



M3C

40<sup>ème</sup> SEMINAIRE DE CARDIOLOGIE  
CONGENITALE ET PEDIATRIQUE



ARCFA

21 et 22 mars 2019

**Imaginer demain**



E Mousseaux

**11h30-13h00 « Avant de  
savoir, il faut voir. »**

L'IRM permet-elle de prendre des  
décisions. E. Mousseaux

Conflit d'intérêt : E Mousseaux

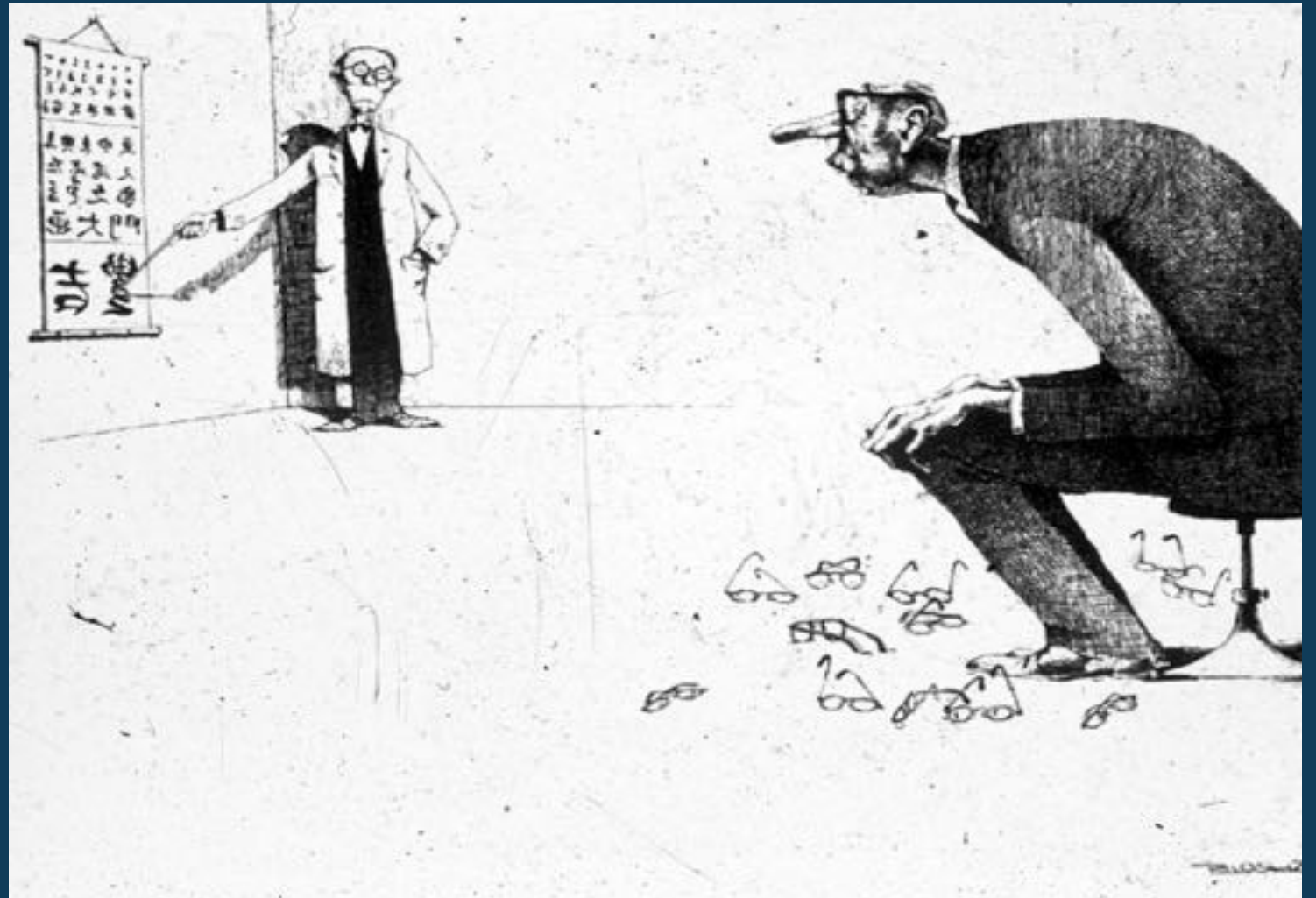


Aucun sur le plan de la recherche ou activité de soins

# AVANT DE SAVOIR? IL FAUT VOIR



- 1987 : IRM cardiaque ne sera jamais possible !!!
- Il faut **voir** pour prendre une décision ?
- Comprendre ce que l'on voit ?



# AVANT DE SAVOIR? IL FAUT VOIR



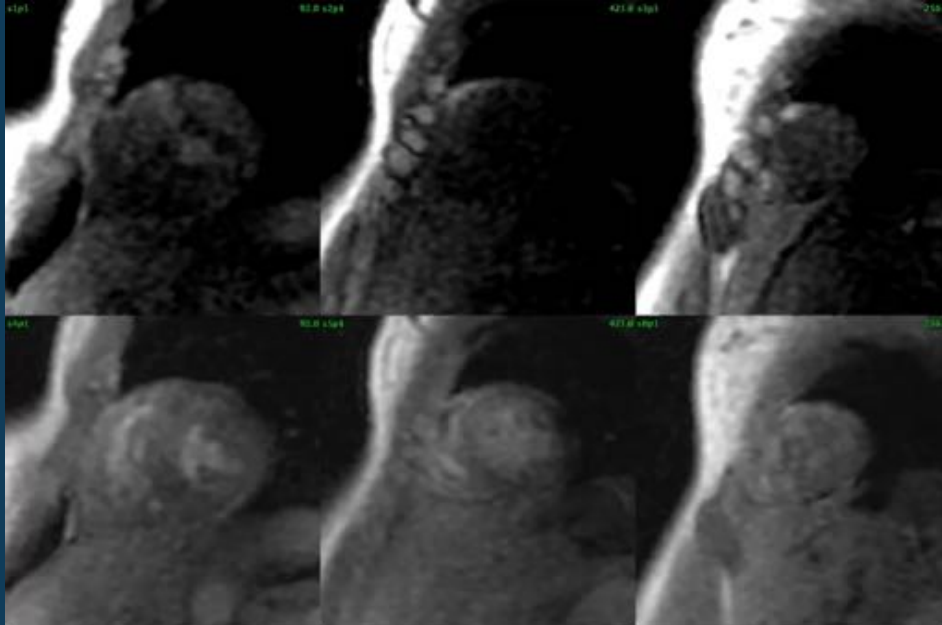
- 1987 : IRM cardiaque ne sera jamais possible !!!
- Il faut **voir** pour prendre une décision ?
- Comprendre ce que l'on voit ?



