

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

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Current role of CMR in paediatrics

- Congenital heart disease
- Cardiomyopathy/Myocarditis
- COVID/PIMS
- Aortopathy
- Arrhythmia - ICC
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Heart failure
- Tumours
- Fetal MRI

- Anatomy
- Functional data
- Tissue characterization
- Stress perfusion
- Prognostic parameters



Current role of CMR in paediatrics



Paediatric CMR normal values

- Biventricular volumes derived from different contouring techniques
- Atrial volumes assessed by SSFP MRI using monoplane and biplane area-length methods
- MAPSE and TAPSE
- Biventricular wall thickness and mass
- Myocardial deformation: strain and strain rate using 2D MR feature tracking

S Krupickova, Inga Voges, Dudley J Pennell, JMRI, JCMR, Int J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2021, 2022

Kawel-Boehm et al. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson* (2020) 22:87
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12968-020-00683-3>

Journal of Cardiovascular
Magnetic Resonance

REVIEW

Open Access

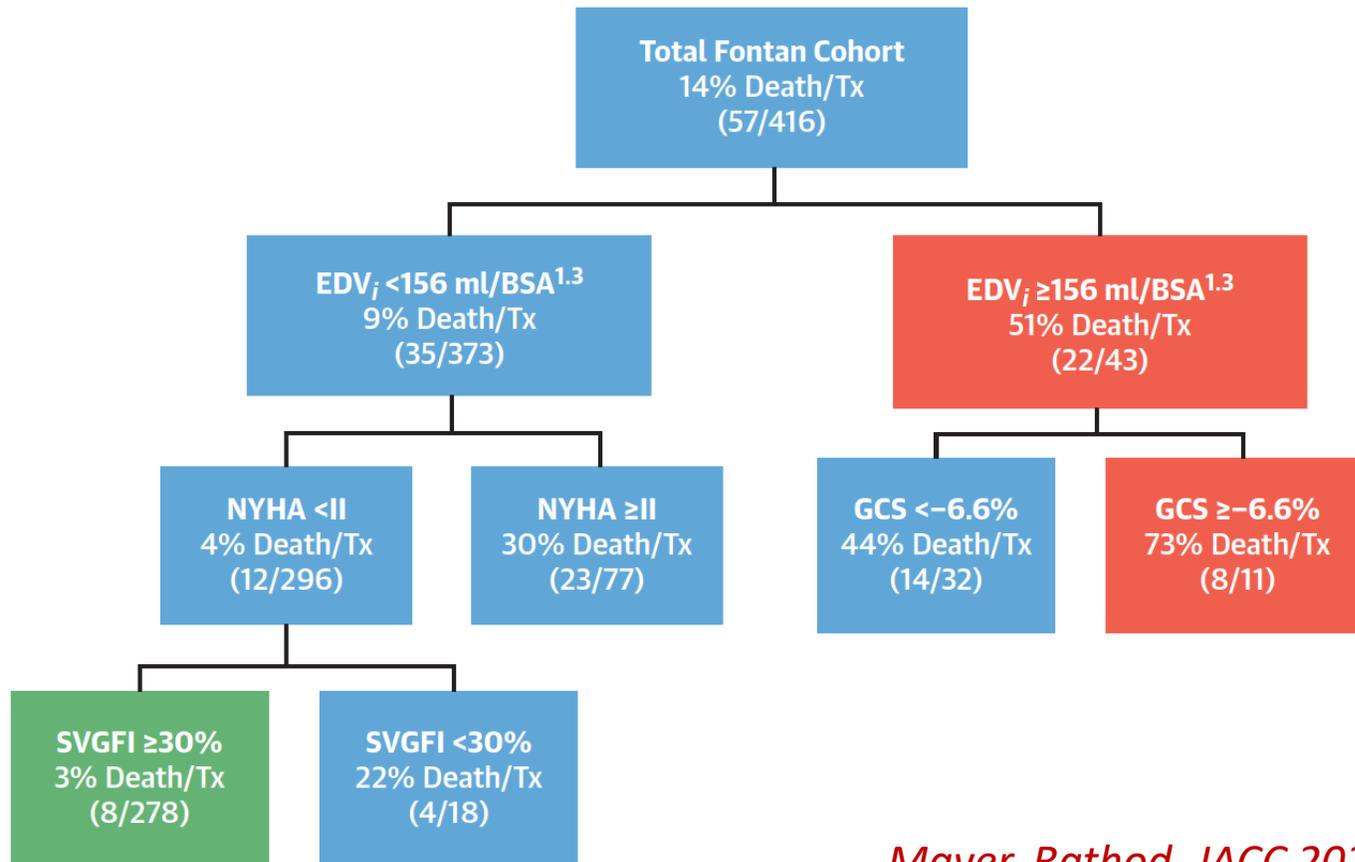
Reference ranges (“normal values”) for cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) in adults and children: 2020 update



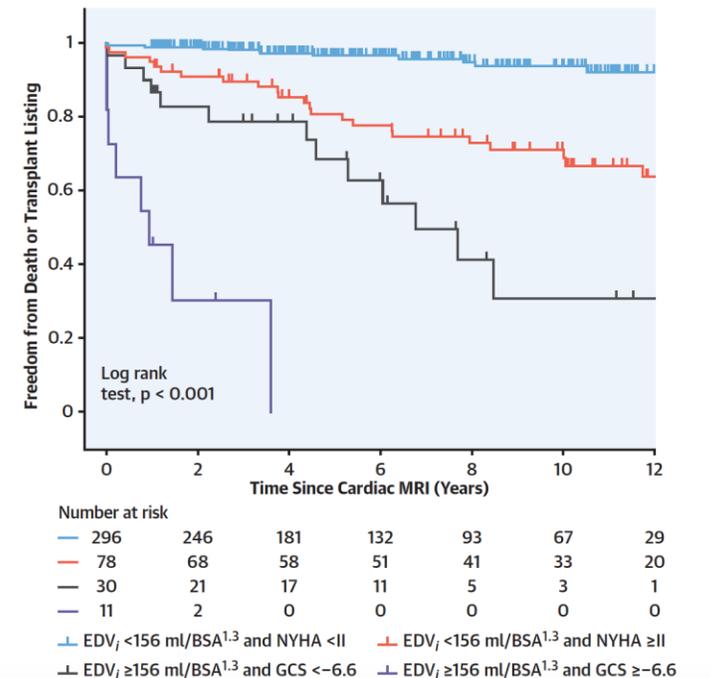
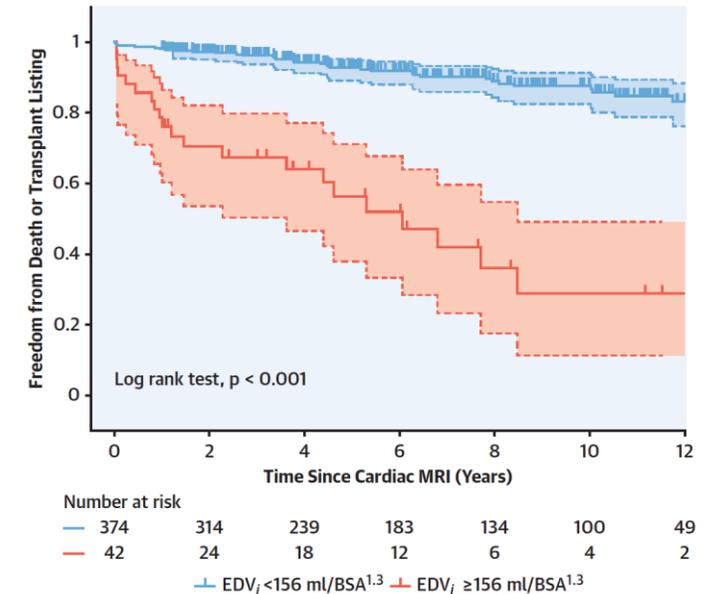
Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Congenital heart disease

Primary endpoint death or heart transplant for Fontan patients
 N=416 patients, median age 16 years (IQR 11-23)



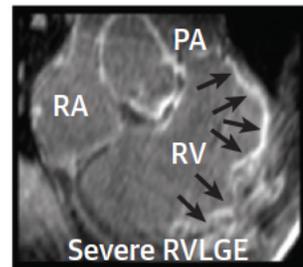
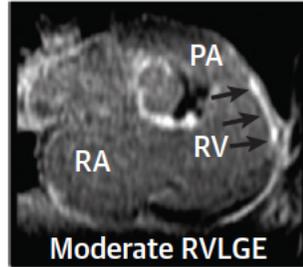
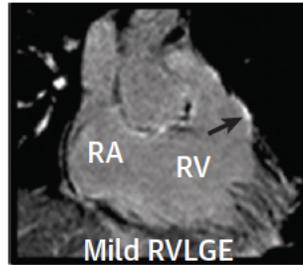
Mayer, Rathod, JACC 2021



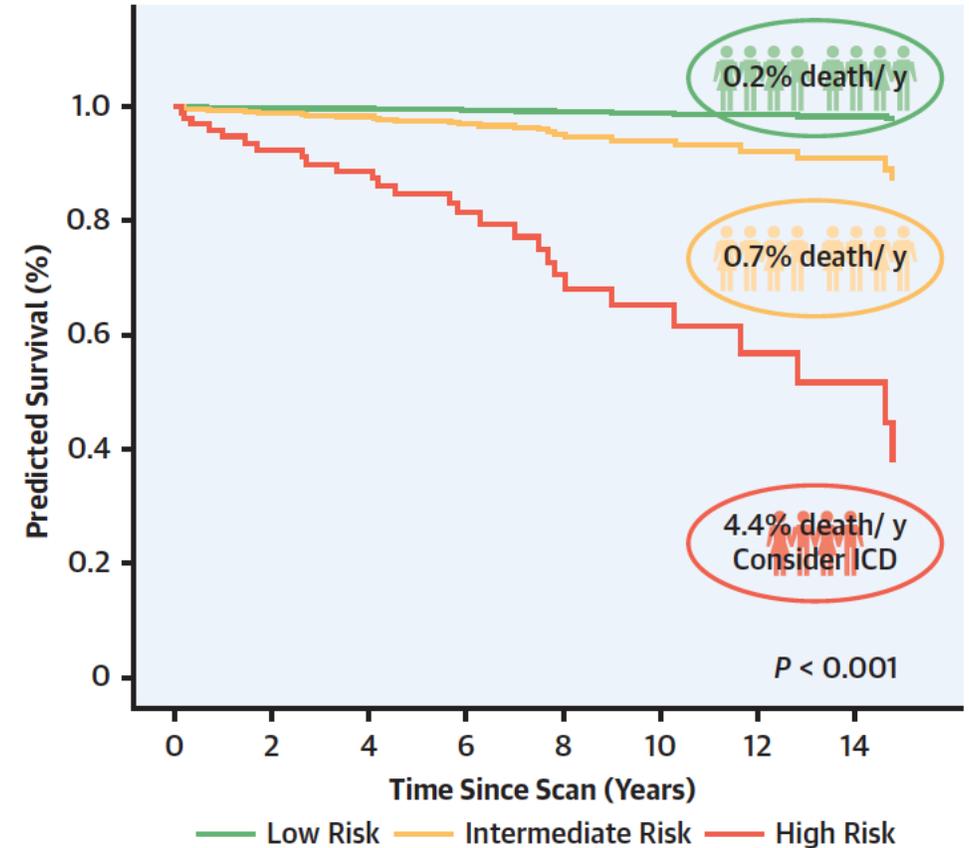
Current role of CMR in congenital heart disease

