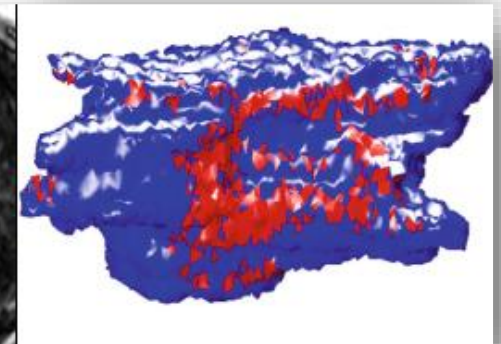
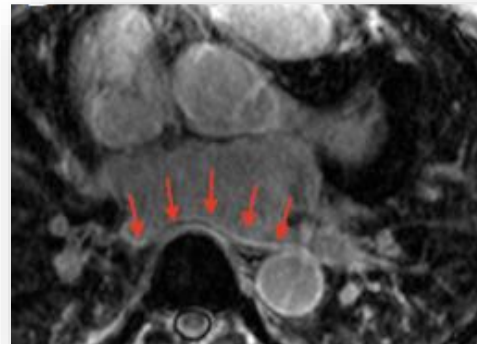




## INDICAZIONE DEI NUOVI ANTICOAGULANTI ORALI IN TEMA DI FIBRILLAZIONE ATRIALE

Roma, 8-9 Marzo 2019



## *Imaging del danno d'organo della fibrillazione atriale*

Gabriella Locorotondo, MD PhD

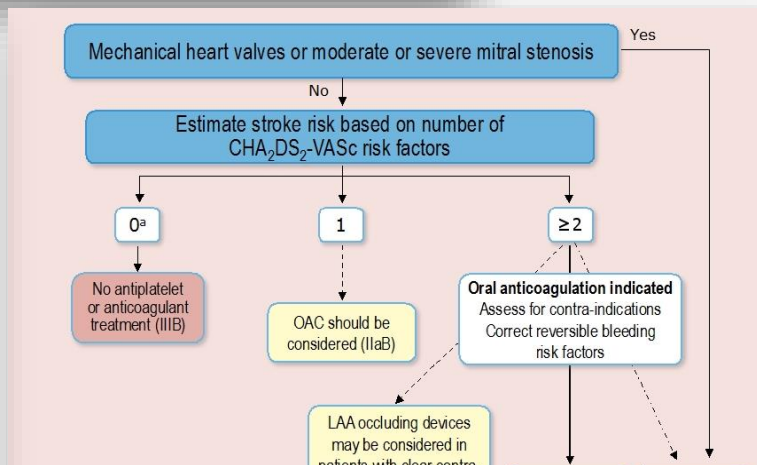
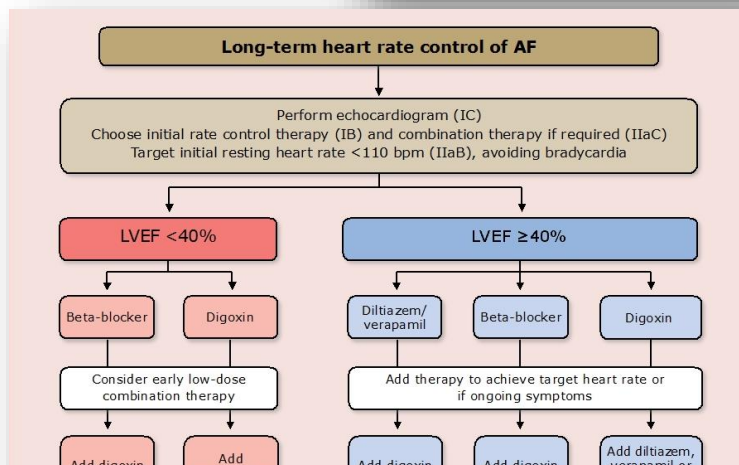
U.O. Diagnostica Cardiologica Non Invasiva

Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli IRCCS Roma

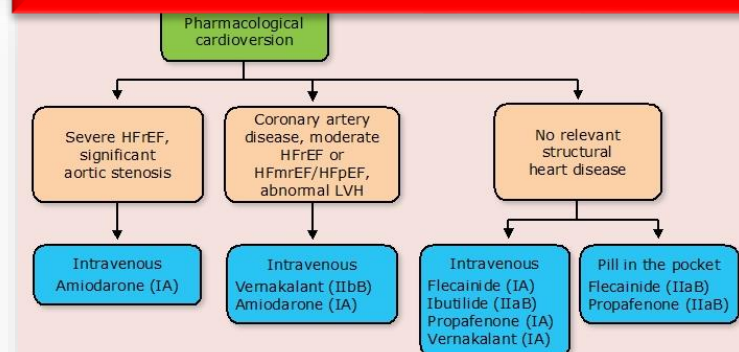


# Role of imaging in current ESC guidelines

Recommendations	Class	Level
ECG documentation is required to establish the diagnosis of AF.	<b>I</b>	<b>B</b>
A full cardiovascular evaluation, including an accurate history, careful clinical examination, and assessment of concomitant conditions, is recommended in all AF patients.	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>
Transthoracic echocardiography is recommended in all AF patients to guide management.	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>
Long-term ECG monitoring should be considered in selected patients to assess the adequacy of rate control in symptomatic patients and to relate symptoms with AF episodes.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>



## Left atrial size

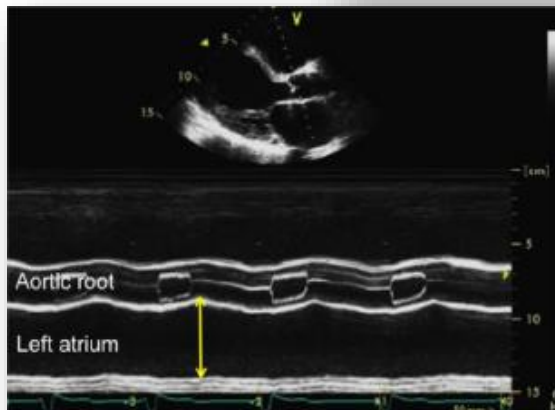


Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>	Ref <sup>c</sup>
Early mitral valve surgery should be considered in severe mitral regurgitation, preserved LV function, and new-onset AF, even in the absence of symptoms, particularly when valve repair is feasible.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>	276
Mitral valvulotomy should be considered for asymptomatic patients with severe mitral stenosis and suitable valve anatomy who have new-onset AF.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>	



## GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

### Recommendations for Cardiac Chamber Quantification by Echocardiography in Adults: An Update from the American Society of Echocardiography and the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging



**AP linear dimension should not be used as the sole measure of LA size**



**A4C**



**A2C**

**When assessing the LA size and remodeling, the measurement of LA volume is recommended**

**Care should be taken to avoid foreshortening of the LA, because the longitudinal axes of the LV and LA frequently lie in different planes**

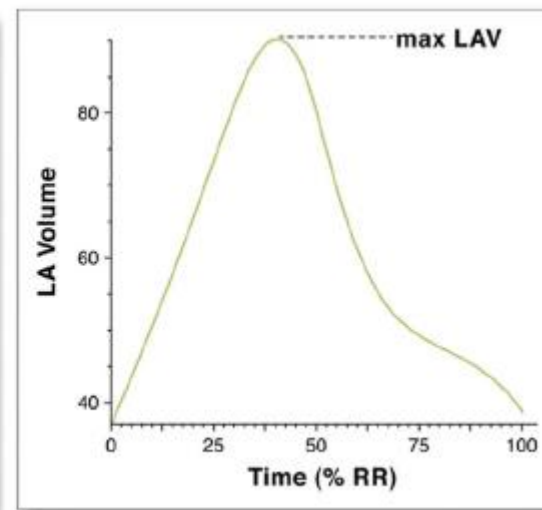
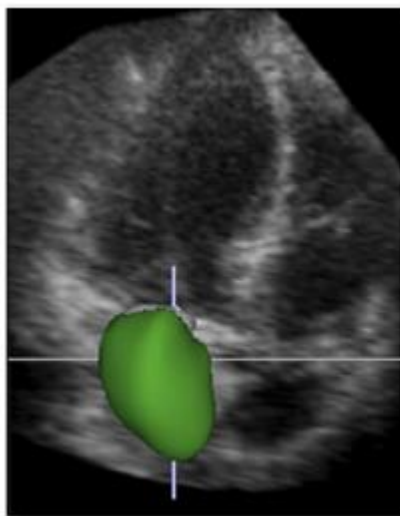
**Single-plane apical 4CH indexed LA volumes are 1 to 2 mL/m<sup>2</sup> smaller than apical 2CH volumes**





## GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

# Recommendations for Cardiac Chamber Quantification by Echocardiography in Adults: An Update from the American Society of Echocardiography and the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging



**Table 4** Normal ranges and severity partition cutoff values for 2DE-derived LV EF and LA volume

	Male				Female			
	Normal range	Mildly abnormal	Moderately abnormal	Severely abnormal	Normal range	Mildly abnormal	Moderately abnormal	Severely abnormal
Maximum LA volume/BSA (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	16–34	35–41	42–48	>48	16–34	35–41	42–48	>48



# Normal values for cardiovascular magnetic resonance in adults and children

Nadine Kawel-Boehm<sup>1</sup>, Alicia Maceira<sup>2</sup>, Emanuela R Valsangiacomo-Buechel<sup>3</sup>, Jens Vogel-Claussen<sup>4</sup>, Evrim B Turkbey<sup>5</sup>, Rupert Williams<sup>6</sup>, Sven Plein<sup>7</sup>, Michael Tee<sup>8</sup>, John Eng<sup>9</sup> and David A Bluemke<sup>8\*</sup>

**Table 10 Left atrial volume and function in the adult for the SSFP technique based on the biplane area-length method according to reference [4]**

Parameter	Men			Women		
	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*
Max. LA volume (ml)	103	30	43-163	89	21	47-131
Min. LA volume (ml)	46	14	18-74	41	11	19-63

**Table 11 Left atrial maximal volume in the adult for the SSFP technique based on 3D modeling methods, according to reference [17]**

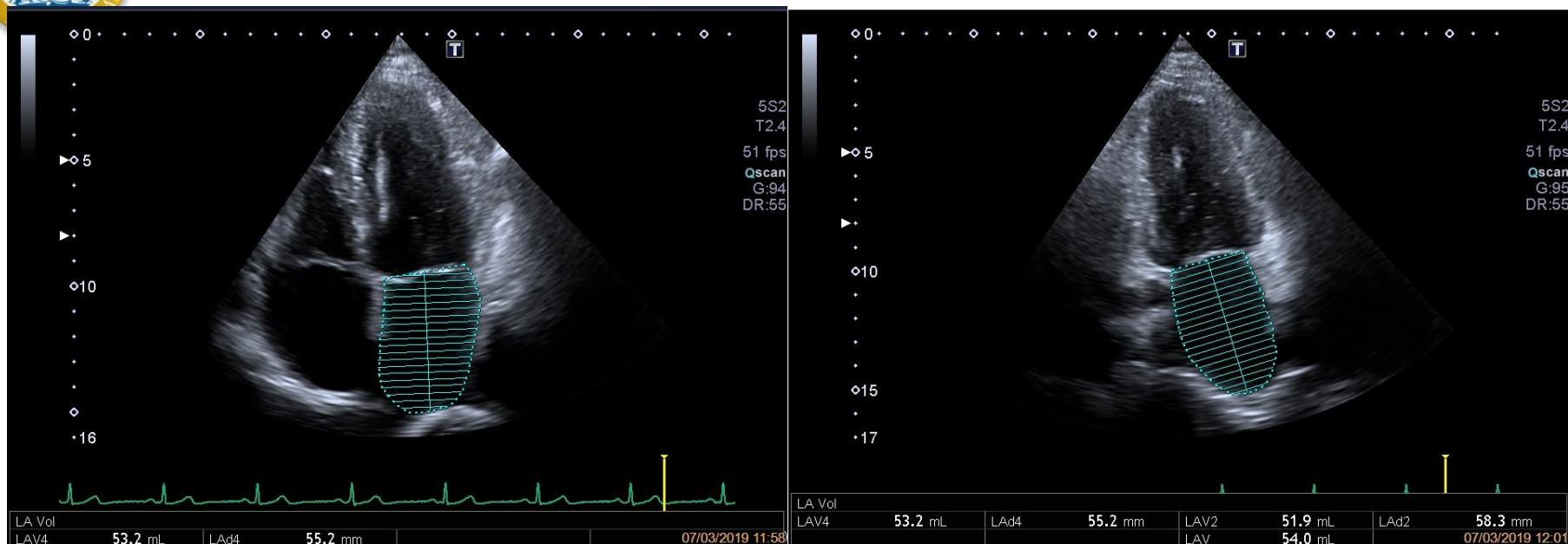
Parameter	Men			Women		
	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*
Max. LA volume (ml)	77	14.9	47-107	68	14.9	38-98
Max. LA volume/BSA (ml/m <sup>2</sup> )	39	6.7	26-52	40	6.7	27-53

**Table 12 Left atrial maximal area in the adult for the SSFP technique, according to reference [17]**

Parameter	Men			Women		
	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*	mean	SD	Lower/ upper limits*
Area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) 4ch	22	3.7	15-29	20	3.7	13-27
Area/BSA (cm <sup>2</sup> / m <sup>2</sup> ) 4ch	11	1.8	7-15	12	1.8	8-16
Area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) 2ch	21	4.7	12-30	19	4.7	10-28
Area/BSA (cm <sup>2</sup> / m <sup>2</sup> ) 2ch	11	2.4	6-16	11	2.4	6-16
Area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) 3ch	19	3.6	12-26	17	3.6	10-24
Area/BSA (cm <sup>2</sup> / m <sup>2</sup> ) 3ch	10	1.8	6-14	10	1.8	6-14



# Is left atrial size the sole hallmark of AF?



*A large proportion of patients who develop AF do not have an enlarged LA by the LAVmax*

[Pagola J, González-Alujas T, Flores A, et al. Left atria strain is a surrogate marker for detection of atrial fibrillation in cryptogenic strokes. Stroke 2014;45:e164–6]

*More than one-third of AF patients do not have enlarged LA, and for paroxysmal AF, this proportion is even higher (52%).*

[ENGAGE AF-TIMI 48, Echocardiographic Study Investigators. Left atrial structure and function in atrial fibrillation: ENGAGE AF-TIMI 48. Eur Heart J 2014;35:1457–65]

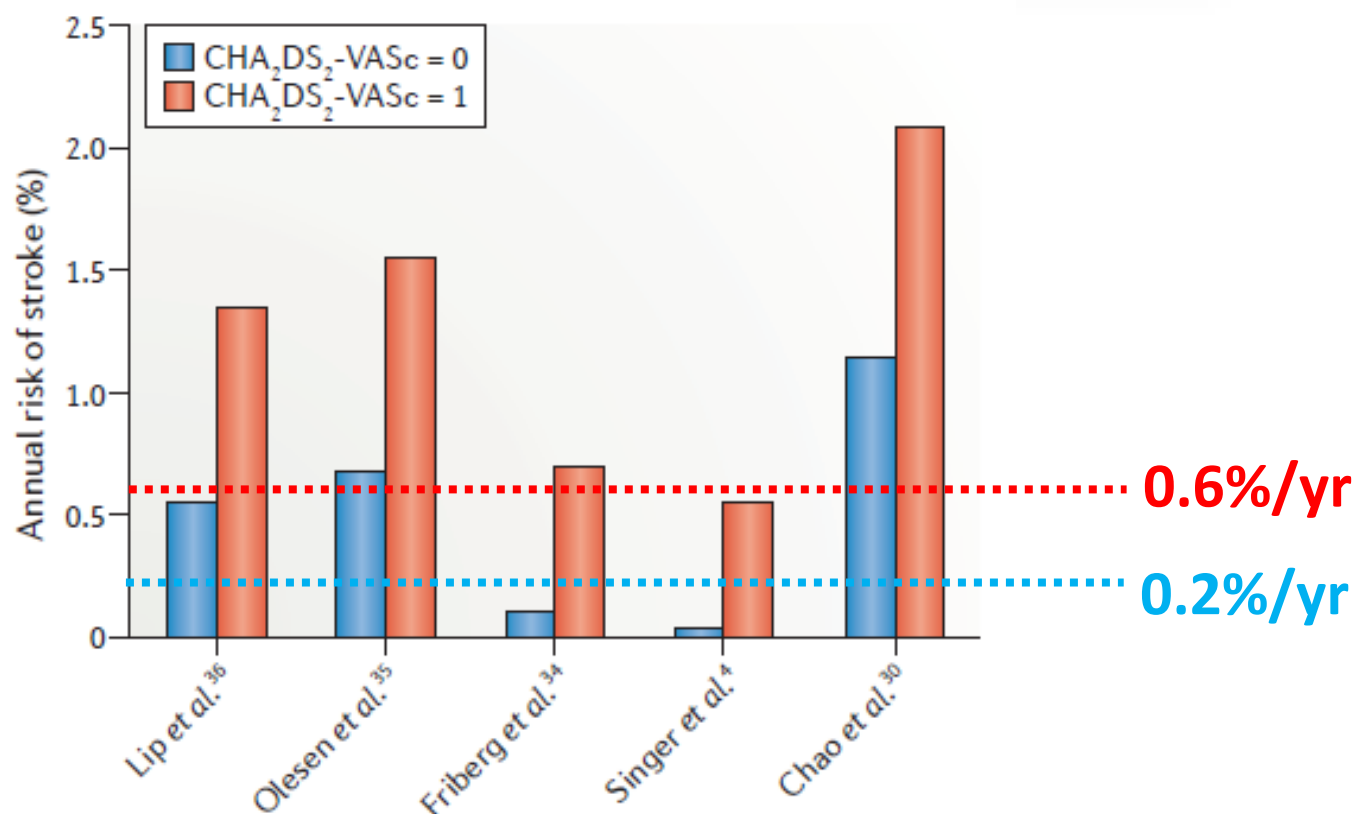


# Incremental Predictive Value of Left Atrial Parameters Over Clinical Risk Scores for Subsequent Atrial Fibrillation Function Beyond Size\*

