

## 시술전 관동맥 재형성(Remodeling)의 인체내 혈관내 초음파 소견의 분석

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### Coronary Arterial Remodeling in Atherosclerotic Disease : An Intravascular Ultrasonic Study in vivo

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background** : Adaptive remodeling of the wall of diseased arterial segments occurs to compensate for the accumulation of atherosclerotic plaque. Histopathologic studies and intraoperative high-frequency epicardial coronary ultrasound imaging as well as intracoronary ultrasound imaging have shown that human coronary arteries enlarge in parallel with the formation of atherosclerotic plaque. Therefore, the lumen area is preserved until the progressive accumulation of plaque exceeds the compensatory mechanisms of the vessel. In 1995, however, Pastercamp et al. reported that arterial wall constriction (shrinkage) or inadequate enlargement may be a different mechanism associated with the development of severe arterial lumen narrowing in addition to plaque proliferation. The aim of this study is to examine what extent of de novo native coronary arterial stenosis is accompanied by compensatory enlargement and to find the predictors of inadequate remodeling with intravascular ultrasound. **Methods** : Fifty eight patients were enrolled from February 1997 through October 1997. Patients who had the lesion of more than 50% stenosis of minimal luminal diameter in coronary angiography were indicated. The lesion which was located in the ostium or was very tortuous or angulated was excluded. The lesion which had the history of balloon angioplasty or stent insertion was also excluded. We used 20 MHz endosonic intravascular ultrasound catheter. We measured EEM area (External Elastic Membrane area), lumen area and plaque plus media area and analysed plaque characteristics. **Results** : 1) Fifty-eight consecutive patients (43 men, 15 women ; mean age 55.4 years, range 33 to 78) who had not undergone previous catheter intervention were studied with a single intravascular ultrasound system. 2) Among 58 patients, 20 patients (35%) had acute myocardial infarction, 30 patients (52%) unstable angina, 6 patients (10%) stable angina and 2 patients (3%) old myocardial infarction. Lesions were located at the left anterior descending arteries in 29 patients (50%), right coronary arteries in 21 patients (36%) and left circumflex coronary artery in 8 patients (14%). 3) Compensatory enlargement was observed in 19 (32%) of 58 lesions and inadequate compensatory enlargement in 39 (68%). 4) EEM and plaque areas at lesion site of compensatory enlargement group were significantly larger than those of inadequate enlargement group ( $p < 0.05$ ). 5) Risk factors for coronary arterial disease including

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diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia (serum cholesterol >240 mg/dl), smokings and plaque characteristics were not statistically related with inadequate enlargement. Although there was no statistical significance, there was a tendency of inadequate enlargement in patients with diabetes mellitus and calcified plaque. 6) The only predictor of inadequate remodeling was the postmenopausal female ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** : Adaptive compensatory coronary arterial remodeling was occurred less frequently in patients with acute coronary syndromes than in patients with stable angina. The only statistically significant predictor of adaptive compensatory coronary arterial remodeling was postmenopausal women. Inadequate compensatory coronary arterial remodeling was occurred more frequently in patients with diabetes mellitus or calcified plaque but without statistical significance. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(7):1047-1058**)

**KEY WORDS** : Intravascular ultrasound · Coronary arterial remodeling.

25%  
Glagov

서 론

1987 Glagov 25%

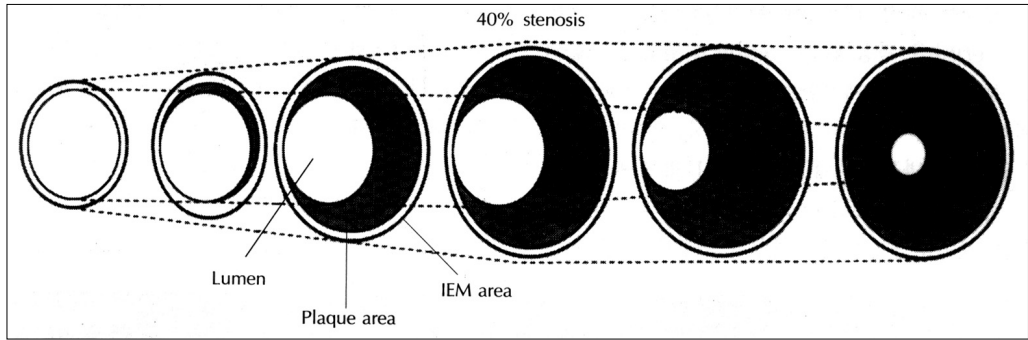
plaque area가 (para-  
plaque area가 IEM(Internal El- doxical shrinkage) .<sup>4)</sup>  
astic Membrane) area 40% 2가