Tetralogy of Fallot

N = 550
 Median age 32 years
 (IQR 23-42 years)



Mortality Risk	Points
RVLGE extent	
Minimal/mild extent	0
Moderate extent	24
Severe extent	40
LVLGE present	
No	0
Yes	6
RV ejection fraction	
>47%	0
36%-47%	4
≤35%	10
LV ejection fraction	
>55%	0
36%-55%	4
≤35%	12
Peak oxygen uptake	
>17 ml/kg/m ²	0
≤17 ml/kg/m ²	6
B-type natriuretic peptide	
<127 ng/l	0
≥127 ng/l	12
Sustained atrial arrhythmia	
No	0
Yes	8
Age over 50 years	
No	0
Yes	6
Total	/100

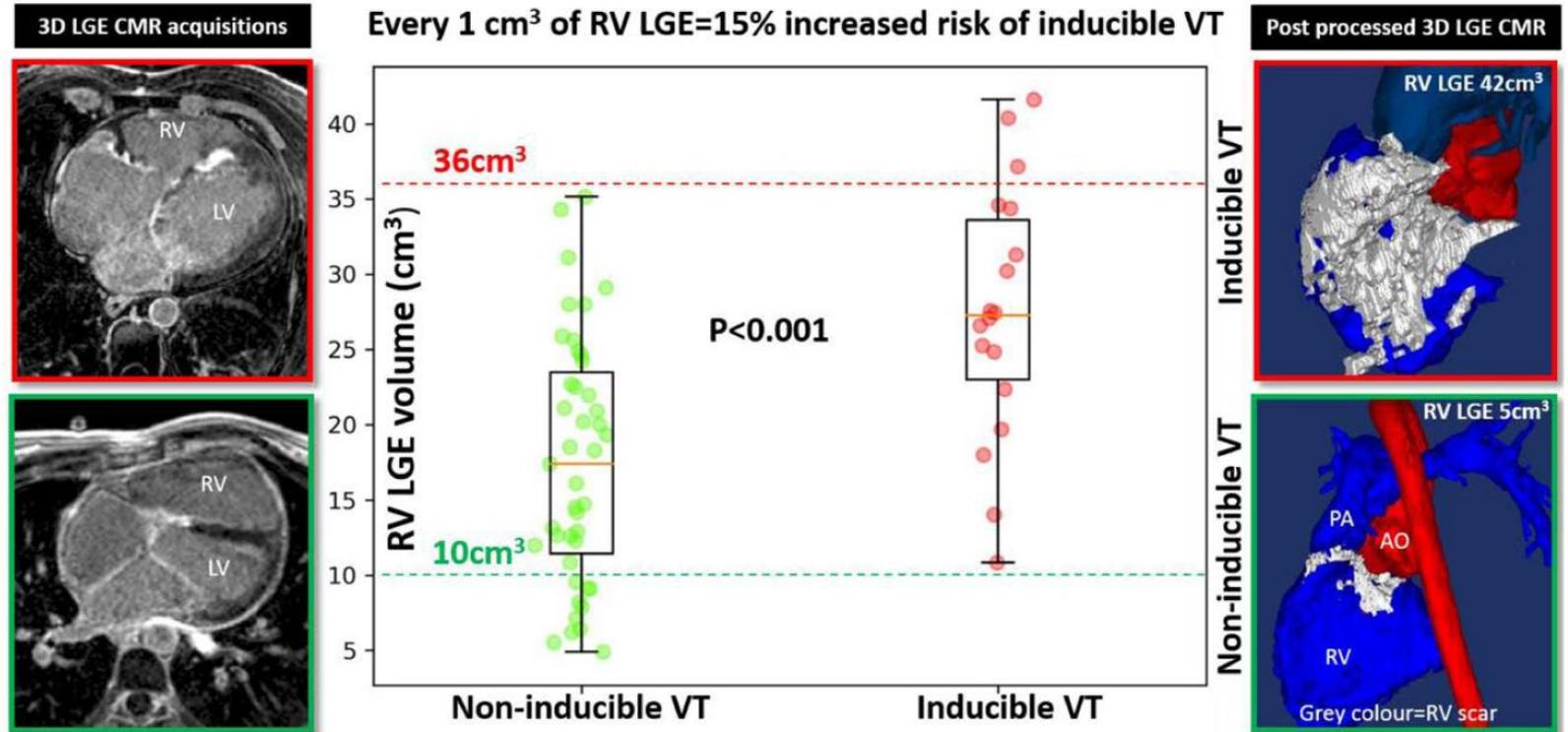
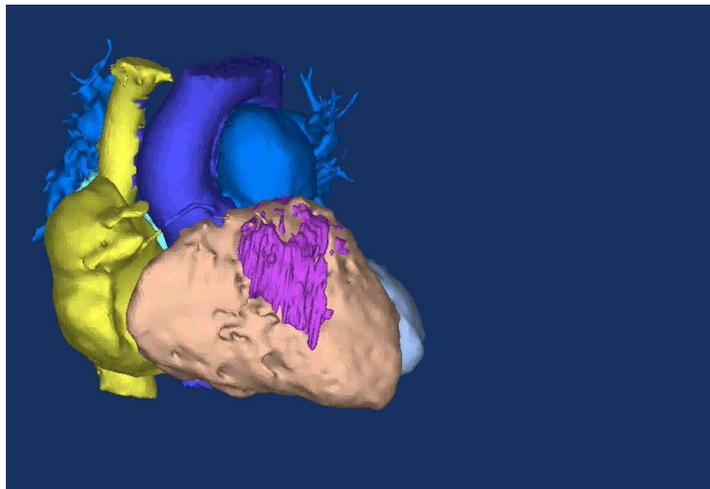
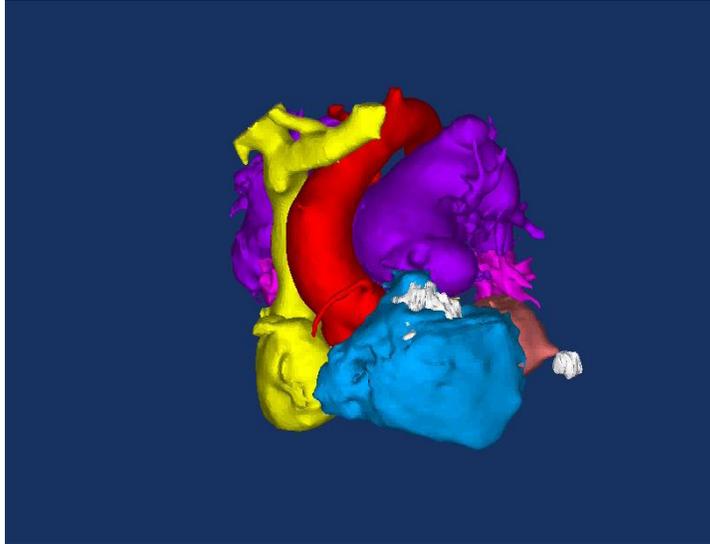


Risk Score	Mortality	%	Mortality/Year
0-20	2/223 (0.9%)	41	0.2%
21-50	9/272 (3.3%)	49	0.7%
≥51	16/55 (29.1%)	10	4.4%

Based on prospective data with follow up 6.4 (±5.8 years); total 3,512 years

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Arrhythmias

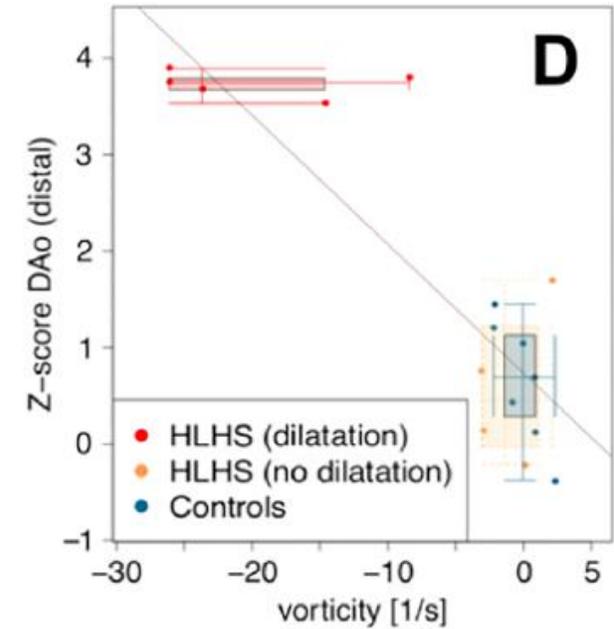
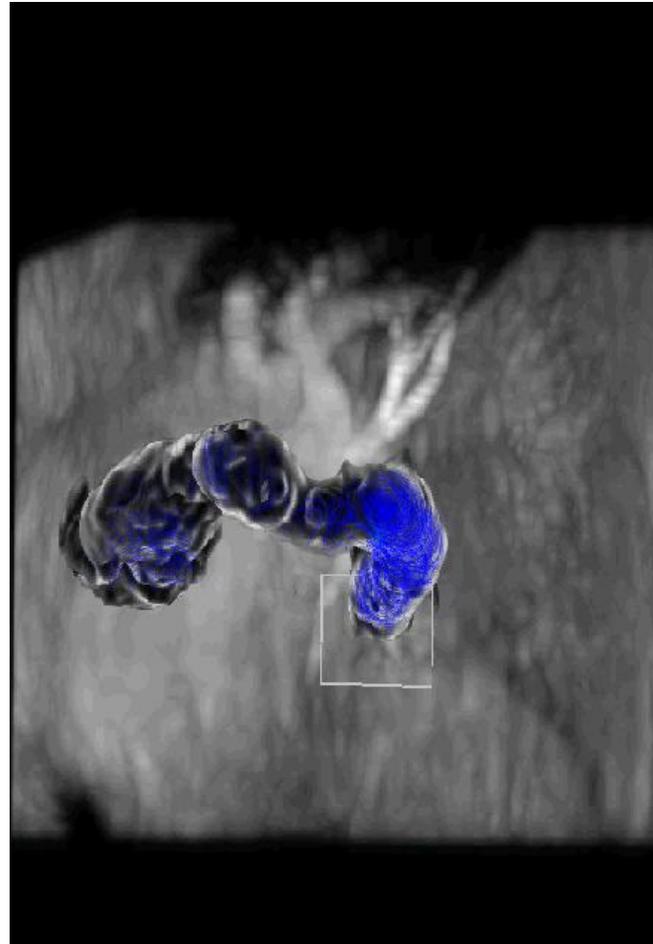
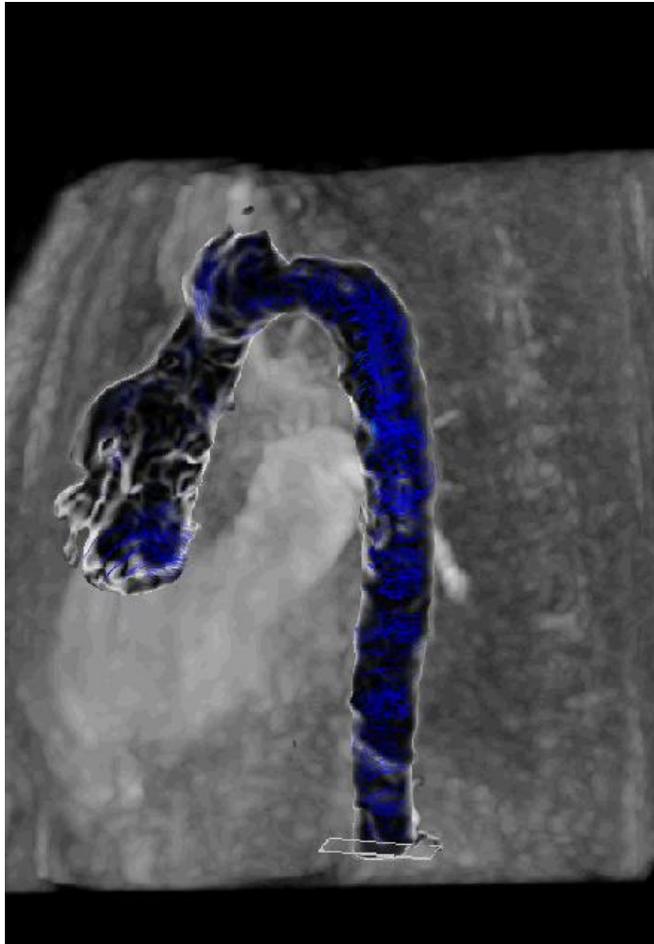


