

.....Should I Stay or Should I go .....



## Imaging in CRT Current vision

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*Cardiology – CHU Rennes*  
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# Mechanical dyssynchrony: what is it ?

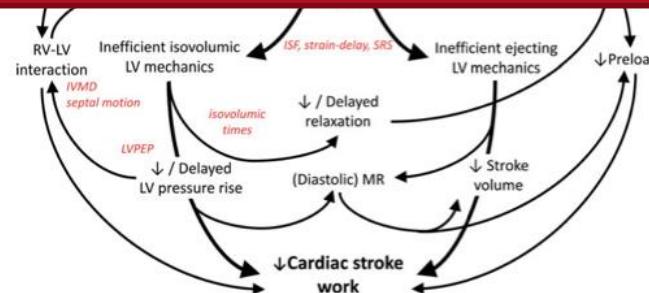
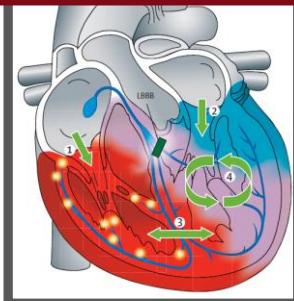


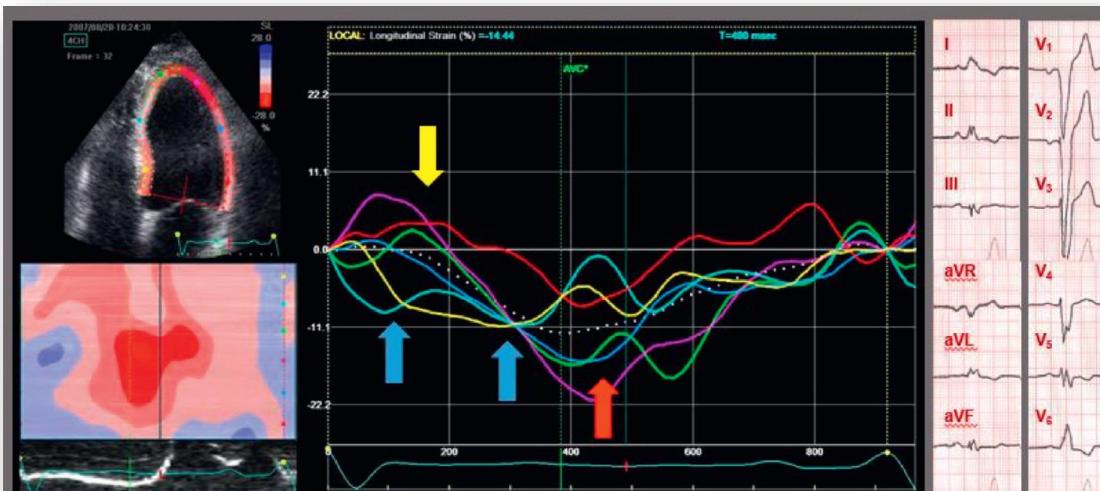
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**Electrical dyssynchrony:**  
wide QRS

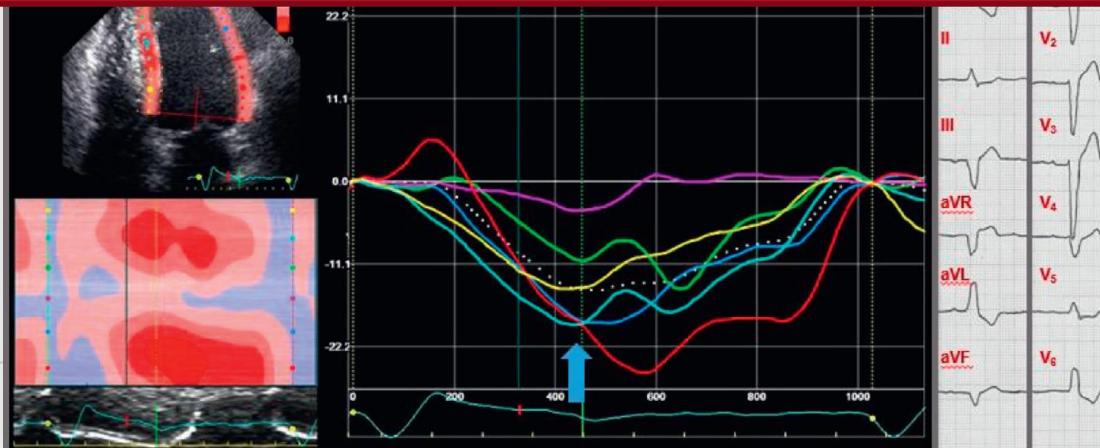
**Mechanical dyssynchrony:**  
difference of timing of LV segments

- Should we revisit this complicated concept of mechanical Dyssynchrony,  
Electro-mechanical coupling and impact of imaging in CRT?
- *We have Prospect, RethinQ...and “strong” guidelines*



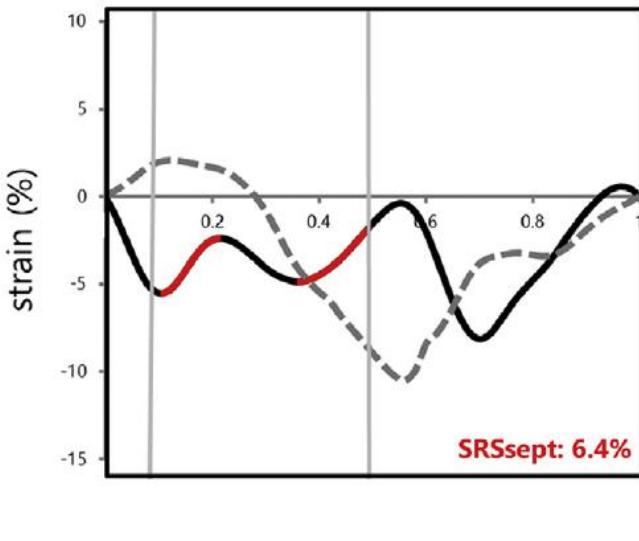


Same LBBB but **Clearly** different pattern fo myocardial dyssynchrony



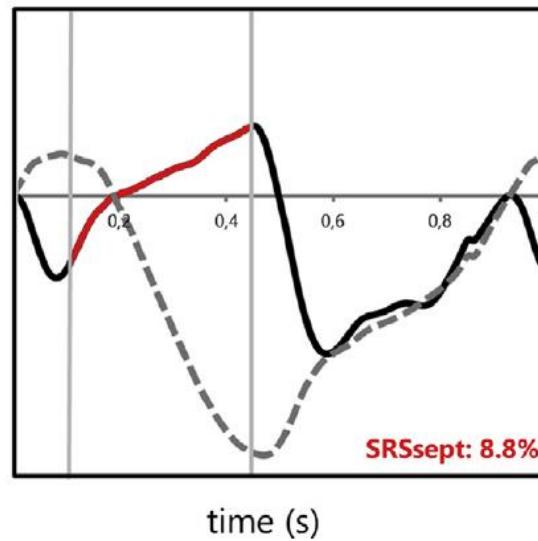
## LBBB - 1

Double peaked



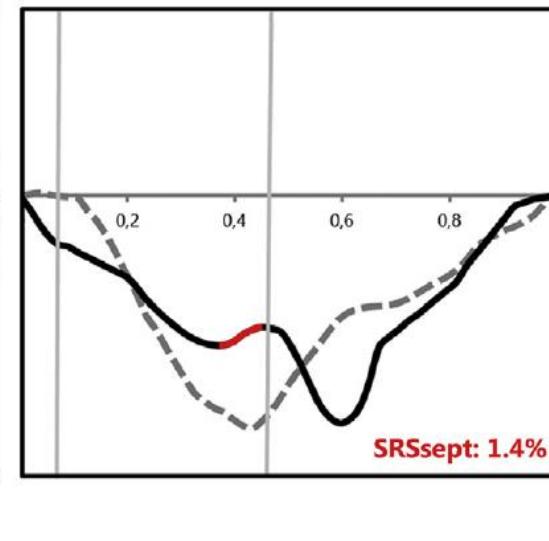
## LBBB - 2

Predominant stretch



## LBBB - 3

Pseudonormal



No direct and obvious relationship between **Electrical dyssynchrony** and **its mechanical consequences** ...myocardial characteristics, load, geometry...might impact ...

## Bicentric study Lille – Rennes

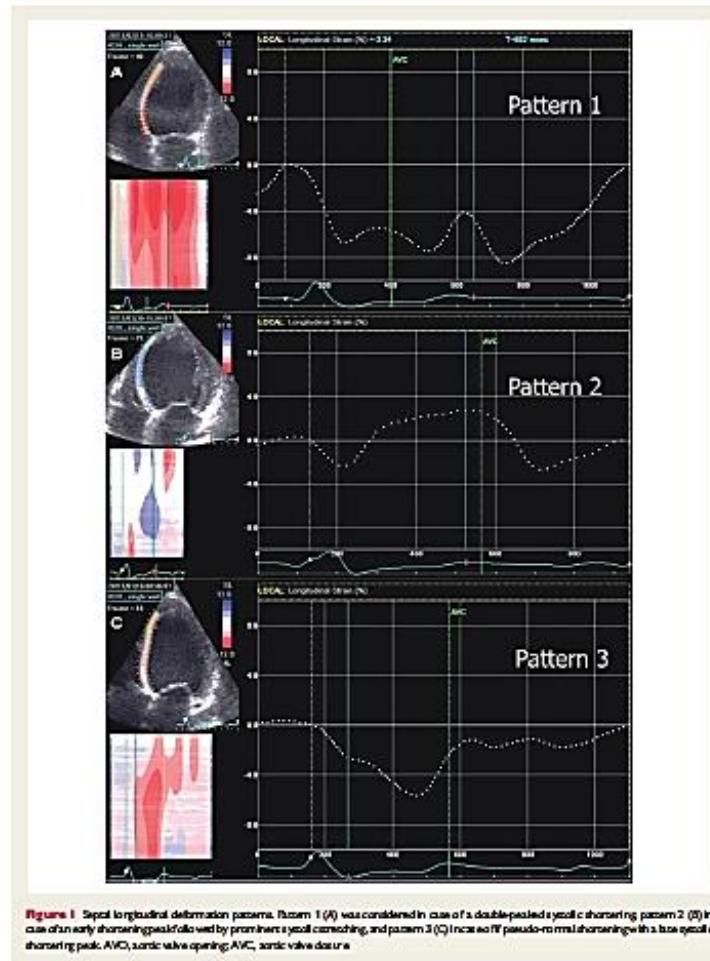
284 CRT Candidates, QRS >  
120 ms  
Mean QRS width 165 ms