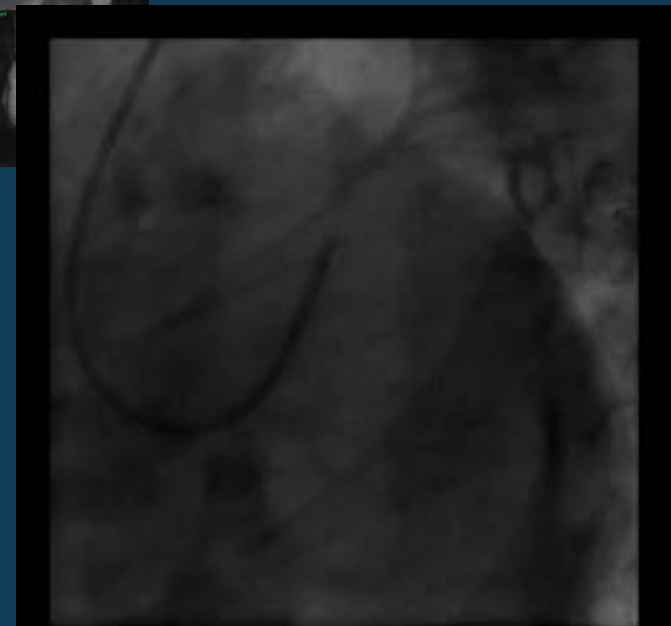
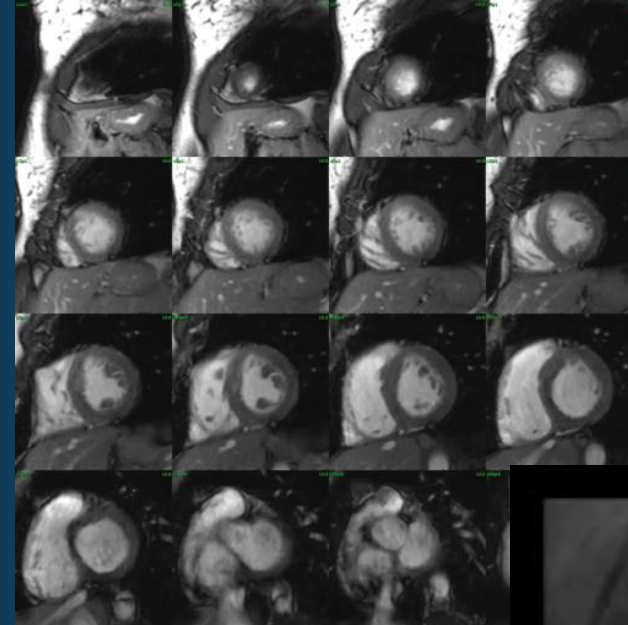
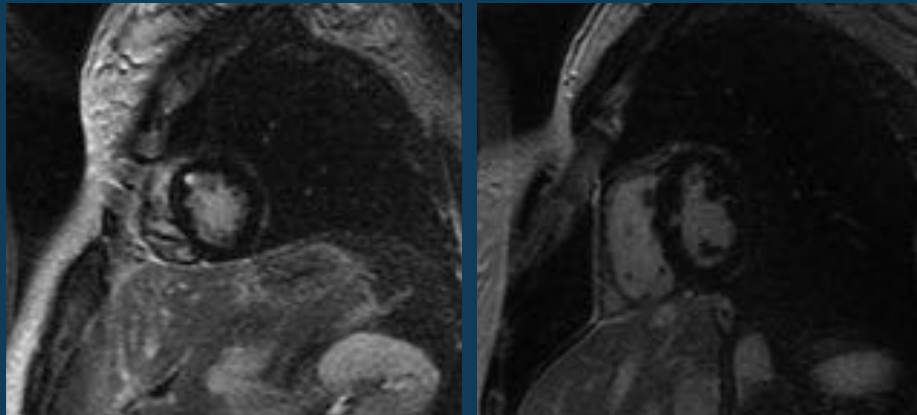
# Adenosine stress perfusion + Function + LGE