RV scar burden in adult patients with repaired TOF measured using 3D LGE independently predicted inducible VT during invasive programmed electrical stimulation.

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Congenital heart disease

- Patients with HLH and DAo dilatation
- Patients with HLH without DAo dilatation
- Healthy controls

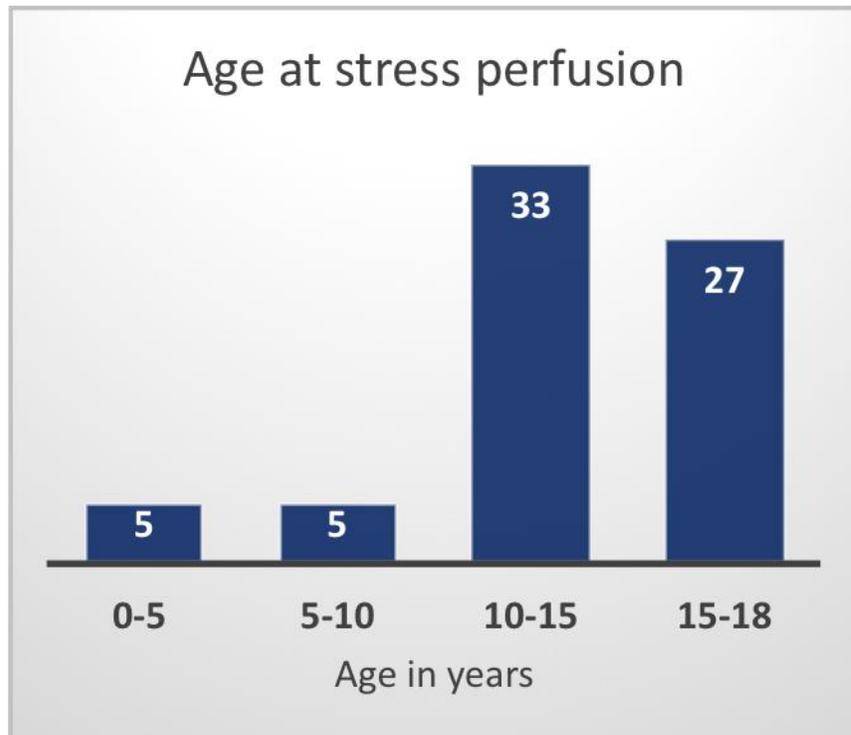


Vorticity in the DAo in patients with DAo dilatation and calibre change in aortic arch was significantly increased in magnitude compared to patients without DAo dilatation and controls.

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Stress perfusion

- Assessment of myocardial ischemia
- 2017-2022, 70 scans in 65 pts
- Adenosine N = 34
- Regadenoson N = 36



- Structurally normal heart, N=33
- Congenital heart disease, N=26
- Cardiomyopathy, N= 6
- Acquired heart disease, N=5

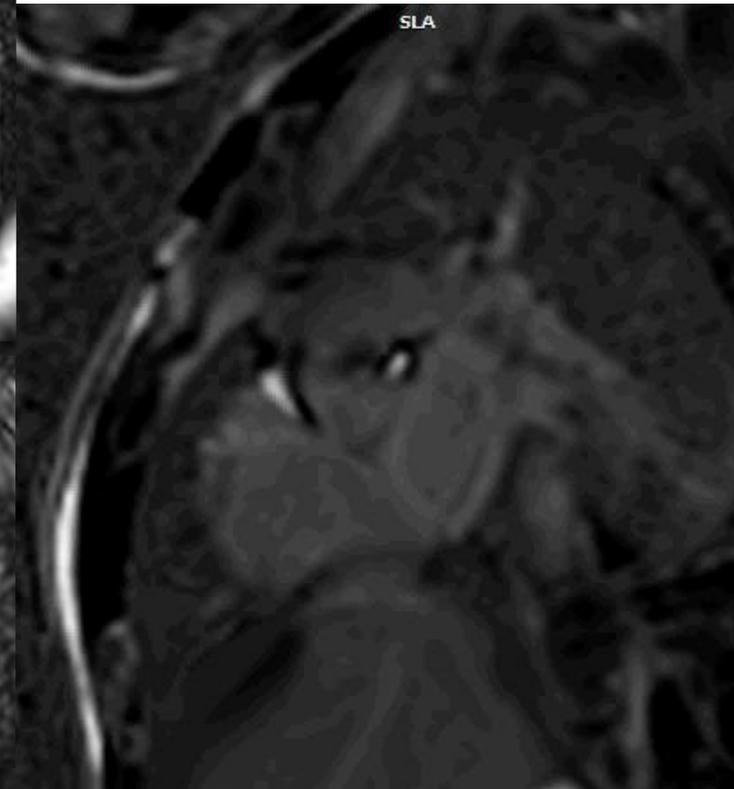
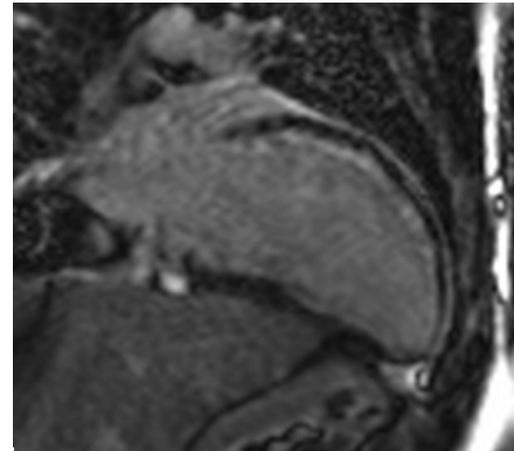
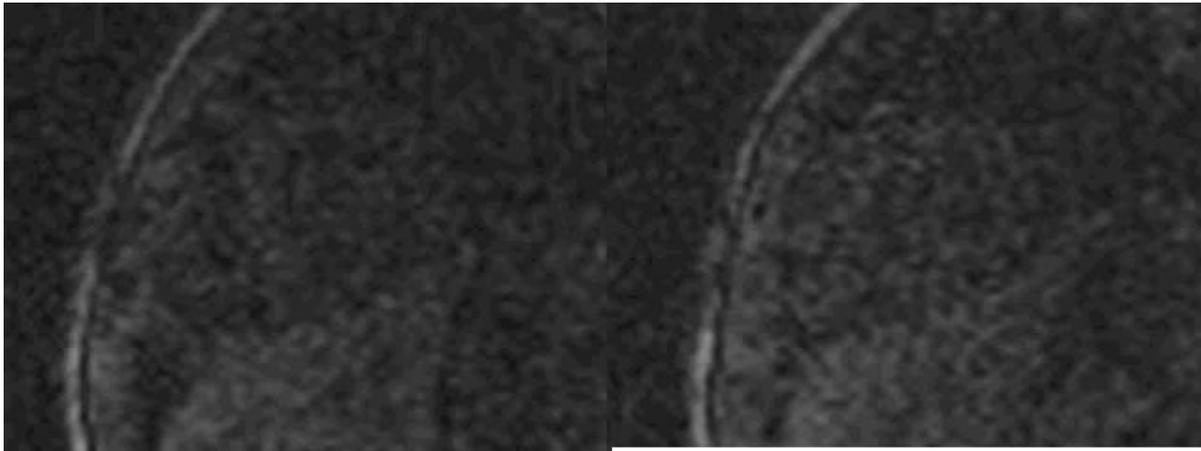
Positive findings in 8 patients:

- 4 CHD: 2 TGA
1 ALCAPA
1 S/P surgery - LCA from RCS, intramural course
- 3 Cardiomyopathy (HCM)
- 1 Kawasaki disease

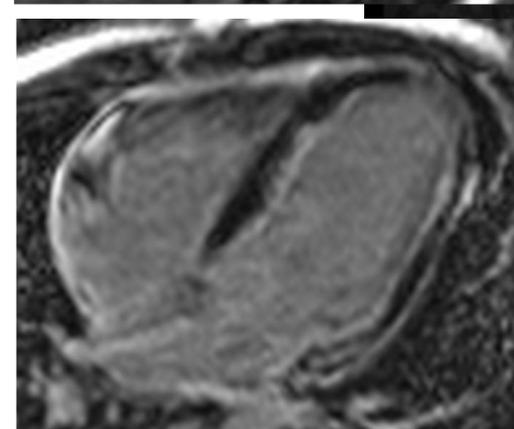
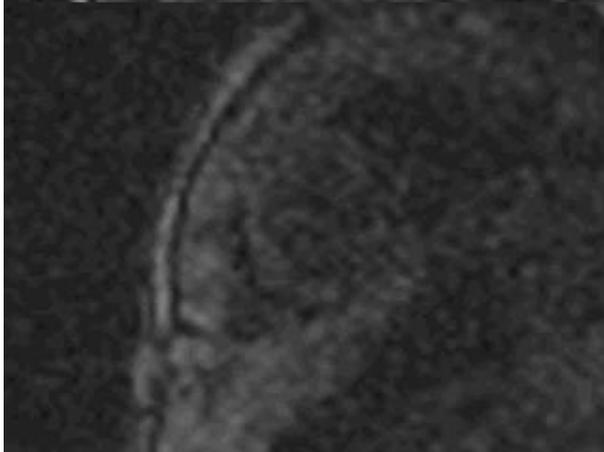
Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Stress perfusion

