

*Česká asociace kardiovaskulárních zobrazovacích metod  
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# **Riziko náhlé srdeční smrti - pomohou nám zobrazovací metody? - hypertrofická kardiomyopatie**

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# HCM: epidemiologie a výskyt SCD

## Výskyt HCM:

- prevalence 1 na 500 (děti méně)
- až 60% genetická podmíněnost (mladší s rodinnou anamnézou)

## Mortalita:

- roční mortalita 1-2% (0,5)
- podle výpisu ICD: adekvátní terapie 0,8%/rok
- mechanismus úmrtí:
  - pod 60 let: náhlé úmrtí
  - nad 60 let: CMP (FiS), srdeční selhání

## Mechanismy:

- komorové arytmie:
  - následek ischemie, obstrukce LVOT nebo SVT
- spouštěcí mechanismus:
  - fyzická aktivita (cvičení)

# HCM: predikce SCD

## Význam nsKT:

- 20-25% při ambulantní ekg monitoraci
  - prognostické pod 30 let věku
  - není asociace počtu a trvání nsKT s náhlou smrtí (pouze nsKT při zátěžovém testu)

## Současná stratifikace rizika SCD:

- **HCM Risk-SCD Calculator**
- parametry:
  - věk, max. tl. stěny LK, velikost levé síně, max. LVOT gradient, rodinná anamnéza SCD, nsKT a synkopa nejasné etiologie
- omezení:
  - věk <16 let
  - elitní sportovci
  - metabolická onemocnění (m.Fabry) a syndromy (sy~ Noonanové)
  - předchozí anamnéza SCD nebo setrvalé KT (ICD v sekundární prevenci)

# HCM: on-line kalkulace rizika SCD

## Nad 16 let věku:

- HCM Risk-SCD Calculator
- <https://doc2do.com/hcm/webHCM.html>



### HCM Risk-SCD Calculator

Age  Years  
Maximum LV wall thickness  mm  
Left atrial size  mm  
Max LVOT gradient  mmHg

Family History of SCD  No  Yes  
Non-sustained VT  No  Yes  
Unexplained syncope  No  Yes

Risk of SCD at 5 years (%):

ESC recommendation:

Age at evaluation  
Transthoracic Echocardiographic measurement  
Left atrial diameter determined by M-Mode or 2D echocardiography in the parasternal long axis plane at time of evaluation  
The maximum LV outflow gradient determined at rest and with Valsalva provocation (irrespective of concurrent medical treatment) using pulsed and continuous wave Doppler from the apical three and five chamber views. Peak outflow tract gradients should be determined using the modified Bernoulli equation:  $\text{Gradient} = 4V^2$ , where V is the peak aortic outflow velocity  
History of sudden cardiac death in 1 or more first degree relatives under 40 years of age or SCD in a first degree relative with confirmed HCM at any age (post or ante-mortem diagnosis).  
3 consecutive ventricular beats at a rate of 120 beats per minute and <30s in duration on Holter monitoring (minimum duration 24 hours) at or prior to evaluation.  
History of unexplained syncope at or prior to evaluation.

## Pod 16 let věku:

- HCM Risk-Kids model for SCD
- <https://hcmriskkids.org/>

### HCM Risk-Kids

Left ventricular maximal wall thickness (mm)\*   
Maximal LV wall thickness on TTE measurement at time of evaluation (mm)

LVMWT Z score

Left atrial diameter (mm)\*   
Left atrial diameter determined by M-Mode or 2D echocardiography in the parasternal long axis plane at time of evaluation (mm)

LA diameter Z score

Left ventricular outflow tract gradient (mmHg)\*   
The maximum LV outflow gradient determined at rest and with Valsalva provocation (irrespective of concurrent medical treatment) using pulsed and continuous wave Doppler from the apical three and five chamber views. Peak outflow tract gradients were determined using the modified Bernoulli equation:  $\text{Gradient} = 4V^2$ , where V is the peak aortic outflow velocity

Non-sustained ventricular tachycardia\*

≥3 consecutive ventricular beats at a rate of ≥120 beats per minute and <30s in duration on Holter monitoring (minimum duration 24 hours) at or prior to evaluation.

