

## 관동맥 우회로 이식술후 우회 혈관의 개존 여부 평가에 있어 전자선 단층 촬영을 이용한 3차원 혈관조영술의 유용성

하종원<sup>1</sup> · 조승연<sup>1</sup> · 심원흠<sup>1</sup> · 정남식<sup>1</sup> · 이항미<sup>2</sup> · 최규옥<sup>2</sup> · 장양수<sup>1</sup> · 유경종<sup>3</sup> · 강면식<sup>3</sup>

### Assessment of Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Patency Using Three Dimensional Coronary Angiography by Electron Beam Tomography

Jong-Won Ha, MD<sup>1</sup>, Seung-Yun Cho, MD<sup>1</sup>, Won-Heum Shim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Namsik Chung, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Hyang-Mi Lee, MD<sup>2</sup>, Kyu-Ok Choi, MD<sup>1</sup>, Yangsoo Jang, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Kyung-Jong Yoo, MD<sup>3</sup> and Meyun-Shick Kang, MD<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cardiology Division, <sup>2</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, <sup>3</sup>Cardiothoracic Surgery,  
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Backgrounds** : The development of a noninvasive, accurate imaging technique for assessing coronary artery bypass graft patency is of major clinical importance because increasing numbers of patients have undergone coronary artery bypass surgery. The electron beam tomography, by virtue of its rapid data acquisition time and good spatial resolution, may be useful in this regard. The purpose of this study is to determine the accuracy of three-dimensional coronary angiography by electron beam tomography (EBT) in the assessment of patency of coronary artery bypass grafts. **Methods** : Twenty-five patients who had undergone coronary artery bypass graft surgery were included. All patients underwent EBT and conventional coronary angiography for the evaluation of the status of bypass grafts. Three dimensional reconstruction of the heart and bypass grafts were performed and compared with selective angiography of the bypass grafts. **Results** : Fifty-seven saphenous vein grafts (SVG) and 22 left internal mammary artery (LIMA) were evaluated for occlusion or patency. The sensitivity and specificity of EBT in the evaluation of LIMA patency were 80%, 82.4%, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of EBT in the evaluation of SVG patency were 91.7% and 91.1%, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of EBT in the evaluation of SVG according to the coronary territory were : 1) SVG to left anterior descending artery 100%, 100% ; 2) SVG to diagonal branch 100%, 100% ; 3) SVG to left circumflex artery 100%, 88.9% ; 4) SVG to right coronary artery 75%, 85.7%. **Conclusion** : Three-dimensional coronary angiography by electron beam tomography is a promising, useful and relatively accurate diagnostic technique for the evaluation of graft patency in patients who had undergone coronary artery bypass graft surgery. (*Korean Circulation J 1998;28(5):757-767*)

**KEY WORDS** : Coronary artery bypass graft patency · Three-dimensional angiography · Electron beam tomography.

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: , 120 - 752 134

: (02) 361 - 7071 · : (02) 393 - 2041

E - mail : jwha@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

서 론  
 (coronary artery bypass su-  
 rgery, CABG)

(3D angio)  
 가 . CABG  
 가  
 가  
 EBT 3D angio 가

대상 및 방법

1)  
 1997 3 8  
 CABG  
 2-4) CABG EBT 25  
 60 가  
 18 가 7  
 “gold standard” 가  
 EBT 가  
 가 가  
 가 EBT  
 가 5) true negative  
 EBT  
 true positive 가

6) 7)8)  
 9)  
 10)11) digital subtraction an-  
 giography<sup>12)</sup> 13-18)  
 가  
 (electron beam tomography,  
 EBT) 1980 가  
 19-25)  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 EBT  
 가  
 CABG EBT 3

관동맥 조영술  
 Seldinger's technique  
 5 Fr Amplatz coronary catheter 5 Fr Ju-  
 dkin's coronary catheter  
 가  
 5 Fr internal  
 mammary artery catheter 5 Fr Judkin's right  
 coronary catheter