- Out of hospital arrest secondary to LCA stenosis at 18 months
- ECMO, Percutaneous angioplasty with stenting Nov 2019
- Surgical implantation of LIMA to LAD coronary graft June 2021
- Percutaneous LMCA angioplasty with re-stenting of LMCA



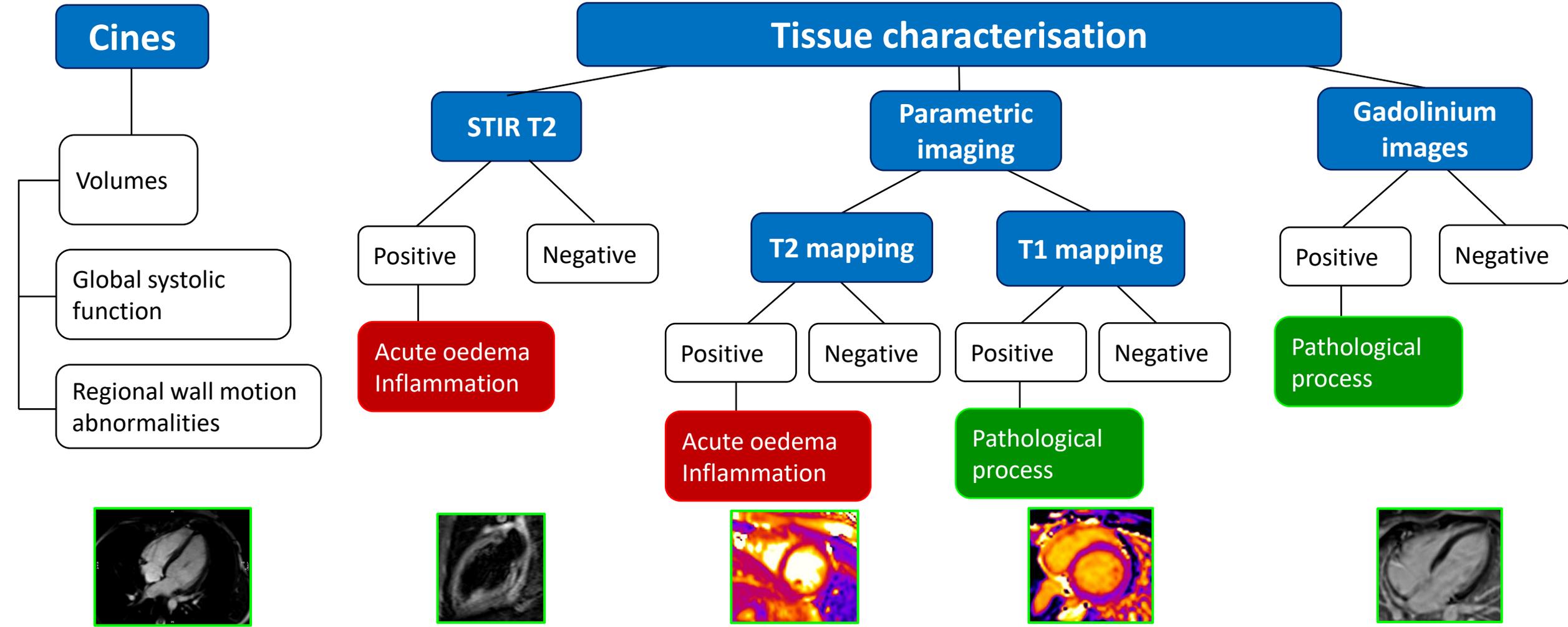
- Cines
- Stress perfusion
- LGE



Current role of CMR in paediatrics

COVID/ PIMS/ vaccine related myocarditis

Globally, as of 5:43pm CEST, 28 October 2022, there have been 626,337,158 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 6,566,610 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 26 October 2022, a total of 12,830,378,906 vaccine doses have been administered.



Short-term sequelae of PIMS assessed by CMR

44 patients reviewed at RBH PIMS clinic between April and June 2020:

22 fulfilled the inclusion criteria:

- 1) 11 (50%) patients due to myocardial dysfunction
- 2) 6 (27%) patients had dilated coronary arteries
- 3) 5 (23%) patients had increased inflammatory markers

CMR performed at 12-72 days (mean 27 days) from the onset of symptoms

Volumes and function - all patients normal volumes, 1 patient mildly decreased LV EF

STIR – all negative

EGE – all negative

LGE - 2 patients positive late gadolinium enhancement

T2 mapping – mean global values normal in all patients

T1 mapping – mean global values normal in all but 1 pt (mild increase at midventricular level)

Myocardial deformation assessed by CMR in children after PIMS

30 patients after PIMS

- Onset-to-scan mean 27 days (range 9-72)
- Median age 9.0 years (range 0.9-14.4)
- CMR May 2020 and February 2021

30 healthy controls

- Median age 9.8 years (range 4.7-14.9)

Inclusion criteria:

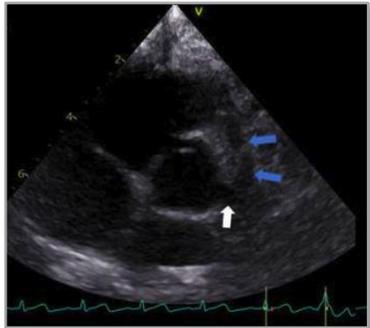
Myocardial dysfunction
and/or dilated coronary arteries
and/or increased cardiac inflammatory markers

Conventional CMR parameters were normal
in majority of the patients

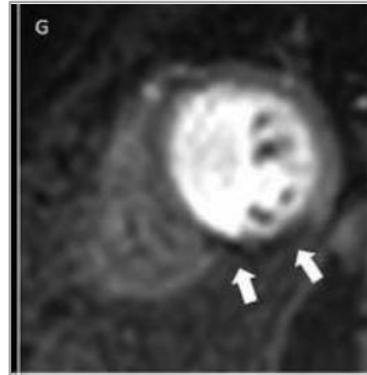
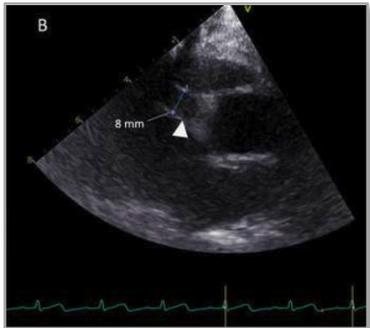
STRAIN	Patients Mean (SD) N=30	Controls Mean (SD) N=30	p value
SAX basal radial	26.1(7.2)	31.9(5.7)	0.002
SAX mid radial	29.4(9.1)	32.7(7.2)	0.060
SAX apical radial	45.5(12.4)	53.3(14.6)	0.058
SAX GLOBAL RADIAL	29.7(7.7)	34.6(5.9)	0.016
SAX basal circumferential	-16.2(3.1)	-18.7(2.1)	0.003
SAX mid circumferential	-17.8(3.5)	-19.1(2.4)	0.077
SAX apical circumferential	-22.6(3.3)	-24.6(3.4)	0.043
SAX GLOBAL CIRCUMFERENTIAL	-17.7(3.0)	-19.7(1.9)	0.012
LAX 4CH longitudinal	-13.6(3.9)	-16.0(3.0)	0.014
LAX 2CH longitudinal	-15.7(4.9)	-17.9(2.9)	0.008
LAX 3CH longitudinal	-13.5(3.3)	-17.2(2.8)	<0.001
LAX GLOBAL LONGITUDINAL	-14.2(3.5)	-16.9(1.8)	<0.001

Coronary artery ectasia in a child with TGA after arterial switch operation and PIMS

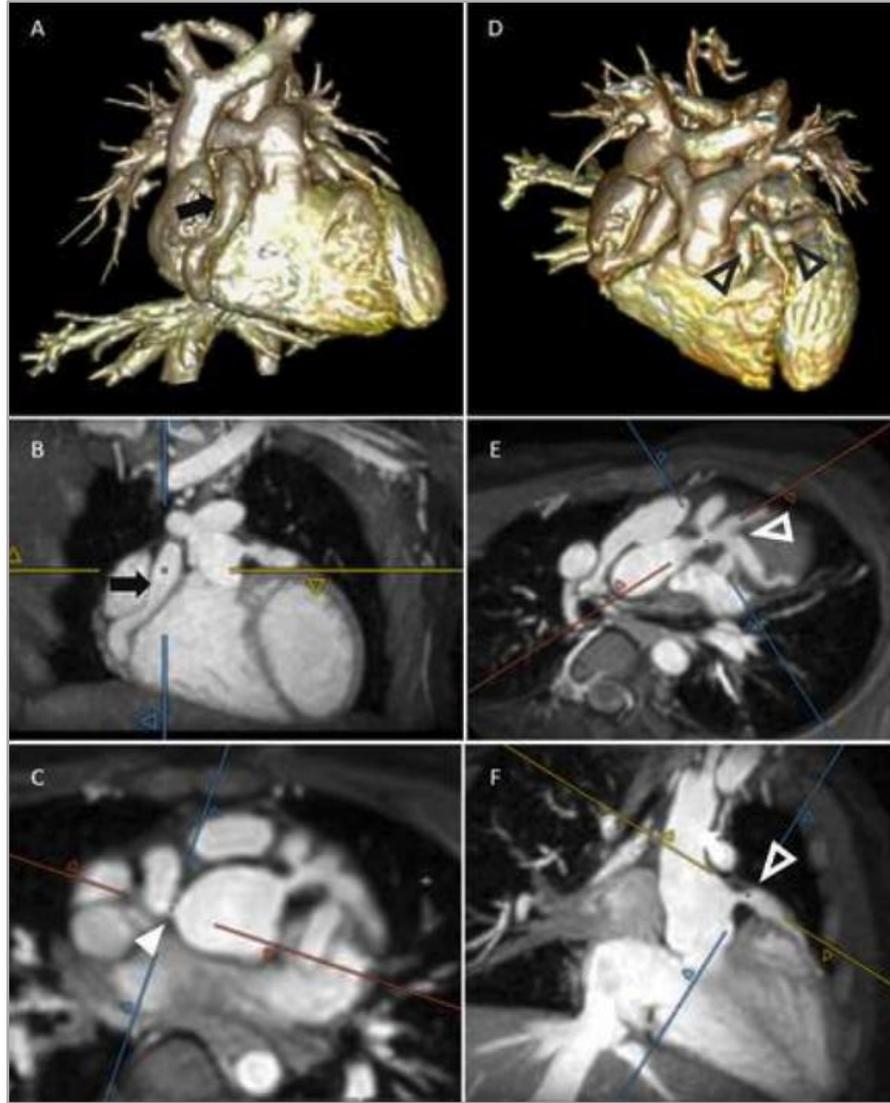
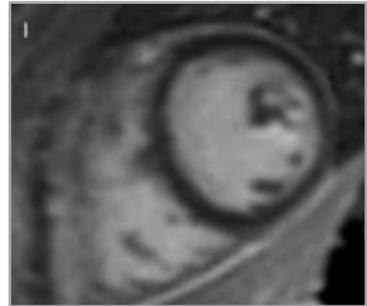
- 22-month old child
- Presented with signs similar to KD
- SARS COVID-2 PCR negative
- SARS COVID-2 IgG antibodies positive
- Treated with Ig, aspirin and corticoids



