

# **Role of Multislice CT in Assessment of Myocardial Viability**

*Essay*

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in Diagnostic Radiology*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسببناك لا علم لنا  
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت  
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

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# Contents

	<b>Page</b>
List of Abbreviations.....	i
List of Tables.....	iii
List of Figures .....	iv
<b>Introduction and Aim of the Work .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Review of Literature .....</b>	
<b>Chapter 1: Anatomy.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Chapter 2: Pathology .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Chapter 3: CT assessment of myocardial viability.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Other imaging modalities.....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Arabic Summary .....</b>	<b>--</b>

## *List of Abbreviations*

<b>Abb.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
201Tl	201Thallium
AAo	Ascending aorta
ADP	Adenosine diphosphate
AMI	Acute myocardial infarction
AO	Aorta
As	Aortic sinus
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CoA	Acyl coenzyme A
CS	Coronary sinus
CT	Computed tomography
Dao	Descending aorta
DEI	Delayed enhancement imaging
DL	First diagonal branch
ED	Early defect
EF	Ejection fraction
GCV	Great cardiac vein
HDL	High-density lipoprotein
HU	Hounsfield units
ICA	Internal carotid artery
IHD	Ischemic heart disease
IM	Intermediate branches
IVC	Inferior vena cava
LA	Left atrium
LAD	Left anterior descending coronary artery
Laur	Left auricle
LCA	The left main coronary artery
Lcx	Left circumflex artery

<b>Abb.</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
LV	Left ventricle
LVOT	The left ventricular outflow tract
MCV	Middle cardiac vein
MI	Myocardial infarction
MIP	Maximum-intensity projection
MO	Margo obtusus
MPR	Multi-planner reformat
MPS	Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
Ms	Millisevered
MSCT	Multislice computed tomography
PDA	Posterior descending artery
PET	Positron emission tomography
PM	Papillary muscle
Porcine model	Pig model
PV	Pulmonary Vein
RA	Right atrium
rAAP	Right atrial appendage
RCA	The right coronary artery
ROI	Region of interest
RV	Right ventricle
RVOT	The right ventricular outflow tract
SCV	Superior caval vein
SPECT	Single photon emission computed tomography
SVC	Superior vena cava

# List of Tables

<b>Table</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1</b>	Arterial supply of the heart.	13
<b>2</b>	Results for the three groups of multi detectors CT	75

## List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
<b>1-1</b>	Anatomy of heart.	4
<b>1-2</b>	Position of the heart.	5
<b>1-3</b>	Pericardial sac in relation to the sternum.	7
<b>1-4</b>	Coronary arteries and their branches.	12
<b>1-5</b>	Vertical long-axis MPR image of the heart.	14
<b>1-6</b>	Horizontal long-axis MPR image of the heart.	15
<b>1-7</b>	Horizontal long-axis MPR image illustrates calculation of the LA area.	16
<b>1-8</b>	Three-chamber MPR image shows the LV papillary muscles (arrow) and chordae tendineae.	17
<b>1-9</b>	Coronal MPR image shows the LV papillary muscles.	18
<b>1-10</b>	4-chamber view that demonstrates the full extent of the right ventricular chamber size	19
<b>1-11</b>	Short-axis MPR image shows the mid-RV and mid-LV.	20
<b>1-12</b>	Sagittal MPR image shows the inferior vena cava, superior vena cava, LA, and RA.	21
<b>1-13</b>	MPR image shows the CS entering the RA . The normal thebesian valve and the LA are also depicted	21
<b>1-14</b>	Oblique MPR images of the heart.	22
<b>1-15</b>	Three-chamber MPR image shows the RV moderator band.	22
<b>1-16</b>	Horizontal long axis views of the heart as planned from a vertical long axis view.	23
<b>1-17</b>	Vertical long-axis MPR image shows the normal LA appendage.	25

