

Wolff-Parkinson-White 증후군의 임상상 및 전기생리학적 소견*

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= Abstract =

Clinical and Electrophysiologic Characteristics of the Patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome

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Background : Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome(WPW syndrome) is well known and sometimes causes life-threatening arrhythmias. To date, the clinical and electrophysiologic characteristics of patients with WPW syndrome in Korea has not been available, though results of catheter ablation treatment for atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia(AVRT) including WPW syndrome were reported.

Method : Clinical and electrocardiographic(ECG) characteristics and results of electrophysiologic study of consecutive 400 patients with WPW syndrome who underwent electrophysiologic study between December 1986 and September 1995 were analyzed.

Results : Mean age of the patients was 35 years and male patients were more common(262 male patients, 65.5%). Mean duration and frequency of palpitation episodes were 8.1 years and 4.2 times per month, respectively. Thirty six patients(9.0%) experienced syncopal episodes and the half of them were associated with atrial fibrillation. Two cases of aborted sudden cardiac death were associated with atrial fibrillation. Twenty four cases of congenital heart diseases and 13 cases of acquired heart diseases were found. The most commonly associated cardiac disease was Ebstein's anomaly(8 cases, 2.0%). Clinically, 368 patients(92.0%) had ECG-documented tachycardias and 46

patients had two or more types of tachycardia. Orthodromic AVRT was the most common tachycardia (277 patients including 44 cases with coexisting atrial fibrillation). Atrial fibrillation was documented in 115 patients(31.3%) and antidromic AVRT in 23 patients(6.2%). Patients with antidromic AVRT were more likely to have multiple accessory pathways compared to those with orthodromic AVRT (30.4% versus 4.3%). On electrophysiologic study, the most commonly inducible tachycardia was also orthodromic AVRT (344/389 cases, 89.8%). Antidromic AVRT was induced in 23 cases(6.0%). Atrial fibrillation was present in 104 patients(27.2%), especially in those with clinically documented atrial fibrillation(71.3% vs 12.3%). In 17 patients without inducible tachycardias, ventriculoatrial conduction was absent or had long effective refractory period. Finally, 396 patients(99.0%) had clinically documented or inducible tachycardias. Eight patients with Ebstein's anomaly had right-sided accessory pathway(87.5%) except one case. Twenty four patients had secondary accessory pathway. The most common site of accessory pathway including secondary accessory pathway was left free wall(204 cases, 48.1%). Other accessory pathways were found at right free wall(123 cases, 29.0%), posteroseptal(54 cases, 17.5%) and anteroseptal site(15 cases, 3.5%) in order.

Conclusions : The clinical and electrophysiologic characteristics of patients in this series were similar with those of previous reports of other countries. Because certain types of tachyarrhythmia were associated with characteristic electrophysiologic findings such as the relationships between antidromic AVRT and presence of secondary accessory pathways or clinical atrial fibrillation and higher occurrence rate of atrial fibrillation during electrophysiologic study, it is important to document clinical tachyarrhythmias with ECG. And electrophysiologic study can have important clinical implications in diagnosis and especially in curative treatment.

KEY WORDS : Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome · Clinical and electrophysiologic characteristics.

10,11)

서 론

WPW

(ventricular preexcitation)

가 (bypass tract

accessory pathway) 가

대상 및 방법

White	1930	White	1967	Durrer	Ross	1. 대상	1986 12 1995 9	WPW
						2. 방법		
						가 가		
						가		

가 8.9) WPW

3
 (inguinal area)
 (antecubital area)
 vein) 4 5
 ,
 (coronary sinus),
 I,
 aVF, V1
 100mm/sec
 (programmed electrical stimulation)
 (DTU201, BLOOM
 Associate., EP - 3 stimulator, EPLab.)
 2
 가
 ventricular pacing),
 tricular extrastimulation during ventricular pacing),
 가
 (incremental atrial pacing)
 (single or double atrial ext -
 rastimulation during sinus rhythm)

