

## 여성 급성 심근경색증 환자의 연령에 따른 임상 양상 및 장기 추적 경과 관찰

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### Age-Related Difference in Long-Term Prognosis of Acute Myocardial Infarction in Women

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the age-related differences in clinical features, coronary anatomy, risk factors, hospital courses, and long-term prognosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in women. **Materials and Methods :** Total 513 female patients with AMI were divided into 3 groups ; group 1 (n = 43, 50 years old or less), group 2 (n = 302, between 51 years and 70 years old), and group 3 (n = 168, older than 70 years). Clinical follow-up including cardiac events was performed for mean duration of 26 months (1 -155 months). Cardiac events include cardiac death, reinfarction, CABG, PTCA, CHF, stroke, and recurrent angina. **Results :** Minimal lesion (<50% stenosis) in infarct-related artery was more prevalent in group 1 than in group 3 (p<0.05). In group 2, the number of low high density lipoprotein (HDL) was significantly more than in group 3 (p<0.01). During hospitalization, death and shock were more prevalently observed in group 3 than group 1 (p<0.005) and group 2 (p<0.001). Group 3 had more heart failures than group 1 (p<0.001) and group 2 (p<0.001) and group 2 had more heart failures than group 1 (p<0.05). The younger age group showed a significantly higher survival rate (7 years : group 1 ; 76.1%, group 2 ; 60.6%, group 3 ; 34.2%, p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 49.4) and cardiac event-free survival rate (7 years : group 1 ; 48.4%, group 2 ; 32.3%, group 3 ; 16.0%, p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 37.5) for each 3 comparisons. In Cox proportional hazard analysis, LV systolic function influenced the group 2 survival (odds ratio 3.8, 95% CI 1.7 to 8.3, p<0.005) and the group 3 survival (odds ratio 2.2, 95% CI 1.1 to 4.5, p<0.05). The cardiac event free survival was influenced by age (odds ratio 1.6, 95% CI 1.2 to 2.1, p<0.005) and LV systolic function (odds ratio 1.8, 95% CI 1.3 to 2.5, p<0.001). **Conclusion :** Younger female patients with AMI had a more favorable prognosis compared with older female patients. LV systolic function was important as a prognostic factor for long-term survival except younger female AMI patients. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(10):1245-1256**)

**KEY WORDS :** Acute myocardialinfarction · Woman · Prognosis · Age.

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## 서 론

1986년 1월 1일부터 1997년 11월 30일까지 11년간 513명(남자 261명, 여자 252명)을 대상으로 1차, 2차, 3차 심전도 검사, 심초음파 검사, 심근경색 진단을 위한 혈액 검사(creatinine kinase(CK), aspartate aminotransferase(AST), lactic dehydrogenase(LDH))를 시행하였다. 1차 심전도 검사 결과 ST segment depression이 관찰된 133명(26%)은 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)과 지속된 18명(14%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다.

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## 대상 및 방법

대상 1986년 1월 1일부터 1997년 11월 30일까지 11년간 513명(남자 261명, 여자 252명)을 대상으로 1차, 2차, 3차 심전도 검사, 심초음파 검사, 심근경색 진단을 위한 혈액 검사(creatinine kinase(CK), aspartate aminotransferase(AST), lactic dehydrogenase(LDH))를 시행하였다. 1차 심전도 검사 결과 ST segment depression이 관찰된 133명(26%)은 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)과 지속된 18명(14%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다.

140/90 mmHg 이상인 24명(4.7%)과 140/90 mmHg 미만인 488명(95.3%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다.

방법 (ideal body weight) 120% 이상인 171명(33%)과 120% 미만인 342명(67%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 소실된 115명(86%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 91명(79%)과 15% 미만인 24명(21%)으로 나뉘었다. 2차 심전도 검사에서 ST segment depression이 지속된 18명(14%)은 2차 심초음파 검사에서 LVEF가 15% 이상인 12명(67%)과 15% 미만인 6명(33%)으로 나뉘었다.