EBT 검사 (electron beam tomography, ultrafast CT, cine CT) 가 ( ) 12.3 (Imatron, San Francisco, CA, USA) 80%

X- 40 (main pulmonary artery)

X- (collimator) 3 mm 100 msec surgical clip

(216 ) X- 가 (Optiray 350 320mg iodine/ml, 120 ml, 3 4 ml/sec) (Angiomat 6000, Liebel-Flarsheim Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA)

X- CT (CT Houn- (210 ) 4 가 7 mm 3 mm , 1.5 2.0 mm , 100 msec, 512×512 matrix size, 18 cm field of view 40 60 0.12 mm<sup>2</sup>

X- 8 msec ISG VRS APP ver 2.0.1 (ISG Technologies Inc., Ontario, Canada) CT 가 80 100 HU

X- 2 ( , , , , ) 3 80 HU

4 (224 msec) 8 가 가 7 mm 2 3, 4 5, 6 7 4 3 shaded

mm (volume surface display , 3 2

mode) X- (axial image) 3 2

1.5 10.0 mm, X- 100 2000 msec 3

EKG triggering 가 3

X- 100 msec 1.1 cGy Imatron C - 150XP SV

**결 과**

25 (saphenous vein) 57 (left internal mammary artery, LIMA) CABG EBT 26 (139) 7.5 57 7, diagonal branch 10, 22, 18, 22 LIMA 19 3 diagonal branch (Table 1). EBT 3D angio 22 LIMA 15 가 7 가 22 LIMA 17 가 5 가 gold stan- dard EBT 3D angio LIMA 80%, 82.4%, 57.1%, 93.3% . 57 EBT 3D angio 42 15 57 45 가 12 가 EBT 3D angio 91.7%, 91.1%, 73.3%, 97.6% (Table 2, 3).

**Table 1.** Distribution of grafts according to coronary territory

Graft types	Coronary territory			
	LAD	DIAG	LCX	RCA
SVG (N = 57)	7	10	22	18
LIMA (N = 22)	19	3		

DIAG : diagonal branch, LAD : left anterior descending artery, LCX : left circumflex artery, LIMA : left internal mammary artery, RCA : right coronary artery, SVG : saphenous vein graft

**Table 2.** Graft patency shown by coronary angiography

Graft types	Patent	Occluded
SVG (N = 57)	45	12
LIMA (N = 22)	17	5

Abbreviations as in Table 1.

**Table 3.** Grafts correctly shown as patent or occluded by electron beam tomography

Graft type	EBT (Coronary angiography)	
	Patent	Occluded
SVG (N = 57)	42 (45)	15 (12)
LIMA (N = 22)	15 (17)	7 (5)

EBT : electron beam tomography, other abbreviation as in Table 1

**Table 4.** Diagnostic accuracy of electron beam tomography according to coronary territory

	SEN (%)	SPE (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
LIMA (N = 22)	80	82.4	57.1	93.3
LAD (N = 7)	100	100	100	100
DIAG (N = 10)	100	100	100	100
LCX (N = 22)	100	88.9	66.7	100
RCA (N = 18)	75	85.7	60	92.3

SEN : sensitivity, SPE : specificity, PPV : positive predictive value, NPV : negative predictive value. Other abbreviations as in Table 1.

가 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100% . Diagonal branch 10 3 가 EBT 3D angio 가 100%, 100%, 100%, 100% 22 4 가 EBT 3D angio 22 6 가 가 100%, 88.9%, 66.7%, 100% 18 4 가 EBT 3D angio false positive 2 , false negative가 1 EBT 3D angio 가 75%, 85.7%, 60%, 92.3% (Table 4).

