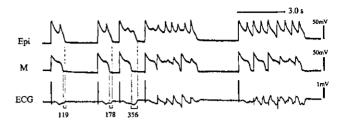


Figure 1. Transmembrane action potentials simultaneously recorded from the epicardial (Epi), midmyocardial (M), and endocardial (Endo) regions and a transmural electrocardiogram (ECG) at basic cycle length of 2,000 ms under each study condition. (A) Control. (B) E-4031 (1μmol/l). (C) Chromanol 293B (10μmol/l). (D) 293B + E-4031 (acquired long QT syndrome [LQTS] condition). (E) Epinephrine infusion (Epine: 0.5μmol/l) under acquired LQTS condition. (F) Addition of verapamil (Verap) 2.5 μmol/l under acquired LQTS condition. (G) Further addition of Epine in the continued presence of Verap under acquired LQTS condition. Numbers at bottom of each ECG denote transmural dispersion of repolarization (ms).

interval and TDR (Fig. 1D). Epinephrine infusion (0.5  $\mu$ mol/l) further prolonged epicardial APD associated with induction of EADs, but did not prolong M or endocardial



**Figure 2.** Spontaneous early afterdepolarization and subsequent Torsade de Pointes under the acquired long QT syndrome condition (293B 10  $\mu$ mol/l) + E-4031 1  $\mu$ mol/l). Basic cycle length = 3,000 ms. Recordings and abbreviations as in Figure 1.

APD, resulting in further QT prolongation and increasing TDR (Fig. 1E).

The composite data of the QT interval, APD<sub>90</sub> of the epicardium, M, and endocardium, and TDR at a BCL of 2,000 ms are shown in Table 1. E-4031 under control significantly, but homogeneously, prolonged APD<sub>90</sub>, resulting in neither change of TDR nor induction of arrhythmia. Chromanol 293B under control did not significantly increase APD<sub>90</sub> of the three regions, resulting in no major change in QT interval and TDR. Whereas additional E-4031 to 293B markedly prolonged QT interval as evidenced by preferential prolongation of the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub> compared with M and endocardial APD<sub>90</sub>, thus dramatically increased TDR. Epinephrine further prolonged the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub>, but shortened the M region APD<sub>90</sub>, resulting in further prolongation of the QT interval and increasing TDR.

Neither E-4031 alone nor 293B alone produced any EADs or TdP. However, additional E-4031 to 293B (acquired LQTS condition) induced spontaneous EADs from the epicardium in 5 of 10 preparations, including two preparations with spontaneous TdP (Fig. 2), but not from the M or endocardium. Further epinephrine infusion (n = 8) induced EADs from the epicardium in all preparations, including four preparations with subsequent TdP, but EADs from the M region were seen in only one preparation.

Effect of verapamil on the QT interval, APD, TDR, and induction of arrhythmias under an acquired LQTS condition. Under the acquired LQTS condition, verapamil dose-dependently (0.1 to 5  $\mu$ mol/l) abbreviated APD of

Table 1. Effect of I<sub>Kr</sub> Block With or Without Pretreated I<sub>Ks</sub> Block on the QT Interval, APD<sub>90</sub>, and Transmural Dispersion of Repolarization

		. APD <sub>90</sub>			
	QT	Epi	М	Endo	TDR
Control (n = 5)	283 ± 15	227 ± 16	259 ± 8	246 ± 13	31 ± 10
E-4031 (1 $\mu$ M) (n = 5)	446 ± 42*	$373 \pm 30^{\circ}$	408 ± 28*	374 ± 25*	$34 \pm 4$
Control (n = 10)	$279 \pm 12$	$230 \pm 16$	$253 \pm 14$	$237 \pm 19$	24 ± 5
293B (10 $\mu$ M) (n = 10)	$298 \pm 34$	$252 \pm 26$	$275 \pm 33$	$253 \pm 16$	24 ± 9
293B (10 $\mu$ M) + E-4031 (1 $\mu$ M) (n = 10)	793 ± 183°	723 ± 164*	596 ± 131*	545 ± 78*	175 ± 68*
293B + E-4031 + Epine (0.5 $\mu$ M) (n = 8)	866 ± 251	801 ± 217	506 ± 123	525 ± 118	191 ± 75
293B + E-4031 + Verap (2.5 $\mu$ M) (n = 7)	557 ± 178‡	503 ± 171‡	483 ± 135†	516 ± 154	35 ± 37‡
293B + E-4031 + Verap + Epine (n = 6)	445 ± 113‡	403 ± 117‡	399 ± 93‡	411 ± 98†	30 ± 12‡

\*p < 0.001 vs. control, †p < 0.05 vs. 293B + E-4031; †p < 0.01 vs. 293B + E-4031 by analysis of variance with Bonferroni's test.

APD<sub>80</sub> = action potential duration at 90% repolarization; Endo = endocardium; Epi = epicardium; Epine = epinephrine;  $I_{ks}$  = slowly activating delayed rectifier potassium current;  $I_{kr}$  = rapidly activating delayed rectifier potassium current; M = mid-myocardium; QT = QT interval; TDR = transmural dispersion of repolarization; V erap = verapamil.

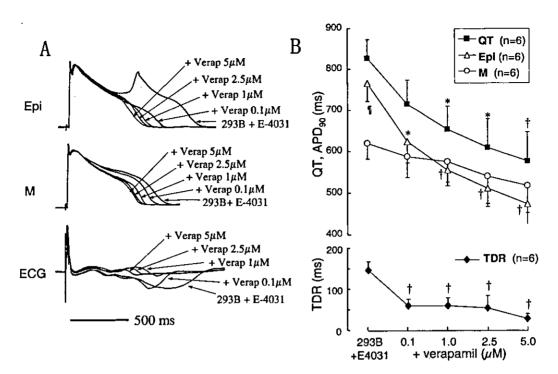


Figure 3. Dose-dependent effect of Verap (0.1 to 5  $\mu$ mol/l) on transmembrane and ECG activity under acquired LQTS condition (293B 10  $\mu$ mol/l + E-4031 1  $\mu$ mol/l). (A) Superimposed action potentials recorded simultaneously from the epicardial and M regions together with a transmural ECG. (B) Composite data of the effect of Verap on QT interval (solid squares), action potential duration measured at 90% repolarization (APD<sub>90</sub>) of Epi (open triangles) and M (open circles) regions and transmural dispersion of repolarization (TDR) (solid diamonds). Basic cycle length = 2,000 ms. \*p < 0.05 vs. 293B + E-4031; †p < 0.01 vs. 293B + E-4031; ¶p < 0.05 vs. M region by analysis of variance with Bonferroni's test. Abbreviations as in Figure 1.

the epicardial and M regions as well as the QT interval (Fig. 3A). Figure 3B shows composite data of the dose-dependent effect of verapamil on the QT interval, APD<sub>90</sub> of the epicardial and M regions, and TDR under the acquired LQTS condition (n = 6). A 5- $\mu$ mol/l dose of verapamil under the acquired LQTS condition preferentially abbreviated the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub> (761 ± 99 ms to 469 ± 95 ms; p < 0.001) compared with the M region APD<sub>90</sub> (615 ± 83 ms to 512 ± 146 ms; p = NS), resulting in a significant decrease in TDR (146 ± 46 ms to 26 ± 28 ms; p < 0.01). The change in QT interval paralleled the decrease in the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub>.

As shown in Figure 1F, 2.5-µmol/l verapamil preferentially abbreviated the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub> rather than the M or endocardium, thus significantly abbreviated QT interval and TDR. Moreover, verapamil completely prevented the influence of epinephrine in inducing EADs and TdP as well as increasing the epicardial APD<sub>90</sub>, QT interval, and TDR (Fig. 1G). The composite data of the effect of verapamil on the QT interval, APD, and TDR with or without epinephrine are shown in Table 1. Thus, verapamil totally suppressed EADs and TdP under the acquired LQTS condition with or without epinephrine.