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94.0% 3 84.5% 3 2  
 Seldi - (p<0.005).  
 nger 1 74.3%, 2 55.7%,  
 Judkins Amplatz 3 56.5% 1 2 (p<  
 electronic caliper 가 0.05). 1  
 가 가 5117% 2 3 4514% 4313%  
 1 3 (p<0.05).  
 50%  
 (minimal lesion), 70% 3 1 (p<0.005)  
 (nonobstructive lesion) .<sup>19)</sup> 2 (p<0.001)  
 (delay in admission),  
 , , 가 .  
 (cardiac event) 관동맥 조영술 소견 (Table 2)  
 , (coronary artery 1 65.1%, 2 68.5%, 3  
 bypass grafting, CABG), (percu- 37.5%가 3 1 (p<0.001)  
 taneous transluminal conorary angioplasty, PTCA), 2 (p<0.001)  
 (congestive heart failure), (infarctrelated artery) 가 50%  
 4가 1 21.4%, 2  
 (major cardiac event) 13.6%, 3 4.8% 1  
 3 (p<0.05).  
 세 군간의 위험인자의 차이점 (Table 3)  
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 lipotrotein(a) 가 가 1 55.6%, 2  
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 parison analysis Bonferroni 1 46.9%, 2 43.5%, 3 41.  
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 0.05 초기 입원 기간 중 경과 (Table 4)  
 1 4.7%, 2 14.  
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 005) 2 (p<0.001)  
 환자들의 기본적인 특징 (Table 1) 1 18.6%, 2 33.4%,  
 1 95.2%, 2 3 54.2% 3 1 (p<0.001)

2 (p<0.001) , 2 1 , 1 16.3%, 2  
 (p<0.05). (shock) 1 7. 20.5%, 3 29.2% 3 2  
 0%, 2 12.2%, 3 24.4% 3 (p<0.05).  
 1 (p<0.005) 2 (p<0.001)  
 . 1 0%, 2 6.6%, 3 퇴원후 추적 관찰 (Table 5)  
 13.7% 3 1 (p<0.01) 2 (p<0.01) 82% .

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics among the three groups divided by the age

	Group 1 (n = 43) [no. (%)]	Group 2 (n = 302) [no. (%)]	Group 3 (n = 168) [no. (%)]
Age (years)	46 ± 5	62 ± 5	77 ± 5
Delay in admission (days)	7.4 ± 14.6	6.4 ± 8.9	4.3 ± 30.0
systolic BP (mmHg)	131 ± 38	122 ± 33	123 ± 34
diastolic BP (mmHg)	81 ± 21	78 ± 47	73 ± 22
Pulse rate (BPM)	82 ± 23	78 ± 21	85 ± 27
Previous angina			
Present	20 (54.1)	172 (62.5)	92 (63.9)
Duration (days)	483.3 ± 927.4	741.6 ± 1383.6	1084.2 ± 1704.7
Previous MI			
Present	1 ( 2.7)	11 ( 4.1)	5 ( 3.4)
Duration (months)	3.0	31.5 ± 26.5	77.3 ± 35.9
MI site			
Anterior	22 (51.2)	111 (27.0)	61 (36.3)
Inferior	10 (23.3)	88 (29.3)	45 (26.8)
Posterior	6 (14.0)	61 (20.3)	30 (17.9)
Lateral	4 ( 9.3)	14 ( 4.7)	10 ( 6.0)
Others	1 ( 2.3)	28 ( 9.3)	22 (13.1)
Chest pain*	40 (95.2)	282 (94.0)	142 (84.5)
Radiation†	26 (74.3)	151 (55.7)	78 (56.5)
Q - MI	33 (76.7)	244 (80.8)	138 (82.1)
Cardiac enzyme			
CK (IU/L)	1477.2 ± 1889.3	1128.2 ± 1150.8	1064.7 ± 930.6
CKMB (IU/L)	129.8 ± 145.9	130.8 ± 152.1	157.7 ± 292.5
LDH (IU/L)	354.0 ± 236.7	542.3 ± 836.6	448.1 ± 485.6
LV ejection fraction (%)‡	51 ± 17	45 ± 14	43 ± 13
EF<sup>-</sup> 40%	6/27 (22.2)	72/129 (35.8)	46/107 (43.0)
Management			
Thrombolysis§	10 (23.3)	77 (25.6)	11 ( 6.5)
Direct PTCA	1 ( 2.3)	6 ( 2 )	1 ( 0.6)
Rescue PTCA§	12 (27.9)	83 (27.5)	17 (10.1)