Kazuaki Negishi, MD, PhD

JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING

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**INDICAZIONE DEI NUOVI ANTICOAGULANTI ORALI  
IN TEMA DI FIBRILLAZIONE ATRIALE**

Roma, 8-9 Marzo 2019

**Can risk of new-onset AF be predicted by imaging features of organ damage?**

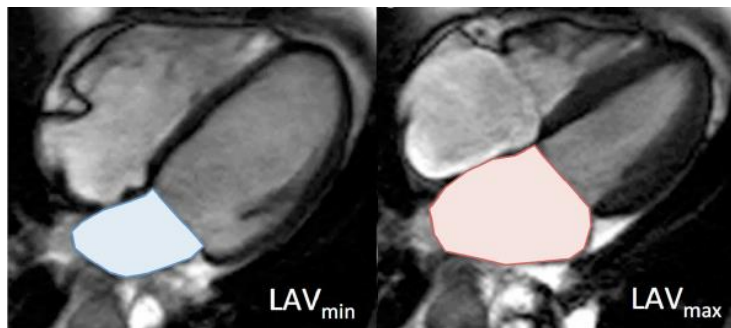
**Can risk of stroke in AF patients be better predicted by imaging features of organ damage?**

**Can imaging features of organ damage better clarify cause of cryptogenetic stroke?**



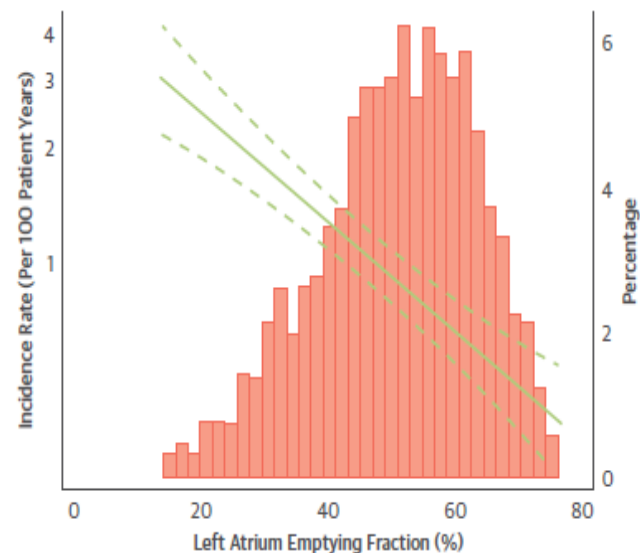
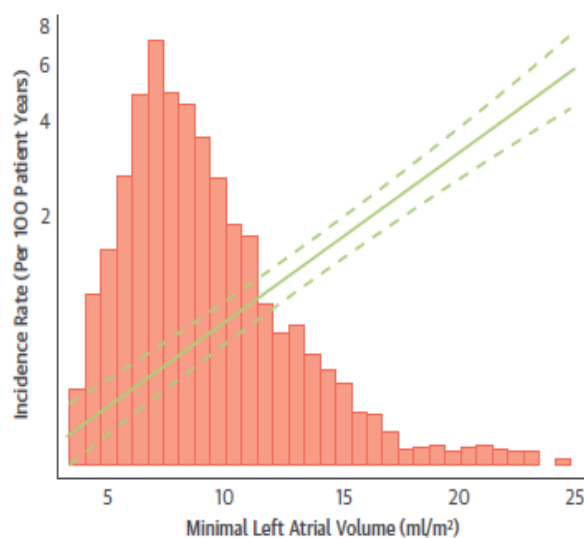
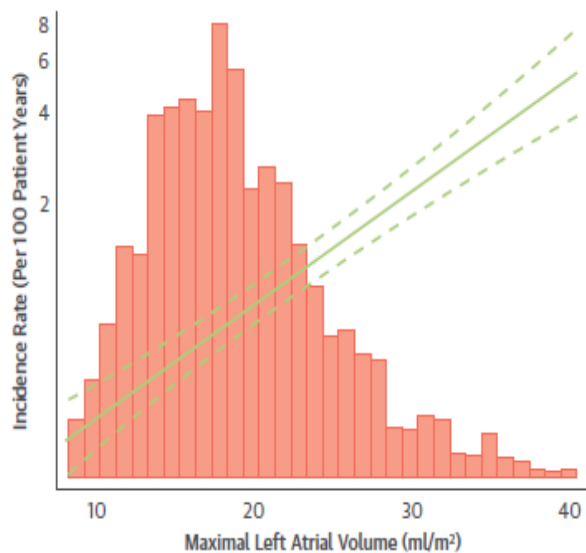


# The Copenhagen City Heart Study



1951 pts  
Median follow-up 11 yrs  
184 (9.5%) new-onset AF

$$(LAV_{\max} - LAV_{\min}) / LAV_{\max} \times 100\%$$





# The Copenhagen City Heart Study

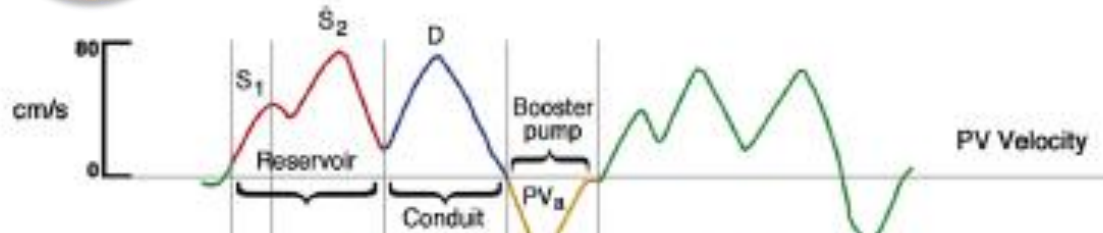
**TABLE 4** Cox Regression for LA Measures Stratified According to Hypertension

	Normotensive (n = 1,092; Events = 53)		Hypertensive (n = 852; Events = 131)	
	HR (95% CI)	p Value	HR (95% CI)	p Value
<b>Univariable model</b>				
Maximal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.10 (1.06-1.15)	<0.001	1.07 (1.05-1.09)	<0.001
Minimal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.24 (1.18-1.30)	<0.001	1.10 (1.07-1.12)	<0.001
LA emptying fraction, per 1% decrease	1.05 (1.03-1.06)	<0.001	1.02 (1.01-1.03)	0.001
<b>Multivariable model 1</b>				
Maximal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.10 (1.05-1.14)	<0.001	1.06 (1.04-1.08)	<0.001
Minimal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.22 (1.16-1.28)	<0.001	1.08 (1.05-1.10)	<0.001
LA emptying fraction, per 1% decrease	1.04 (1.02-1.06)	<0.001	1.02 (1.00-1.03)	0.031
<b>Multivariable model 2</b>				
Maximal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.08 (1.04-1.12)	<0.001	1.05 (1.02-1.07)	<0.001
Minimal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.15 (1.10-1.21)	<0.001	1.07 (1.03-1.09)	<0.001
LA emptying fraction, per 1% decrease	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	0.003	1.01 (0.99-1.02)	0.26
<b>Multivariable model 3</b>				
Maximal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.04 (0.97-1.10)	0.25	1.02 (0.99-1.06)	0.15
Minimal LA volume, per 1-ml/m <sup>2</sup> increase	1.13 (1.03-1.25)	0.010	1.01 (0.96-1.06)	0.66

**In the subgroup of normotensive pts, LA functional measures can even predict AF in individuals with structurally normal LA (defined as LAVmax<34 ml/m<sup>2</sup>)**



# Function beyond size

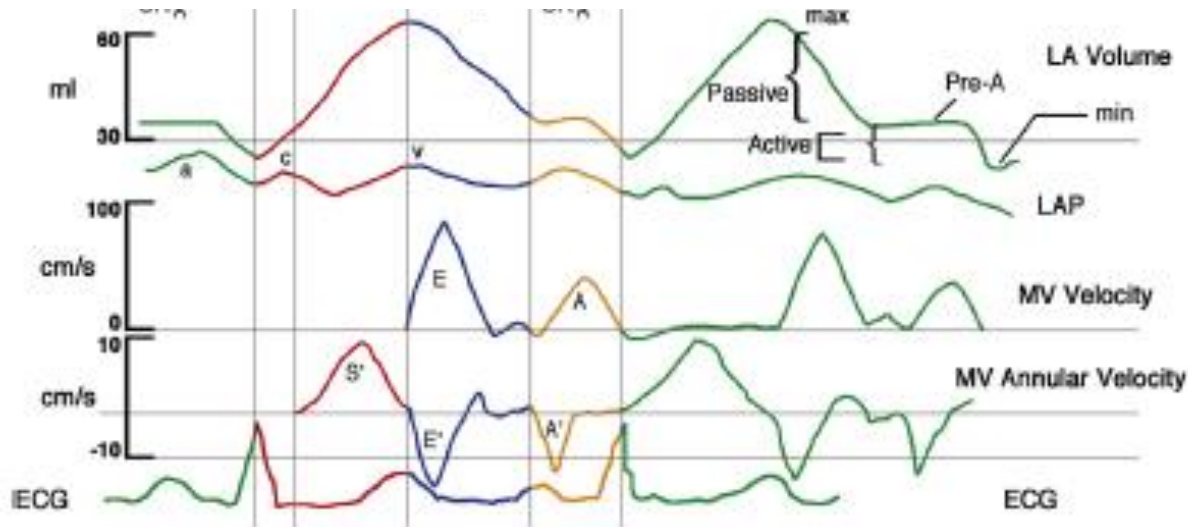


**Reservoir for pulmonary venous return during ventricular systole**

**Conduit for pulmonary venous return during early ventricular diastole**

Reservoir function is influenced by descent of the LV base during systole and by LV end-systolic volume.

Conduit function is closely related to LV relaxation and compliance.

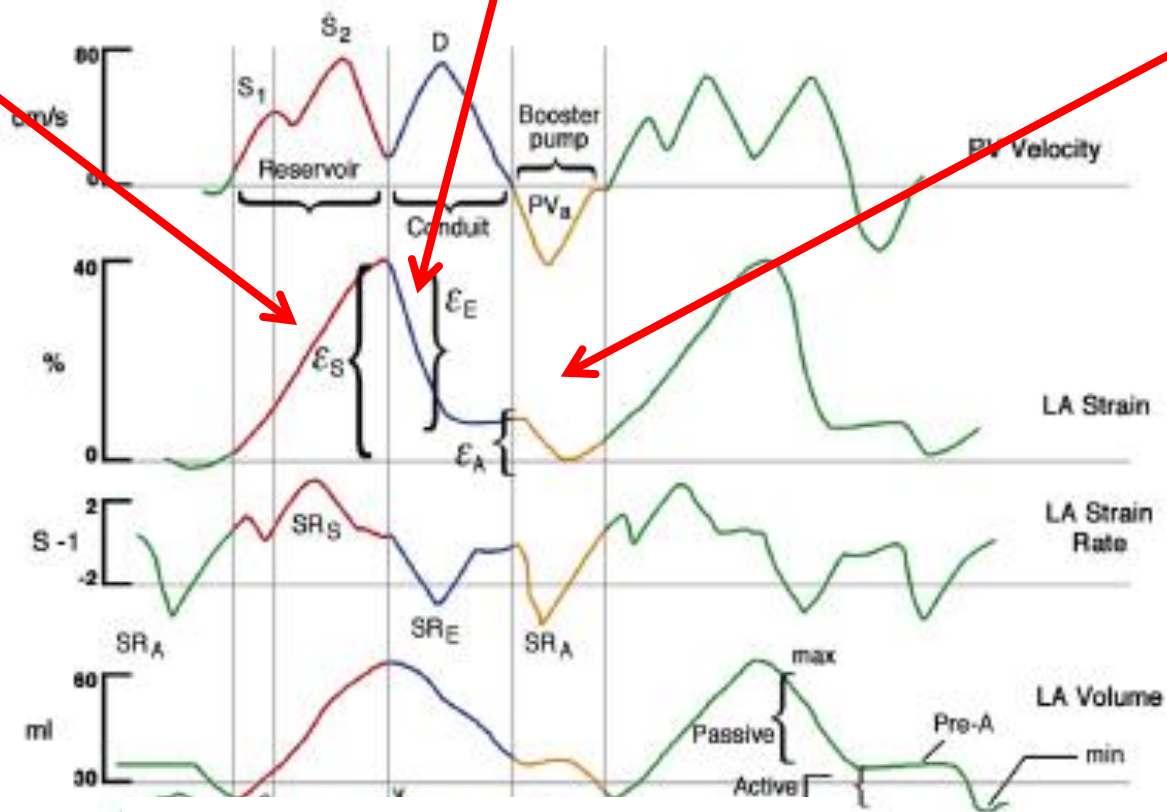
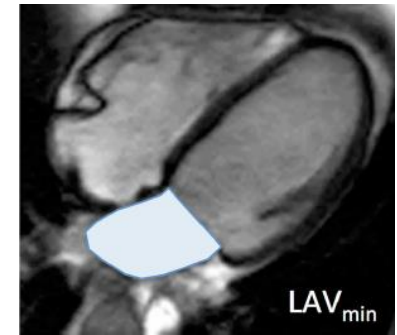


Atrial booster pump function is dependent on the degree of venous return (atrial preload) and LV end-diastolic pressures (atrial afterload)

**Frank-Starling law**



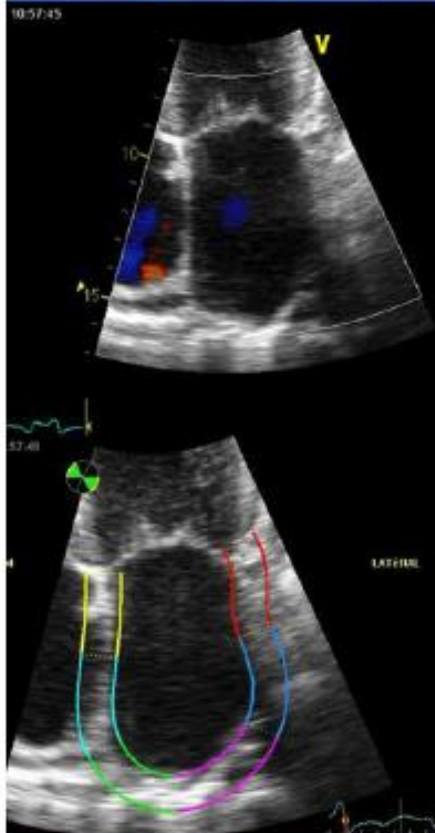
# Function beyond size



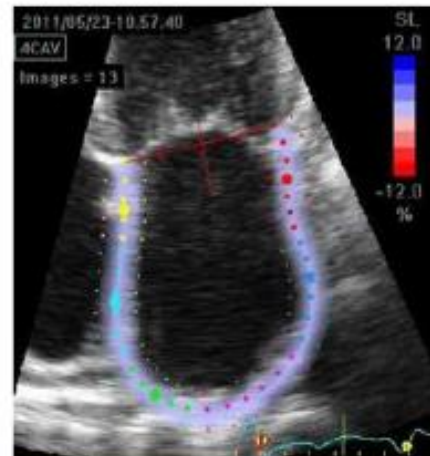


# Left atrial strain

Zoom on the left atrium in apical  
2 and 4 chambers views

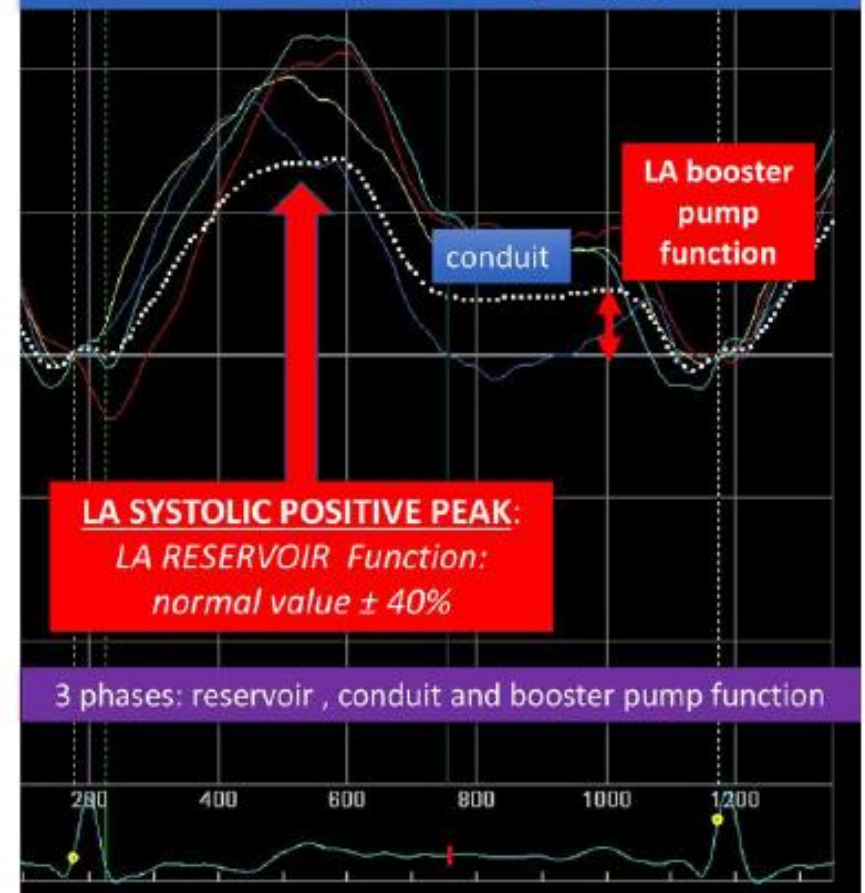


Semi-automatic contouring of the left  
atrial borders for speckle tracking



Parametric imaging for checking  
the quality of the tracking

Display of the left atrial deformation over a cardiac cycle, starting  
in this example at the QRS (following the settings made for the left  
ventricular speckle tracking analysis)



