실험

wavebreak

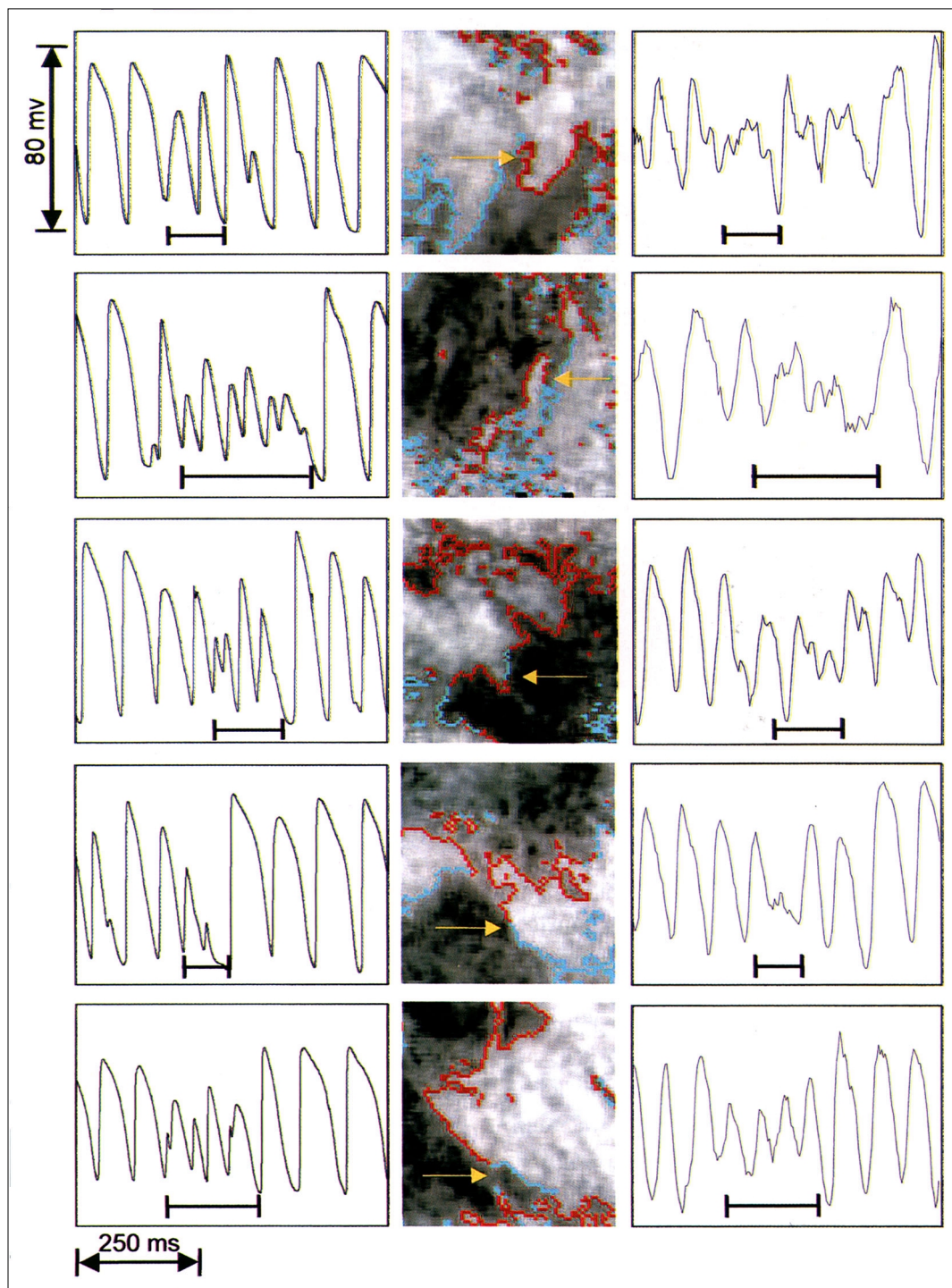
Luo - Rudy Phase 1 (LR1) wavebreak (head) (tail) wavebr - (scroll filament) Krinsky<sup>20)</sup> wavebreak eak



