

PŘÍNOS MR SRDCE U SRDEČNÍHO SELHÁNÍ SE SNÍŽENOU EF

Karel Mědílek

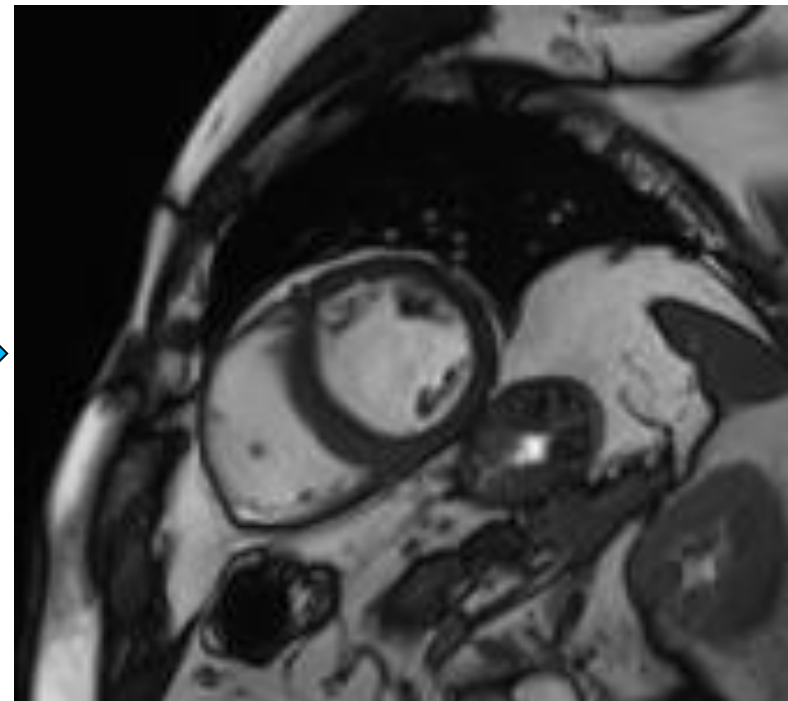
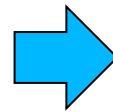
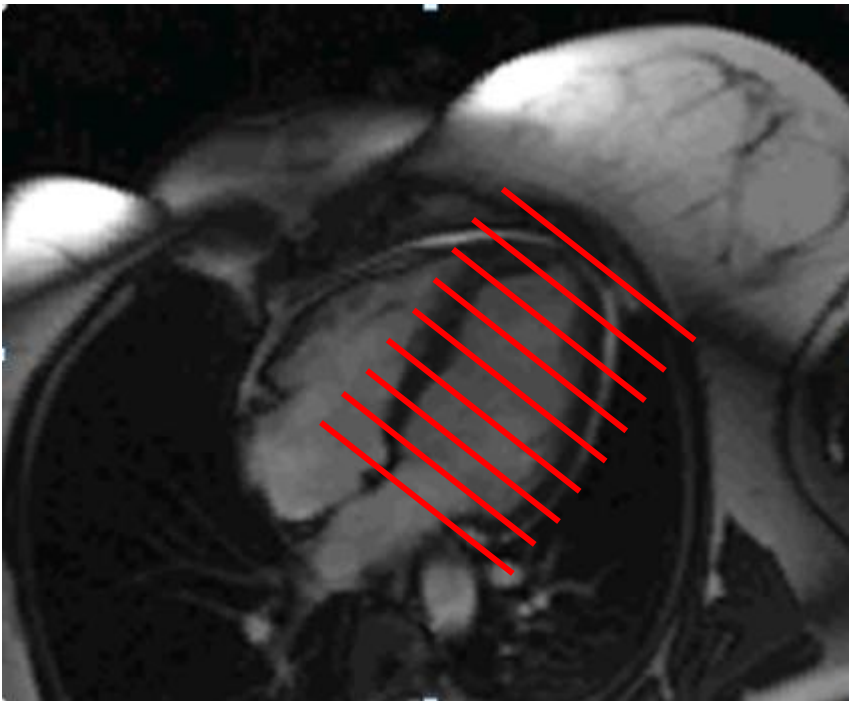
I. Interní kardiologická klinika FN Hradec Králové
Lékařská fakulta Hradec Králové, Univerzita Karlova



proč MR srdce

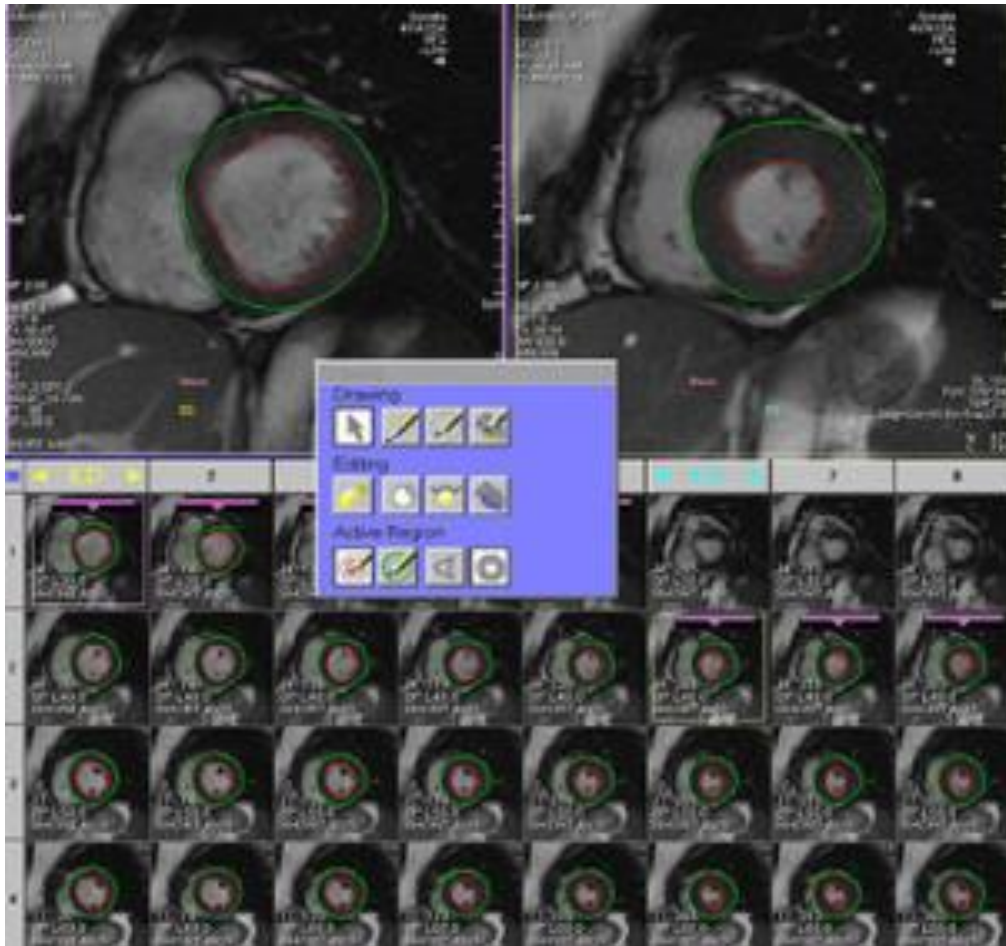
- zhodnocení **globální systolické fce LK**
- zhodnocení **regionální systolické fce LK**
- **etiologie** systolické dysfunkce LK

hodnocení EF LK/PK metoda disků



dobré rozlišení 1,5 x 1,5 mm
8 mm slice, 2 mm gap
vysoká reproducibilita

hodnocení EF LK/PK metoda disků



end diastolický frame
end systolický frame

bazální segment

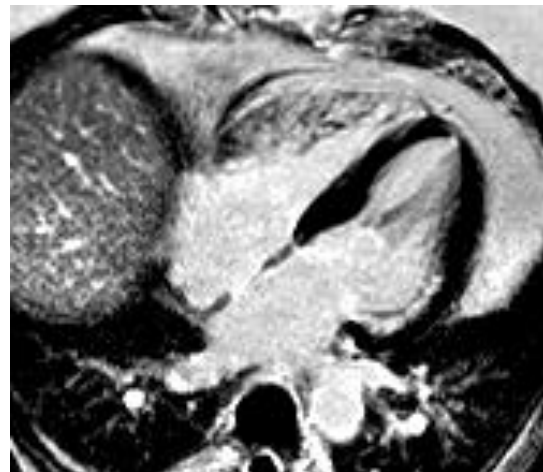
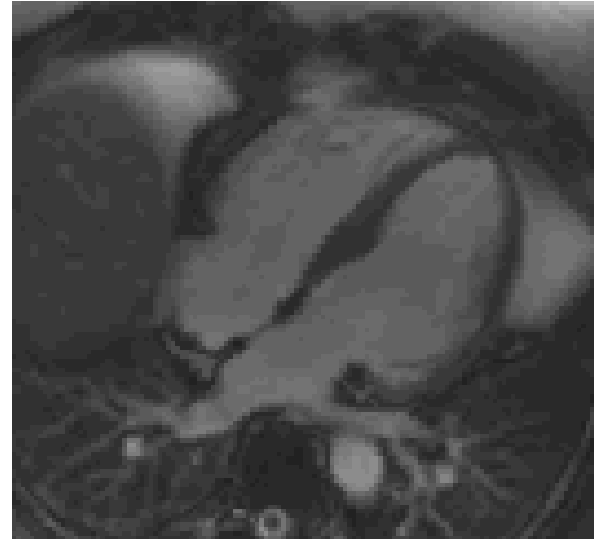
papilární svaly

