

ROLE CT PLICNÍ ANGIOGRAFIE U SUBSEGMENTÁRNÍ EMBOLIE DO PLICNICE

Weichet J

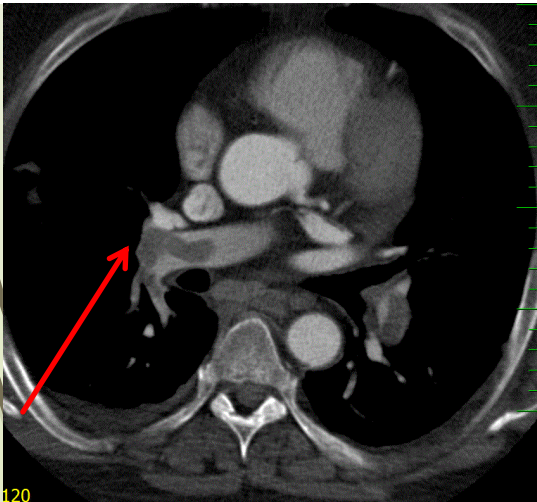
Nemocnice Na Homolce

Praha



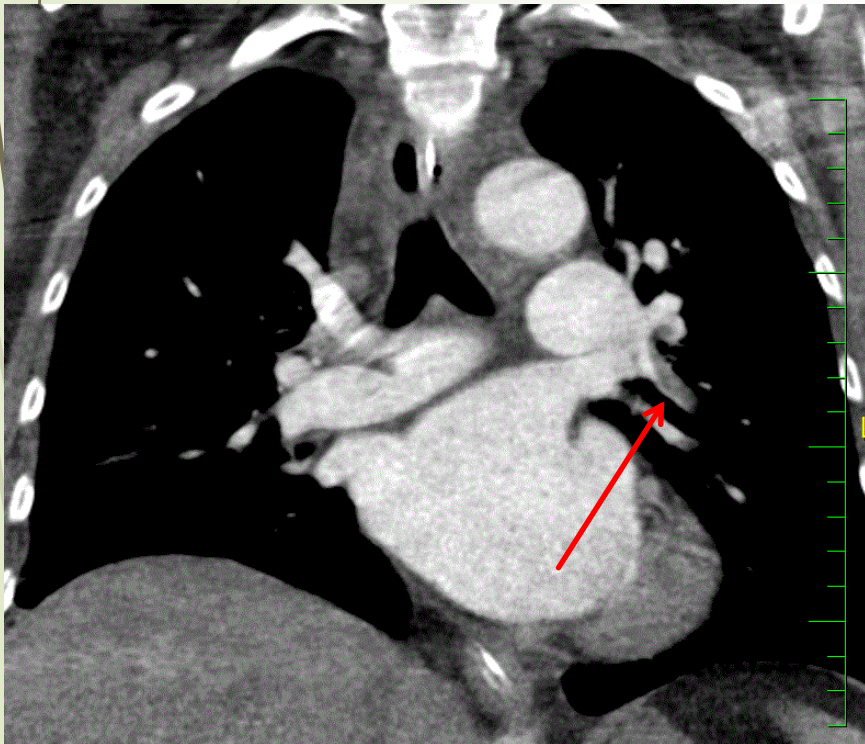
CT angiografie pro detekci plicní embolie

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A prospective study was performed in 75 patients who were evaluated with spiral CT and pulmonary angiography of each lung to detect central PE; 25 of the patients also underwent ventilation-perfusion (V-P) scanning. **RESULTS:** Spiral CT scans were technically suboptimal in three patients. CT and angiographic findings were negative for PE in 25 patients; one patient had false-negative CT findings. Findings from both studies were positive in 39 patients. CT findings of 188 central emboli corresponded exactly to those of angiography. Ten emboli were depicted only on CT scans, whereas seven emboli were identified only on angiograms because of inadequate depiction of the pulmonary arteries in the plane of the CT scans ($n = 5$) or because of misinterpretation of CT findings ($n = 2$). The prospective sensitivity of CT was 91%, the specificity was 78%, the positive predictive value was 100%, and the negative predictive value was 89%. Technical failures ($n = 3$) and inconclusive CT findings ($n = 7$) were the major limitations of spiral CT. Spiral CT enabled accurate classification of PE in 16 patients with indeterminate ($n = 7$) and low ($n = 9$) probability of PE on V-P scans. CT demonstrated central PE in two patients with normal V-P scans. **CONCLUSION:** Spiral CT can reliably depict central PE and may be introduced into the classic diagnostic algorithms.