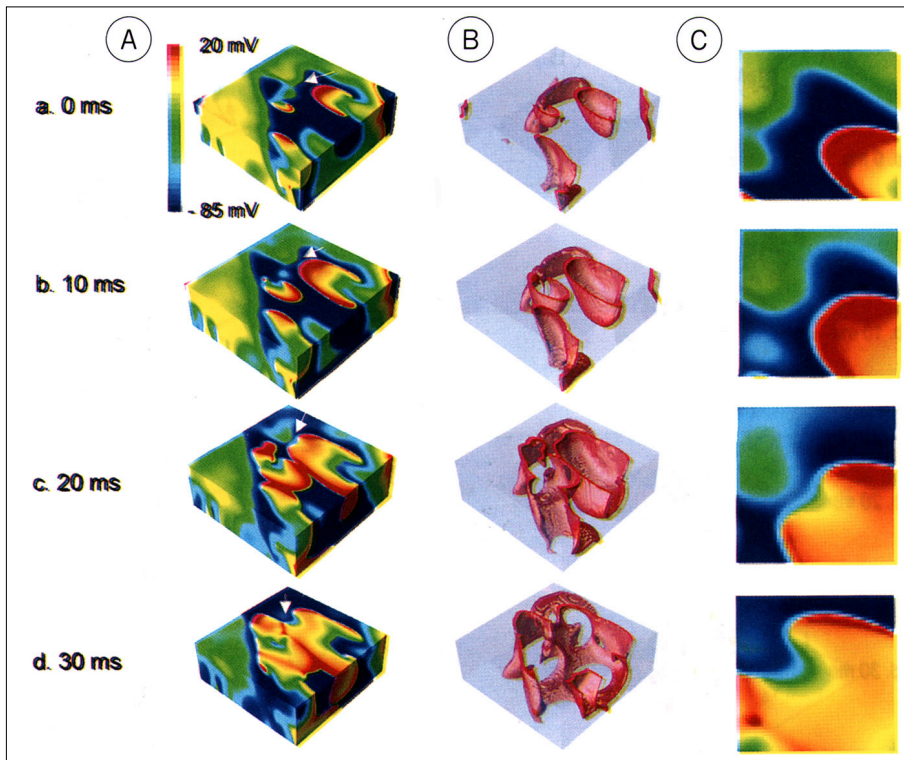
**Fig. 7.** Wavebreak occurring without wave-wave interaction. Panel A shows a wave propagating from right to left (black arrows). From the end of a previous waveback, a wavelet emerges and propagates in the opposite direction (yellow arrows) with new wavebreaks (white arrows). Panel B shows optical signals. The numbers correspond to the locations shown in panel A-a. The yellow segment in panel B indicates the time window during which the activations in frames a to i of panel A were registered.

Karma<sup>14)</sup>가 wavebreak Fenton 24)  
 심실세동의 유지기전 Multiple wavelet hypothesis<sup>1)</sup> 9) wavefront가 Gray wavebr -  
 wavebreak wavelet wavebreak restitution Gray<sup>9)</sup>  
 21 - 23) (activation pattern) pping) 7) wavefront  
 wavebreak wavebreak 가 phase singularity 9)





**Fig. 8.** Five examples of single cell TMP (left column) and simultaneously registered fluorescent signals (right column) at or near the wavebreak (middle column). Each of the five rows represents one episode. The line segment below each panel indicates the times when wavebreak and reentrant wavefronts were recorded by the optical mapping system. The yellow arrows point to the site where TMP and fluorescent signals were recorded in each episode.