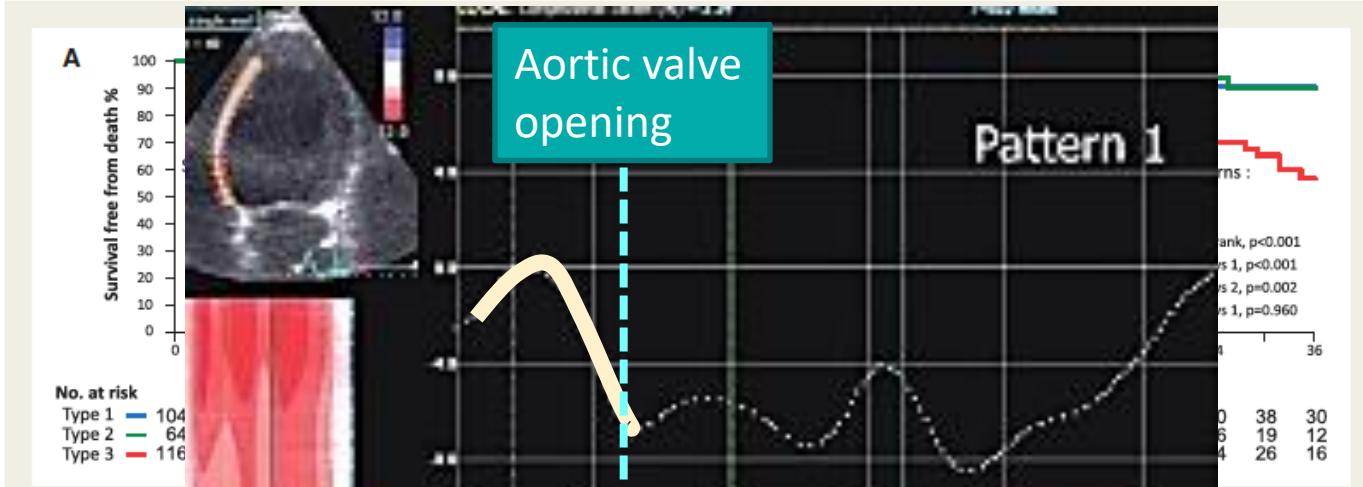
LBBB 75%

3 patterns of septal deformation

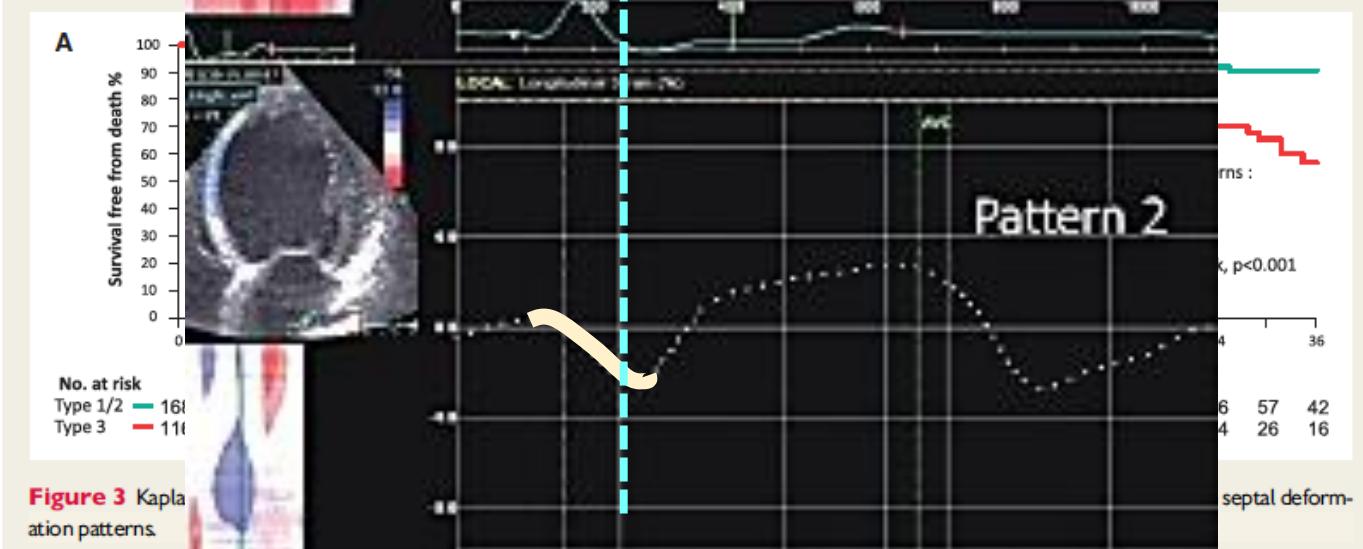
### Clinical outcomes

- ✓ death,
- ✓ cardiovascular death,
- ✓ HF hospitalization





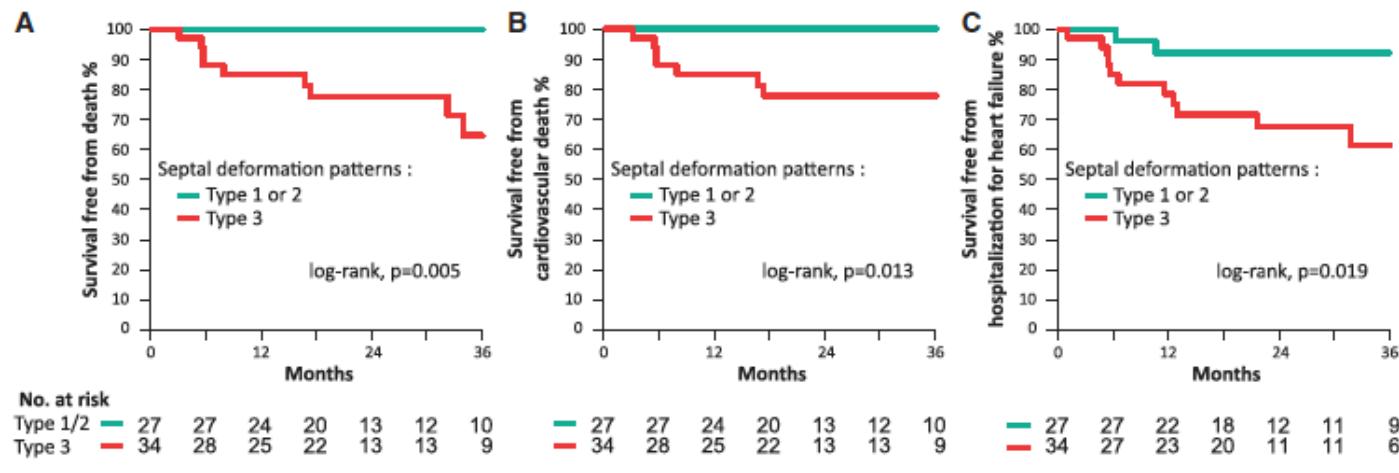
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**Figure 3** Kapla  
ation patterns.

# Prognostic importance of septal deformation patterns in patients with intermediate QRS duration (QRS width 120 to 150 ms)

in Association of  
Muscular Imaging



**Figure 4** Kaplan-Meier event-free survival for mortality (A) cardiovascular mortality (B) and hospitalization for HF (C) according to septal deformation patterns in the patients with a QRS duration between 120 and 150ms.

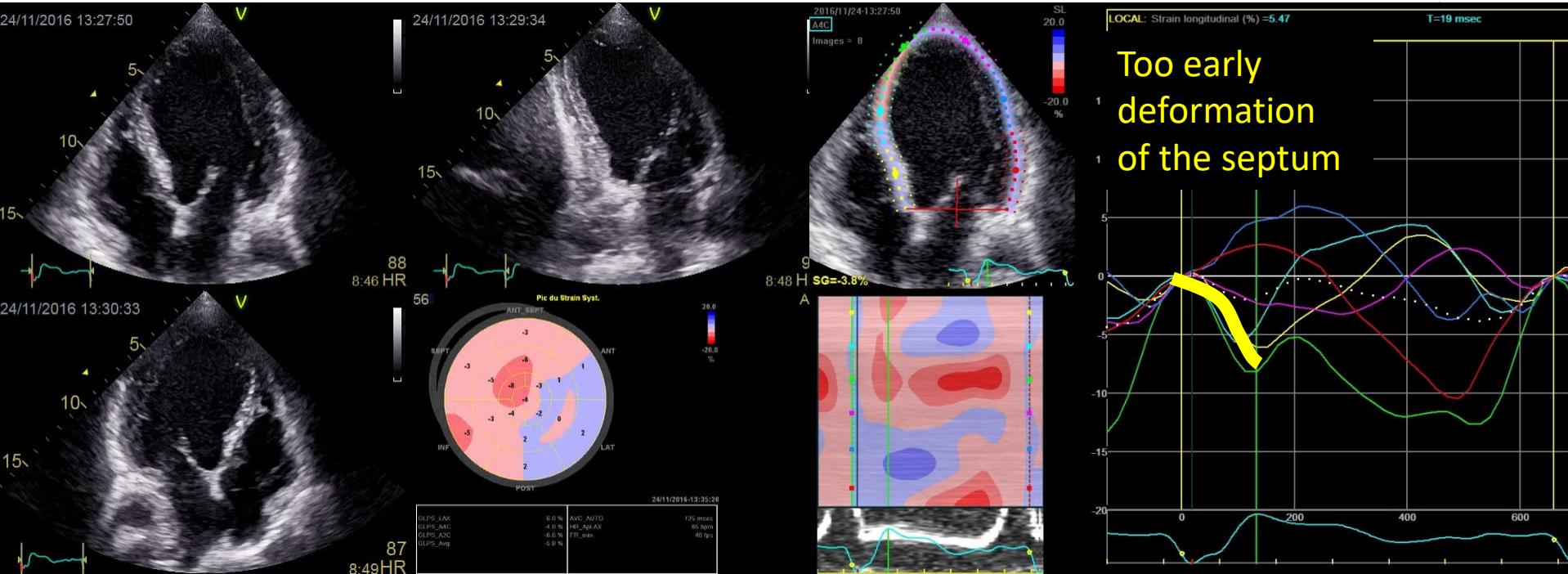
**True LBBB** if all 3 of the following echocardiographic characteristics were present:

- 1) “early” shortening of at least 1 basal or midventricular segment in the septal wall
- 2) Too early septal peak shortening (within the first 70% of ejection phase)
- 3) Lateral wall peak shortening after aortic valve closure.

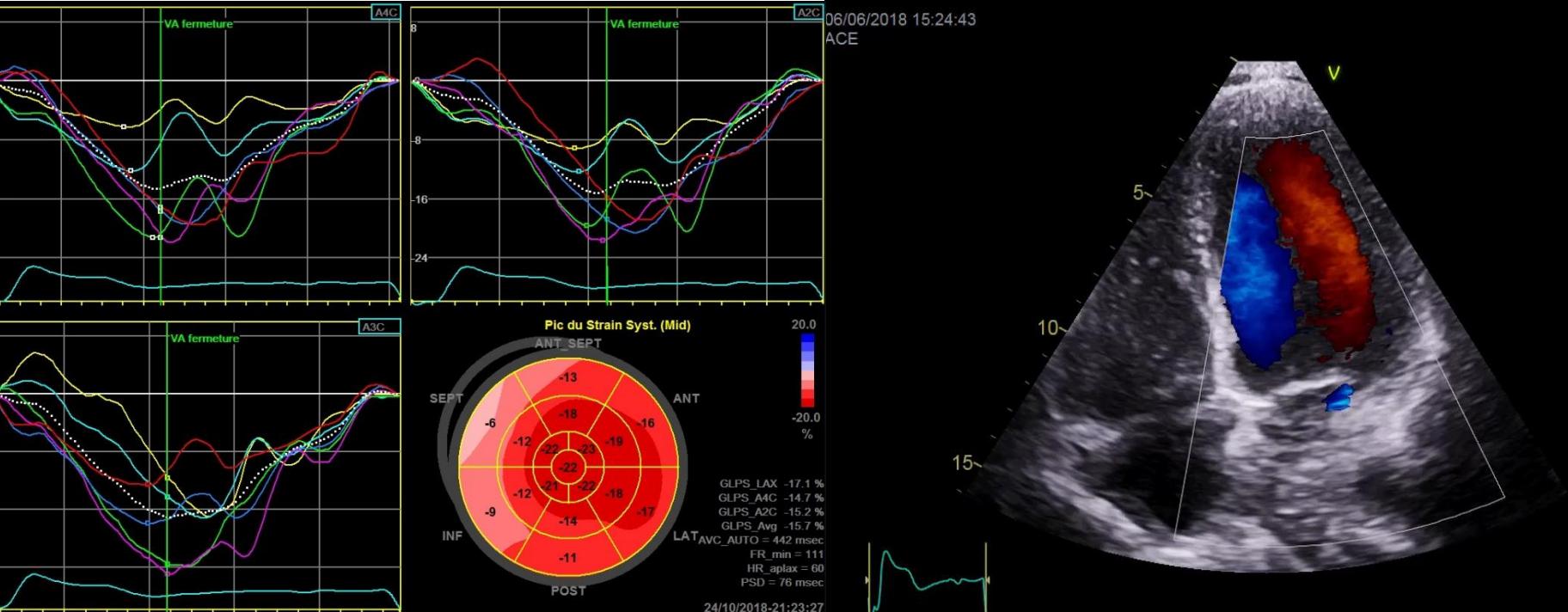
# Before CRT implantation in a symptomatic patient with a typical LBBB and QRS > 150ms

