



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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Effect of Cardiac Rehabilitation Program on Right Ventricular Function after Acute Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	i
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Abbreviations	iv
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work.....	5
Review of Literature	
▪ Right Ventricular Infarction	6
▪ Evaluation of the Right Ventricular Function	17
▪ Myocardial Mechanics with 2D-Speckle Tracking Echocardiography	37
▪ Cardiac Rehabilitation	52
Patients and Methods.....	66
Results	80
Discussion	90
Limitations	103
Conclusion.....	104
Recommendations.....	105
Summary	106
References	111
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1:	Risk factor goals and target levels for important cardiovascular risk factors based on the European Guidelines 2016 on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice.	55
Table 2:	Components of the initial CR assessment components:.....	61
Table 3:	AHA Recommendations for Cardiac Rehabilitation:	62
Table 4:	ECG criteria of RV infarction and coronary angiography findings in both groups.....	81
Table 5:	Echocardiographic measures at baseline for both groups	83
Table 6:	Normal and impaired RV systolic function as assessed by TAPSE, RV FWS, and RV GLS for the whole population, control, and study group separately at baseline.....	84
Table 7:	Echocardiographic measures at follow-up compared with baseline data for the whole population including both groups.....	86
Table 8:	Echocardiographic measures at follow-up compared with baseline data for CR group.	87
Table 9:	Echocardiographic measures at follow-up compared with baseline data for the control group.....	88
Table 10:	The difference of means to assess the magnitude of improvement in both groups compared to each other.....	89

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 1:	Measurement of end-diastolic right ventricular wall thickness	24
Figure 2:	Diagram showing the recommended apical 4-chamber (A4C) view with a focus on the right ventricle (RV) (1*) and the sensitivity of right ventricular size with angular change (2, 3) despite similar size and appearance of the left ventricle (LV)	27
Figure 3:	Diagram (left) and corresponding echocardiographic apical 4- chamber image (right) showing the right ventricular (RV) basal (RVD1) and mid cavity (RVD2) RV minor dimensions and the RV longitudinal dimension (RVD3).....	27
Figure 4:	Inferior vena cava (IVC) view. Measurement of the IVC	30
Figure 5:	Measurement of tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE)	31
Figure 6:	Examples of right ventricular fractional area change (FAC)	32
Figure 7:	Tissue Doppler of the tricuspid annulus in a patient with normal right ventricular systolic function.....	33
Figure 8:	Doppler echocardiographic determination of systolic pulmonary artery pressure (SPAP).....	35
Figure 9:	Acoustic speckle tracking.....	42
Figure 10:	Velocity estimation by speckle tracking.	42
Figure 11:	Angle independency of non-Doppler 2-dimensional (2D) strain imaging.....	43
Figure 12:	Speckle-tracking echocardiographic analysis of myocardial deformation showing measurements of radial strain	45

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
----------	-------	----------

Figure 13:	Speckle-tracking echocardiographic analysis of myocardial deformation showing measurements of circumferential strain	46
Figure 14:	Speckle-tracking echocardiographic analysis of myocardial deformation showing measurements of longitudinal strain	47
Figure 15:	Segmentation of the RV	51
Figure 16:	TAPSE acquired by placing M-mode cursor through the tricuspid lateral annulus. (patient no. 6)	74
Figure 17:	S' displayed with DTI using the A4C view at the lateral tricuspid annulus. (patient no. 9)	75
Figure 18:	Tracing the RV during both end-diastole and end-systole to calculate FAC. (patient no. 16)	75
Figure 19:	RV global longitudinal strain measured offline using STE. (patient no. 2)	77
Figure 20:	Site of occlusion on coronary angiography for the whole population.	82

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ACS.....	Acute coronary syndrome
AMI	Acute myocardial infarction
CAD.....	Stable coronary artery disease
CBCR.....	Center-based cardiac rehabilitation
CPET.....	Cardiopulmonary exercise test
TDI.....	Tissue doppler imaging
RVH.....	Right ventricular hypertrophy
RVSP	Right Ventricular systolic pressure
ESC.....	European society of cardiology
ExCR.....	Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation
FAC.....	Fractional area change
FWS	Free wall strain
GDMT	Guideline-directed medical therapy
GLS.....	Global longitudinal strain
HBCR.....	Home-based cardiac rehabilitation
LAD.....	Left atrial diameter
LGE	Late gadolinium enhancement
LV	Left ventricle
LVEDD	Left ventricular end-diastolic dimension
LVEF.....	Left ventricle ejection fraction
LVESD.....	Left ventricular end-systolic dimension
MR.....	Mitral valve regurgitation
PCI.....	Percutaneous coronary intervention
RV	Right ventricle
RV FWS	Right ventricular free wall strain
RV GLS.....	Right ventricular global longitudinal strain
RVMI	Right ventricular myocardial infarction
S' velocity.....	Systolic lateral tricuspid annular velocity
STE	Speckle-tracking echocardiography
TAPSE.....	Tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion

INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is to improve the quality of life and reduce cardiovascular risk factors. Cardiac rehabilitation involves interventions that aimed at controlling risk factors, improve blood pressure, lipid profile and diabetes mellitus control, tobacco cessation, behavioral counseling, and step-by-step physical activity. Additional components of CR include supervised sessions of aerobic exercise, nutrition counseling, screening for and managing depression, and assuring the latest immunizations. Cardiac rehabilitation is recommended for patients following myocardial infarction, bypass surgery, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), and for patients with heart failure (HF), stable angina, and several other conditions ⁽¹⁾.

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) results in loss of myocardial tissue and consequently regional or global impairment of myocardial contractile function ⁽²⁾. The extent of viable myocardial tissue is considered a major factor of recovery after myocardial infarction ⁽³⁾.

The right ventricle (RV) is a thin-walled chamber that functions at low oxygen demands and pressure. It is perfused throughout the cardiac cycle in both systole and diastole, and its ability to extract oxygen is increased during hemodynamic stress. All of these factors make the RV less susceptible to infarction than the left ventricle (LV). Isolated infarction of the

RV is extremely rare; right ventricular infarction (RVI) usually is noted in association with inferior wall myocardial infarction. The prevalence of RVI in inferior wall myocardial infarction is about 34% ⁽⁴⁾.

Increasing recognition of right ventricular infarction, either in association with left ventricular infarction or as an isolated event, emphasizes the clinical contribution of the RV to total cardiac function. Patients with right ventricular infarctions associated with inferior infarctions have much higher rates of significant hypotension, bradycardia requiring pacing support, and in-hospital mortality than isolated inferior infarctions ⁽⁵⁾.

Systolic RV function can be assessed by several conventional measurements. Cardiac magnetic resonance is considered the gold standard; however, it is limited by the cost and availability ⁽⁶⁾. The RV fractional area change (RVFAC) is one of the conventional echocardiography parameters to assess RV function. The superiority of RVFAC over most other classical echocardiographic parameters could be due to its ability to consider both longitudinal and radial shortening ⁽⁷⁾. Other Local longitudinal parameters assessing the RV function are Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion (TAPSE) and Systolic TV Annular Velocity (S' velocity) ⁽⁸⁾. Tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) has been introduced as a method to quantitatively assess regional myocardial function by providing a map of color-encoded tissue velocities. TDI offers no

solution, to the issue of distinguishing local velocity from translational motion and tethering effects from other regions.

A potentially more specific measure of regional function would be the quantification of regional deformation or strain. The concept of myocardial strain was defined by Mirsky and Parmley as fractional tissue deformation in response to the applied force (stress) ⁽⁹⁾.

Speckle tracking echocardiography (STE) is an echocardiographic imaging technique that analyzes the motion of tissues in the heart by using ultrasonic sound waves to generate interference patterns and natural acoustic reflections⁽¹⁰⁾. These reflections, also described as “speckles”, “markers”, “patterns”, “features”, or “fingerprints”, are tracked consecutively frame to frame and ultimately resolved into angle-independent two-dimensional and three-dimensional strain-based sequences. These sequences provide both quantitative and qualitative information regarding tissue deformation and motion ⁽¹¹⁾. Speckle tracking is based on tracking of characteristic speckle patterns created by interference of ultrasound beams in the myocardium ⁽¹²⁾.

Two-dimensional STE strain has been validated as a promising tool for the evaluation of RV systolic function in several clinical settings, including PH, pulmonary embolism, HF, AMI, cardiomyopathies, and valvular heart diseases. Two-dimensional STE strain is currently the method of choice

because it is less affected by angle dependency and more reproducible than TDI strain. In addition to that, all studies reported low inter-and intra-observer variability and good feasibility, making longitudinal strain an effective and reproducible tool for the assessment of RV function ⁽⁶⁾.

AIM OF THE WORK

This study aims to assess the functional recovery of the RV using speckle tracking derived longitudinal strain of the RV lateral wall both within 48 hours of presentation and after 3 to 6 months of CR in patients with acute inferior ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction who were treated with successful reperfusion therapy by primary percutaneous intervention.