3
 (right lateral) 7
 (right posterolateral) 8
 (posteroseptal) 10
 (midseptal)
 ian
 SPSS program
 test

6
 (right posterior) 9
 (anteroseptal) 11
 parahis -
 (Fig. 1).
 Fisher ' s exact

결 과

1. WPW 증후군 환자의 임상상
 400
 가 262 (65.5%)
 3 75
 1~40
 (8.1 ± 7.6),
 (4.2 /
 30 4
 (7.5 ± 4.9) (Table 1).
 36 (9.0%)
 , 16 (50%)

(sudden cardiac death)
 2
 1
 mapping

(direct current cardioversion)
 18
 가
 3 verapamil

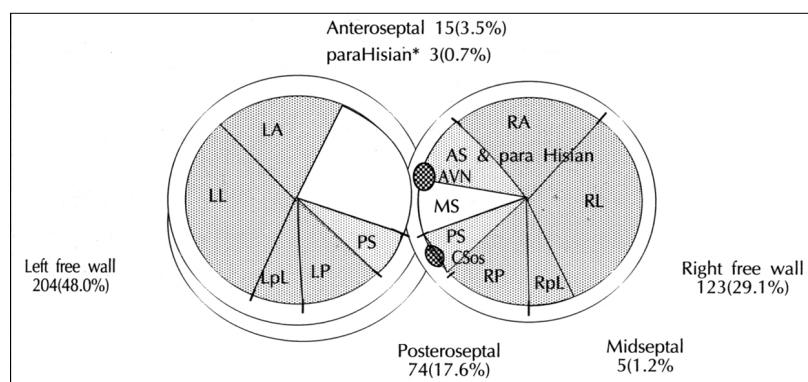


Fig. 1. Classification and distribution of 424 accessory pathways in 400 patients with WPW syndrome.
 AVN : AV node, AS : anteroseptal, MS : midseptal, LA : left anterior, LL : left lateral, LP : left posterior,
 LpL : left posterolateral, PS : posteroseptal, RA:right anterior, RL : right lateral, RP : right posterior,
 RpL:right posterolateral

400	Ebstein	8
,	5 , persistent left superior vena	
cava 2 ,	2 ,	2 ,
1 ,	1	3
	(rhabdomyoma)	
24		
3 ,		1
1		5

Table 1. Clinical profiles of 400 patients with WPW syndrome in Yonsei Cardiovascular Center (Dec. 1986-Sep. 1995)

Sex	Male	262
	Female	138
Age	Mean(±S.D.)	35±15 years
	Range	3-75 years
Symptoms	Duration	8.1±7.6 years
	Frequency	4.2±9.8 times/month
	Duration of each episode	7.5±4.9 hours/episode
	Syncope(%)	36(9.0%)

Table 2. Associated cardiac anomalies in 400 patients with WPW syndrome

Congenital	24
Ebstein's anomaly	8
ASD	5
Corrected TGV	2
Persistent left SVC	2
Dextrocardia	2
Hypoplastic CS	2
VSD	1
DORV	1
Rhabdomyoma	1
Acquired	13
Cardiomyopathy	5
Hypertrophic	3
Dilated	1
Tachycardia-mediated	1
MS, MR	4
AR, AS	3
TR	1

AR : aortic regurgitation, AS : aortic stenosis, ASD : atrial septal defect, CS : coronary sinus, DORV : double outlet right ventricle, MS : mitral stenosis, MR : mitral regurgitation, TGV : transposition of great vessels, TR : tricuspid regurgitation, SVC : superior vena cava, VSD : ventricular septal defect

4 , 3 13 가
(Table 2).

2. 임상적으로 발현된 부정맥

400 368 (92.0%)
(orth-

hodromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia)

가 277
233
44
1
(orthodromic
and antidromic atrioventricular reentrant tachyca-
rdia)
가 115
69
46
23
20
3

(Table 3, Fig. 2).