Measurement of  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  in epicardial, M, and endocardial cells. Figure 4A represents the dose-dependent inhibition of  $I_{Ks}$  by 293B in an epicardial cell. Figure 4B illustrates the concentration-response relation-

ships for the inhibition of  $I_{Ks}$  tail current. The data points were reasonably well described by a Hill equation with the following parameters:  $IC_{50} = 6.39 \pm 1.17 \ \mu \text{mol/l}$ ,  $n_H = 1.23 \pm 0.05$  (epicardial cells: n = 5);  $IC_{50} = 5.71 \pm 1.32 \ \mu \text{mol/l}$ ,  $n_H = 1.25 \pm 0.12$  (M cells: n = 5);  $IC_{50} = 5.73 \pm 0.94 \ \mu \text{mol/l}$ ,  $n_H = 1.07 \pm 0.19$  (endocardial cells: n = 5). There are no significant differences in  $IC_{50}$  and  $n_H$  values among the epicardial, M, and endocardial cells (analysis of variance with Bonferroni's test), thus indicating that  $I_{Ks}$  in these three cell types represents a similar sensitivity to inhibition by chromanol 293B.

Figure 5 represents the sensitivity of  $I_K$  to blockers of  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  (E-4031 and 293B, respectively). After the  $I_K$  reached a practically steady level (control, trace 1), application of E-4031 (3  $\mu$ mol/l) markedly reduced the amplitude of  $I_K$  tail current (trace 2), and further addition of 293B (30  $\mu$ mol/l) almost completely abolished the  $I_K$  tail current (trace 3). Table 2 summarizes densities of  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  in the epicardial, M, and endocardial cells, determined as E-4031-and 293B-sensitive tail currents normalized with reference to  $C_m$ . In each cell type, the density of  $I_{Ks}$  was significantly smaller than that of  $I_{Kr}$ . The density of  $I_{Kr}$  was almost equivalent among the three cell types, whereas  $I_{Ks}$  density was significantly smaller in M cells compared with that in the epicardial and endocardial cells.

Computer simulations. To understand why EAD developed from the epicardium under the acquired LQTS

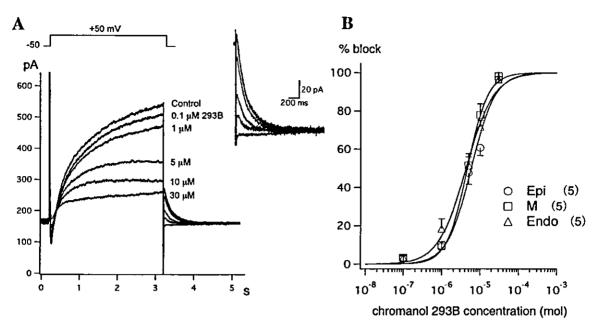


Figure 4. Sensitivity of  $I_{K*}$  in the epicardial (Epi), midmyocardial (M), and endocardial (Endo) cells to inhibition by chromanol 293B. (A) Representative superimposed current traces elicited by 3-s depolarizing voltage-clamp steps applied from a holding potential of -50 mV to +50 mV in an epicardial cell, before (control) and during exposure to 293B at a concentration of 0.1, 1, 5, 10, and 30  $\mu$ mol/l. The  $I_{K*}$  inhibitor E-4031 (3  $\mu$ mol/l) was present throughout. Tail currents were demonstrated on an expanded scale. (B) The percent block of  $I_{K*}$  in the Epi (open circles), M (open squares), and Endo (open triangles) cells. The degree of  $I_{K*}$  inhibition was measured as the fraction of the tail current reduced by each concentration of 293B with reference to the control amplitude of the tail current. Smooth curves through the data points represent a least-squares fit of a Hill equation: percent block =  $100/(1 + (IC_{50}/[293B])^{n/1})$ , yielding the concentration required for the half-maximal block ( $IC_{50}$ ) and the Hill coefficient ( $II_{10}$ ). pA = pico (×  $II_{10}$ ) Ampere.

condition, we simulated APs of the three cell types using a Luo-Rudy model at a BCL of 2,000 ms. As shown in Figure 6A, the epicardial APD was shorter than the M cells under the control condition (dotted line). However, suppression of both  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  (70% and 80%, respectively) (solid line), simulating the condition of acquired LQTS, developed

EAD (arrow) from the epicardial cell but not from M or endocardial cells. Moreover, Figure 6B shows that the reactivation of  ${\rm Ca^{2+}}$  current through the L-type channel (I<sub>Ca,L</sub>) was responsible for the development of epicardial EAD under the acquired LQTS condition. Furthermore, a decrease in I<sub>to</sub> density changed by G<sub>to</sub> from 0.5 to 0.05

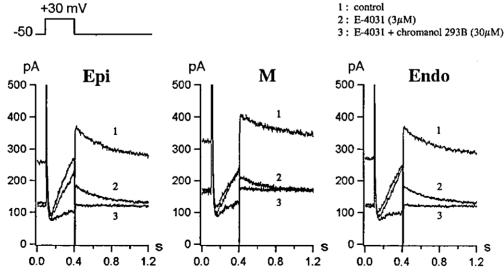


Figure 5. Detection of  $I_{K_r}$  and  $I_{K_s}$  in the epicardial (Epi), midmyocardial (M), and endocardial (Endo) cells. Depolarizing test pulses (to +30 mV for 300 ms) were repetitively applied (every 2 s) from a holding potential of -50 mV to activate  $I_K$ , and membrane currents were recorded from the Epi, M, and Endo cells, before (trace 1), and ~2 min after exposure to 3  $\mu$ mol/1 E-4031 (trace 2), and ~2 min after further addition of 30  $\mu$ mol/1 293B in conjunction with 3  $\mu$ mol/1 E-4031 (trace 3). pA = pico (× 10<sup>-12</sup>) Ampere.

**Table 2.** Transmural Heterogeneity of  $I_{Ks}$  and  $I_{Kr}$  in Feline Left Ventricle

	Epi (n = 10)	M (n = 9)	Endo (n = 7)
I <sub>K</sub> ,	0.35 ± 0.26*	0.13 ± 0.09*†	0.30 ± 0.09*
I <sub>Kr</sub>	$1.34 \pm 0.51$	$1.10 \pm 0.38$	$1.17 \pm 0.30$

\*p < 0.05 vs.  $I_{K,i}$  tp < 0.05 vs. Epi and Endo by analysis of variance with Bonferroni's test. Mean  $\pm$  SD, (pA/pF). Current densities of  $I_{K_r}$  and  $I_{K_s}$  measured as E-4031- and chromanol 293B-sensitive tail currents at -50 mV. Abbreviations as in Table 1.

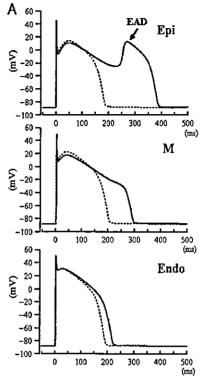
mS/ $\mu$ F decreased the net charge entry carried by the  $I_{Ca,L}$  during the AP, resulted in suppressing EAD as well as abbreviating APD.

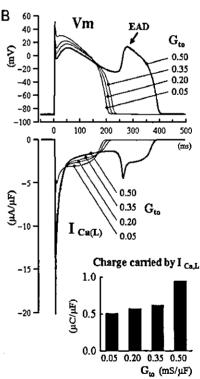
#### DISCUSSION

Genetic and ionic substrates of acquired LQTS. Acquired QT prolongation and TdP arrhythmias usually require multiple risk factors, such as bradycardia, hypokalemia, female gender, and mostly agents with an  $I_{Kr}$ -blocking effect. Recent genetic studies suggest some forms of acquired LQTS can be associated with silent mutations in the LQTS-related genes (4), such as KCNQ1 encoding  $I_{Ks}$  (so-called forme fruste type of congenital LQTS) (5-7). Roden (20) hypothesized "reduced repolarization reserve" as a potential mechanism underlying susceptibility to druginduced LQTS. According to his hypothesis,  $I_{Ks}$  dysfunction could be potentially compensated by other  $K^+$  currents, mainly  $I_{Kr}$ , thereby the repolarization defect is tolerated, and agents with  $I_{Kr}$  block could induce acquired QT prolongation and TdP.