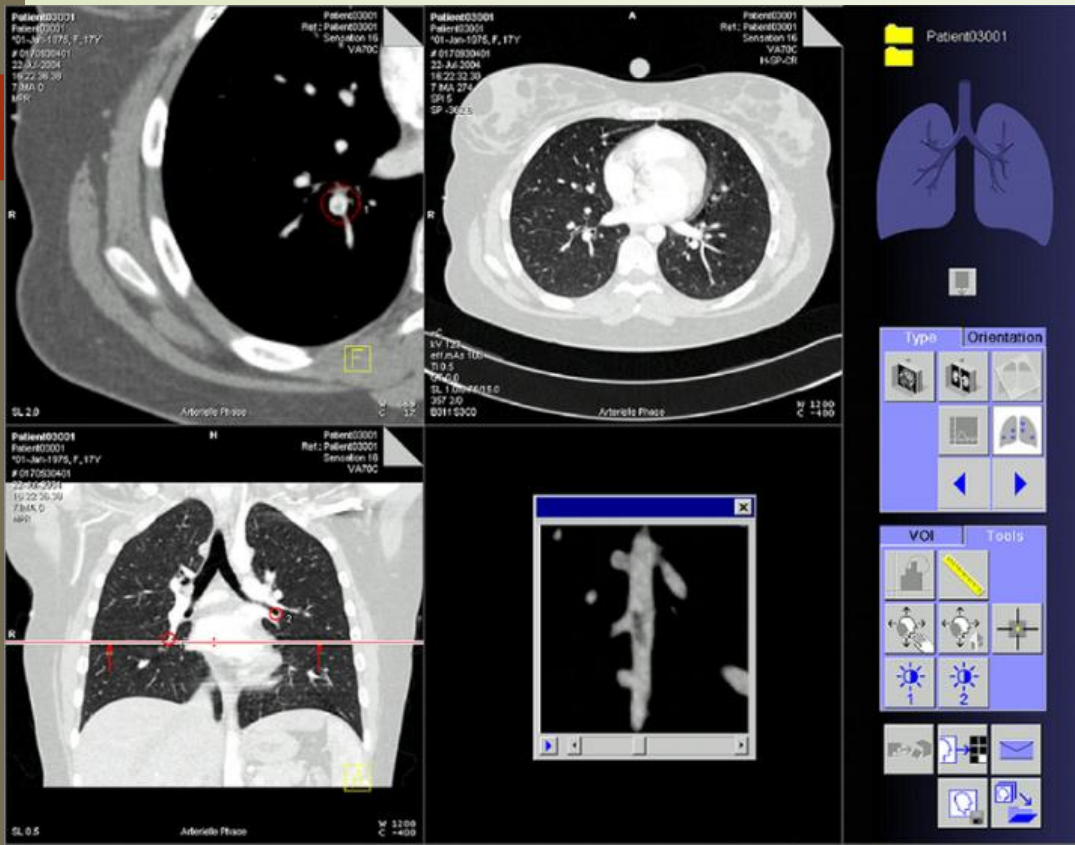
Remy-Jardin, Martine, et al. "Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism with spiral CT: comparison with pulmonary angiography and scintigraphy." *Radiology* 200.3 (1996): 699-706.

Multidetektorová CT angiografie



- Senzitivita detekce PE 83% až 100%,
- Specificita 89% až 97%
- Zlepšení rozlišení – lepší detekce embolů v periferních tepnách
 - u single spiral CT se udávalo, že cca 30% segmentálních a subsegmentálních embolií nezobrazí
- Zvýšení detekce drobných, subsegmentárních embolů
 - zastoupení subsegment. embolizací stouplu z 4,7% (jednořadé CT) na 9,4% (víceřadé CT)