Unexplained syncope\*   
History of unexplained syncope at or prior to evaluation

Prognostic index

Estimated risk of SCD at 5 years (%)

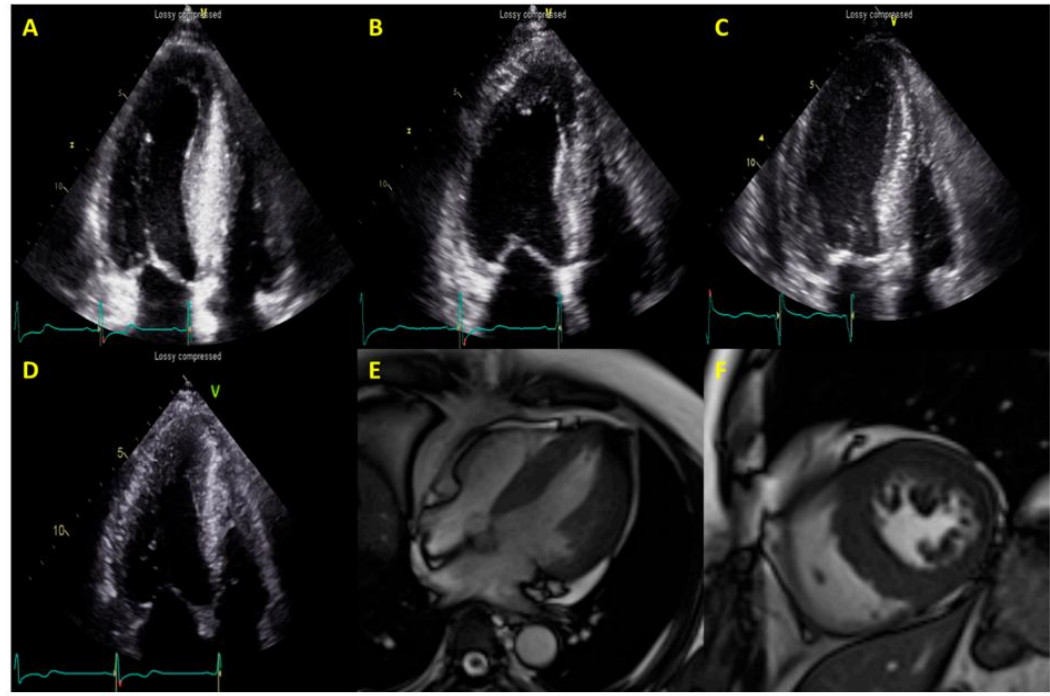
**HCM Risk-Kids model is not validated for patients; aged <1 year or > 16 years; with a previous history of sustained ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation; or with syndromic Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (e.g. Inborn error of metabolism, RASopathy syndrome or neuromuscular disease).**



# Jsou dosavadní modely predikce dostatečné?

## Adekvátní terapie u pacientů s HCM a preventivním ICD

- 302 pacientů sledováno po  $6,1 \pm 4,3$  roku
- adekvátní ICD terapie - 38 pac. (12,6%), neadekvátní terapie 87 (28,8%) pac.
- žádná asociace s konvenčními faktory SCD
- multivariační analýza rizikových faktorů:
  - věk < 40 let
  - přítomnost fibrilace síní
  - **nejsilnější prediktor: LGE na CMR**



Weissler-Snir, A. et al. Heart rhythm. 2021; 18(1): 63–70.