normální hodnoty

věk	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
EDV LK muži (ml/m ²)	103	101	99	97	95	93
EDV LK ženy (ml/m ²)	99	96	93	90	87	84
EF LK muži (%)	57	57	58	58	58	59
EF LK ženy (%)	56	57	58	59	60	60
EDV PK muži (ml/m ²)	114	111	106	105	101	98
EDV PK ženy (ml/m ²)	102	98	94	90	86	82
EF PK muži (%)	48	50	52	53	55	57
EF PK ženy (%)	49	51	53	55	57	59

velikost LK, PK - objem v ml/m²

gold standard...



gold standard...

Patient Name: ...
 Patient ID: ... Examination Date: 20.12.2016
 Patient Height: 187.00 cm. Patient Weight: 130.00 kg. Heart Rate: 58 Beats/min

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<u>Left Ventricle - Absolute</u>				
Cardiac Function			Normal Range (M) (MRI)	Units
Ejection Fraction	EF	50.8	56.00 ... 78.00	%
End Diastolic Volume	EDV	190.6	77.00 ... 195.00	ml
End Systolic Volume	ESV	93.8	19.00 ... 72.00	ml
Stroke Volume	SV	96.8	51.00 ... 133.00	ml
Cardiac Output	CO	5.61	2.82 ... 8.82	l/min

<u>Right Ventricle - Absolute</u>				
Cardiac Function			Normal Range (M) (MRI)	Units
Ejection Fraction	EF	40.7	47.00 ... 74.00	%
End Diastolic Volume	EDV	235.1	88.00 ... 227.00	ml
End Systolic Volume	ESV	139.4	23.00 ... 103.00	ml
Stroke Volume	SV	95.7	52.00 ... 138.00	ml
Cardiac Output	CO	5.55	2.82 ... 8.82	l/min

EF LK 50,8% **SV 96,8 ml**

EF PK 40,7% **SV 95,7 ml**

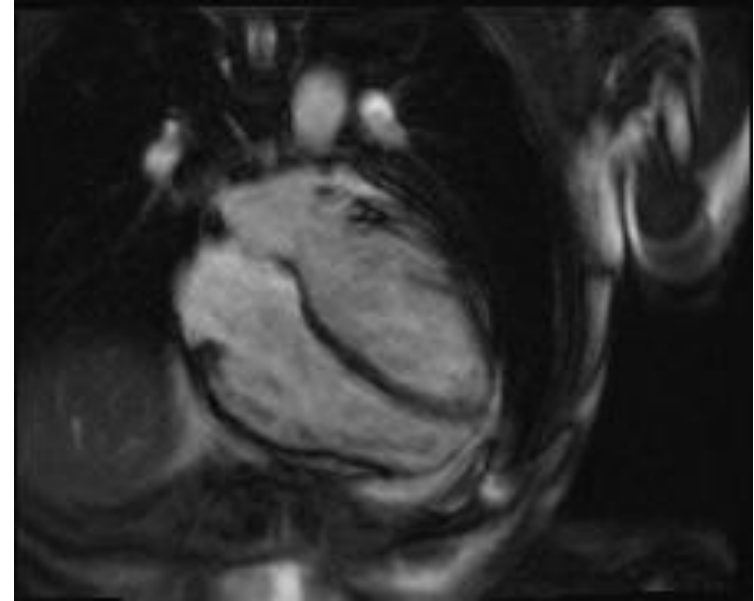
Patient Name: ...
 Patient ID: ... Examination Date: 20.12.2016
 Patient Height: 187.00 cm. Patient Weight: 130.00 kg. Heart Rate: 58 Beats/min

Patient Name: ...
 Patient ID: ... Examination Date: 20.12.2016
 Patient Height: 187.00 cm. Patient Weight: 130.00 kg. Heart Rate: 58 Beats/min

<u>Left Ventricle - Normalized</u>				
Cardiac Function			Normal Range (M) (MRI)	Units
End Diastolic Volume	EDV	75.5	47.00 ... 92.00	ml/m ²
End Systolic Volume	ESV	37.2	12.75 ... 30.00	ml/m ²
Stroke Volume	SV	38.4	32.00 ... 62.00	ml/m ²
Cardiac Index	CI	2.23	1.74 ... 4.20	l/min/m ²

<u>Right Ventricle - Normalized</u>				
Cardiac Function			Normal Range (M) (MRI)	Units
End Diastolic Volume	EDV	93.2	55.00 ... 105.00	ml/m ²
End Systolic Volume	ESV	55.3	15.43 ... 42.91	ml/m ²
Stroke Volume	SV	37.9	32.00 ... 64.00	ml/m ²
Cardiac Index	CI	2.20	1.74 ... 4.20	l/min/m ²

gold standard, ale.... dechové artefakty



zkrácení délky sekvence

snížení FOV - redukce počtu fází

redukce počtu řezů

akvizice v end inspiriu

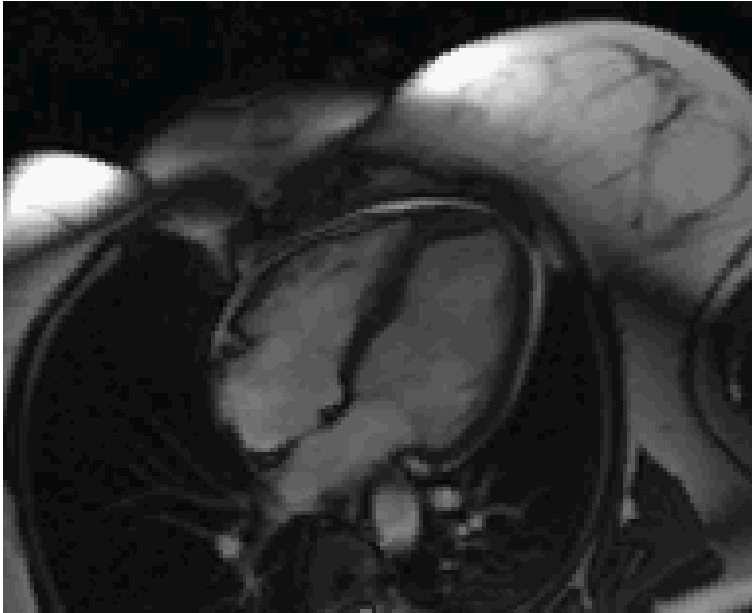
použití respiračního navigátoru

komunikace s pacientem

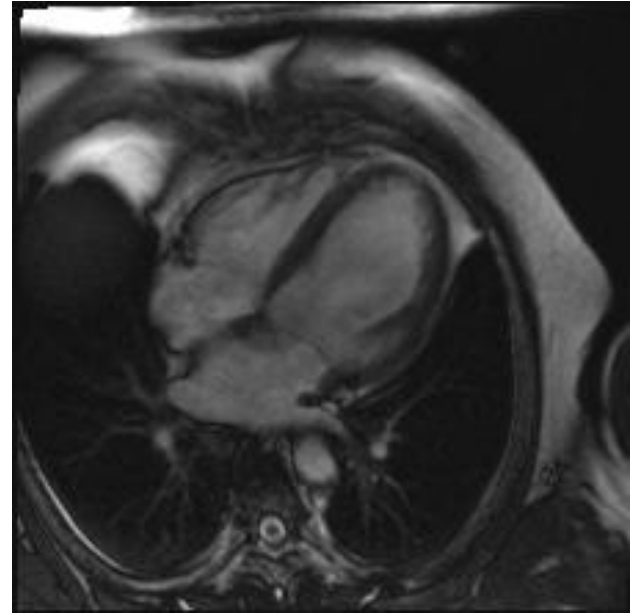
opakování sekvence

gold standard, ale....