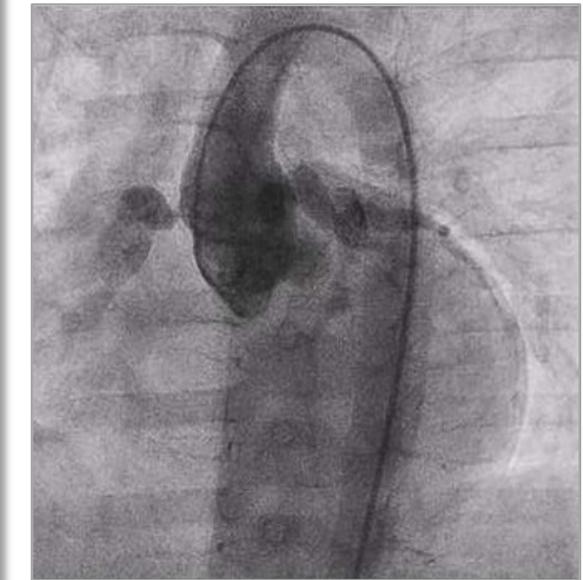
11 days after the onset of symptoms



26 days after the onset of symptoms



Cath at the age of 13 months

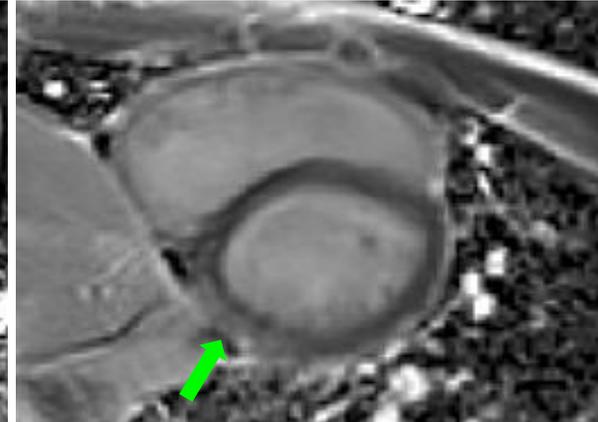
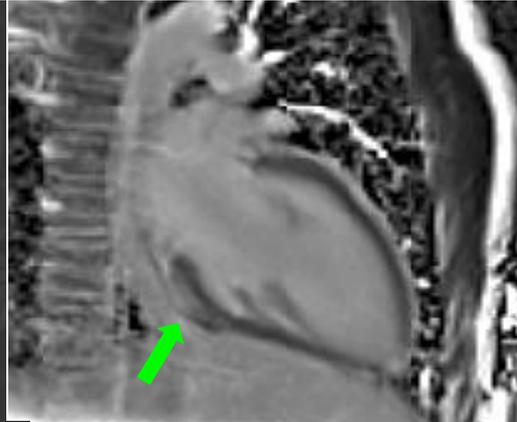
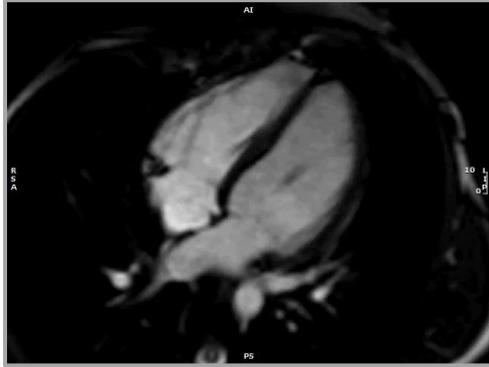


Cath 28 days after onset of symptoms
23 months of age

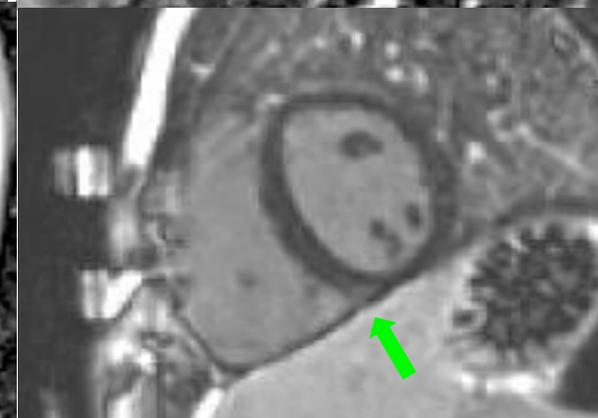
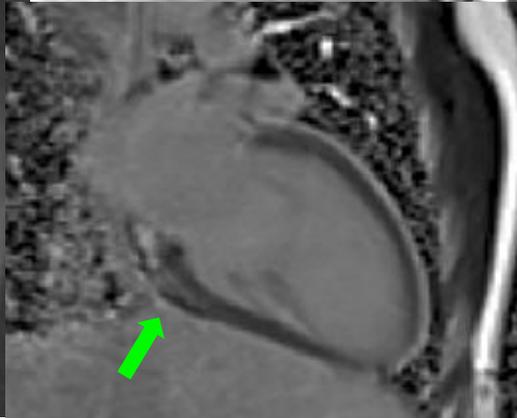
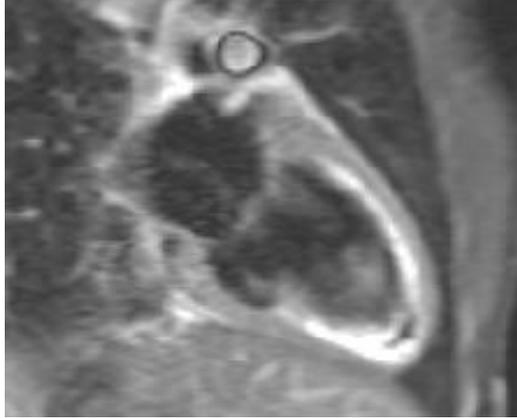
Vaccine related myocarditis

Presented with chest pain, increased troponin and normal echocardiogram

At presentation



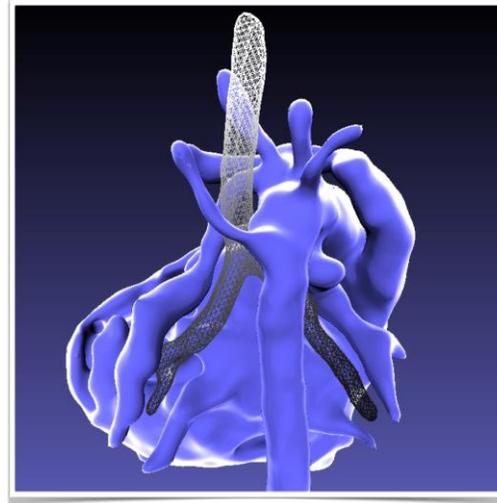
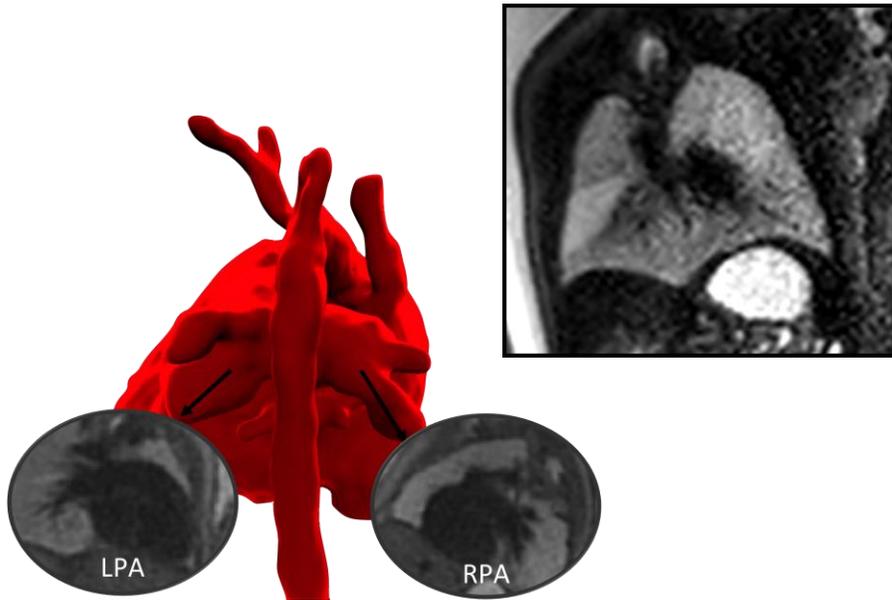
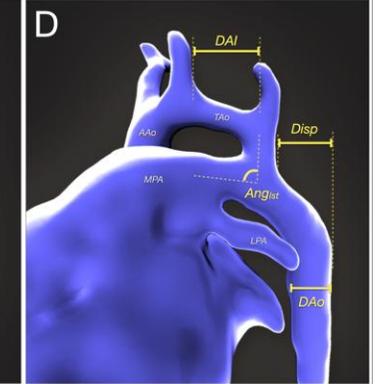
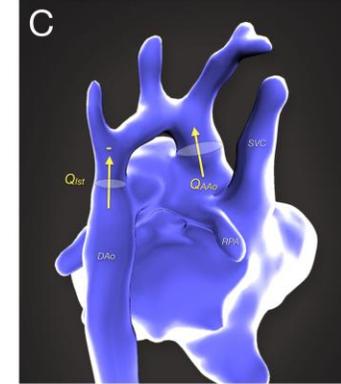
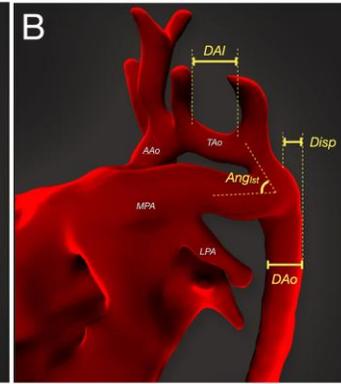
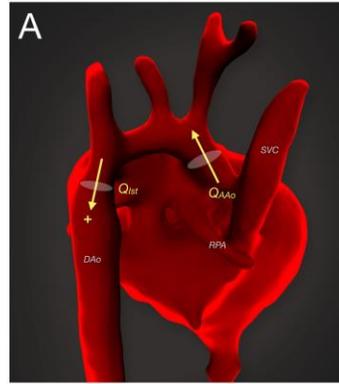
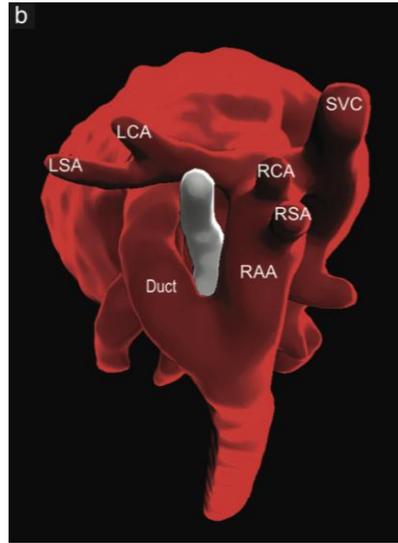
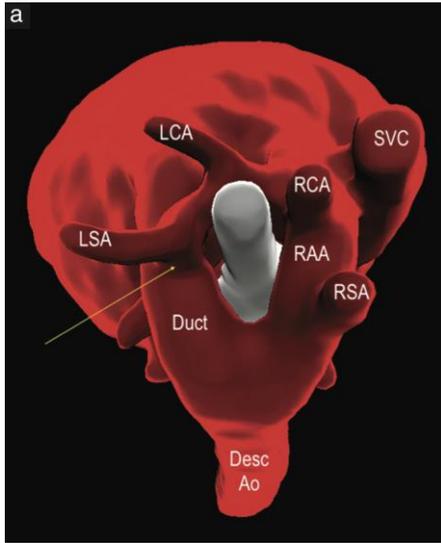
Follow-up, 2 months later



