

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

(preexcitation syndrome) Wolff - 1. 대 상
 Parkinson - White (WPW) 1986 12 1995 9
 1930 Wolff, Parkinson WPW
 White
 .¹⁾ 1967 Durrer Ross 400
 가 가
 2.3) WPW 2. 방 법
 가 4,5), 가
 6,7)
 가 8,9) WPW

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

rior) 6) (right lateral) 7) (right posterolateral) 8) (right posterior) 9) (posteroseptal) 10) (anteroseptal) 11) (midseptal) parahisian (Fig. 1).
 SPSS program Fisher's exact test

결 과

1. WPW 증후군 환자의 임상상

400 가 262 (65.5%)
 3 75
 (35) 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

mapping

1) (left lateral) 2) (left anterior) 3) (left posterior) 4) (left posterolateral) 5) (right ante-

(direct current cardioversion)

18 가
 3 verapamil

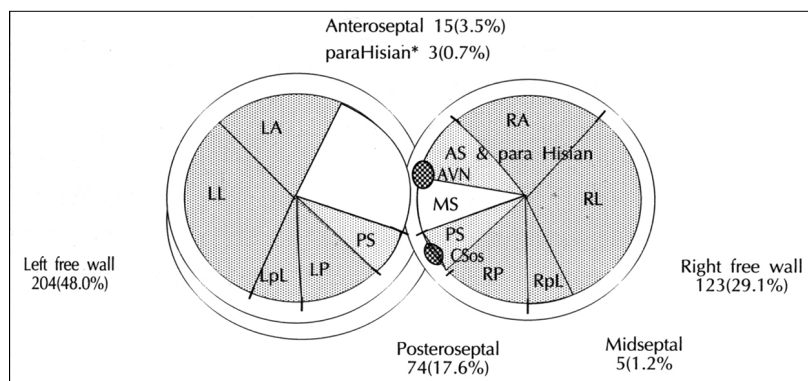


Fig. 1. Classification and distribution of 424 accessory pathways in 400 patients with WPW syndrome. AVN : AV node, AS : anteroseptal, MS : midseptal, LA : left anterior, LL : left lateral, LP : left posterior, LpL : left posterolateral, PS : posteroseptal, RA:right anterior, RL : right lateral, RP :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

(orthodromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia)

가 277

233

44

1

(orthodromic

and antidromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia) 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

221 40
 4 2
 2 31 4
 20 3 1
 . 10
 (anterograde dual atrioventricular nodal pathways)가 23 ()
 3 가 (15, 65.2%)
 (atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia) 233 7 (3.0%) 13 (56.5%)
 3
 44 2
 (1) 4

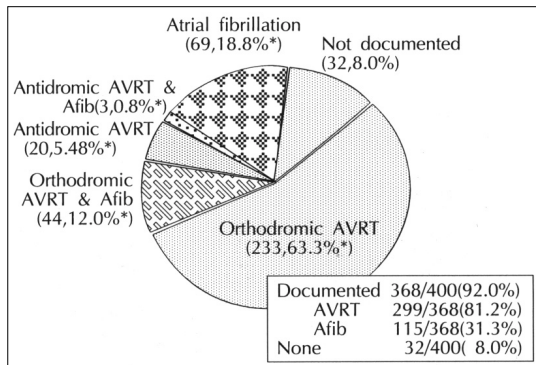


Fig. 2. Clinically documented tachyarrhythmias in 400 patients with WPW syndrome.
 Afib : atrial fibrillation, AVRT : atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia
 *Proportion among 368 documented tachyarrhythmias

115
 69 48 23
 2 47 2
 (32.8%) 가 32 28
 21 , 4
 3
 WPW
 32 400 383 (95.8%)

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

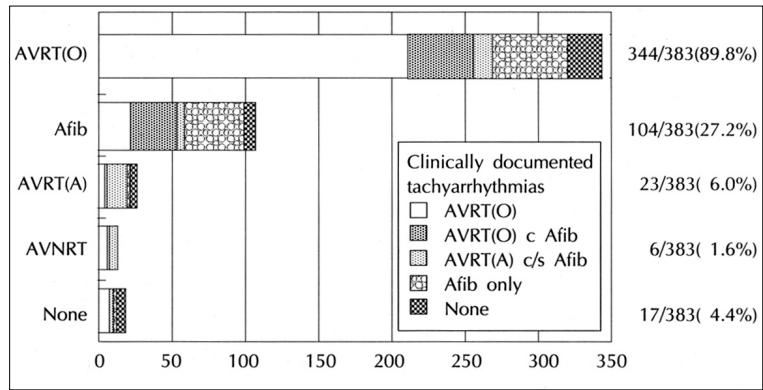


Fig. 3. Induced tachyarrhythmias during electrophysiologic study. Orthodromic AVRT was most commonly documented and induced tachyarrhythmia. Atrial fibrillation was more likely to be induced in patients with clinically documented atrial fibrillation.
 AVRT(O) : orthodromic AVRT, AVRT(A) : antidromic 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)