.<sup>1)</sup>(Fig. 1) (local variations)  
plaque가 Mintz 550  
가 .<sup>2)</sup> 603  
가 EEM(External Elastic  
Membrane) area  
가 EEM area × 0.78

1993 Hermiller 15%  
IEM area 40%  
가 plaque  
lumen area (arc of superficial lesion calcium) .<sup>5)</sup>  
가 40%

lumen area가  
lumen area가 .<sup>6)7)</sup>

.<sup>3)</sup>  
1995 Pasterkamp



**Fig. 1.** 관동맥의 보상성 확장의 모식도. 동맥경화증이 진행되어 plaque area가 IEM area의 40%에 도달하기까지는 보상성 확장기전 때문에 plaque area가 증가함에 따라 IEM area가 증가하여 기능적으로 유의한 내강의 협착이 일어나지 않으나 그 이상 동맥경화증이 진행되는 경우 혈관의 보상성 확장이 일어나지 않아 plaque area가 증가함에도 불구하고 IEM area가 증가하지 않아 급격한 내강의 협착이 유발된다.

**재료 및 방법**

대 상

1997 2 1997 10

58

가. 50%

ostium

가.

stent

ostium

50%

ectasia angulation

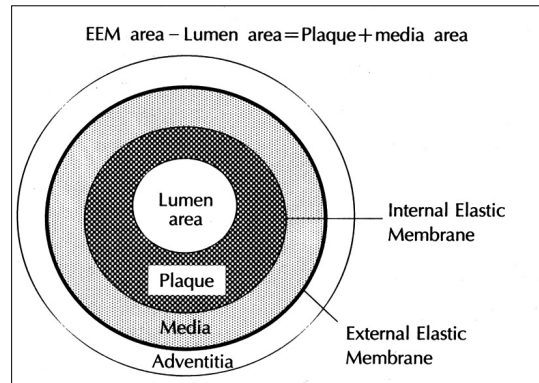
calcification

area

가

방 법

area plaque + media area EEM area, lumen (Fig. 2), EEM area가 EEM area EEM area가



**Fig. 2.** 혈관내 초음파상 EEM, lumen, plaque + media area의 측정.

EEM area (Fig. 3) EEM area, lumen area plaque + media area 가 lumen area (30%) (area stenosis) 40% (area stenosis) area pl- aque 혈관내 초음파검사 방법 Endosonic (Rancho Cordova, CA, USA) 3.5F 20 MHz Vision five - 64 F/X

monorail (catheter)

8F gui-

ding ostium

0.014

guide wire

100 ug

nitroglycerine

guide wire

IEM EEM  
(media)