**고 안**

CABG

(2-4) 가

ventriculography)

(radionuclide

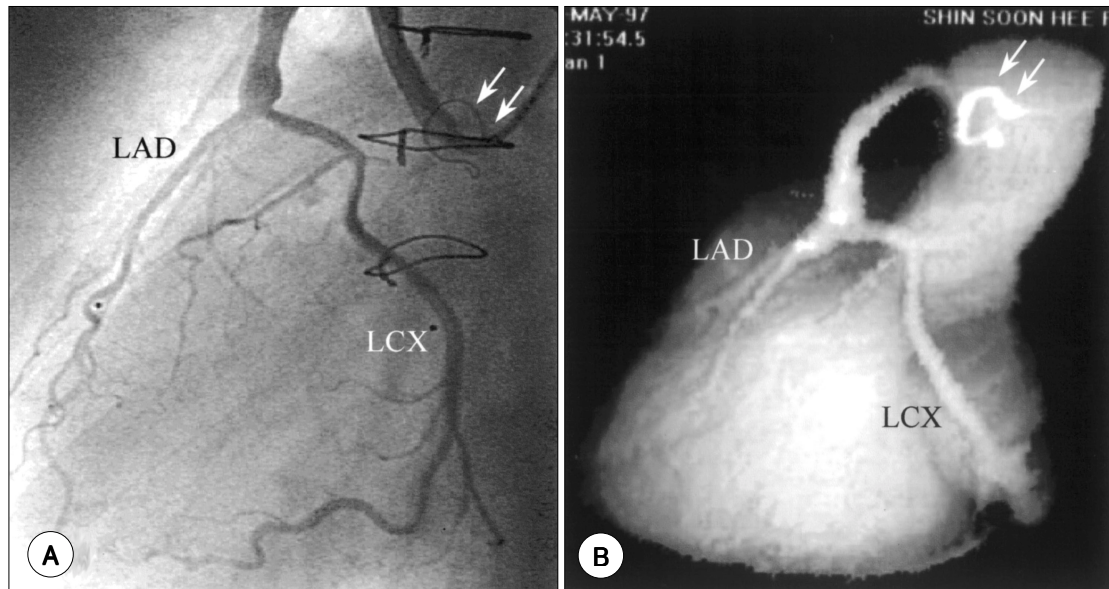
가

.<sup>10)</sup>

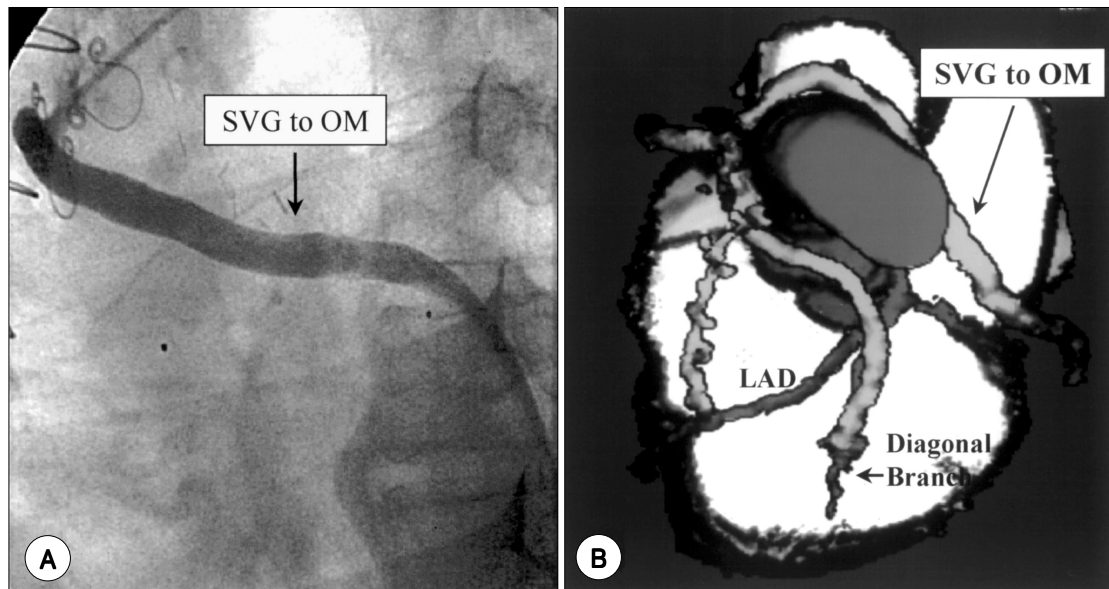
thallium -

201

가<sup>7)8)</sup>  
 Pfisterer<sup>7)</sup> CABG 55  
 CABG , 1 1  
 thallium - 201