nepravidelná tepová frekvence



medikamentózní korekce rytmu/TF
prospektivní gating
arrhythmia rejection

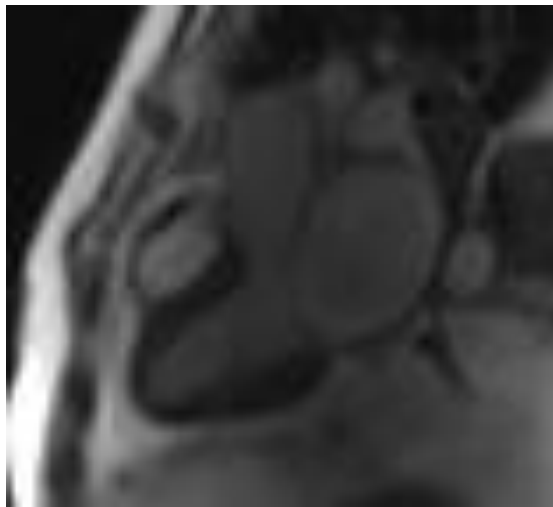
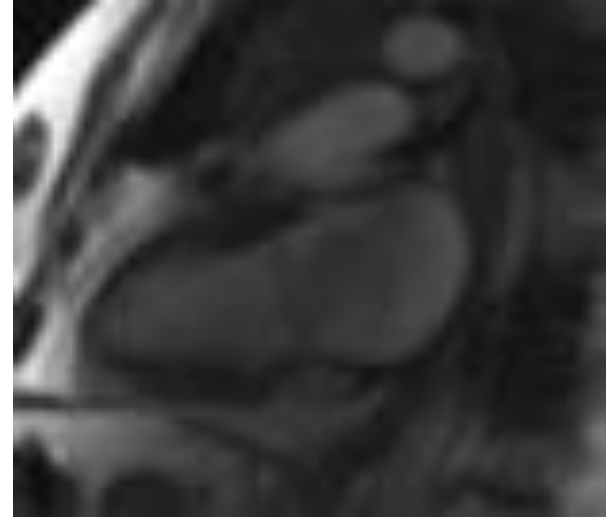


opakování sekvence
real time imaging

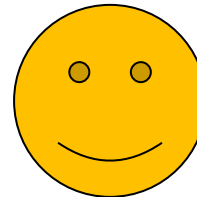
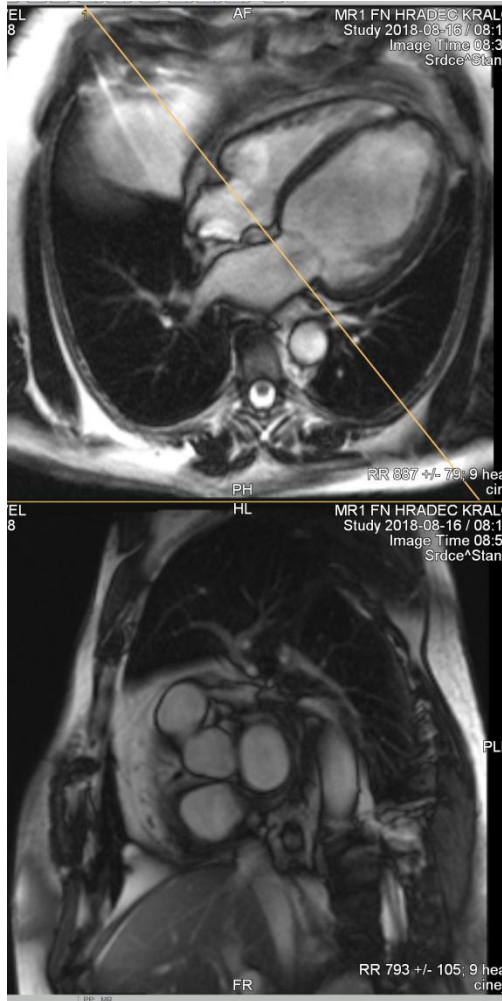
„real time“ sekvence