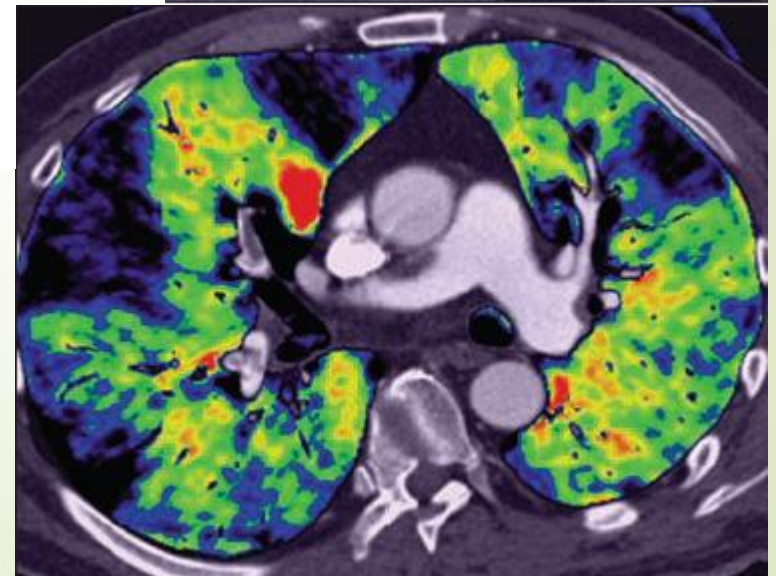
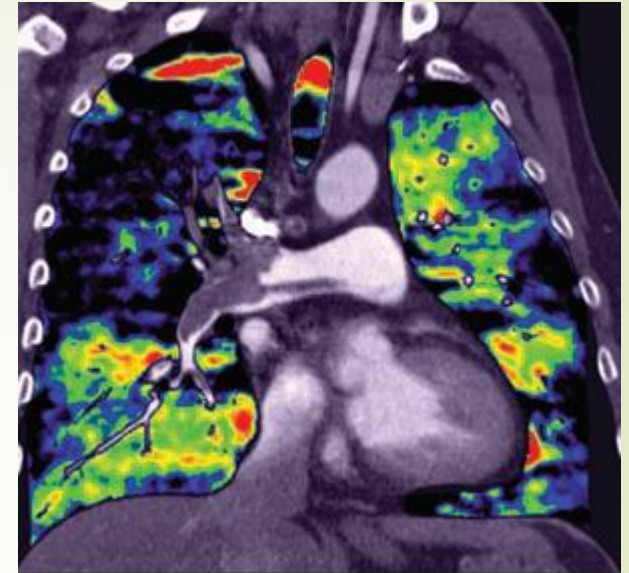
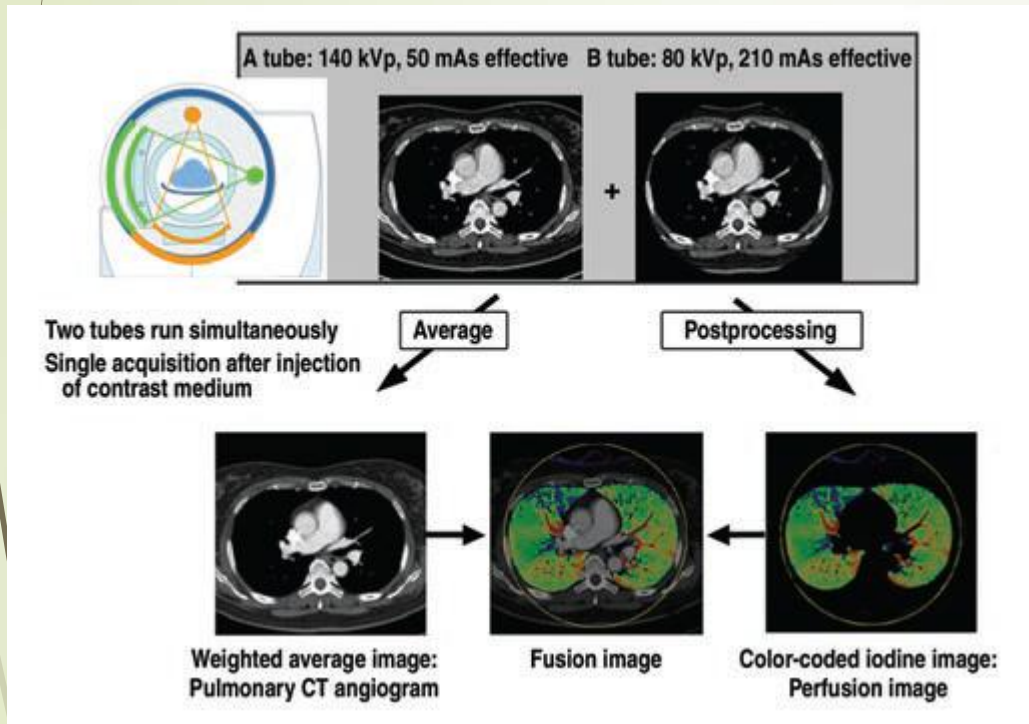
Automatická počítačová detekce embolů (CAD)



Schoepf UJ et. Al **Pulmonary embolism: computer-aided detection at multidetector row spiral computed tomography.** J Thorac Imaging. 2007 Nov;22(4):