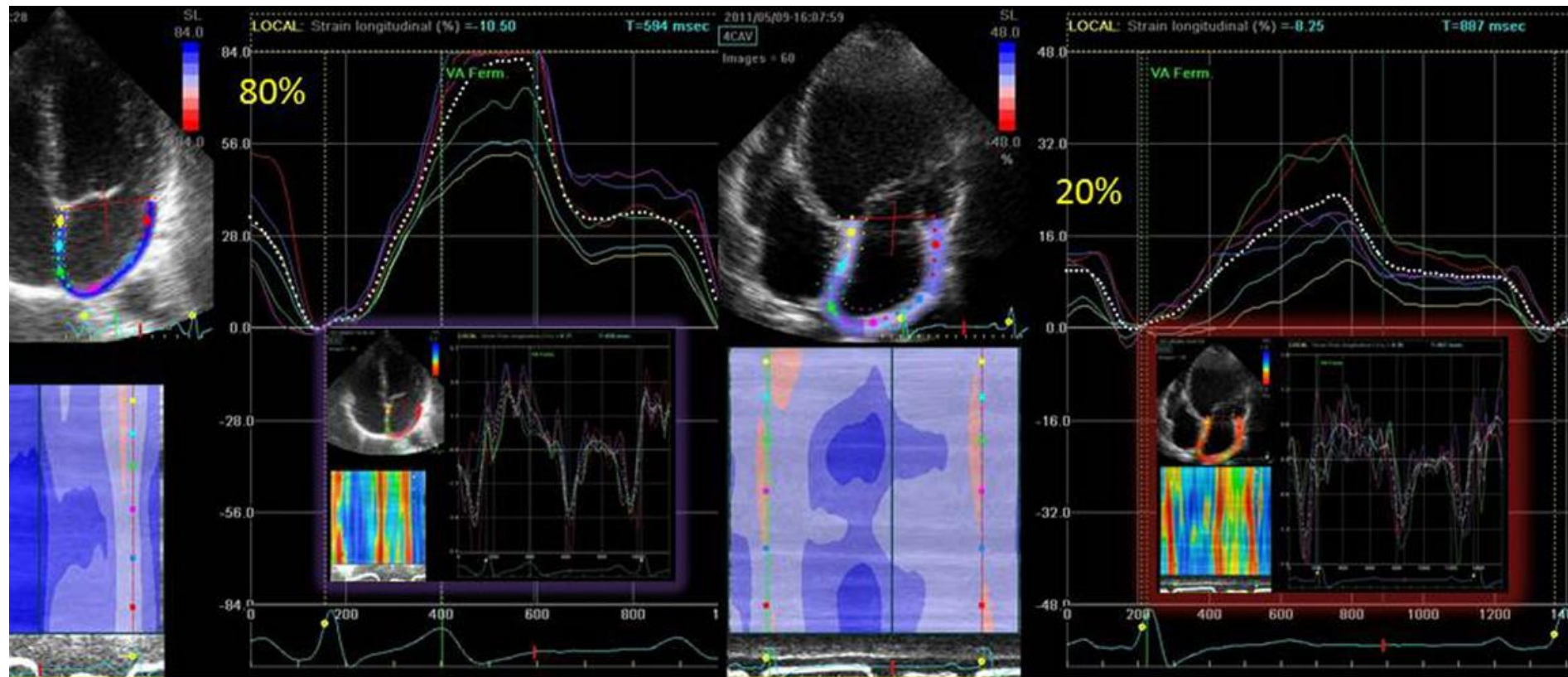
**LA SYSTOLIC POSITIVE PEAK:**

*LA RESERVOIR Function:  
normal value  $\pm 40\%$*

3 phases: reservoir , conduit and booster pump function



# Left atrial strain in Atrial Fibrillation



Normal

Atrial fibrillation



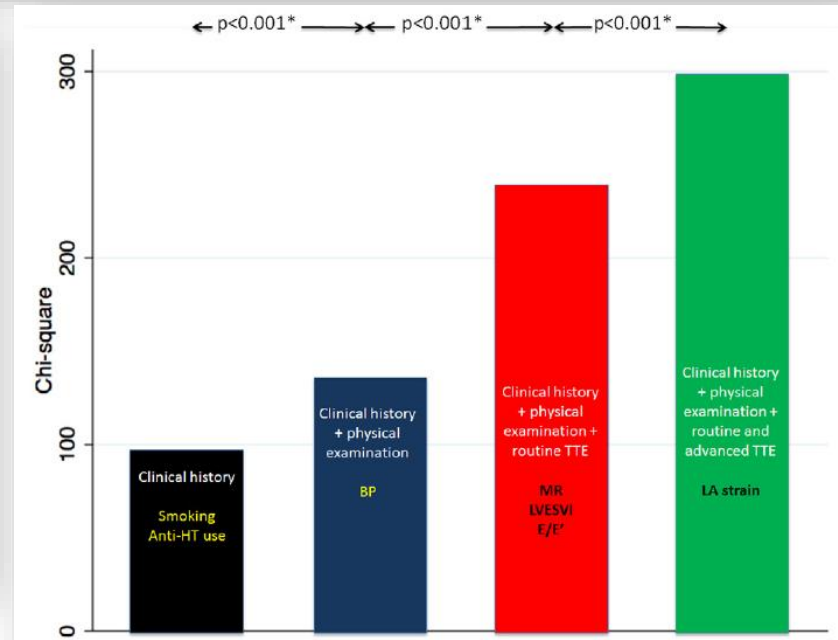
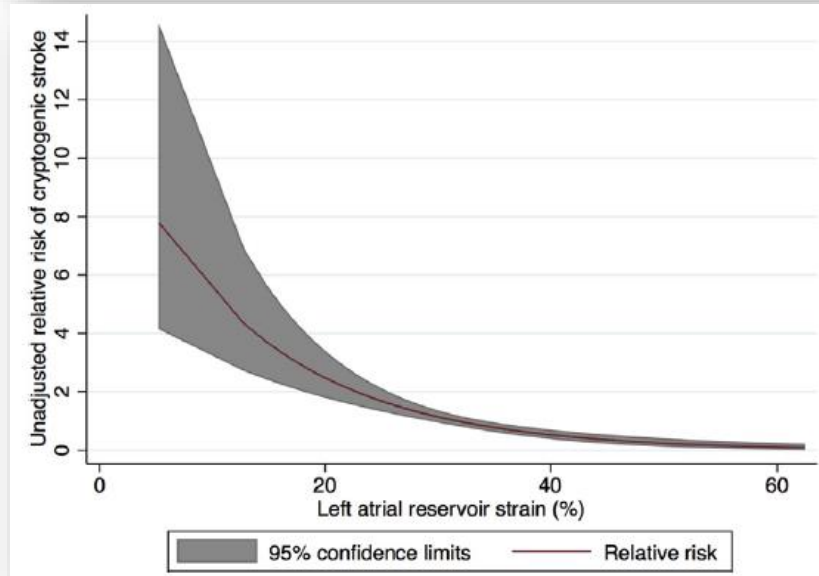
# Left Atrial Dysfunction in the Pathogenesis of Cryptogenic Stroke: Novel Insights from Speckle-Tracking Echo

**Table 1** Characteristics of patients with CS and control subjects

	Patients with CS (n = 371)	Control subjects (n = 371)	P
LAVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	25 ± 9	25 ± 8	.70
LA reservoir strain (%)	30 ± 7	34 ± 7	<.001

**Table 2** Model for the identification of CS

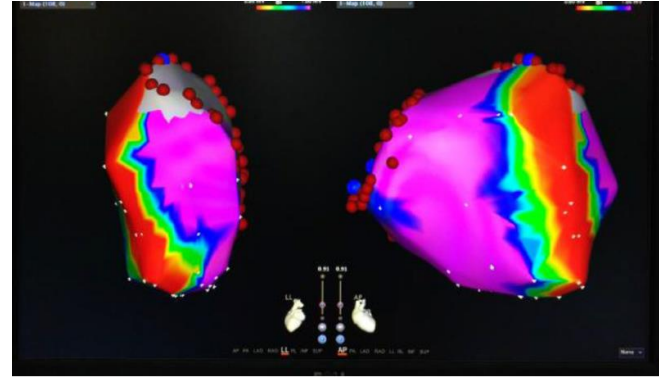
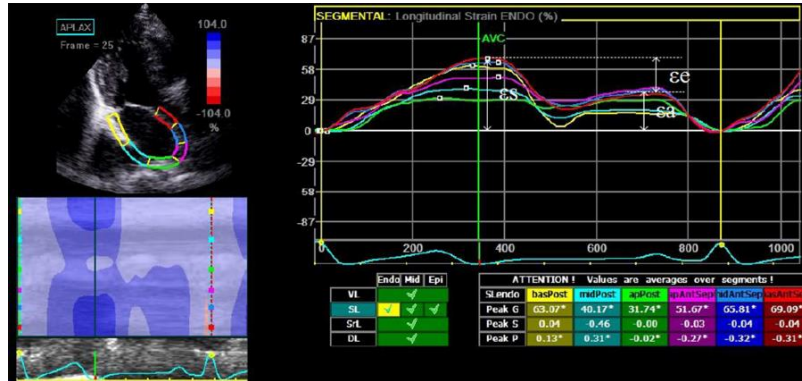
Parameter	Univariate		Multivariate	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
LA reservoir strain, per 1% reduction	1.08 (1.06–1.11)	<.001	1.07 (1.05–1.10)	<.001







# Mechanical remodeling correlates with electrical remodeling of LA



40 pts with  
paroxysmal  
AF

LV group  
(bipolar voltage  
< 0.5 mV)

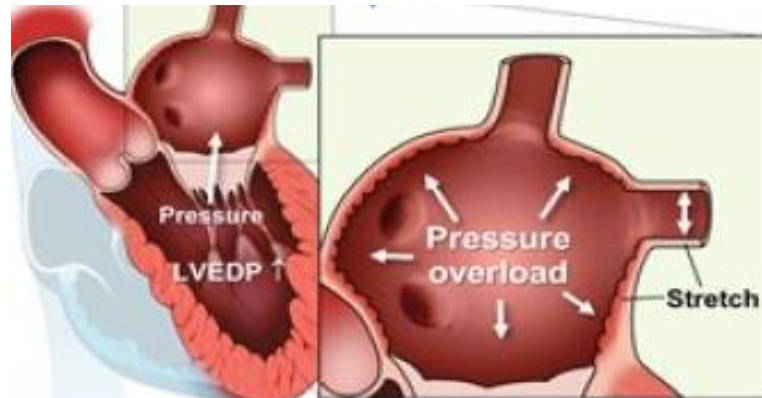
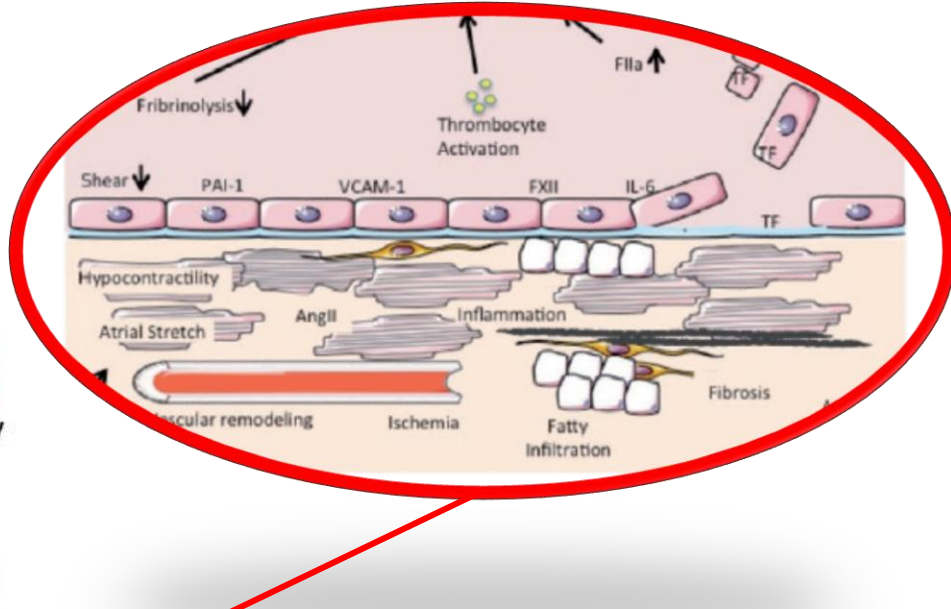
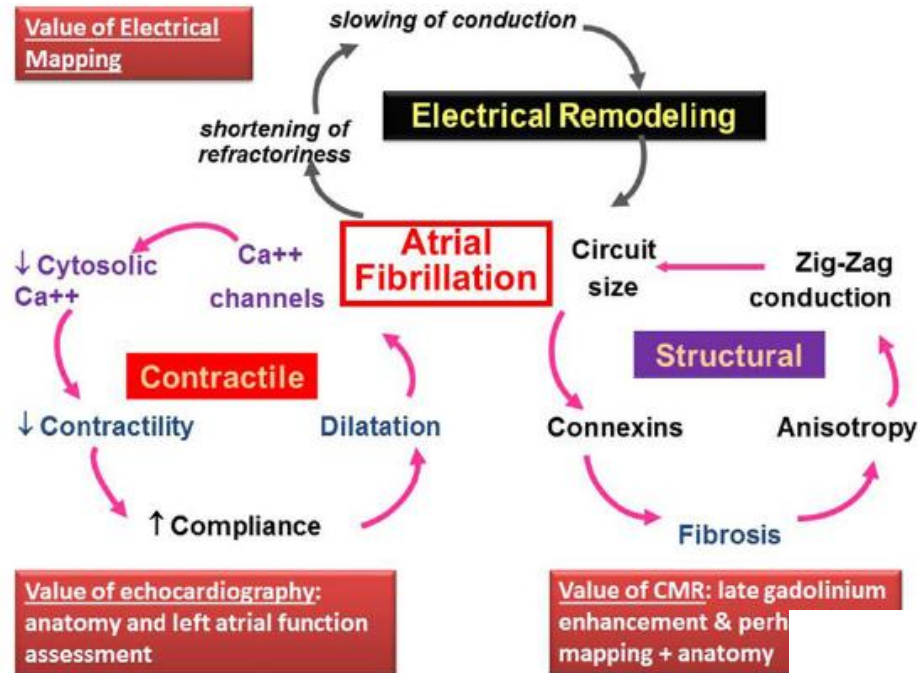
Non-LV group  
(bipolar voltage  
> 0.5 mV)

Variables	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
Age	1.049	0.972–1.131	0.217			
LVEF	1.012	0.886–1.155	0.863			
LA diameter	1.117	0.953–1.310	0.171			
LA Vmax	0.996	0.960–1.033	0.831			
LA Vmin	1.046	0.984–1.112	0.148			
LA EF	0.891	0.822–0.966	0.005	0.864	0.704–1.057	0.154
LA stroke	1.001	0.512–1.955	0.999			
LAVi	1.002	0.940–1.069	0.946			
E/A	1.839	0.554–6.108	0.320			
Global strain	0.890	0.808–0.979	0.017	1.347	1.005–1.807	0.046



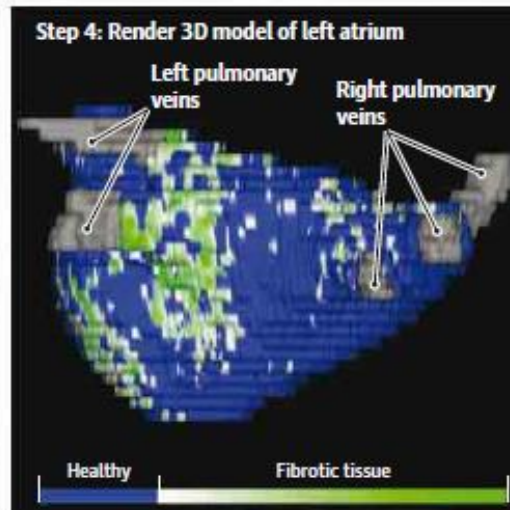
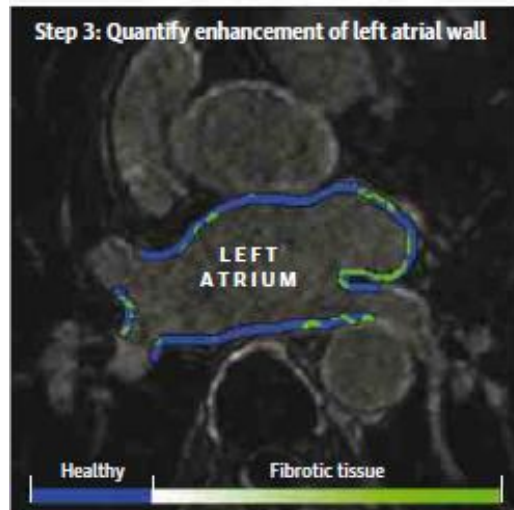
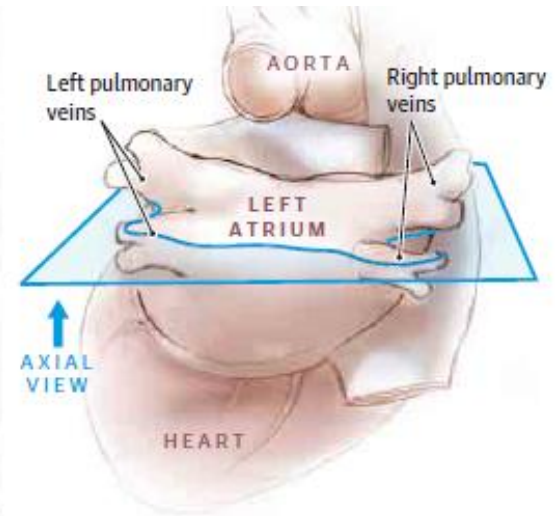
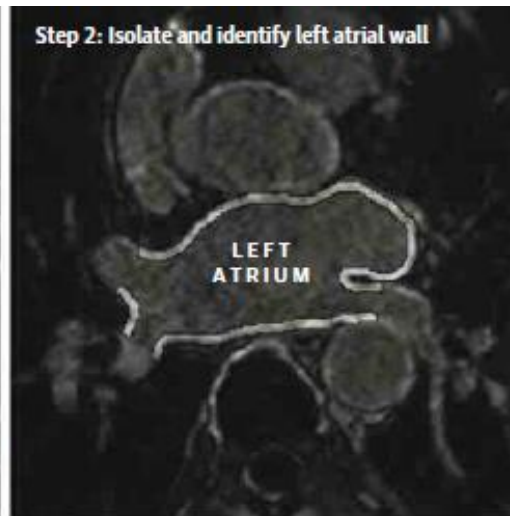
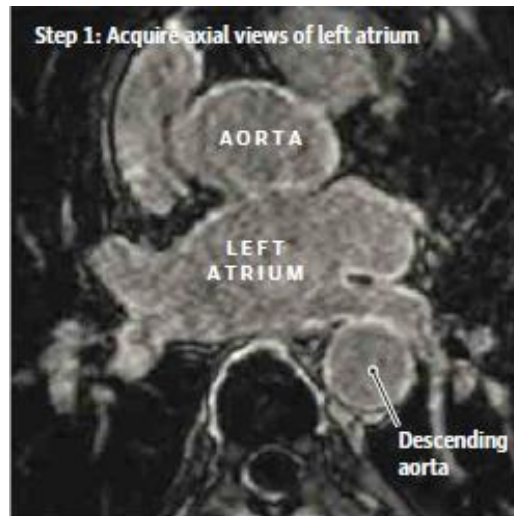


