ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY AND CARDIAC MAGNETIC RESONANCE: BENEFITS, LIMITS AND ADDED VALUE IN DIFFERENT CLINICAL SETTINGS Myocardial and Pericardial diseases

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What we are going to talk about... CMR in myopericardial diseases

- 1. Echo vs. CMR: Cardiologist vs. Radiologist in the CMR lab: friends or foes?
- 2. Echo vs. CMR: Strengths and Weaknesses
- 3. CMR: Morphology, Function and Tissue characterization
- 4. Specific settings: CMPs, Myocarditis, Pericarditis



1. Echo vs. CMR: Cardiologist vs. Radiologist: Friends or Foes in the CMR lab?

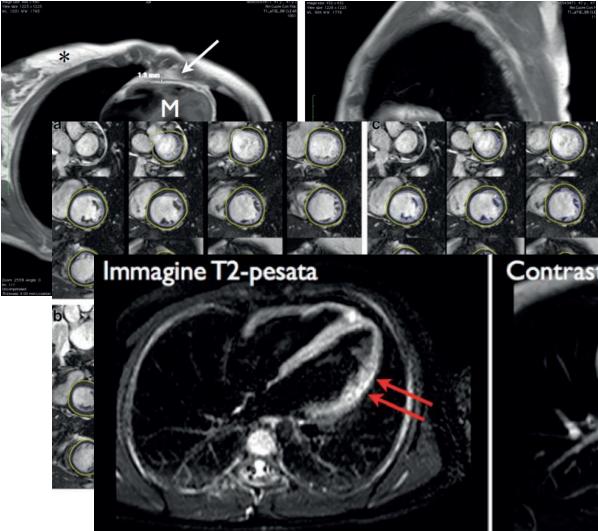


2. Echo vs. CMR: Strengths and Weaknesses

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	TTE	СТ	CMR	
Technical aspects Availability Cost Exam duration (min) Safety Patient access and monitoring Pericardium Pericardial thickness Pericardial thickness Pericardial calcifications Pericardial calcifications Pericardial inflammation Motion of layers (adhesions) Effusion detection Effusion detection Effusion characterization Pericardial masses Guiding/monitoring pericardiocentesis Cardiac morphology (including tissue chara Cardiac function Systolic Diastolic function Septal motion (coupling)	Function Inflamma Tissue cl	: Echo, (ition: Cl naracter	MR, PET-CT rization: CT, CMR eases: CT	Cardiac cath PET-CT CT, CMR ECG, Echocardiography, Chest x-ray
Respiratory changes		1.1		

3. CMR: Morphology, Function and Tissue characterization



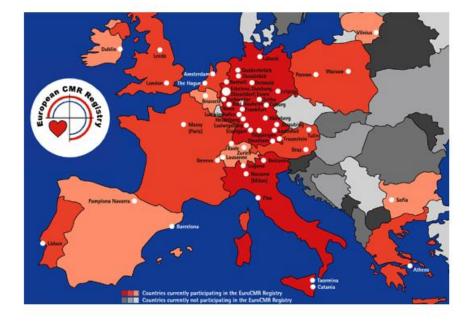
Contrasto tardivo

Edema e Fibrosi (CARATTERIZZAZIONE TESSUTALE)

Sequenze cine a sangue bianco (FUNZIONE)

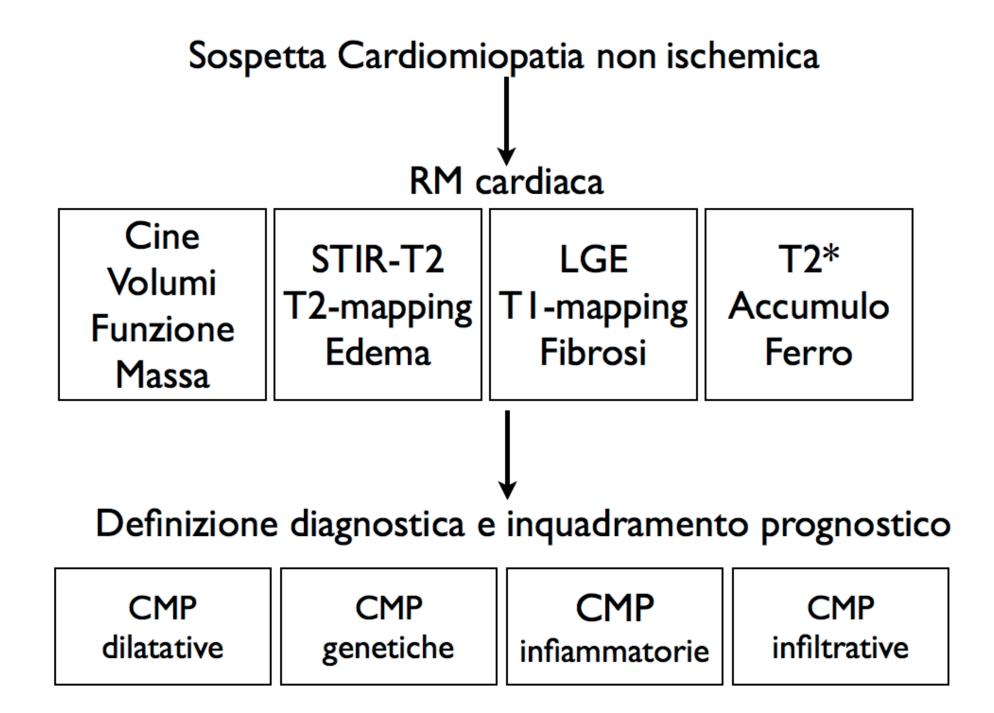
Sequenze a sangue nero IR-TSE (MORFOLOGIA)