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1-18</b>	The mitral valve leaflets are better delineated by multi-slice CT as seen in (a) & (b), than the tricuspid valve as seen in (c).	26
<b>1-19</b>	Axial MPR image (superoinferior view) demonstrates the aortic valve and its cusps in relation to the LA.	27
<b>1-20</b>	Direct comparison of segmental coronary artery anatomy.	28
<b>1-21</b>	Axial MPR image displays the origin of the coronary arteries from the aorta	29
<b>1-22</b>	Oblique axial (a) and vertical long-axis (b) MPR images show the normal LAD artery.	29
<b>1-23</b>	Oblique axial MPR (a) and VR (b) images show the septal branches and diagonal branches of the LAD artery.	30
<b>1-24</b>	Oblique axial MPR (a) and VR (b) images show the LCX artery and obtuse marginal branches.	30
<b>1-25</b>	Oblique axial MPR image shows the RI branch.	31
<b>1-26</b>	Different types of left main coronary artery bifurcation.	31
<b>1-27</b>	MPR images (a, c) and VR image (b) show the RCA.	32
<b>1-28</b>	(a) VR image shows the inferior surface of the heart (b) VR image shows a codominant system (c) Coronal MPR image shows a left-dominant system.	32
<b>1-29</b>	VR images show the left (a) and right (b) segmental coronary arterial anatomy.	33
<b>1-30</b>	VR image shows the great cardiac vein.	36
<b>1-31</b>	Coronal VR image shows the four PVs emptying into the LA.	36

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1-32</b>	Anatomy of the superior vena cava.	37
<b>1-33</b>	64-slice CT scanners reveals the great thoracic vessels	37
<b>1-34</b>	Normal pulmonary arteries.	38
<b>1-35</b>	Three-dimensional view. The pulmonary arteries are depicted in blue, demonstrating third and fourth generation branches.	38
<b>1-36</b>	On an axial MPR image obtained inferior to the right pulmonary artery.	39
<b>2-1</b>	Total occlusion of the vessel by a large thrombus	48
<b>2-2</b>	a large amount of atherosclerotic plaque (p) deposited in the arterial wall	49
<b>2-3</b>	Significant stenosis, with lipid and calcification in the plaque.	51
<b>3-1</b>	Comprehensive imaging of acute myocardial infarction in a 54-year-old man.	66
<b>3-2</b>	Comprehensive imaging of acute myocardial infarction in a 54-year-old man.	70
<b>3-3</b>	Chronic myocardial infarction in a 68-year-old woman.	71
<b>3-4</b>	Contrast-enhanced multislice CT of a 68-year-old male patient.	73
<b>3-5</b>	Cross-sectional reconstruction of a contrast-enhanced multislice CT of an 85-year-old male patient.	74
<b>3-6</b>	<b>a-b</b> Subendocardial infarction in a patient with left anterior descendent occlusion.	75
<b>3-7</b>	<b>a-c</b> Inferior subendocardial infarction.	77
<b>3-8</b>	<b>a-c</b> Apical thrombus in a chronic myocardial infarction.	78

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>3-9</b>	a.1 <sup>st</sup> pass c. Delayed-enhancement CT acquired 15 min after the intravenous injection of the contrast medium. c. Delayed-enhancement MR image of the corresponding slice	80
<b>3-10</b>	Early defect in the early phase, and residual defect and delayed enhancement in the delayed phase.	84
<b>3-11</b>	Enhancement patterns.	85
<b>3-12</b>	Qualitative assessment of regional left ventricular (LV) wall motion.	87
<b>3-13</b>	Cardiac plane definition with resultant tomograms and polar map display of the standardized 17 left ventricular myocardial segments.	89
<b>3-14</b>	CT examination of a 52 year-old male patient.	92
<b>3-15</b>	A 74-year-old man with inferoseptal scar.	94
<b>3-16</b>	A 62-year-old man with scar in inferior wall of left ventricle.	95
<b>3-17</b>	A CT images of MI of anterolateral wall (arrows).	96
<b>3-18</b>	Pitfalls of enhancement patterns.	97
<b>4-1</b>	Patient with a 5-day-old myocardial infarction in the apical septum.	104
<b>4-2</b>	a–c Patient with high-grade coronary artery stenosis and subendocardial infarction. First pass perfusion.	106
<b>4-3</b>	Diagram of the DE sequence.	108
<b>4-4</b>	Polar map display of gated SPECT.	115

## **Introduction**

The degree of injury after acute myocardial ischaemia is a predictor of outcome and long time survival. The observation that viable myocardium may experience functional improvement after revascularization therapy while nonviable myocardium will not demonstrate the paramount clinical importance of viability assessment (*Gutberlet et al., 2010*).