Vos et al. (21–23) suggested a high incidence of EADs and TdP by d-sotalol in dogs with chronic complete atrioventricular block as a result of a significant down-regulation of  $I_{Ks}$  and  $I_{Kr}$ . Moreover, other experimental studies using canine and rabbit wedge showed combined  $I_{Ks}$  and  $I_{Kr}$  block caused a high incidence of EADs most likely arising from the epicardium (14,15). Burashnikov and Antzelevitch (24) suggested that the abundant  $I_{Ks}$  in the epicardium and endocardium compared with the M region under normal conditions contributed to the increase in TDR but protected against development of EADs in the epicardium and endocardium in dogs. Thus,  $I_{Ks}$  is critically important for the repolarization reserve in the epicardium and endocardium.

Although  $I_{Ks}$  in the feline heart is far smaller than that in other species (25,26), our result from a whole-cell patch-clamp study suggested that a 10- $\mu$ mol/l 293B used in the wedge preparation reduced about 70% of  $I_{Ks}$  in the three cell types, which is consistent with degree of  $I_{Ks}$  blockade caused by a silent mutation or common polymorphism in human KCNQ1 gene (6,7). We also showed that  $I_{Kr}$  block with E-4031 in control conditions prolonged the QT interval but did not increase TDR and developed neither EADs nor TdP. However, combined  $I_{Kr}$  block with 293B further prolonged the QT interval and inverted T wave, which, in turn, increased TDR and induced EADs and TdP. There-





**Figure 6.** Effect of both  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  suppression on the simulated action potentials from the epicardial (Epi), midmyocardial (M), and endocardial (Endo) cells. (A) Superimposed action potentials simulated under baseline condition (dotted lines) and after both  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  suppression (70% and 80%, respectively) (solid lines). (B) Effect of maximum conductance of  $I_{to}$  ( $G_{to}$ ) on the simulated epicardial action potential (Vm),  $I_{Ca,L}$  magnitude, and the net charge entry calculated by integration of the  $I_{Ca,L}$  under the condition of both  $I_{Kr}$  and  $I_{Ks}$  suppression. Basic cycle length = 2,000 ms. EAD = early afterdepolarization.

fore, the feline heart is appropriate for a model of forme fruste LQTS. Our data also suggested that subclinical  $I_{Ks}$  dysfunction may become a genetic substrate, and additional  $I_{Kr}$  suppression may unmask marked QT prolongation and TdP in acquired form of LQTS.

Role of  $I_{Ca,L}$  in increasing TDR and inducing EADs and TdP in acquired LQTS. Several clinical and experimental studies have suggested that EADs and triggered activity were important in the genesis of QT prolongation and TdP in LQTS (8,9,11-15,22-24). Induction of EADs generally requires an initiation or conditioning phase controlled by the sum of membrane currents present at the plateau AP (inward depolarization current and outward repolarization current). January and Riddle (27) suggested that the timeand voltage-dependent ICa.L within its "window" was important in the induction and block of EADs. Luo and Rudy (28) suggested that EADs resulted from a secondary activation of the I<sub>Ca,L</sub> during the plateau of AP. However, the mechanism responsible for a high incidence of EADs (especially from the epicardium) and subsequent TdP under conditions of severely eliminated outward K<sup>+</sup> current, mimicking acquired LQTS, has not been mechanistically defined.

Our data indicate that accentuation of I<sub>Ca,L</sub> during the AP plateau preferentially prolonged APD and triggered EADs in the epicardium. This was based on the effect of verapamil on the epicardium. However, it is still unclear whether a larger I<sub>Ca,L</sub> in the epicardial cell compared with the M or endocardial cells contributed to the development of EADs. Recently, Bányász et al. (29) reported in their AP voltage clamp experiments that the epicardial cell had a pool of Ca2+ channels sufficient for a second activation, whereas the endocardial cells did not. Cordeiro et al. (30) also noted that the presence of spike-and-dome AP waveform in the epicardial cells resulted in a greater magnitude of I<sub>Ca,L</sub>. Moreover, several simulation studies demonstrated a strong coupling between I<sub>Ca,L</sub> and I<sub>to</sub> (31,32). Our simulation study also suggested that larger Ito in the epicardial cell caused larger I<sub>Ca,L</sub>, developing EADs under the acquired LQTS condition. In the feline left ventricle, it has been reported that Ito is larger in the epicardium compared with the endocardium (33). Therefore, larger I<sub>Ca,L</sub> secondary to Ito-mediated spike-and-dome AP configuration in the epicardial cell might be responsible for the high incidence of EADs from the epicardium. This does not necessarily exclude the possible mechanisms of other ionic currents such as I<sub>NaCa</sub> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> release from sarcoplasmic reticulum, which may contribute to the prolonged AP as well as to the development of EADs under calcium-loading conditions

Effects of catecholamines and verapamil in acquired LQTS. Treatment of drug-induced TdP begins with immediate withdrawal of any potential drugs and risk factors. Sanguinetti et al. (35) suggested that an increase of heart rate by isoproterenol was an effective therapeutic strategy in patients with acquired LQTS, because beta-adrenergic

stimulation with isoproterenol abbreviates repolarization not only by increasing heart rate, but also by directly increasing the magnitude of  $I_{Ks}$ . However, our experimental data shows that epinephrine further prolonged APD in the epicardium and induced EADs and TdP probably due to augmentation of  $I_{Ca,L}$  in the acquired LQTS condition. Thus, beta-adrenergic stimulation could be arrhythmogenic even in conditions of acquired LQTS when subclinical  $I_{Ks}$  dysfunction is present and heart rate is not fully increased.

Cosio et al. (8) used intravenous verapamil to treat three patients with TdP during an atrioventricular block. Shimizu et al. (9) reported that verapamil suppressed spontaneous or epinephrine-induced EADs and TdP in patients with congenital LQTS. Experimentally, Kimura et al. (36) reported that verapamil (2  $\mu$ mol/l) suppressed cocaine-induced EADs in the myocytes isolated from feline left ventricle. Taken together with the data in the present study,  $I_{Ca,L}$  block with verapamil may be a therapeutic choice for TdP in patients with acquired LQTS as well as congenital LQTS.

Study limitations. We assumed the activity recorded from the cut surface of the perfused wedge preparation represented cells within the respective layers of the wall throughout the wedge. Such validation was provided in previous studies that used the wedge preparation (10–15).

Pharmacologic block of  $I_{Ks}$  with 293B is not a complete surrogate for KCNQ1 defect. However, our feline model closely mimicked the degree of  $I_{Ks}$  inhibition and pharmacologic features of acquired LQTS. Therefore, we believe these qualitative similarities validate 293B as a surrogate for forme fruste LQTS.

We simulated APs of the three cell types using a Luo-Rudy model, but it does not completely represent feline ventricular APs. However, the phenomenon that EAD frequently developed from the epicardium under the acquired LQTS condition was observed not only in cats but also in dogs and rabbits (14,15); thus, this simulation may support our speculation about the mechanism of this phenomenon.

Finally, the concentration of verapamil mainly used in this study (2.5  $\mu$ mol/l = 1,250 ng/ml) was considerably higher than a typical clinical dose. However, verapamil was effective in suppressing EADs and decreasing TDR even at the lowest dose used in this study (0.1  $\mu$ mol/l = 50 ng/ml), which is close to plasma concentration of verapamil after a 5-mg bolus injection (below 200 ng/ml).

#### Acknowledgments

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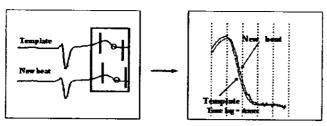


Figure 1 Algorithm of QT measurement by the cross-correlation method. See text for details.

of beat-by-beat QT variability is prominent during sympathetic stimulation in LQT1 patients in whom cardiac events often occur during sympathetic stimulation.