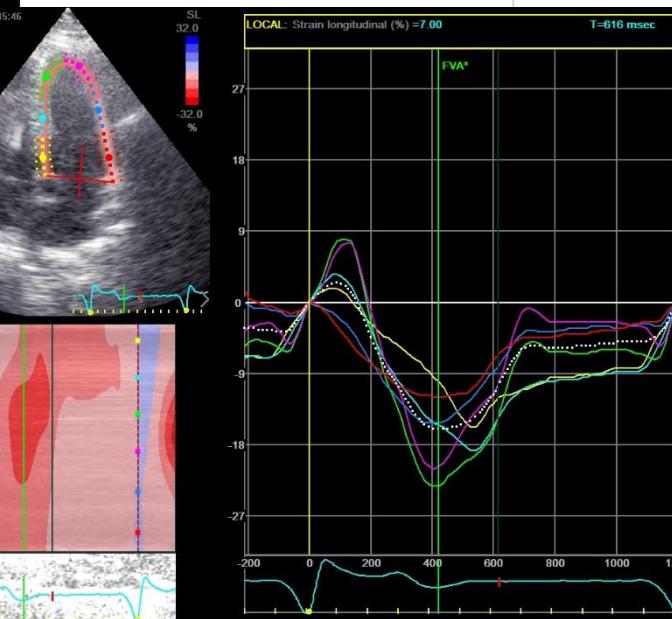
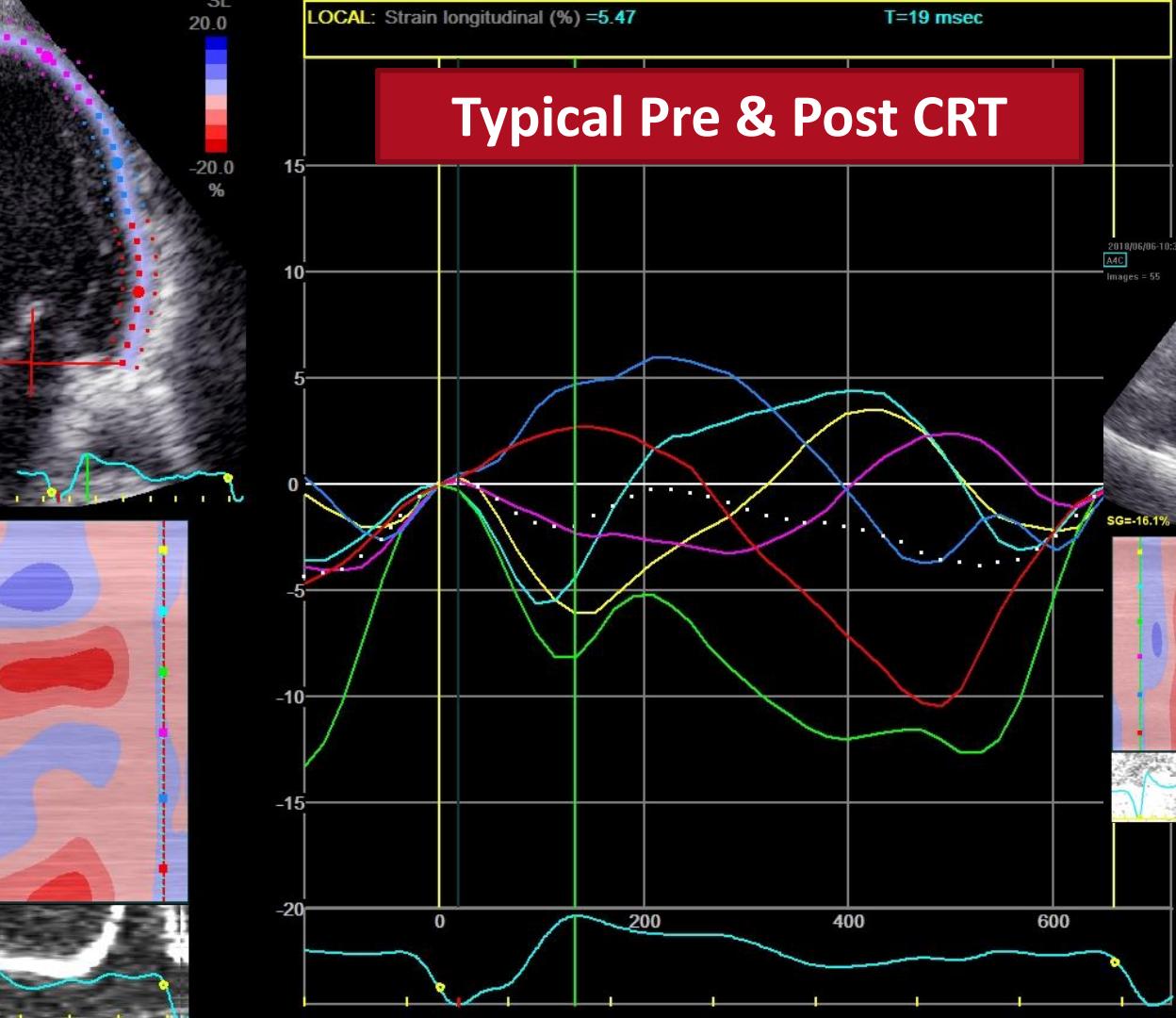


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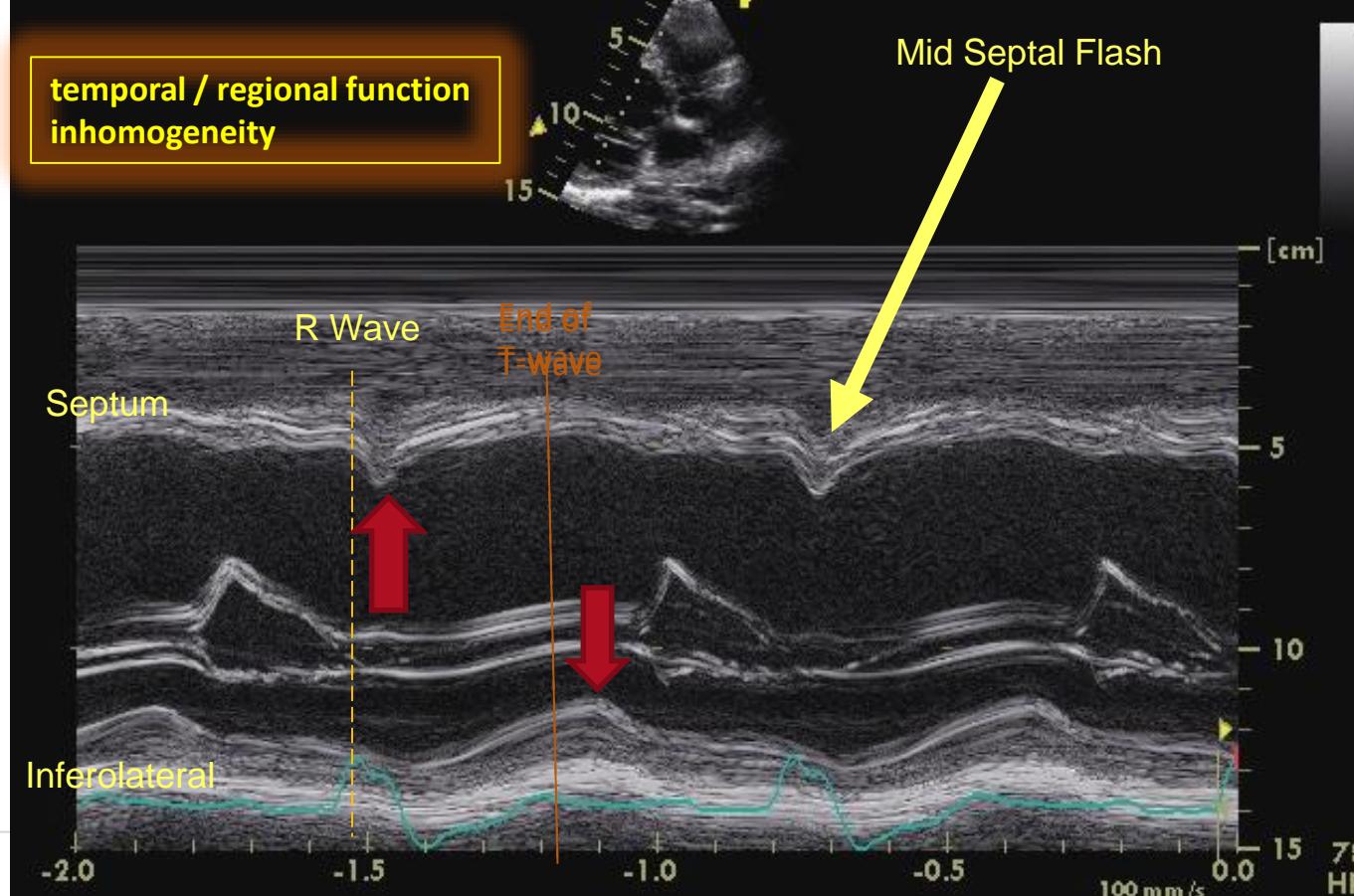


# 12month later, CRT implantation & asymptomatic patient





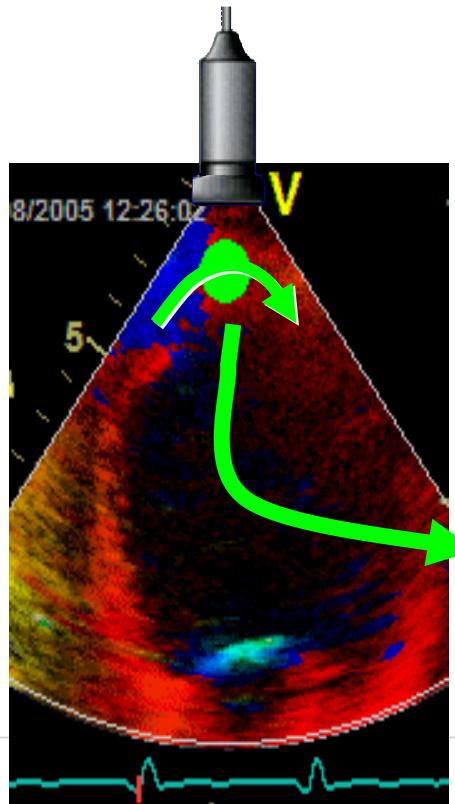
# Intra LV dyssynchrony : Septal Flash



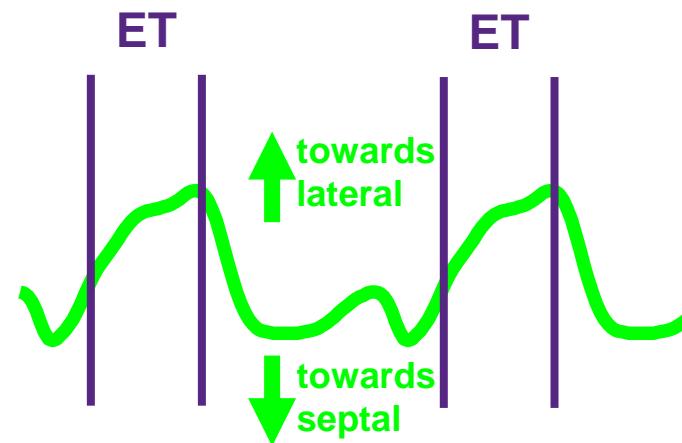
# Apical Rocking



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**4 chamber view:  
septal - lateral motion**