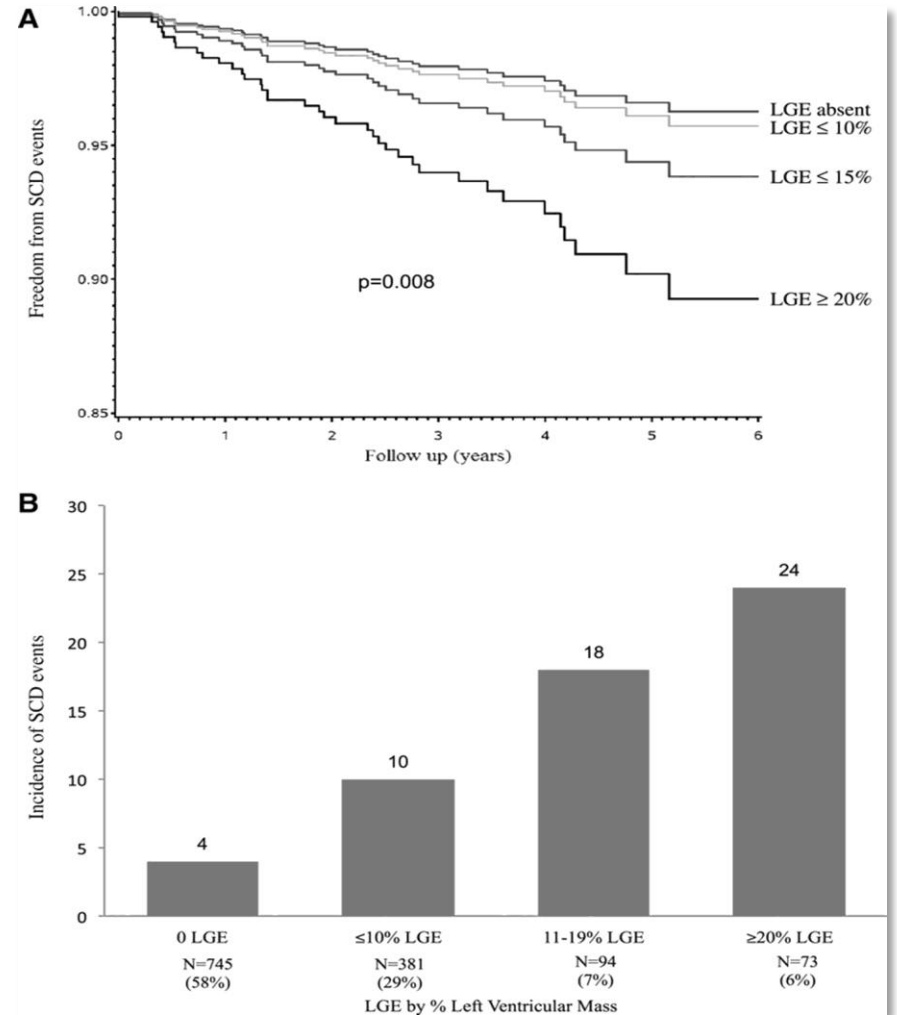
# Jaký je vztah LGE a rizika SCD?

## Analýza LGE a výskytu SCD:

- 1293 HCM pacientů (sledování 3,3 roky)
- SCD u 37 (3%) pacientů

## Významná asociace s LGE na vstupní CMR:

- LGE  $\geq 10\%$ : SCD HR: 1,46 ( $p = 0,002$ )
- LGE  $\geq 15\%$ : SCD HR: 2,0
- %LGE/na každých 10% LGE:
  - HR: 1,5 (1,22-1,85,  $p = 0,001$ )
- absence LGE: HR 0,3 ( $p=0,02$ )



Chan RH, Maron BJ et al. *Circulation*. 2014;130(6):484-95.

# Ostatní parametry CMR a riziko SCD?

## %LGE - věk - LVEF - LVM

Variable	Sudden Death Event, Univariate Analysis		Sudden Death Event, Multivariable Analysis*		Death Resulting From Any Cause, Univariate Analysis		Death Resulting From Any Cause, Multivariable Analysis†	
	Hazard Ratio(95% CI)	P Value	Hazard Ratio(95% CI)	P Value	Hazard Ratio(95% CI)	P Value	Hazard Ratio(95% CI)	P Value
%LGE (per 10% increase)	1.50 (1.22–1.85)	0.0001	1.46 (1.12–1.92)	0.002	1.35 (1.07–1.71)	0.01	1.51 (1.13–2.01)	0.006
Age (per decade increase)	0.93 (0.77–1.12)	0.44	NA	NA	1.67 (1.37–2.05)	<0.0001	1.67 (1.34–2.08)	<0.0001
Sudden death risk factors	1.39 (0.89–2.16)	0.15	1.17 (0.74–1.85)	0.80	0.64 (0.37–1.09)	0.10	0.48 (0.26–0.89)	0.02
LV mass (per 10 g increase)	1.01 (0.97–1.05)	0.76	NA	NA	1.00 (0.96–1.04)	0.79	NA	NA
LVEF (per 10% decrease)	1.26 (0.82–1.72)	0.14	0.99 (0.69–1.42)	NA	1.41 (1.06–1.84)	0.02	1.22 (0.90–1.65)	0.20

Chan RH, Maron BJ et al. *Circulation*. 2014;130(6):484-95.