Normal LV and RV indexed volumes and normal ejection fraction
No regional wall motion abnormalities

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Fetal MRI



Courtesy of Kuberan Pushparajah

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Fetal MRI



Pulmonary lymphangiectasia – “nutmeg lung”

44 patients with HLH

“Nutmeg lung” – 4 patients - all died within 5 months

Without nutmeg lung – 40 patients – 35% died / heart transplant

Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Fetal MRI



Pulmonary lymphangiectasia – “nutmeg lung”

44 patients with HLH

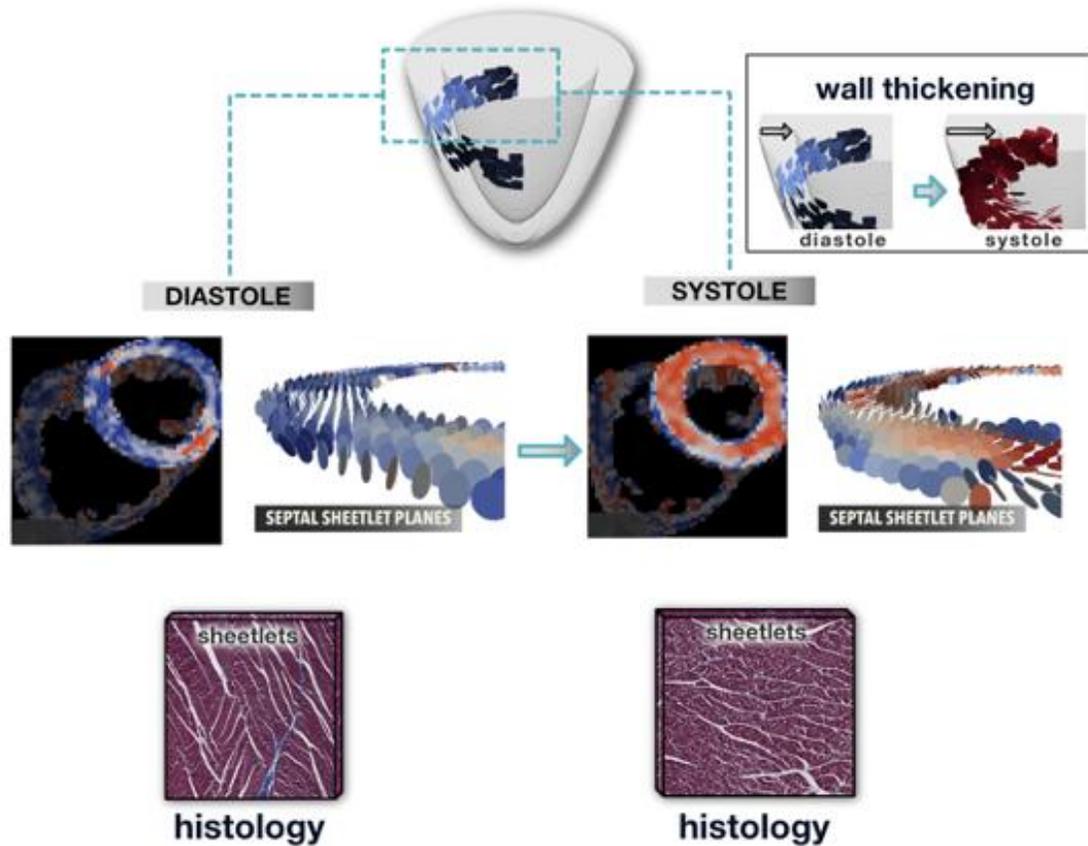
“Nutmeg lung” – 4 patients - all died within 5 months