가

plaque

가

videotape

IEM

가

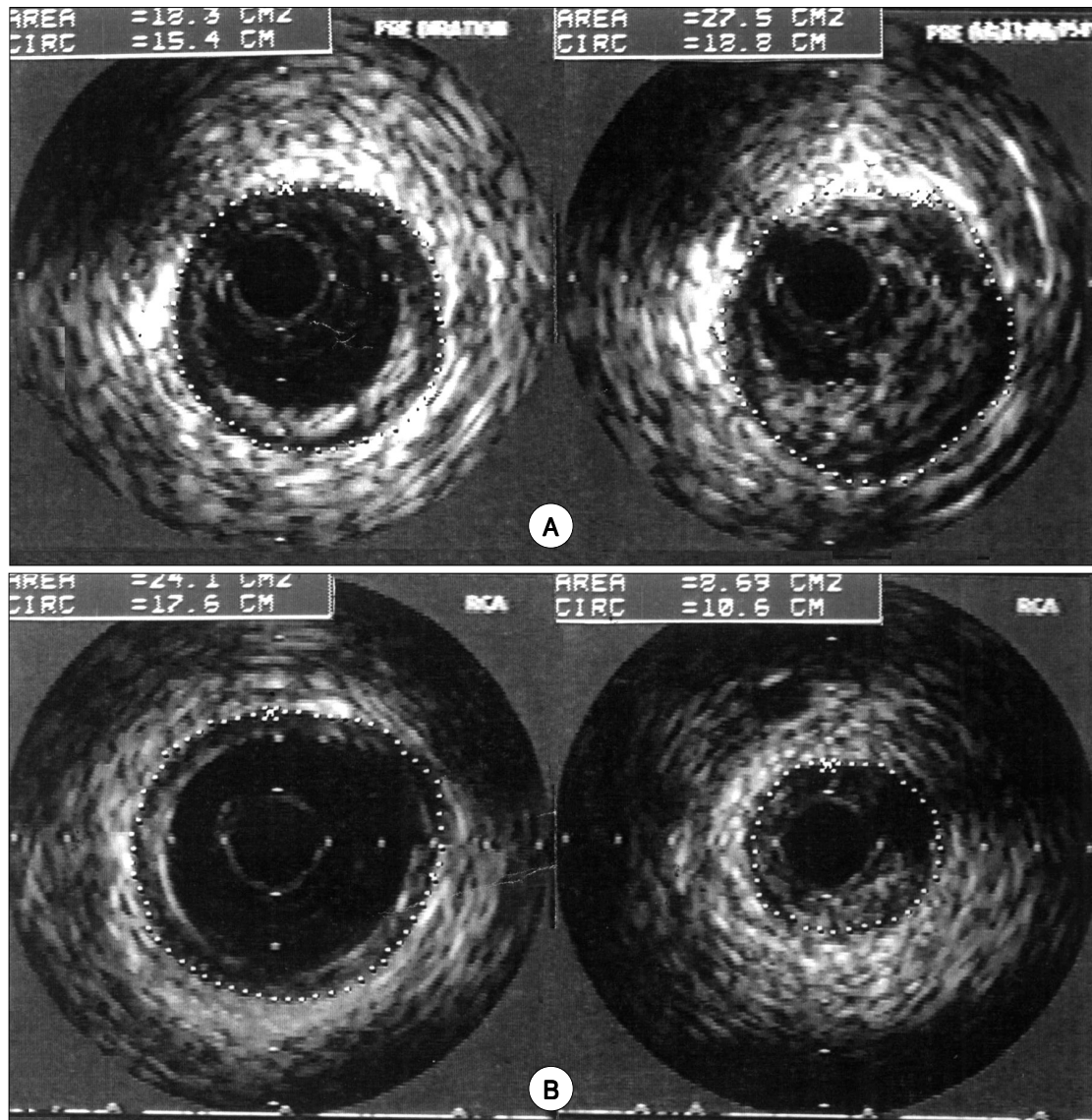


Fig. 3. 보상성 확장균과 불충분 확장균환자의 혈관내 초음파 소견.

A. 보상성 확장균 : 근위부표준혈관의 EEM area (점선내부면적)가 병변부의 EEM area보다 작다.

B. 불충분 확장균 : 근위부표준혈관의 EEM area (점선내부면적)가 병변부의 EEM area보다 크다.

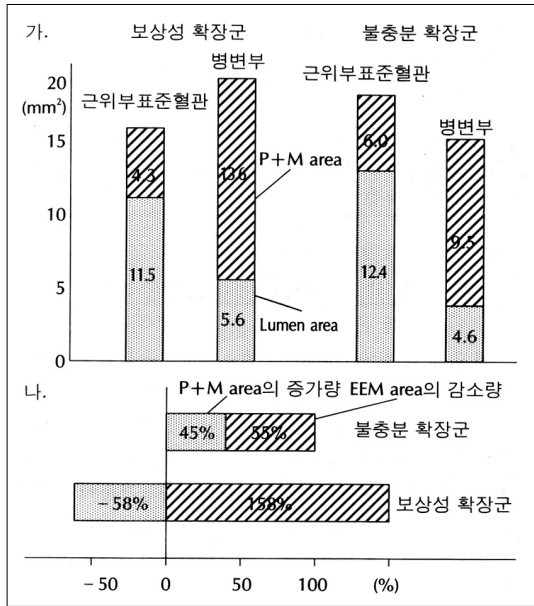


Fig. 4. 보상성 확장군과 불충분 확장군환자의 혈관내 초음파 소견.  
 A. 보상성 확장군 : 근위부표준혈관의 EEM area (점선내부 면적)가 병변부의 EEM area보다 작다.  
 B. 불충분 확장군 : 근위부표준혈관의 EEM area (점선내부 면적)가 병변부의 EEM area보다 크다.