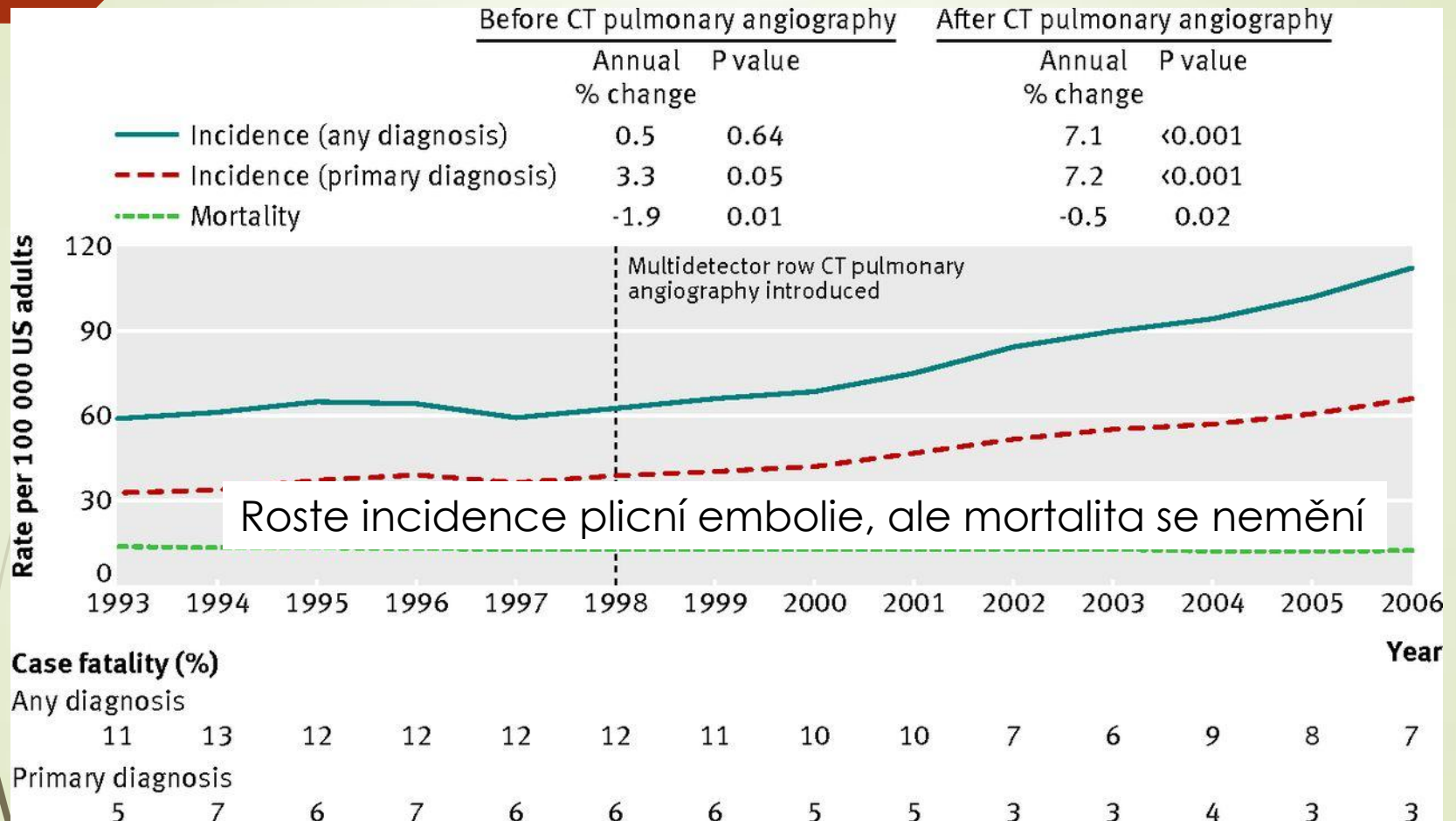
CONCLUSION: CAD of segmental and subsegmental pulmonary emboli based on 1-mm multidetector-row CT studies is feasible. Application of CAD tools may improve the diagnostic accuracy and decrease the interpretation time of computed tomographic angiography for the detection of pulmonary emboli in the peripheral arterial tree and further enhance the acceptance of this test as the first line diagnostic modality for suspected PE.

Dual energy CT angiografie



Eun Jin Chae et al: Dual-Energy CT for Assessment of the Severity of Acute Pulmonary Embolism: Pulmonary Perfusion Defect Score Compared With CT Angiographic Obstruction Score and Right Ventricular/Left Ventricular Diameter Ratio
American Journal of Roentgenology 2010 194:3, 604-610

Incidence, mortality, and case fatality of pulmonary embolism in United States, 1993-2006.26.