#### Methods

#### Study population

Fourteen LQT1 patients with KCNQ1 mutation and five healthy volunteers used as controls were included in the study. The five healthy volunteers had no symptoms, and no abnormal T-wave morphologies were observed on 12-lead ECG. LQTS-affected individuals were noted based on the ECG diagnostic criteria of Keating et al.<sup>8</sup> The criteria include corrected QT (QTc) ≥470 ms in asymptomatic individuals and QTc >440 ms for men and >460 ms for women associated with one or more of the following: (1) stress-related syncope, (2) documented TdP, or (3) family history of early sudden cardiac death. Genotyping of LQTS was reviewed and approved by the Ethical Review Committee. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

#### Recording of standard 12-lead ECG

Standard 12-lead ECG was recorded using an FDX6521 (Fukuda Denshi Co., Tokyo, Japan) with the patient in the supine position without antiarrhythmic medications, including beta-blockers. ECG data were digitized using analog-to-digital converters at a sampling rate of 1,000 samples/second per channel.

#### **ECG** measurements

We measured QT interval beat by beat in the most stable lead to analyze T-wave morphology among precordial leads. The beat-by-beat changes of the QT interval were assessed during the latter half of T wave (Figure 1).

Specifically, the steps involved in analyzing a digitized ECG record included the following. (1) The operator selected a lead to analyze and the beginning and the end of the template T wave as an average of consecutive five beats. (2) The time of each R wave was identified using an automated peak detection algorithm. (3) For each of the other new beats, the time lags between the new beat and the template

were calculated for comparison with the templates of QT morphology by a *cross-correlation method*. The templates were resampled as successive five beats before the newest analyzed beat.

We also analyzed beat-by-beat QT interval using a semiautomated digitizing program simultaneously. QT interval was defined as the time interval between QRS onset and the point at which the isoelectric line intersected a tangential line drawn at the maximal downslope of the T wave (tangential method).

#### **Epinephrine administration**

The epinephrine test was conducted as part of the clinical evaluation of LQTS.

A bolus injection of epinephrine  $0.1~\mu g/kg$  was followed immediately by continuous infusion at  $0.1~\mu g/kg/min$ . Twelve-lead ECG was recorded continuously during sinus rhythm under baseline conditions and usually for 5 minutes after start of epinephrine infusion. The effect of epinephrine on RR and QT intervals usually reached steady-state conditions 2 to 3 minutes after epinephrine was started. Epinephrine infusion for more than 5 minutes was avoided. ECG monitoring was continued for another 5 minutes after finishing epinephrine infusion to detect any occurrence of TdP. ECG data were collected under baseline conditions and at steady-state epinephrine effect 3 to 5 minutes after epinephrine was started.

#### **Analyzed parameters**

The following five ECG parameters were calculated from all RR and QT intervals recorded for 30 seconds during baseline conditions and at steady-state epinephrine conditions and then compared between the two groups (Figure 2): (1)  $\Delta$ RR, the average of successive RR interval changes; (2)  $\Delta$ QT, the average of successive QT interval changes; (3) SD- $\Delta$ RR, the standard deviation of RR interval; (4) SD- $\Delta$ QT, the standard deviation of the QT interval; and (5) QT index (QTI), the rate of change of QT interval

#### Electrocardiographic Parameters

 $\Delta$  RR (msec): Average of successive RR interval changes  $\Delta$  QT (msec): Average of successive QT interval changes

SD- ARR: standard deviation of RR interval

SD- AQT: standard deviation of OT interval

 $QTI : \Delta QT / \Delta RR$ 

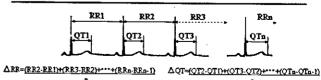


Figure 2 Five ECG parameters calculated in the present study. See text for details.

Table 1 Baseline ECG characteristics

	LQT1 (n = 14)	Control (n = 5)
Age	28 ± 20	29 ± 10
HR (bpm)	71 ± 10	68 ± 7
QT (ms)	454 ± 59*	$387 \pm 13$
QTc (ms)	504 ± 76*	$410 \pm 36$
T <sub>neak-end</sub> (ms)	102 ± 16	91 ± 19
T <sub>peak-end</sub> (ms) QTD (ms)	71 ± 25*	45 ± 11

Values are reported as mean ± SD.

HR = heart rate; QTc = corrected QT interval;  $T_{peak-end}$  = interval between  $T_{peak}$  and  $T_{end}$ ; QTD = QT dispersion (maxQT-minQT). \*P < .05 vs control.

to RR interval, defined as the beat-by-beat value of  $\Delta QT$  divided by  $\Delta RR$ .

We examined the relationship between QT variability ( $\Delta QT$ , SD- $\Delta QT$ ) analyzed by cross-correlation methods and QT interval or heart rate before and after epinephrine infusion.

#### Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. Paired and unpaired t-tests were used for couple observation. Correlation between continuous variables was tested by linear regression. For all tests, P < .05 was considered significant.

#### Results

Table 1 lists baseline ECG characteristics. No significant differences were observed regarding age and baseline heart rate between the LQT1 and control groups. The baseline QT and QTc intervals and QT dispersion, which were analyzed by the tangential method, were all significantly greater in the LQT1 group than in control group.

# Beat-by-beat T wave variability before and after epinephrine

Figure 3 illustrates representative examples of superimposed QT complexes before and after epinephrine. The consecutive 10 beats of eight-lead ECGs were drawn temporally. In the control patient, no significant difference of beat-by-beat T-wave morphology was observed before and after epinephrine. In contrast, more significant beat-by-beat lability of the T wave was recognized after epinephrine in the LQT1 patient, although no significant change of beat-by-beat T-wave morphology was observed under baseline.

#### Beat-by-beat QT variability

The analyzed ECG leads were lead  $V_5$  in three controls and six LQT1 patients, lead  $V_6$  in two controls and five

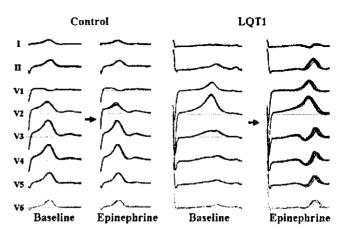


Figure 3 Representative example of superimposed QT complexes before and after epinephrine. The consecutive 10 beats of eight-lead ECGs are drawn temporally. In a control patient, no difference of beat-by-beat T-wave morphology is observed before and after epinephrine. However, more significant beat-by-beat alternans of T wave and change to biphasic T-wave pattern were observed after epinephrine in an LQT1 patient.

LQT1 patients, and lead  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$ , and  $V_4$  in each of the remaining LQT1 patients.

Figure 4 illustrates beat-by-beat change of the RR, QT, and the  $\Delta$ RR and  $\Delta$ QT in a control patient. The RR interval was decreased after bolus infusion of epinephrine, and remained decreased less than before epinephrine at the steady state condition. The  $\Delta$ RR, which is heart rate variability, became small following the start of epinephrine. The QT interval was prolonged when the RR was decreased after bolus epinephrine, however the QT interval was slightly shortened compared before epinephrine at steady-state. The  $\Delta$ QT was not changed before and after epinephrine infusion.

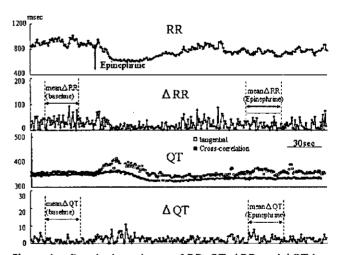
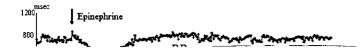


Figure 4 Beat-by-beat change of RR, QT,  $\Delta$ RR, and  $\Delta$ QT in a control patient. RR interval was decreased after bolus infusion of epinephrine and remained decreased less than before epinephrine at the steady-state condition.  $\Delta$ RR became small after epinephrine was started. QT interval was prolonged when RR was decreased after bolus epinephrine but was slightly shortened compared with before epinephrine at the steady-state epinephrine effect.  $\Delta$ QT was not changed before and after epinephrine infusion.