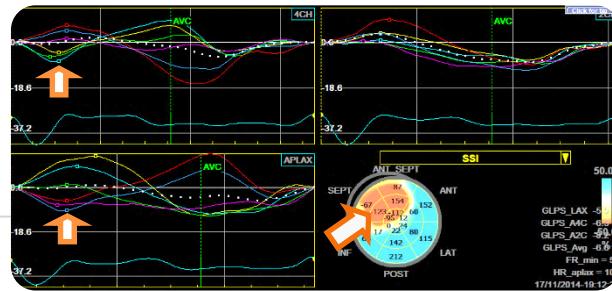
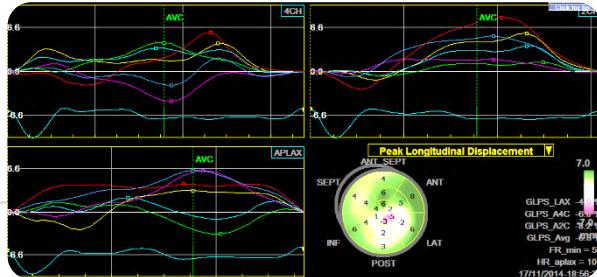
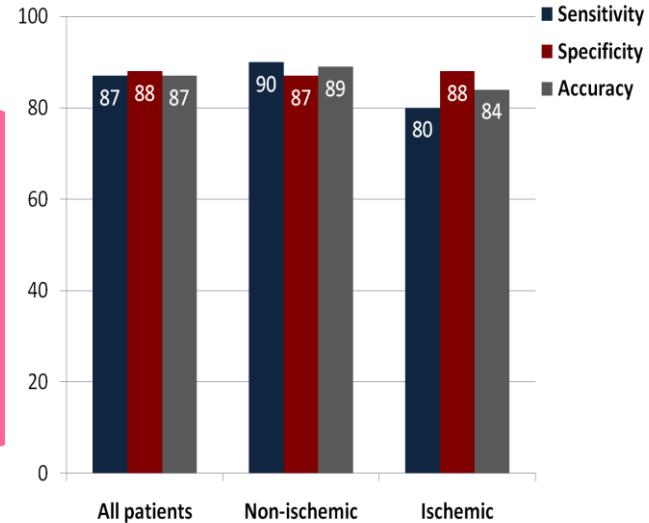
Stankovic et al. European Heart Journal –  
Cardiovascular Imaging (2016) 17, 262–269



# New automatic tools to select candidates for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy

## Apical Rocking

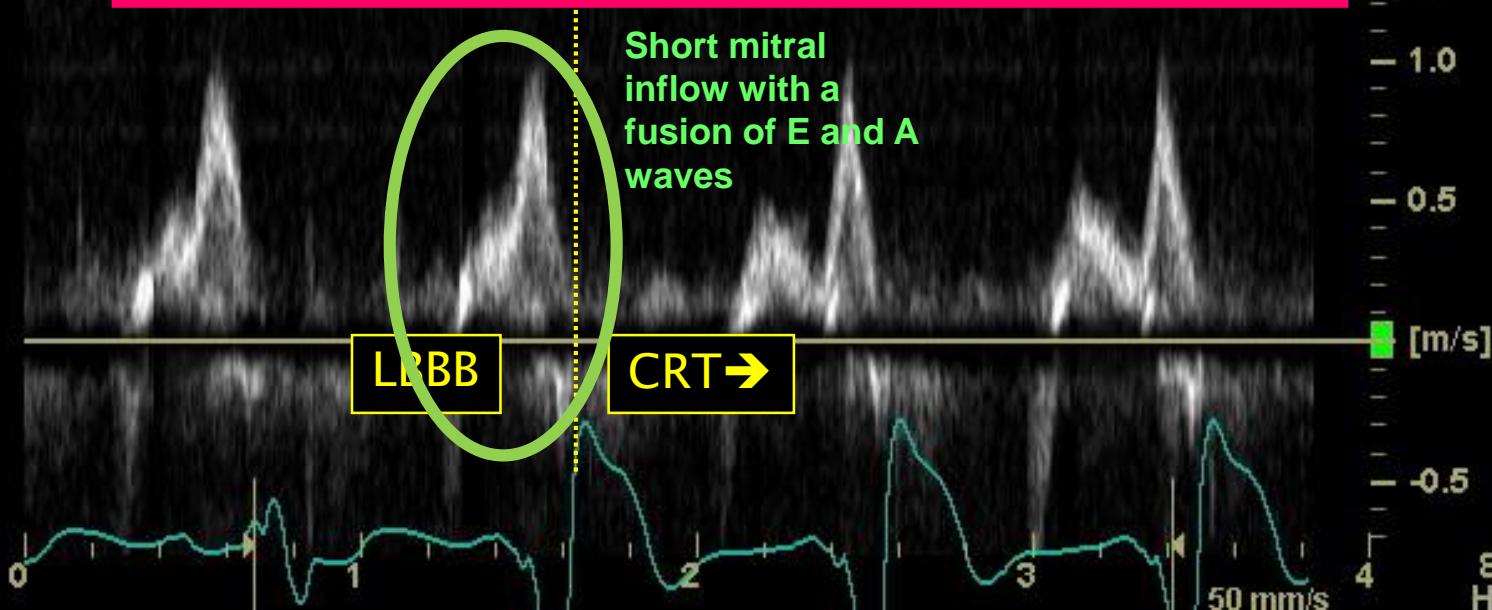
- Simple qualitative tool analyzed in systole
- But Also measurable:
- new speckle tracking based analysis tools to detect responders to CRT



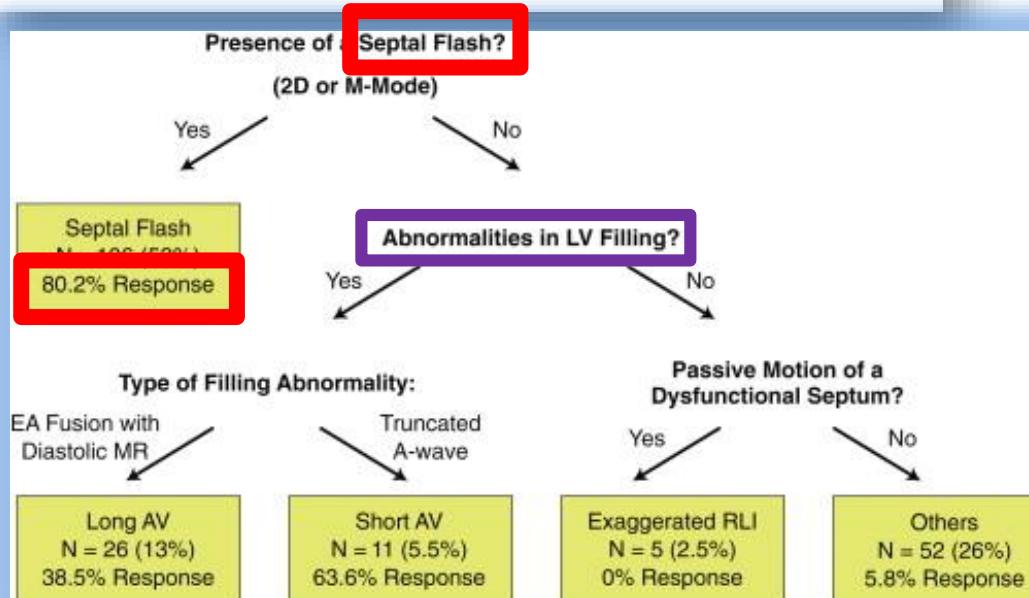


## Mitral Inflow

**Mitral inflow duration should exceed 40% of the cycle length (RR).**



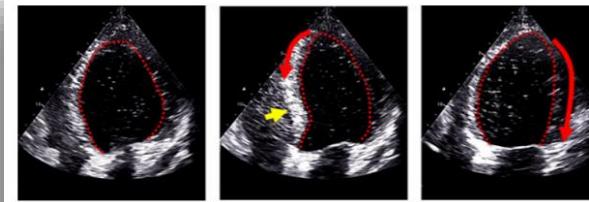
# Mechanical Abnormalities Detected With Conventional Echocardiography Are Associated With Response and Midterm Survival in CRT



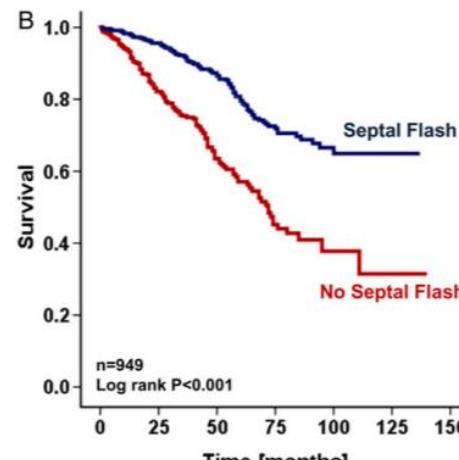
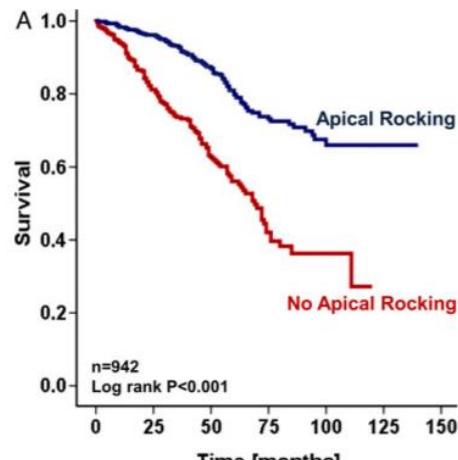
**CONCLUSIONS** The presence of a correctable abnormality evaluated by conventional echocardiography is associated with LV reverse remodeling and better survival at midterm follow-up. Clinical characteristics and myocardial viability also have an influence. (J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2014;7:969-79) © 2014 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation.

## Relationship of visually assessed apical rocking and septal flash to response and long-term survival following cardiac resynchronization therapy (PREDICT-CRT)

Ivan Stankovic<sup>1,2†</sup>, Christian Prinz<sup>3†</sup>, Agnieszka Ciarka<sup>1</sup>, Ana Maria Daraban<sup>1,9</sup>, Martin Kotrc<sup>4,10</sup>, Marit Aarones<sup>5</sup>, Mariola Szulik<sup>6</sup>, Stefan Winter<sup>7</sup>, Ann Belmans<sup>8</sup>, Aleksandar N. Neskovic<sup>2</sup>, Tomasz Kukulski<sup>1</sup>, Svend Aakhus<sup>5</sup>, Rik Willems<sup>1</sup>, Wolfgang Fehske<sup>7</sup>, Martin Penicka<sup>4</sup>, Lothar Faber<sup>3</sup>, and Jens-Uwe Voigt<sup>1\*</sup>



End diastole      Isovolumic contraction      End systole



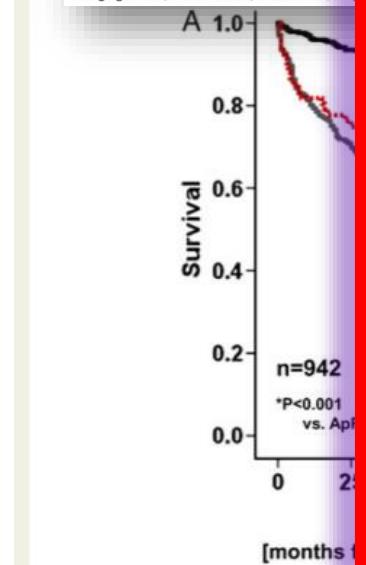
1060 patients eligible for CRT underwent echocardiographic examinations before and 12+6 months after device implantation