# A paradigm shift in the pathophysiology of AF: the atrial cardiomyopathy





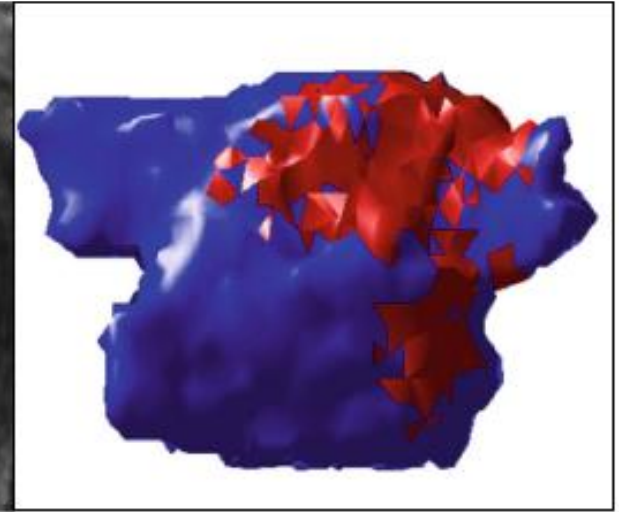
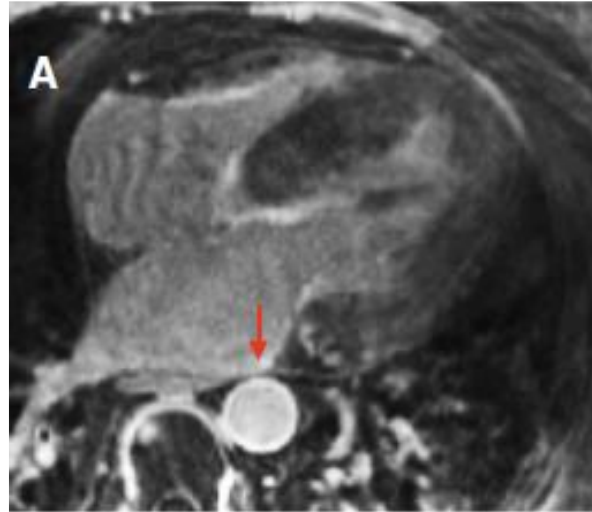
# Atrial fibrosis is the hallmark of structural LA remodeling in AF



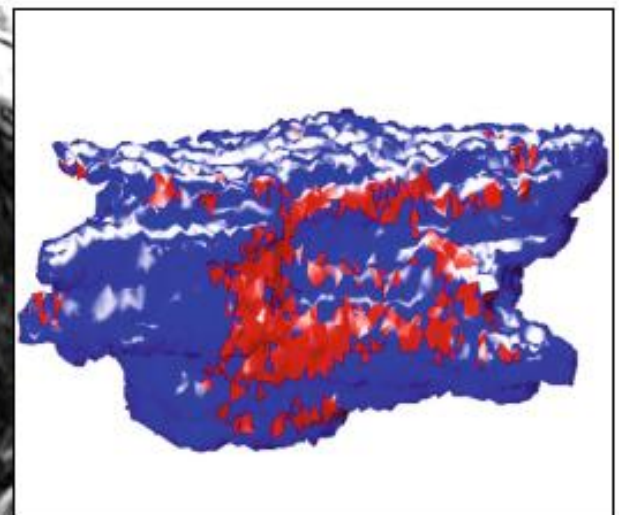
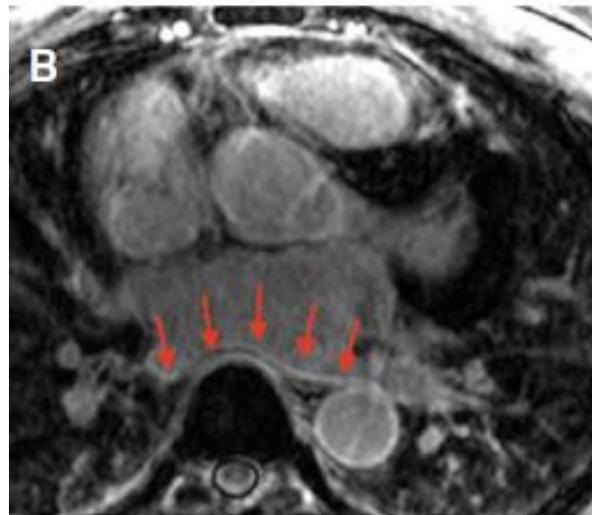


# Atrial fibrosis is the hallmark of structural LA remodeling in AF

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy



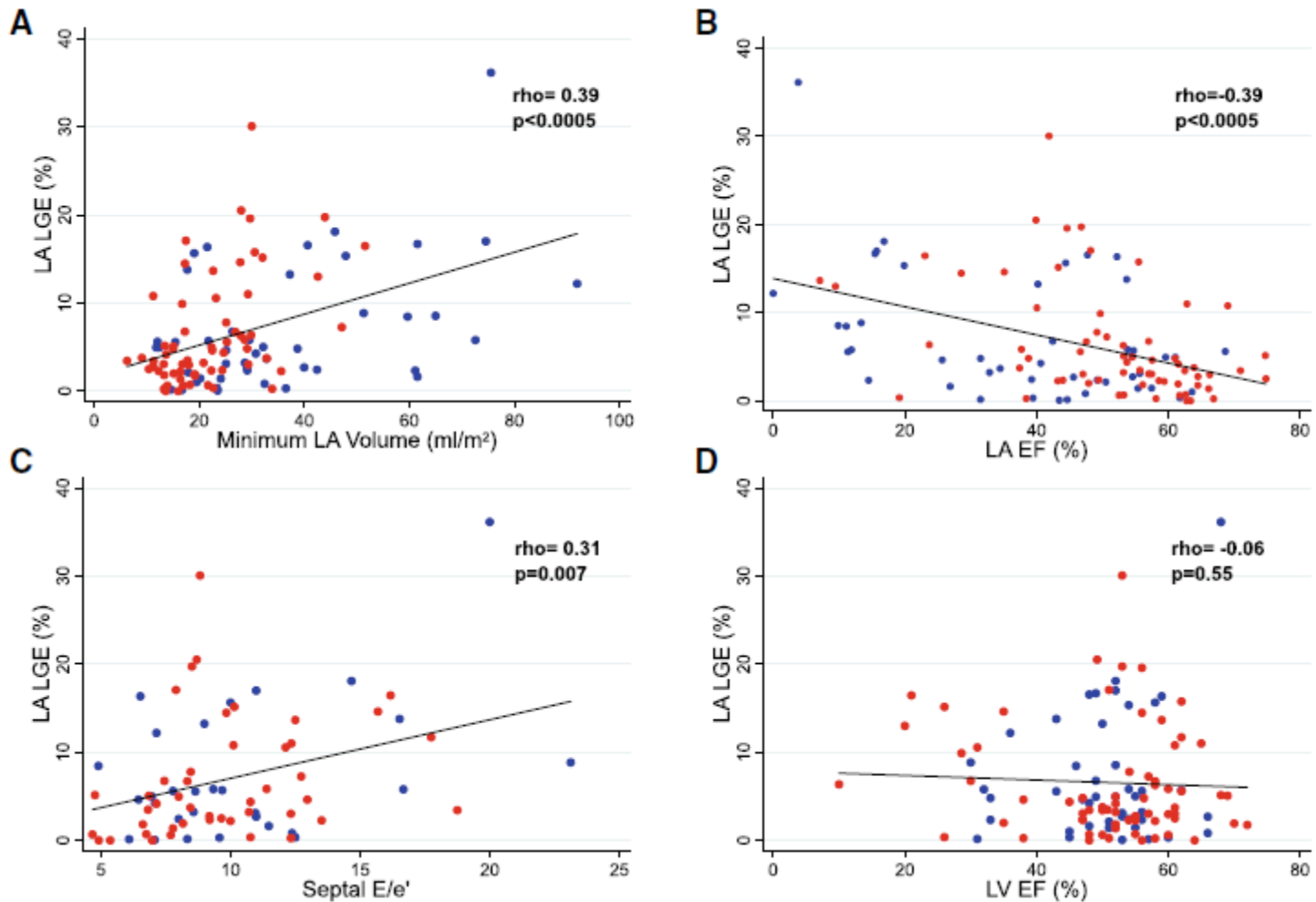
Ischemic heart disease







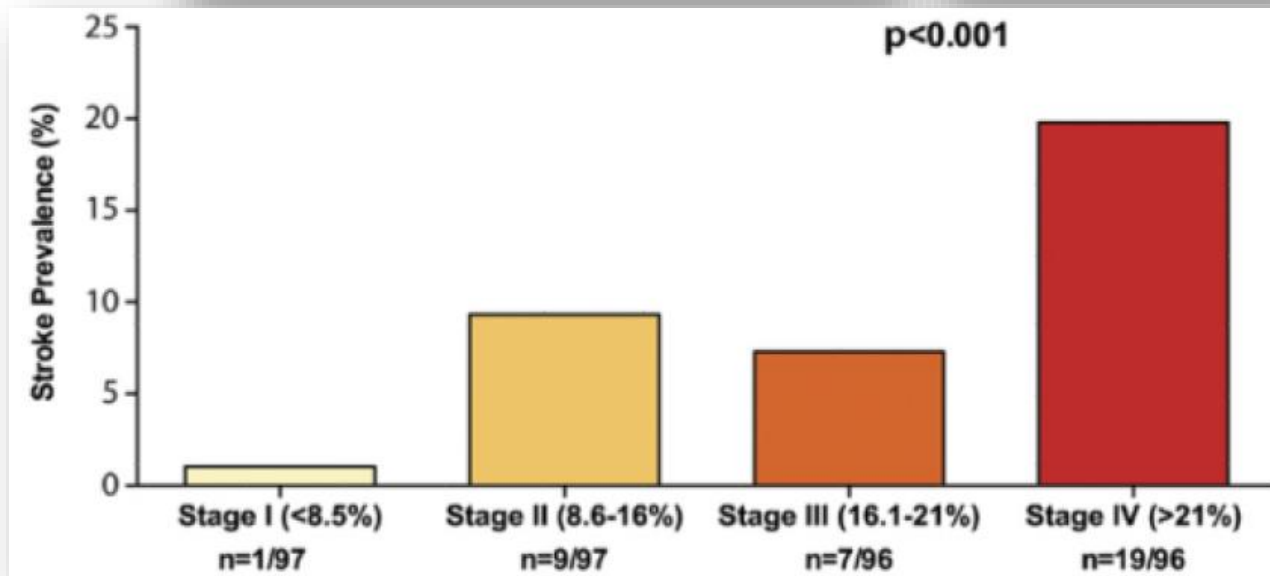
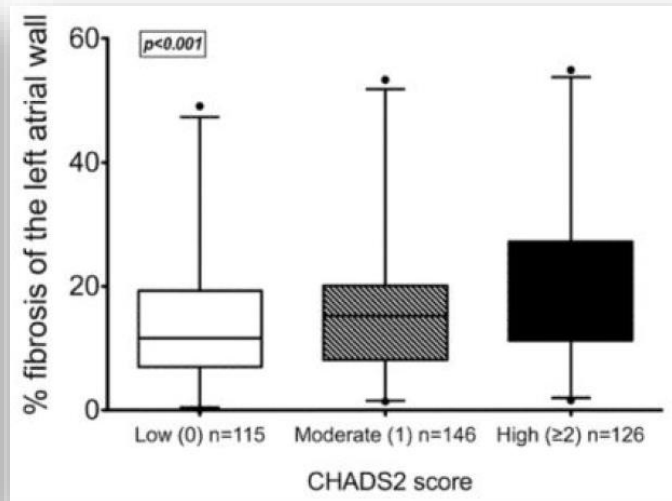
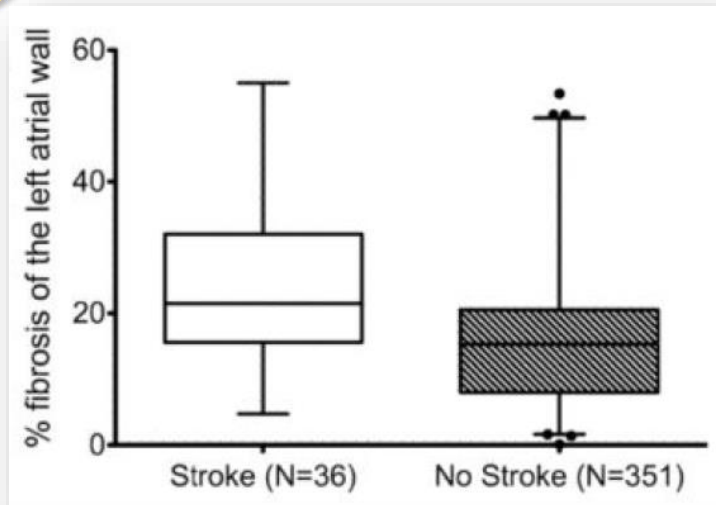
# Atrial fibrosis predicts new-onset AF







# Association of LA Fibrosis Detected by DE-CMR and the Risk of Stroke in Patients With AF

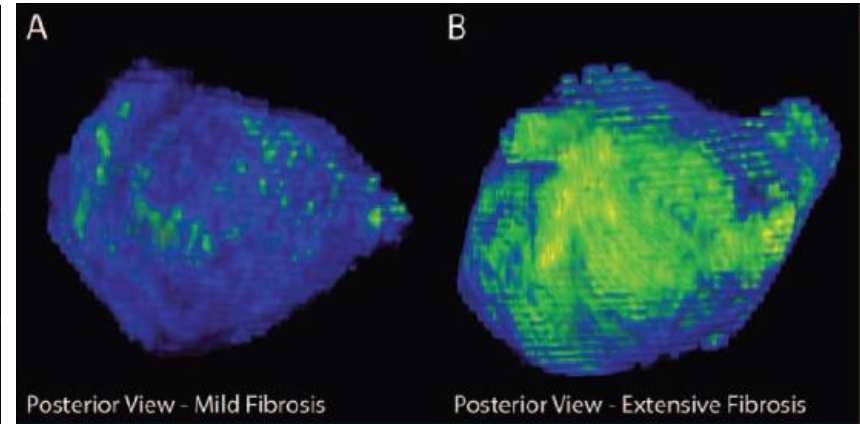
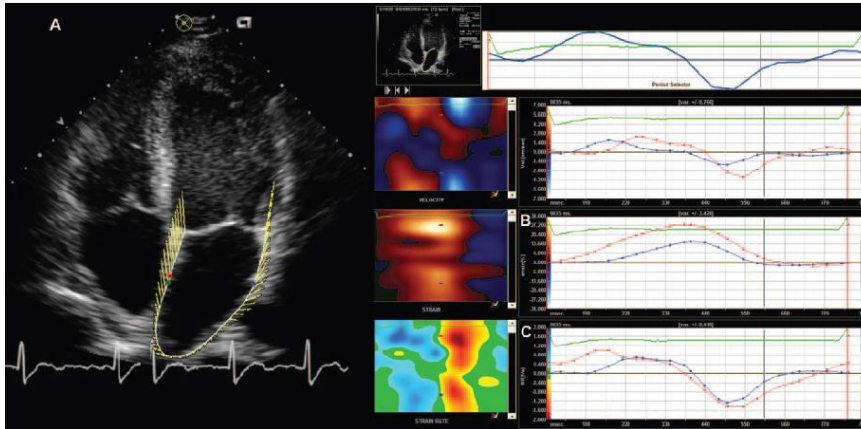


Multivariate		
Variable	OR	p Value
Persistent vs. paroxysmal AF	1.02	0.98
Warfarin use	0.58	0.14
Female vs. male	3.11	0.003
Diabetes mellitus	0.43	0.21
Hypertension	1.35	0.51
Congestive heart failure	0.36	0.19
Age >75 yrs	1.18	0.58
LA remodeling stage	2.91	0.027