4. Specific settings: CMPs, Myocarditis, Pericarditis

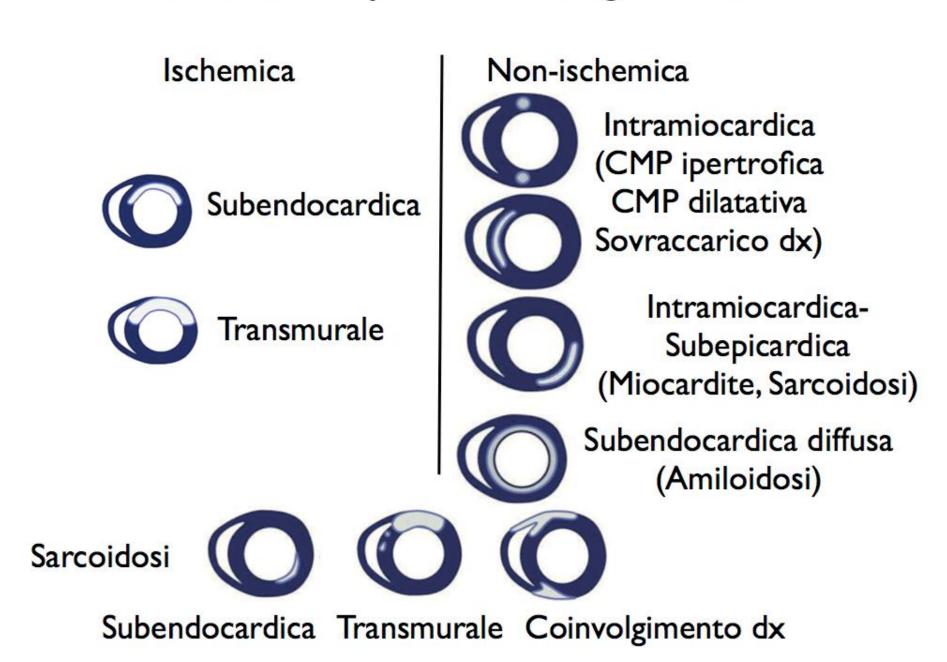


EuroCMR registry Torino (1120 CMRs): CMPs= 27% Myo/Peri= 18% CMPs+Myo/Peri= 45%

-	≤44 yrs	45 – 59 yrs	60 – 74 yrs	≥75 yrs		
Indication						
Benerina/Orio	12.170	57.770	10.170	10.010		
Myocarditis/CMP		63.6%	36.6%		22.5%	16.5%
Stress CMR	13.7%	38.0%	47.5%	47.9%		



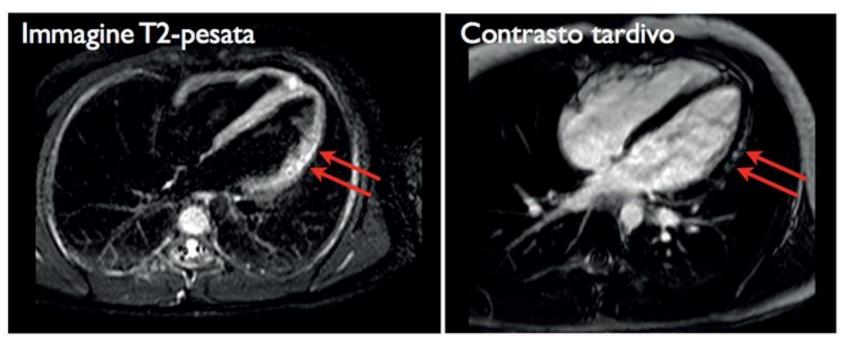
Modalità di captazione del gadolinio



		•		1 5
Criterio	Sequenza RM	Dato quantitativo	Sensibilità	Specificità
Edema	STIR T2	T2 SI >2,0	70%	71%
Iperemia	EGE	EGE ratio >4,0	74%	83%
Fibrosi	LGE	LGE >5 DS*	60%	86%

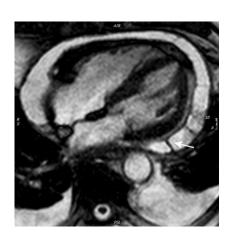
Sensibilità e specificità dei criteri RM per miocardite acuta (vedi testo per la spiegazione)