Renda Soylemez Wiener et al. BMJ 2013;347:bmj.f3368





CT plicní angiografie a plicní embolizace dnes

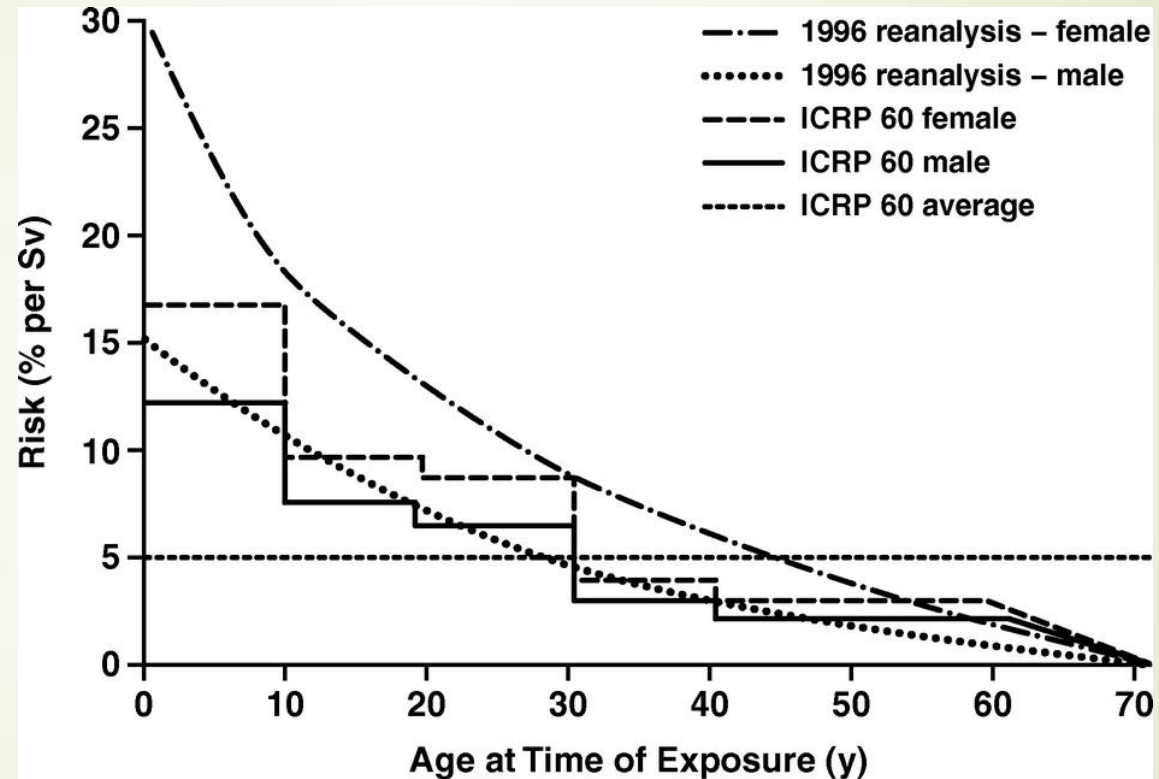
- ▶ Detekujeme častěji i drobné emboly, segmentální, subsegmentální ...
- ▶ Zvýšila se incidence PE, ale mortalita se nemění
- ▶ Detekujeme „zbytečně“ něco, co zřejmě není třeba léčit?



CT angiografie plicnice - dávka

- ▶ Radiační dávka při standardním vyšetření 10-15 mSv
 - ▶ U 20 leté ženy riziko vzniku nádoru 0,2-0,3%
- ▶ Od té doby vyvinuty a zavedeny různé metodiky redukce dávky
 - ▶ Modulace proudu na rentgence podle scanované anatomie
 - ▶ Snížení napětí (100kV, 80kV) podle BMI
 - ▶ Iterativní rekonstrukce obrazů (snížení šumu, pro stejnou kvalitu obrázků stačí méně záření)

Riziko vzniku smrtelného nádoru po ozáření dávkou 1 Sv podle věku



United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. *Sources and effects of ionizing radiation: UNSCEAR 1993 report to the General Assembly, with scientific annexes*. New York, NY: United Nations, 1993

Redukce dávky u CT

Biomed Pap Med Fac Univ Palacky Olomouc Czech Repub. 2014 Jun;158(2):259-64. doi: 10.5507/bp.2013.059. Epub 2013 Sep 12.

Iterative reconstruction of pulmonary MDCT angiography: effects on image quality, effective dose and estimated organ dose to the breast.

Zizka J¹, Ryska P, Stepanovska J, Poulouva Z, Klzo L, Grepl J, Cermakova E.

⊕ Author information

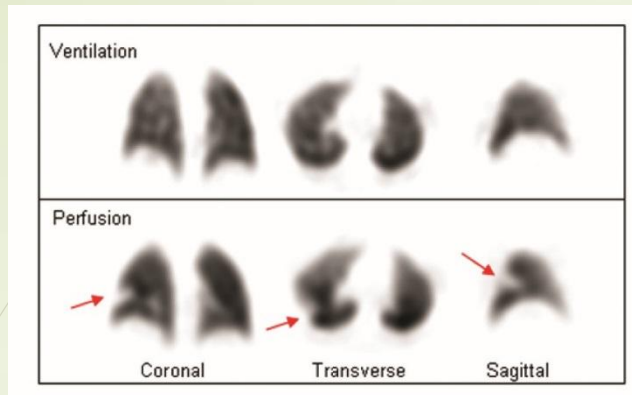
Abstract

AIMS: To compare the image characteristics, effective dose and estimated organ dose to the female breast in pulmonary MDCT angiography (MDCTA), reconstructed with either standard filtered back projection (FBP), or iterative reconstruction in image space (IRIS).