Apical Rocking	600	508	313	119	43	13	0
No Apical rocking	342	231	114	34	7	0	0

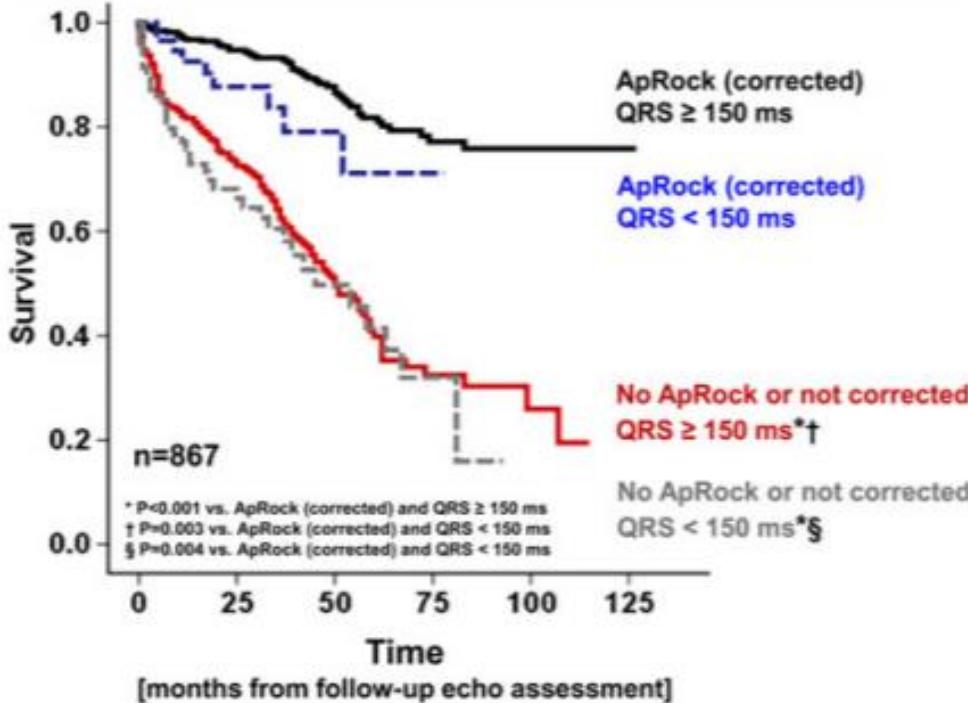
Septal Flash	608	532	317	114	42	12	0
No Septal Flash	341	233	113	39	8	1	0

**Relationship of visually assessed apical septal flash to response and long-following cardiac resynchronization (PREDICT-CRT)**

Ivan Stankovic<sup>1,2</sup>, Christian Prinz<sup>2,3</sup>, Agnieszka Czarka<sup>1</sup>,  
Martin Kotrc<sup>4,10</sup>, Marit Aronen<sup>5</sup>, Mariola Szulik<sup>4</sup>, Stefan  
Aleksandar N. Nesicovic<sup>2</sup>, Tomasz Kulakowski<sup>6</sup>, Svenn Aak  
Wolfgang Fehske<sup>7</sup>, Martin Penicka<sup>8</sup>, Lothar Faber<sup>9</sup>, and



ApRock (corrected)	515	30
no ApRock	342	13
ApRock (not corrected)	85	5



**ApRock (corrected) and QRS ≥ 150 ms**

420	258	138	67	22	3
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**ApRock (corrected) and QRS < 150 ms**

60	28	10	1	0	0
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**No ApRock or not corrected and QRS ≥ 150 ms**

279	143	59	20	6	0
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**No ApRock or not corrected and QRS < 150 ms**

108	37	14	2	0	0
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# Echocardiographic Prediction of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Response Requires Analysis of Both Mechanical Dyssynchrony and Right Ventricular Function:

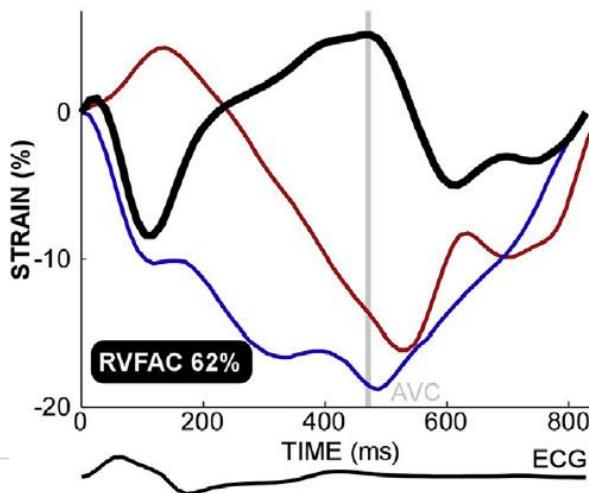
## Right Ventricular Function: A Combined Analysis of Patient Data and Computer Simulations

Wouter M. van Everdingen, MD, John Walmsley, PhD, Maarten J. Cramer, MD, PhD, Iris van Hagen, MD, Bart W. L. De Boeck, MD, PhD, Mathias Meine, MD, PhD, Tammo Delhaas, MD, PhD, Pieter A. Doevidans, MD, PhD, Frits W. Prinzen, PhD, Joost Lumens, PhD, and Geert E. Leenders, MD, PhD, *Utrecht and Maastricht, The Netherlands; Luzern, Switzerland; and Pessac, France*

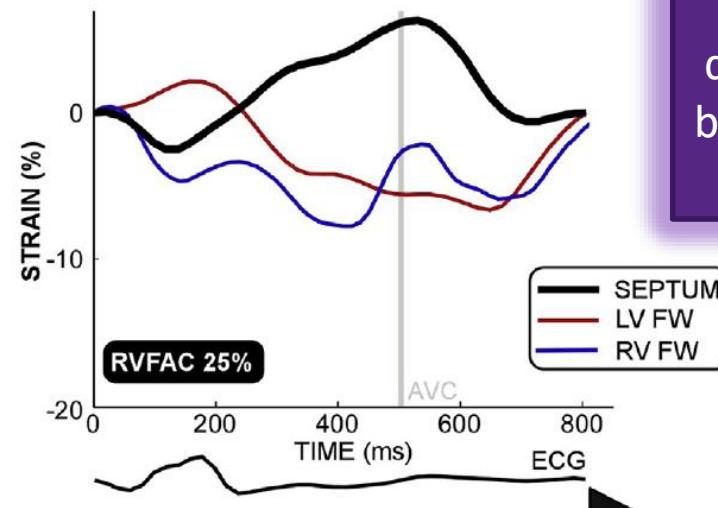


**Mechanical dyssynchrony parameters do not reflect the negative impact of reduced RV contractility on CRT-response.  
Echo prediction of CRT-response should include parameters of mechanical dyssynchrony & RV function**

### RESPONDER

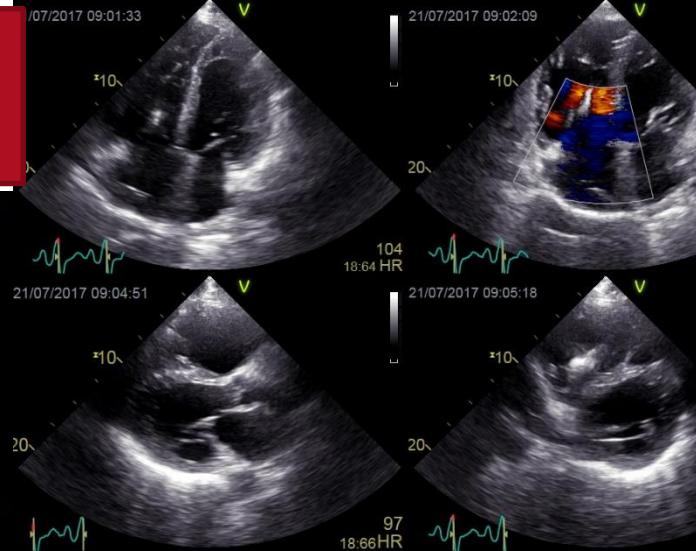
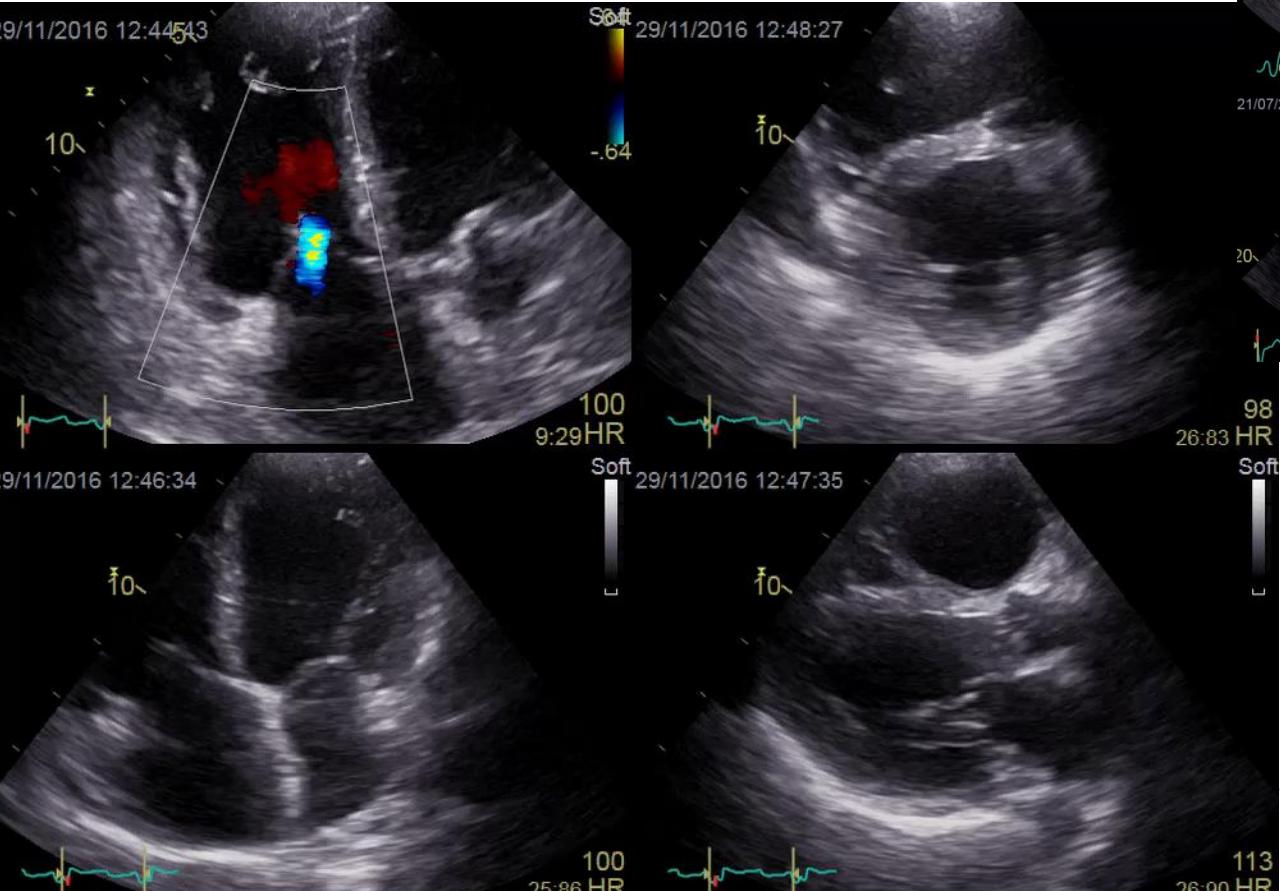


### NON-RESPONDER



LV mechanical dyssynchrony assessed by Longitudinal strain + RV function

# Before CRT implantation in a symptomatic patient with a typical LBBB and QRS > 150ms



# LBBB : mechanical dyssynchrony according to conduction & function....don't forget

## No myocyte = no dyssynchrony

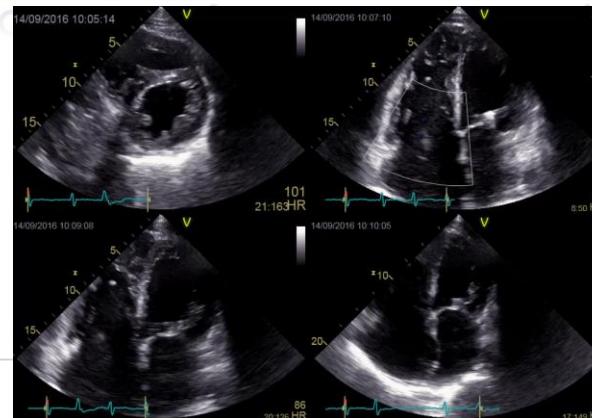
In addition to the LV markers used in this study, a neglected association of reverse remodeling is the status of the right ventricle (12). Both RV size (end-diastolic area index  $>10.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$ ) and RV dysfunction (fractional area change  $\geq 35\%$ ) are important independent predictors of failure of reverse remodeling. Additionally, LV function (measured as global longitudinal strain, cutoff  $<-7\%$ ), and left atrial size area  $<26 \text{ cm}^2$  are important determinants of response. The site of the implanted pacemaker lead is an important determinant of response (13)—mal-located leads have been documented as a source, not of only nonresponse, but also of deterioration. Targeting the lead to the site of maximum dyssynchrony has been known for several years to maximize the chances of success (14). All of these considerations reinforce the need to consider, not only dyssynchrony, but also a variety of other imaging parameters.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Selection for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy

