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ORAL PRESENTATION

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Determination of the myocardial area at risk after reperfused acute myocardial infarction with different imaging techniques: cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, multidetector computed tomography and histopathological validation

Nathan Mewton¹, Stanislas Rapacchi², Lionel Augeul³, René Ferrera³, Joseph Loufouat³, Loic Bousset¹, Gilles Rioufol¹, Didier Revel¹, Michel Ovize¹, Pierre Croisille^{4*}

From 2011 SCMR/Euro CMR Joint Scientific Sessions
Nice, France. 3-6 February 2011

Introduction

The myocardial area at risk (AAR) is a major determinant of infarct size. Which imaging technique is the most appropriate to accurately measure its size remains debated.

Purpose

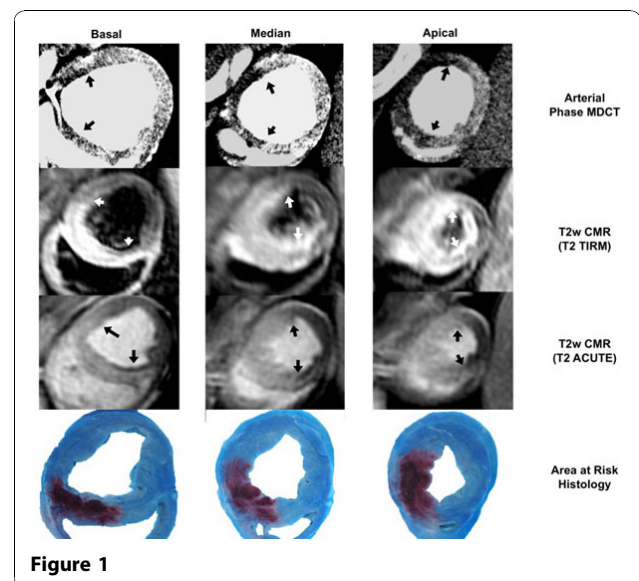
The principal objective of this study was to compare the AAR defined with two different T2 weighted cardiac magnetic resonance (T2W CMR) imaging sequences (TIRM T2w blood suppressed TSE and ACUTE TSE-SSFP), the contrast-enhanced (ce-) CMR endocardial surface length (ESL) after 90-minutes of reperfusion and the arterial enhanced multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) performed during occlusion with the reference histological AAR delineated after injection of uniprimer blue dye in reperfused myocardial infarction.

Methods

Fifteen closed-chest pigs underwent a 40-minutes coronary artery occlusion (angioplasty balloon inflation), followed by reperfusion. Three co-registered short-axis slices (base, mid-ventricle, apex) were obtained for each animal and each imaging technique for statistical analysis (Figures 1 and 2).

Results

The best fit with the reference histological AAR was obtained for the hypoenhanced area on arterial enhanced MDCT ($R^2=0.56$; $P<0.05$) with a small bias on Bland-Altman plots ($5.7\pm 11\%$ LV area). The AAR as defined by both T2W TIRM and ACUTE sequences or the ESL on ce-CMR significantly overestimated the size of the AAR by pathology with only a fair correlation ($R^2=0.37$, $R^2=0.40$ and $R^2=0.42$; $P<0.05$ respectively)



⁴Hôpital Cardiovasculaire Louis Pradel/ CREATIS-LRMN, CNRS UMR 5220 – INSERM U630 – Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Lyon, France
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