EGE: early gadolinium enhancement; LGE: late gadolinium enhancement; SI: signal intensity; *segnale di LGE >5 deviazioni standard rispetto al segnale dal miocardio remoto alla zona colpita da miocardite

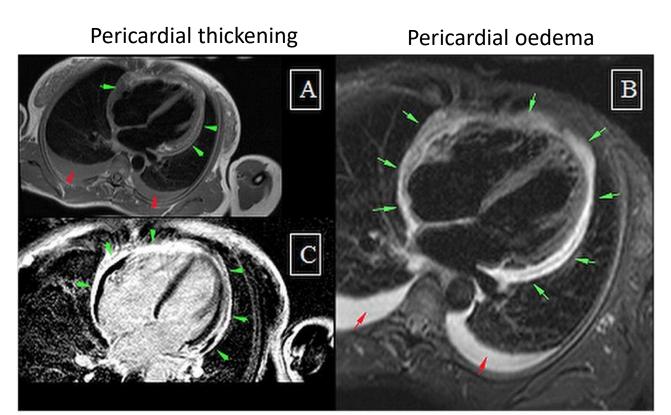


CMR criteria for pericarditis

- 1. Pericardial thickening \geq 3mm
- 2. Pericardial oedema
- 3. Pericardial LGE
- 4. Pericardial effusion



Pericardial effusion



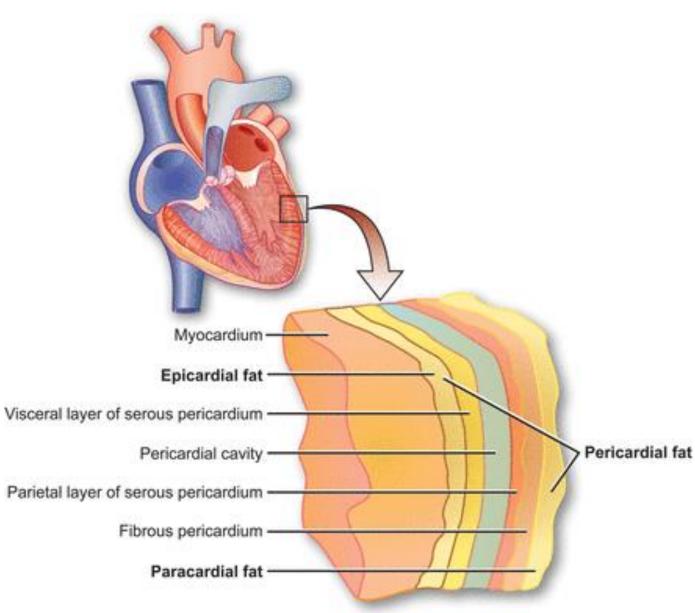


Pleural effusion



usually epicardial fat!

Epicardial fat on CMR

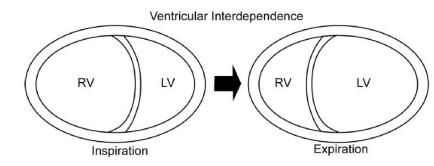




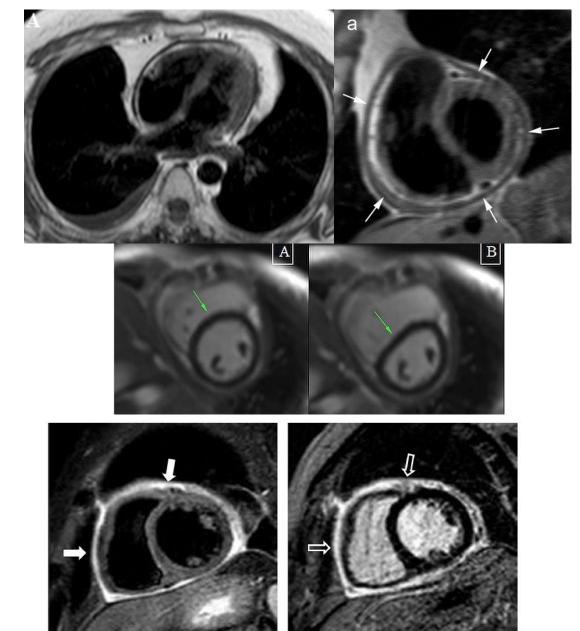
Main CMR findings in constriction

1. Pericardial thickening

2. Ventricular interdependence



3. Pericardial inflammation



Take home messages

Echo and CMR are complementary techniques providing different data;

- ✓ Echo comes first but CMR is necessary whenever a better evaluation of morphology, function, and tissue characterization is needed;
- ✓ CMPs, Myocarditis and Pericarditis represent at least 1/3 of clinical indications for CMR;
- ✓A team work between Cardiologists and Radiologists provides the best scores in the interest of the patient!





Manuale pratico di risonanza magnetica cardiaca

11 Pensiero Scientifico Editoro

A cura di Massimo Imazio, Monica Andriani, Maura Nigro, Luisa Lobetti Bodoni and we d

Thank you very much for your attention!