

Right ventricular function in patients with diastolic heart failure

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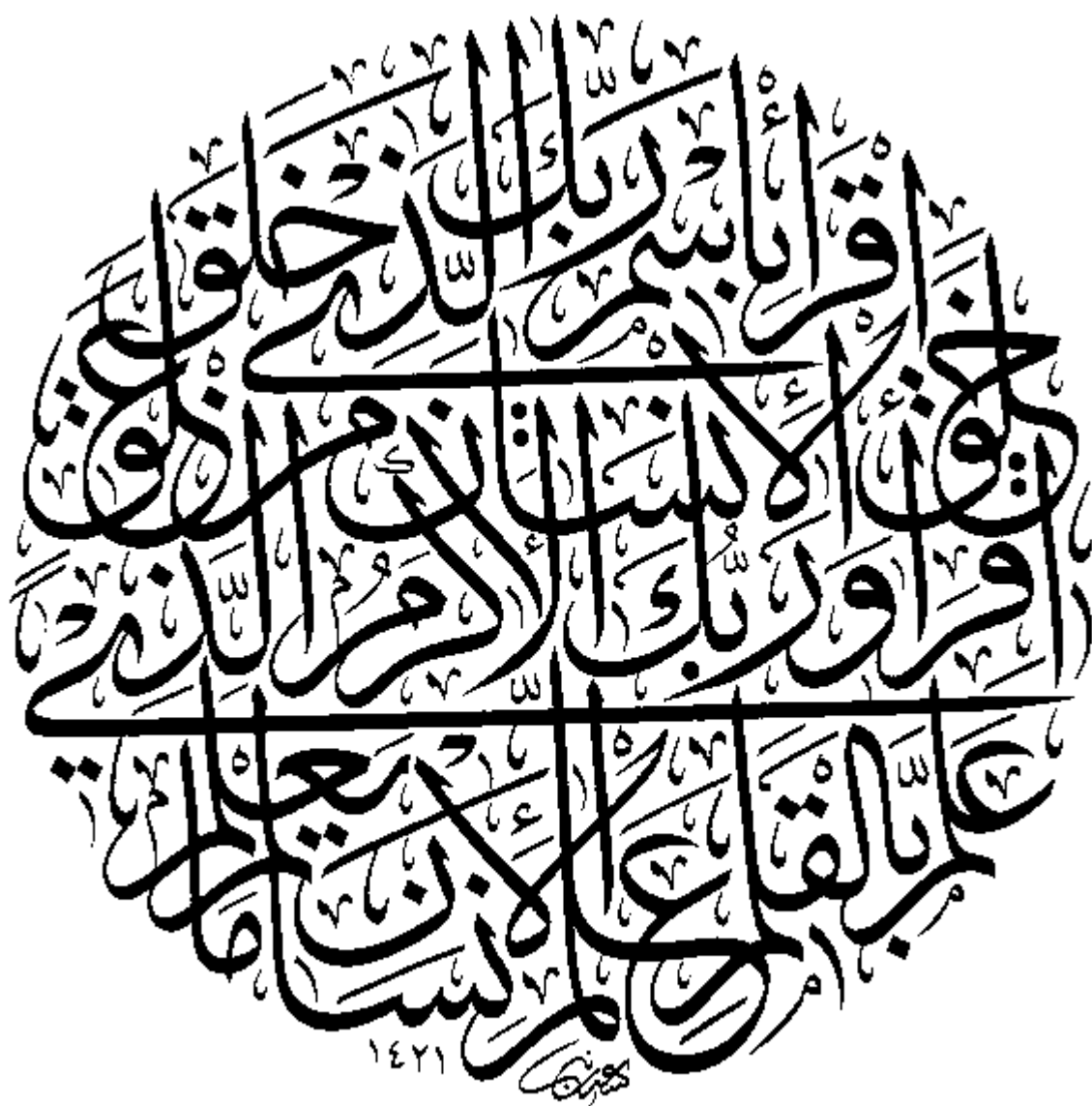
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You are the source of my energy and motivation