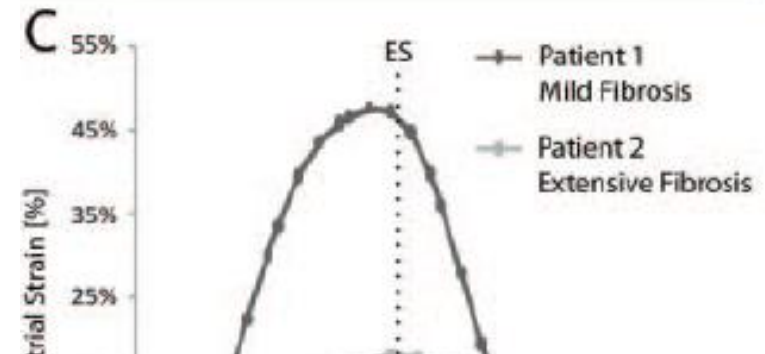


# LA strain in patients with paroxysmal and persistent AF relates to LA fibrosis detected at MR

55 pts with paroxysmal or persistent AF. 16 (29%) were on AF during Echo and MR



	Total (n=55)	Paroxysmal AF (n=24)	Persistent AF (n=31)	P Value
LA wall fibrosis, %	19±15	14±9	22±18	0.04
LA biplane volume index, mL/m <sup>2</sup>	35±11	31±11	37±10	0.04

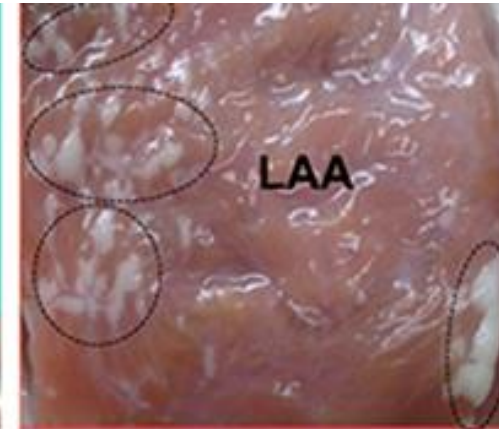
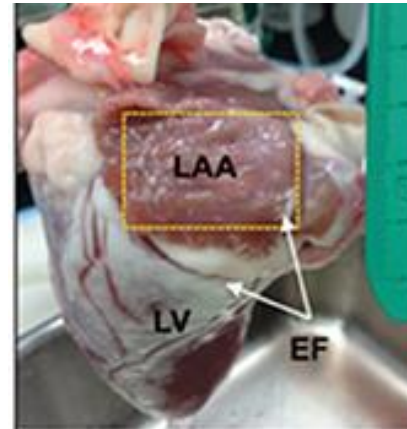
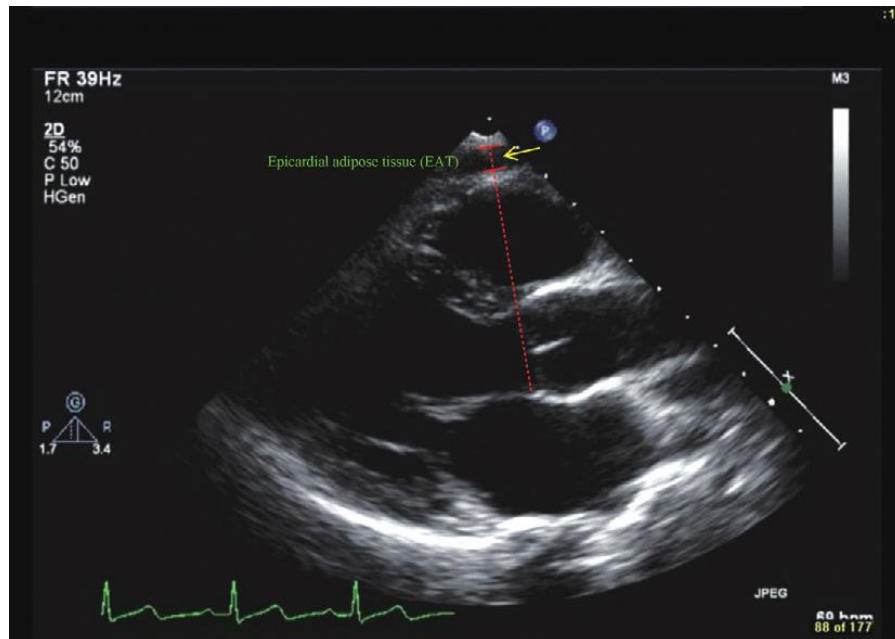
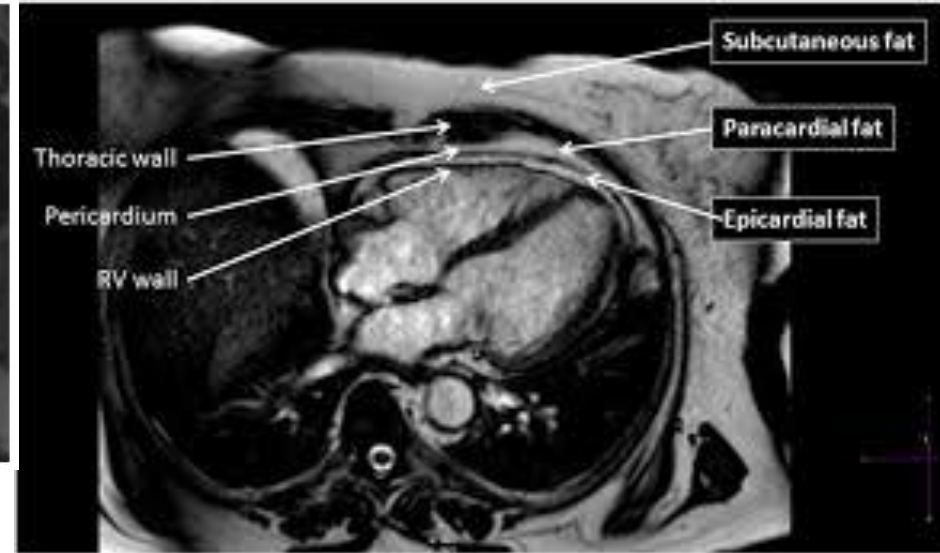
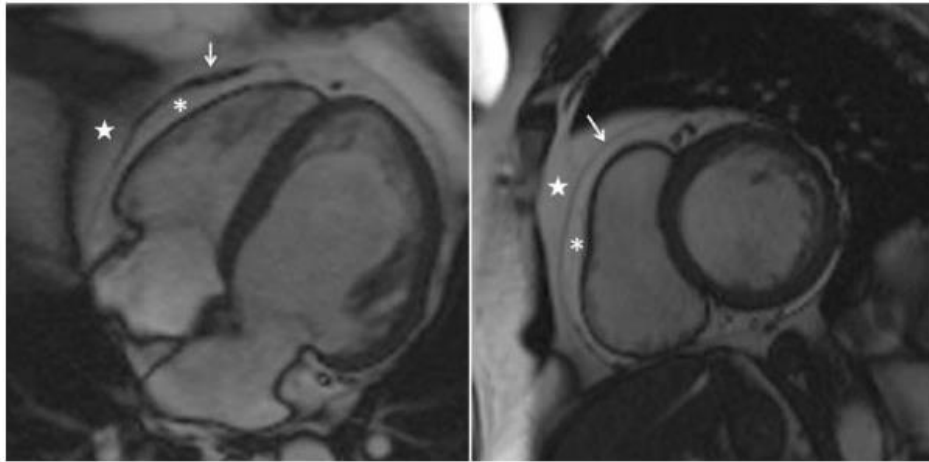


No correlation between E/E' LV filling pressure and LA strain/fibrosis

Neither the extent of fibrosis nor the degree of reduction in strain was influenced by age, sex, severity of mitral regurgitation, or history of hypertension, suggesting that the changes may be primarily due to AF.



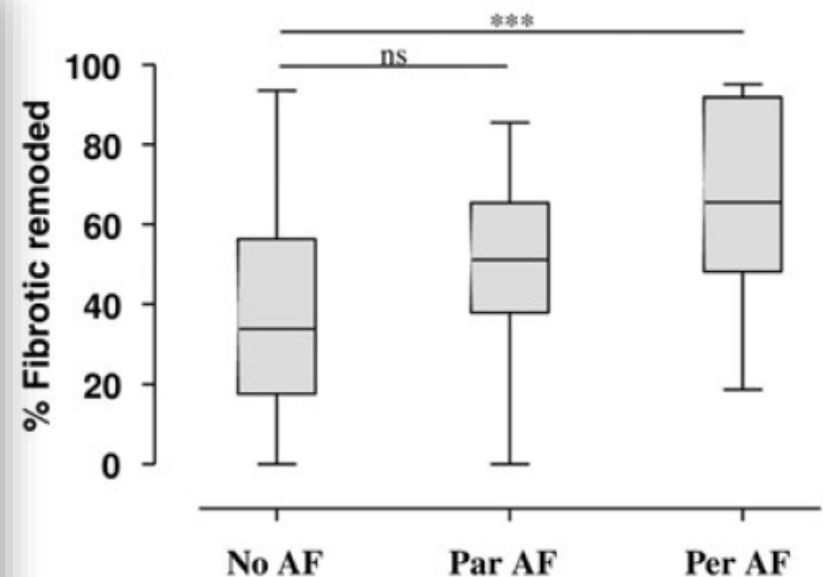
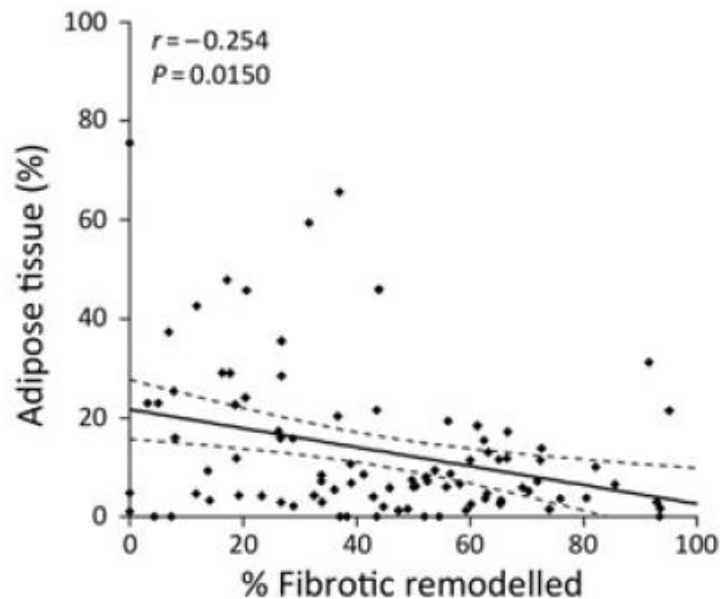
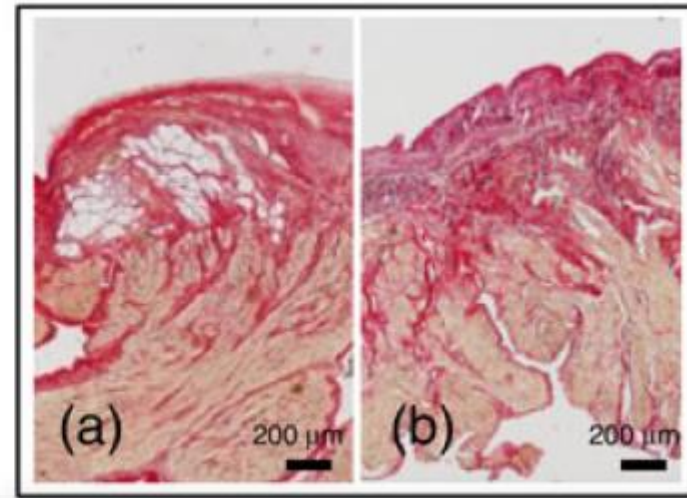
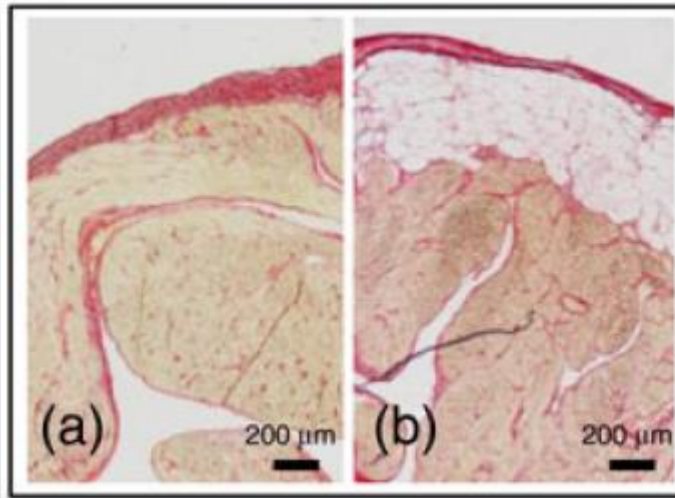
# Increased epicardial fat thickness in AF







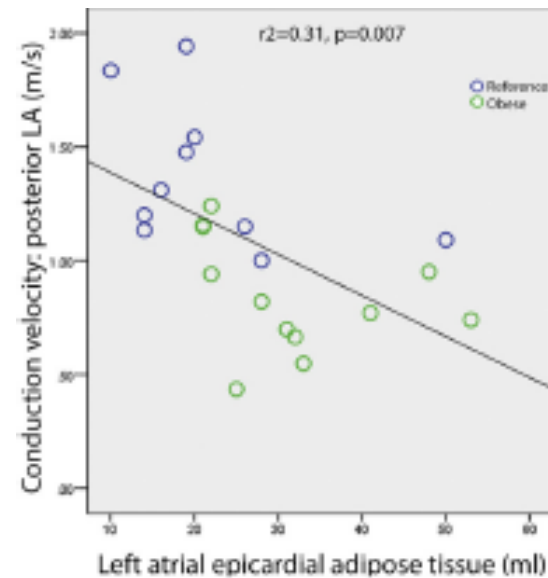
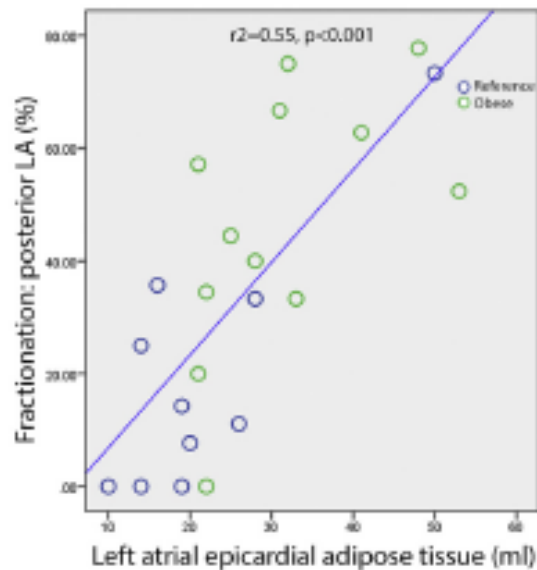
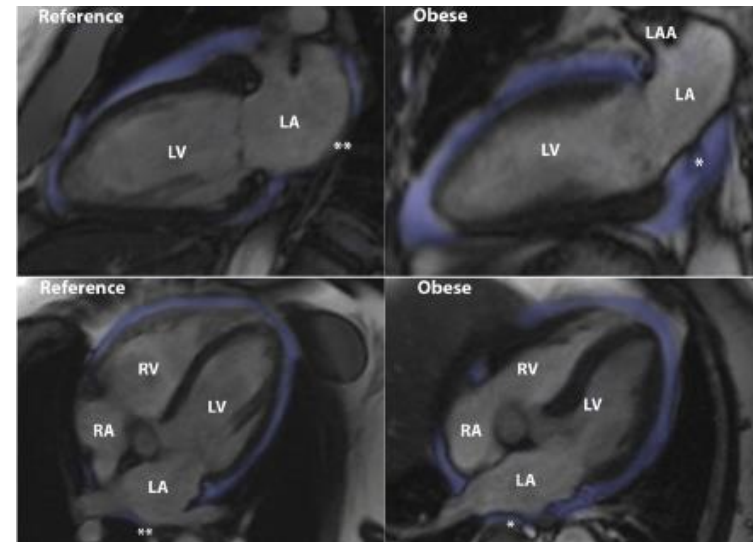
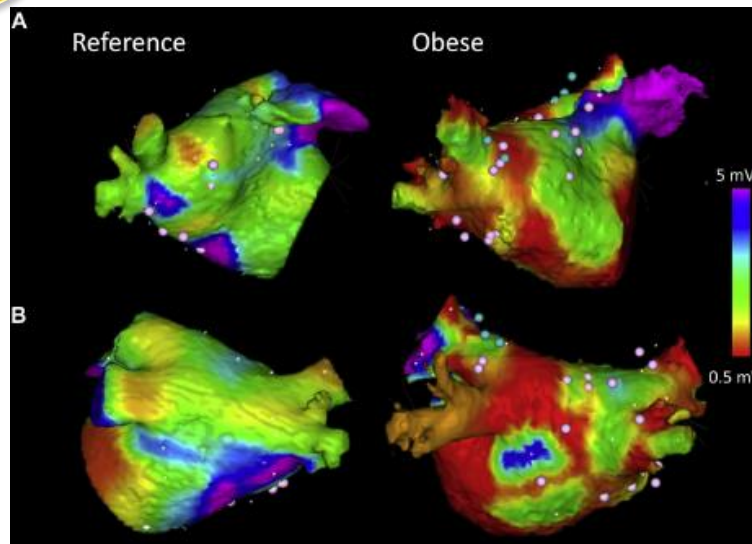
# AF is associated with the fibrotic remodelling of adipose tissue in the subepicardium of human and sheep atria







