

# Význam funkce pravé komory pro predikci vývoje echokardiografických parametrů u nemocných se zánětlivou kardiomyopatií

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FN u sv. Anny a Masarykova Univerzita v Brně



# Význam funkce pravé komory u srdečního selhání

...mnoho prací...negativní prognostický význam dysfunkce PK

## Pulsed Doppler tissue imaging of the velocity of tricuspid annular systolic motion

A new, rapid, and non-invasive method of evaluating right ventricular systolic function

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## Prognostic Importance of the Right Ventricular Function Assessed by Doppler Tissue Imaging

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**Conclusion:** The Sa represents a significant independent predictor of survival and event-free survival in patients with symptomatic heart failure. Its combination with the left ventricular end-diastolic diameter provides a very powerful tool for patient risk stratification.

## Right ventricular dysfunction in chronic heart failure patients

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**Conclusion:** Patients with heart failure and both left and right ventricular systolic dysfunction showed more serious findings on central haemodynamics as well as more pronounced right ventricular diastolic dysfunction than those with isolated left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

## Comparison of four right ventricular systolic echocardiographic parameters to predict adverse outcomes in chronic heart failure

Thibaud Damy<sup>1,3,4,\*</sup>, Caroline Viallet<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Lairez<sup>1</sup>, Guillaume Deswarte<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Paulino<sup>1</sup>, Patrick Maison<sup>5</sup>, Emmanuelle Vermes<sup>6</sup>, Pascal Gueret<sup>1,4</sup>, Serge Adnot<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Jean-Luc Dubois-Randé<sup>1,3,4</sup>, and Luc Hittinger<sup>1,3,4</sup>

**Table 3** Significant independent predictors by multivariate Cox proportional regression analysis with backward stepwise selection

Variables	Hazard ratio	95% CI	P-value
PSV <sub>tdi</sub> < 9.5 cm s <sup>-1</sup>	8.83	2.7–29.5	<0.001
Log BNP, pg mL <sup>-1</sup>	4.12	1.64–0.7	0.003
NYHA 1–2 vs. 3–4	0.43	0.19–0.99	0.048

PSV<sub>tdi</sub>, peak systolic velocity of the tricuspid annular measured in tissue Doppler imaging; log BNP, brain natriuretic peptide logarithmic transformed; NYHA, New York Heart Association class.

### Conclusion

PSV<sub>tdi</sub> is a strong independent predictor of outcome in HF at a threshold value of 9.5 cm s<sup>-1</sup> and appears to be superior to other RV systolic echocardiographic parameters.

## Right ventricular outflow tract function in chronic heart failure

Bulent Deveci<sup>a</sup>, Kazim Baser<sup>b</sup>, Murat Gul<sup>c</sup>, Fatih Sen<sup>b</sup>, Habibe Kafes<sup>b</sup>, Sedat Avci<sup>d</sup>, Orkun Temizer<sup>e</sup>, Ozcan Ozeke<sup>b,\*</sup>, Omac Tufekcioglu<sup>b</sup>, Zehra Golbasi<sup>b</sup>

Heart failure subgroups	NYHA I & II (n = 14)	NYHA III (n = 14)	NYHA IV (n = 8)	p value
Age (years)	62.4 ± 7.0	56.9 ± 7.6	63.5 ± 7.1	0.072
LVEF (%)	24.6 ± 5.9	20.0 ± 4.2	20.7 ± 3.5	0.072
TAPSE (mm)	21.9 ± 5.2	13.6 ± 3.7	10.9 ± 2.0	<0.001
SPAP (mmHg)	26.4 ± 3.9	35.5 ± 10.2	47.1 ± 16.4	0.016
LVEDD (mm)	59.3 ± 2.8	64.3 ± 4.1	65.3 ± 6.3	0.003
Diastolic RVOT size (mm)	36.4 ± 3.3	40.2 ± 4.8	44.5 ± 3.5	<0.001
RVOT-FS (%)	34.9 ± 3.3	9.1 ± 2.4	7.6 ± 2.4	<0.001