EEM area lumen area  
 EEM area lumen area plaque + media area (Fig. 2).  
 plaque + media area EEM area 100  
 area stenosis  
 plaque 4  
 collagen plaque  
 bright echo plaque bri-  
 ght echo acoustic shadowing  
 가 echolucent signal  
 elastic tissue fibromuscular tissue col-  
 lagen rich plaque plaque (52%), 6 (10%)  
 Potkin plaque 2 (3%)  
 (adventitia) 29 (50%), 21 (36%)  
 soft plaque, fi- 8 (14%) (Table 1).  
 fibrous plaque  
 brous plaque, acoustic shadowing 9)  
 soft plaque fibrous plaque 39 (68%)  
 soft plaque 54.5 55.8

area video tape  
 가 lumen area  
 Endosonic soft  
 ware track ball EEM area lumen  
 area tracing  
 40% area stenosis  
 EEM area lumen area  
 EEM area, lumen area  
 plaque + media area  
 SPSS(Window 95 release 7.0)  
 package ±  
 EEM area, lumen  
 area, plaque + media area  
 unpaired t-test  
 plaque Fisher's  
 exact test 0.05

결 과

대상환자의 임상적 특징

58	43	15
55.4 (55.4 ± 10.9 )		
33	78	
20 (35%),		30
(52%),	6 (10%)	
2 (3%)		
29 (50%),		21 (36%)
8 (14%)		(Table 1).

보상성 확장군 및 불충분 확장군의 임상적 특징

19 (32%)
39 (68%)
54.5 55.8

2 8 , 8 ,  
 12 , 1  
 22 , 4 1  
 8 , 8  
 3  
 21 , 13 5  
 (Table 2).

보상성 확장군 및 불충분 확장군의 혈관내 초음파 소견

EEM area plaque + media area가  
 가 (Table 3).  
 lumen area  
 area  
 lumen area가  
 lumen area 5.9 mm<sup>2</sup>(100%)  
 plaque + media area 가 9.3  
 mm<sup>2</sup>(158%) EEM area 가  
 3.4 mm<sup>2</sup>(-58%) .  
 lumen area가 lumen  
 area 7.9 mm<sup>2</sup>(100%)  
 plaque+media area 가 3.5 mm<sup>2</sup>(45%)  
 EEM area 4.4 mm<sup>2</sup>(55%)  
 (Fig. 4).

보상성 확장 및 불충분 확장의 예측 인자 분석

187.3 mg/dl, 196.7 mg/dl  
 가  
 19 1 , 39 7  
 19 7 , 39  
 16  
 19 16 , 39 24  
 19  
 3 , 39 15  
 19 1 , 39 14

Table 1. 대상환자의 임상적 특징

20 (35%)	29 (50%)
30 (52%)	21 (36%)
6 (10%)	8 (14%)
2 (3%)	

Table 2. 두 군의 임상적 특징

19 (32%)	39 (68%)
8	12
8	22
2	4
1	1
8	21
8	13
3	5

Table 3. 두 군의 혈관내 초음파 소견

EEM area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	15.8 ± 6.7	18.5 ± 5.3
P + M area(mm <sup>2</sup> )	4.3 ± 4.2	6.0 ± 3.5
Lumen area((mm <sup>2</sup> )	11.5 ± 4.7	12.4 ± 4.3
EEM area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	19.2 ± 8.1	14.1 ± 4.8*
P + M area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	13.6 ± 6.6	9.5 ± 3.8*
Lumen area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	5.6 ± 3.0	4.6 ± 1.7

\*p<0.05

Table 4. 두 군의 혈관내 초음파 소견에 영향을 미친 인자

	p		
(mg/dl)	187.7 ± 36.3	196.7 ± 38.3	0.32
	1	7	0.25
	7	16	0.76
	1	14 (13 <sup>†</sup> )	0.012*
	3	15	0.13
	16	24	0.08

<sup>†</sup>menopause \*p<0.05

p 0.012  
 (Table 4). 14  
 1 (50 )  
 62.9 .