METHODS: Pulmonary MDCTA performed in 116 females (age 18 - 77 years; body mass index 15 - 48) was reconstructed with FBP (n=52) or IRIS (n=64). Scans were acquired on a 128-row MDCT system using automatic tube current modulation, 100 kV tube voltage, and a quality reference mAs value of 120 (FBP) and 80 (IRIS). Dose was calculated from CT dose index (CTDIvol) and dose length product (DLP) values utilising ImPACT software. Image noise was measured within the pulmonary artery. Qualitative visual assessment of the scans was performed (1=negligible noise, 5=noise obscuring diagnostic information).

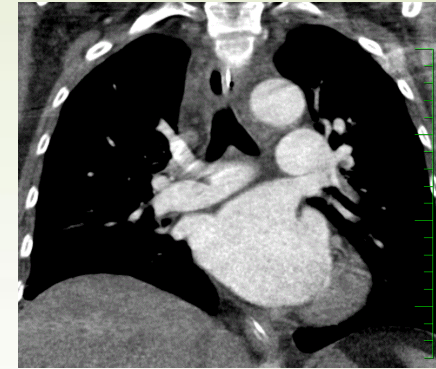
RESULTS: The average CTDIvol yielded 4.33 mGy for FBP and 3.54 mGy for IRIS, respectively (18.2% decrease). The average effective scan dose was 2.73 ± 0.57 mSv (FBP) and 2.29 ± 0.68 mSv (IRIS), respectively (16.1% decrease). The estimated average organ dose to the breast decreased from 5.1 ± 1.1 mGy (FBP) to 4.2 ± 1.2 mGy (IRIS, 17.6% decrease). No non-diagnostic scans (score 5) were encountered in either group. Significant improvement in image noise levels ($P < 0.01$) and subjective image quality ($P < 0.02$) were noted in IRIS group.

CONCLUSION: Pulmonary MDCTA utilizing a 100 kV technique, automatic tube current modulation, and iterative image reconstruction offers robust results in routine conditions among an unselected female population, with breast doses being comparable to two-view digital mammography. Moreover, iterative reconstruction offers improvements in both image noise and visual perception of the scans, thus suggesting a potential for further dose reduction.



V/Q scan

- Dávka 2-2,5 mSv
- 1% z pozitivních (high probabily) V/Q scanů byla příčinou solitární subsegmentární embolie



CT plicní angiografie

- Dávka 5-15 mSv
- 15% z diagnostikovaných embolií je jen na subsegmentární úrovni.

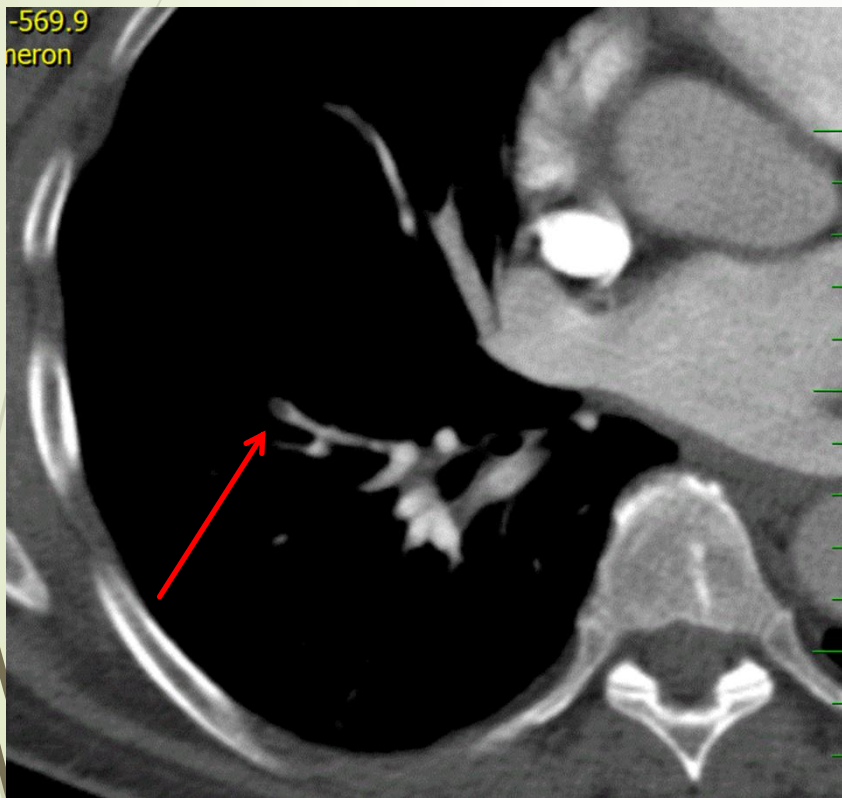
Carrier M, et al. Pulmonary embolism diagnosed by computed tomography: incidence and clinical implications. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the management outcome studies. *J Thromb Haemost* 2010;8:1716-22.