P < .005) in LQT1 group but not in control group ( $\Delta$ QT 2.5  $\pm$  1.5 to 2.4  $\pm$  0.5 ms, SD- $\Delta$ QT 1.9  $\pm$  0.9 to 2.1  $\pm$  0.6 ms, QTI 0.08  $\pm$  0.02 to 0.09  $\pm$  0.06, P = NS) (Figure 6).

154

Heart Rhythm, Vol 2, No 2, February 2005

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### 第21回 日本心電学会学術集会 学術諮問委員会提言シンポジウム-

新皿群抗不整脈薬を臨床でどのように使用すべきかーソタロールとニフェカラントを中心に―

# 5. 長期治療におけるソタロールとアミオダロンの使い分け

鎌倉史郎\* 里見和浩\* 須山和弘\* 清水 涉\* 栗田隆志\* 相原直彦\*

Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬であるソタロールとアミオダロンが電気生理学検査(EPS)や心機能 に対していかなる影響を及ぼし、再発予防効果または生命予後延長効果を有するか を、頻脈性不整脈に対して長期投与を行った例で検討した、対象は不整脈または心 不全のためにソタロールまたはアミオダロンを投与された 429 例中、持続性心室頻 拍(SVT)/心室細動(VF)に対してⅢ群抗不整脈薬を投与された219例(ソタロール36 例, アミオダロン 183 例),発作性心房細動(PAF)に対して両薬を投与された 61 例 (ソタロール 14 例, アミオダロン 47 例)である. 平均観察期間は SVT/VF: ソタロー ル28 ヵ月、アミオダロン39 ヵ月、PAF: ソタロール14 ヵ月、アミオダロン37 ヵ月 で、SVT/VF 例ではほぼ全例が器質的心疾患を有していた. 致死性不整脈の再発率は、 EPSで心室性不整脈が誘発されなかった例のほかに、アミオダロン投与下で多形性 VT. VF が誘発された例で少なかった. II 群抗不整脈薬投与例の生命予後は、心機能 良好例よりも低心機能例で悪かったが、ICD 植込み群と非植込み群間では有意な差が なかった、致死性不整脈に対する2次予防効果は、ソタロールとアミオダロン間で 差がなかったが、PAFの洞調律維持効果はアミオダロンが優れていた。本邦ではⅢ 群抗不整脈薬投与例に EPS を施行する意義があると思われ、低心機能例には ICD を 植込まない治療法も選択できると考えられた. (心電図, 2005 ; 25 : 56 ~ 64)

#### Keywords

- ●ソタロール
- ●アミオダロン
- 電気生理学検査
- 心室頻拍
- ●心室細動
- ●予後

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#### I. はじめに

近年,田群抗不整脈薬は致死性不整脈,または難治性不整脈治療の第1選択薬として重要な地位を占めつつある。このうち, $I_{\kappa r}$  チャネル遮断と $\beta$ 受容体遮断作用を有する $d_{\kappa r}$  ルルルは,短時間で吸収され,腎排泄性で,薬物相互作用がなく,心臓以外への副作用が少ないうえに,除細動閾値を低下させ

How to use new class III antiarrhythmic drugs

Sotalol and amiodarone in the long-term management of tachyarrhythmias

Shiro Kamakura, Kazuhiro Satomi, Kazuhiro Suyama, Wataru Shimizu, Takashi Kurita, Naohiko Aihara

56

るという利点をもっている"。しかしながら心機能を軽度ながら抑制し、かつ活動電位持続時間への逆頻度依存性延長効果があるために Torsades de Pointes (Tdp)を生じうる欠点があり<sup>2</sup>、本薬を使用した前向きの大規模臨床試験も少ない。

一方、アミオダロンは長期投与では主として Ix. I<sub>α</sub>チャネル遮断作用とα、β遮断作用を示し、肝 代謝性であり、活動電位持続時間に対しては逆頻度 依存性の延長効果を示さず、Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬にして はTdpを生じにくいという特長を有している。また 心機能を改善して生命予後を改善することが数多く の大規模臨床試験成績で証明されている30.40. しか しながら, 血中濃度の上昇がきわめて緩やかで, 効 果判定までに1ヵ月以上を要する点や、肺毒性や甲 状腺などへの心外性副作用はアミオダロンの大きな 欠点といえる. また種々の薬剤との相互作用や, 除 細動閾値の上昇も使用に際しては留意すべき点であ る、本研究ではこれらの特徴を有する2つのⅢ群抗 不整脈薬が長期治療においてどのように使い分けら れているかを調べ、両薬が電気生理学検査(EPS)に おいていかなる意義を有し、かつ生命予後改善作用 を有するかを後ろ向きに検討した.

#### Ⅱ. 対象と方法

対象は1999年4月から2004年3月までに国立循環器病センターでd,J-ソタロールを1週間以上,アミオダロンを1ヵ月以上投与した計429例である。ソタロールは66例(男:44例,女:22例,平均年齢:60.0±13.1歳)に投与され,その基礎心疾患は虚血性心疾患13例,肥大型心筋症11例,拡張型心筋症9例,サルコイドーシス8例,その他の器質的心疾患10例,器質的心疾患を伴わないもの15例であった。対象とした不整脈は持続性心室頻拍(SVT)/心室細動(VF)41例,非持続性心室頻拍(NSVT)10例,発作性心房細動(PAF)/持続性心房細動(AF)15例であった。一方,アミオダロンは363例(男:293例,女:70例,平均年齢:59.0±11.5歳)に投与され,その基礎心疾患は拡張型心筋症119例,虚血性心疾患104例,

肥大型心筋症59例,催不整脈性右室心筋症17例, サルコイドーシス15例,弁膜症14例,先天性心疾 患9例,その他の器質的心疾患14例,器質的心疾患 を伴わないもの12例であった。また投与対象となっ た不整脈はSVT/VF 183例,NSVT 86例, PAF/AF 73例であり,有意な不整脈を伴わないが, 心不全の改善目的で投与された例が21例あった。

#### Ⅲ. 検討項目

# Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与例における電気生理学検査と心機能の意義

MUSTT 試験の結果が報告されて以来5, 致死性 不整脈の治療方針の決定においてEPSの結果は有用 でないと考えられる傾向にある。また AVID 試験や MADIT試験で<sup>61.7</sup>1. Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬を服用している がICDを植込んでいない低心機能例の予後が不良で あることが判明して以来、低心機能例にはICD植込 みが必須と考えられる傾向にある. そこでソタロー ルとアミオダロン投与例において、EPSがどのよう な意義を有しているのかをまず検討した. 対象は SVT/VFに対してEPSを施行した計115例(ソタ ロール18例,アミオダロン97例)である。これらⅢ 群抗不整脈薬投与例においてEPSでの不整脈誘発性 を調べ、経過観察期間中の再発率を誘発不整脈、誘 発法、心機能別に後ろ向きに検討した、また心機能 による生命予後の差異を検証するために、Ⅲ群抗不 整脈薬投与例において、その生存率をICD植込み群 と非植込み群間で比較した.