# Electroanatomical Remodeling of the Atria in Obesity



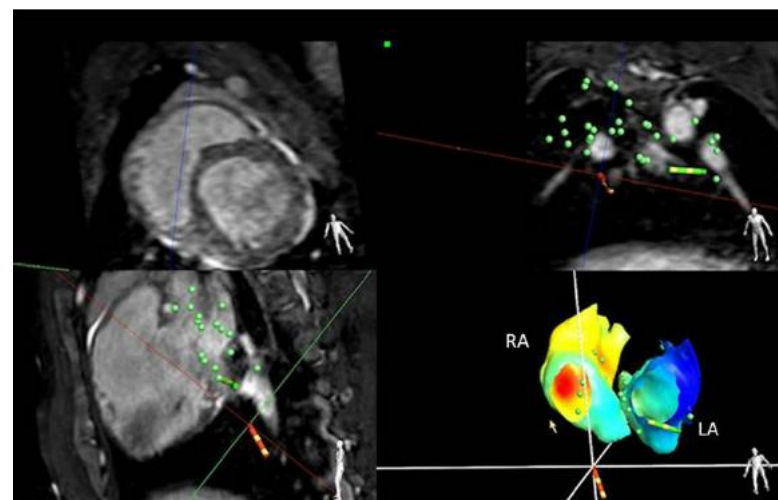
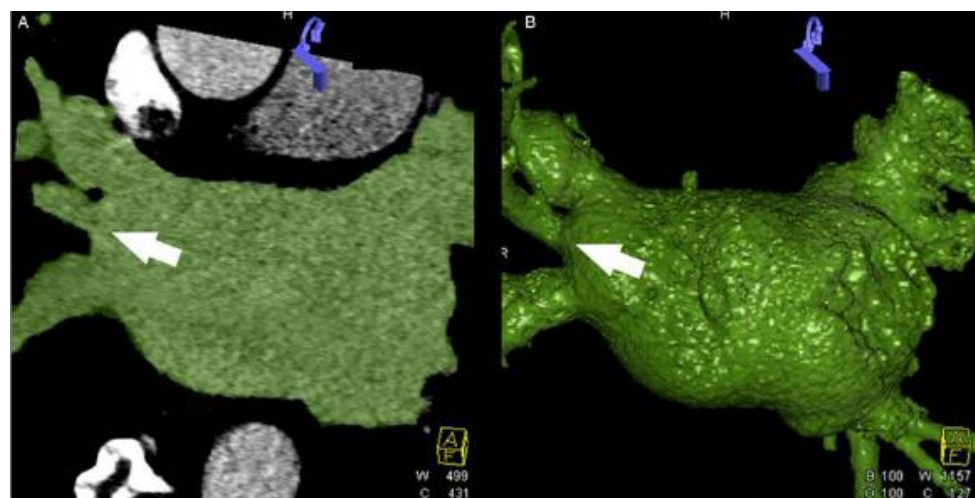
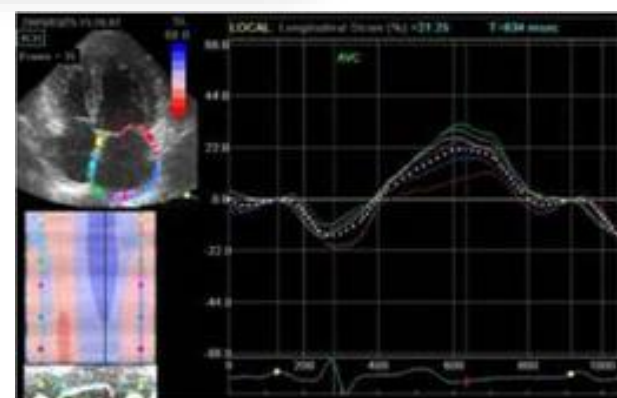
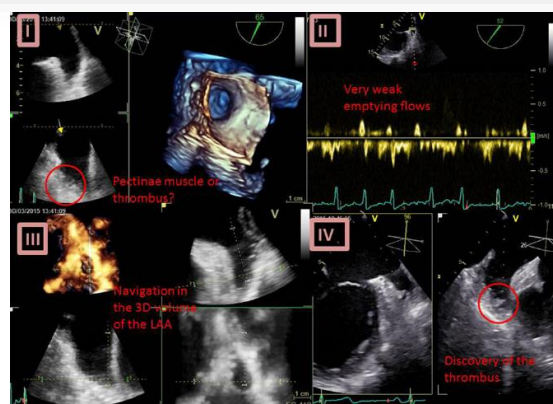
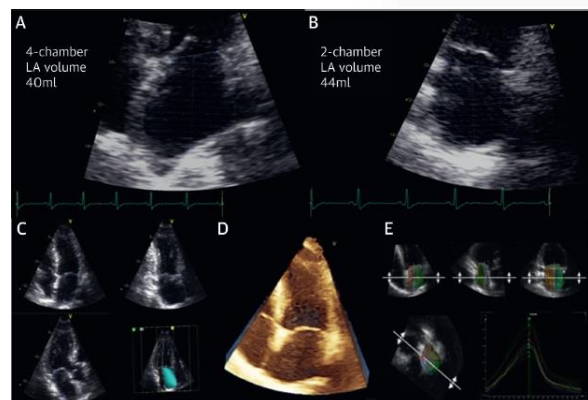


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## *Take-home messages*

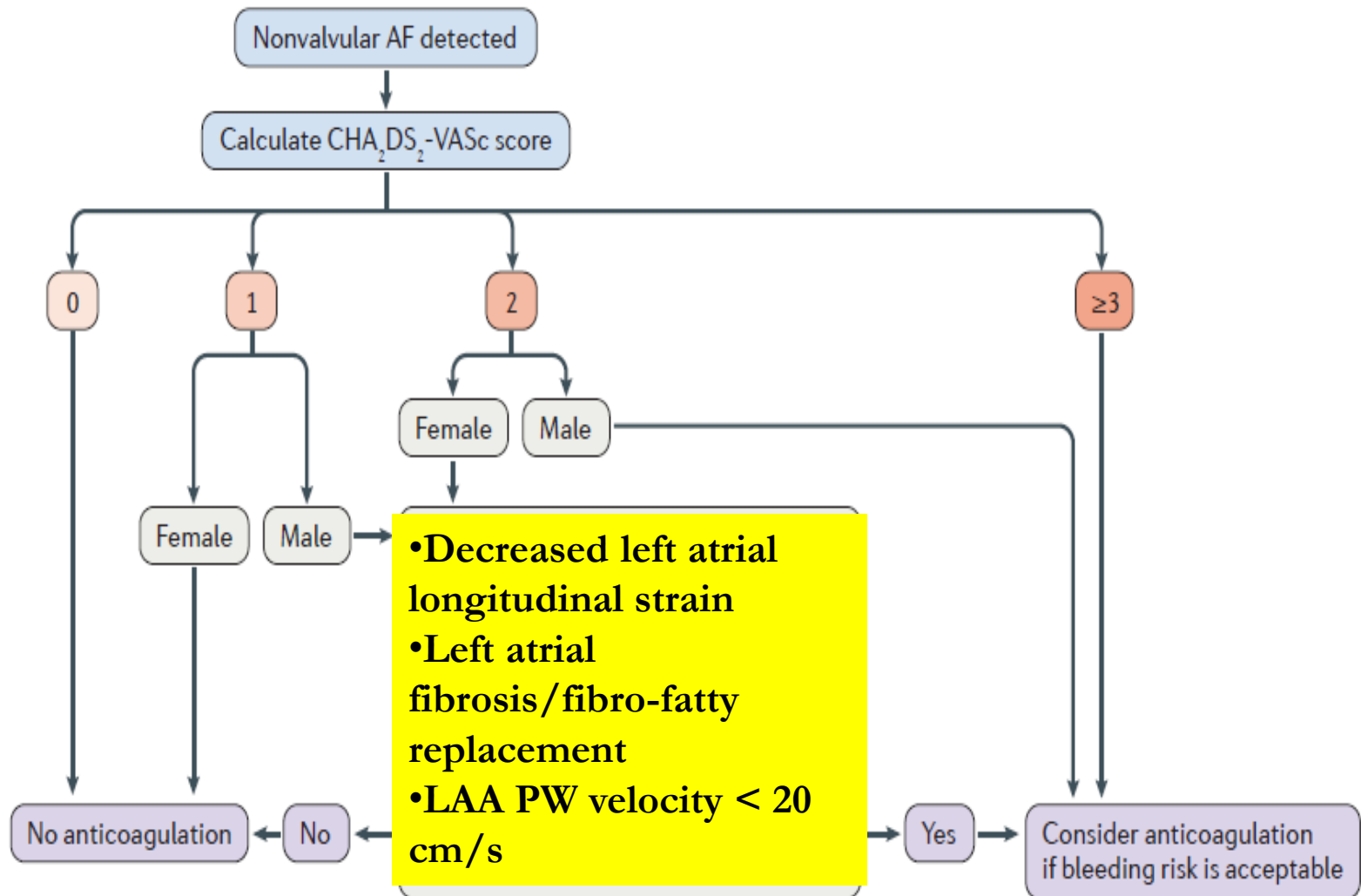


## EACVI/EHRA Expert Consensus Document on the role of multi-modality imaging for the evaluation of patients with atrial fibrillation





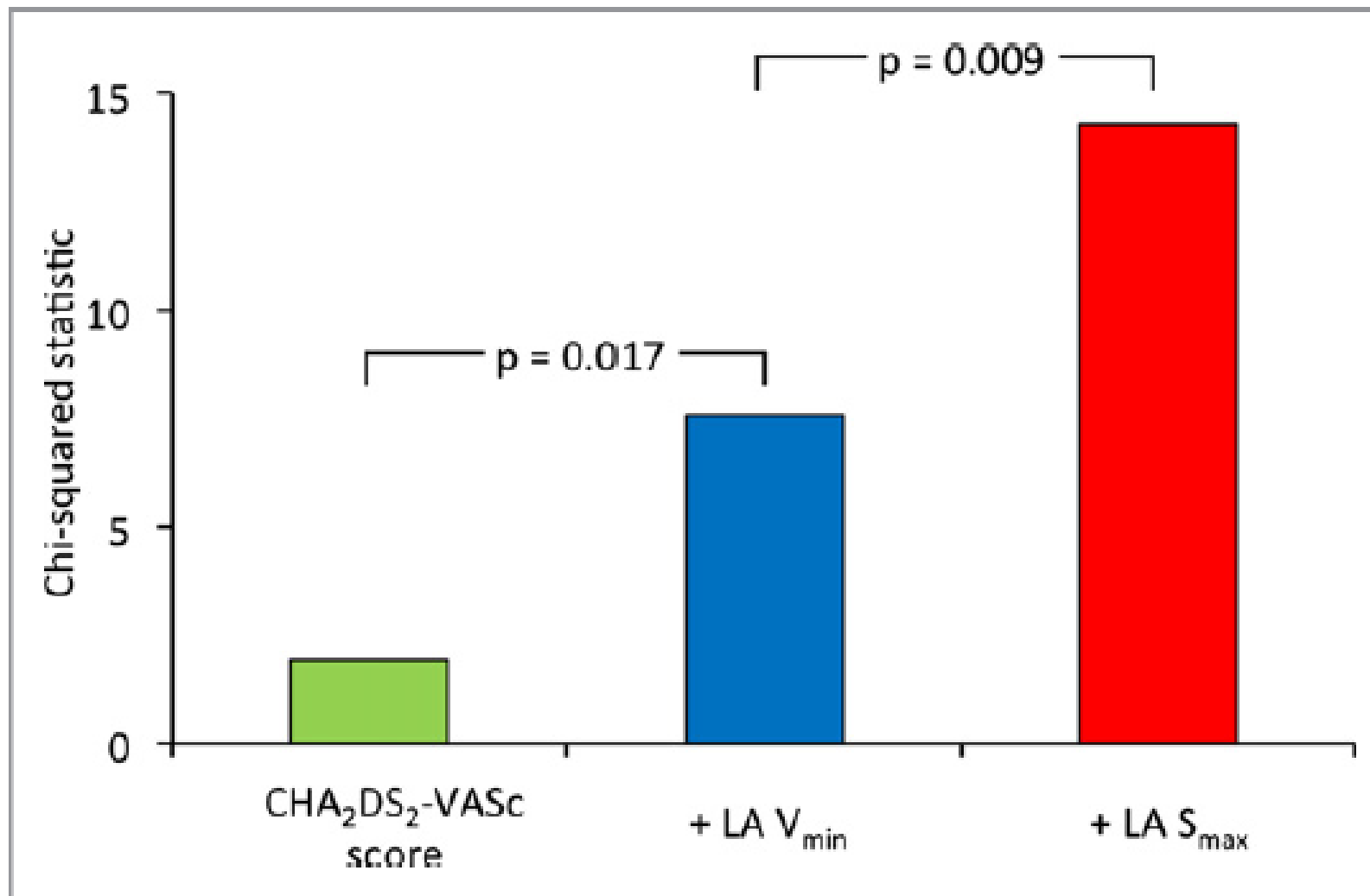
# How can imaging enter AF work-flow?







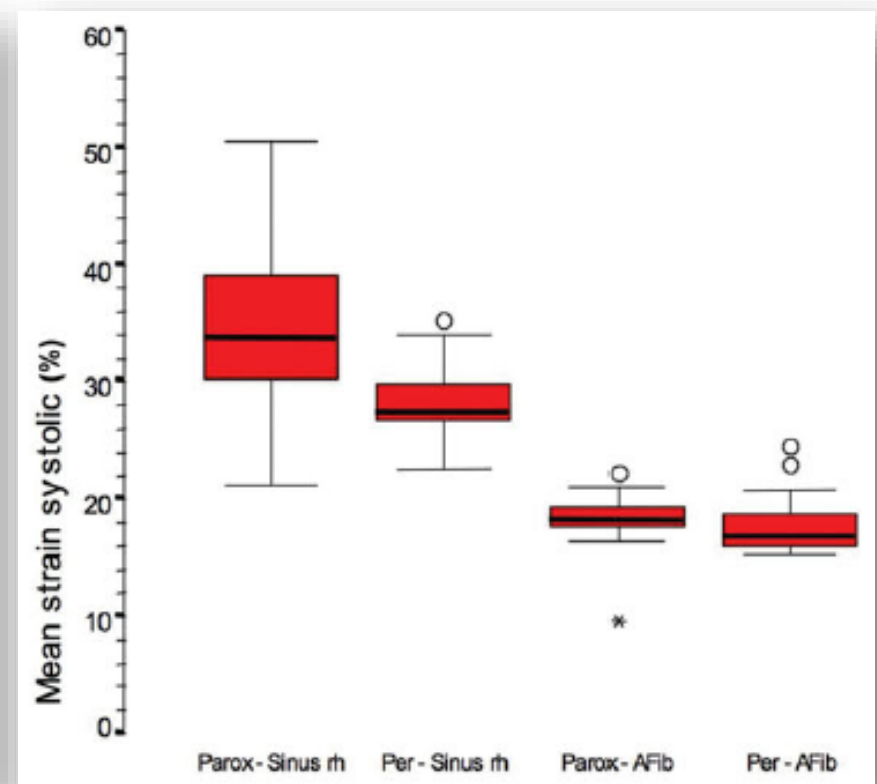
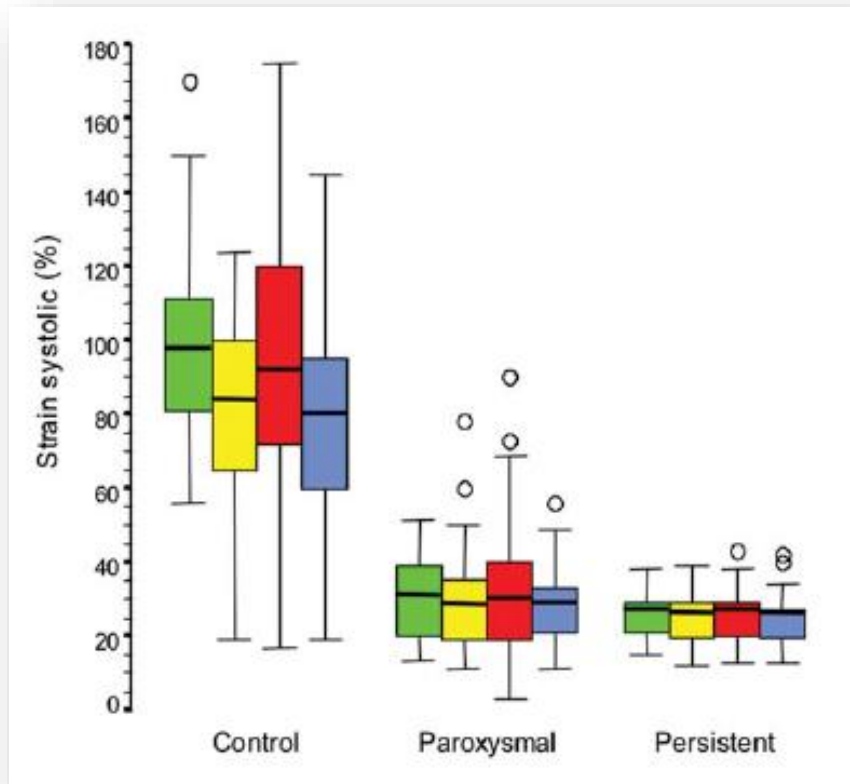
# Quantitative Tissue-Tracking CMR of Left Atrial Deformation and the Risk of Stroke in Patients With AF