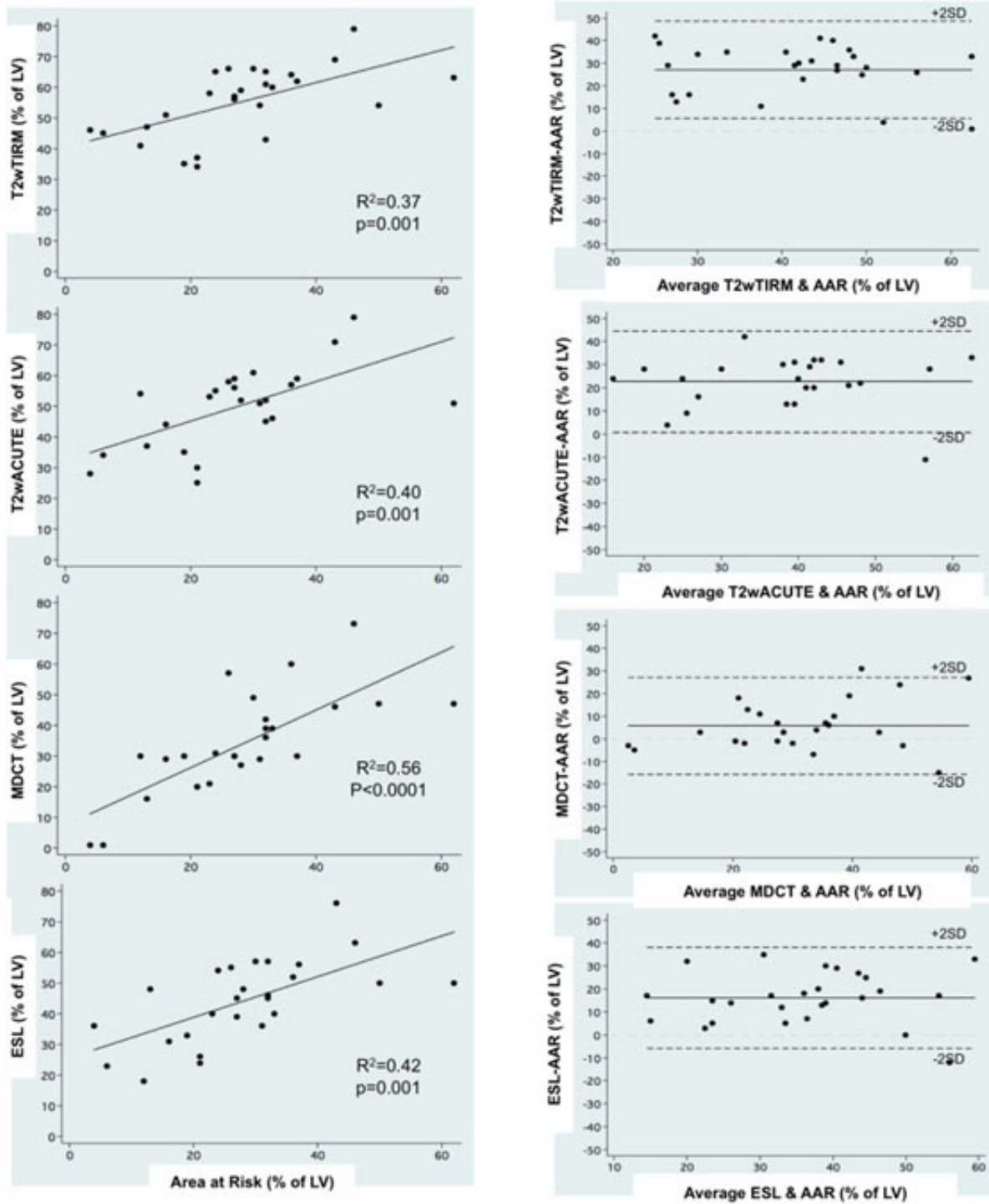


Figure 2

and important bias ($27.2 \pm 11.0\%$ LV area; $22.6 \pm 11.2\%$ LV area $16.0 \pm 11.3\%$ respectively).

Conclusions

Arterial enhanced MDCT performed at the time of occlusion was the most accurate method to assess the AAR, whereas T2wCMR and the contrast enhanced ESL performed 90 minutes after reperfusion significantly overestimated the AAR.

Author details

¹Hôpital Cardiovasculaire Louis Pradel, LYON, France. ²CREATIS-LRMN, CNRS UMR 5220 – INSERM U630 – Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Lyon, France. ³Inserm U886 Cardioprotection, Université Claude Bernard Lyon1, Lyon, France. ⁴Hôpital Cardiovasculaire Louis Pradel/ CREATIS-LRMN, CNRS UMR 5220 – INSERM U630 – Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Lyon, France.

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