Differentiation of viable from non viable myocardium is crucial to predict functional recovery in the culprit arterial territory. The ability to distinguish dysfunctional but viable myocardium from non viable tissue after acute or chronic ischemia has important implication for the therapeutic management of patients with coronary artery disease (*Beck et al., 2007*).

So far, assessment of myocardial viability is performed by single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), positron emission tomography (PET), stress echocardiography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (*Kramer et al., 2005*).

Although coronary angiography has become a safe procedure with only a small risk coronary arteries associated, the inconvenience for the patient and the economic burden have both fueled the quest to find an alternative, noninvasive method to visualize and assess coronary arteries (*Ohnesorge et al., 2000*).

Since 1999, multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) systems with simultaneous acquisition of four slices and half per second have become available. Multi-row acquisition with these scanners allows for considerably improved visualization of the coronary arteries (*Ohnesorge et al., 1999*).

Much like contrast magnetic resonance (CMR), CT can also be used for assessing the extent of scar and tissue viability. Although the notion of using contrast-enhanced CT to assess viability is not new, recent advances in its temporal and spatial resolution with multidetector CT technology have renewed the clinical interest for this application (*Gerber et al., 2006*).

The 320-Multidetector CT has craniocaudal coverage of 16cm in a single gantry rotation, which allows coronary imaging in a single heartbeat in a majority of patients. This eliminates potential artifacts at the transitions zone between gantry rotations, which are still seen with current state of the art 64-slice systems. Coupled with prospective image acquisition, the radiation exposure appears to compare favorably to current CT systems (*Husmann et al., 2008*).

## ***Aim of the Work***

To highlight the role of Multi detector CT in the evaluation of the myocardium viability and its importance of being non invasive diagnostic technique.

## Gross Anatomy of the Heart

The heart has a pyramidal shape and lies in the anterior mediastinum immediately posterior to the central portion of the diaphragm (Fig. 1-1) (*Callaway and Wilde, 2006*).

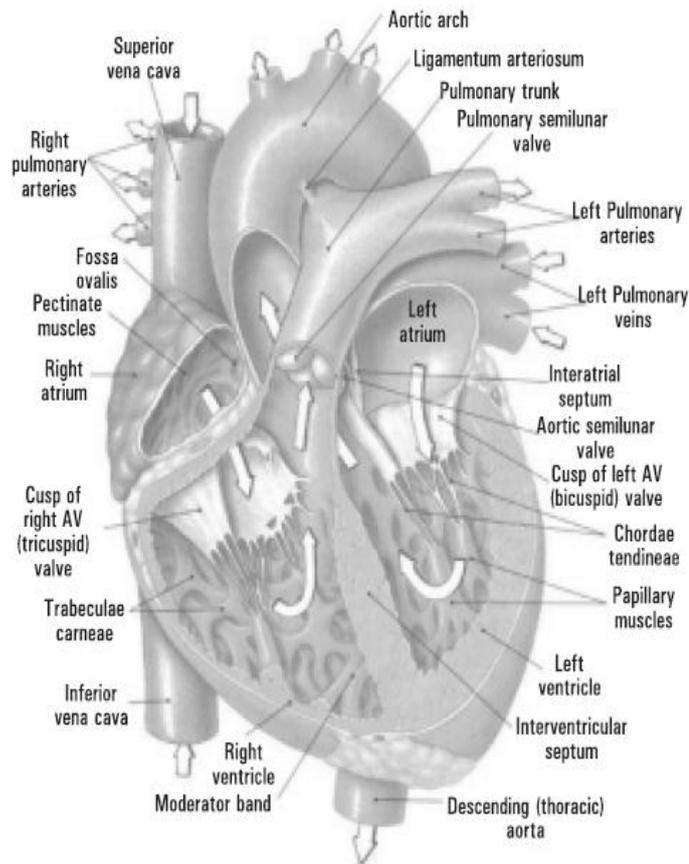


Fig. (1-1): Anatomy of heart (*Quoted from Urmil, 2010*).

### The pericardium:

The pericardium is normally thin paper, measuring 2 mm or less. It is composed of two layers, the parietal layer and the