



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Epicardial Fat Volume Assessed by Multi-Detector Computed Tomography and it's Relation with the Severity of Coronary Artery Disease

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree in Cardiology*

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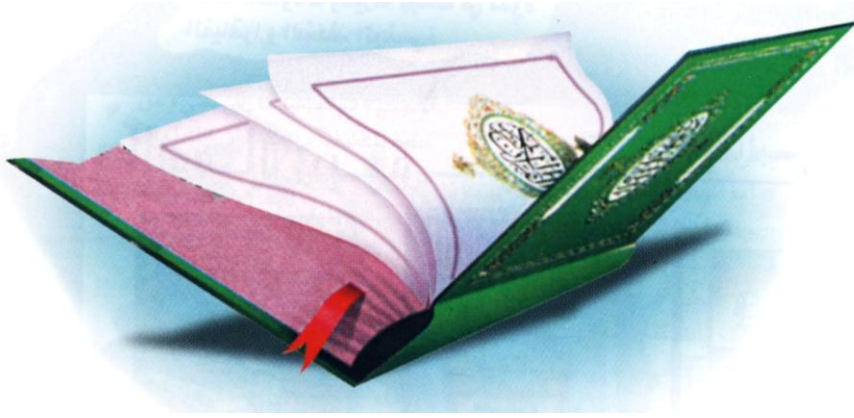
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2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ
عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ



صدق الله العظيم

[سورة: التوبة - الآية: ١٠٥]

Acknowledgments

*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to **Allah** the Most Beneficent and Merciful.*

*I wish to express my deepest thanks, gratitude and appreciation to **Ahmed Ahmed Khashaba**, Professor of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his meticulous supervision, kind guidance, valuable instructions and generous help.*

*Special thanks are due to **Ahmed Mohamed Onsy**, Assistant Professor of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his sincere efforts, fruitful encouragement.*

*I am deeply thankful to **Mostafa Mohamed Abdelmonaem**, Lecturer of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his great help, outstanding support, active participation and guidance.*

I would like to express my hearty thanks to all my family for their support till this work was completed.

Mohamed Mohamed Ali

List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	5
List of Figures	6
List of Abbreviations.....	8
Introduction.....	- 1 -
Aim of the Work	13
Review of Literature	
▪ Cardiac Multi-Slice Computed Tomography (MSCT)	14
▪ Epicardial Fat and Relation with Coronary Artery Ischemia	46
Patients and Methods	57
Results	71
Discussion.....	86
Limitations	94
Summary	95
Conclusion	97
Recommendations	98
References	99
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1:	Pro-inflammatory Adipokines	53
Table 2:	Diamond and Forrester Pre-Test Probability of Coronary Artery Disease by Age, Sex, and Symptoms.....	58
Table 3:	Relationship between CT coronary calcium score, plaque burden and probability of significant CAD.....	67
Table 4:	Demographic data of the study group%	72
Table 5:	Lab investigation of the study group	73
Table 6:	Percentage of affected coronary arteries assessed by MSCT.....	73
Table 7:	Scores that measure extent and severity of CAD plaque and EFV of the study group.....	74
Table 8:	Relationship between Epicardial fat volume and risk factors for atherosclerosis	75
Table 9:	Relationship between epicardial fat volume and risk factors for atherosclerosis	78
Table 10:	Relationship between epicardial fat volume and the extent of atherosclerosis assessed by Ca Score, SIS Score and SSS Score	81
Table 11:	Show significant relationship between EFV and degree of severity of CAD by SSS score(>5 points were defined as high-risk) which was demonstrated (p=0.009).....	83
Table 12:	Relationship between epicardial fat volume and number of affected coronary arteries assessed by SIS score	84
Table 13:	Multivariate linear regression analysis for factors associated with the level of EFV	76

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 1:	Assessment of left ventricular function and volumes by multi-detector row computed tomography.....	16
Figure 2:	Assessment of perfusion and viability by multidetector row computed tomography	18
Figure 3:	Assessment of valve disease by multi-detector row computed tomography	21
Figure 4:	Imaging of the pulmonary veins by multi-detector row computed tomography	24
Figure 5:	Fusion imaging in electrophysiology using multi-detector row computed tomography and electro anatomical mapping.....	24
Figure 6:	Different views of cardiac CTA	27
Figure 7:	Patient with a high-grade stenosis of the LAD	30
Figure 8:	Coronary artery bypass graft imaging with multidetector row computed tomography.....	31
Figure 9:	Assessment of coronary artery stents by multi-detector row computed tomography angiography	33
Figure 10:	Imaging of coronary anomalies by multi-detector row computed tomography	35
Figure 11:	Different Types of Coronary Plaques by CCTA.....	38
Figure 12:	Representative CCTA Images with Napkin-ring Sign	38
Figure 13:	Patient Example for FFR CT.....	43
Figure 14:	Toshiba Aquilion one 320-slice CT scanner.	62
Figure 15:	Coronary Artery Segments According to the AHA.....	66
Figure 16:	Patient number 4 an example of measurement of epicardial fat volume (EFV).....	69

List of Figures *cont...*

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 17:	Relationship between EFV and BMI (p < 0.001).....	76
Figure 18:	Relationship between EFV and hypertension (p=.006).....	76
Figure 19:	Relationship between EFV and DM (p =. 001).....	77
Figure 20:	Scatter dot of correlation between BMI and EFV.	78
Figure 21:	Scatter dot of correlation between cholesterol and EFV	79
Figure 22:	Scatter dot of correlation between TG and EFV	79
Figure 23:	Scatter dot of correlation between LDL and EFV	80
Figure 24:	Scatter dot of correlation between HDL and EFV	80
Figure 25:	Scatter dot of correlation between CAC and EFV.	81
Figure 26:	Scatter dot of correlation between SSS and EFV	82
Figure 27:	Scatter dot of correlation between SIS and EFV	82
Figure 28:	Box plot of correlation between SSS and EFV	83
Figure 29:	EFV among vessels affected assessed by SIS score	84