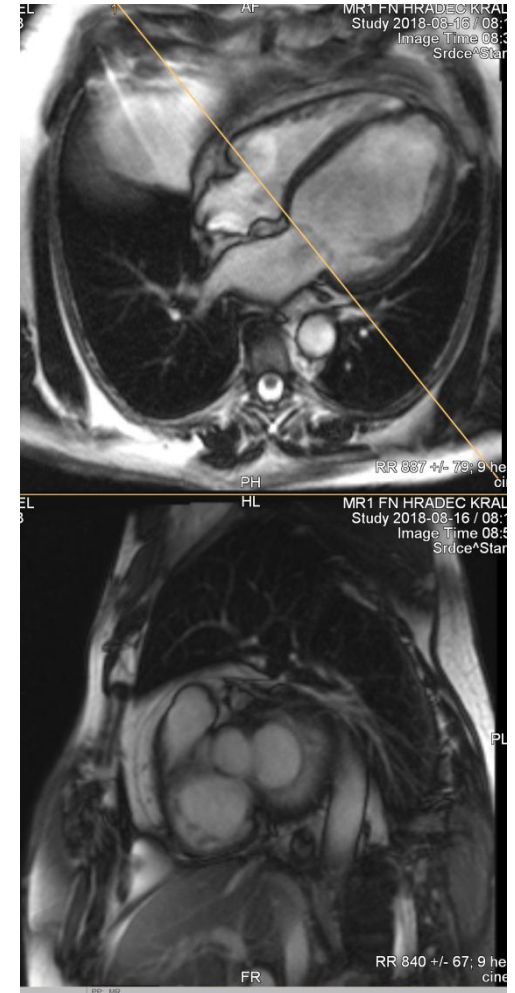
tachy Fis



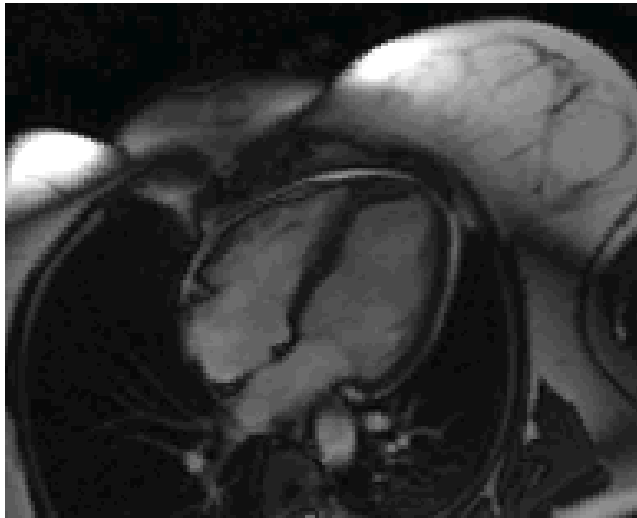
gold standard, ale.... bazální segment



automatické software



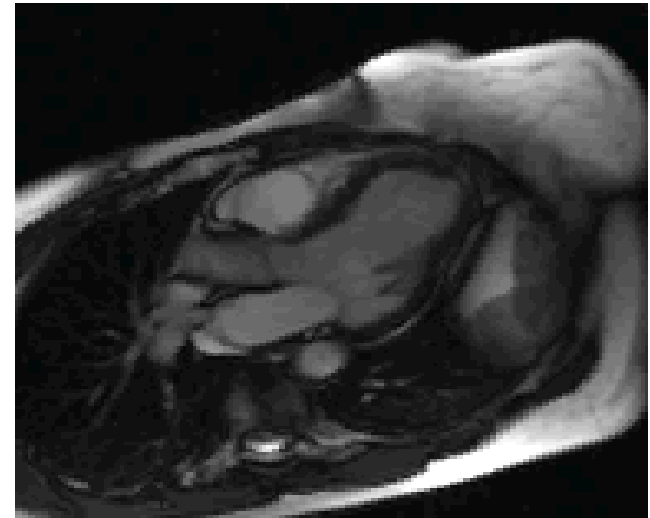
projekce stejně jako u echokardiografie



4CH

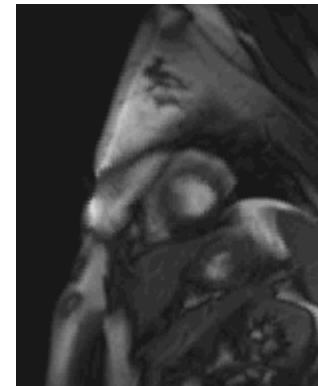
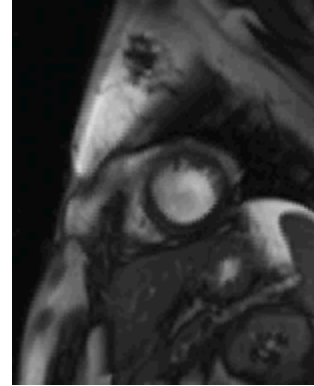
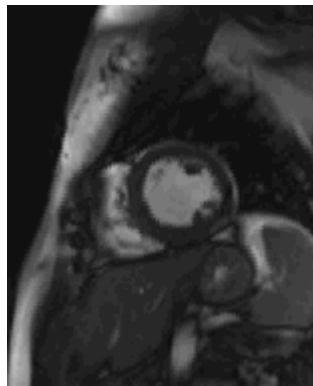
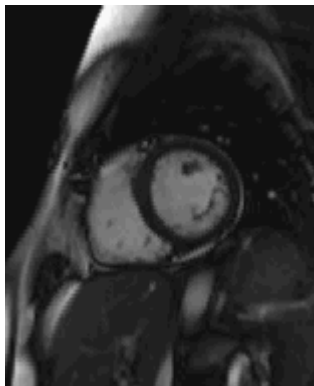


2CH



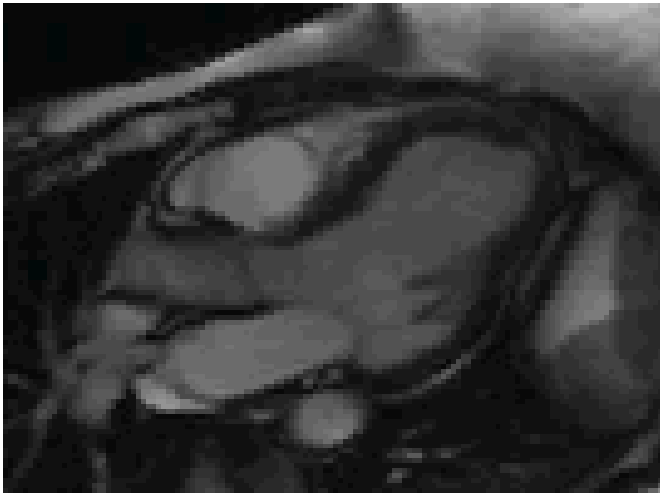
3CH

SAX

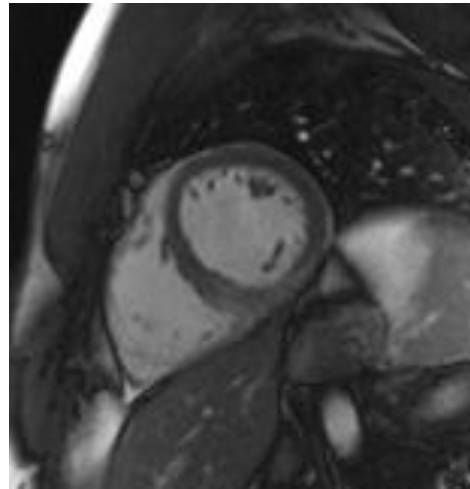


SAX

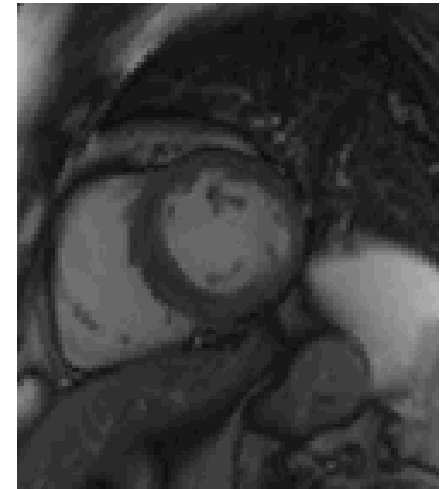
RWMA ischemické etiologie



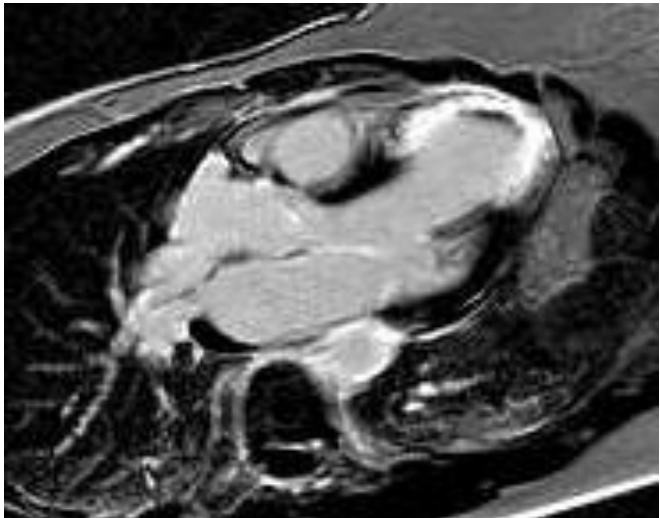
RIA



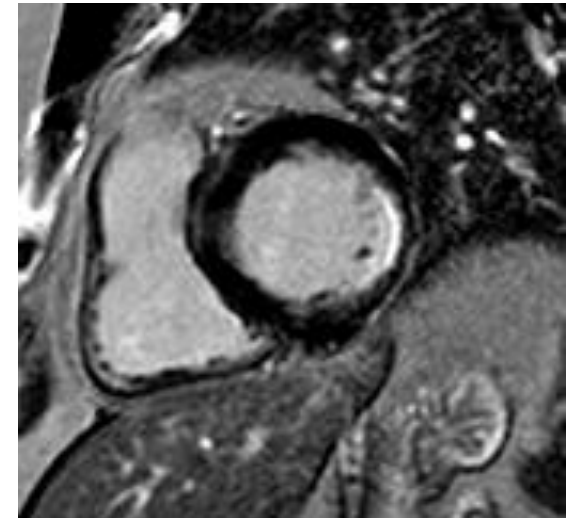
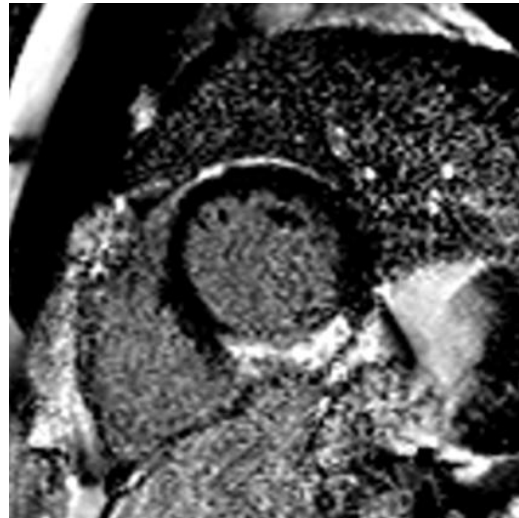
ACD



RCx



LGE



RWMA neischemické etiologie

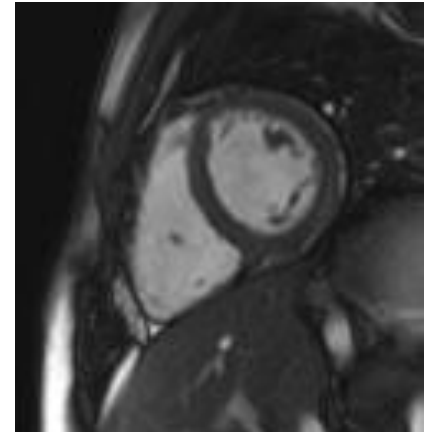
myokarditida

edém na T2 vážených skenech

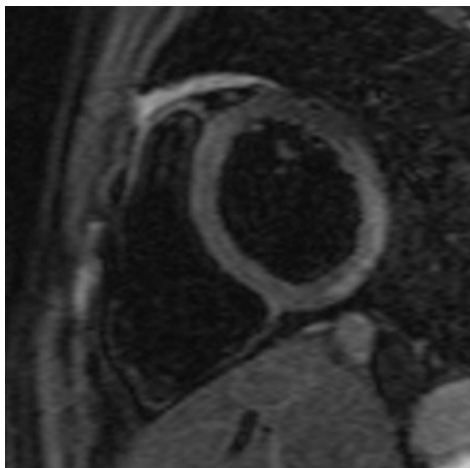
↑ signál na EGE

LGE nekorresponduje s koronární distribucí
epikardiální/midendokardiální poškození