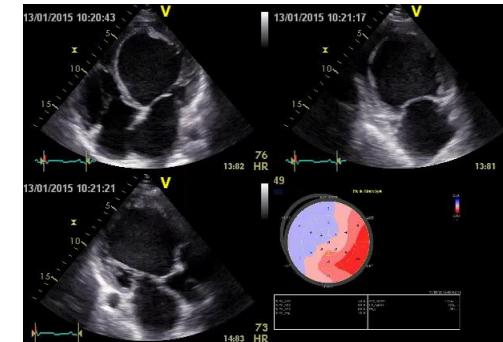
All in a Flash?\*

Thomas H. Marwick, MBBS, PhD, MPH

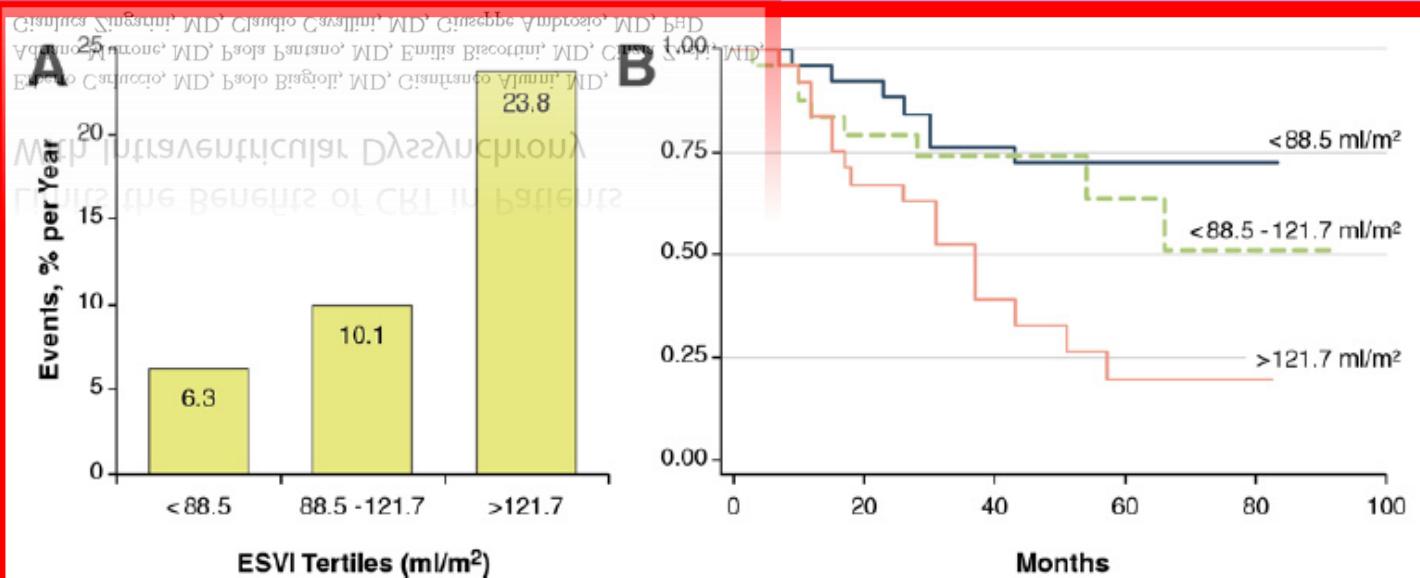


## Presence of Extensive LV Remodeling Limits the Benefits of CRT in Patients With Intraventricular Dyssynchrony

Erberto Carluccio, MD, Paolo Biagioli, MD, Gianfranco Alunni, MD, Adriano Murrone, MD, Paola Pantano, MD, Emilia Biscottini, MD, Cinzia Zuchi, MD, Gianluca Zingarini, MD, Claudio Cavallini, MD, Giuseppe Ambrosio, MD, PhD



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ESC

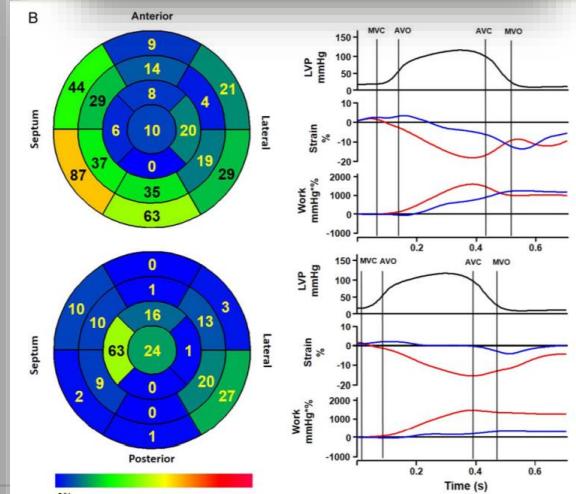
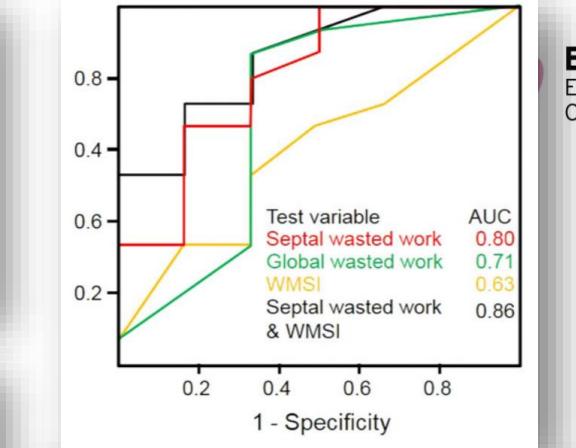
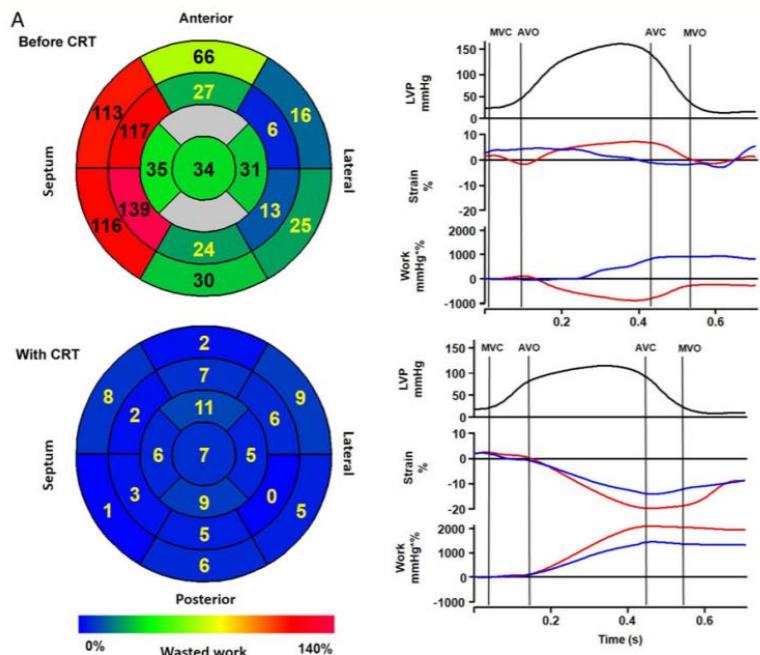
**Two questions have to be answered during a dyssynchrony assessment:**

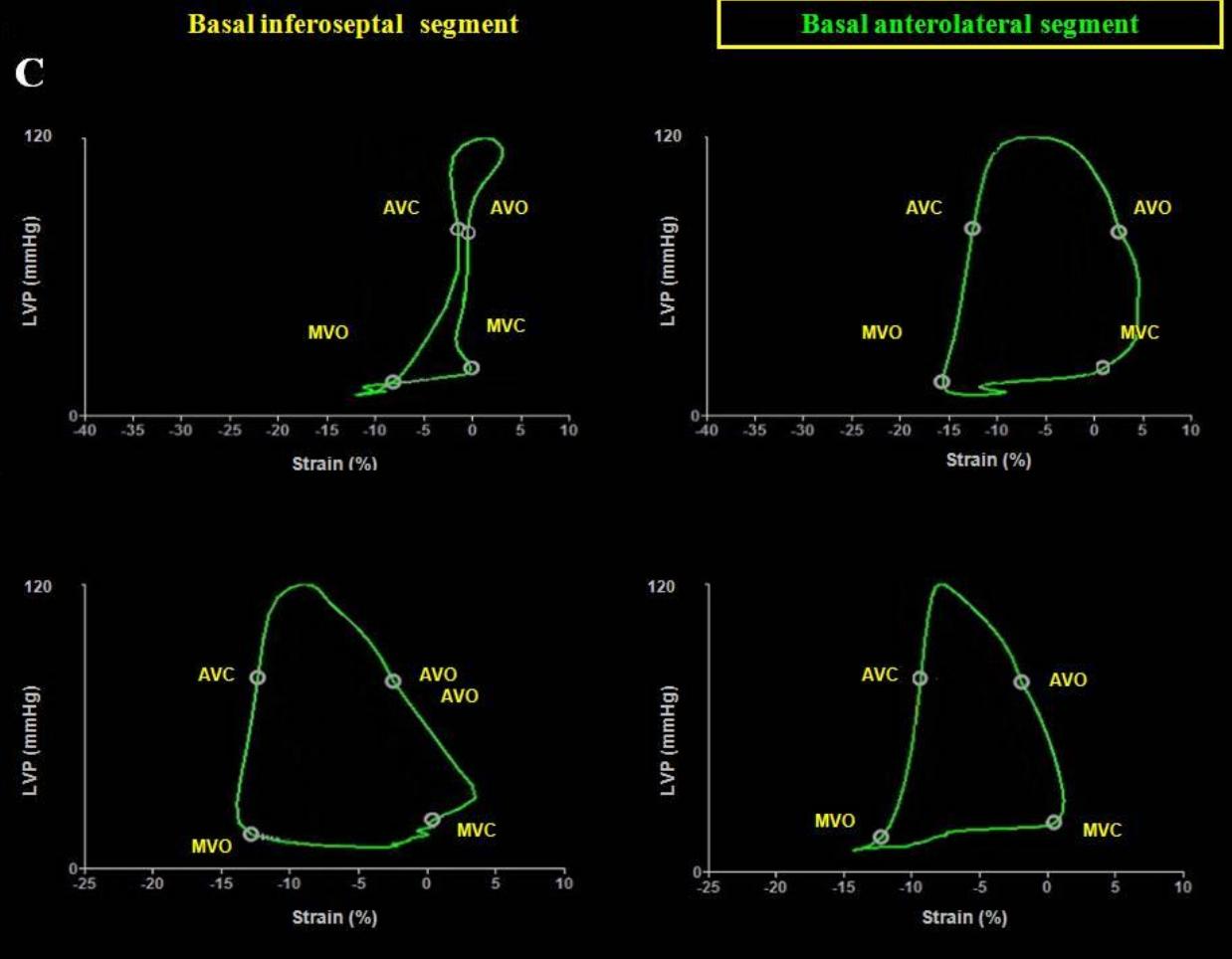
(1)- 'Is there a temporal inhomogeneity in regional myocardial contraction?'

(2)- 'Is there a regional inhomogeneity in the residual myocardial function?'