Stress



Rest





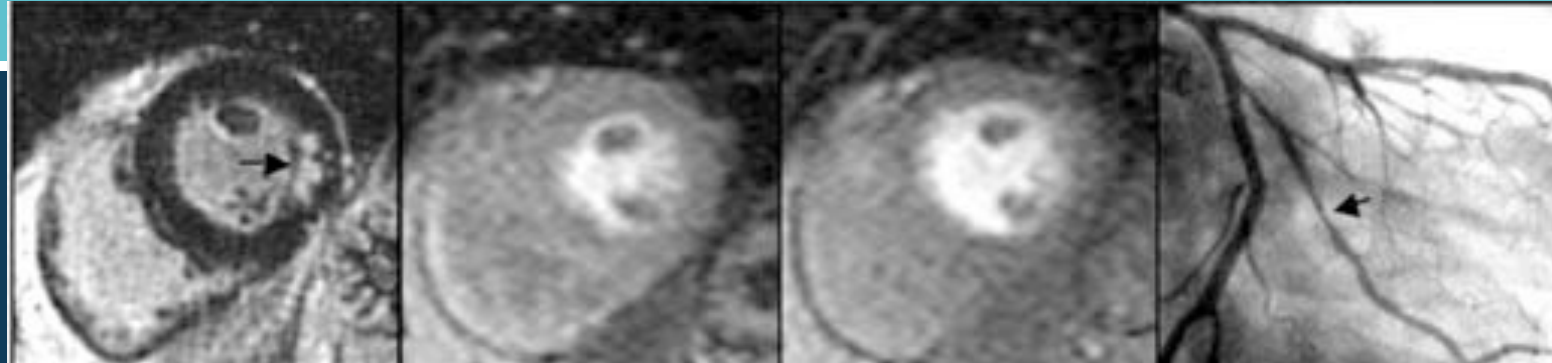
LGE

Stress Perf

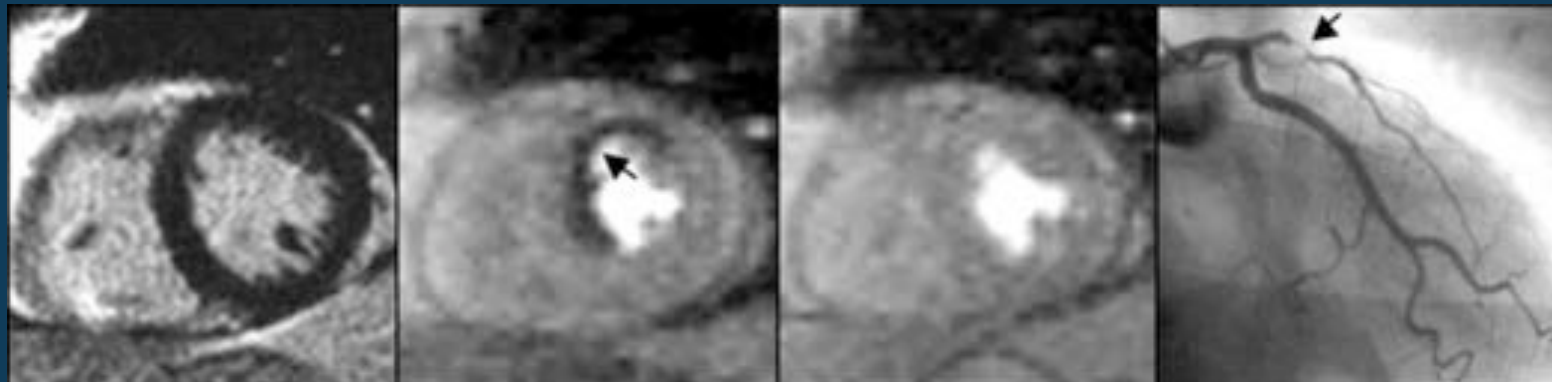
Rest Perf

X ray Angio

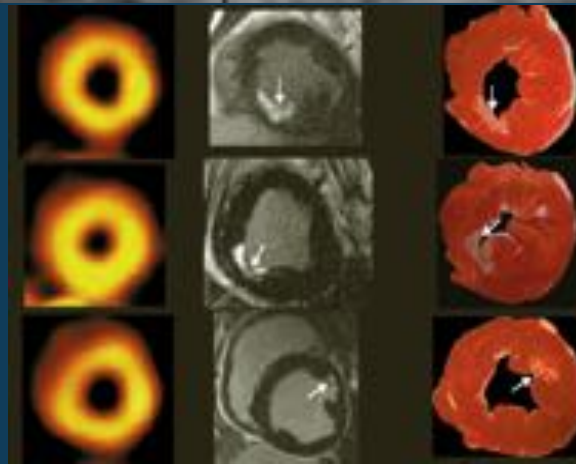
LGE +



Stress +



→ Il faut **voir** pour prendre une **BONNE** décision



Wagner, Lancet 2003; 361: 374

# Association of Fibrosis With Mortality and Sudden Cardiac Death in Patients With Nonischemic Dilated Cardiomyopathy

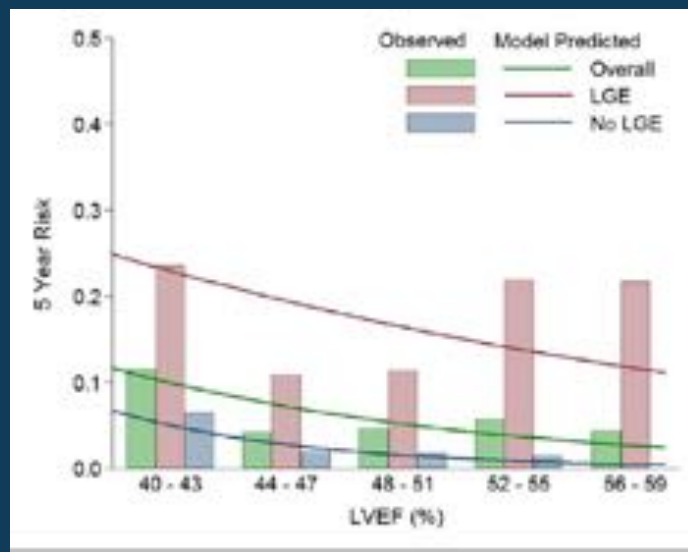
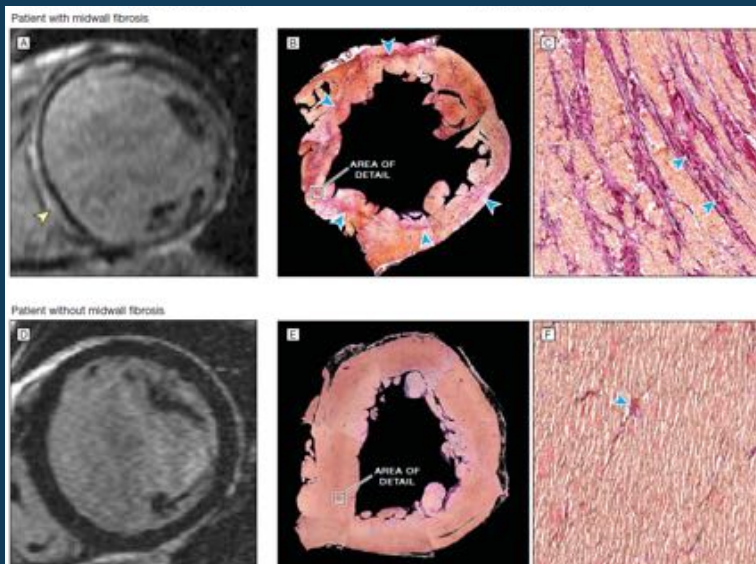
A Gulati et al JAMA 2013

Circulation



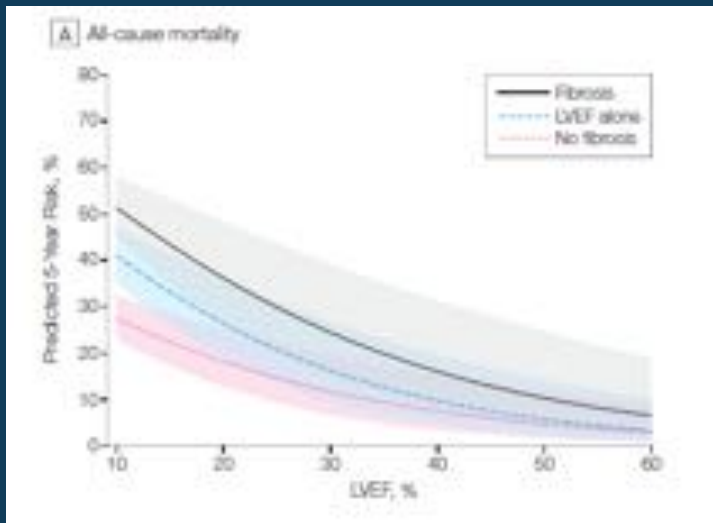
Association Between Mid-Wall Late Gadolinium Enhancement and Sudden Cardiac Death in Patients with Dilated Cardiomyopathy and Mild and Moderate Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction  
 Brian Halliday, Ankur Gulati, Aamir Ali, Kaushik Gaba, Simon J. Neumar, Monika Arzoumanian

2017



ICD if EF < 35%  
 But 70 to 80% of SCD occur with LVEF > 35%

-> Défibrilateur + précoce ??



Outcome	LGE Status	Events n (%)	Univariable		Multivariable*	
			HR (95% CI)	P Value	HR (95% CI)	P Value
SCD or Aborted SCD	LGE-	7 (2.3)	9.2 (3.9, 21.8)	<0.0001	9.3 (3.9, 22.3)	<0.0001
	LGE+	18 (17.8)				
SCD	LGE-	6 (2.0)	4.9 (1.8, 13.5)	0.002	4.8 (1.7, 13.8)	0.003
	LGE+	9 (8.9)				
Aborted SCD	LGE-	1 (0.3)	34.8 (4.6, 266.6)	<0.0001	35.9 (4.8, 271.4)	<0.001
	LGE+	10 (9.9)				

\*Adjusted for left ventricular ejection fraction, New York Heart Association class, and age.

# Comprehensive Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Patients With Suspected Myocarditis

The MyoRacer-Trial

P Lurz et al JACC 2016



< 14 days

> 14 days

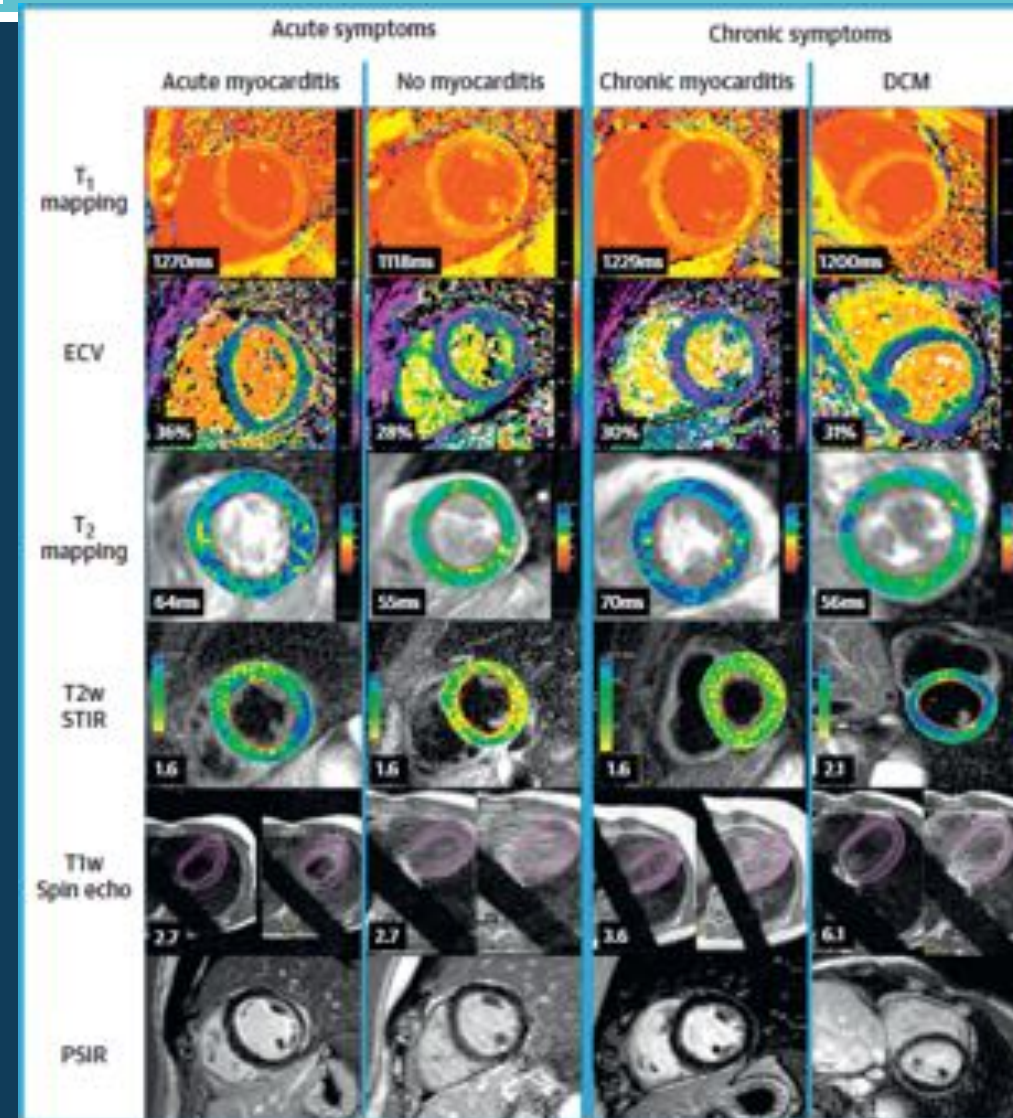
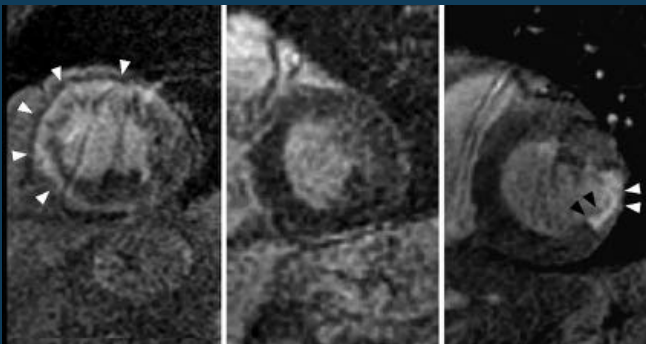
**Prospective cohort of 129 patients with suspected Myocarditis**