Without nutmeg lung – 40 patients – 35% died / heart transplant

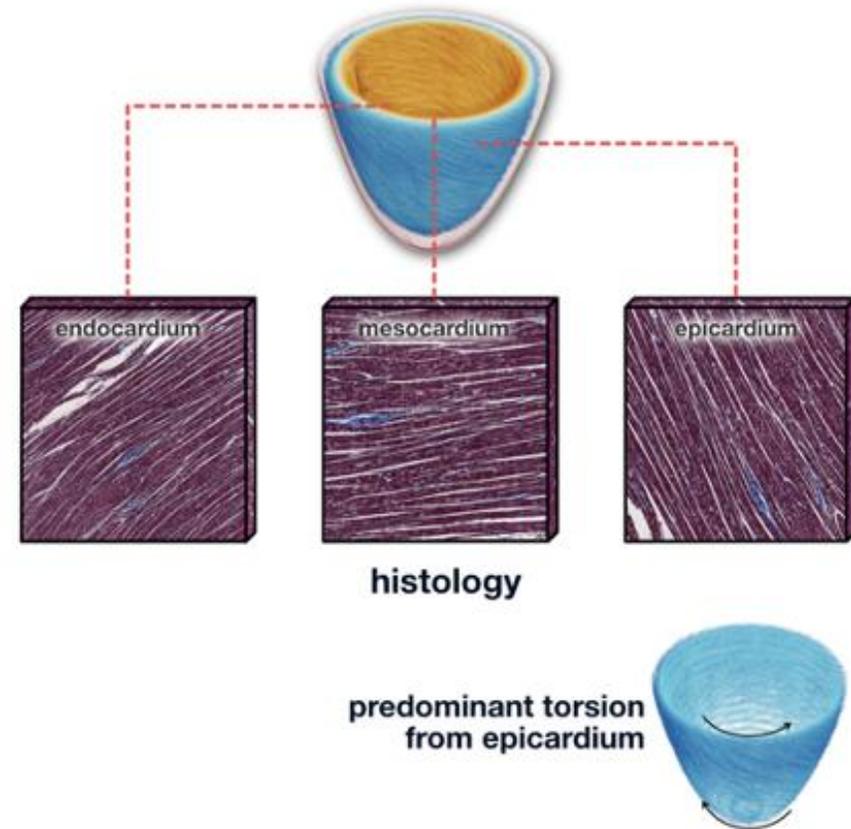
Current role of CMR in paediatrics

Diffusion tensor CMR in-vivo microstructure

DYNAMIC SHEETLETS REARRANGEMENT

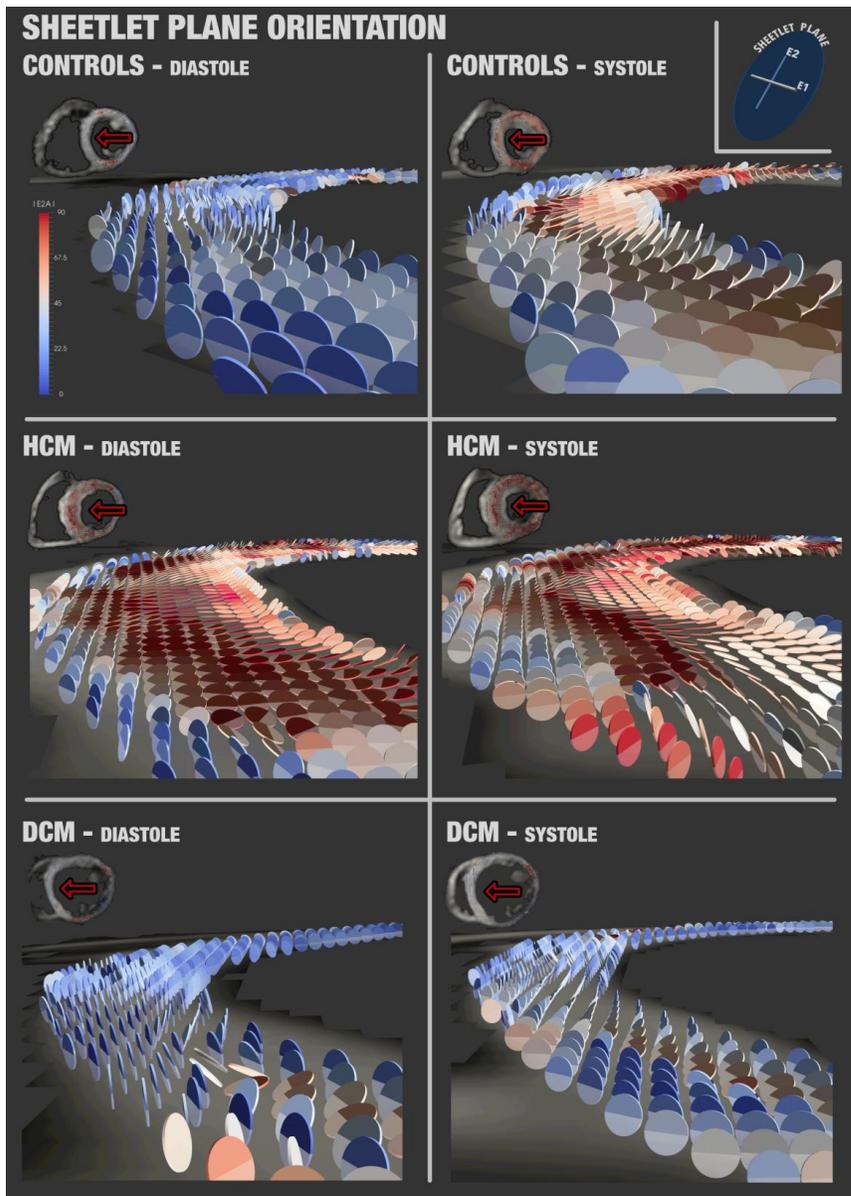


HELICAL ARRANGEMENT OF MYOCYTES

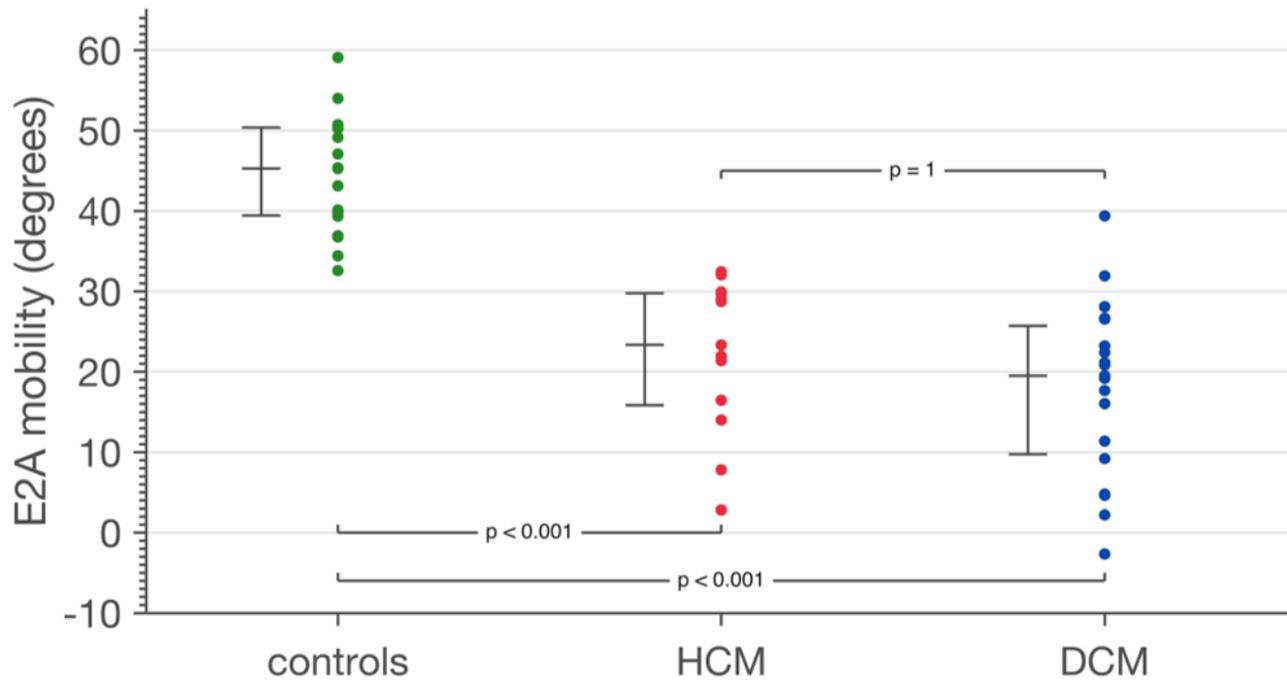
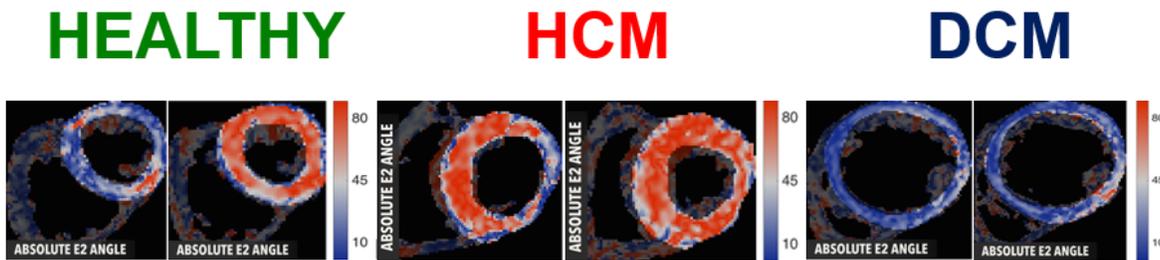


Diffusion tensor CMR

Cardiomyopathy: sheetlet impairment



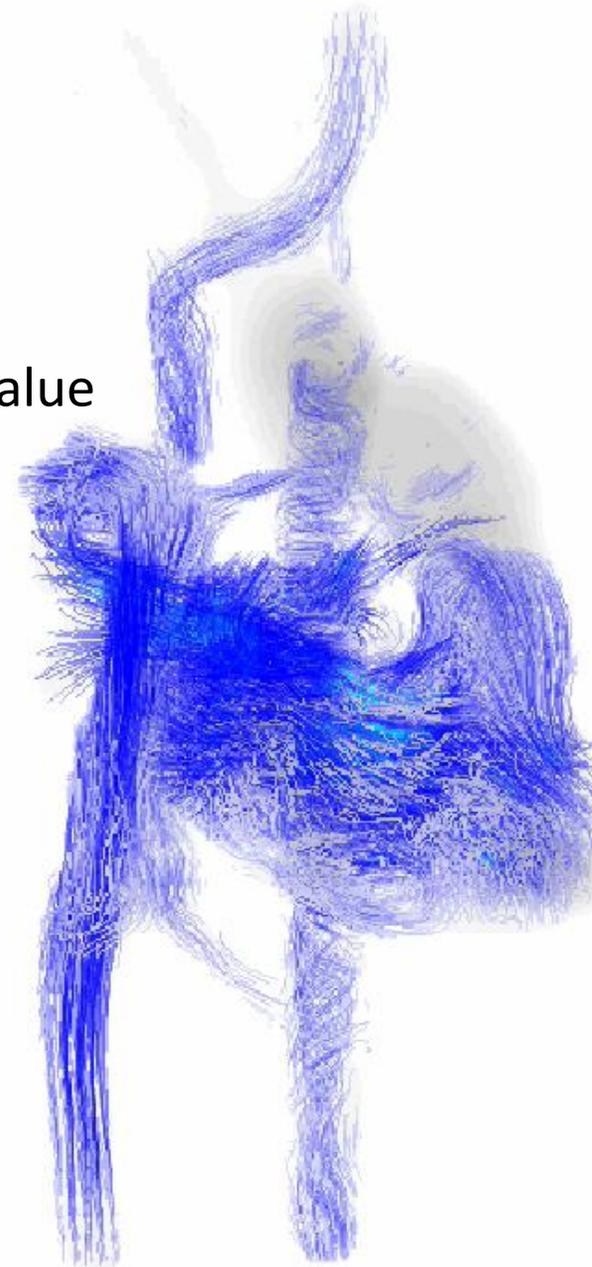
Niellas-Vallespin, JACC 2017



RADIAL STRAIN	0.64 [0.25]	0.24 [0.32]	0.24 [0.12]
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Conclusion

- CMR is a very fast developing imaging method
- Provides anatomical, functional data, tissue characterization and prognostic value
- Providing clinically important information from fetal life to adulthood
- Tool providing inside in pathomechanisms
- Artificial intelligence
- Acceleration techniques





Thank you for your attention



Current role of CMR in paediatrics

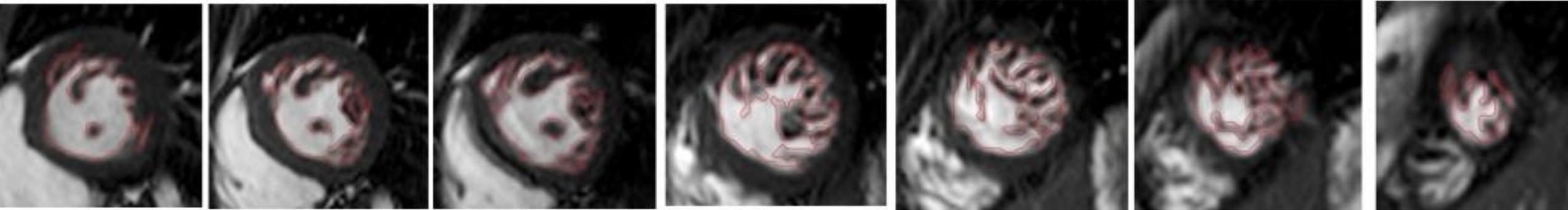
Cardiomyopathy

Left ventricular non-compaction
84 children, CMR scan between 2011-2018:

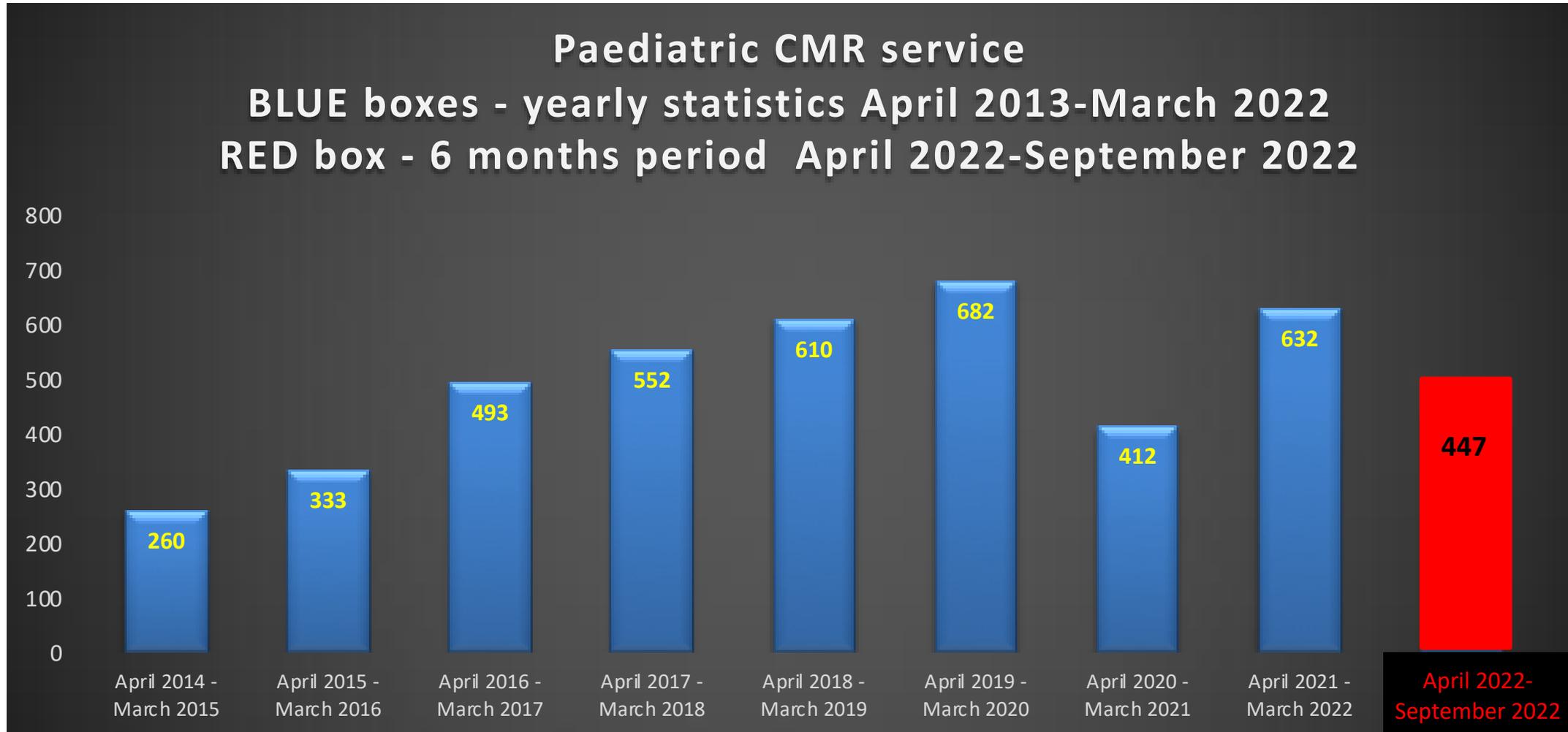
- 28 subjects with LVNC
- 28 with hyper-trabeculation
- 28 healthy controls