## Wasted septal work in left ventricular dyssynchrony: a novel principle to predict response to cardiac resynchronization therapy

J. Vecera<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Penicka<sup>2</sup>, M. Eriksen<sup>1</sup>, K. Russell<sup>1</sup>, J. Bartunek<sup>2</sup>, M. Vanderheyden<sup>2</sup>, and O.A. Smiseth<sup>1\*</sup>

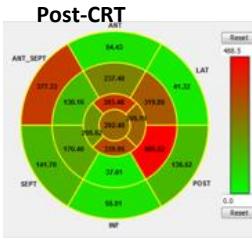
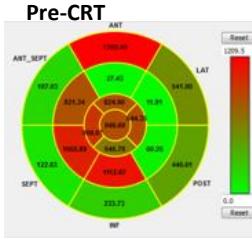




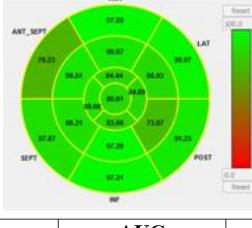
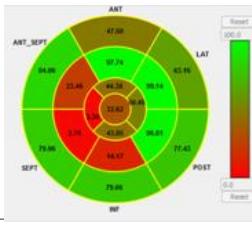
# Prediction of Response to Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: value of cardiac work when compared to other dyssynchrony parameters.



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**Negative Work**



**Work Efficiency**

	AUC	Sensibility	Specificity	PPV	NPV	Accuracy
<b>AV</b>	0.56	0.32	0.79	0.37	0.75	0.66
<b>IV</b>	0.65	0.68	0.62	0.71	0.59	0.66
<b>SF</b>	0.72	0.81	0.35	0.69	0.51	0.64
<b>PosW&gt;1057</b>	0.70	0.55	0.85	0.72	0.73	0.73
<b>NegW&gt; -338 </b>	0.70	0.40	0.94	0.72	0.80	0.79
<b>SF+ PosW&gt;1057+ NegW&gt; -384 </b>	0.75	0.98	0.52	0.87	0.89	0.89

AV, atrio-ventricular dyssynchrony; IV, interventricular dyssynchrony; NPV, negative predictive value; PosW, Positive Work; PPV, positive predictive value; SF, septal flash.

# Value of Myocardial Work Estimation in the Prediction of Response to Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy



CrossMark

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Elena Galli, MD, PhD, Christophe Leclercq, MD, PhD, Maxime Fournet, MD, Arnaud Hubert, MD,  
Anne Bernard, MD, PhD, Otto A. Smiseth, MD, PhD, Philippe Mabo, MD, Egil Samset, PhD,  
Alfredo Hernandez, PhD, and Erwan Donal, MD, PhD, *Rennes and Tours, France; and Oslo, Norway*

**Table 4** Se, Sp, PPV, and NPV, in monoparametric and multiparametric approach to predict CRT positive response

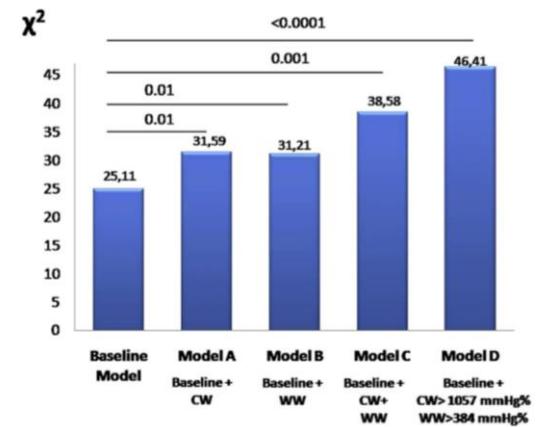
	Se	Sp	PPV	NPV	Accuracy
AVD	32	79	74	39	48
IVD	68	62	77	51	66
SF	81	62	81	63	75
CW > 1,057 mm Hg%	56	85	88	51	66
WW > 338 mm Hg%	40	94	93	46	59
AVD + IVD + SF + CW > 1,057 mm Hg% + WW > 384 mm Hg%	6	100	100	37	39
CW > 1,057 mm Hg% + WW > 384 mm Hg%	22	100	100	41	49

AVD, Atrioventricular dyssynchrony; IVD, interventricular-dyssynchrony.

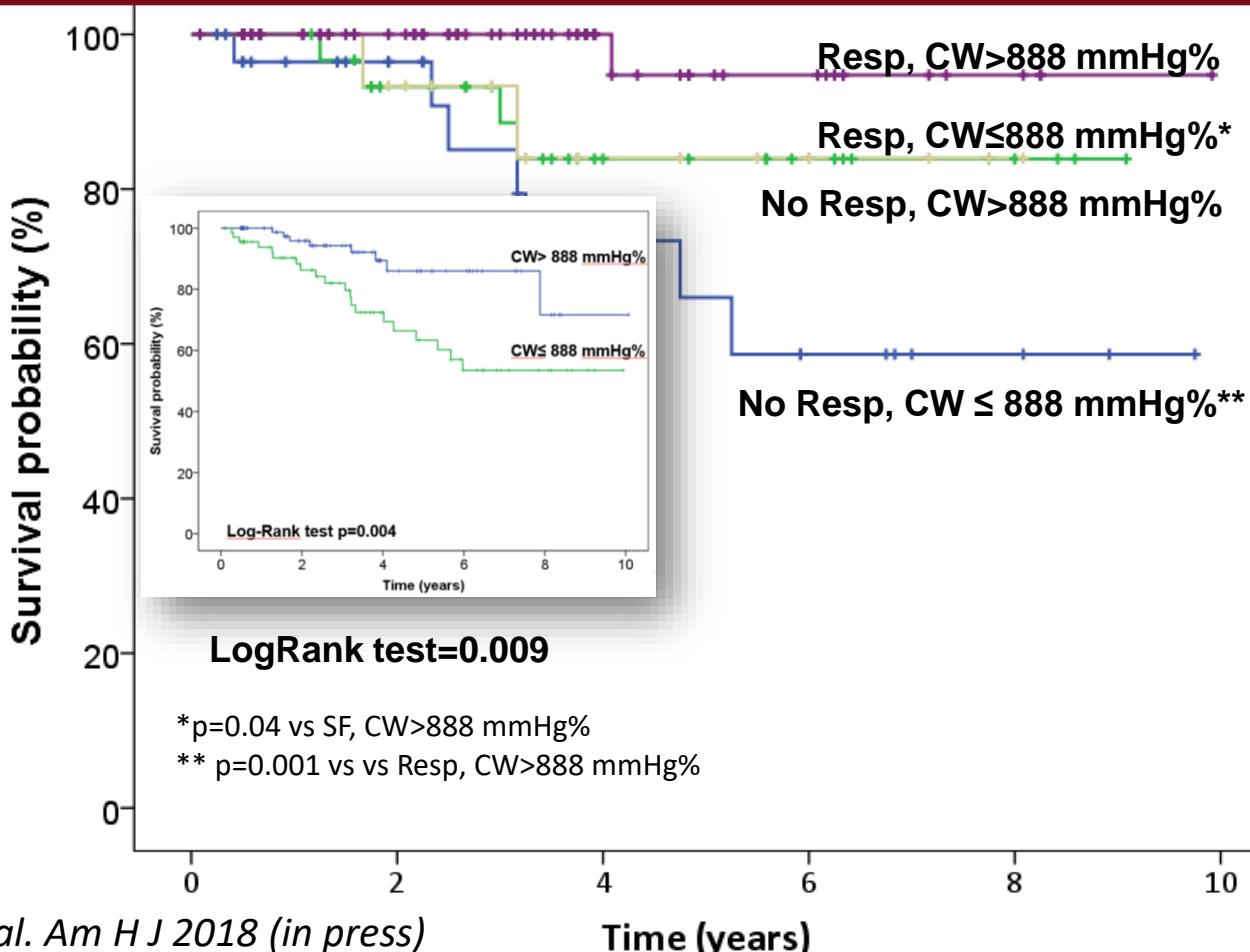
Data are percentages.

**Conclusions:** The estimation of CW and WW by PSLs is a novel tool for the assessment of CRT patients. Although these parameters cannot be used by their own to select CRT candidates, they can provide further insights into the comprehension of dyssynchrony mechanisms and contribute to improving the identification of CRT responders. (J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2018;31:220-30.)

Ninety-seven patients  
undergoing CRT

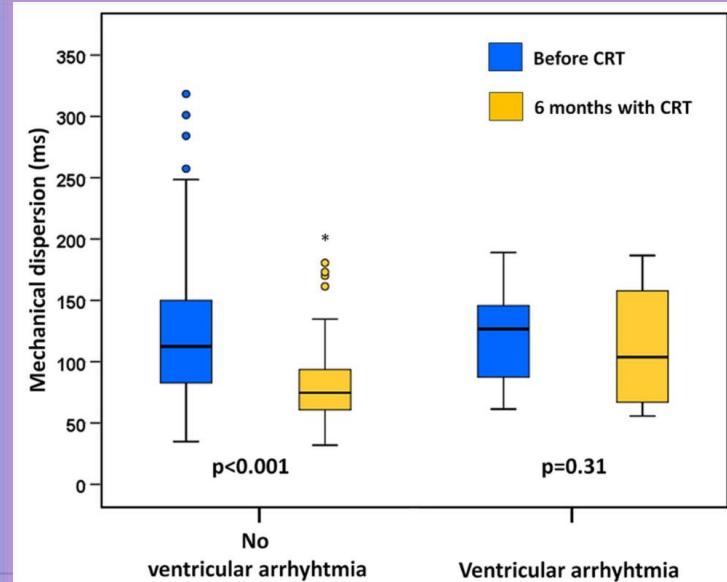
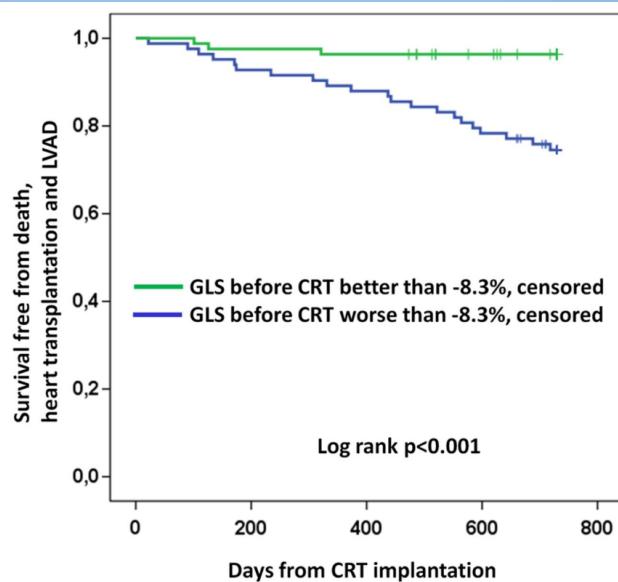
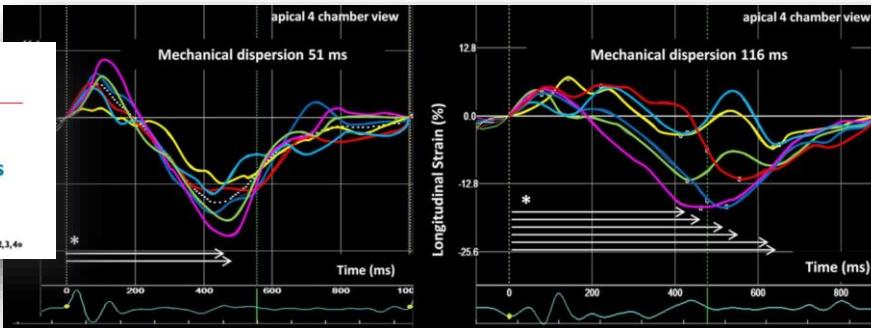