**Acute suggestive symptoms**

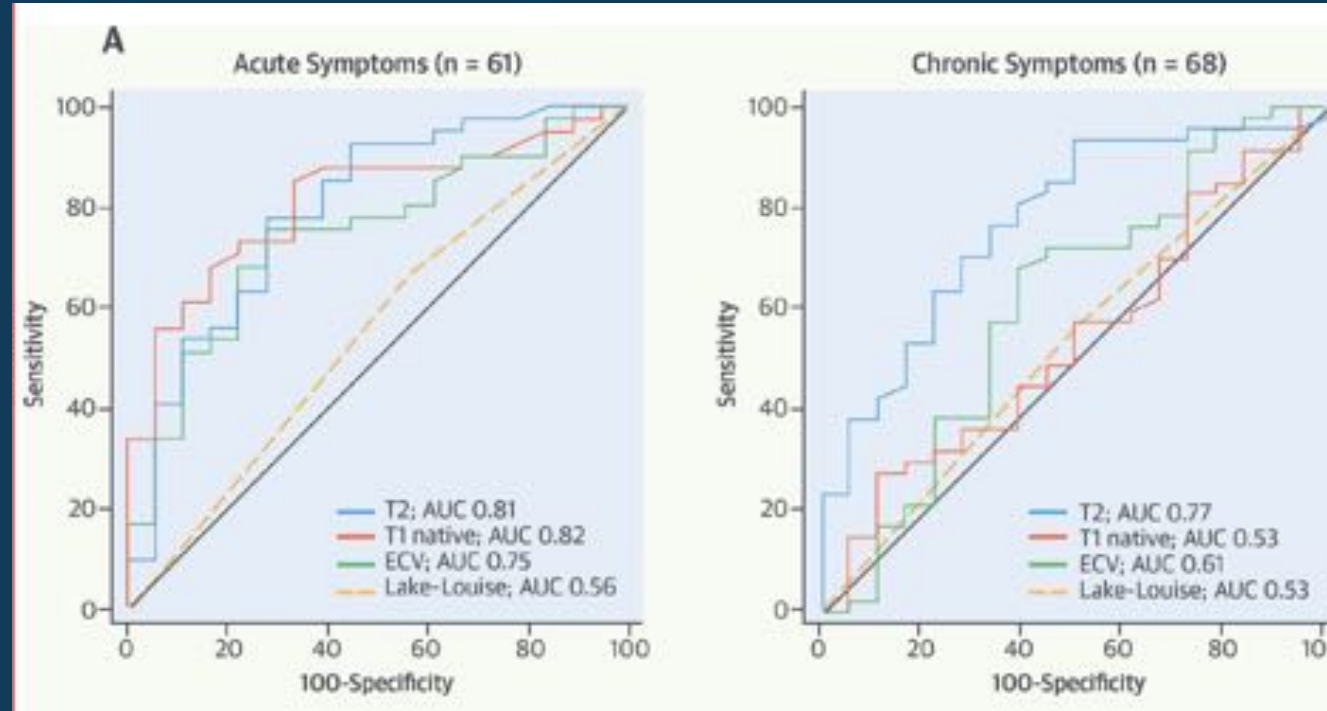
**Excluded CAD**

**Versus EMB +++**

**Performances of each CMR criteria, Including 1.5 T vs 3T**







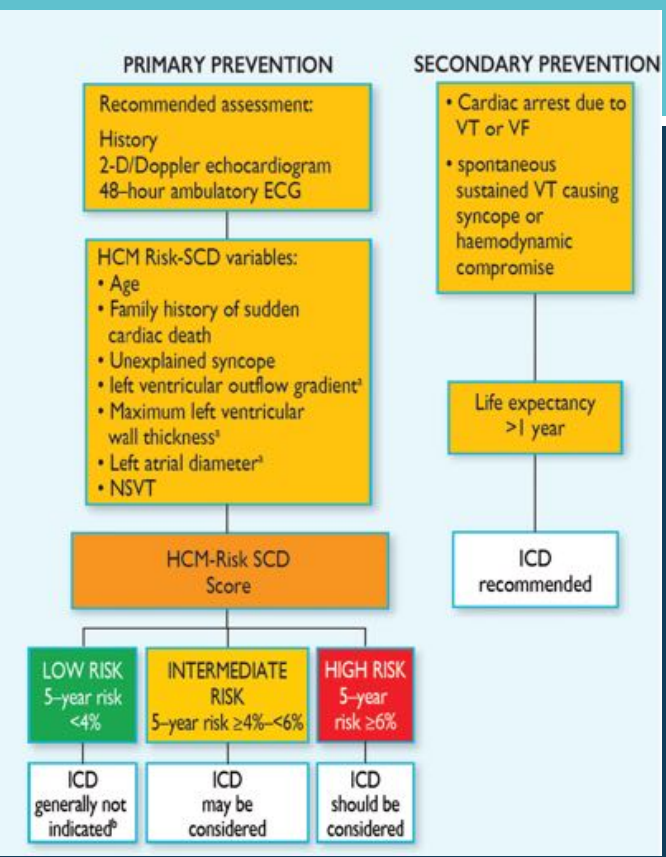
Acute symptoms  
< 14 days  
Vs > 14 days

Native T1, ECV, T2  
In acute

T2 in chronic

Always > LLC  
in both acute  
and chronic

# Recommendations for implantable cardioverter defibrillators based on HCM SCD score



**Panel 2: Risk factors for sudden death**

**Secondary prevention**

- Cardiac arrest or sustained ventricular tachycardia

**Conventional primary prevention risk markers**

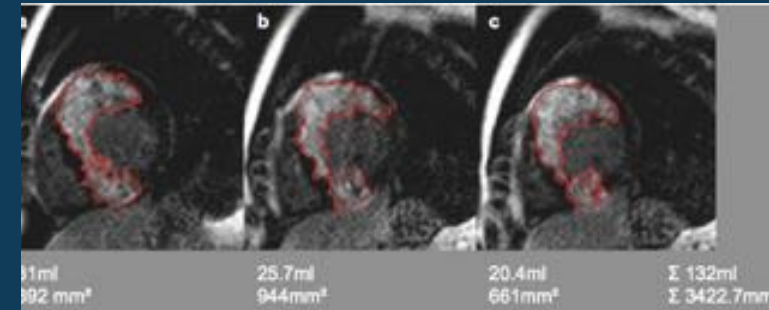
- Family history of sudden death due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Unexplained recent syncope
- Multiple repetitive non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (on ambulatory ECG)
- Hypotensive or attenuated blood pressure response to exercise
- Massive left-ventricular hypertrophy (thickness,  $\geq 30$  mm<sup>3</sup>)
- Extensive and diffuse late gadolinium enhancement