Abbreviations : BP denotes blood pressure ; MI, myocardial infarction ; Q-MI, myocardial infarction with Q wave ; CK, creatine kinase ; CK-MB, creatine kinase MB ; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase ; LV, left ventricle ; PTCA, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

\* : significant difference among three groups (p<0.01). in group 3 significantly less than group 2 (p<0.005)

† : significant difference among three groups (p<0.01). in group 1 significantly more than group 2 (p<0.05)

‡ : significant difference among three groups (p<0.05). in group 1 significantly better than group 3 (p<0.05)

§ : significant difference among three groups (p<0.01). in group 3 significantly less than group 1 (p<0.005) and group 2 (p<0.01)

3%, 2 22.8%, 3 47.0% 3 1 9. (p<0.05).  
 001) 2 (p<0.001) 2 1 2 1 2.7%, 2 8.3%, 3 15.5% 3  
 (p<0.05). 1

**Table 2.** Coronary angiographic findings among the three groups divided by the age

	Group 1 (n = 43) [no. (%)]	Group 2 (n = 302) [no. (%)]	Group 3 (n = 168) [no. (%)]
C-Angio performed*	28 (65.1)	207 (68.5)	63 (37.5)
Normal	1 ( 3.6)	2 ( 1.0)	0
Nonobstructive	2 ( 7.1)	10 ( 4.9)	1 ( 1.6)
No. of diseased vessels			
1	16 (57.1)	81 (39.3)	25 (39.1)
2	5 (17.9)	74 (35.7)	17 (27.0)
3	4 (14.3)	40 (19.4)	20 (31.3)
Site of IRA			
LAD	14 (50.0)	113 (54.9)	31 (49.2)
LCX	2 ( 7.1)	21 (10.2)	7 (11.1)
RCA	12 (42.9)	73 (35.3)	25 (39.7)
Stenosis of IRA			
Degree of the stenosis (%)	72 ± 37	80 ± 29	85 ± 20
< IRA 70%	8 (28.6)	36 (17.5)	8 (12.7)
< IRA 50% <sup>†</sup>	6 (21.4)	28 (13.6)	3 ( 4.8)
LVEDP (mmHg)	20.8 ± 7.6	21.1 ± 8.4	20.7 ± 9.5

Abbreviations : C-Angio denotes coronary angiography ; IRA, infarction related artery ; LAD, left anterior descending artery ; LCx, left circumflex artery ; RCA, right coronary artery ; LVEDP, left ventricular end diastolic pressure

\* : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001) in group 3 significantly less than group 1 (p<0.005) and group 2 (p<0.001)

† : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001). in group 1 significantly more than group 3 (p<0.05)

**Table 3.** Risk factors analysis among the three groups divided by the age

	Group 1 (n = 43) [no. (%)]	Group 2 (n = 302) [no. (%)]	Group 3 (n = 168) [no. (%)]
Hypercholesterolemia	6 ( 14.0)	74 (24.4)	33 (19.9)
Low HDL*	17 (47.2)	124 (46.8)	47 (32.9)
Hypertension	26 (60.5)	167 (55.4)	99 (59.6)
Diabetes	14 (32.6)	105 (34.8)	44 (26.5)
Family history	3 ( 7 )	21 ( 6.9)	6 ( 3.6)
Smoking	8 (18.6)	63 (20.8)	29 (17.5)
Obesity (IBW > 120%)	15/32 (46.9)	100/230 (43.5)	43/105 (41.0)
High Lp(a)	5/9 (55.6)	42/91 (46.2)	20/43 (46.5)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	186.0 ± 53.5	200.4 ± 52.3	193.8 ± 44.1
LDL (mg/dL)	122.9 ± 38.2	133.8 ± 48.4	127.2 ± 41.2
HDL (mg/dL)	37.8 ± 11.1	37.7 ± 11.1	39.8 ± 11.1
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	152.2 ± 78.7	156.2 ± 99.7	193.8 ± 44.1