EPSはソタロール服用1~2週間後,アミオダロン服用1~60ヵ月(最頻値:1ヵ月)後に施行し,最大3連発までの心室早期期外刺激,または250/分までの心室高頻度刺激を行って不整脈を誘発した.誘発された心室性不整脈は,それが7連発未満であれば,非誘発と定義し,7連発以上続くが自然停止するVTを多形性VT,30秒以上続く単形性VTをSVT,自然停止せず,直流除細動が必要な多形性VT/VFをVFと定義した。またEPS施行前に自然発生したSVTを臨床的VT,EPS時に初めて誘発さ

れたSVTを非臨床的VTとした。EPS時以外のVTに関しては、それが3連発以上続いて30秒未満に停止するVTをNSVT,30秒以上続くVTをSVTと定義した。左室駆出率(LVEF)はRI心ブールシンチグラムまたは左室造影で計測し、35%以上を心機能良好、35%未満を低心機能と定義した。再発は、経過観察期間中にSVT/VFの自然発作が1回以上捉えられるか、ICDで的確作動が1回以上確認された場合とした。

### 2. ソタロールとアミオダロンの致死性不整脈・ 心房細動に対する予防効果

SVT/VFを有する例において、SVT/VFの再発率、 生存率をソタロール投与群、アミオダロン投与群間 で比較した。またPAFを有する例において、その 再発率、症状改善率を両群間で比較した。PAFの再 発は、経過観察期間中に1回以上PAFが認められた 場合とし、症状改善はPAFの発生頻度が50%以上 減少した場合とした。

統計処理にはt検定、 $x^2$ 検定、Kaplan-Meier 法を用い、p < 0.05を有意とした。

#### Ⅳ. 結果

#### 1. Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与量と病像

ソタロールまたはアミオダロンの単剤投与時に

SVT/VFに対する効果を判定できたのは219例(ソタロール36例, アミオダロン183例)で,1例を除く218例が器質的心疾患を有していた。平均観察期間はソタロール28ヵ月(1~127ヵ月),アミオダロンは39ヵ月(1~167ヵ月),平均維持投与量はソタロール146mg,アミオダロン147mg,平均LVEFはソタロール31%,アミオダロン31%であった。このうちICDはソタロールを投与した22例と,アミオダロンを投与した118例に植込まれていた。またPAFに対する予防効果を検討できたのは,ソタロール14例,アミオダロン47例で,その平均観察期間はソタロール14ヵ月(0.2~58ヵ月),アミオダロン37ヵ月(1~139ヵ月),平均維持投与量はソタロール149mg,アミオダロン126mg,平均左房径はソタロール40mm,アミオダロン46mmであった。

### 2. Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与例における電気生理学検査 の意義

EPSで多形性 VT, SVT, VFが誘発されたのは、ソタロール 14 例 (77.8%), アミオダロン 78 例 (80.4%)であった. 一方, EPSを施行した症例で経過観察期間中に再発した症例はソタロール 9 例 (50%), アミオダロン 33 例 (34.0%)で, 誘発率に比べて再発率が有意に低かった(図1).

誘発不整脈別の予後解析において、ソタロール投

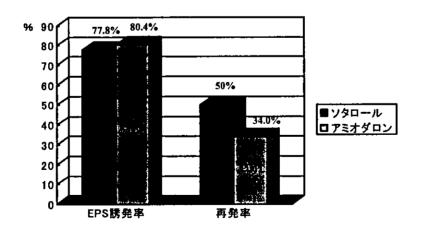
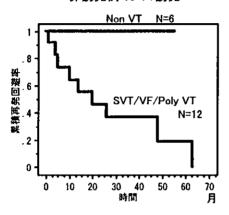


図1 EPSでのVT/VF誘発率とEPSを施行した症例の再発率 Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬を投与していても、約80%の症例でVT/VFが誘発される。 一方、ソタロール、アミオダロン投与後の再発率は誘発率に比べて有意に 低い。

与例では、非誘発群はVT/VF誘発群に比し、累積 再発回避率が有意に高かった。一方、SVT群とそれ 以外の群(非誘発、多形性VT、VF)との間には再発 回避率に差は認められなかった(図2)。アミオダロン例においても、非誘発群はVT/VF誘発群に比し、 再発回避率が高かった。しかしながらアミオダロン 投与例では多形性 VT, VF誘発群の予後も良好で, 非誘発群とそれらの群を合わせた群は SVT 群に比 し、明らかに再発率が少なかった(図3).

SVT群ではVTの性質や誘発法による再発率の差は認められなかった。すなわち、ソタロールまたはアミオダロンを投与された例のうち、SVTが2連発





非誘発, Poly VT, VF誘 発例 vs SVT例

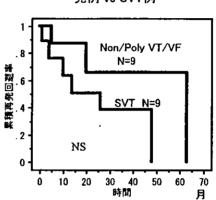


図2 ソタロール投与例の累積再発回游率

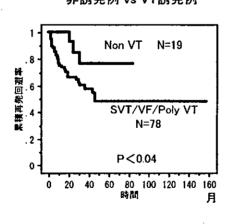
左図:非誘発群とVT/VF誘発群の比較

右図:非誘発群に多形性VT, VF誘発群を含んだ群とSVT群との比較

Non:非誘発,Poly VT:多形性心室頻拍,VF:心室細動,SVT:持続性心室頻拍 ソタロール投与例ではEPSでVT/VFが誘発されなければ再発しないが,多形性 VT や VF

が誘発されると、SVT誘発例と同様に再発しやすい。

非誘発例 vs VT誘発例



非誘発, Poly VT, VF誘 発例 vs SVT例

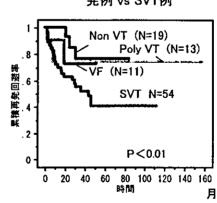


図3 アミオダロン投与例の累積再発回避率

左図:非誘発群とVT/VF誘発群の比較

右図:非誘発群、多形性VT群、VF誘発群とSVT群との比較

アミオダロン投与例ではEPSでSVTが誘発されなければ、多形性VTやVFが誘発されたとしても再発率は低い。

または3連発期外刺激で誘発された群と,1発の期外刺激で誘発された群間の再発率には差がなく,臨床的VTが誘発された群と非臨床的VTが誘発された群の累積再発率も同じであった(図4).

## 3. Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与例における心機能の意義 心機能良好例(LVEF≥35%)ではICD植込み群も, 非植込み群もともに予後は良好で, 両群間の累積生 存率に差は認められなかった. 一方, 低心機能例

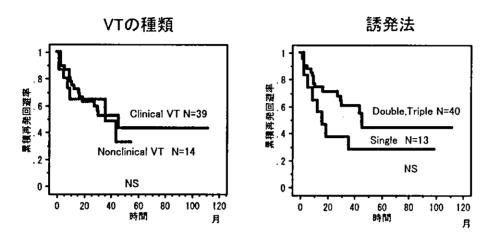


図4 持続性VT誘発例における累積再発回避率

Clinical VT:臨床的VT, Nonclinical VT:非臨床的VT, Single: 1発の心室早期期外刺激でSVTが誘発された群, Double, Triple: 2連発または3連発の心室早期期外刺激でSVTが誘発された群

SVTが誘発されたならば、それが臨床的VTであっても、非臨床的VTであっても再発率は同様に高く、1発の期外刺激で誘発された群と、2連発または3連発の期外刺激で誘発された群との再発率にも差がない。

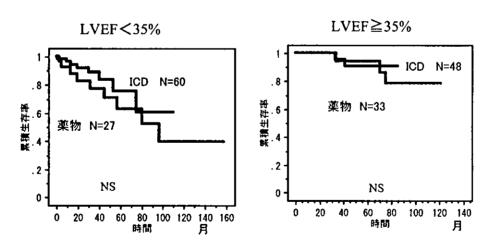


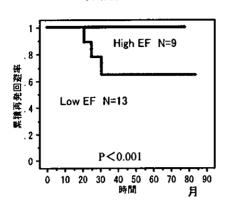
図5 心機能別の累積生存率

左図:低心機能(LVEF < 35%)例の累積生存率 右図:心機能良好(LVEF ≥ 35%)例の累積生存率

ICD: ICD 植込み群,薬物: ICD 非植込み群

心機能良好例ではICD植込み群,非植込み群とも予後はよいが,低心機能例では両群とも 予後が悪い、心機能良好例,低心機能例いずれにおいても,ICD植込み群と非植込み群間 の生存率に差はない。

#### 非誘発群



#### 非誘発/Poly VT/VF群

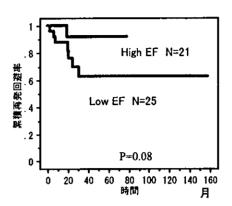


図6 SVTが誘発されなかった例における心機能別の累積再発回避率

左図:EPSでの非誘発群の心機能別の累積再発回避率

右図:EPSでの非誘発群に多形性VT、VF誘発群を加えた群の心機能別の累積再発回避率

High EF:心機能良好群, Low EF:低心機能群 心機能良好群は低心機能群に比べ, 再発率が低い。

(LVEF < 35%)では、非植込み群の予後は不良であったが、ICD植込み群の予後も心機能良好例に比して悪く、両群間に有意差が認められなかった(図5). これはLVEFを20%以下と20~35%に分割して検討した場合でも同様であった。