# HCM: LGE jako prediktor SCD v doporučeních ESC

## Kvantifikace LGE v predikci SCD:

- LGE u HCM koreluje s rozsahem fibrózy
- rozsah LGE  $\geq 15\%$  masy LK velmi dobrý prediktor SCD u pacientů s HCM
- s věkem ( $> 50$  let) narůstá pozitivita patologického LGE (až 80%) – snižuje se prediktivní hodnota LGE pro SCD
- → význam: risk skóre pod 6% a mladší populace

## Úskalí:

- **přesnost stanovení rozsahu LGE:**
  - metody LGE: (např. 2D IR fast-GRE, PSIR sekvence, 3D LGE, ...)
  - kvantifikaci LGE (manuální, semiautomatické, určení ROI,...)
  - je závislá na typu a množství kontrastu

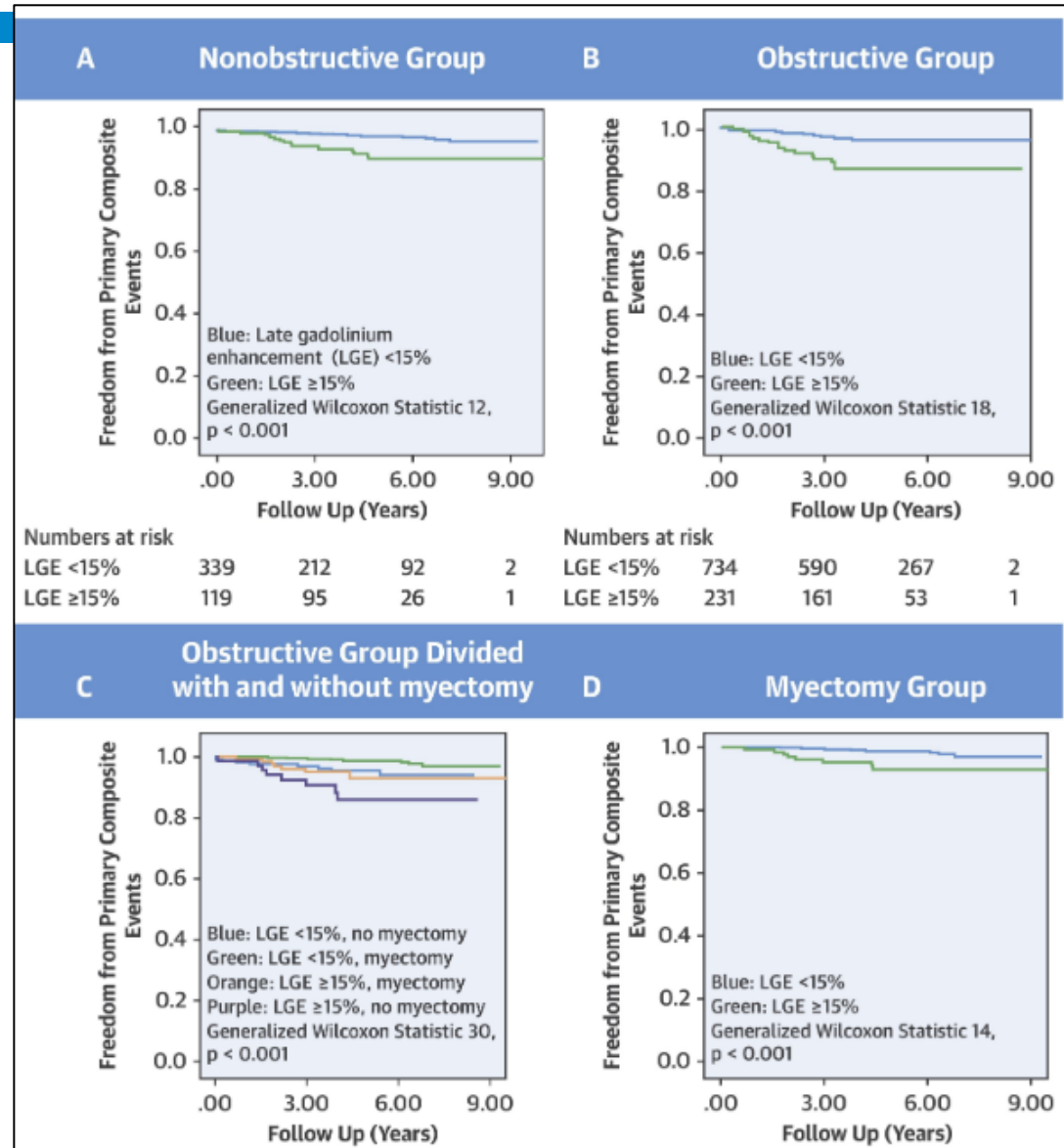
*Aquaro GD et al. Diagnostic and prognostic role of late gadolinium enhancement in cardiomyopathies. Eur Heart J Suppl. 2023 Apr 26;25(Suppl C):C130-C136.*