3. 전기생리학검사 결과

1) 유도된 부정맥

233 226

Table 3. Types of tachyarrhythmias in 368 patients with ECG documentation

Types of tachycardias	No(%)
Orthodromic AVRT	277/368(75.3)
AVRT only	233
With Afib	43
With antidromic AVRT, Afib	1*
Antidromic	23/368(6.2)
Only	20
With Afib	2
With Afib, orthodromic AVRT	1*
Afib†	115/368(31.3)
Only	69

Afib : atrial fibrillation, AVRT : atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia

*a patient with orthodromic and antidromic AVRT and atrial fibrillation

†including patients with AVRT

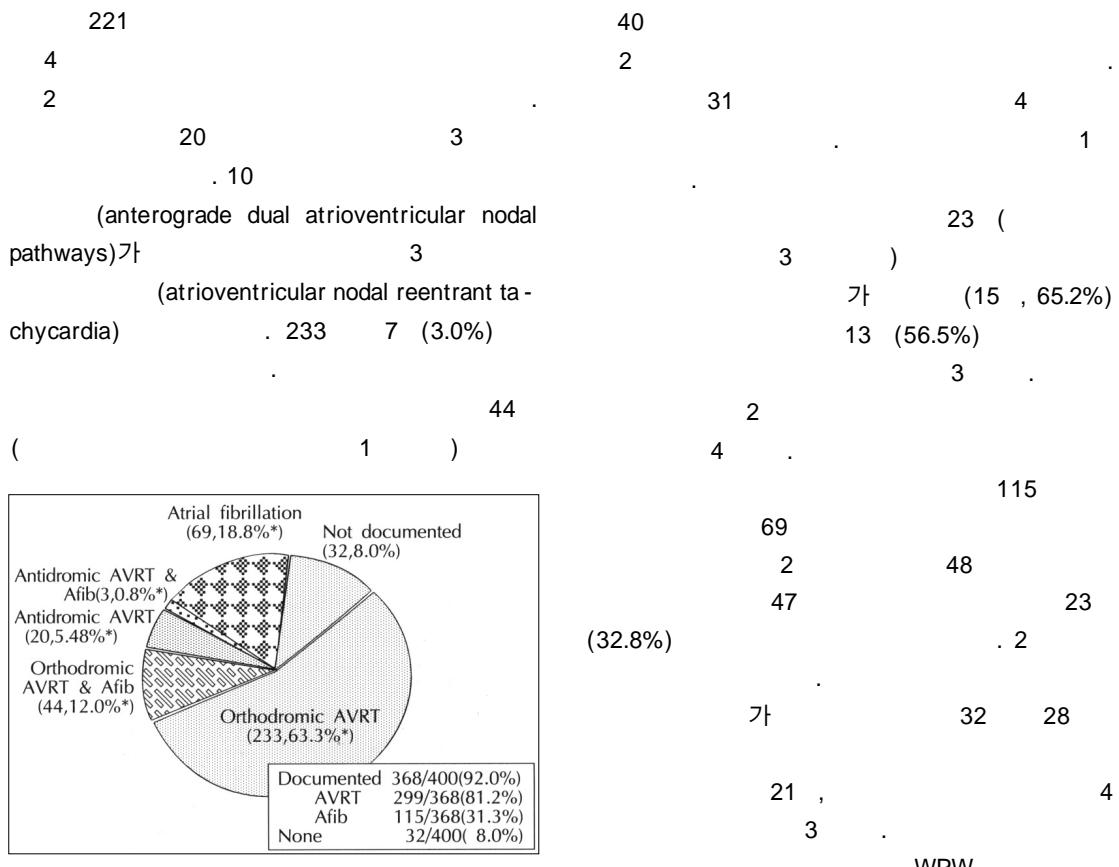


Fig. 2. Clinically documented tachyarrhythmias in 400 patients with WPW syndrome.