EPSでSVTが誘発された群の再発率は高かったが、誘発されなかった群、すなわち非誘発群や多形性VT群、VF誘発群の再発率は低かったので、それらの例での心機能別の再発率を検討した。その結果、非誘発例では心機能良好群で再発が認められなかったのに対し、低心機能群では40ヵ月で35%に再発が認められた。また多形性VT、VF誘発例を含めて検討した場合では低心機能群で再発率が高い傾向が認められたが、有意差はなかった(図6)。

## 4. 致死性不整脈に対するソタロールとアミオダ ロンの予防効果

観察期間中のSVT/VFに対する再発率は、ソタロール投与例が38.9%、アミオダロン投与例が33.9%で差がなかった。また累積再発回避率もアミオダロンでやや高い傾向はあったが、両群間に有意差は認められなかった。ICD非植込み例の累積生存率もアミオダロン群とソタロール群間で差がなかった(図7)。

5. 心房細動に対するソタロールとアミオダロン の予防効果

PAFに対してソタロール群は22ヵ月までに全例が再発した。アミオダロン群も60ヵ月までに約8割が再発したが、ソタロール群に比べて累積再発率は有意に低かった。症状改善率はソタロール57%、アミオダロン83%であったが、両群間に有意差はなかった(図8)。

#### 6. 副作用

重篤な副作用として、ソタロールを投与した66例中1例(1.5%)に、Tdpが、1例(1.5%)に蘇生を要する突然の心肺停止が認められ、アミオダロンを投与した353例中14例(4.0%)に間質性肺炎が、3例(0.8%)にTdpが認められた。このほかにアミオダロンでは原因不明の肺炎が4例(1.1%)に認められた。致死性不整脈では第1選択薬としてアミオダロンが主に用いられていたが、16例では、これらアミオダロンの副作用のため、または副作用の発生を危惧してソタロールが投与されていた。また1例ではICDの除細動閾値を低下させるためにソタロールが投与された。また約1/3の症例では入院期間を短縮させるためにソタロールが用いられていた。

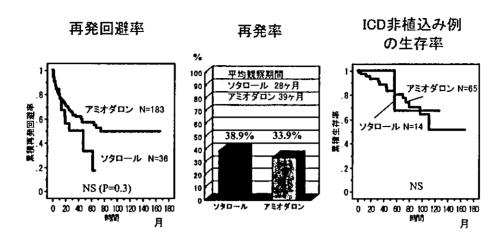


図7 致死性不整脈に対するソタロールとアミオダロンの予防効果

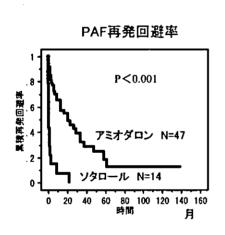
左図:ソタロール, アミオダロン投与例の累積再発回避率

中央図:それぞれの薬剤投与例における再発率

右図:ICD非植込み例の累積生存率

致死性不整脈に対する予防効果はソタロール投与例, アミオダロン投与例間で差がなく,

ICD非植込み例の生存率にも薬剤間の差を認めない。



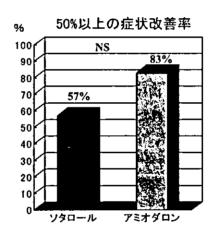


図8 PAFに対するソタロールとアミオダロンの洞調律維持効果

左図:ソタロール、アミオダロン投与例の累積再発回避率

右図:50%以上の症状改善率

PAFに対する洞調律維持効果はアミオダロンが優れている。ただしソタロールは22ヵ月で全例が再発しており、アミオダロンも60ヵ月でその多くが再発している。一方、症状改善

率には有意な差がない.

#### V. 考 察

近年、EPSは致死性不整脈の治療に有用でないと 考えられる傾向にある。それは突然死の1次予防目 的で施行されたMUSTT試験において、EPSガイド 下でSVTに有効と判断された抗不整脈薬を投与した 群の予後が、抗不整脈薬を投与しなかった群とほぼ同等で、かつICD植込み群に比し明らかに悪かったためである<sup>5</sup>. またⅢ群抗不整脈薬は致死性不整脈の予防薬として限界があり、低心機能例にはICD植込みが必須であると考えられる傾向にある。それらは2次予防目的のAVID試験、1次予防目的の

JPN. J. ELECTROCARDIOLOGY Vol. 25 No. 1 2005

62

MADIT 試験等、多くの大規模臨床試験において、 低心機能の投与例の予後が不良であったことに起因 している6.7. そのため低心機能例では、抗不整脈 薬を投与したり、EPSを施行する前に、ICDを植込 む施設が増えている。しかしながら、これらの試験 の多くは虚血性心疾患を対象としており、かつ突然 死率の高い欧米で施行されていることから、虚血性 心疾患の割合が少なく, 突然死率が低い日本では同 様の結果が出ない可能性が指摘されていた。また MUSTT 試験においてEPSガイドに投与された薬剤 には、 I 群抗不整脈薬が多かった<sup>5</sup>ことから、 II 群 抗不整脈薬投与例におけるEPSの有用性を調べる必 要があった、本研究では後ろ向きではあるが、本邦 に多い器質的心疾患に基づく致死性不整脈例を対象 として、Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与例におけるEPSの意義 と、その有効性を検討した.

その結果、ソタロール、アミオダロン投与例ではともに、EPSで致死性不整脈が誘発されなければ、その後SVT/VFが再発する確率が低いことが判明した。本邦ではEPSガイドで決定されたⅢ群抗不整脈薬投与例の予後が良好であるとの結果がすでにいくつかの施設から報告されている®~100.本研究ではそれらが裏づけられたが、さらにアミオダロン投与例では、多形性 VT や VF が誘発されたとしても、SVT が誘発されなければ、再発の可能性が少ないことが判明した。特に、心機能良好例ではEPSでSVTが誘発されなければ、SVT/VFが再発する可能性が低いと考えられた。一方、SVT が誘発された場合の再発率は、SVT の性質(臨床的 VT,あるいは非臨床的 VT)や、誘発に要する期外刺激数に関係なく高かった。

心機能と生命予後に関しても、これまでの報告とはやや異なった結果が得られた。AVID試験等のメタ解析では、LVEFが35%以上の例ではⅢ群抗不整脈薬投与群とICD植込み群の予後に差がないのに対し、35%未満の例ではⅢ群抗不整脈薬投与群が予後が有意に悪かったと報告されている™。しかしながら、今回の検討では、低心機能例でICDがⅢ群抗不

整脈薬よりも生命予後を延長するとの所見は認められなかった。これは本邦の致死性不整脈例に虚血性 心疾患が少なく、心筋症が多い事実に関連している とも考えられる。

これまでに致死性不整脈例でソタロールとアミオ ダロンの有効性,予後を比較した大規模臨床試験は 行われていない。今回は小規模で後ろ向きの検討で はあるが,両薬の予防効果を比較した。その結果, ソタロールとアミオダロン間で再発率に有意な差は 認められなかった.

一方、心房細動ではCTAF試験とSAFE-T試験が 行われている12),13). CTAF試験では症候性AFに対 する洞調律維持効果が調べられ、16ヵ月後の累積再 発回避率がアミオダロンで65%、ソタロールとプロ パフェノンが約37%で、アミオダロンに有意に良好 な洞調律維持作用が認められている120。またSAFE-T試験では持続性 AFに対する除細動効果と洞調律 維持効果が調べられ、アミオダロンで優れた洞調律 維持効果が認められている<sup>13)</sup>. 今回のPAFに対する 検討では、アミオダロンは16ヵ月の段階でCTAF 試験と同程度の再発回避率が得られたのに比し、ソ タロールはほとんどの症例が再発していた..特にア ミオダロン群は左房径がソタロールよりも有意に大 きいにもかかわらず、洞調律を有意に維持できてい た. 症状改善率はアミオダロンで高い傾向があった が, 有意差は認められなかった.

