

폐정맥 혈류와 승모판 혈류를 이용한 비침습적 좌심실 확장기압 측정

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= Abstract =

Assessment of Left Ventricular Diastolic Pressures with Pulmonary Venous Flow and Transmitral Inflow by Doppler Echocardiography

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Background : Doppler variables of mitral inflow have been used to assess left ventricular diastolic function indirectly. Pulmonary venous flow (PVF) variables could supplement mitral inflow in the estimation of left ventricular diastolic function. The purposes of this study are to assess the feasibility of PVF measurement by using transthoracic pulsed wave Doppler echocardiogram and to estimate the LV end-diastolic pressure with PVF parameters.

Methods : Fifty six patients underwent transthoracic pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography (HP Sonos 1500) within 2 hours before left heart catheterization for the measurement of left ventricular pressure.

Results :

- 1) Measurement of transthoracic PVF was feasible in 50 patients (89.3%).
- 2) The difference between the duration of pulmonary venous reversal flow and mitral A wave (D difference, D) was strongly correlated with left ventricular end diastolic pressure ($r = 0.73$, $p < 0.01$). PVF reversal duration exceeding that of mitral A wave predicted left ventricular end diastolic pressure ≥ 12 mmHg (sensitivity 90.6%, specificity 50.0%).

Conclusion : PVF could be assessed with transthoracic Doppler ultrasound with good feasibility. PVF may be an important parameter in the evaluation of left ventricular diastolic function. PVF reversal duration exceeding that of mitral A wave would be a marker of elevated left ventricular end

diastolic pressure(12mmHg).

KEY WORDS : Pulmonary venous flow · Transmitral inflow · Left ventricular end diastolic pressure · Transthoracic doppler echocardiography.

서 론

10 가 가 1)
 가 가 2)
 가 가 3,10)
 가 가 4
 가 가

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

1995 7 11

56 (52.7 , 37)

52

, 1 , 3
 , 2 3

2. 경흉부 심초음파도

2 He-

wlett Packard Sonos 1500, 2.5MHz

0.5 1.0cm Doppler
 3
 horizontal paper sweep speed
 100mm/sec
 (E), A (A), A (Ad),
 (S), (D),
 (PVad)

(Fig. 1).

3. 심도자술

5 French(Fr) 7 Fr fluid - filled pigtail cath -

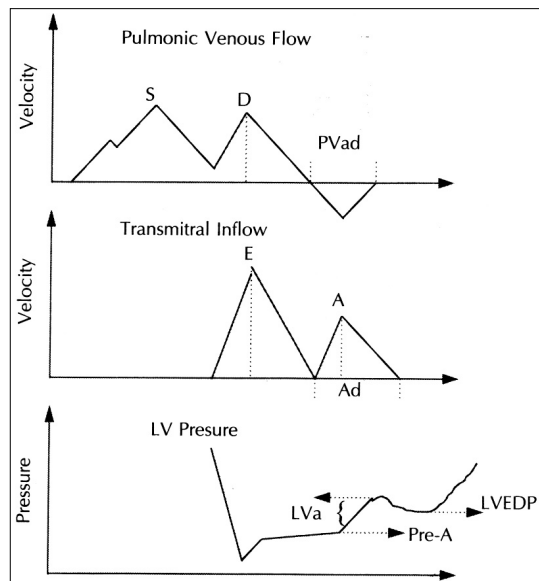


Fig. 1. Parameters of pulmonary venous(upper), mitral (middle) flow and left ventricular pressure (bottom) curves.

- A : peak velocity of late mitral flow
- Ad : duration of late mitral flow
- E : peak velocity of early mitral flow
- PVad : duration of reverse flow
- S : peak systolic velocity of pulmonary venous flow
- D : peak diastolic velocity of pulmonary venous flow
- SVti : systolic velocity integral
- DVti : diastolic velocity integral
- LVa : increase in ventricular pressure due to atrial systole
- Pre-A : pressure before atrial contraction
- LVEDP : left ventricular end diastolic pressure

eter

(pre - A),
가(LVa)
(left ventricular end diastolic pressure, LV -
EDP) (Fig. 1).