고찰

area EEM area EEM  
<sup>4)</sup> Pasterkamp

<sup>10)</sup> 가 1988 25%  
 Glogov

가 , 25%

가 <sup>11)</sup>

<sup>12)</sup> 가 Glogov

IEM EEM 가

muscular artery , 2가

, elastic artery elastic fibers

가 가 . Atheroma (local variations)

fibrous cap calcification 가

lipid core , fibromuscular Mintz 550

lesion soft echo . 603

plaque 4 EEM area tapering

collagen fibrous plaque bright 10 mm arterial length 10.6%

echo plaque bright echo 21%

acoustic shadowing lesion EEM area/reference EEM

가 echolucent signal elastic tissue area<0.78

fibromuscular tissue collagen rich plaque 603 91 (15%)

plaque

<sup>8)</sup> plaque lesion/reference EEM area

large echolucent 가

zone plaque patient - specific response가 lesion -

<sup>13)</sup> muscular artery specific response <sup>14)</sup>

3 (inner and outerhyperechoic area, middle Nishioka 37

hypoechoic area) elastic artery 70% 42

가 dense echoic media가 <sup>15)</sup>

hyperechoic area IEM EEM EEM area가 EEM area

EEM area가 EEM area가

1987 Glogov EEM area EEM area

plaque area가 EEM area

plaque area가 IEM area 40% (intermediate remodeling)

54%,

stenosis가 26% 20% . We -

<sup>1)</sup> Glogov pooled issman 66

data , 1995 Pasterkamp

(Focal contraction) 3 73% EEM area  
 41%, 27% plaque area 가  
 24% 35% 7) EEM area가 가  
 32% Mintz EEM area가  
 Nishioka 85% 54% 가 26% EEM area가  
 62%  
 . Mintz  
 . Post 29 Yucantan micro pigs  
 가 86% . Mintz  
 stent  
 late lumen loss  
 plaque 가 geometric remodeling  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.84) (intimal hyperplasia)  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.21), stent  
 fissuring  
 가 5) late lumen loss가  
 15 13% (R<sup>2</sup>=0.36) geometric remodeling  
 17) (R<sup>2</sup>=0.19) 19)  
 . Mintz  
 lesion EEM . Mintz  
 area/reference EEM area>0.78  
 Nishioka (sex), ,  
 EEM area가 EEM ,  
 area .  
 (ather - ( )  
 omatous plaque) (mural  
 connective tissue) (shear stress) 5) Weissman (focal constriction)  
 가 (endothelial cell) plaque area가  
 18)  
 (ada - 가  
 ptive response)  
 (retraction of atherosclerotic response)  
 5)  
 16)  
 가 가 Mintz  
 6)7) Mintz Mintz  
 209 6 가 가  
 lumen area 가



169 549 EDRF prostacycline stent<sup>26)</sup>

EEM area EEM area<sup>20)</sup>

가 estrogen Mintz 가

estrogen<sup>5)</sup> 가

estrogen<sup>21)</sup> Mintz 가 (8 )

가 15 가

1 가

가

nowski<sup>22)23)</sup> Kor - Mintz<sup>14)</sup> calcium 1043 calcium

stent (intimal hyperplasia) Stein<sup>24)</sup> plaque

(aggregation) (viscosity), (deformability) cardiac events<sup>14)</sup>

ity) 가, 가 Hodgson

soft<sup>27)</sup> Mintz

<sup>22)</sup> Aranson advanced glycosylation end products 가 oxygen free radical EDRF(endothelium derived relaxation factor)가 prostacycline ,

growth factors 가, growth promoting mediators 가, growth factors 가, advanced glycosylation end products

stent<sup>25)</sup> estrogen

가

결 론

1997 2 1997 10

결 과 :

1) 58 43 , 15  
55.4 ( 33 78 )

estrogen

가

2) 20  
(35%), 30 (52%),  
6 (10%) 2 (3%)

요 약

연구배경 :

1987 Glagov

(left main coronary artery)

plaque area가

plaque area가 IEM area

(internal elastic membrane area) 40%

(vascular lumen)

. 1995 Pasterkamp

Glagov

(compensatory enlargeme-

nt)

(arterial remodeling)

(Left anter-  
ior descending artery) 29 (50%), (Ri-  
ght coronary artery) 21 (36%)  
(Left circumflex artery) 8 (14%)

3) (compensatory en-  
largement) 19 (32%) (inad-  
equate enlargement) 39 (68%)

4)

EEM area(External Elastic Membrane area)  
plaque + media area가 (p  
=0.018 p=0.02) (proximal re-  
ference artery) 가

5)

plaque

(calcified plaque) 가

6) 15 1

(p=0.012), 1

가

결 론 :

방 법 :

estrogen

가

중심 단어 :

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