myoperikarditida



cine



T2



EGE



LGE

RWMA neischemické etiologie

sarkoidosa

nedilatovaná LK, RWMA, dilatace síní

LGE - intramurální, mnohočetné, zvláště basální laterální segment, nekoronární distribuce

hilová lymfadenopatie

NCCMP

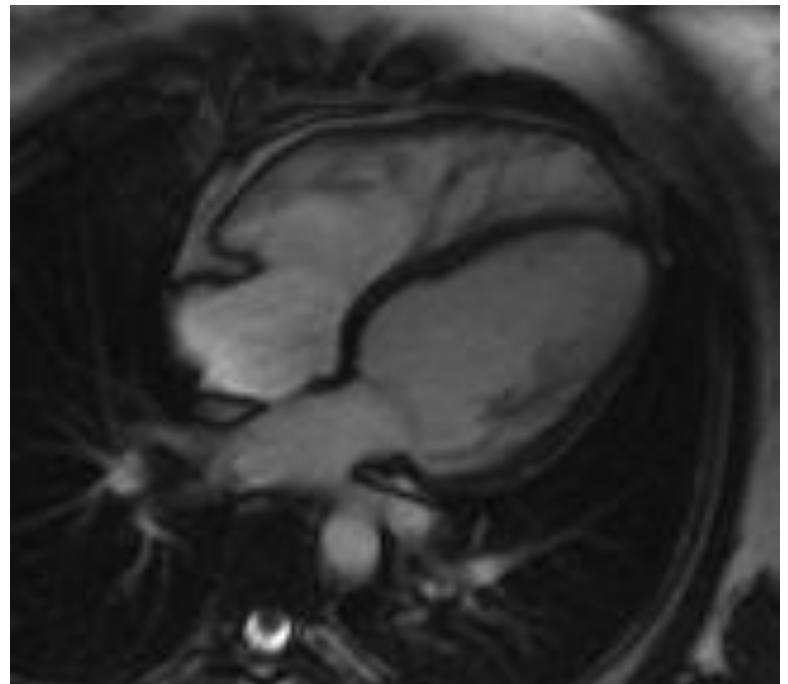
RWMA

LGE v pozdní fázi

non-kompaktní/kompaktní

vrstva v diastole >2,3

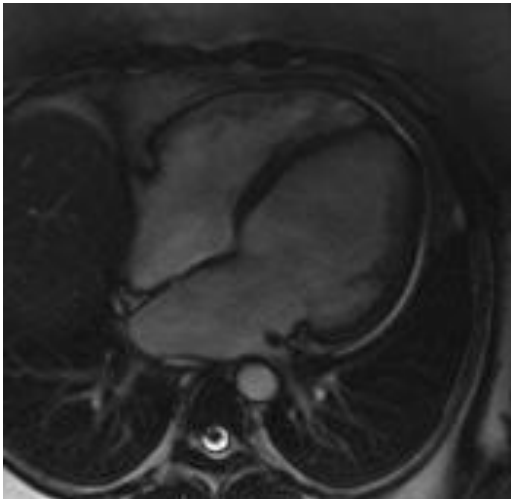
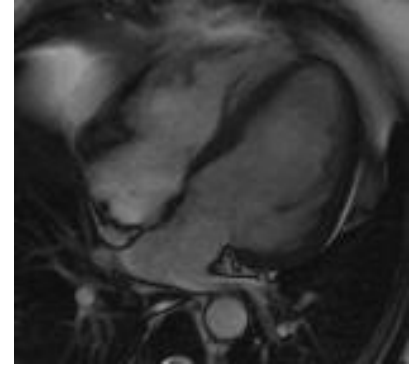
Takotsubo KMP