4. 자료분석 방법

±
Doppler
SPSSW package correlation coe-
fficients multiple regression p
value 0.05

결 과

1. 측정가능 정도

56 50 (89.3%)
가 3,
2 1

2. 승모판 혈류 Doppler지표와 폐정맥 혈류 Doppler지표 사이의 상관관계

E (E)
(D), A (A)
(PVa)
0.40, 0.31(p<0.05)

3. 승모판 혈류 및 폐정맥 혈류 Doppler지표 와 좌심실 이완기압과의 상관관계

Doppler

Table 1. Relations between PVF variables and LV pressure

	Pre-A	LVa	LVEDP
PVad	0.51*	0.46*	0.59*
Ad	-0.35**	-0.37*	-0.45*
Difference	0.61*	0.58*	0.73*
LVEF	-0.51*	-0.10	-0.40*
A(DT)	-0.43*	-0.20	-0.48*

Pvad : duration of pulmonary reverse flow *p<0.01
Ad : duration of mitral A wave **p<0.05
Difference : PVad-Ad
A(DT) : deceleration time of A wave

Table 1

E A , E A
(E/A ratio)
가 (r=0.16, -0.17, -0.04 p=
NS) A (Ad) (A-DT)
(r = -0.45, -0.48 p<0.01

Fig. 2). 가
(LV ejection fraction)
systolic time velocity integral(Stvi)
0.50(p<0.01)
Doppler (S),

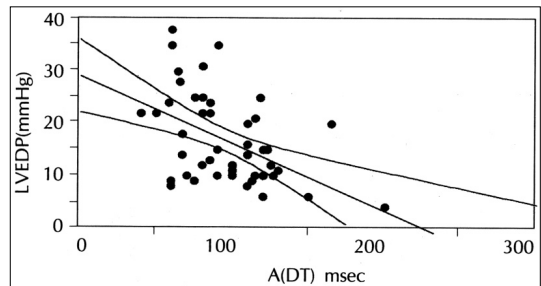


Fig. 2. Correlation between deceleration time of A wave and LVEDP.

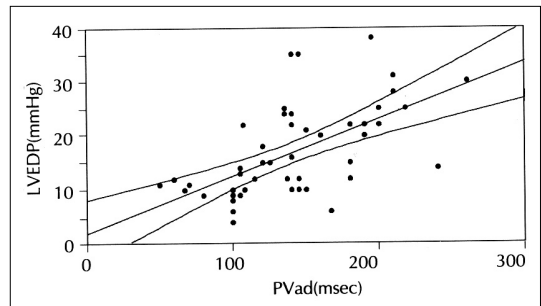


Fig. 3. Correlation between PV ad and LVEDP.

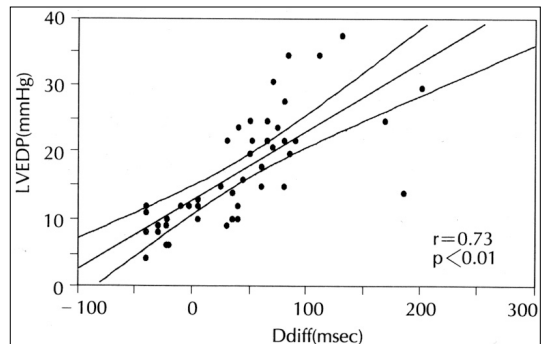


Fig. 4. Correlation between Ddiff and LVEDP.

(D) (LVEDP) Doppler
 (r = -0.19, 0.31 p = 가
 NS) (PVad)
 0.59 (p<0.01, Fig.
 3). Rossvoll (4) 가 가
 A 5)
 (PVad - Ad, D)
 (r=0.73 p<0.01)가 가가 가
 (Fig. 4) D가 0 가가 가
 A 4
 12mmHg 50 29 가
 (Sensitivity 90.6% Specificity 50.0% Table 2). 가 가

고 안

가 96% 4.6.7) 89.3% 78

Table 2. Sensitivity of specificity

	DD ≥0(msec)	DD<0(msec)
LVEDP ≥12(mmHg)	29(pts)	3(pts)
LVEDP <12(mmHg)	9(pts)	9(pts)
	sensitivity 90.6%	specificity 50.0%