# HCM: LGE jako prediktor SCD i při SCD risk < 6%?

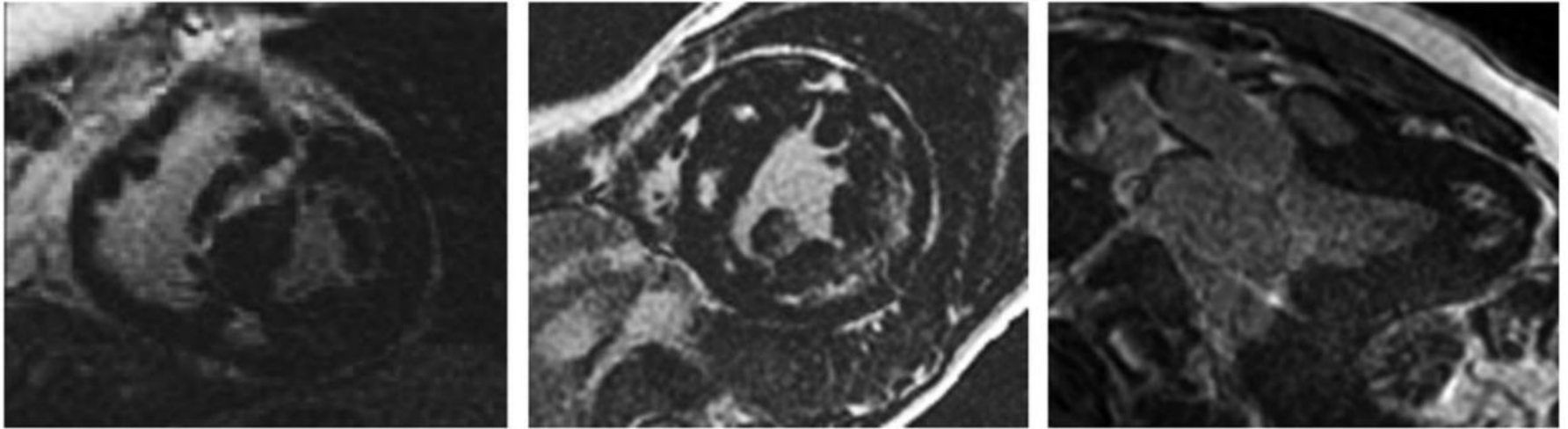
## LGE v predikci SCD u nízkorizikových osob:

- 1 423 pac.,  $\emptyset$  SCR risk.  $2,3 \pm 2\%$ , věk > 18let
- HCM bez obstrukce/po myectomii/s obstrukcí
- LGE  $\geq 15\%$  asociovaný se zvýšením rizika SCD



# HCM: LGE jako prediktor SCD v doporučeních ESC

## Typy distribuce LGE u HCM:



- septální HCM: midwall lokalizace LGE v postižené oblasti
- symetrický typ HCM: cirkulární distribuce midwall ve všech segmentech
- apikální HCM: apikální lokalizace