副作用はアミオダロンで間質性肺炎が4%に認められたが、Tdpの発生率は0.8%にすぎなかった。 ソタロールでは間質性肺炎等の副作用は少なく、アミオダロンよりも入院期間を短縮できる特徴が認められた。

#### VI. 限 界

当センターではEPSでの不整脈非誘発例にはICD を植込まず、SVT誘発例にはICD植込みを積極的に 勧める方針としている。SVT誘発例では植込み手術 を拒否する例も少なからず認められたが、ICD非植 込み群は基本的に予後がよかった可能性がある。ま

63

た本研究が後ろ向き研究である,致死性不整脈に対するソタロールの投与例が少ない,保険適応の関係でPAFに対するソタロール,アミオダロンの症例数が少ない等の限界があった.

#### Ⅷ.まとめ

致死性不整脈に対する2次予防効果はソタロール投与例、アミオダロン投与例間で差がなかったが、PAFの洞調律維持効果はアミオダロンが優れていた。Ⅲ群抗不整脈薬投与例に対するEPSは、SVT非誘発例ではその後の再発が少ないことから、施行する意義があると考えられた。また日本ではⅢ群抗不整脈薬を使用した低心機能例の予後がICD植込み例と同等であることから、致死性不整脈を有する低心機能例にⅢ群抗不整脈薬を用いる意義があると考えられた。

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# 先天性QT延長症候群の 遺伝子型と表現型

清水

## abstract

先天性QT延長症候群は、QT時間の延長とtorsade de pointesを主徴とする遺伝性 疾患である、現在までに8つの遺伝子型が報告されているが,特に頻度の多い LQT1, LQT2, LQT3では、遺伝子型と表現型との関連(genotype-phenotype correlation)が詳細に検討されており、循環器疾患の遺伝子診断における最先端の 領域である、各遺伝子型により、特徴的な異常T波、交感神経刺激に対する反応性 の違いに基づく心事故(失神発作、突然死)の誘因、重症度、自然経過、および予 後が異なることから、患者の生活指導にこれらが反映され、また、各遺伝子型の細 胞学的成因に基づいた遺伝子型特異的な治療法も実践されつつある。最近では、各 原因遺伝子中の変異部位別の臨床病態の違いも報告され始めており、今後、ますま す発展していく領域と考えられる.

# はじめに

先天性QT延長症候群(LQTS)は、多くの場合 安静時からQT時間の延長を認め、おもに運動中な どの交感神経緊張時にtorsade de pointes (TdP) と称される多形性心室頻拍が出現し、失神や突然死 の原因となる遺伝性疾患である1).

1990年代からの分子生物学的研究の飛躍的な進歩 により、先天性LQTSは、心筋イオンチャネル機能 や細胞膜タンパクの調節に関係する遺伝子異常が原 因であることが判明した.

現在では、先天性LQTSの50~70%の家系で原因 遺伝子が同定され、遺伝子型と表現型との関連 (genotype-phenotype correlation) が詳細に検討 されている.

# 遺伝子型

1995年に最初の原因遺伝子が同定されて以来,過 日Cell誌に報告されたLQT82) も含めRomano-Ward 症候群では八つの遺伝子型が報告されている(表1).

LQT1とLQT5は遅延整流K+電流(IK)の活性化 の遅い成分(Iks)の機能低下(loss of function), LQT2とLQT6はIxの活性化の速い成分(Ixr)の機 能低下, LQT3はlate Na+電流 (Ina) の機能亢進 (gain of function), LQT4はNa+/K+ ATPaseやNa+-Ca<sup>2+</sup>交換系電流(I<sub>Na, Ca</sub>)などの細胞膜タンパク発 現に関係するAnkyrin-Bの変異により細胞内Ca2+ 負荷をきたし、いずれもQTが延長する。

症候の一つとしてQT延長を認めるものに、周期 性四肢麻痺と骨格異常を合併するLQT7 (Andersen 症候群), 先天性心奇形, 合指症, 免疫不全, 自閉

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タイプ	遺伝子座	原因遺伝子	イオンチャネル			
Romano-	Romano-Ward症候群					
LQT1	11 (11p15.5)	KCNQ1	lk.			
LQT2	7 (7q35-36)	KCNH2	lkr			
LQT3	3(3p21-24)	SCN5A	Ina			
LQT4	4 (4q25-27)	Ankyrin-B	Na+-K+ ATPase, Ina, ca			
LQT5	21 (21q22.1-q22.2)	KCNE1	ľks			
LQT6	21 (21q22.1-q22.2)	KCNE2	lk-			
LQT7	17(17q23)	KCNJ2	lk1			
LQT8	12(12p13.3)	CACNA1C	Îca, L			
Jervell & Lange-Nielsen症候群						
JLN1	11 (11p15.5)	KCNQ1 (homozygous)	l <sub>K</sub>			
JLN2	21 (21q22.1-q22.2)	KCNE1 (homozygous)	lks			

表! 先天性QT延長症候群の原因遺伝子とイオンチャ ネル機能

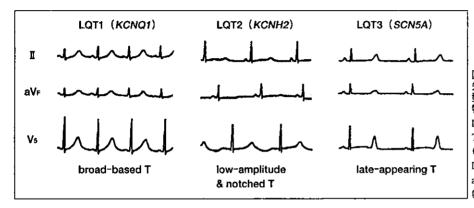


図1 先天性QT延長症候群の遺伝子 型(LQT1, LQT2, LQT3)に 特徴的な異常T波

LQT1では幅広い (broad-based) T波, LQT2ではノッチを伴う平低 (low-amplitude, notched) T波, LQT3ではST部分の長い (lateappearing) T波が特徴的である。 {参考文献4)より引用改変)

症などを合併するLQT8 (Timothy症候群) がある. LQT7では内向き整流K+電流 (Iki) の機能低下, LQT8ではL型Ca<sup>2+</sup>電流 (Ica. L) の機能亢進により QT延長を認める.

両側性感音性難聴を伴うJervell&Lange-Nielsen 症候群の一部の家系は、LQT1とLQT5の原因遺伝 子であるKCNQIまたはKCNEIのホモ接合体である ことが報告されている(JLN1とJLN2)<sup>3</sup>.

# Ⅲ 遺伝子型と表現型の関連

各遺伝子型の頻度は、LQT1が40%、LQT2が30~40%、LQT3が10%、LQT5とLQT6が2~5%、LQT4、LQT7、LQT8については報告例のみであり、遺伝子型と表現型(臨床所見)の関連は頻度の多いLQT1、LQT2、LQT3で主に検討されている。

#### 1 異常T波

LQT1では幅広い (broad-based) T波, LQT2ではノッチを伴う平低 (low-amplitude, notched) T

波,LQT3ではST部分の長い(late-appearing)T 波が特徴的とされている(図1)<sup>4</sup>.LQT4やLQT7で はTU波の異常を認め、とくにLQT7ではT波と分離 した幅広く振幅の高いU波が特徴的であり、LQTS に含めるべきではないという意見もある.

LQT1, LQT2, LQT3の異常下波の成因には、心外膜細胞から心筋中層に存在する活動電位持続時間 (APD) の長いmid-myocardial (M) 細胞、さらに心内膜細胞にかけての貫壁性の活動電位プラトー相の電位勾配が関与すると考えられている5).60.

#### 2 心事故の誘因

LQT1では心事故(失神発作、蘇生に成功した心停止、突然死)の62%は運動中に起こり、交感神経刺激に対して最も感受性が強い遺伝子型である"。また、水泳はLQT1に特異的な誘因であると報告されている。

LQT2では心事故の43%は、情動ストレス(恐怖や驚愕)、睡眠中の雑音(目覚まし時計など)による覚醒時など、急激に交感神経が緊張する状態で起こり<sup>8</sup>、また出産前後の心事故はLQT2に特徴であ

## 特集・不整脈研究の新たな展開一混乱からの再出発

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