**Potential high-risk subsets for primary prevention**

- End-stage phase (ejection fraction <50%)
- Left-ventricular apical aneurysm and scarring

**Potential arbitrators for primary prevention†**

- Substantial left-ventricular outflow gradient at rest
- Alcohol septal ablation
- Multiple sarcomere mutations
- Modifiable
  - Intense competitive sports
  - Coronary artery disease

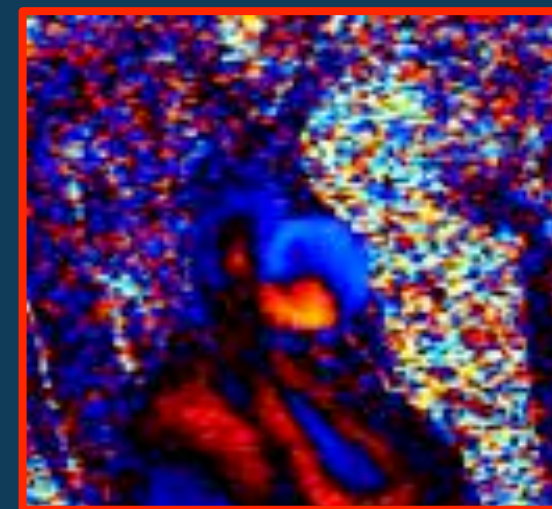
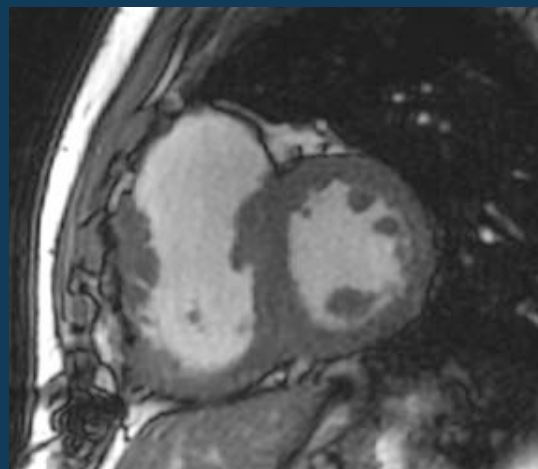
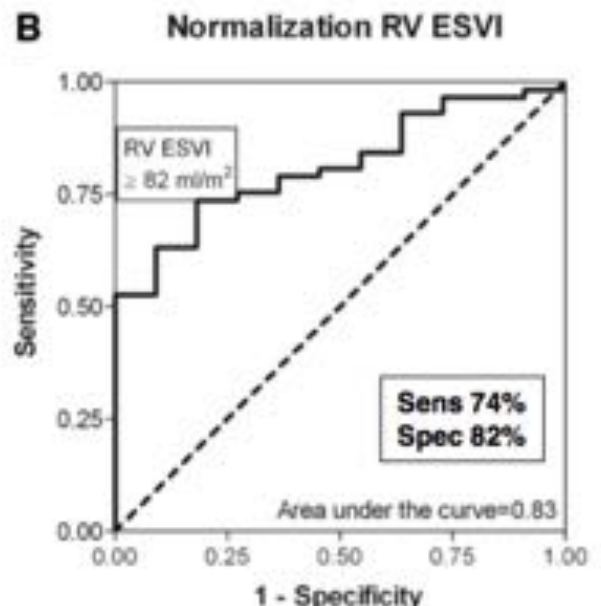
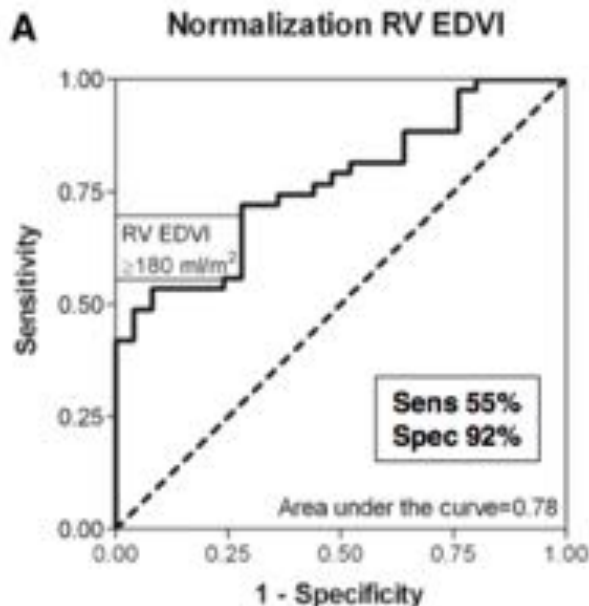


Probability<sub>SCD at 5 years</sub> = 1 - 0.998<sup>miP(Prognostic index)</sup>

where Prognostic index = [0.15939858 × maximal wall thickness (mm)] - [0.00294271 × maximal wall thickness<sup>2</sup> (mm<sup>2</sup>)] + [0.0259082 × left atrial diameter (mm)] + [0.00446131 × maximal (rest/Valsalva) left ventricular outflow tract gradient (mm Hg)] + [0.4583082 × family history SCD] + [0.82639195 × NSVT] + [0.71650361 × unexplained syncope] - [0.01799934 × age at clinical evaluation (years)].