Afib : atrial fibrillation, AVRT : atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia

*Proportion among 368 documented tachyarrhythmias

Table 4. Induced and clinically documented tachyarrhythmias in 400 patients with WPW syndrome

Induced arrhythmia	Clinically documented arrhythmia							Total
	AVRT		AVRT with afib			Afib only	Not documented	
	Ortho	Anti	Ortho	Anti	Both			
AVRT								
Ortho	203	5	13			18	21	260
Anti	2	3					5	
Both	1	8				2		11
Afib								
Only	3		4	1		23	3	34
+Ortho	16		25	1		24		66
+ Anti							4	4
+ Both	1		1		1			3
Not inducible	7	4				2	4	17
Total	233	20	43	2	1	69	32	400

Afib : atrial fibrillation, Anti : antidromic, AVRT : atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia, Ortho : orthodromic

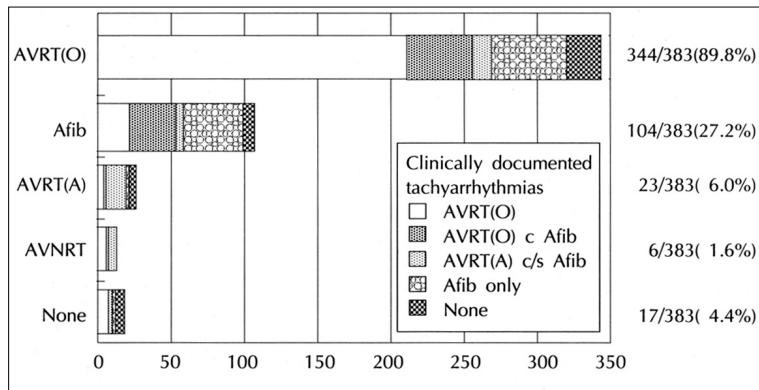


Fig. 3. Induced tachyarrhythmias during electrophysiologic study. Orthodromic AVRT was most commonly documented and induced tachyarrhythmia. Atrial fibrillation was more likely to be induced in patients with clinically documented atrial fibrillation.
AVRT(O) : orthodromic AVRT, AVRT(A) : antidiromic AVRT, c : with, c/s : with or without, Afib : atrial fibrillation

Table 5. Location of accessory pathways of 400 patients with WPW syndrome

Site of accessory pathway	Primary	Secondary	Total(%)
Left free wall	196	8	204(48.0)
Lateral	147	3	150(35.2)
Posterior and posterolateral	39	5	44(10.4)
Anterior and anterolateral	10		10(2.4)
Right free wall	117	6	123(29.1)
Lateral and posterolateral	52	2	54(12.8)
Posterior	35	2	37(8.7)
Anterior	30	2	32(7.6)
Posteroseptal	69	5	74(17.5)
Right-sided	59	3	62(14.7)
Left-sided	10	2	12(2.8)
Anteroseptal	12	3	15(3.5)
Midseptal	3	2	5(1.2)
Para-Hisian	3		3(0.7)
Total	400	24	424(100.0)

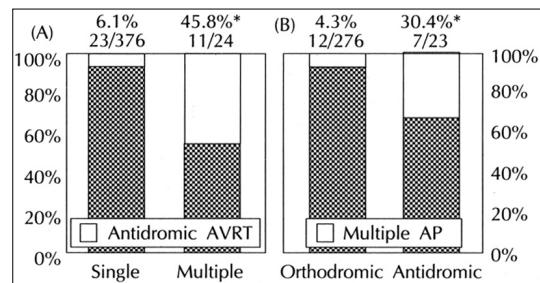


Fig. 4. AVRT type and multiple accessory pathways. Patients with multiple accessory pathways were more likely to have antidiromic AVRT(A). Antidiromic AVRT was significantly associated with presence of multiple accessory pathways(B).