RVOT-FS	r value	p value
TAPSE	0.814	<0.001
SPAP	-0.728	<0.001
Diastolic RVOT size	-0.788	<0.001
LVEDD	-0.508	<0.001
NYHA functional capacity	-0.842	<0.001
LVEF	0.888	<0.001

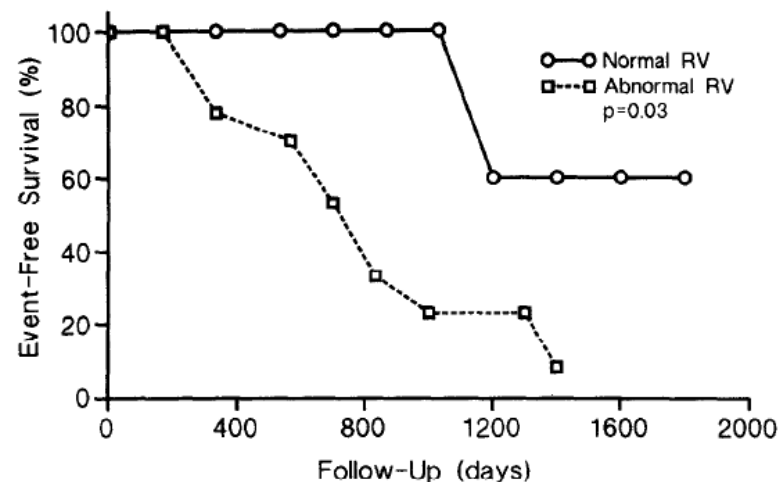
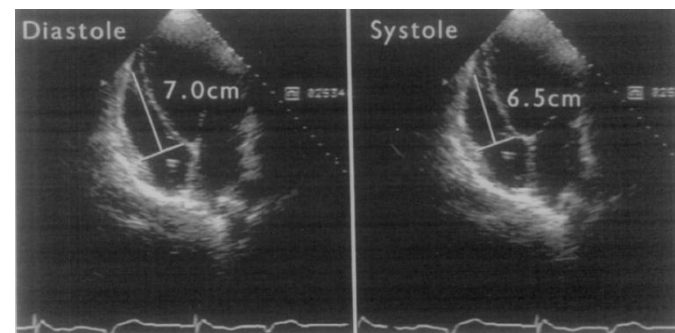
# Význam funkce pravé komory u myokarditid

- jediná práce na 23 nemocných
- negativní prognostický význam dysfunkce PK

## Right ventricular dysfunction: An independent predictor of adverse outcome in patients with myocarditis

To assess the predictive value of right ventricular systolic function in patients with active myocarditis, the echocardiograms of 23 patients with biopsy-confirmed myocarditis were reviewed. Right ventricular systolic function was evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively by descent of the right ventricular base. Patients were divided into those with normal right ventricular function, in whom right ventricular descent was  $1.9 \pm 0.1$  cm, and those with abnormal right ventricular function, in whom right ventricular descent was  $0.8 \pm 0.1$  cm ( $p < 0.001$ ). There were no differences between the two groups in age, duration of symptoms, baseline hemodynamics, or histologic assessment. Initial left ventricular ejection fraction was significantly lower in patients with depressed right ventricular function ( $27.5 \pm 4.9\%$ ) compared with that in patients with normal right ventricular function ( $47.5 \pm 6.3\%$ ) ( $p = 0.01$ ). The likelihood of an adverse outcome, defined as death or need for cardiac transplantation, was greater in patients with abnormal right ventricular function (right ventricular descent  $\leq 1.7$  cm) than in patients with normal right ventricular function (right ventricular descent  $> 1.7$  cm) ( $p < 0.03$ ). Multivariate analysis revealed that right ventricular dysfunction as quantified by right ventricular descent was the most powerful predictor of adverse outcome. (AM HEART J 1994;128:301-7.)