Racionálnější přístup k diagnostice PE

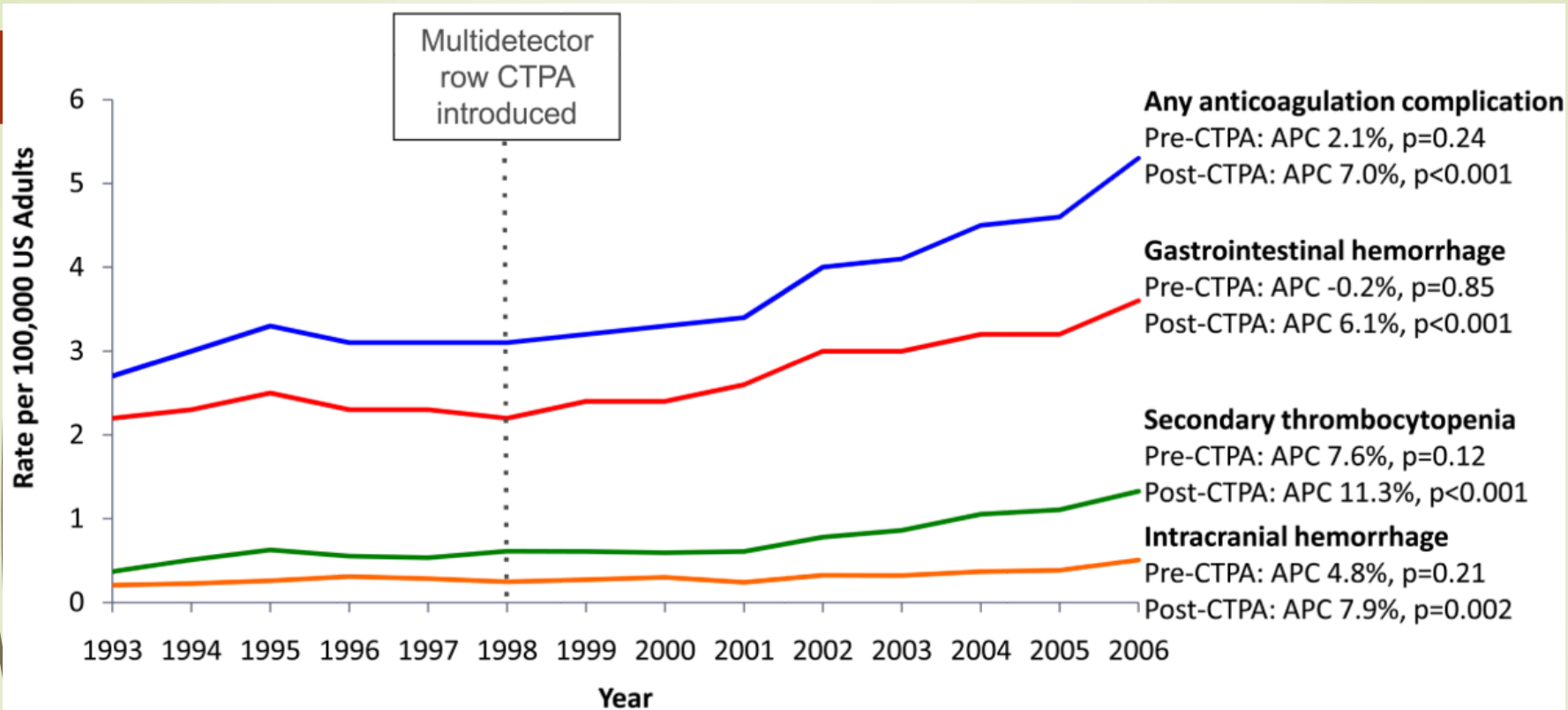
- ▶ Používat CT plicní angiografii s rozmyslem
 - ▶ Jen u střední a vysoké pravděpodobnosti PE z klinického a laboratorního hodnocení
 - ▶ D dimery v normě (pod 500 $\mu\text{g/l}$ nebo věk \times 10 $\mu\text{g/l}$), Wells score pod 4 = žádné další zobrazování není třeba
 - ▶ Van Belle A et al. Effectiveness of managing suspected pulmonary embolism using an algorithm combining clinical probability, D-dimer testing, and computed tomography. *JAMA* 2006;295:172-9.
 - ▶ U klinicky stabilních, mladých, jinak zdravých (s normálním RTG hrudníku), zvláště žen je zřejmě lepší volbou perfuzní scan a nebo jako první volba jen Doppler UZ žil DK