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	a
List of Tables	e
List of Figures	f
Abstract	1
Introduction	2
Aim of the work	4
Literature Review	
Chapter 1: The Right Ventricle	5
Chapter 2: Diastolic Heart Failure	47
Methodology	58
Results	67
Discussion	83
Conclusions & Recommendations	89
Summary	91
References	93
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

2D	Two-dimensional
3D	Three-dimensional
A	Late Diastolic Flow Velocity
A4C	Apical 4 Chamber View
Aa	Peak Velocity during Atrial Contraction
ACE	Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme
Ao	Aorta
ARB	Angiotensin Receptor Blocker
ASD	Atrial Septal Defect
ASE	American Society of Echocardiography
AT	Acceleration Time
BP	Blood Pressure
CAD	Coronary Artery Disease
CHF	Congestive Heart Failure
cm	Centimeter
CS	Coronary Sinus
CT	Computed Tomography
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DHF	Diastolic Heart Failure
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
DT	Deceleration Time
E	Early Diastolic Peak Flow Velocity
Ea	Peak Velocity during Early Diastole
ED	End Diastole
EF	Ejection Fraction
ES	End Systole
ET	Ejection Time
FAC	Fraction Area Change
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
HCM	Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
HF	Heart Failure
HFpEF	Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction
HFrfEF	Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction

HOI	Hangout Interval
HTN	Hypertension
IAS	Interatrial Septum
in	Inch
IVA	Isovolumic Acceleration
IVC	Inferior Vena Cava
IVCT	Isovolumic Contraction Time
IVRT	Isovolumic Relaxation Time
IVS	Interventricular Septum Thickness
IVV	Peak Myocardial Velocity during Isovolumic Contraction
LA	Left Atrium
LAD	Left Anterior Descending
LV	Left Ventricle
LVEDD	Left Ventricle End Diastolic Diameter
LVEF	Left Ventricle Ejection Fraction
LVESD	Left Ventricle End Systolic Diameter
LVH	Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
MB	Moderator Band
MPI	Myocardial Performance Index
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
ms	Millisecond
MV	Mitral Valve
NYHA	New York Heart Association
PA	Pulmonary Artery
PADP	Pulmonary Artery Diastolic Pressure
PAP	Pulmonary Artery Pressure
PDPV	Pulsed Doppler Peak Velocity
PEP	Pre-Ejection Period
PFO	Patent Foramen Ovale
PH	Pulmonary Hypertension
PLAX	Parasternal Long Axis
PM	Papillary Muscle
PR	Pulmonary Regurgitation
PSAX	Parasternal Short Axis
PSSR	Peak Systolic Strain Rate

PVR	Pulmonary Vascular Resistance
PWT	Posterior Wall Thickness
<i>r</i>	Correlation Coefficient
RA	Right Atrium
RCA	Right Coronary Artery
RIMP	Right Ventricular Index of Myocardial Performance
RV	Right Ventricle
RVBD	Right Ventricle Basal Diameter
RVD	Right Ventricular Diameter
RVEF	Right Ventricle Ejection Fraction
RVET	Right Ventricle Ejection Time
RVH	Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
RVLD	Right ventricle Longitudinal Diameter
RVMD	Right Ventricle Mid Diameter
RVOT	Right Ventricle Outflow Tract
RVP	Right Ventricular Pressure
RVSP	Right Ventricle Systolic Pressure
s	Second
S'	Pulsed Doppler Peak Velocity at The Annulus
Sa	Peak Velocity During Ejection Period of Systole
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SD	Standard Deviation
SMT	Septo-Marginal Trabeculation
SPAP	Systolic Pulmonary Artery Pressure
SPECT	Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SR	Strain Rate
SWT	Septal Wall Thickness
TA	Tricuspid Annulus
TAM	Tricuspid Annular Motion
TAPSE	Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion
TCO	Tricuspid Valve Closure Opening Time
TDI	Tissue Doppler Imaging
TDMPI	Tissue Doppler Myocardial Performance Index
TDT	Tricuspid Deceleration Time

TR	Tricuspid Regurgitation
TRV	Tricuspid Regurgitant Velocity
TV	Tricuspid Valve
TVI	Time Velocity Integral
U/S	Ultrasound
Vd	Velocity of the Diastolic Wave
VIF	Ventriculo-infundibular Fold
Vs	Velocity of the Systolic Wave