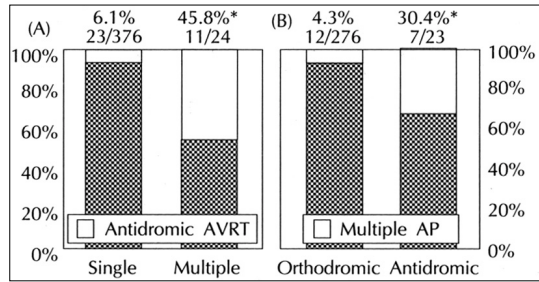


Fig. 4. AVRT type and multiple accessory pathways. Patients with multiple accessory pathways were more likely to have antidromic AVRT(A). Antidromic AVRT was significantly associated with presence of multiple accessory pathways(B).
 *Fisher's exact test p<0.001

가
 가
 400 396
 (99.0%) (Table 4, Fig. 3).

2) 우회로의 분포

400 376
 24 (6.0%) 가

424
 가 204 (48.0%) 가
 가 150
 가 10 가 44
 가 54 , 가 37 , 가 32
 가 74 (17.5%)
 가 15 , 5
 가 pa -
 (Table 5, Fig. 1).
 가 3 가 24
 10 14
 가 7 ,
 가 12
 5

8 2
 10 (45.8%) (6.1%)
 11 (Fisher's exact test, p<0.001)(Fig. 4 (A)).
 276
 가 12 (4.3%) 7 (30.4%)
 23 (Fisher's exact test, p<0.001)(Fig. 4 (B)).
 가 (Ebstein's anomaly) 8 7
 가 1
 가
 1 1
 (AV nodal reentrant tachycardia)

고 안

Kent¹²⁾가 Cohn Fraser¹³⁾가
 . 1930 White Wolff, Parkinson (bundle branch block)
 PR Wolff - Parkinson - White
 가¹⁴⁾ WPW Durrer^{2,3)} WPW "pro - grammed electrical stimulation"
 WPW
 가 가 (ventricular preexcitation) 1944
 Ouhnell¹⁵⁾ 가 가

1975 European Study Group for Preexcitation¹⁶⁾ 가
 WPW 가 가 가
 17)
 Ebstein 가
 18) 19) 4,20)
 WPW 가 가
 21)
 가 WPW
 가 WPW 가
 가
 Ebstein WPW 가
 Gallagher⁴⁾ Ebstein
 6 가 2
 4 2 nodo -
 ventricular type Mahaim fiber가 1 fas -
 ciculoventricular fiber가, 8
 Ebstein 가
 가 7 가
 WPW
 4.3% 90% 22)
 4
 50% 30%
 23)
 WPW 가 (AV node)
 가 가 (reciprocating tach -
 ycardia)²²⁾ 가 가
 가 368 277
 가 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 (excitability) 가
 가 가
 가 . 가
 가 가
 (refractory period)가 .

. Packer ³⁰⁾
 가 WPW 6%
 가 가
 가 가
 QRS 가
 1975 Fontain²⁴⁾
 가 () .
 가 23 3
 25) (reentry) (concealed) .
 WPW
 26) .
 QRS Oren 55%, 25%,
 14% 6%
 7 15% 31) 48.0%,
 27,28) 6.2%(368) 23 29.1%, 17.5%
 3.5% 1.2%
) .
 Atie²⁹⁾ 67% 가
 가 , WPW 6~13.8%
 가 가 7,32,33) 24 (6.0%)
 . 1990 Wellens 34) WPW
 1)
 가 23 17 P 2 2)
 가 . - -
 7 (30.4%)

가 3) 가 가 4) 가 5) 가 6) 39,40) 가 35) 1) Gallagher AH inte- 2) 3) (retrograde atrial activation) 77% 가 41) 115 82 (71.3%) 가 253 31 (12.3%) 가 (Fig. 3). WPW 가 11.5~39% 36,37) 69 (18.8%), 46 가 (decremental cond- (12.5%) 115 31.3% uction property) 가 200 38) 42) 가 QRS 250msec 42) digitalis⁴³⁾ verapamil⁴⁴⁾ 가 digitalis 가 (eccentric) 36 16 가 가 18 가 2 1 가 31) verapamil 가 1

8.1 4.2
36 (9.0%) 2

17 24 , 13
7 , 4 , 가 Ebstein 8 가
2 , 368 (92.0%)
4 . 가 46 2가
가 가 . 가
가 3 277 (75.3%) 44 115
WPW (31.3%)
WPW 23 (6.2%)
가 (30.4% versus 4.3%).
23,45) 가 (8.0%) 400 32
(344/383 , 89.8%) 가
가 104 (27.2%)
23 (6.0%)
46) 가 2 (71.3%) (12.3%)
1
요 약
3
396 (99.0%)
연구 배경 :
Wolff - Parkinson - White (WPW 가 24
) 가 (204 , 48.0%)
가 (123 , 29.1%), (54 ,
WPW 17.5%) (15 , 3.5%)
가
결 론 :
방 법 : WPW
1986 11 1995 9
WPW
400
결 과 :
35 가 262
(65.5%)

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