Abbreviations : Hypercholesterolemia denotes total cholesterol 240mg/dL ; Low HDL, high density lipoprotein 35 mg/dL ; Obesity, ideal body weight (IBW) 120% ; High Lp (a), lipoprotein (a) 30 mg/dL ; LDL, low density lipoprotein

\* : significant difference among three groups (p<0.05). in group 2 significantly more than group 3 (p<0.01)

**Table 4.** Complications during admission between the groups

	Group 1 (n = 43) [no. (%) ]	Group 2 (n = 302) [no. (%) ]	Group 3 (n = 168) [no. (%) ]
Hospital death*	2 ( 4.7)	44 (14.6)	53 (31.5)
Congestive heart failure <sup>†</sup>	8 (18.6)	101 (33.4)	91 (54.2)
Shock*	3 ( 7.0)	37 (12.2)	41 (24.4)
Mechanical complication <sup>‡</sup>	0	20 ( 6.6)	23 (13.7)
Free wall rupture	0	3 ( 1.0)	6 ( 3.6)
VSD	0	5 ( 1.7)	7 (14.2)
MR	0	12 ( 4.0)	10 ( 6.0)
Arrhythmia <sup>§</sup>	7 (16.3)	62 (20.5)	49 (29.2)
VT, VF	3 ( 7.1)	24 ( 7.9)	15 ( 9.6)
SVT	1 ( 2.4)	7 ( 2.3)	17 (10.2)
AV and IV conduc dis	3 ( 7.6)	31 (10.3)	17 (10.2)
Other complications	3 ( 7.0)	44 (14.6)	15 ( 8.9)
Post MI angina	1 ( 2.3)	9 ( 3.0)	4 ( 2.4)
Pericarditis	0	2 ( 0.7)	2 ( 1.2)
Thromboembolism	1 ( 2.3)	4 ( 1.3)	1 ( 0.6)
LV aneurysm	1 ( 2.3)	24 ( 7.9)	8 ( 4.8)
LV aneurysm + TE	0	5 ( 1.7)	0

Abbreviations : RV denotes right ventricle ; VSD, ventricular septal defect ; MR, mitral regurgitation ; VT, ventricular tachycardia ; VF, ventricular fibrillation ; SVT, supraventricular tachycardia ; AV and IV conduc dis, atrioventricular and intraventricular conduction disturbance ; MI, myocardial infarction ; LV, left ventricle ; TE, thromboembolism

\* : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001) in group 3 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.005) and group 2 (p<0.001)

† : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001) in group 3 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.001) and group 2 (p<0.001), in group 2 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.05)

‡ : significant difference among three groups (p<0.01) in group 3 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.01) and group 2 (p<0.01)

§ : significant difference among three groups (p<0.05). in group 3 significantly more than group 2 (p<0.05)

37.2%, 2 47.2%, 3 64.9% 3 1 (p<0.001) 2 (p<0.001)

1 25.6%, 2 33.3%, 3 56.0% 3 1 (p<0.001) 2 (p<0.001)

(p<0.001).

Kaplan - Meier

가 (p<0.0001, Log Rank

Stat = 49.4), 1 2 (p<0.05, Log Rank Stat = 5.4)

3 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 20.1)