List of Tables

No.	Title	Page
Table 1	Different imaging techniques in assessment of RV structure and function	15
Table 2	Summary of reference limits for recommended measures of right heart structure & function	18
Table 3	Conditions associated with right ventricular diastolic dysfunction	43
Table 4	Diagnostic Criteria for Diastolic Heart Failure	48
Table 5	Characteristics of Diastolic Heart Failure as Compared with Those of Systolic Heart Failure	50
Table 6	Causes of Diastolic Dysfunction & Heart Failure	51
Table 7	Goals for Treating Diastolic Heart Failure	55
Table 8	Demographic characteristics and clinical parameters in subjects with and without diastolic heart failure	67
Table 9	Baseline characteristics of patients with diastolic heart failure	68
Table 10	Echocardiographic parameters of the left ventricular structure and function in subjects with & without diastolic heart failure	70
Table 11	Echocardiographic parameters of right ventricular structure and function in subjects with & without diastolic heart failure	71
Table 12	The prevalence of RV systolic dysfunction in the group of patients with diastolic heart failure	72
Table 13	The prevalence of RV diastolic dysfunction in the group of patients with diastolic heart failure	75
Table 14	Correlation between age, SBP, DBP and RV dimensions & function in patients with diastolic heart failure	77
Table 15	Correlation between age, SBP, DBP and LV dimensions & function in patients with diastolic heart failure	79
Table 16	Correlation between LV and RV dimensions and functions	81

List of Figures

No.	Title	Page
Figure 1	Myofibril Architecture of the RV	6
Figure 2	Segmental nomenclature of the right ventricular walls, along with their coronary supply	7
Figure 3	RV pressure tracings	9
Figure 4	The response of the RV & LV to experimental increase in afterload	10
Figure 5	Segmental anatomy of the RV as shown in representative echocardiographic views	14
Figure 6	Views used to perform comprehensive evaluation of the right heart	17
Figure 7	Tracing of the right atrium	19
Figure 8	Inferior vena cava view	21
Figure 9	Measurement of end-diastolic right ventricular wall thickness	23
Figure 10	RV free wall thickness measurement	23
Figure 11	The recommended apical 4-chamber view with focus on RV	25
Figure 12	RV Linear Dimensions	26
Figure 13	Measurement of right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) dimensions	27
Figure 14	Examples of right ventricular fractional area change	28
Figure 15	Systolic Pulmonary Artery Pressure measurement	31
Figure 16	Calculation of pulmonary vascular resistance	33
Figure 17	RV dP/dt	34
Figure 18	Calculation of right ventricular myocardial performance index	35
Figure 19	Measurement of tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion	37
Figure 20	Tissue Doppler of the tricuspid annulus	38
Figure 21	Doppler tissue velocities and time intervals obtained at lateral tricuspid valve annulus	39
Figure 22	Strain rate echocardiography	41
Figure 23	Two-dimensional strain imaging	42

Figure 24	Left Ventricular Pressure - Volume Loops in Systolic & Diastolic Dysfunction	49
Figure 25	Patterns of Left Ventricular Diastolic Filling as Shown by Standard Doppler Echocardiography	53
Figure 26	Algorithm for pathophysiology of diastolic heart failure	54
Figure 27	RV chamber dimensions	62
Figure 28	Measurement of tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE)	63
Figure 29	Measurement of myocardial performance index (MPI) using tissue Doppler imaging	64
Figure 30	Right Ventricle Fraction Area Change	64
Figure 31	Apical four chamber view showing the measurement of right ventricular diastolic function (T E/A ratio) and (T E/E' ratio)	65
Figure 32	Comparison of gender distribution between Non-DHF and DHF groups	67
Figure 33	Grades of NYHA functional classification of diastolic heart failure patients	69
Figure 34	Grades of diastolic dysfunction of diastolic heart failure patients	69
Figure 35	Prevalence of RV systolic dysfunction in patients with diastolic heart failure	72
Figure 36	Measurement of tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE)	73
Figure 37	Tissue Doppler of the tricuspid annulus in a patient with normal right ventricular systolic function	74
Figure 38	RV FAC measured at end-diastole (A) and end-systole (B)	74
Figure 39	Prevalence of RV diastolic dysfunction in patients with diastolic heart failure	75
Figure 40	Apical four chamber view showing the measurement of right ventricular diastolic function (T E/A ratio) and (T E/E' ratio)	76
Figure 41	Scatter plot showing the correlation between SBP & TD MPI	78
Figure 42	Scatter plot showing the correlation between SBP & T E/A	78
Figure 43	Scatter plot showing the correlation between SBP & SWT	80
Figure 44	Scatter plot showing the correlation between SBP & M E/A	80
Figure 45	Scatter plot showing the correlation between SWT and TD MPI	82

