

한국에서 심방세동의 임상양상에 관한 연구

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The Joint Multicenter Study on the Atrial Fibrillation in Korea (Korean Atrial Fibrillation Study)

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ABSTRACT

Background : Atrial fibrillation (AF) is one of the most common clinical arrhythmia. AF may cause disabling symptoms and serious adverse effects, such as impairment of cardiac function or thromboembolic events. Until now, there were no study about the clinical characteristics of atrial fibrillation throughout this nations. The purpose of this study is a establishment of epidemiologic database of patients with atrial fibrillation in this nations. **Methods :** 867 patients from 12 university hospitals were involved in this study. Atrial fibrillation were diagnosed with documented ECG in all patients. Medical history, physical findings, basic Laboratory finding, ECG, echocardiography and 24-hour Holter monitoring of these patients were evaluated. Chronic atrial fibrillation were defined as the duration of AF longer than 72 hours regardless of intervention. **Results :** 1) In patients with chronic atrial fibrillation, the most common symptom was dyspnea

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and the most common associated diseases were valvular heart disease, hypertension and ischemic heart disease. 2) In patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, the most common symptoms were palpitation, dizziness and chest pain, and the most common associated diseases were hypertension, ischemic heart disease and valvular heart disease. 3) left atrial size, systolic and diastolic left ventricular size in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation were significantly increased as compared those in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation ($p < 0.001$). 4) cardiomegaly and pulmonary edema were more common in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation ($p < 0.0001$). **Conclusions** : This study is first large multicenter study about atrial fibrillation in this nations. These data can be used as basic data for follow up and management of atrial fibrillation. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(5):646-652**)

KEY WORDS : Atrial fibrillation · Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation · Chronic atrial fibrillation.

대상 및 방법

1997 10 1998 9 12 24.4% ; p<0.001), (52.2% vs
 , , , , , (29.1% vs 13.3% ;
 867 , , p<0.001)(Table 1).
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 , 24 Holter monitoring, ,
 (26.8% vs 19.3%), (52.4% vs 32.6%),

vs 66.9%). DC cardioversion

(54.3%

(16.2% vs 5.2% ; p<0.05),

Table 1. 대상환자들의 분류 및 특성

	Chronic AF (n = 634)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)
Male-no (%)	333 (52.5)	233 (60)
Age (yr)	62 ± 12	58 ± 14
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	186 ± 81	193 ± 64
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	148 ± 153	141 ± 99
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	46 ± 21	46 ± 15
GOT (U/L)	38 ± 49	34 ± 42
GPT (U/L)	35 ± 57	33 ± 42
BUN (mg/dL)	18 ± 11	17 ± 9
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.1 ± 0.7	1.0 ± 0.6
Cardiomegaly-no. (%)	331 (52.2%)*	57 (24.4%)
Pulmonary edema-no. (%)	185 (29.1%)*	31 (13.3%)

* : p<0.0001

AF = Atrial fibrillation

Table 2. 환자들의 병력

	Chronic AF (n = 634)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)
Arrhythmia (AF)	170 (26.8%)	45 (19.3%)
Cardiovascular disease	332 (52.4%)	76 (32.6%)
AF first diagnosis	344 (54.3%)	156 (66.9%)
DC cardioversion history		
All arrhythmia	34 (5.4%)	6 (2.6%)
AF	23 (3.6%)	4 (1.7%)
Thromboembolism		
CVA	103 (16.2%)	12 (5.2%)
Systemic thrombosis	4 (0.6%)	1 (0.4%)
Pacemaker	52 (8.2%)	32 (13.7%)
AF medical treatment	333 (52.5%)	114 (48.9%)

Table 3. 동반질환

	Chronic AF (n = 634)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)	p-value
Hypertension	185	60	ns
Ischemic heart disease	84	42	ns
Valvular heart disease	219	17	< 0.001
Congestive heart failure	55	7	< 0.005
Dilated cardiomyopathy	20	0	< 0.005
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	1	1	ns
Hyperthyroidism	15	9	ns
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	12	8	ns

Table 4. 심방세동 환자의 임상증상

	Palpitation	Dizziness	Presyncope	Syncope	Chest pain	Dyspnea
Chronic	174	138	30	13	49	265
AF	(27.4%)	(21.7%)	(6.1%)	(2.0%)	(7.7%)	(41.8%)
Paroxysmal	112	91	24	8	37	79
AF	(48%)	(39.0%)	(10.3%)	(3.4%)	(15.8%)	(33.9%)
p value	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.06	0.37	< 0.05	< 0.05

Table 5. 심전도 소견

	Chronic AF (n = 643)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)	p value
Ventricular rate (/min)	84.6 ± 24.1	86.2 ± 29.7	ns
Preexcitation	16 (2.5%)	4 (1.7%)	ns
Aberrancy	25 (3.9%)	9 (3.9%)	ns
ST-T change			
Inferior wall	90 (14.2%)	26 (11.2%)	ns
Anterior wall	36 (5.7%)	11 (4.7%)	ns
Lateral wall	89 (14%)	22 (9.4%)	ns

Table 6. 심초음파도 소견

	LAD (cm)	LVDs (cm)	LVDd (cm)	LVEF (%)
Chronic AF (n = 634)	5.2 ± 3.1	3.8 ± 1.8	5.4 ± 0.9	52.9 ± 14.1
Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)	4.0 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 0.8	5.0 ± 0.7	62.1 ± 10.2
p value	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

LAD = left atrial diameter

LVDs = left ventricular end-systolic diameter

LVDd = left ventricular end-diastolic diameter

LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction

(p<0.001).

(52.9 ± 14.1% vs 62.1

± 10.2% ; p<0.001) (Table 6).

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Aspirin ticlopidine

, warfarin

(33.1% vs 20.1% ; p<0.005) (Table 8).

amiodarone, propafenone,

digoxin, sotalol, beta - blocker, calcium channel bl -
ocker, flecainide . Amiodarone sotalol**Table 7.** 24시간 Holter monitoring

	Chronic AF (n = 536)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 212)
PVC		
Isolated	339.1 ± 1147	663.9 ± 2526
Pairs	114 (21.3%)	33 (15.6%)
Salvos	21 (3.9%)	6 (2.8%)
Aberrancy	24 (4.5%)	6 (2.8%)
Significant ST change	43 (8%)	15 (7%)
T-wave inversion	33 (6.2%)	7 (3.3%)
Heart rate		
Maximum	138 ± 44.5	134 ± 44.4
Average	76 ± 22.7	78 ± 54.8
Minimal	52 ± 34.9	48 ± 14.6

Table 8. 항혈소판제와 항응고제의 사용

	Chronic AF (n = 634)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)	p value
Aspirin	176 (27.8%)	80 (34.3%)	ns
Warfarin	210 (33.1%)	47 (20.1%)	p = 0.002
Ticlopidine	41 (6.5%)	12 (5.1%)	ns

Table 9. 항부정맥제의 사용

	Chronic AF (n = 634)	Paroxysmal AF (n = 233)	p value
Amiodarone	112 (17.4%)	50 (21.4%)	ns
Propafenone	43 (6.6%)	31 (13.3%)	<0.005
Digoxin	196 (30.4%)	35 (15%)	<0.0001
Sotalol	28 (4.3%)	12 (5.1%)	ns
Beta-blocker	14 (2.1%)	13 (5.6%)	<0.05
Calcium channel blockers	40 (6.2%)	9 (3.9%)	ns
Flecainide	8 (1.2%)	12 (5.2%)	<0.005

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