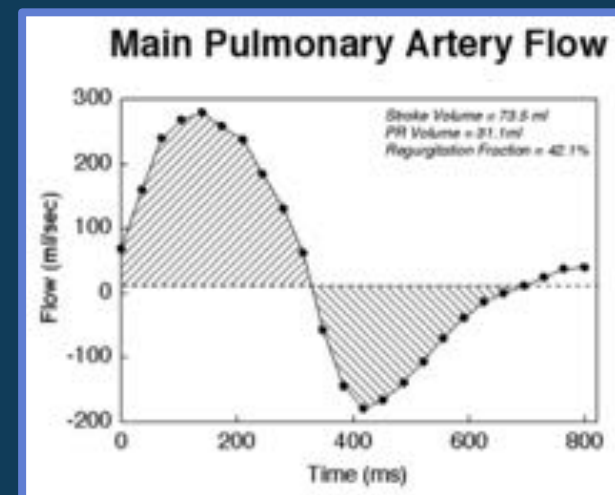
# Cardiopathies Congénitales : Fallot

Oui **IL FAUT VOIR le VD +++**

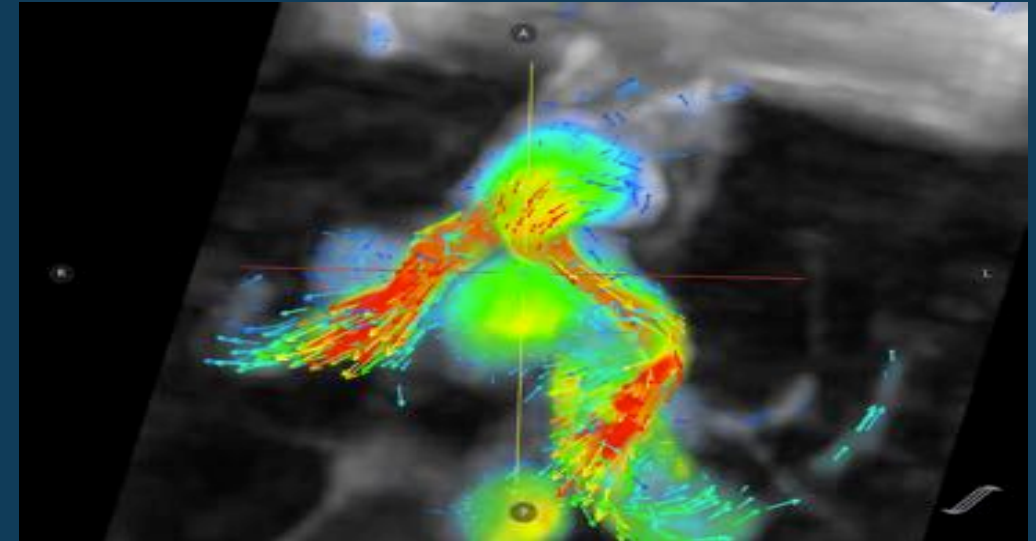
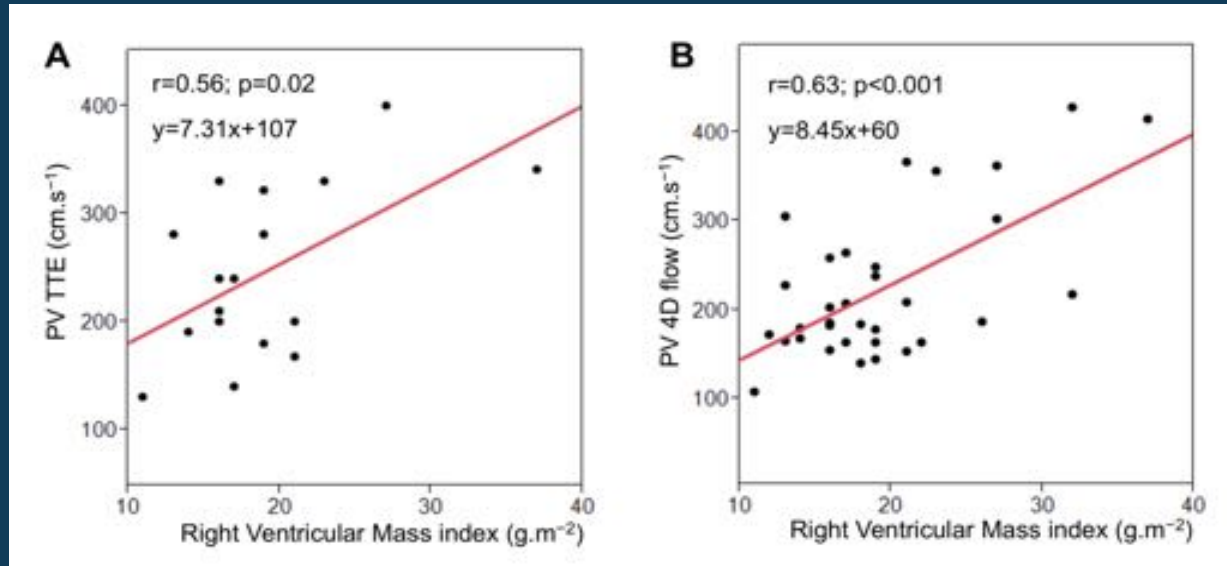


Oosterhof et al.  
Circulation 2007

*Modèle d'étude pour l'IM ou l'IRM devient supérieure à l'écho pour prédire la récupération fonctionnelle après remplacement valvulaire mitrale*

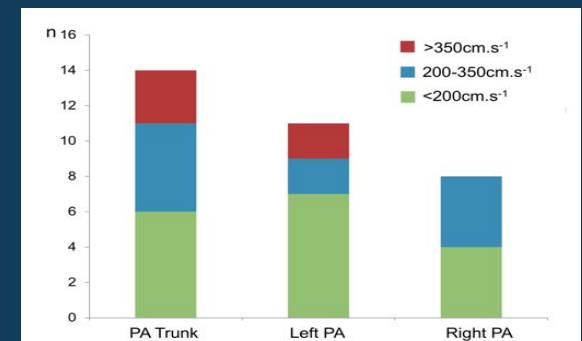


# V Max et sténose Valvulaire : modèle du Switch artériel



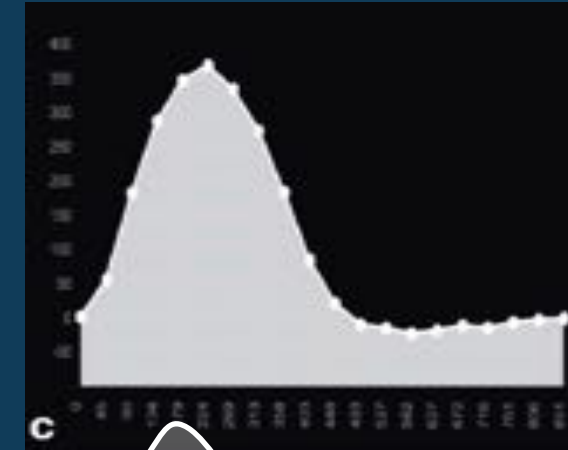
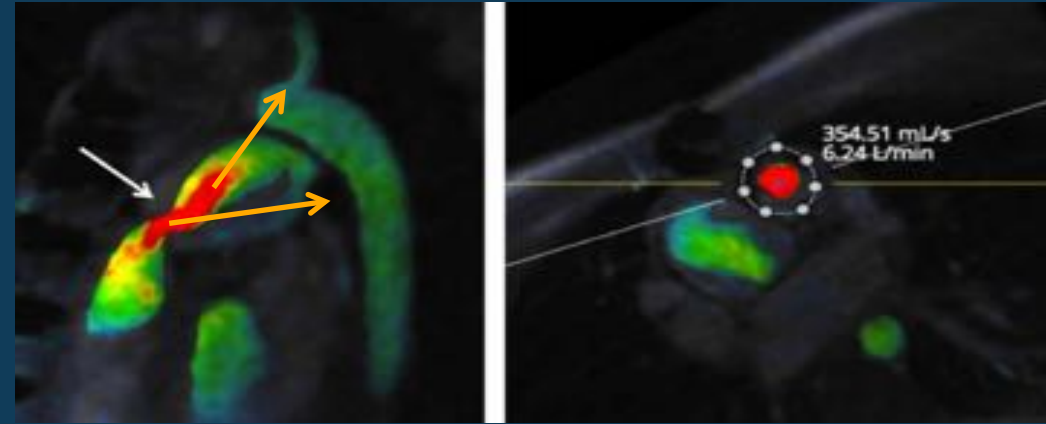
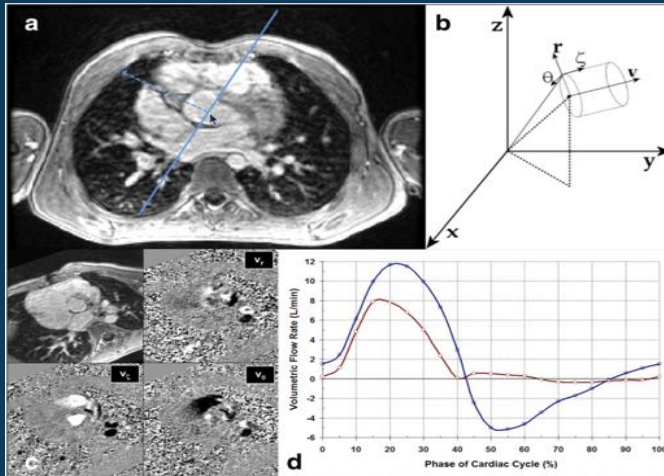
**N = 17 US vs N = 33 4D flow**

**VOIR c'est VOIR, ne pas VOIR il n'y a pas d'espoir**



RVOT obstruction by 4D flow MRI in adults with transposition of the great arteries after arterial switch operation . **Zahra Belhadjer soumis 2019**