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this work is to determine the prevalence of right ventricular dysfunction in patients with preserved left ventricular ejection fraction heart failure & to compare between right ventricular systolic and diastolic functions in these patients.

Methods: Cross-sectional analytic study included fifty patients with preserved ejection fraction (EF) heart failure (HF) “diastolic heart failure” ($LVEF \geq 50\%$) and fifty normal subjects, comparable for sex and age. All subjects underwent blood pressure measurement, laboratory blood tests, complete right ventricle (RV) and conventional left ventricle (LV) 2D echocardiographic study.

Results: The prevalence of right ventricular (RV) systolic dysfunction in patients with diastolic heart failure was 30, 34, 32 and 36%, by using right ventricular fractional area change (RV FAC), tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE), peak systolic tricuspid annular tissue velocity (S') and tissue Doppler myocardial performance index (TD MPI) criteria, respectively. Of those 50 patients with diastolic heart failure, the prevalence of elevated estimated right ventricular filling pressures suggestive of right ventricular diastolic dysfunction in patients with diastolic heart failure was 64, 32, and 48%, by using tricuspid E/A ratio (T E/A), tricuspid deceleration time (TDT) and tricuspid E/E' ratio (T E/E') criteria, respectively.

Conclusion: The prevalence of right ventricular systolic and diastolic dysfunctions was not uncommon in patients with diastolic heart failure.

Key Words: Right Ventricle; Heart Failure; Dysfunction; Preserved ejection fraction; Echocardiography.

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) with preserved ejection fraction (EF) “Diastolic Heart Failure” has recently become an important health problem. It has been established as a major cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.^{1,2} It poses a significant financial burden and increasing consumption of health care resources among the elderly population (i.e., 65 years or older).^{3,4} The mortality of this clinical syndrome is similar to that of reduced left ventricular (LV) EF HF, previously called systolic HF.⁵

In heart failure (HF) with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), right ventricular dysfunction (RVD) is common,⁶ is associated with impaired functional capacity and portends a poor prognosis.⁷⁻¹² In HFrEF, ischemic or myopathic processes may directly involve the right ventricle (RV) and lead to RVD. Isolated insults to the left ventricle (LV) can lead to pulmonary hypertension (PH) and neurohumoral and cytokine activation. The resulting RV pressure overload, inflammation and altered RV myocardial gene expression promote RVD in the absence of primary RV myocardial injury.¹³

The prevalence and functional and prognostic implications of RVD in HF with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) “Diastolic Heart Failure” are less clear. While infarction or myopathic processes isolated to the RV are uncommon, PH is equally prevalent in HF with reduced or preserved LV ejection fraction (LVEF),¹⁴⁻¹⁶ neurohumoral activation occurs in HFpEF¹⁷ and comorbidities, which are highly prevalent in HFpEF, may play a fundamental role in the pathogenesis of altered myocardial function in HFpEF.¹⁸ Thus, HFpEF patients may be at risk for RVD.

Right ventricular (RV) function is often involved in left ventricular pathologies as a consequence of a direct injury extension, afterload changes or ventricular interdependence, which is mainly due to the close anatomical association between the two ventricles.

For decades, the right ventricle (RV) was considered as the “unstressed” ventricle, unnecessary for the complex cardiac function. The right ventricle (RV) is not often explored by non-invasive techniques because of complex geometry, which precludes an