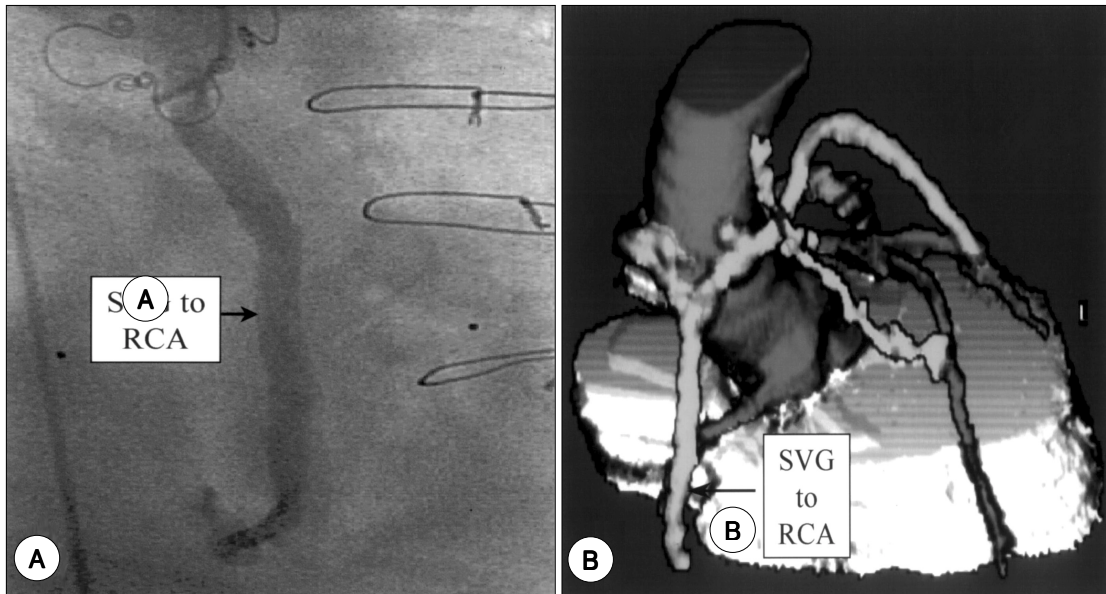


**Fig. 1.** A : coronary angiographic finding of a 57 year-old female patient with patent coronary bypass graft to the left anterior descending artery. B : Three-dimensional angiography of EBT revealed similar findings with coronary angiography. Note the graft marker at the ascending aorta(indicated by arrow). EBT denotes electron beam tomography ; LAD, left anterior descending artery ; LCX, left circumflex artery.