# Advantages of 4D vs 1D

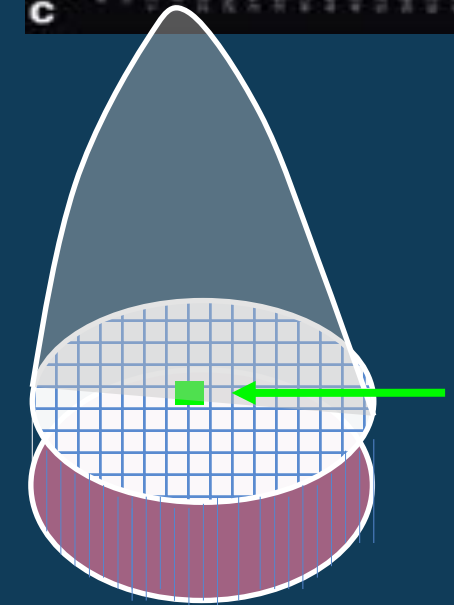
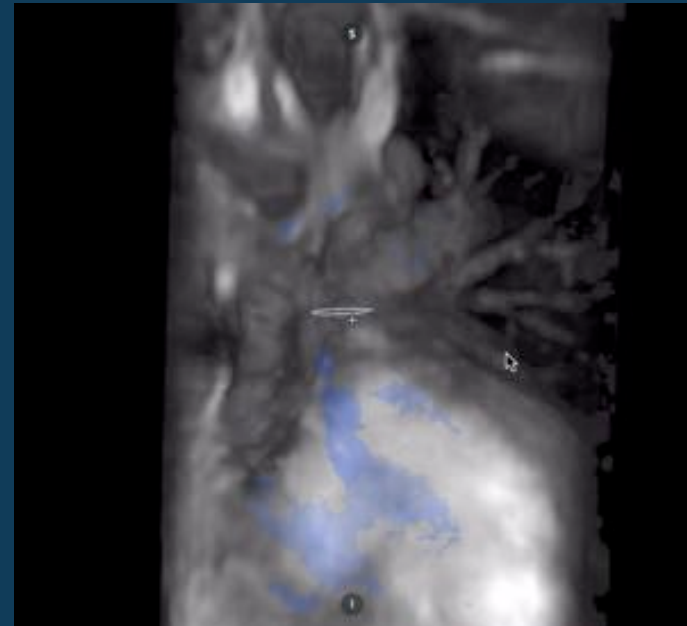


V Max  
 Fonction de son orientation  
 Fonction du débit sous jacent

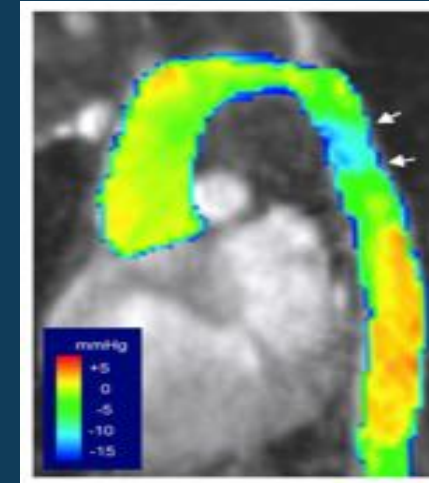
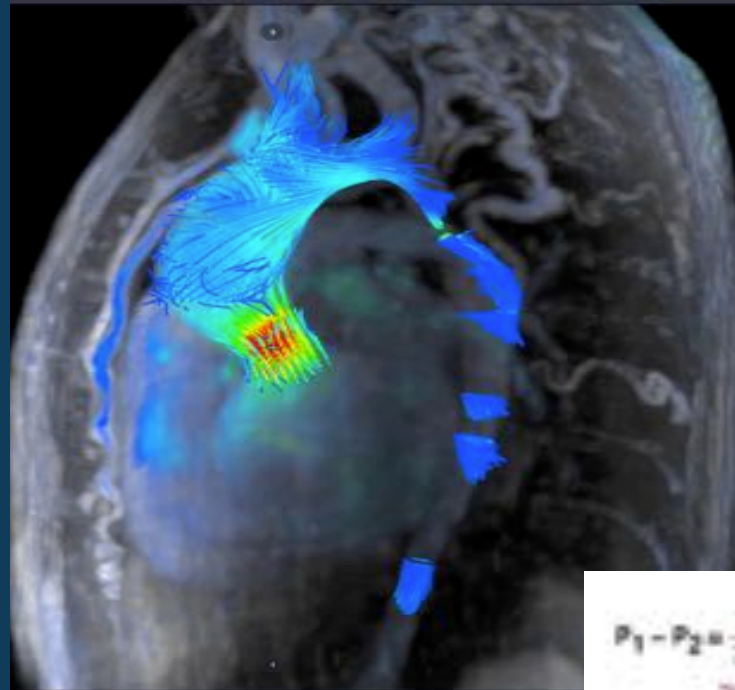
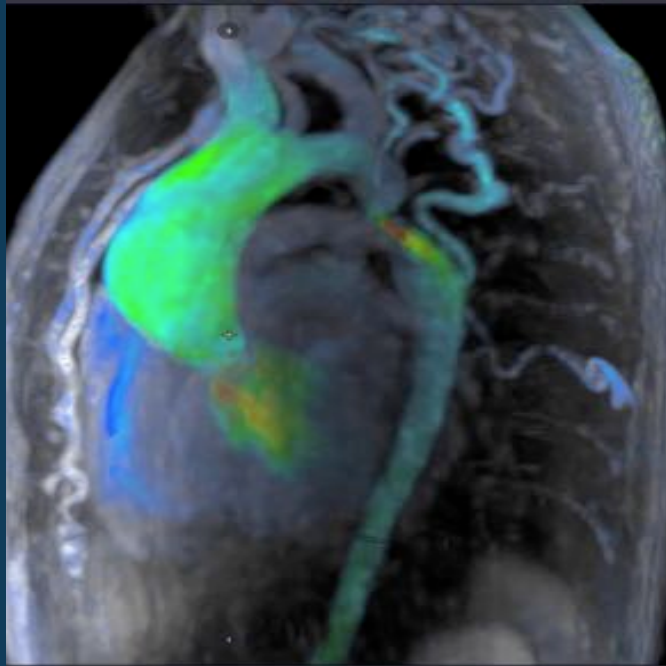
Congenital Heart Disease Assessment  
 With 4D Flow MRI

Shreyas S. Vasanawala, MD, PhD,<sup>1\*</sup> Kate Hanneman, MD,<sup>2</sup>  
 Marcus T. Alley, PhD,<sup>1</sup> and Albert Hsiao, MD, PhD

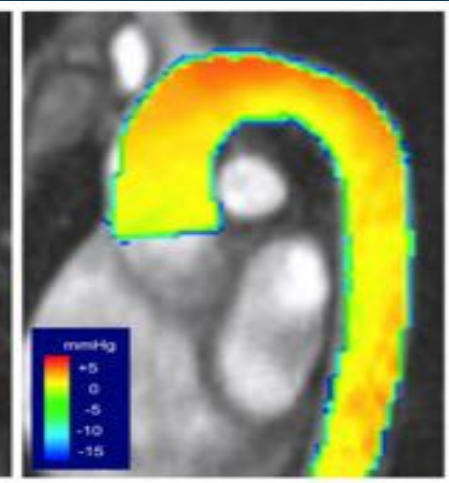
JMRI 1015



# Pressure difference mapping



Coarctation repair



Healthy volunteer

$$P_1 - P_2 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \rho (V_2^2 - V_1^2)}_{\text{CONVECTIVE ACCELERATION}} + \underbrace{\rho \int_1^2 \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} \cdot d\vec{S}}_{\text{FLOW ACCELERATION}} + \underbrace{R(V)}_{\text{VISCOUS FRICTION}}$$

