



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**HANAA ALY**



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

### قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



### يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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Correlation between Global Longitudinal and  
Circumferential Peak Systolic Strain and  
Coronary Artery Disease Severity as Assessed by  
the Angiographically  
Derived SYNTAX Score

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of  
Master Degree in **Cardiology**

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2021



## Acknowledgment

*First and foremost thanks to **ALLAH**, the Most Merciful.*

*I would like to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Onsy Ibrahim** Professor of Cardiology – Cardiology department Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University, for his help in picking this important and up-to-date subject, and for his continuous and unconditional guidance and support.*

*Special thanks are due to **Dr. Yasmin Abdel Razek Esmail**, Lecturer of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her sincere efforts, fruitful encouragement.*

*I am deeply thankful to **Dr. Islam Mahmoud Bastawy**, Lecturer of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his great help, patience, 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.*

 *Marian Ibrahim Helmy Ibrahim*

## **List of Contents**

<b><i>Subject</i></b>	<b><i>Page No.</i></b>
<b>List of Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>List of Tables.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Aim of the Study .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Review of Literature</b>	
Echocardiography in ischemic heart disease .....	4
Speckle tracking echocardiography (STE) .....	8
The SYNTAX score.....	16
<b>Patients and Methods.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Results.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Study Limitations .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Summary .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Appendix .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Arabic Summary .....</b>	<b>—</b>

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Full-term</b>
<b>ACC</b>	: American college of cardiology
<b>AHA</b>	: American heart association
<b>AP2LS</b>	: Apical 2 chamber longitudinal strain
<b>AP3LS</b>	: Apical 3 chamber longitudinal strain
<b>AP4L S</b>	: Apical 4 chamber longitudinal strain
<b>BP</b>	: Blood pressure
<b>CABG</b>	: Coronary artery bypass graft
<b>CAD</b>	: Coronary artery disease
<b>CMR</b>	: Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging
<b>CVD</b>	: Cardiovascular disease
<b>DSE</b>	: Dobutamine stress echocardiography
<b>ECG</b>	: Electrocardiogram
<b>EF</b>	: Ejection fraction
<b>GCPSS</b>	: Global circumferential peak systolic strain
<b>GCS</b>	: Global circumferential strain
<b>GE</b>	: General electric
<b>GLPSS</b>	: Global longitudinal peak systolic strain
<b>GLS</b>	: Global longitudinal strain
<b>HbA1C</b>	: Glycated hemoglobin
<b>HS</b>	: Highly-significant
<b>ICPS</b>	: International classification of patient safety
<b>IHD</b>	: Ischemic heart disease
<b>LV</b>	: Left ventricle
<b>M-mode</b>	: Time-motion mode
<b>MRI</b>	: Magnetic resonance imaging
<b>MVD</b>	: Multivessel disease
<b>NS</b>	: Non-significant
<b>PCI</b>	: Percutaneous coronary intervention
<b>PP</b>	: Post prandial

<b>ROI</b>	:	Region of interest
<b>S</b>	:	Significant
<b>SAX A S</b>	:	Short axis apical level strain
<b>SAX B S</b>	:	Short axis basal level strain
<b>SAX M S</b>	:	Short axis mid-level strain
<b>SD</b>	:	Standard deviation
<b>SPECT</b>	:	Singlephoton emission computed tomography
<b>SPSS</b>	:	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>SS</b>	:	SYNTAX score
<b>STE</b>	:	Speckle tracking echocardiography
<b>2D</b>	:	Two -dimensional
<b>2D STE</b>	:	Two dimensional speckle tracking echocardiography
<b>2DE</b>	:	Two dimensional echocardiography

## List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
<b>Table (1):</b>	Factors affecting lesion scoring in the SYNTAX Score.....	19
<b>Table (2):</b>	Basic demographic data.....	32
<b>Table (3):</b>	GLPSS distribution among the studied patients.....	35
<b>Table (4):</b>	GCPSS distribution among the studied patients.....	36
<b>Table (5):</b>	SYNTAX score distribution among the studied patients .....	37
<b>Table (6):</b>	Relationship between SYNTAX score assessed angiographically and demographic data and ejection fraction of the studied patients.....	38
<b>Table (7):</b>	Relationship between SYNTAX score assessed angiographically and different cardiovascular risk factors. ....	41
<b>Table (8):</b>	Relationship between SYNTAX score and Global longitudinal peak systolic strain. ....	43
<b>Table (9):</b>	Relationship between SYNTAX score and Global circumferential peak systolic strain.....	46
<b>Table (10):</b>	Correlation of SYNTAX score with GLPSS and GCPSS .....	47