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# Cíl práce

**Zhodnocení významu funkce PK na vývoj echokardiografických parametrů u nemocných s biopticky potvrzenou ZKMP v 6-měsíčním sledování**

- **sledování vývoje echokardiografických parametrů ve skupinách s normální a sníženou funkcí PK**
- **srovnání změn parametrů mezi oběma skupinami**

## Soubor a metody

- 64 nemocných s EF LK  $\leq 40\%$
- bioptický nález  $> 7$  CD3+ buněk/mm<sup>2</sup> a/nebo  $> 14$  LCA+ buněk/mm<sup>2</sup>

přítomnost **alespoň dvou** z následujících parametrů

1/ PK  $\geq 31$  mm

2/ s'tri  $\leq 10$  cm/s

3/ TAPSE  $\leq 16$  mm

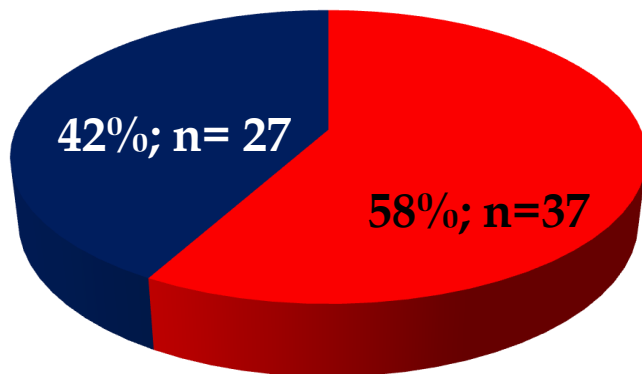
**ANO**

**NE**

**Skupina s dysfunkcí PK**  
„RV-dysfunction“ group

**Skupina se zachovanou funkcí PK**  
„no-RV-dysfunction“ group

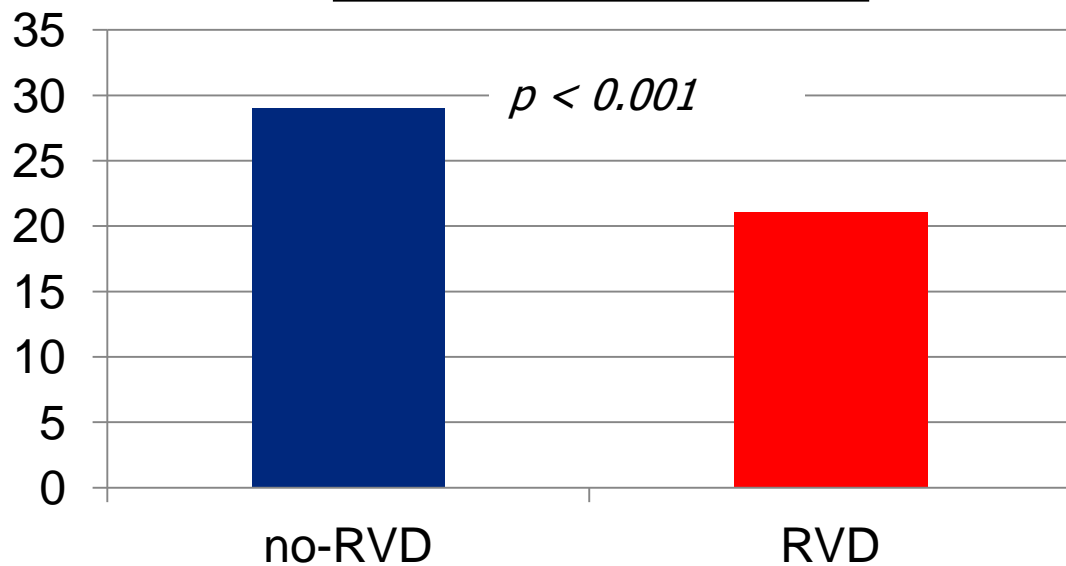
# Výsledky



■ RV dysfunction

■ no-RV dysfunction

## LVEF - baseline



## Výsledky – srovnání vstupních charakteristik

	no-RV dysfunction group (n=27)	RV dysfunction group (n=37)	p-value
<b>LVEF (%)</b>	<b>29 ± 7</b>	<b>21 ± 7</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
LVEDV (ml)	189.4 ± 63.3	223.7 ± 54.9	< 0.05
LVESV (ml)	132.1 ± 49.4	178.6 ± 48.2	< 0.001
s' (cm/s)	6.2 ± 1.8	4.4 ± 1.3	< 0.001
<b>E/e'</b>	<b>10.6 ± 4.5</b>	<b>16.2 ± 7.5</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
TAPSE (mm)	21.5 ± 3.1	15.9 ± 2.6	< 0.001
s'tri (cm/s)	11.3 ± 1.8	8.9 ± 1.3	< 0.001
RV (mm)	30.8 ± 6.3	35.3 ± 5.8	< 0.001



## Výsledky – skupina „no-RV dysfunction“

		průměr ± SD	hodnota p
<b>LVEF</b> (%)	M0	29.1 ± 6.6	
	M6	40.2 ± 12.9	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>11.1 ± 12.7</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>LVEDV</b> (ml)	M0	189.4 ± 63.3	
	M6	172.4 ± 59.1	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-17.0 ± 38.1</b>	<b>&lt; 0.05</b>
<b>LVESV</b> (ml)	M0	132.1 ± 49.4	
	M6	104.9 ± 53.1	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-27.2 ± 39.0</b>	<b>&lt; 0.05</b>
<b>s´</b> (cm/s)	M0	6.2 ± 1.8	