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ACC	<i>American college of cardiology</i>
ADA	<i>American diabetes association</i>
AHA	<i>American heart association</i>
ANOVA	<i>Analysis of variances</i>
BMI	<i>Body mass index</i>
CABG	<i>Coronary artery bypass graft</i>
CAC	<i>Coronary artery calcium</i>
CAD	<i>Coronary artery disease</i>
CRP	<i>C-reactive protein</i>
CT	<i>Computed tomography</i>
CTA	<i>Computed tomography angiography</i>
CVD	<i>Cardiovascular disease</i>
CVS	<i>Cerebrovascular stroke</i>
DM	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>
EAT	<i>Epicardial adipose tissue</i>
EBCT	<i>Electron beam computed tomography</i>
ECG	<i>Electrocardiography</i>
EFV	<i>Epicardial fat volume</i>
FFA	<i>Free fatty acids</i>
FFRCT	<i>Fractional flow reserve computed tomography</i>
FH	<i>Family history</i>
GLUT	<i>Glucose transporter</i>
HDL	<i>High density lipoproteins</i>
HTN	<i>Hypertension</i>
HU	<i>Hounsfield unit</i>
ICA	<i>Invasive coronary angiography</i>
IL	<i>Interleukin</i>
LAD	<i>Left anterior descending coronary artery</i>
LCX	<i>Left circumflex coronary artery</i>
LDL	<i>Low density lipoproteins</i>
LM	<i>Left main coronary artery</i>

List of Abbreviations *cont...*

Abb.	Full term
MAPK	<i>Mitogen activated protein kinase</i>
MDCT	<i>Multi-detector computed tomography</i>
MRA	<i>Magnetic resonance angiography</i>
MRI	<i>Magnetic resonance image</i>
MSCT	<i>Multi-slice computed tomography</i>
PC	<i>Personal computer</i>
PCI	<i>Percutaneous coronary intervention</i>
PDA	<i>Posterior descending coronary artery</i>
PL	<i>Posterior-lateral coronary artery</i>
PTP	<i>Pretest probability</i>
PVD	<i>Peripheral vascular disease</i>
RCA	<i>Right coronary artery</i>
ROS	<i>Reactive oxidative species</i>
SCAD	<i>Stable coronary artery disease</i>
SD	<i>Standard deviation</i>
SIS	<i>Segment involvement score</i>
SPECT	<i>Single photon emission computed tomography</i>
SPSS	<i>Statistical package for the social sciences</i>
SSS	<i>Segment stenosis score</i>
TG	<i>Triglyceride</i>
TNF	<i>Tumor necrosis factor</i>
VAT	<i>Visceral adipose tissue</i>
WAT	<i>White adipose tissue</i>

INTRODUCTION

The distribution of body fat varies among individuals and may be as important as the amount of body fat in determining risk. In fact, excess accumulation of fat around the upper body is associated with a higher risk of coronary heart disease regardless of total body fat (*Rimm et al., 1995*).

Epicardial fat is defined as the adipose tissue located between the outer wall of the myocardium and the visceral layer of pericardium, surrounding the heart and the coronary vessels. Blood supply of epicardial fat is small myocardial coronary arteries (*Sacks and Fain, 2007*).

Anatomically, epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) is mainly present in the atrioventricular and interventricular grooves, following the course of the main coronary vessels, and present over the free wall of the right ventricle and left ventricular apex (*Iacobellis et al., 2005*).

Pathophysiologically, EAT is closely related to the adventitia of the coronary arteries without a barrier. So, EAT secrete several pro-atherogenic mediators (adipokine, adiponectin, resistin and inflammatory cytokines) that may directly influence the development and progression of atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease (CAD) through a local paracrine and endocrine effect (*Mazurek et al., 2003; Baker et al., 2006*).

A previous studies had suggested that fat disposition in visceral organs and epicardial tissue may be related to metabolic risk factors and a predictor of the severity of CAD and the extent of coronary artery atherosclerosis (*Bettencourt et al., 2012; Mahabadi et al., 2013*).

EAT can be measured with simple echocardiography on free wall of right ventricle with correlation with presence of atherosclerotic CAD on conventional coronary angiography.

Other imaging modalities for measurement of EAT are magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and multi-slice computed tomography (MSCT) (*Jeong et al., 2007; Mclean and Stllman, 2009*).

Unlike echocardiography, MSCT is capable of simultaneous demonstration of coronary calcium score, obstructive versus non-obstructive coronary lesions and also amount of epicardial fat volume (EFV) (*Sarin et al., 2008*).

A recent study demonstrated that 64-slice (MSCT) is suitable for volumetric quantification of EAT with higher reproducibility than measurements of EAT thickness by echocardiography, and that excessive accumulation of EAT was associated with obesity and metabolic syndrome (*Saura et al., 2010; Gorter et al., 2007*). MSCT provides note-worthy information about coronary arteries including not only the presence and degree of stenotic lesions but also of subclinical

atherosclerotic plaques (*Jinzaki et al., 2008; Jinzaki et al., 2009*).

Finally, by resolving the role of epicardial fat in the etiology of atherosclerosis may eventually serve as a basis for developing therapeutic or preventive strategies for atherosclerosis.