Incidentální menší (často subsegmentální) embolie



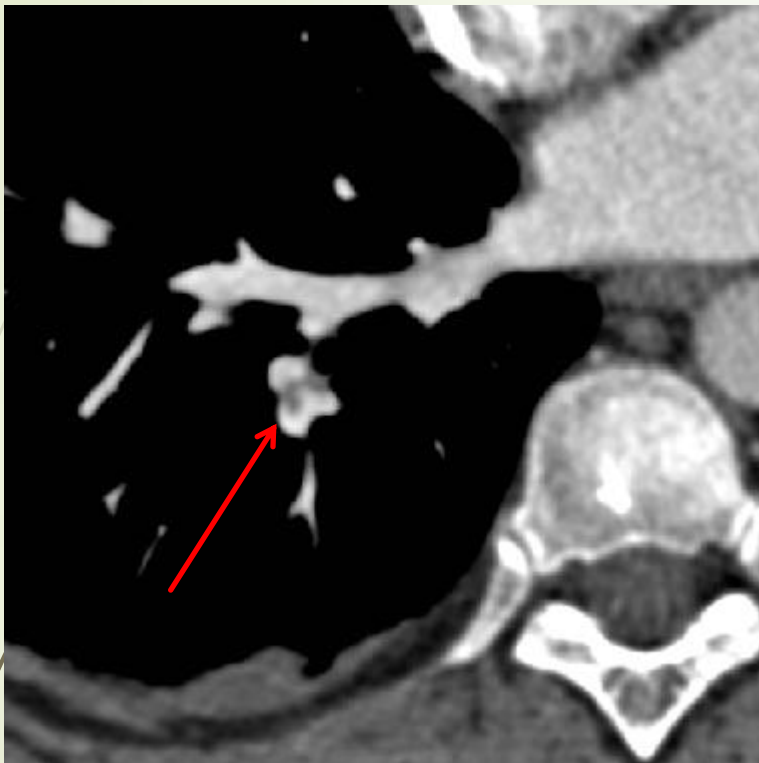
Relativně častý náález i u CT hrudníku z jiných indikací

- 20% traumatizovaných
- 17% hospitalizovaných nad 80 let
- 16% ventilovaných



S rostoucí incidencí PE a její léčbou roste i počet komplikací

Menší periferní embolizace

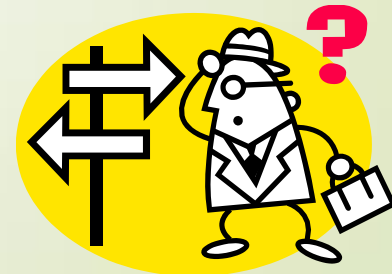


Donato AA et al. Clinical outcomes in patients with isolated subsegmental pulmonary emboli diagnosed by multidetector CT pulmonary angiography. *Thromb Res* 2010;126:e266-70

Pacienti, kteří měli na CT pouze ojedinělou subsegmentární embolii a neměli známky žilní trombózy. 3 měsíce sledování.

Skupina antikoagulovaná měla mnohem vyšší riziko závažného krvácení (5,3%) oproti skupině neléčené (0,7%).

Žádné úmrtí nebo masivní PE, jedna recidiva drobné subsegmentární PE v léčené skupině





Shrnutí

- ▶ CTAG plicnice
 - ▶ Metoda první volby pro detekci PE
 - ▶ Dostupná 24/7, rychlá, robustní metoda
 - ▶ Vhodná pro nestabilní pacienty, nemocné s více komorbiditami ...
 - ▶ Stále relativně vysoká radiační zátěž
 - ▶ Pozor zvláště u mladých žen
 - ▶ U starších to ale již nehraje zásadní roli

Shrnutí

- ▶ CTAG plicnice vede k „overdiagnosis“ plicní embolizace
 - ▶ CT dnes detekuje stále více i drobné subsegmentární emboly, které zřejmě nemusí (nemají?) být léčeny

BMJ 2013;347:f3368 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f3368 (Published 2 July 2013)

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Děkuji za pozornost

ANALYSIS

TOO MUCH MEDICINE

When a test is too good: how CT pulmonary angiograms find pulmonary emboli that do not need to be found