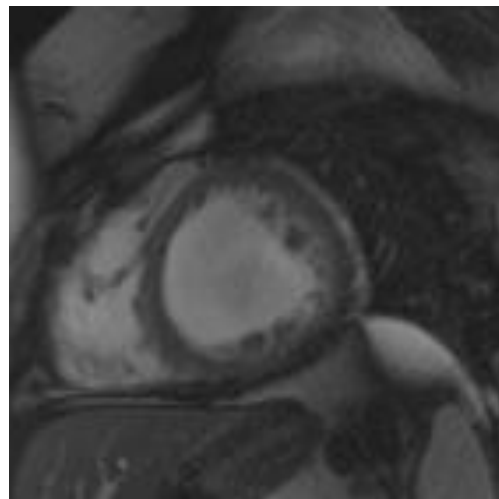
dilatační KMP

midwall LGE

LBBB



4CH



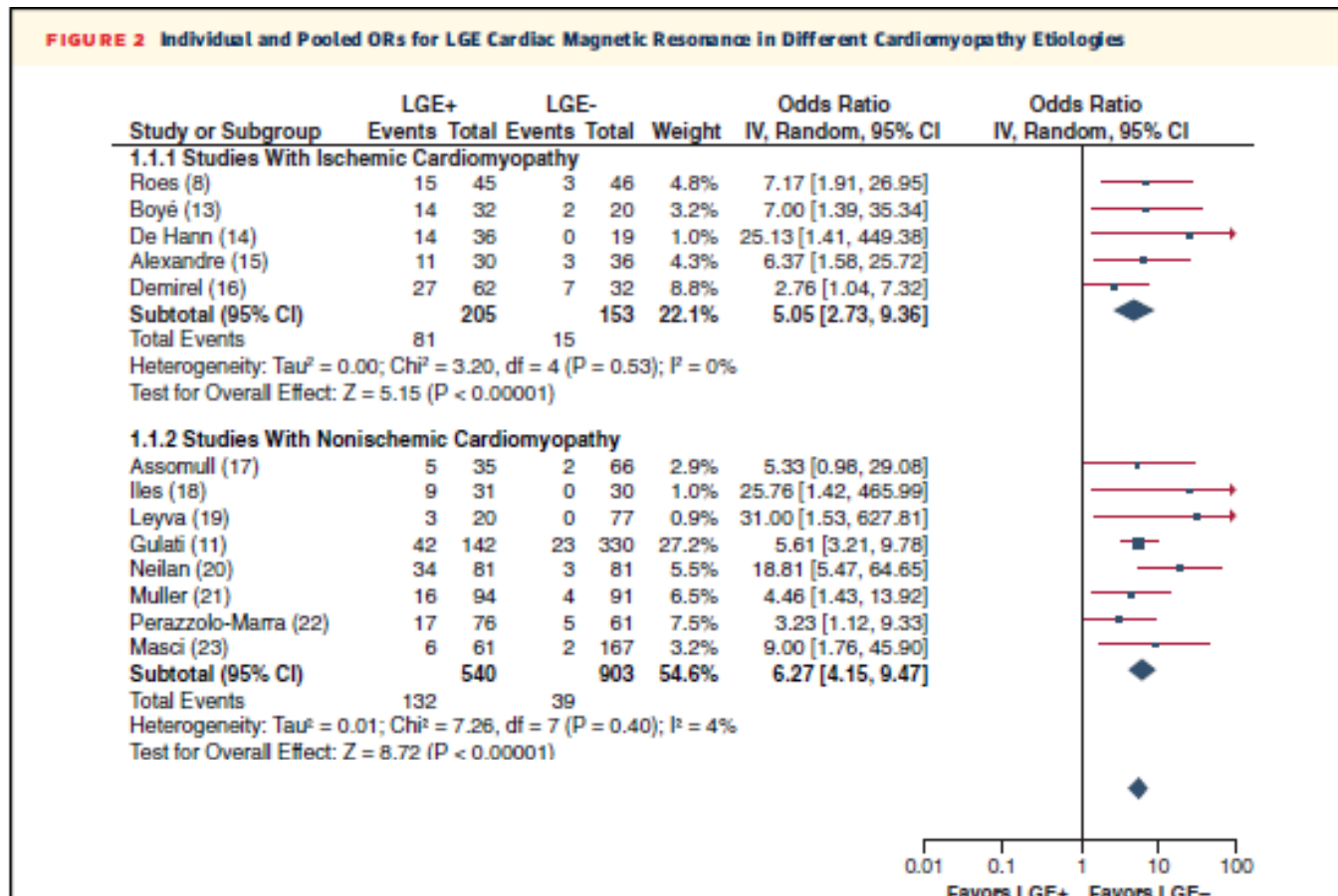
SAX



LGE

LGE u ICHS/DKMP

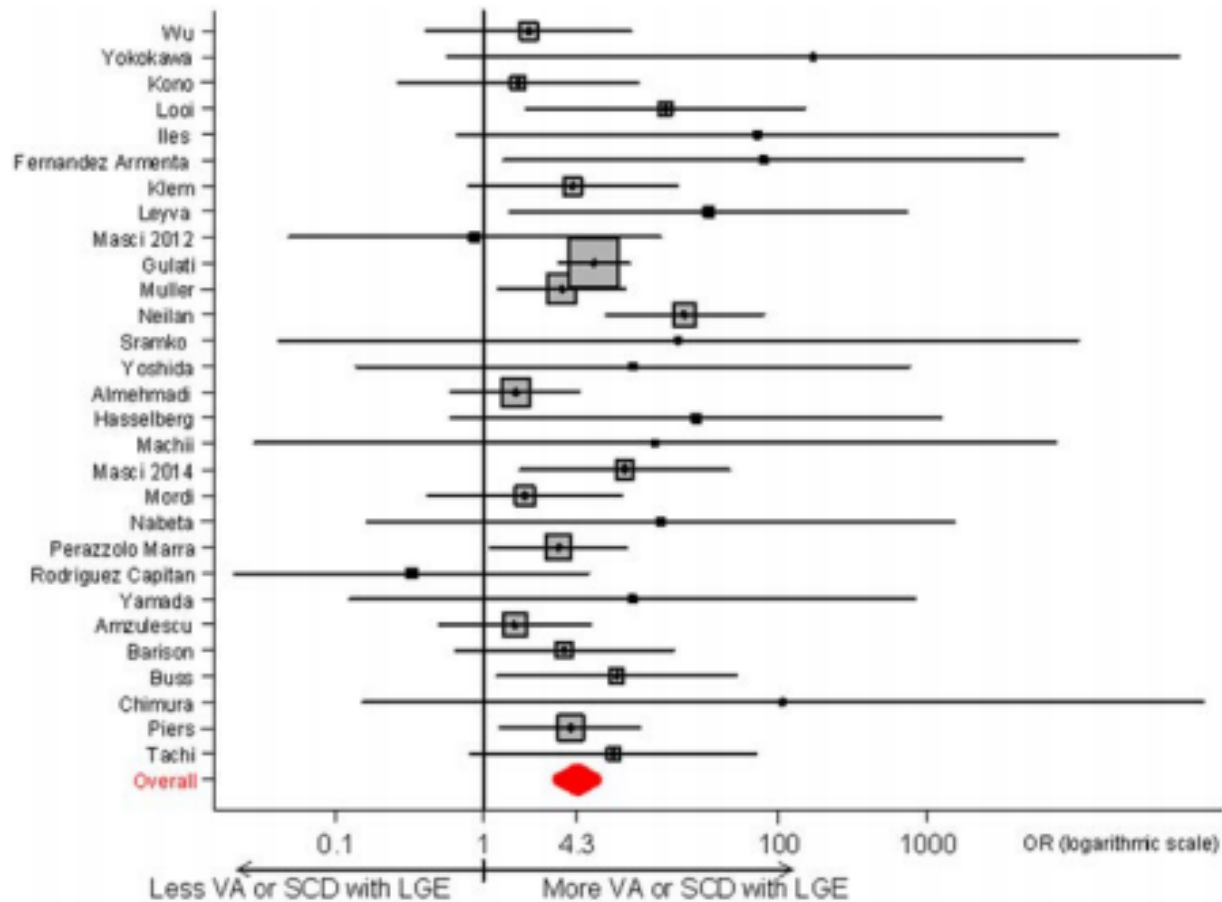
rizikový faktor SCD, chron. SS



Disertori et al. Myocardial Fibrosis Assessment by LGE Is a Powerful Predictor of Ventricular Tachyarrhythmias in Ischemic and Nonischemic LV Dysfunction. J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2016;9:1046–55

LGE u DKMP

rizikový faktor SCD, chron. SS



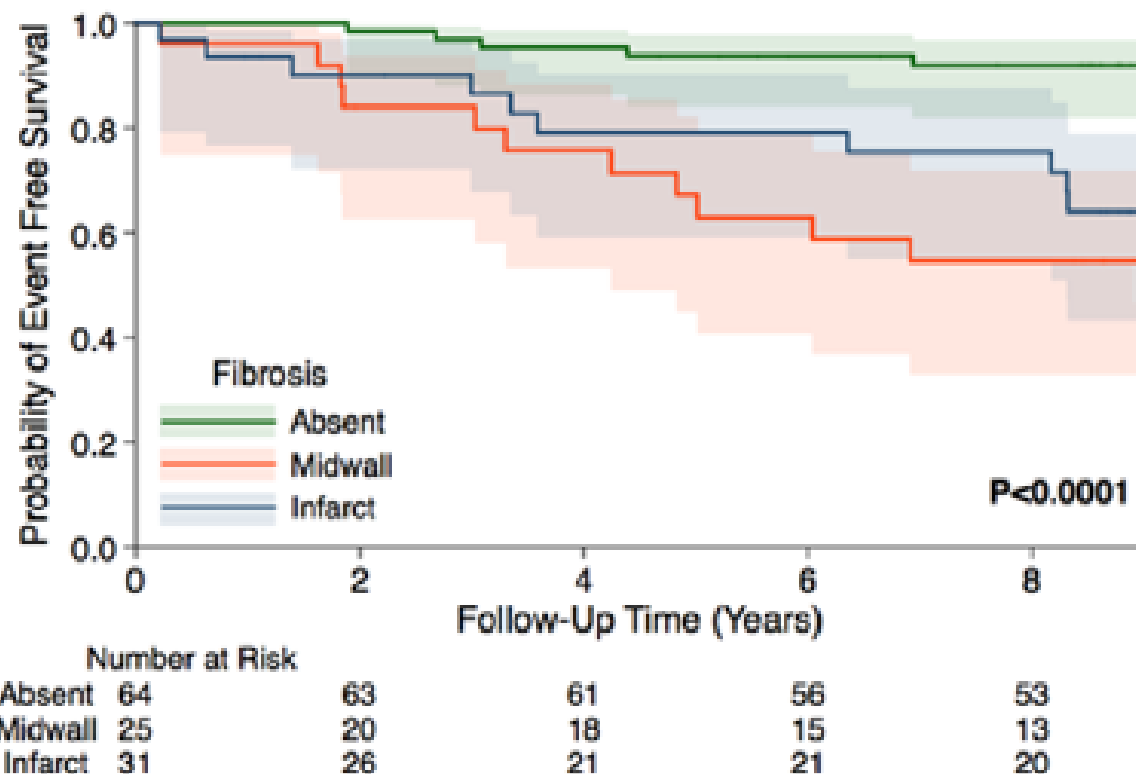
2017 AHA/ACC/HRS Guideline for Management of Patients With Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death

7.2. Nonischemic Cardiomyopathy

Recommendations for Patients With NICM		
References that support the recommendations are summarized in Online Data Supplement 24.		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
I	B-NR	1. In patients with suspected NICM from myocardial infiltrative processes, cardiac MRI with late gadolinium enhancement is useful for diagnosis (1-3).
IIa	B-NR	2. In patients with suspected NICM, cardiac MRI with late gadolinium enhancement can be useful for assessing risk of SCA/SCD (1-3).
IIa	C-EO	3. In patients with NICM who develop conduction disease or LV dysfunction at less than 40 years of age, or who have a family history of NICM or SCD in a first-degree relative (<50 years of age), genetic counseling and genetic testing are reasonable to detect a heritable disease that may clarify prognosis and facilitate cascade screening of relatives (4, 5).