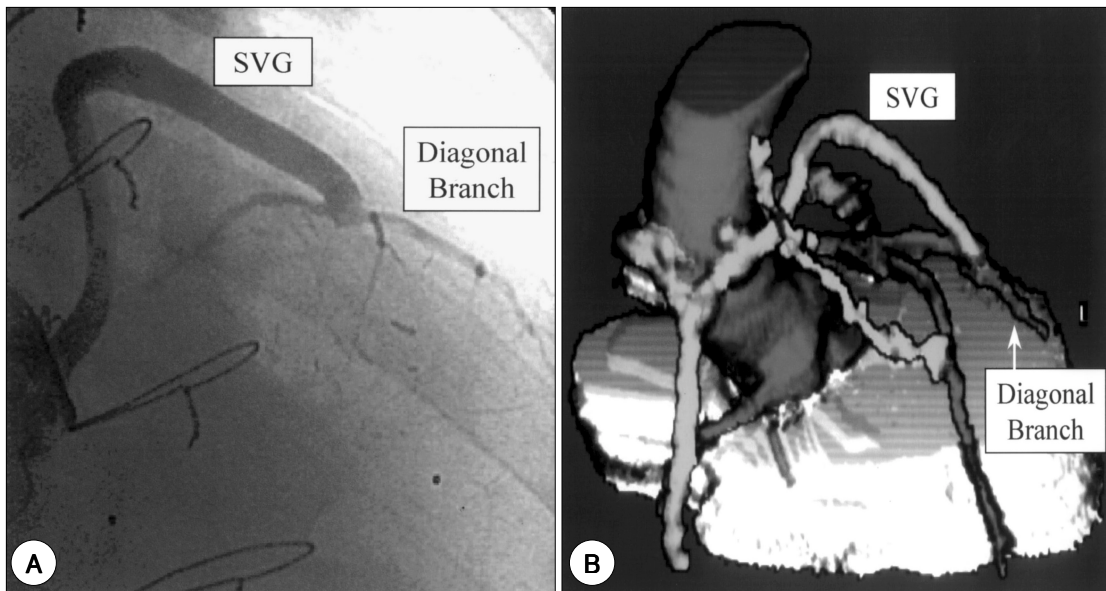


**Fig. 2.** A : coronary angiographic finding of a patient with patent bypass graft to the obtuse marginal branch. B : Three-dimensional angiography of EBT revealed similar findings with coronary angiography. SVG denotes saphenous vein graft ; OM, obtuse marginal branch. Other abbreviation as in previous figure.

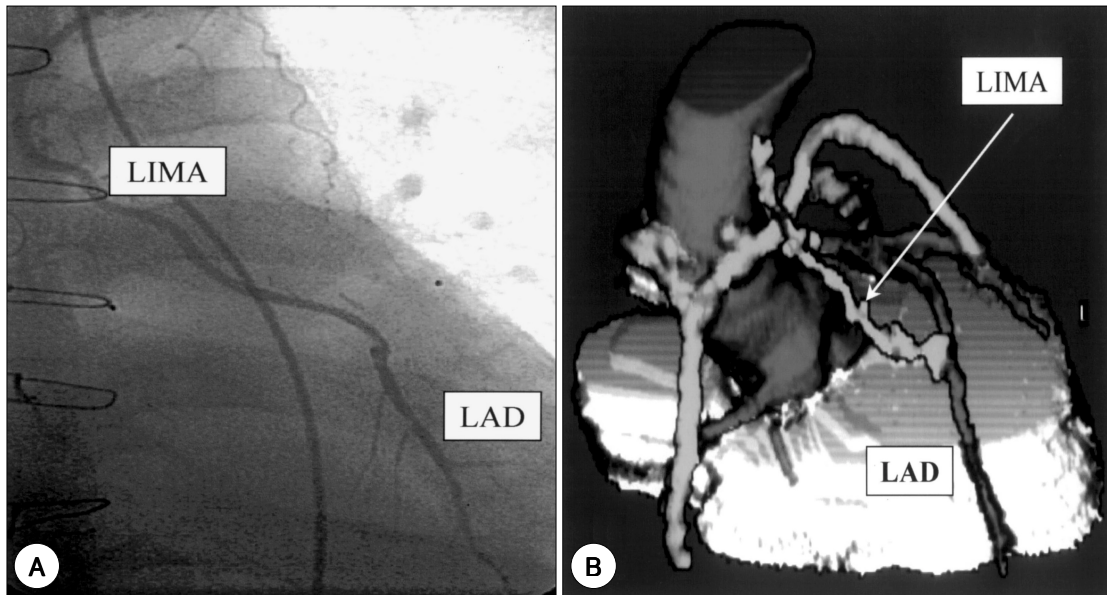
88%, 가 86% CABG 가 80%, thallium - 201 가 . De Bono <sup>10)</sup> CABG 가 1 26 가



**Fig. 3.** A : coronary angiographic finding of a patient with patent bypass graft to the right coronary artery. B : Three-dimensional angiography of EBT revealed similar findings with coronary angiography. RCA denotes right coronary artery. Other abbreviation as in previous figure.