**Table 5.** Comparison of clinical outcome during follow-up period among the groups

	Group 1 (n = 43) [no. (%) ]	Group 2 (n = 302) [no. (%) ]	Group 3 (n = 168) [no. (%) ]
Total cardiac death <sup>a*</sup>	4 ( 9.3)	69 (22.8)	79 (47.0)
Follow-up cardiac death <sup>b†</sup>	2 ( 2.7)	25 ( 8.3)	26 (15.5)
Cardiac event <sup>c‡</sup>	16 (37.2)	143 (47.2)	109 (64.9)
Major cardiac event <sup>d‡</sup>	11 (25.6)	101 (33.3)	94 (56.0)
Reinfarction	3 ( 7.0)	12 ( 4.0)	8 ( 4.8)
CABG	2 ( 4.7)	16 ( 5.3)	5 ( 3.0)
PTCA	3 ( 7.0)	14 ( 4.6)	5 ( 3.0)
CHF	4 ( 9.3)	36 (11.9)	32 (19.0)
Recurrent angina	4 ( 9.3)	18 ( 6.0)	5 ( 3.0)
Last follow up status			
Alive	29 (67.4)	166 (54.8)	65 (38.7)
Death	5 (11.6)	75 (24.8)	80 (47.6)
Lost	9 (20.9)	62 (20.5)	23 (13.7)

Abbreviations : CABG denotes coronary artery bypass grafting ; PTCA, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty ; CHF, congestive heart failure

a : Total cardiac death includes hospital death and follow-up cardiac death

b : Follow-up cardiac death excludes hospital death in total cardiac death

c : Cardiac events include cardiac death, reinfarction, CABG, PTCA, CHF, stroke, and recurrent angina

d : Major cardiac events include cardiac death, reinfarction, CABG, and PTCA

\* : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001) in group 3 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.001) and group 2 (p<0.001) in group 2 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.05)

† : significant difference among three groups (p<0.05) in group 3 significantly more than group 2 (p<0.05)

‡ : significant difference among three groups (p<0.001) in group 3 significantly more than group 1 (p<0.001) and group 2 (p<0.001)

2 3 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 36.6) (Fig. 1).

가

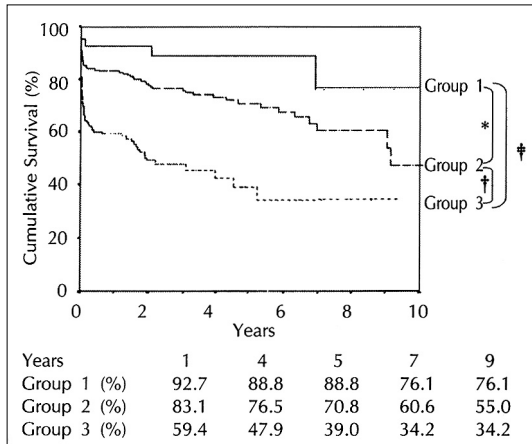
(p<0.05, Log Rank Stat = 27.7)(Fig. 2). Car - diac event free survival

가 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 37.5) 1 3 (p<0.0001, Log Rank

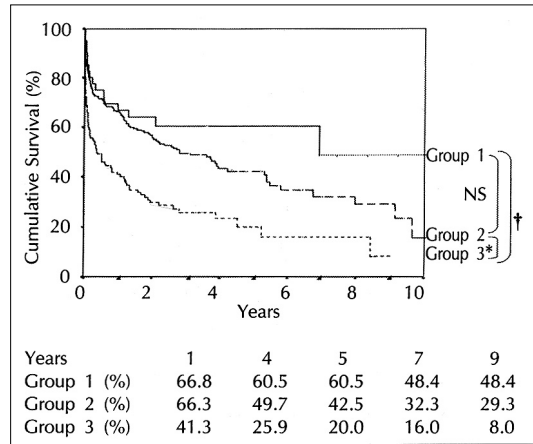
Stat = 15.4), 2 3 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 30.2)(Fig. 3). Major cardiac event free survival

가 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 43.0) 1 3

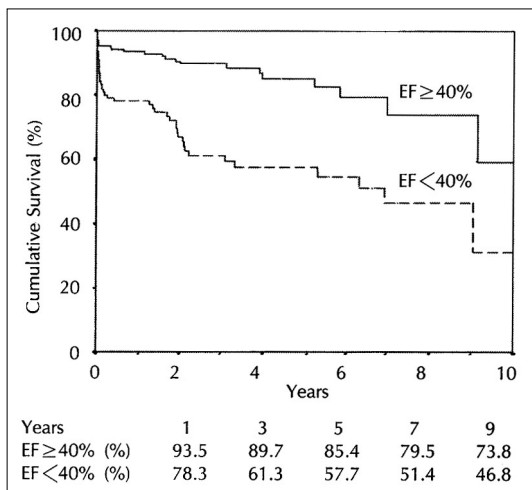
(p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 14.8), 2