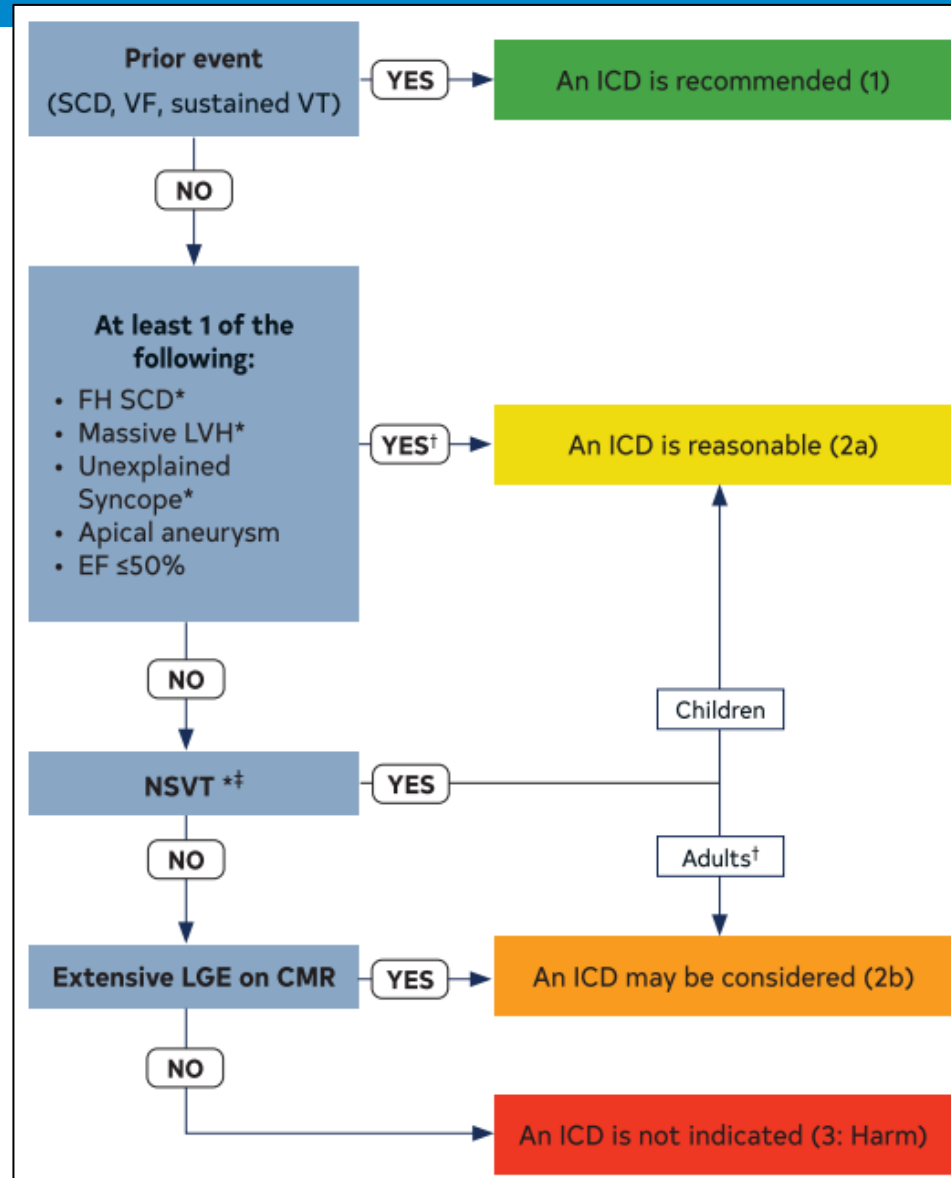
*Aquaro GD et al. Diagnostic and prognostic role of late gadolinium enhancement in cardiomyopathies. Eur Heart J Suppl. 2023 Apr 26;25(Suppl C):C130-C136.*

# Predikce SCD u pacientů s HCM

Family history of sudden death from HCM	Sudden death judged definitively or likely attributable to HCM in $\geq 1$ first-degree or close relatives who are $\leq 50$ y of age. Close relatives would generally be second-degree relatives; however, multiple SCDs in tertiary relatives should also be considered relevant.
Massive LVH	Wall thickness $\geq 30$ mm in any segment within the chamber by echocardiography or CMR imaging; consideration for this morphologic marker is also given to borderline values of $\geq 28$ mm in individual patients at the discretion of the treating cardiologist. For pediatric patients with HCM, an absolute or z-score threshold for wall thickness has not been established; however, a maximal wall that corresponds to a z-score $\geq 20$ (and $>10$ in conjunction with other risk factors) appears reasonable.
Unexplained syncope	$\geq 1$ Unexplained episodes involving acute transient loss of consciousness, judged by history unlikely to be of neurocardiogenic (vasovagal) etiology, nor attributable to LVOTO, and especially when occurring within 6 mo of evaluation (events beyond 5 y in the past do not appear to have relevance).
HCM with LV systolic dysfunction	Systolic dysfunction with EF $< 50\%$ by echocardiography or CMR imaging.
LV apical aneurysm	Apical aneurysm defined as a discrete thin-walled dyskinetic or akinetic segment of the most distal portion of the LV chamber; independent of size.
Extensive LGE on CMR imaging	Diffuse and extensive LGE, representing fibrosis, either quantified or estimated by visual inspection, comprising $\geq 15\%$ of LV mass (extent of LGE conferring risk has not been established in children).
NSVT on ambulatory monitor	It would seem most appropriate to place greater weight on NSVT as a risk marker when runs are frequent ( $\geq 3$ ), longer ( $\geq 10$ beats), and faster ( $\geq 200$ bpm) occurring usually over 24 to 48 h of monitoring. For pediatric patients, a VT rate that exceeds the baseline sinus rate by $>20\%$ is considered significant.