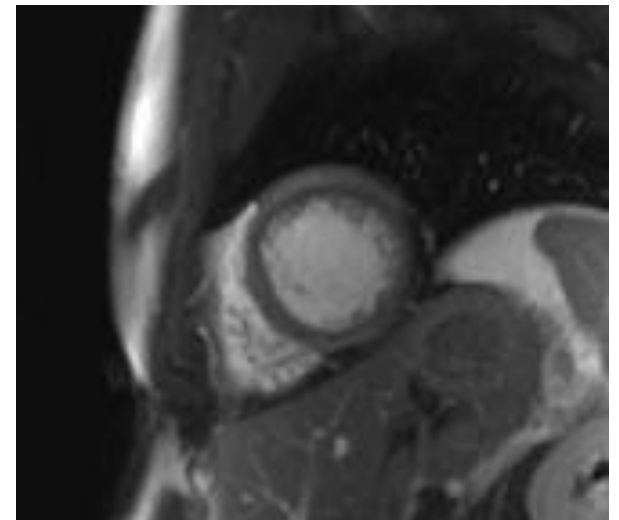
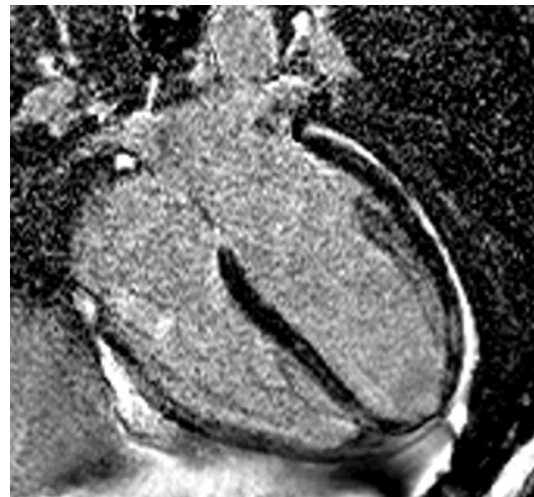
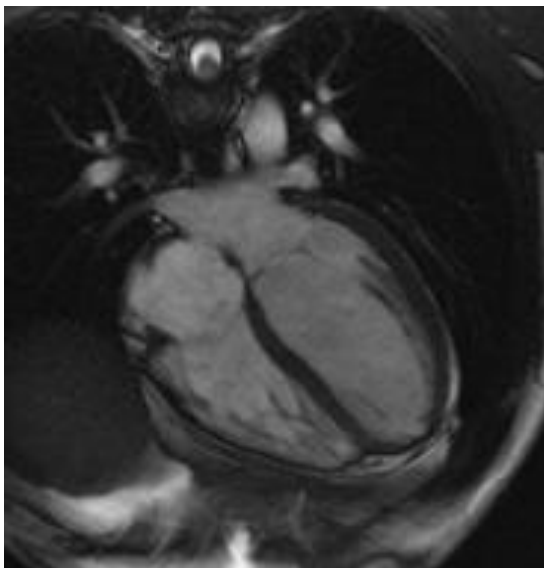
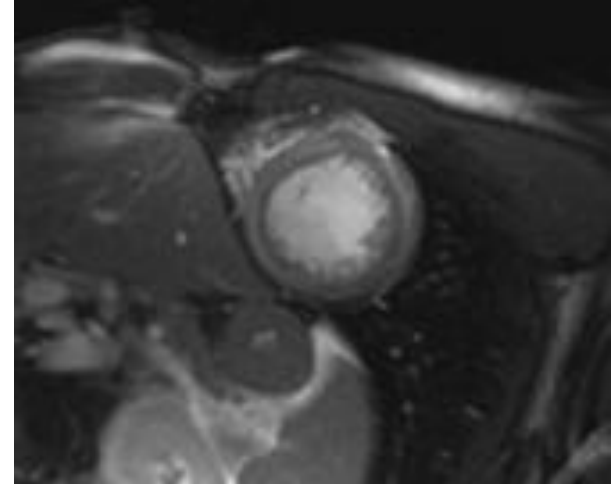
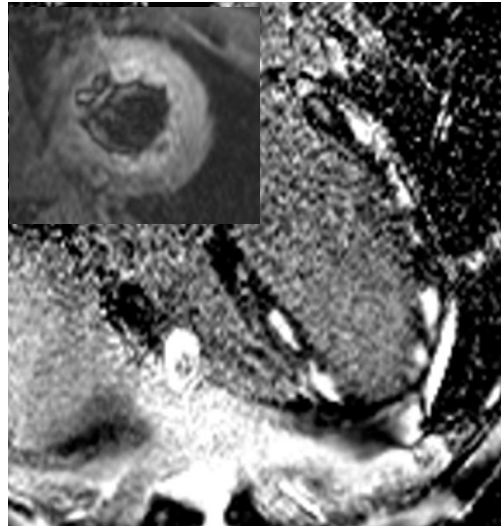
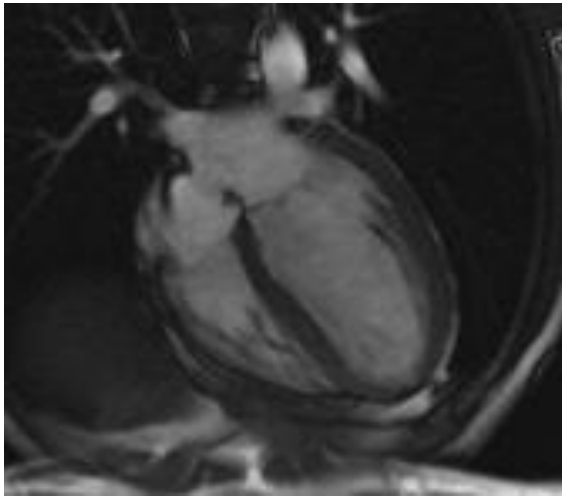
LGE u ICHS/DKMP rizikový faktor SCD, nové SS

B Cardiovascular Death or Aborted SCD



Gulati A. Absence of Myocardial Fibrosis Predicts Favorable Long-Term Survival in New-Onset Heart Failure. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging*. 2018;11:e007722. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCIMAGING.118.007722

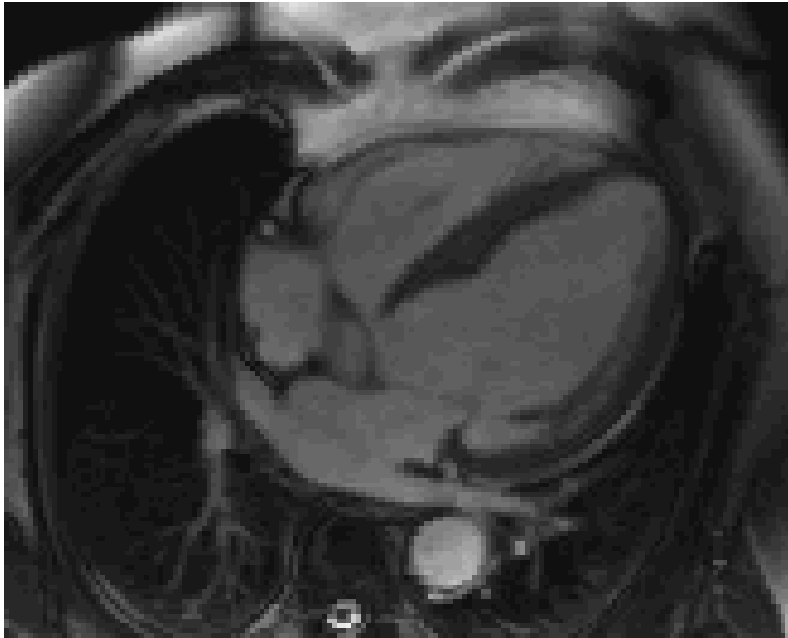
myokarditida- reversibilní dysfuce



iron overload cardiomyopathy

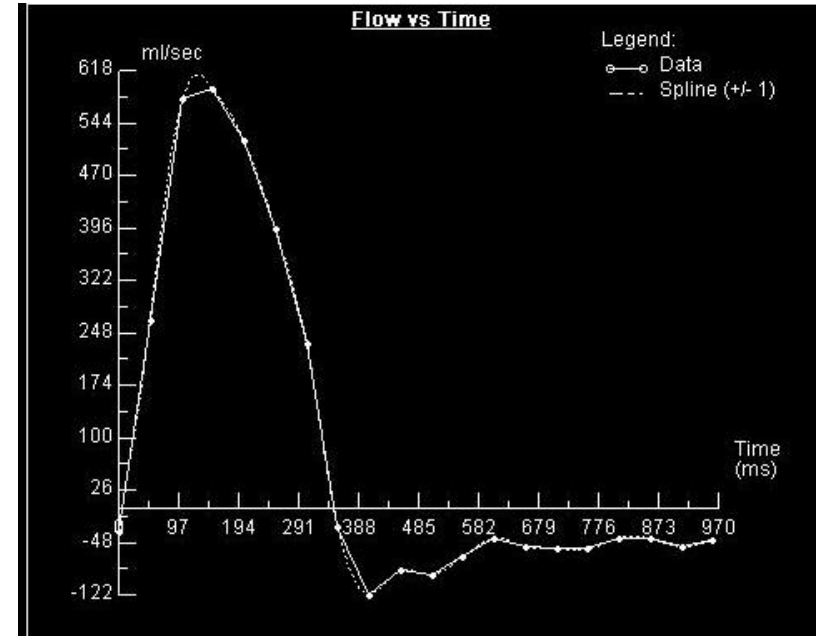
- primární hemochromatóza
- postransfuzní hemosideróza
- dg. laboratorní
- T2* v septu > 20ms riziko SS vysoké
- T2* v septu < 10ms riziko SS nízké
- postižení obou komor, systolická dysfce
- restriktivní typ méně častý
- současné postižení jater
- řízení chelátové terapie