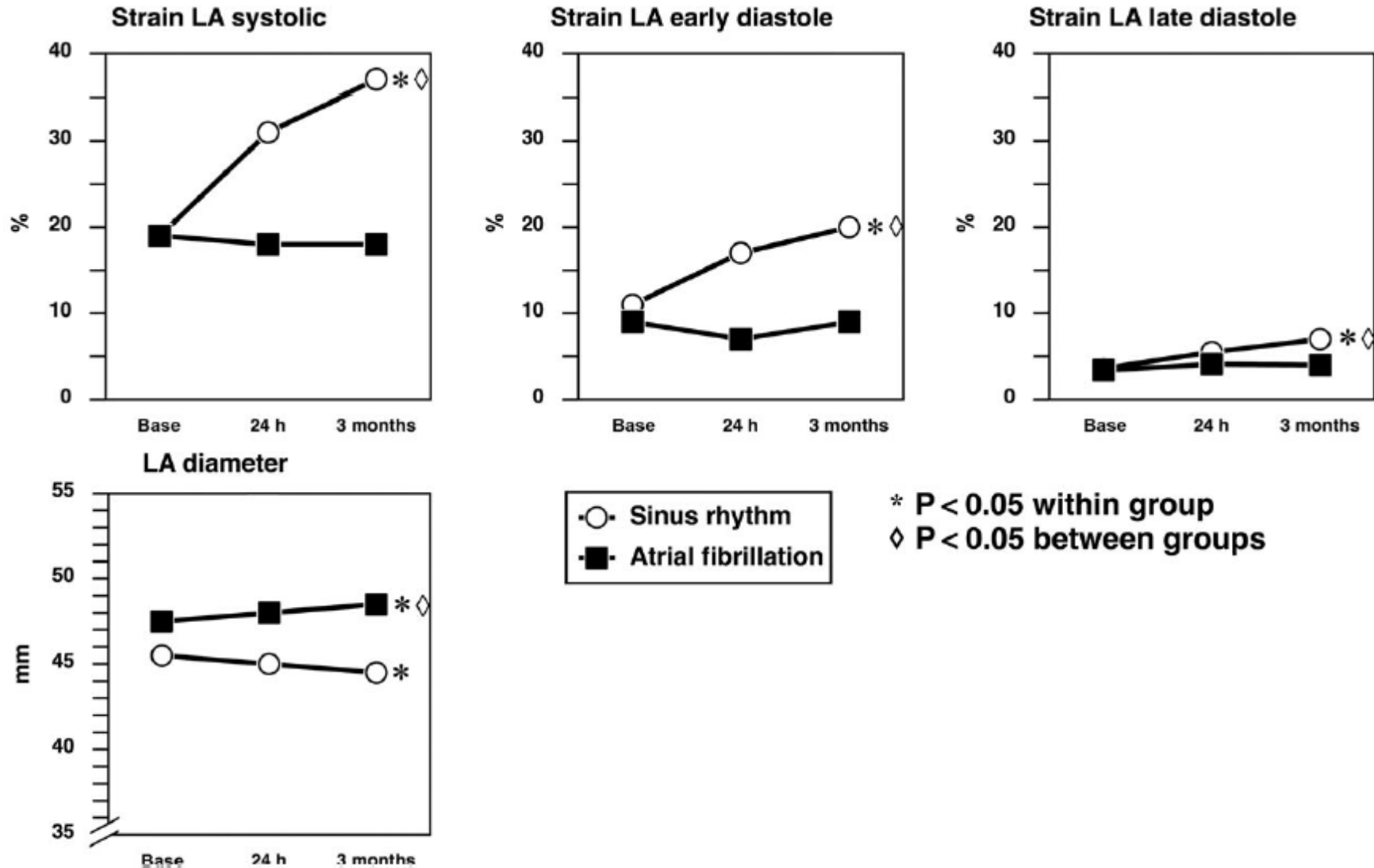
# Atrial deformation predicts the maintenance of sinus rhythm after catheter ablation of AF

	Controls (n = 25)	Paroxysmal AF patients (n = 74)	Persistent AF patients (n = 44)	P-value (paroxysmal AF vs. persistent AF)
Mean strain LAs (%)	$88 \pm 23^{a,b}$	$20 \pm 3$	$16 \pm 3$	$3.1E-09$
Mean strain LAe (%)	$22 \pm 6^{a,b}$	$12 \pm 4$	$8 \pm 3$	$3.1E-09$
Mean strain LAa (%)	$7.5 (6.3;9.9)^{a,b}$	$5.2 (2.7;6.1)$	$0.9 (0;2.9)$	$9.0E-10$





# Atrial deformation predicts the maintenance of sinus rhythm after catheter ablation of AF



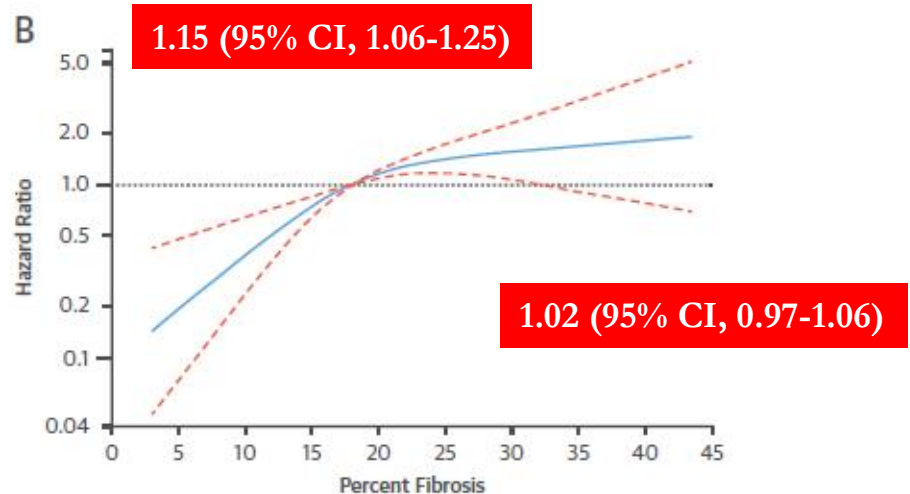
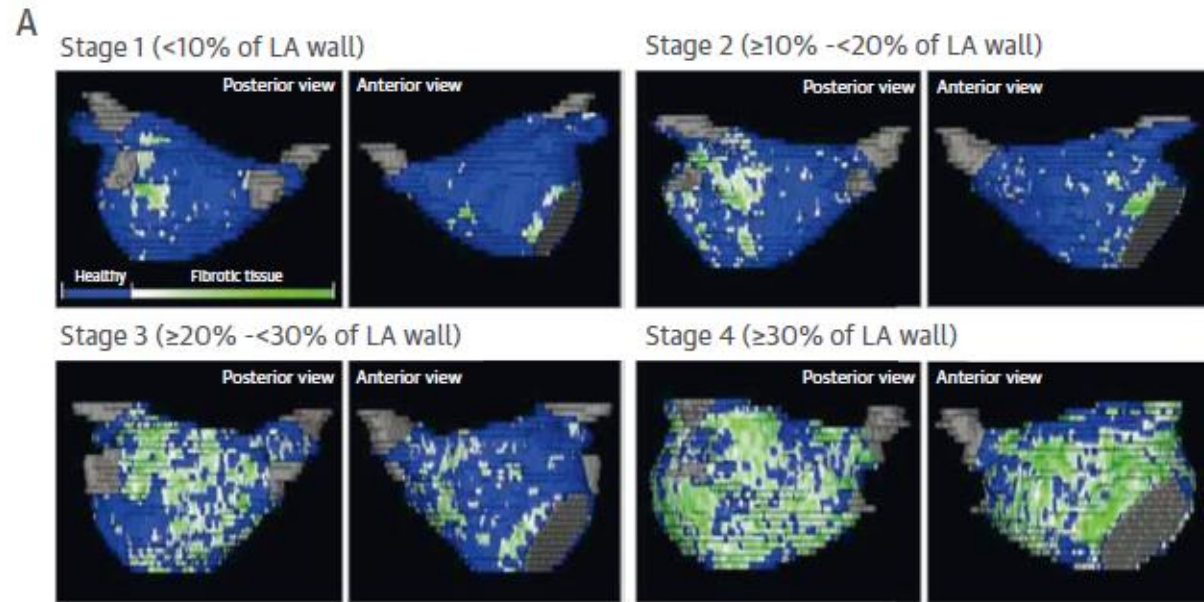


# Association of Atrial Tissue Fibrosis Identified by DE-MRI with AF Catheter Ablation

## The DECAAF Study

The overall HR was 1.06 (95%CI, 1.03-1.09;  $p < .001$ ) per 1% increase in atrial fibrosis\*

\*[adjusted for age, sex, hypertension, congestive HF, mitral valve disease, diabetes, type of AF (paroxysmal vs persistent), LA volume, LV EF, and participating center]







## Editorial

### Left Atrial Strain A Must or a Plus for Routine Clinical Practice?

Erwan Donal, MD, PhD; Elena Galli, MD, PhD; Frederic Schnell, MD, PhD

- **LA strain is load dependent and influenced by LV function. It has been proposed that instead of focusing on the reservoir function, authors should look more carefully at the booster pump function.**
- **The reduction in LV filling pressures reduces but rarely normalizes LA volumes. There seems to be a strong association between reduction in LV filling pressure and improvement in LA function as indicated by the improvement in LA strain**
- **LA strain is a predictor of atrial fibrillation occurrence and recurrence, and its value seems to be associated with thromboembolic risk. Larger randomized studies are needed to confirm the association with thromboembolic risk and to assess whether LA strain can be used to risk-stratify patients**

# Gemelli



Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli  
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore



*We must remember to treat the patient and  
not the disease or the echocardiogram*

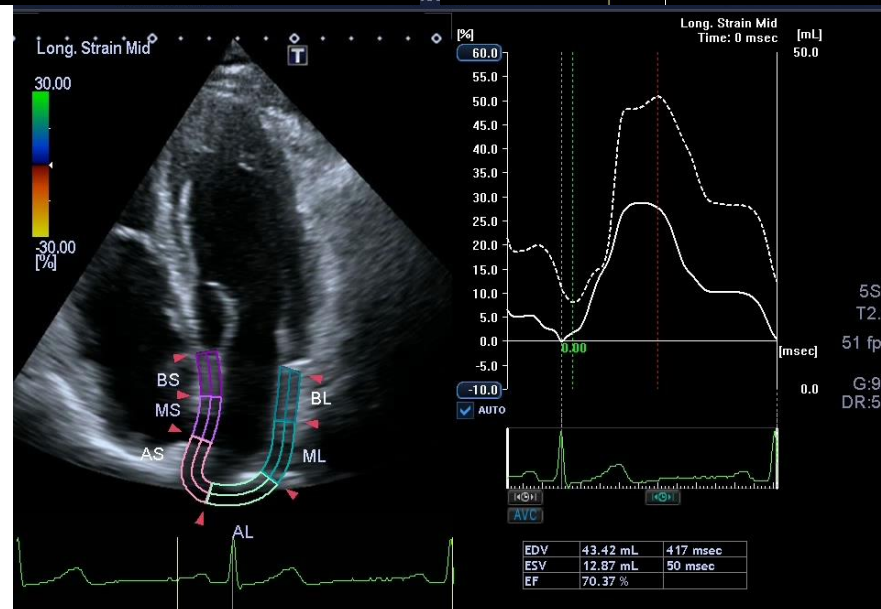
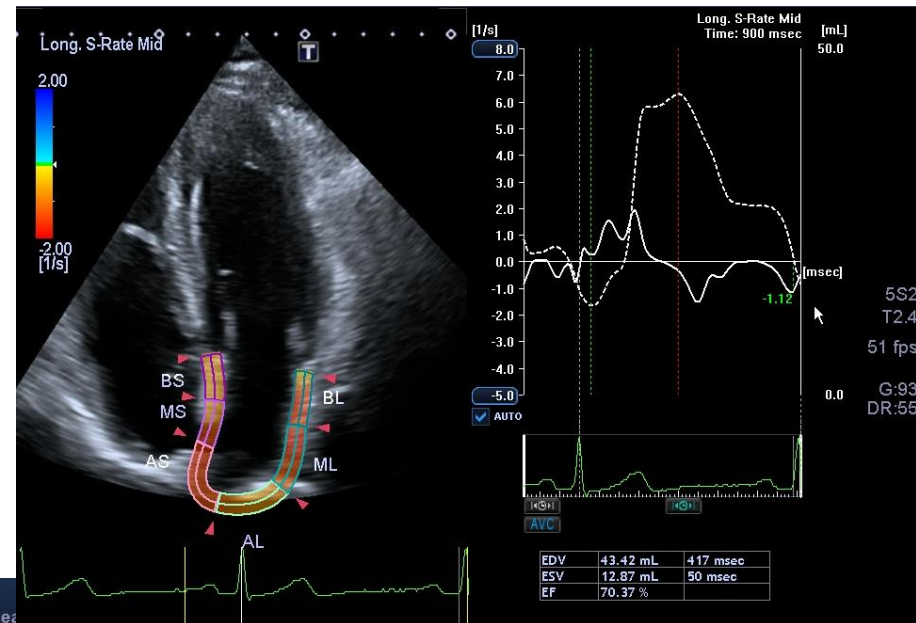
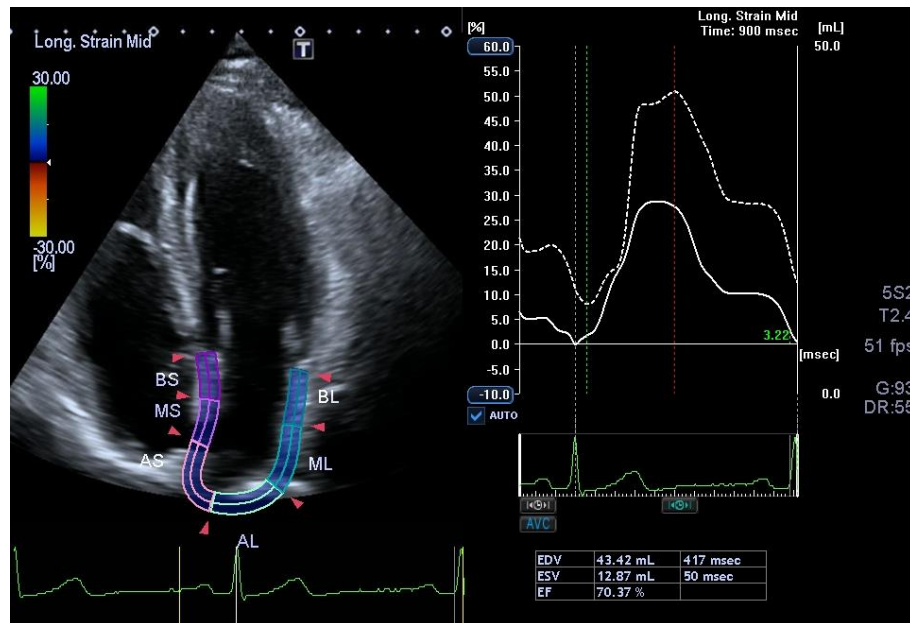


## **Grazie per l'attenzione**

**Gabriella Locorotondo, MD PhD**  
**U.O. Diagnostica Cardiologica Non Invasiva**

**[gabriella.locorotondo@policlinicogemelli.it](mailto:gabriella.locorotondo@policlinicogemelli.it)**

# Male, 59 yrs old, hypertensive



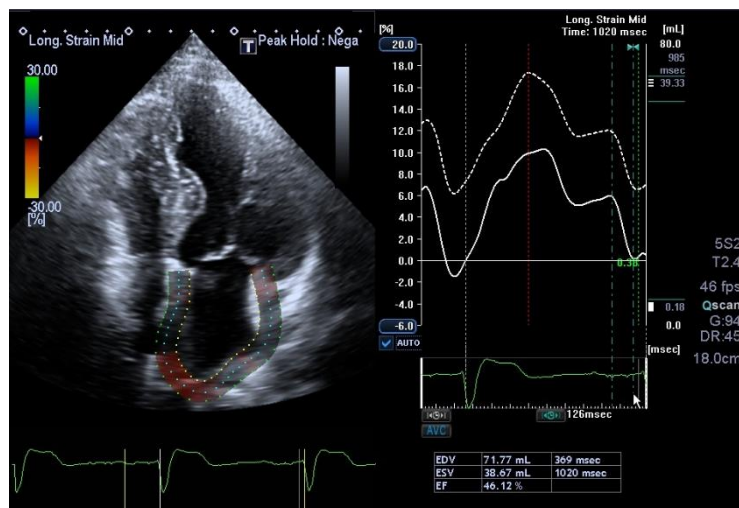


# Male, 60 yrs old, significant LVH due to untreated systemic arterial hypertension

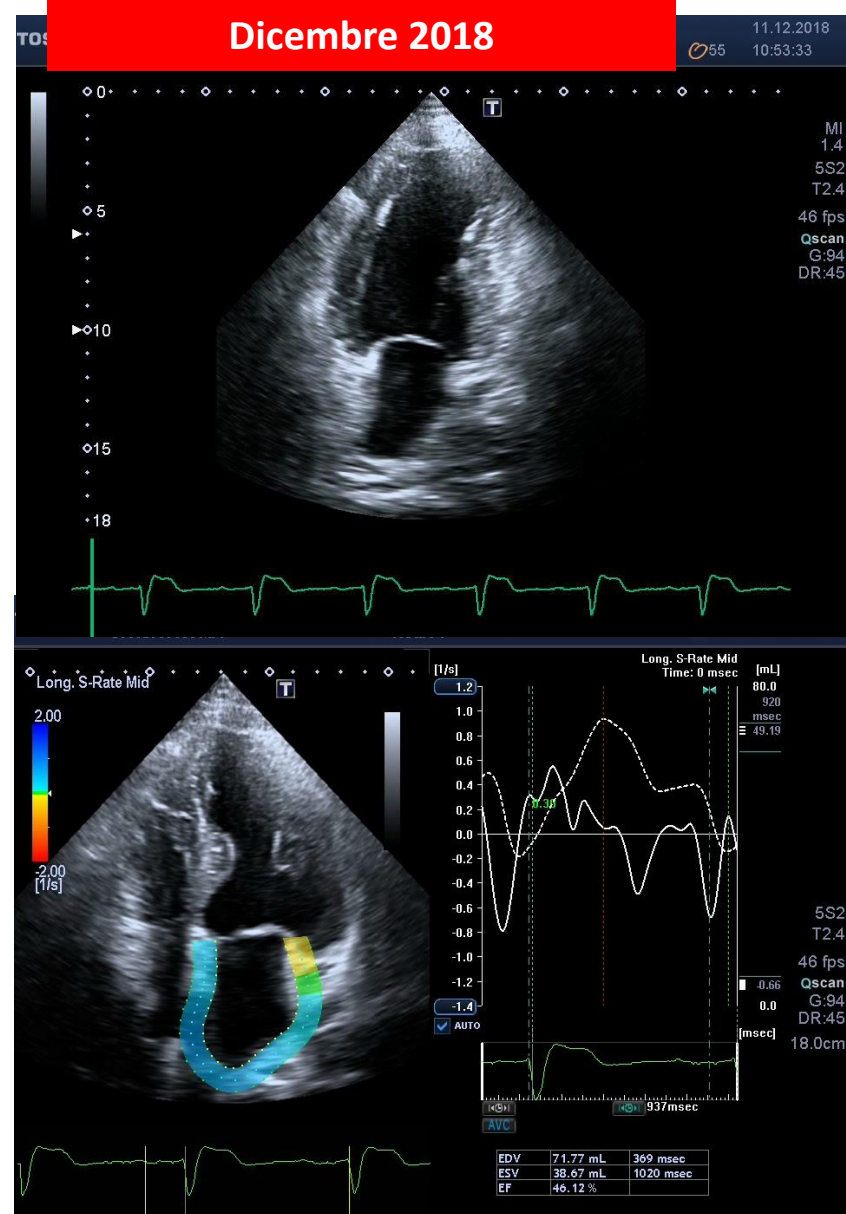
**Aprile 2017**

VOLUMI VENTRICOLO SIN.	FC	kg	cm	SCm <sup>2</sup>	Vind
Ritmo sinusale	56	85	167	1.94	
Simpson Monopiano Proiezioni	2C	4C	Med	Vind	
Ventricolo Sin V.Diastolico(ml)	152	141	<b>147</b>	(126)	Vol.s ATRIO SIN (ml) BIPL 94 (62)
Ventricolo Sin V.Sistolico(ml)	83	86	<b>85</b>	(58)	Ventricolo DESTRO (mm) TapseLL/2 18 24
Frazione di Eiezione(%)	45	39	<b>42</b>		EF media 2c+4c/2 in Speckle Tracking: 41%
Funzione Diastolica V.Sin	E	A	Dt	E/E'	completo collasso inspiratorio della cava inferiore
Picco A di Strain rate atriale sin: -0.43	69	66	163	12	
media disfunzione diastolica (pseudonorm.)					
MASSA Vsin in 2D g 398			L_Strain -5,5		
PEP/LVET 0,46			PLStrain msec Lat-Set 168		