*Fisher's exact test $p < 0.001$

가 424
가 204 (48.0%) 가
가 150
가 10 가 44
가 123 (29.1%) 가 32
가 54 , 가 37 , 가 32
가 74 (17.5%) 가 15 , 5
가 pa -
가 rahisian
가 3
가 24
10 14
가 7 ,
가 12
5

(99.0%) (Table 4, Fig. 3).
2) 우회로의 분포
400 376
24 (6.0%)

8	2		1975 European Study Group for Preexcitation ¹⁶⁾	가
		10	WPW	가
11	(45.8%)	(6.1%)		가 가
				17)
		(Fisher's exact test, p<0.001) (Fig. 4		
(A)).		276	Ebstein	가
가	12 (4.3%)	18)	19)	
	23	7 (30.4%)	4,20)	
			WPW	
가		(Fisher's exact	가	
		test, p<0.001) (Fig. 4 (B)).	21)	
Ebstein	(Ebstein's anomaly)	8	7	, 가 WPW
가		1		WPW
가				가
1	1			
		(AV nodal reentrant tachycardia)		
			Ebstein	가
			WPW	WPW
			Gallagher	가
			4)	Ebstein
			6	2
			4	nodo -
			ventricular type	1
			Mahaim fiber	fas -
			cicloventricular fiber	가,
			Ebstein	8
			가 7	가
1930	Wolff, Parkinson			
White			WPW	
		(bundle branch block)		
PR				
		4.3%	90%	22)
		Wolff -		
Parkinson - White				4
		1). Wolferth Wood		
가 ¹⁴⁾ WPW			50%	30%
Durrer	^{2,3)} WPW	" pro -		
		grammed electrical stimulation "		
				23)
		WPW	WPW	가
			node)	(AV
가 가				(reciprocating tach -
				가
Ouhnell ¹⁵⁾	(ventricular preexcitation)	1944	ycardia)	22)
			가 368	277
		가 (75.3%)	가	

(reentry) 가 가 가 4 (17.4%)
 1) 가 가 가
 2) 2) 가 (unidirectional block) .
 3) 가 가 가
 가
 가 (excitability) .
 가
 가
 가 .
 가
 (refractory period) 가
 가

가 3)
 가 가 4)
 가
 5)
 6) 39,40)
 가
 Gallagher 1)
 AH inte -
 rval HV interval 2)
 .
 3)
 (retrograde atrial activation) 77%
 가
 41)
 .
 115 82 (71.3%)
 가
 253 31 (12.3%)
 가
 (Fig. 3).
 WPW 11.5~39%
 36,37)
 .
 69 (18.8%),
 46 31.3%
 (12.5%) 115
 (decremental cond -
 unction property)
 (Fig. 2). WPW 200
 .
 38) 42)
 .
 QRS 250msec
 .
 42) digitalis⁴³⁾ verapamil⁴⁴⁾
 .
 digitalis
 가 (eccentric)
 .
 36 16
 .
 18 2 1
 .
 31) verapamil
 .
 1
 .

		8.1	4.2	.
		36 (9.0%)		2
17				
7 ,	4 ,	가	24 ,	13
2 ,		Ebstein	8 가	.
4 .		368 (92.0%)		.
가			46	2가
	가			.
		277 (75.3%)		115
가	3	(31.3%)		.
WPW		23 (6.2%)		.
	WPW			.
23,45)		가 (30.4% versus 4.3%).		32
				.
	가 (8.0%)		400	.
			(344/383 , 89.8%)	가
	가			104 (27.2%)
				23 (6.0%)
46)				.
가	2		(71.3%)	(12.3%)
1				.
		17		3
요 약				.
			396 (99.0%)	.

연구 배경 :

Wolff - Parkinson - White (WPW)
 WPW 가 24
 (204 , 48.0%)
 (123 , 29.1%), (54 ,
 17.5%) (15 , 3.5%)

방 법 :

1986 11 1995 9
 WPW
 400

결 론 :

WPW

결 과 :

35 가 262
 (65.5%)

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