## List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
<b>Figure (1):</b>	Each myocardial segment can be evaluated according to wall thickening and wall motion assessments.....	6
<b>Figure (2):</b>	M-mode echocardiography from a parasternal short-axis view showing the left ventricular cavity over the cardiac cycle during systole and diastole.....	7
<b>Figure (3):</b>	Speckle-tracking echocardiographic analysis of myocardial deformation showing measurements of longitudinal strain (A), radial strain (B), and circumferential strain (C). .....	12
<b>Figure (4):</b>	2D apical two-chamber view with speckle tracking showing a significant decrease of longitudinal strain within the basal inferior wall (yellow segment, arrow) with a clear post-systolic deformation (arrow) on the yellow curve. ....	13
<b>Figure (5):</b>	Illustrations of the Steps involved in speckle tracking echocardiography. ....	27
<b>Figure (6):</b>	Measurement of circumferential strain in the left ventricular short-axis views at apical (a), mitral valve (b), and basal (c) level with the region of interest at each level.....	28
<b>Figure (7):</b>	Sex distribution among the studied patients.....	33

<b>Figure (8):</b> Percentage of risk factors among the studied patients .....	33
<b>Figure (9):</b> Number of other risk factors among the studied patients .....	34
<b>Figure (10):</b> GLPSS distribution among the studied patients.....	35
<b>Figure (11):</b> GCPSS distribution among the studied patients.....	36
<b>Figure (12):</b> SYNTAX score distribution among the studied patients .....	37
<b>Figure (13):</b> Relationship between SYNTAX score and age distribution among the studied patients.....	39
<b>Figure (14):</b> Relationship between R SYNTAX score and sex distribution among the studied patients.....	39
<b>Figure (15):</b> Relationship between SYNTAX score and Global longitudinal peak systolic strain as assessed by different echocardiographic views.....	44
<b>Figure (16):</b> Correlation between SYNTAX score and GLPSS .....	48
<b>Figure (17):</b> Correlation between SYNTAX score and GCPSS .....	48

## Introduction

The diagnosis and assessment of chronic coronary syndrome involves clinical evaluation, identifying risk factors for atherosclerosis, and specific cardiac investigations such as different stress testing modalities and coronary imaging (*Bösner et al., 2010*).

Despite the widespread use of imaging and provocative testing, the non-invasive identification of patients with coronary artery disease remains a clinical challenge; more than half of the patients had normal or non-obstructive coronary artery disease on coronary angiography (*Patel et al., 2010*).

The strain values are better than either wall motion or tissue Doppler in the assessment of regional contraction. Also, strain can be used in assessing myocardial viability either at rest or with stress (*Bansal et al., 2010*).

Significant coronary artery stenosis might cause persistently impaired longitudinal left ventricular function at rest, so 2D-STE is more accurate than conventional 2D echocardiography in evaluating the regional and global myocardial function and assessing infarct size, the viability of the infarcted myocardium, and mild changes of myocardial ischemia (*Montgomery et al., 2012*).

STE is a simple, rapid, and accurate method for evaluating the myocardial function, so it is best to assess regional contractile function by measuring peak systolic strain rate or rate of increase of strain rate (*Witkowski et al., 2012*).

The longitudinal strain provides a good quantitative myocardial deformation assessment of each LV segment allowing early detection of systolic dysfunction in patients with preserved LV ejection fraction (*Shivu et al., 2009*).

The use of STE longitudinal strain can detect and risk-stratify coronary artery disease with good accuracy and reproducibility.

Strain and strain rate are homogeneously distributed across the myocardium, so mild changes in either measure suggest myocardial dysfunction. Although strain imaging has a potential role in the diagnosis and management of virtually any myocardial disease, its greatest role is in the detection of ischemic heart disease (*Jamal et al., 2002*).

## **Aim of the Study**

**T**he main objective of the current study is to assess the correlation between the SYNTAX score in patients undergoing elective coronary angiography and the longitudinal and circumferential peak systolic strain performed at rest by speckle tracking echocardiography to predict the presence, extent, and severity of coronary artery disease.

## Chapter (1)

# Echocardiography in ischemic heart disease

Ischemic heart disease also known as coronary artery disease is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality. Since the mortality and morbidity of IHD, improve following early treatment, timely diagnosis is of vital importance not only to help the patient who sometimes presents with atypical symptoms or non-diagnostic (ECG) changes or normal cardiac enzyme levels but also to reduce hospital stay and economic costs (*Esmaeilzadeh et al., 2013; Votavová et al., 2015*).

Imaging techniques represent the key method for disease extent and severity assessment and evaluation of hemodynamic complications. Two-dimensional echocardiography is a non-invasive diagnostic technique and one of the most useful imaging methods which has emerged as a dominant and indispensable technique for the detection and assessment of coronary heart disease due to its accessibility, cost-effectiveness, lowest risk, and its ability to serve as bedside technique and repeatability. It is also is the most frequently utilized cardiovascular diagnostic test after ECG (*Chaves et al., 2004; Esmaeilzadeh et al., 2013*).