(2), (3)

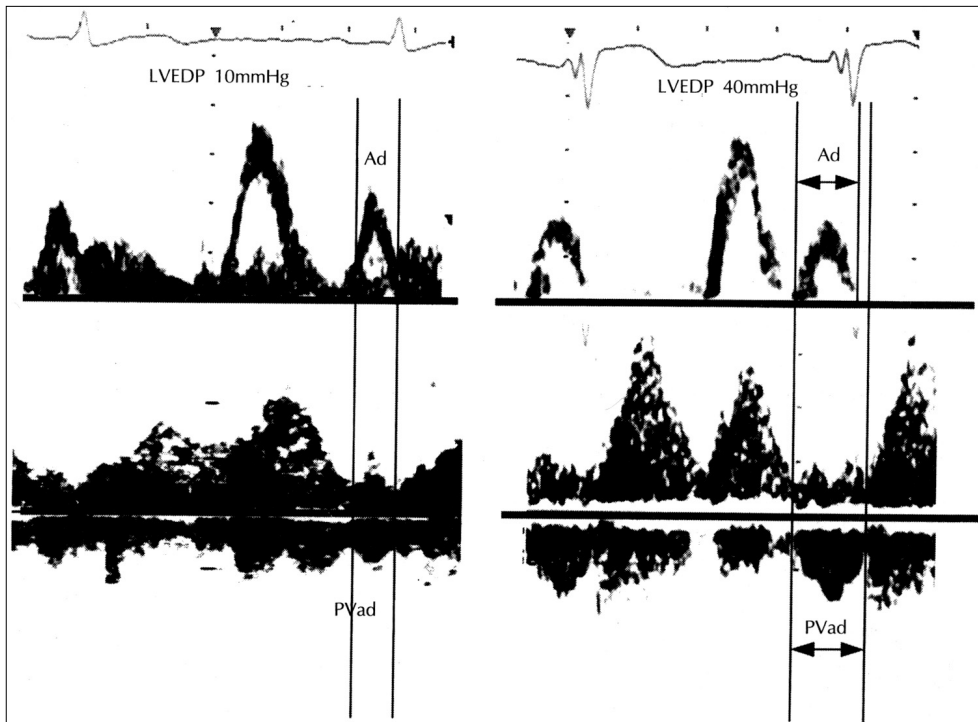


Fig. 5. Tracings from patients with normal and elevated LVEDP.

가

A (D)가 0
12mmHg 15mmHg

4.6)가

가 가 A
(r=0.59, -0.45)

가 가 가 . p<0.01) (D)
(r=0.73 p<0.01).

D가 0

A
12 mmHg 가 50 29 (sensi -
tivity 90.6%, specificity 50.0% Table 2).

가 가 .
가
(pre A) time velo -
city integral(TVI) 8) (67. 2/min
(systolic filling fraction, S/D ratio) vs 69.1/min, p=NS)

(r=0.32 p<0.05).
(conduit)

A (D)

A R

(E) 9). Kuecher 10)
가
가 (15mmHg) 가
(diastolic dominancy, systolic
filling fraction<0.42) 가 A (

D 0) 가 가 .

가 30cm/sec 가 가 .

A

가 가

A 가
가

A (Fig. 5). Nishi -
mura 11) 가 가
가 가 Kuecherer .
10) 가 가

요 약

연구배경 :
가 가
가 가

가 가

방 법 :

56

2 HP Sonos 1500

0.5 1.0cm

Doppler 3

5

7 Fr pigtail catheter

(pre A),

가(LVa)

(LVEDP)

결 과 :

1) 56 37 19

52.7 52

3

1

2) 56 50 (89.3%) 가

3 , 2 ,

1 6

3) E A

(E/A ratio)

(r=0.16, -0.17,

-0.04 p=NS) A (A - DT)

(r= -0.45, -0.48 p<0.01).

(PVad)

(r=0.59, p<0.01).

A (D)

(r=0.73,

p<0.01) D가 0

A

50 29 12mmHg

(sensitivity 90.6%, specificity 50.0%).

결 론 :

가

가 가

(PV -

ad) A (D

0)

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