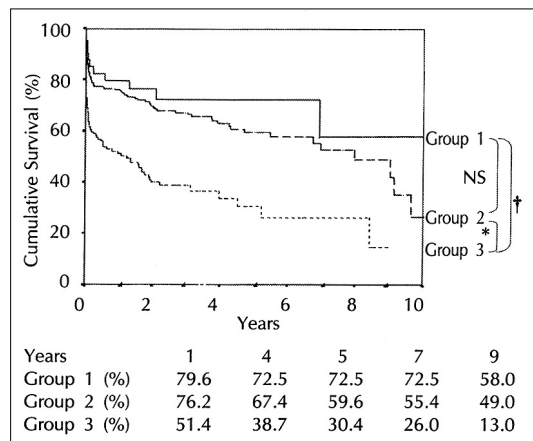
**Fig. 1.** Differences in survival among the three groups (note the statistical significant difference of survival among the three groups,  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 49.4, \* :  $p < 0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 5.4, † :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 36.6, ‡ :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 20.1).



**Fig. 3.** Cardiac event free survival among the three groups (note the statistical significant difference of survival among the three groups,  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 37.5, NS : nonsignificant, \* :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 30.2, † :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 15.4).



**Fig. 2.** Differences in survival according to LV ejection fraction (note the statistical significant difference of survival between the two groups,  $p < 0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 27.7).



**Fig. 4.** Major cardiac event free survival among the three groups (note the statistical significant difference of survival among the three groups,  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 43.0, NS : nonsignificant, \* :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 36.4, † :  $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 14.8).

3 ( $p < 0.0001$ , Log Rank Stat = 36.4) (Fig. 4).  
Cox proportional hazard

(odds ratio 3.6, 95% CI 1.3-9.9,  $p < 0.05$ ),  
1.8-5.0,  $p < 0.001$ ) (odds ratio 3.0, 95% CI 1.5-3.8,  $p < 0.001$ )

(interaction)  
p 0.06 marginal interaction  
Cox proportional hazard  
, 2  
(odds ratio 3.8, 95% CI 1.7-8.3,  $p < 0.005$ ),  
3 (odds ratio 2.2, 95% CI 1.1-4.5,  $p < 0.05$ )







요 약

연구목적 :  
 방법 :  
 (n=302, 51, 168, 71), 2 (n=43, 50, 70), 3 (n=513, 1, 26, 155)  
 (cardiac event)  
 결과 :  
 1) 1 51.0±16.7%, 2 44.9±13.9%, 3 42.8±13.3% (p<0.05).  
 3 1 (p<0.005) 2 (p<0.001)  
 가 50%  
 1 21.4%, 2 13.6%, 3 4.8% (p<0.05).  
 1 40.5%, 2 41.3%, 3 29.6% 2 3 (p<0.01).  
 3 1 (p<0.005) 2 (p<0.001) 3 1 (p<0.001)  
 2 (p<0.001) 2 1 (p<0.001)  
 가 (7  
 : 1 -76.1%, 2 -60.6%, 3 -34.2%, p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat=49.4). Cardiac event free survival 가 (7  
 = 1 -48.4%, 2 -32.2%, 3 -16.0%, p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat=37.5), 1 3 (p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat=15.4), 2 3

(p<0.0001, Log Rank Stat = 30.2). Cox proportional hazard

1  
 가 2 (odds ratio 3.8, 95%  
 1.7 8.3, p<0.005) 3 (odds ratio 2.2, 95%  
 1.1 4.5, p<0.05) . Cardiac event free survival  
 (odds ratio 1.6, 95% 1.2 2.1, p<0.005)  
 (odds ratio 1.8, 95%  
 1.3 2.5, p<0.001)가  
 결론 :

가 ,  
 cardiac event free survival .  
 가 , ca-  
 rdial event free survival ,  
 가 .  
 중심 단어 :

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