Patients divided into 3 groups based on Petersen criteria, NC:C ratio:

- LVNC ≥ 2.3
- Hyper-trabeculation ≥ 1.8 and < 2.3
- Controls < 1.8



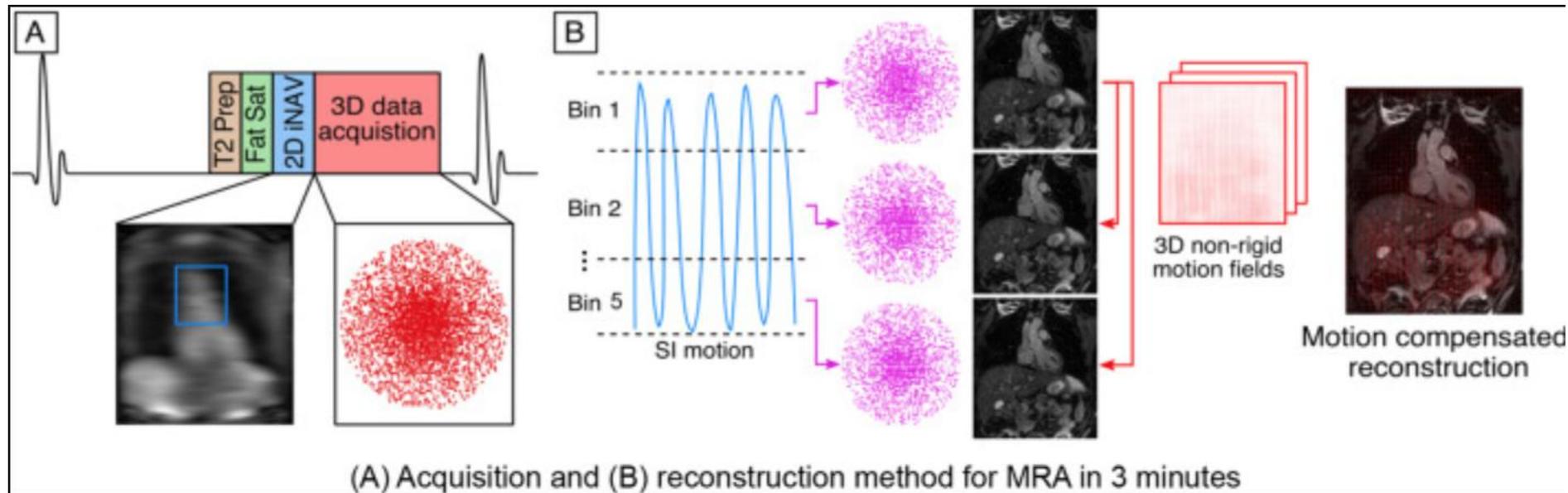
Current role of CMR in paediatrics Royal Brompton Hospital, London



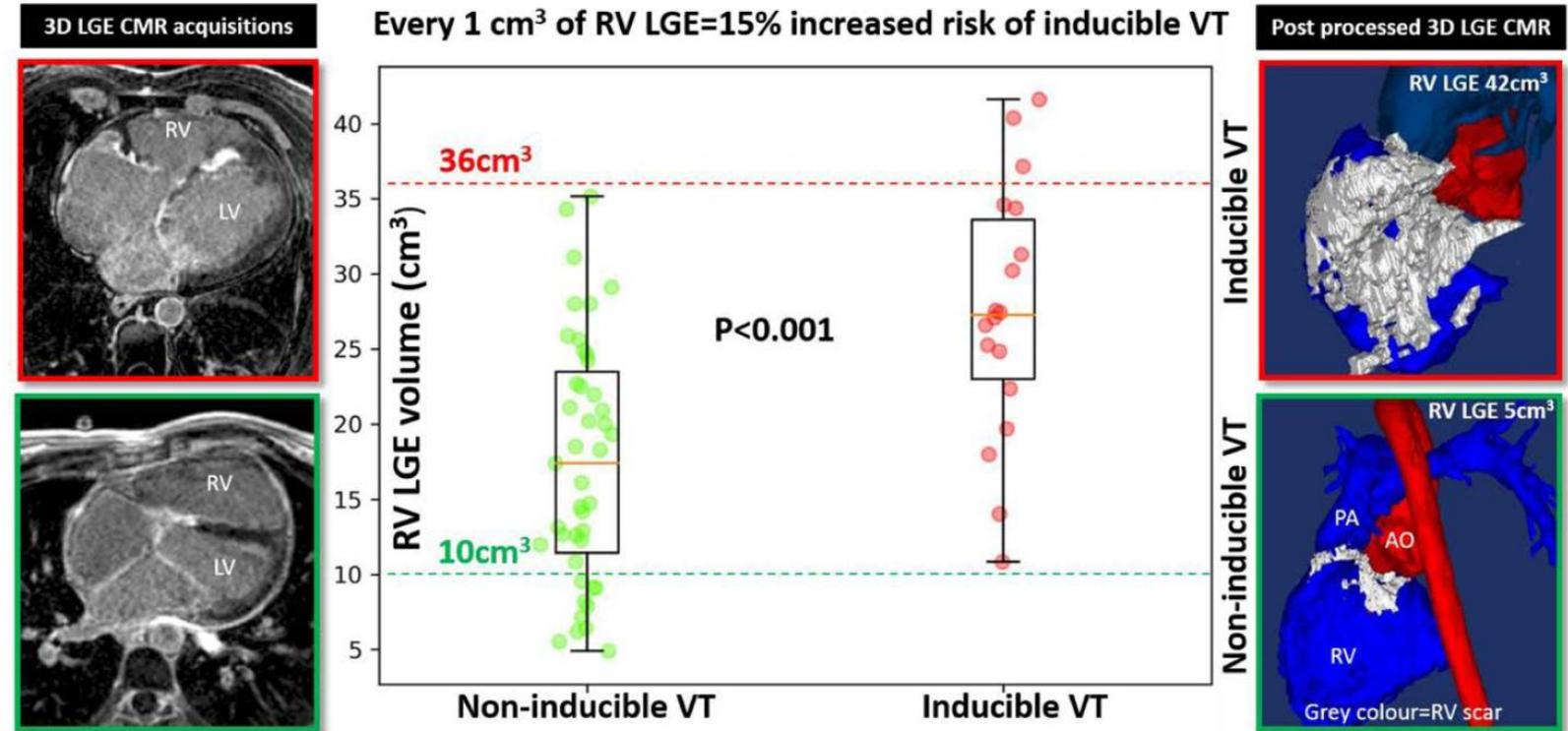
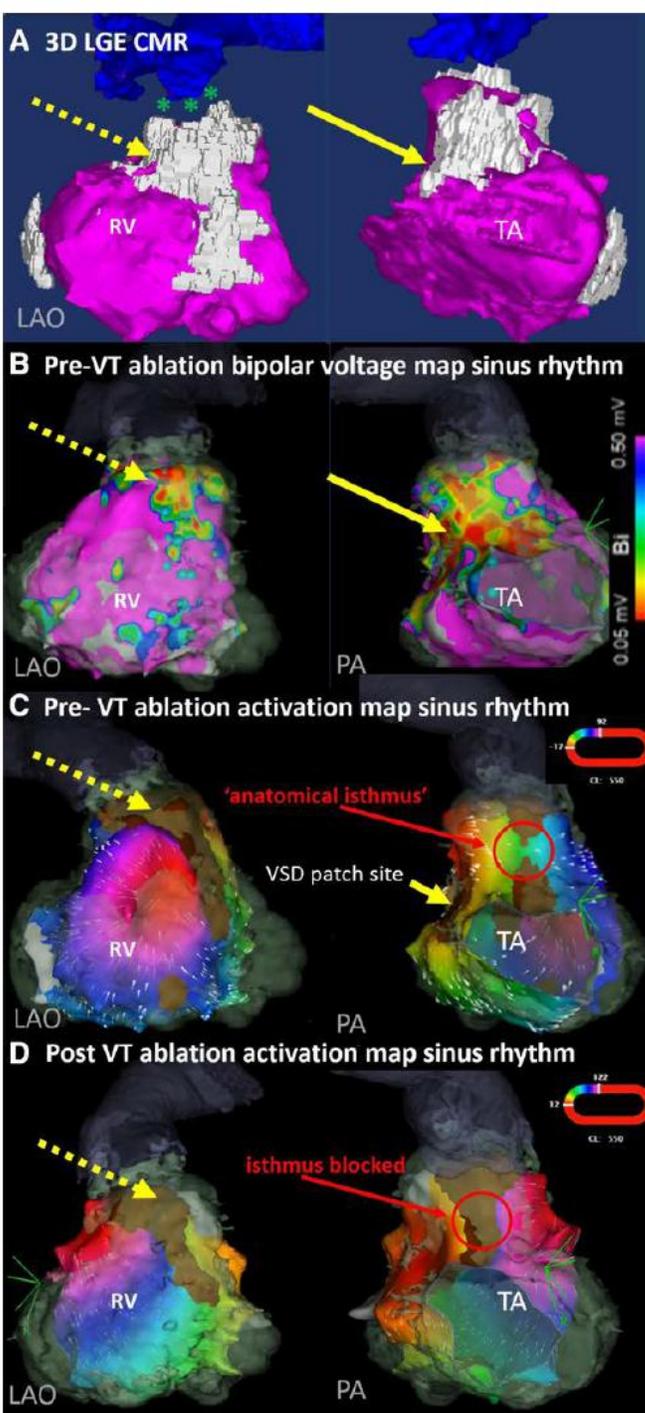
Reliability of pediatric ventricular function analysis by short-axis "single-cycle-stack-advance" single-shot compressed-sensing cines in minimal breath-hold time.

Hatipoglu S, Gatehouse P, Krupickova S, Banya W, Daubeney P, Almogheer B, Izgi C, Weale P, Hayes C, Firmin D, Pennell DJ. Eur Radiol. 2022 Apr;32(4):2581-2593.

CS flow Sara



Current role of CMR in paediatrics Arrhythmias



RV scar burden in adult patients with repaired TOF measured using 3D LGE independently predicted inducible VT during invasive programmed electrical stimulation.