VOLUMI VENTRICOLO SIN.	FC	kg	cm	SCm <sup>2</sup>	Vind
Ritmo sinusale	55	82	170	1.94	
Simpson Monopiano Proiezioni	2C	4C	Med	Vind	
Ventricolo Sin V.Diastolico(ml)	85	91	<b>88</b>	(126)	Vol.s ATRIO SIN (ml) BIPL 65 (62)
Ventricolo Sin V.Sistolico(ml)	35	43	<b>39</b>	(58)	Ventricolo DESTRO (mm) Tapse 16
Frazione di Eiezione(%)	59	53	<b>56</b>		EF media 2c+4c/2 in ST: 56% L_Strain: -6 ; Strain rate atriale 0.66
Funzione Diastolica V.Sin	E	A	Dt	E/E'	completo collasso inspiratorio della cava inferiore
lieve disfunzione diastolica (alt. rilassamento)	37	51	271	9	
IRT Vsin msec 108			PTStrain msec Lat-Set 0		
PEP/LVET 0.51			PLStrain msec Lat-Set 260		

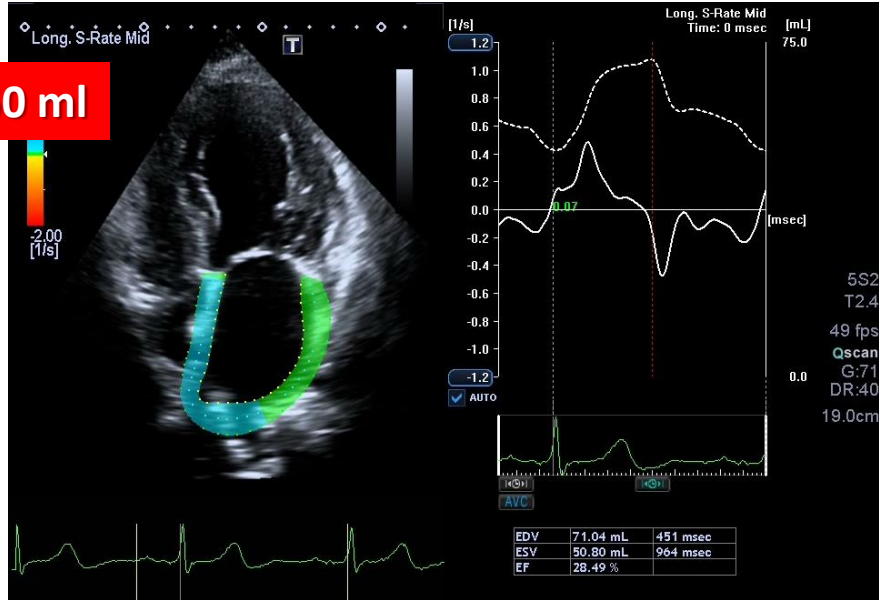
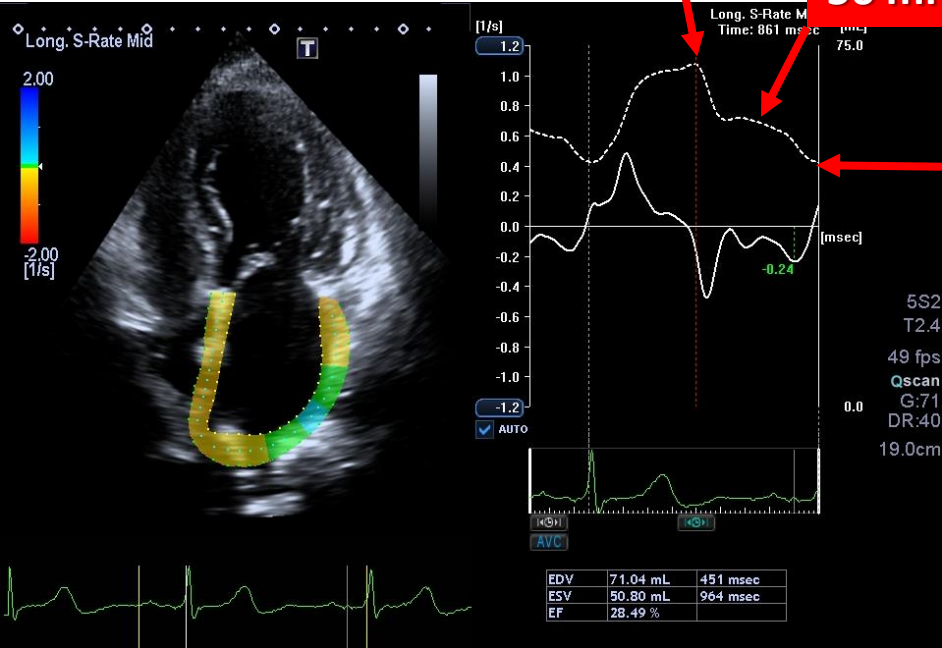
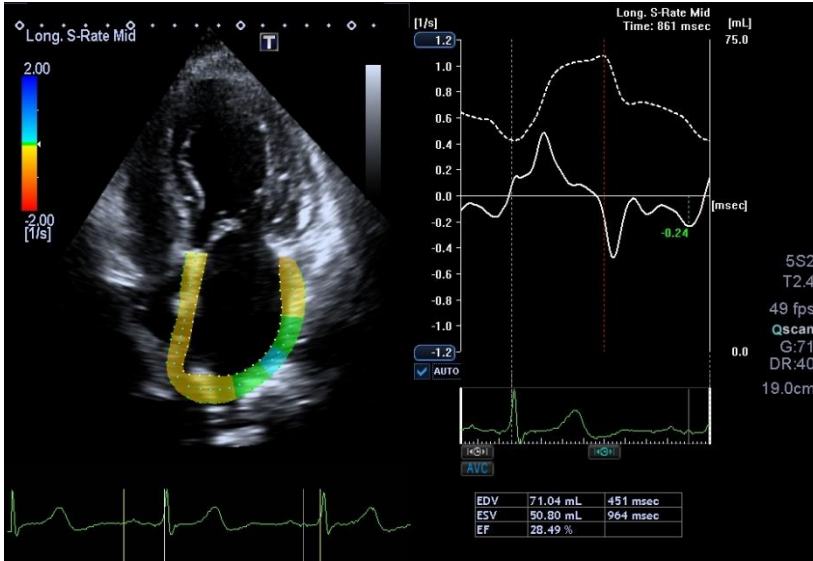
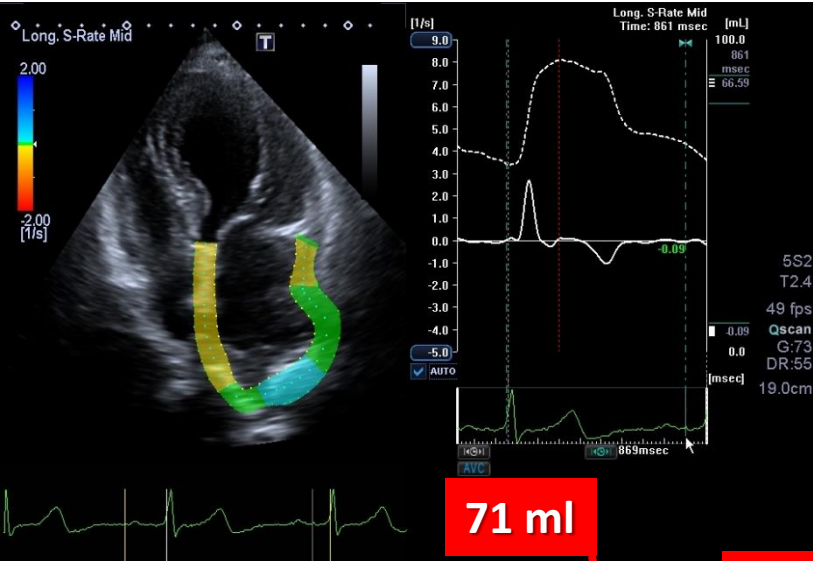


**Dicembre 2018**



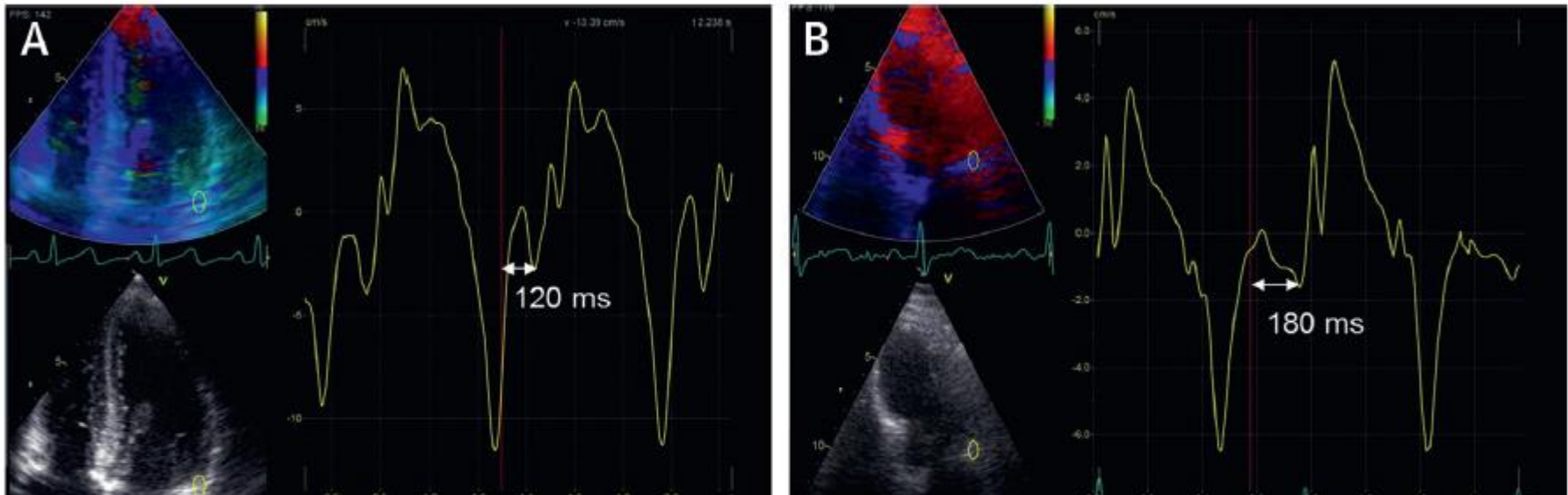


# Female, 82 yrs old, Non-ST elevation MI (sept.2017), 3 vessel disease, hypertension, dyslipidemia





# Time Delay Between Electrical and Mechanical Activation of the LA (PA-TDI) predicts new-onset AF and Ablation Efficacy

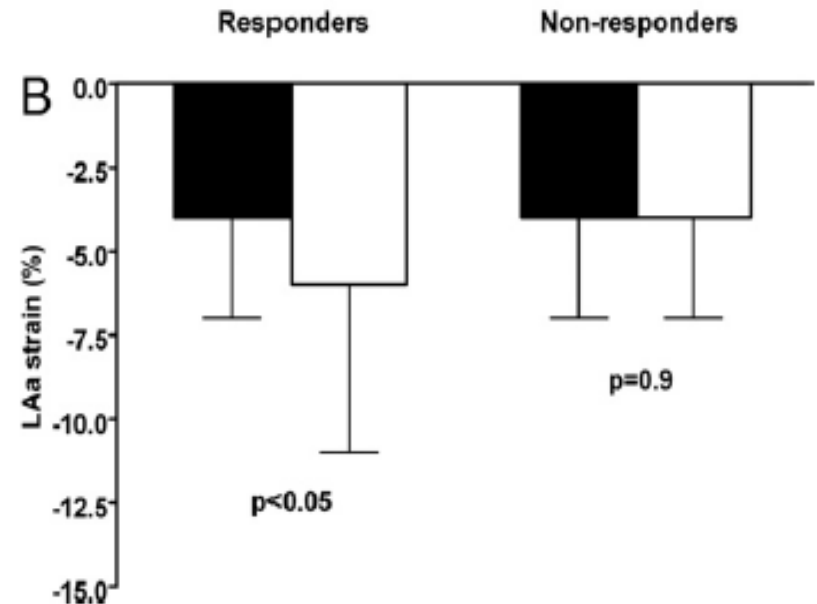
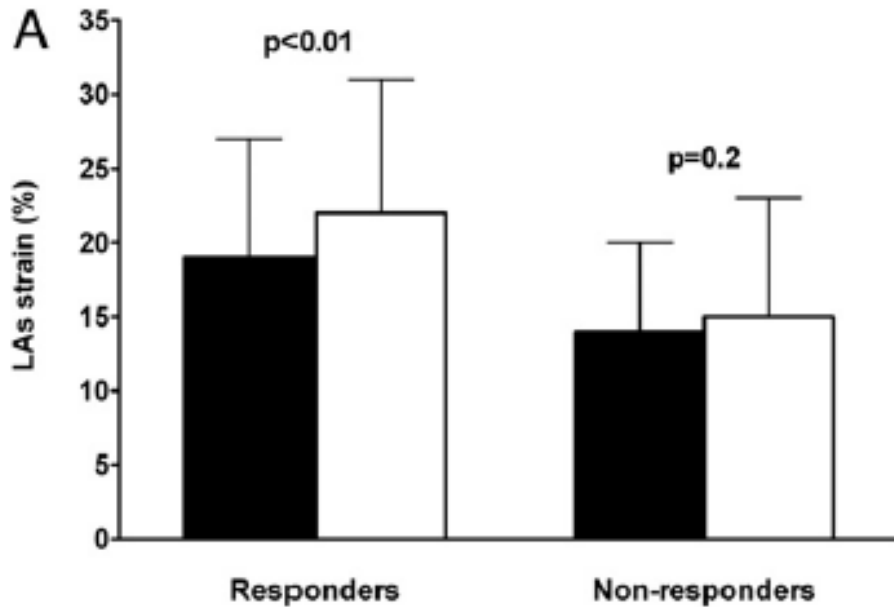


- Patients who presented with AF during follow-up had longer PA-TDI duration than patients who remained in sinus rhythm ( $172 \pm 25$  ms vs.  $150 \pm 20$  ms;  $p < 0.001$ ). Prolonged PA-TDI was independently associated with new-onset AF (odds ratio: 1.37;  $p < 0.027$ ).

- PA-TDI has also been correlated with the efficacy of radiofrequency catheter ablation: patients with longer PA-TDI had higher risk of AF recurrences at follow-up (odds ratio: 1.04;  $p < 0.001$ )



# Left Atrial Strain Predicts Reverse Remodeling After Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation





## Reproducibility and accuracy of late gadolinium enhancement cardiac magnetic resonance measurements for the detection of left atrial fibrosis in patients undergoing atrial fibrillation ablation procedures

Andrei D. Mărgulescu<sup>1,2</sup>, Marta Nuñez-García<sup>3</sup>, Francisco Alarcón<sup>1</sup>, Eva M. Benito<sup>1</sup>, Norihiro Enomoto<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Cozzari<sup>1</sup>, Fredy Chipa<sup>1</sup>, Hael Fernandez<sup>1</sup>, Roger Borrás<sup>1</sup>, Eduard Guasch<sup>1,4</sup>, Constantine Butakoff<sup>3</sup>, Jose M. Tolosana<sup>1</sup>, Elena Arbelo<sup>1</sup>, Oscar Camara<sup>3</sup>, and Lluís Mont<sup>1,4\*</sup>

Healthy Scar  
Scar

### Multiple segmentations of the same LGE-CMR image

ADM-1

ADM-2

JC

NE

### Intra-observer

Overlap ADM-1 – ADM-2

Dice = 0.861

### Inter-observer

Overlap ADM-1 – JC

Dice = 0.627

Overlap ADM-1 – NE

Dice = 0.787

Overlap JC – NE

Dice = 0.621