	M6	6.5 ± 1.9	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>0.3 ± 1.7</b>	<b>0.570</b>
<b>E/e´</b>	M0	10.6 ± 4.5	
	M6	9.6 ± 3.5	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-1.0 ± 4.8</b>	<b>0.319</b>
<b>TAPSE</b> (mm)	M0	21.5 ± 3.1	
	M6	21.7 ± 3.3	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>0.2 ± 4.3</b>	<b>0.838</b>
<b>s´tri</b> (cm/s)	M0	11.3 ± 1.8	
	M6	12.5 ± 2.8	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>1.2 ± 2.8</b>	<b>&lt; 0.05</b>
<b>RV</b> (mm)	M0	30.8 ± 6.3	
	M6	31.5 ± 5.1	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>0.7 ± 6.2</b>	<b>0.438</b>

## Výsledky – skupina „RV dysfunction“

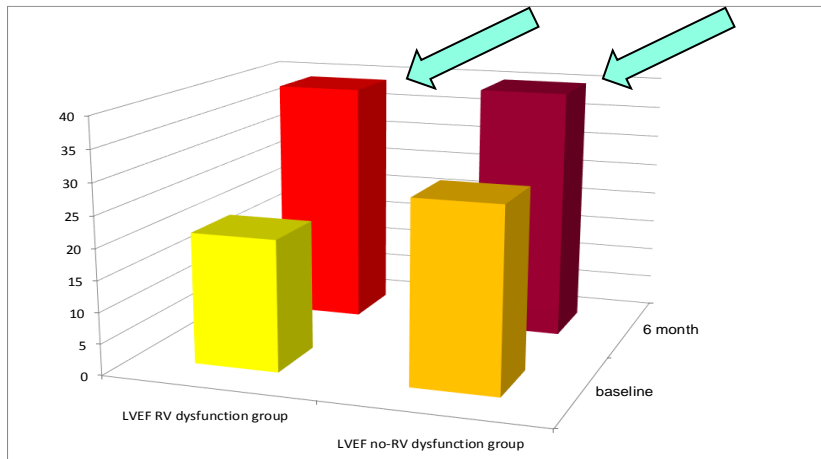
		průměr ± SD	hodnota p
<b>LVEF (%)</b>	M0	21.3 ± 6.6	
	M6	39.1 ± 11.8	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>17.8 ± 12.5</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>LVEDV (ml)</b>	M0	223.7 ± 54.9	
	M6	189.7 ± 59.4	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-34.0 ± 47.8</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>LVESV (ml)</b>	M0	178.6 ± 48.2	
	M6	122.8 ± 57.2	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-55.8 ± 46.4</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>s' (cm/s)</b>	M0	4.4 ± 1.3	
	M6	6.8 ± 2.0	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>2.3 ± 2.1</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>E/e'</b>	M0	16.2 ± 7.5	
	M6	9.5 ± 3.4	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-6.7 ± 6.6</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>TAPSE (mm)</b>	M0	15.9 ± 2.6	
	M6	20.4 ± 4.8	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>4.5 ± 5.3</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>s'tri (cm/s)</b>	M0	8.9 ± 1.3	
	M6	12.5 ± 4.3	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>3.6 ± 4.6</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b>RV (mm)</b>	M0	35.3 ± 5.8	
	M6	31.9 ± 5.2	
	<b>změna parametru</b>	<b>-3.5 ± 4.4</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>