# Freedom from cardiac death according to CW and CRT response



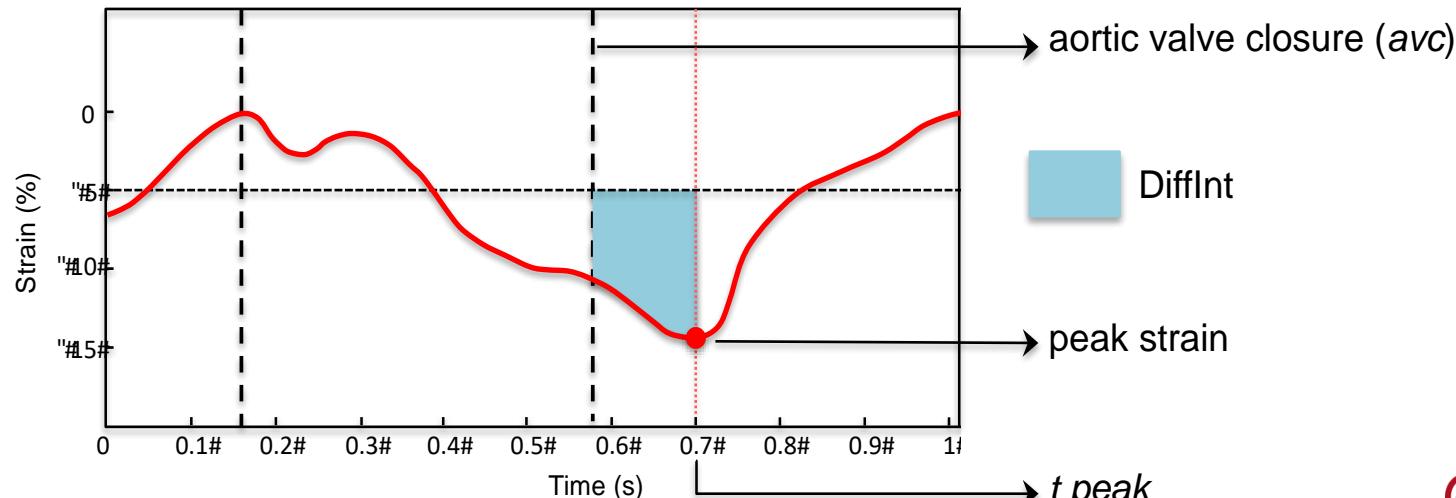
## Left ventricular markers of mortality and ventricular arrhythmias in heart failure patients with cardiac resynchronization therapy

Nina E. Hasselberg<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Kristina H. Haugaa<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Anne Bernard<sup>5</sup>,  
Margareth P. Ribe<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Erik Kongsgaard<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Erwan Donal<sup>1</sup>, and Thor Edvardsen<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>



## Analysis of the longitudinal strain and the area under the curves at the peak vs at the end of systole

n = 130	Response	Non response	p
Energy Lost /L,avc – /L,peak	-59 ± 103 %	+21 ± 113 %	0.009



## Quantification of the wasted energy, wasted regional deformation

# Computer Modeling

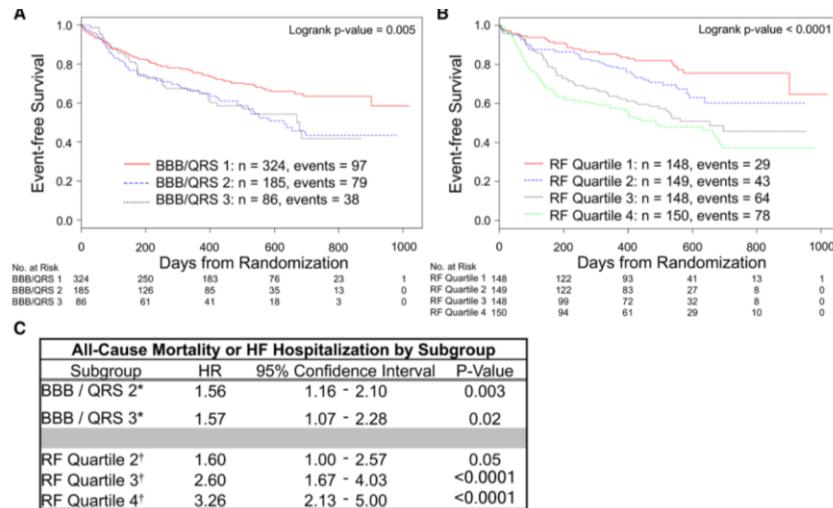
The Future of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy  
Patient Selection?

## Machine Learning Algorithm Predicts Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Outcomes

Lessons From the COMPANION Trial

In the COMPANION trial, a machine learning algorithm produced a model that predicted clinical outcomes after CRT.

Applied before device implant, this model may better differentiate outcomes over current clinical discriminators and improve shared decision-making with patients.

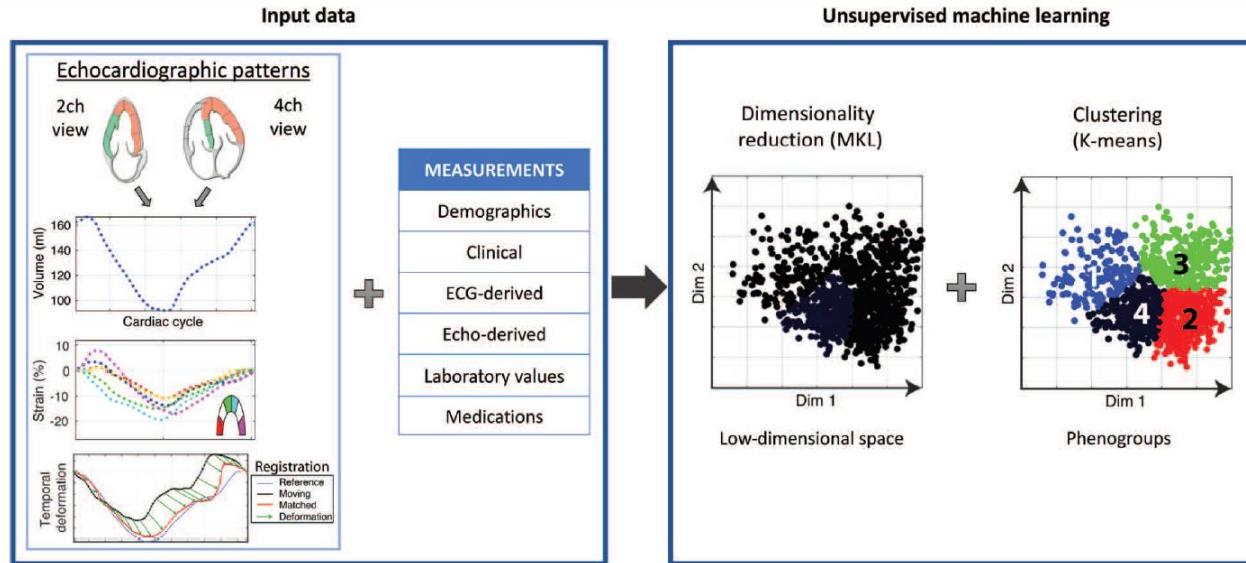


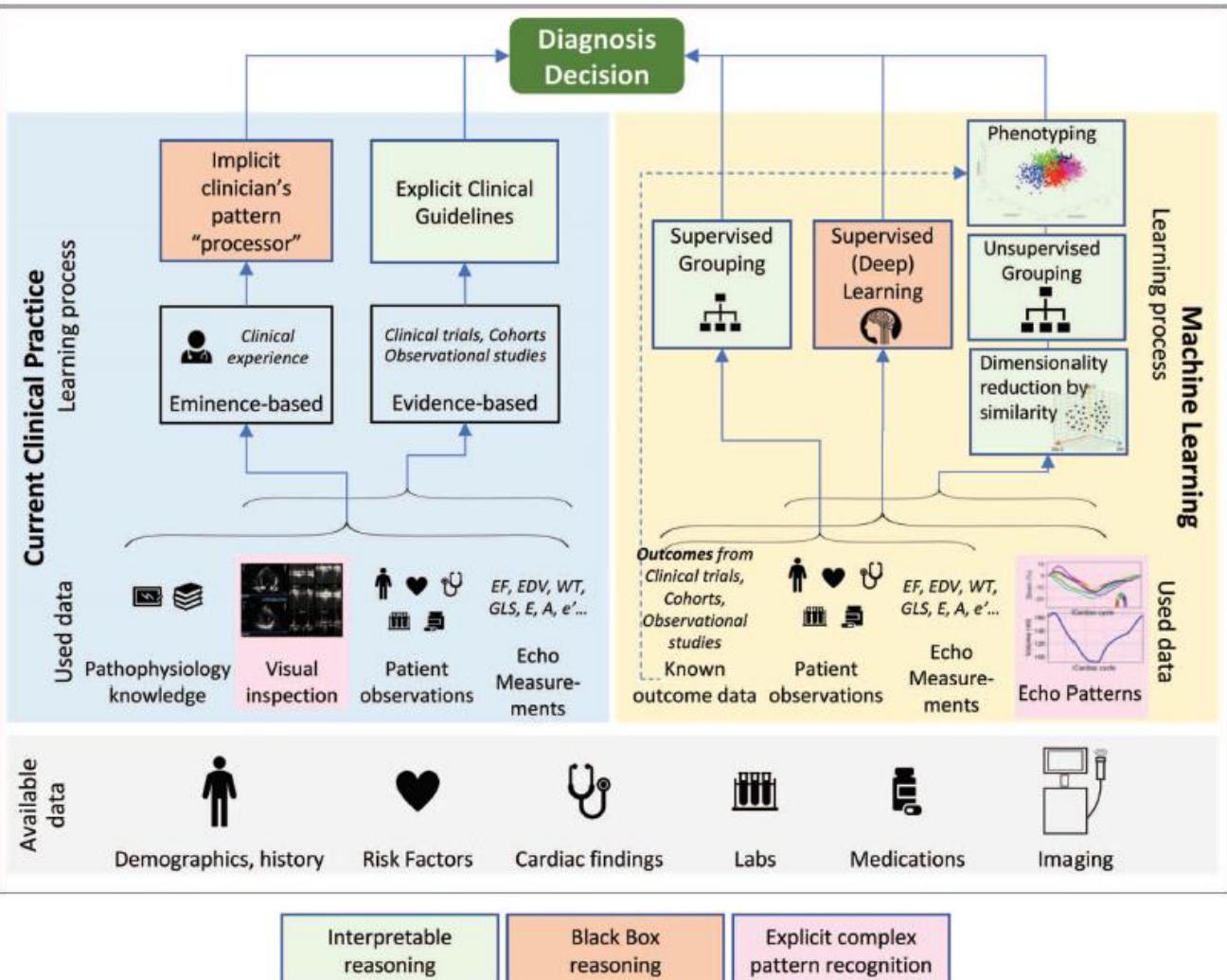
\*Reference is BBB / QRS 1

†Reference is RF Quartile 1

HF = Heart Failure, HR = Hazard Ratio

# Machine learning-based phenogrouping in heart failure to identify responders to cardiac resynchronization therapy





**Imaging in CRT**  
**Difficult to convince**  
**after Prospect**  
...

**Artififial intelligence**  
**and all the data that**  
**are acquired through**  
**the echo recording?**

# Towards Personalized Cardiology: Multi-Scale Modeling of the Failing Heart

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European Association of  
Cardiovascular Imaging

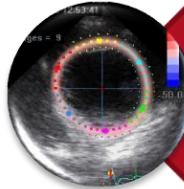
Input

Model Estimation

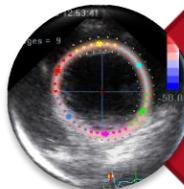
Output



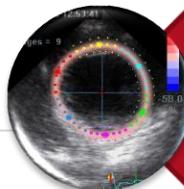
# Echo in CRT



**ELECTRICAL DYSSYNCHRONY ≠  
MECHANICAL**



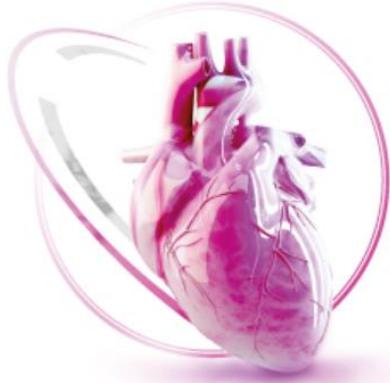
**Still matter of research BUT better than  
in the past we understand the  
determinant of RESPONSE to CRT**



**New STRAIN computations MAKE IT  
EASIER to understand and to predict**

# EuroEcho 2019

THE LEADING ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY CONGRESS



4-7 December | **Vienna**  
AUSTRIA

23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Congress  
of the EACVI  
[www.escardio.org/EACVI](http://www.escardio.org/EACVI)

# SAVE THE DATE!

4 - 7 December 2019  
Vienna, Austria

Main themes  
**Cardiomyopathies and  
Imaging in Acute Cardiac Care**