**Fig. 4.** A : coronary angiographic finding of a patient with patent bypass graft to the diagonal branch. B : Three-dimensional angiography of EBT revealed similar findings with coronary angiography. Abbreviation as in previous figures.



**Fig. 5.** A : coronary angiographic finding of a patient with patent left internal mammary artery graft to the left anterior descending artery. B : Three-dimensional angiography of EBT revealed similar findings with coronary angiography. LIMA denotes left internal mammary artery graft. Other abbreviation as in previous figures.

	62%,		43%		10%		
	가				가		
		CABG		Rubinstein <sup>14)</sup>	20		MRI
					가		MRI
Fusejima <sup>11)</sup>				가	92%, 85%		가
	39						
				Vrachliotis <sup>15)</sup>	contrast - enhanced breathhold MR angiography		CABG
							가
	가			93%	97%		
		(MRI)		Electron beam tomography(EBT)	1980		가
Jenkins <sup>12)</sup>	22	MRI		Boyd <sup>25)</sup>			가
	60	가					(50
	90%			msec)			(temporal res -
White <sup>13)</sup>	25	multiphasic ECG -		olution)			(200 msec
gated MRI				)	(8 slice)		(electron
		91%,					beam)
		72%					

X- 4, 2 X- 가 angio 가 100%, 100% EBT 3D  
 4 , 8  
 (dynamic) 가 3D angio 가 100%, 97% EBT  
 400 msec, 100 msec, 50 msec EBT 3D angio  
 , 17 frames/sec LIMA  
 가 CT EBT 3D angio  
 40 18 가 가 LIMA  
 CABG  
 EKG - gating LIMA  
 (pu - lsation) LIMA 가 EBT  
 80%, 82.4%,  
 (spatial resolution) (contrast 57.1%, 93.3%  
 res - olution) CT  
 LIMA  
 surgical clip 가 artifact  
 partial volume averaging  
 effect Stanford <sup>27)28)</sup> LIMA  
 가 90.9%  
 (92.2%)  
 가 EBT  
 3D angio  
 91.7%, 91.1% achenbach <sup>29)</sup>  
 CABG 가 EBT  
 1986 diagonal branch  
<sup>26)27)</sup> Stanford <sup>28)</sup> multicenter study  
 CABG 62 127  
 ultrafast computed tomography Stanford <sup>27)28)</sup>  
 가 가  
 93.4%, 가 96.1% 가 92%,  
 88.9% overall accuracy 92.1% 85.7%  
 CABG  
 EBT 가  
 Achenbach <sup>29)</sup> CABG 25 Achenbach <sup>29)</sup>  
 EBT 3D angio EBT 3D



angio 가 100%, 97%

EBT 3D angio가 가 (EBT) 3  
(3D angio)

50% 가 CABG 가 CABG  
EBT 3D angio 가

가 EBT 3D angio  
70%, 91% 대상 및 방법 :  
가 EBT 3D angio 1997 3 8

CABG  
EBT 25 ( 60 , / : 18/7)

CABG 26 EBT 7.5

가 fluoroscopy 가 EBT " gold standard " 가 EBT

가 EBT true negative

가 EBT true positive

가 EBT  
결 과 :

가 standard gold EBT 3D angio LIMA  
80%, 82.4%,

57.1%, 93.3% .  
가 , ,

EBT 3D angio 가 91.7%, 91.1%, 73.3%,  
97.6% .

diagonal branch 가  
100% , 100%, 88.9%,  
75%, 85.7%, 100%, 100%

### 요 약

결 론 : EBT

배경 및 목적 : 3D angio 가  
(CABG) 가

중심 단어 :

1997

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