**Fig. 9.** 3-D simulation of wavebreak by a wavefront running into the trailing edge of refractoriness. Panel A shows the surface activation patterns (red = wavefront, green = waveback) at the times indicated. The white arrows indicate the region where this mechanism of wavebreak occurs. Panel B shows the corresponding scroll wavefronts in the tissue (red = rising membrane voltage). Panel C is a blow-up of the region of wavebreak on the upper surface (near the white arrows in A). Residual refractoriness (green) was left over by a previous wavefront and when the next wave (red) encountered this refractory region, wavebreak occurred, generating two new scroll waves. Compare with the experimental wavebreak in Fig. 3.

흥분성의 회복과 Wavebreak의 기전

(異質性)

curve

1

APDR

(scroll wave)

APD

co -

<sup>29)</sup>

duction velocity(CV) restitution<sup>16)</sup>

요 약

APDR curve

가

1 (Fig. 2)

가

연구목적 :

가 1

(activation map)

<sup>26)</sup>

가 1

가 wavebreak

DI

APD

wave가

<sup>27)28)</sup> APD

wavefront가

safety factor가

wavetail

wavebreak

wavebreak

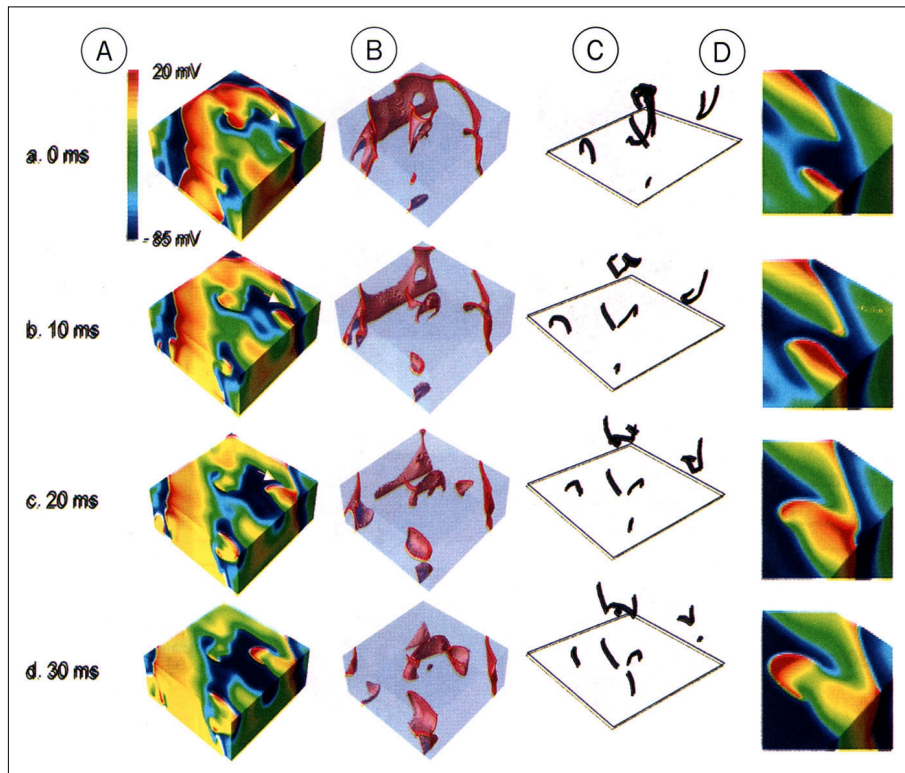
. Fig. 4A

wavebreak

wavebreak

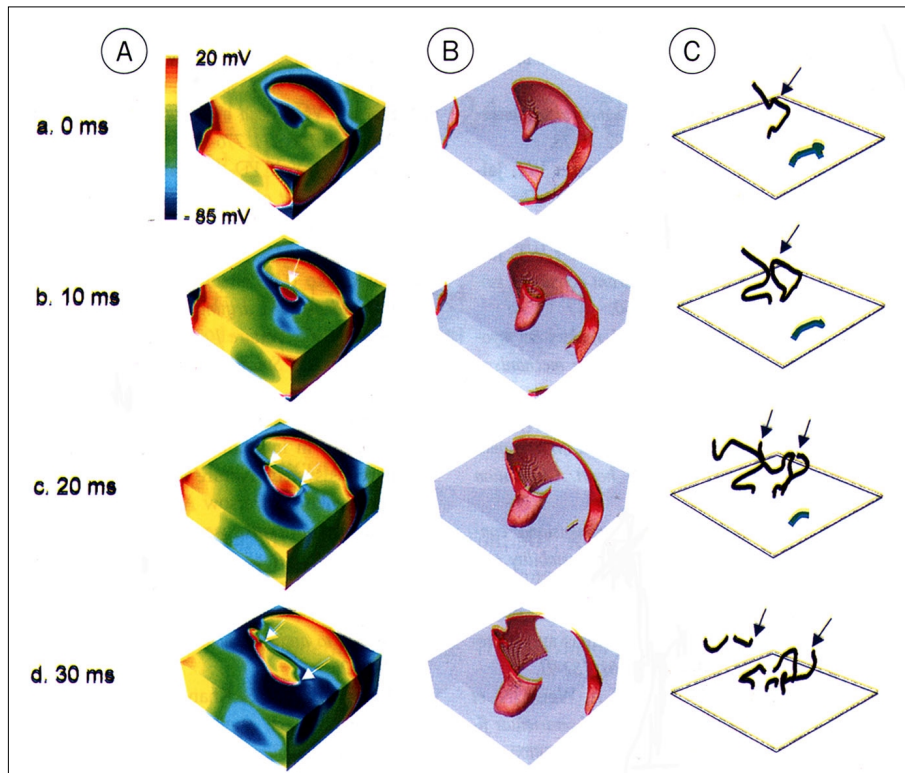
가

restitution hypothesis



**Fig. 10.** 3-D simulation of wavebreak by perpendicular intersection. As in Fig. 8, panels A-D show the surface activation patterns, the scroll wavefronts in the tissue, the filament and a blow-up of the region of wavebreak (near the white arrows in A), respectively. A wavefront propagates upward to the right, leaving