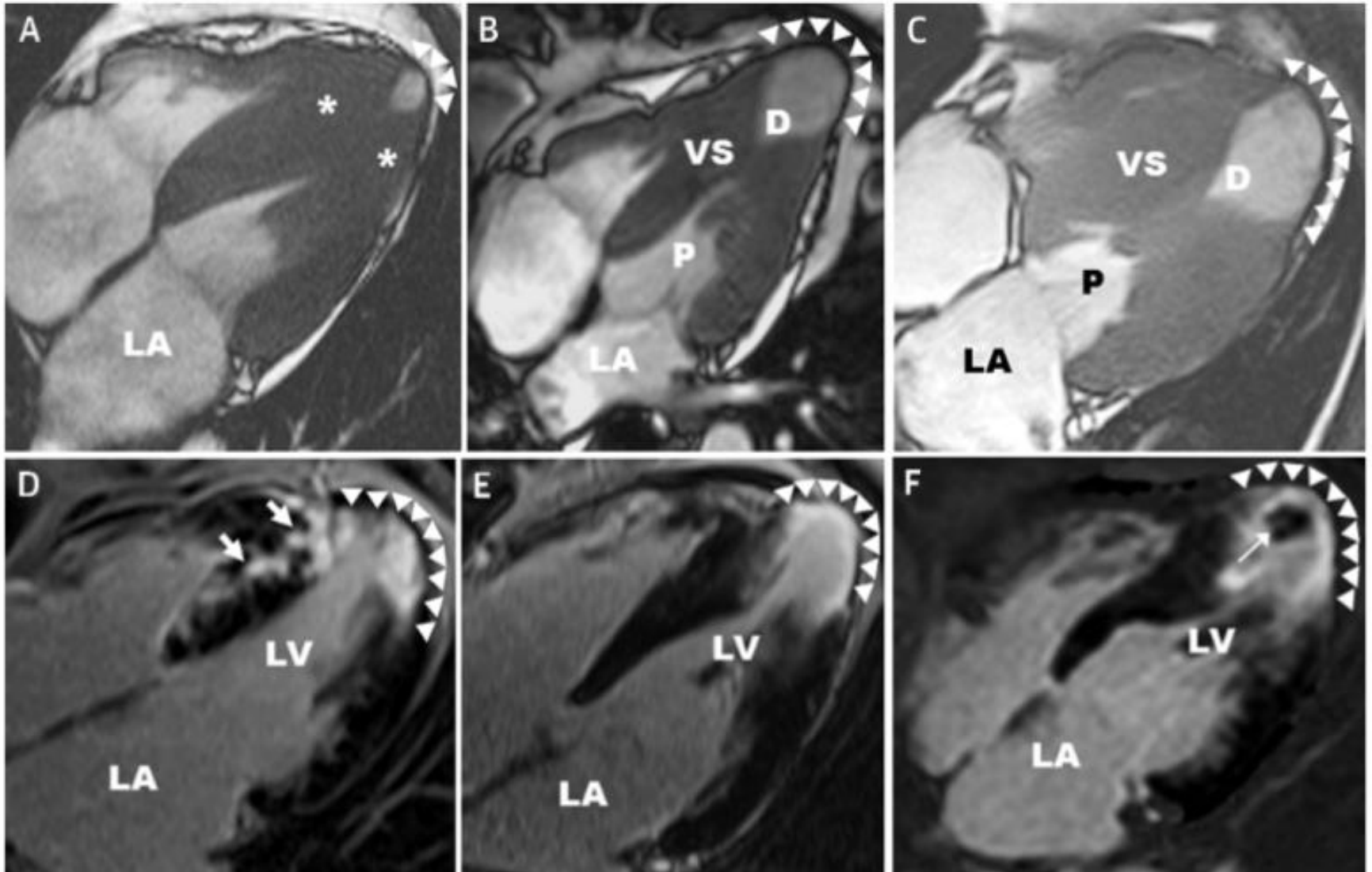
***Aquaro GD et al. Diagnostic and prognostic role of late gadolinium enhancement in cardiomyopathies. Eur Heart J Suppl. 2023 Apr 26;25(Suppl C):C130-C136.***