## Výsledky – srovnání změn parametrů mezi skupinami

	no-RV dysfunction group (n=27)	RV dysfunction group (n=37)	p-value
<b>LVEF (%)</b>	<b>11.1 ± 12.7</b>	<b>17.8 ± 12.5</b>	<b>&lt; 0.05</b>
LVEDV (ml)	-17.0 ± 38.1	-34.0 ± 47.8	0.232
LVESV (ml)	-27.2 ± 39.0	-55.8 ± 46.6	< 0.05
s' (cm/s)	0.3 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 2.1	< 0.001
<b>E/e'</b>	<b>-1.0 ± 4.8</b>	<b>-6.7 ± 6.6</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
TAPSE (mm)	0.2 ± 4.3	4.5 ± 5.3	< 0.05
s'tri (cm/s)	1.2 ± 2.8	3.6 ± 4.6	< 0.05
RV (mm)	0.7 ± 6.2	-3.5 ± 4.4	< 0.05

# Výsledky – grafické shrnutí

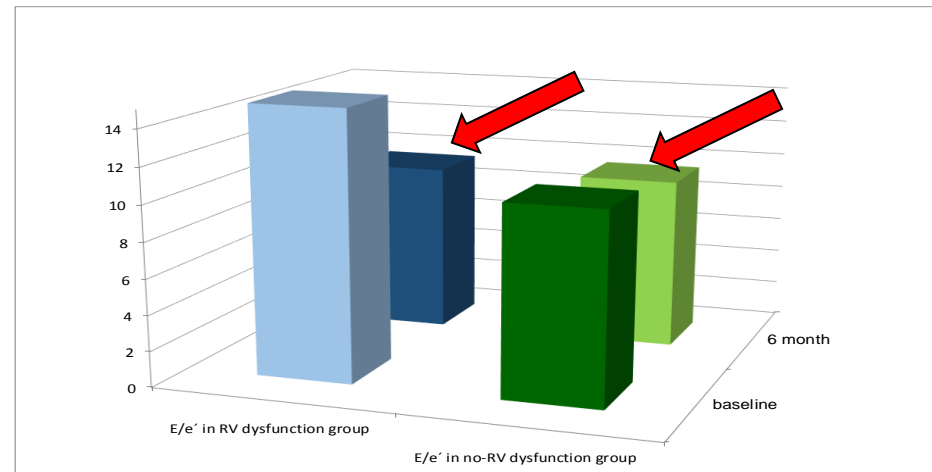
## LVEF



RVD

no-RVD

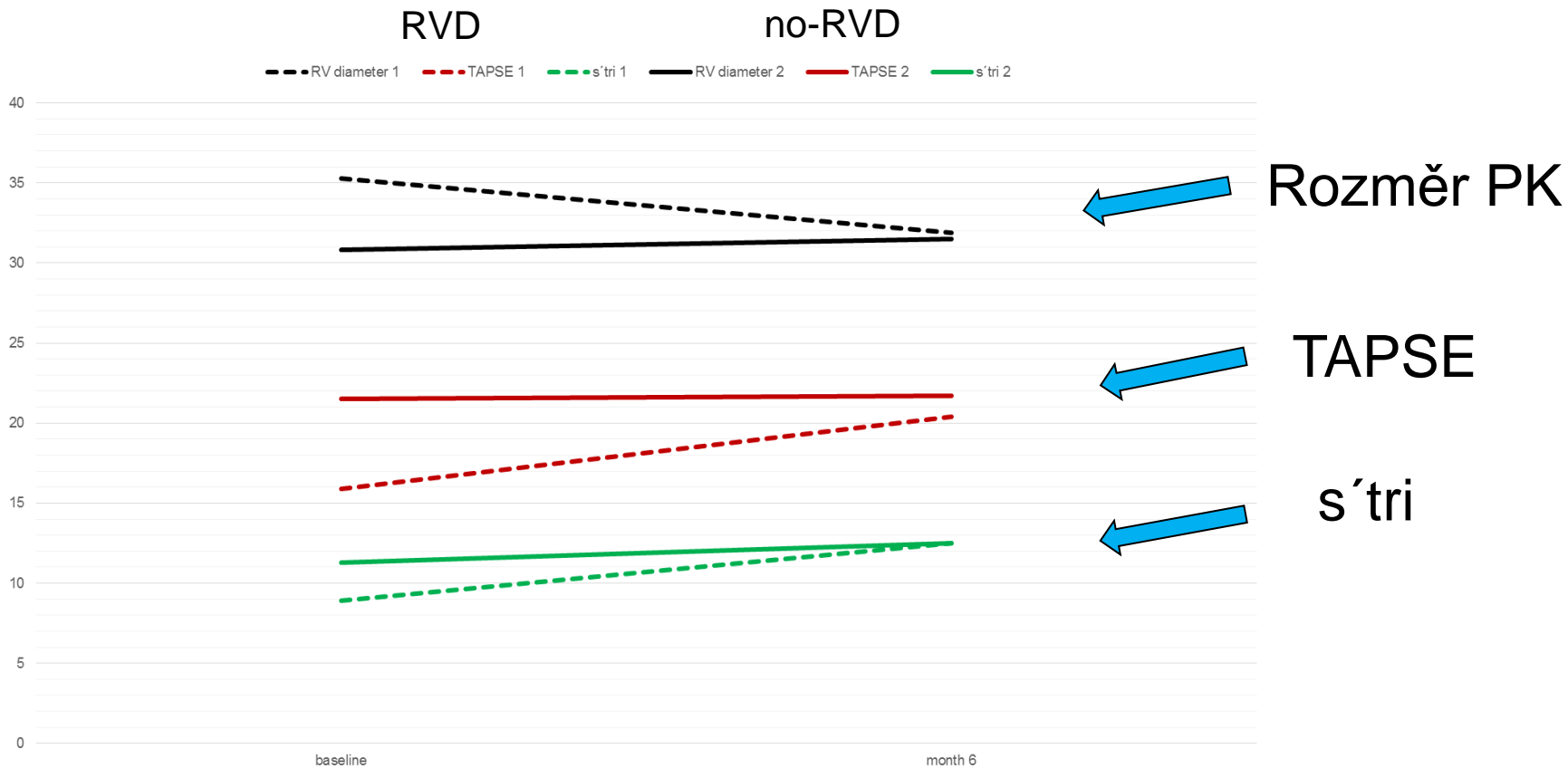
## E/e'



RVD

no-RVD

# Výsledky – grafické shrnutí



# ZÁVĚR

**Dysfunkce pravé komory v době stanovení dg. ZKMP byla spojena s celkově výraznějším postižením, ale také se statisticky významně větším zlepšením:**

- **systolické funkce LK (LVEF)**
- **diastolické funkce LK (E/e´)**
- **většiny dalších echokardiografických parametrů**

**(takže finální hodnota sledovaných parametrů byla v obou skupinách obdobná)**