an area of residual refractoriness at its waveback. A different wavefront propagates upwards from the left, perpendicular to the first wavefront. It encounters residual refractoriness, causing wavebreak and a new scroll filament to form. Compare with the experimental wavebreak in Fig. 5.

3 가 APDR curve 2.4 7.6 .  
 가 2) multiple wa-  
 velet .  
 방 법 : 가 3) 83 763 wavebreak  
 wavebreak , (cm<sup>2</sup>) 0.75  
 . 612 wavefront wavetail  
 , 86  
 , 65  
 waveb -  
 reak , . 4) ,  
 LR1 supe - wavebreak wavefront가  
 rcomputer wavebreak 3 scroll filament가 가  
 결 과 : 가 .  
 1) 79 ± 17 ms 결 론 :  
 DI 12 ± 8 ms wavebreak wave -



**Fig. 11.** 3-D simulation of wavebreak by filament break. Panels A and B show the surface activation patterns and the scroll wavefronts in the tissue, respectively. Panel C shows the scroll filaments in the tissue. The black filament develops a severe twist that buds off to form a new scroll ring in C-b (blue arrow), marking the appearance of the target wave in A-b (white arrow) as the arm of the scroll ring emerges at the top surface. When the scroll ring filament subsequently arrives at the surface, it breaks in two (C-c, blue arrows), apparent on the surface as two new wavebreaks (A-c, white arrows). Further breaks in the black filament form new scroll waves (C-c), whereas the green filament disappears at the lower border. Compare with the experimental wavebreak in Fig. 7.

front가  
wavetail 3  
wavebreak

중심 단어 :

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