# Prevention SCD u pacientů s HCM

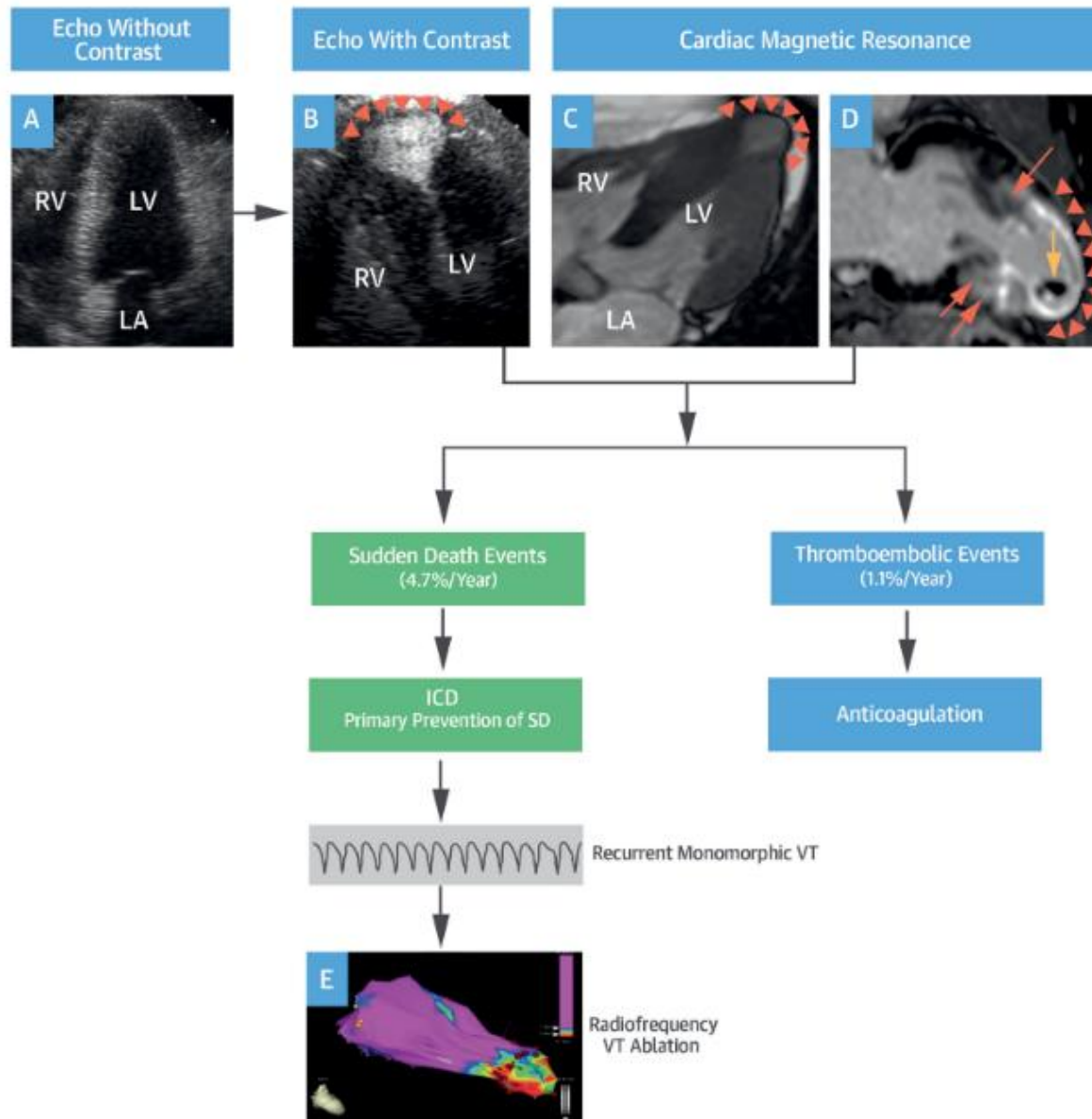


Ommen SR et al. 2020 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients With Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. *Circulation*. 2020 Dec 22;142(25):e533-e557.

# Aneurysma LK u pacientů s HCM



# Management aneuryzmatu LK u pacientů s HCM



# Take home messages:

- zásadní role pro diagnostiku a stratifikaci rizika SCD u HCM
- základní role LGE pro stratifikaci rizika SCD
- nové parametry:
  - apikální aneuryzma LK



*Děkuji za pozornost....*