aortální/mitrální insufucience



4CH

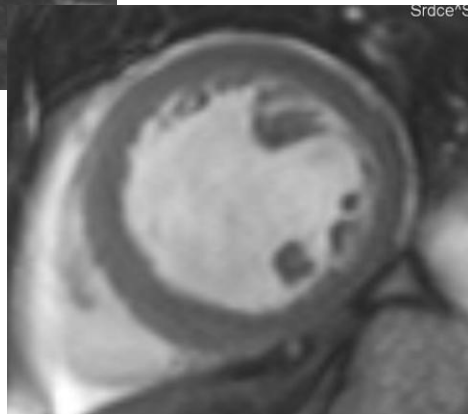
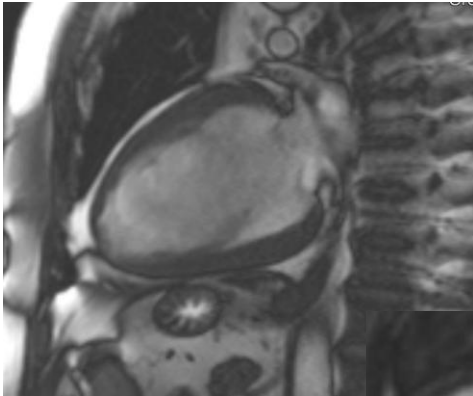
EDV 320 ml, tj. 160 ml/m²
ESD 220 ml, tj. 110 ml/m²
EF 33%



flow asc. Ao

forward 129 ml
reverse 38 ml
RF 29%

kontraktilní rezerva dobutamin 5,10 ug/kg/min



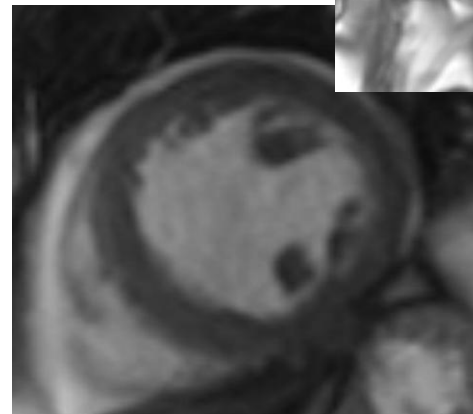
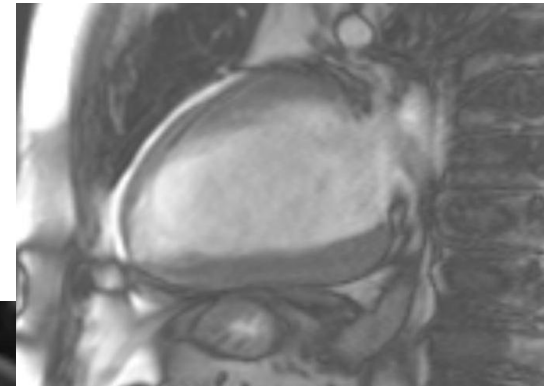
LK

TF 75...110/min.

EF 20...37%

EDVi 148...125 ml/m²

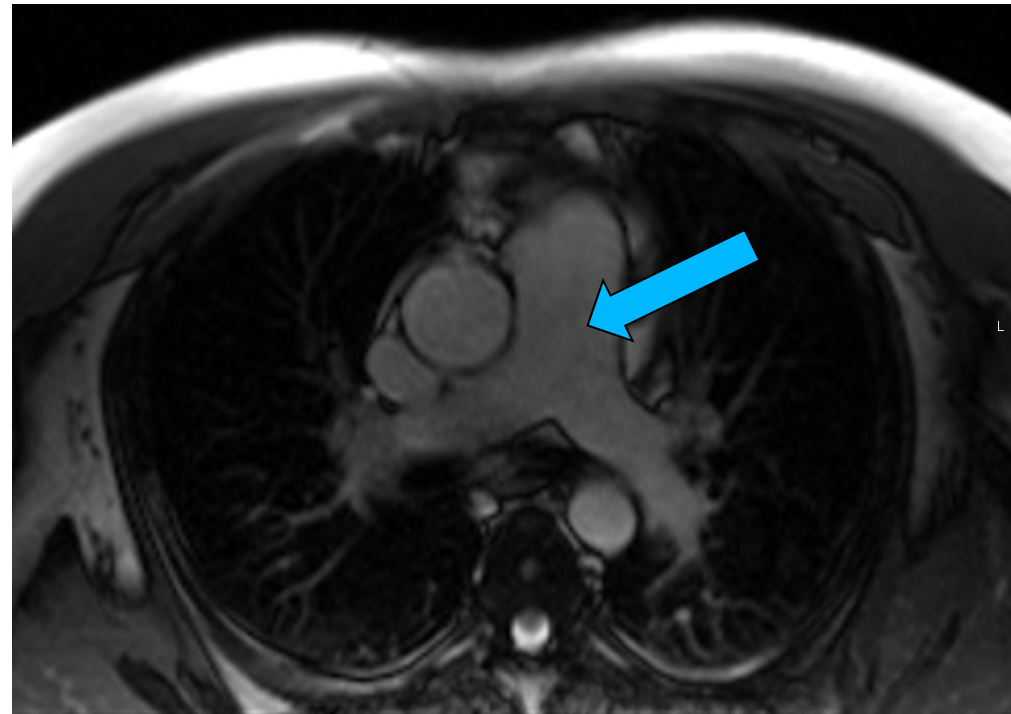
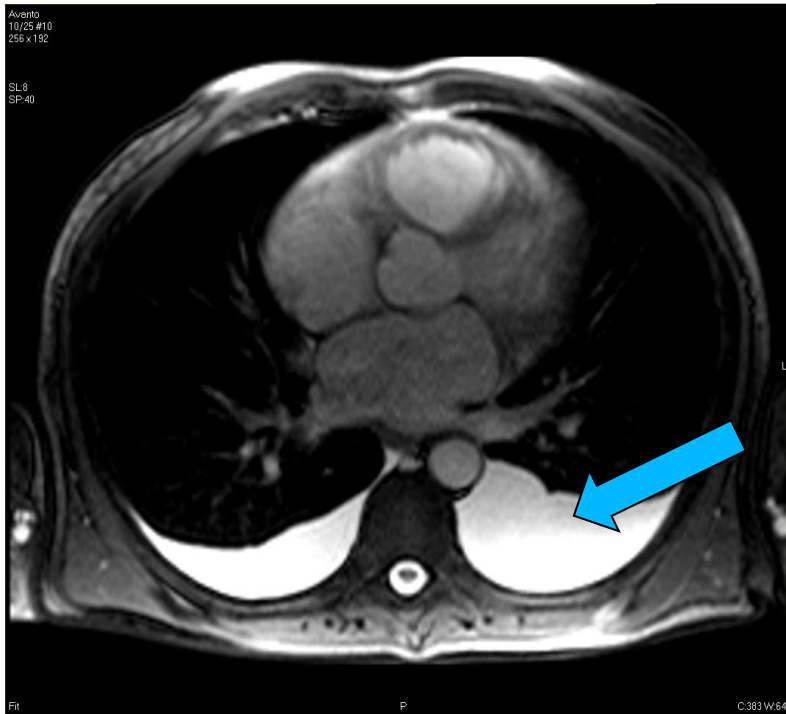
SV 29...46 ml/m²



PK

EF 37...54%

pleurální výpotek dilatace plicnice



kmen AP > 30mm - nepřímá známka plicní hypertenze

limitace

artefakty

dýchání

kovové implantáty, pacemakery...

FOV artefakt („překlápění“),

„chemical shift“ artefakt....

nekvalitní EKG křivka

nepravidelná srdeční akce (ES, Fis)

netolerance horizontály, nemožnost zadržet dech

CHRI-eGFR < 30ml/min/1,73m², KI-dialyzovaní

šířka tubusu 50 cm 1,5T, 60 cm 3T



„Tak paní Nováková, teď s Vámi zajedeme do přístroje a uděláme obrázky Vašeho mozku, abychom konečně přišli na to, proč máte ty záchvaty klaustrofobie!“