$$\Delta P = 4V_2^2$$

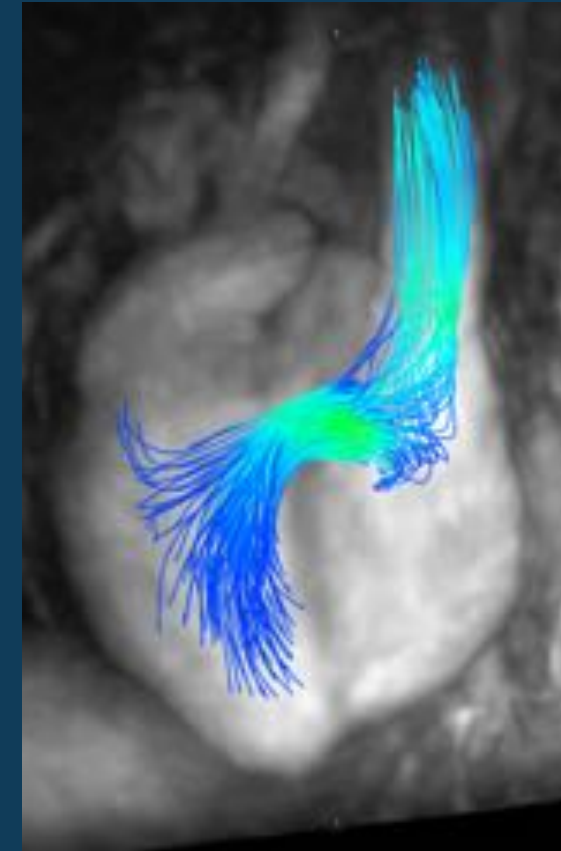
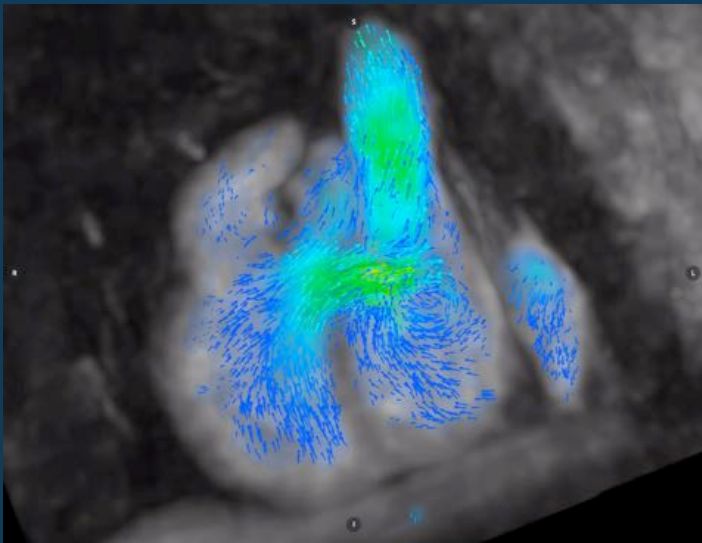
11h30-13h00 « Avant de savoir, il faut voir. »

IL FAUT SAVOIR et IL FAUT VOIR

# Redescendons sur terre....



- Transpo CIV sténose pulmonaire
- → double switch faisable ? qualité du VG ??



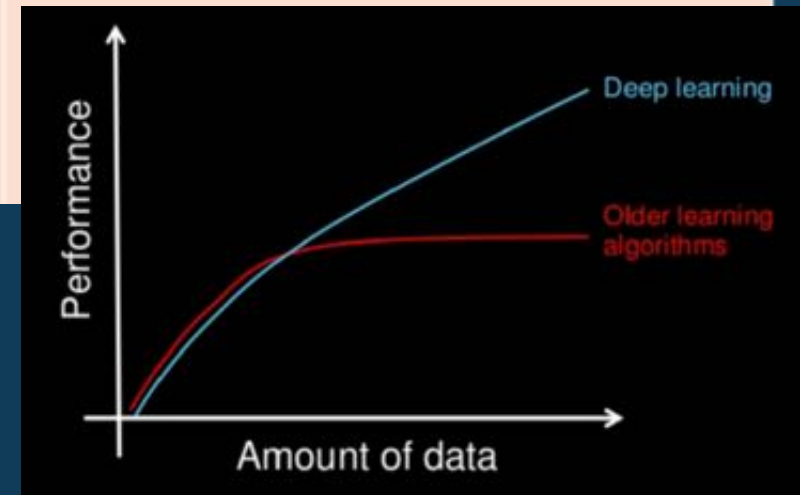
L'IRM permet de prendre la BONNE décision !!!!

À propos d'un cas ... du premier cas ...

# Deep Blue 1997 vs Deep Fritz 2006 (55 euros)



Machine learning	Deep learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Besoin de moins de données</li><li>- Économe financièrement (GPU, SSD, RAM) et « computationnellement »</li><li>- Facile à interpréter</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Performance supérieure</li><li>- Perf ↑ avec quantité de data</li></ul>





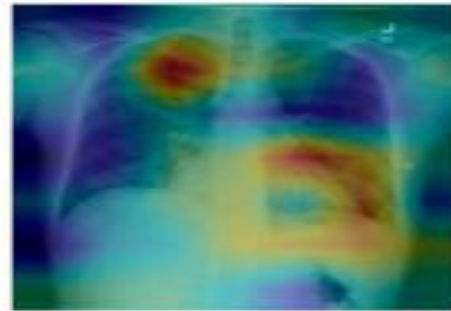
# Véracité : ne permet pas de contrôler le résultat effet « Boite Noire »



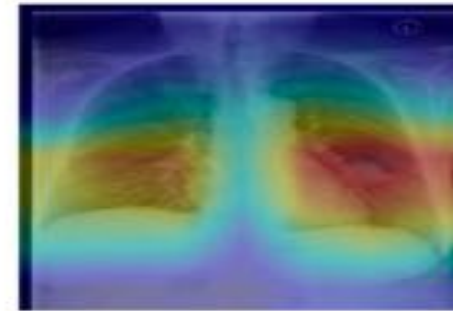
## Facteurs confondants / causalité

- différent de la corrélation

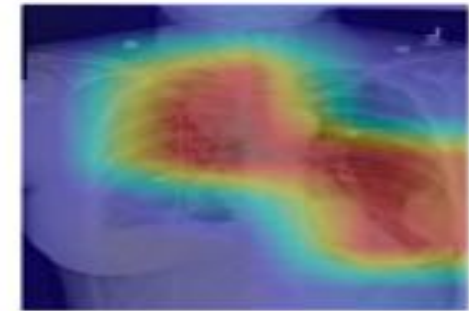
Technique de  
« l'occlusion »



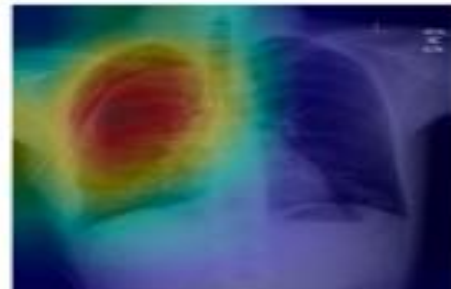
Pneumopathie bifocale



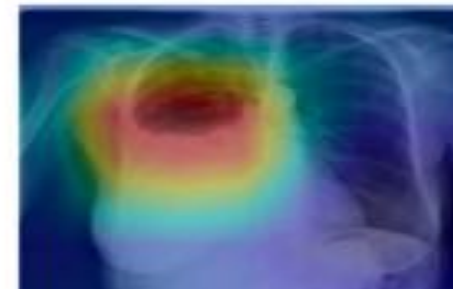
Nodule  
LIG



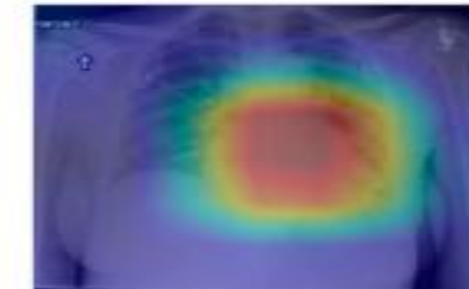
Cancer pulmonaire + loc  
pleurale



Pneumothorax  
et drain

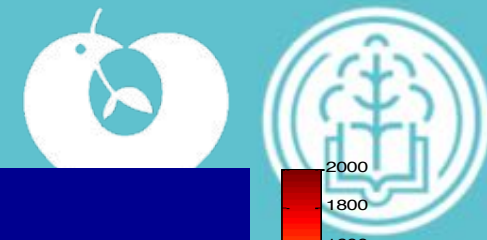


Epanchement pleural  
droit



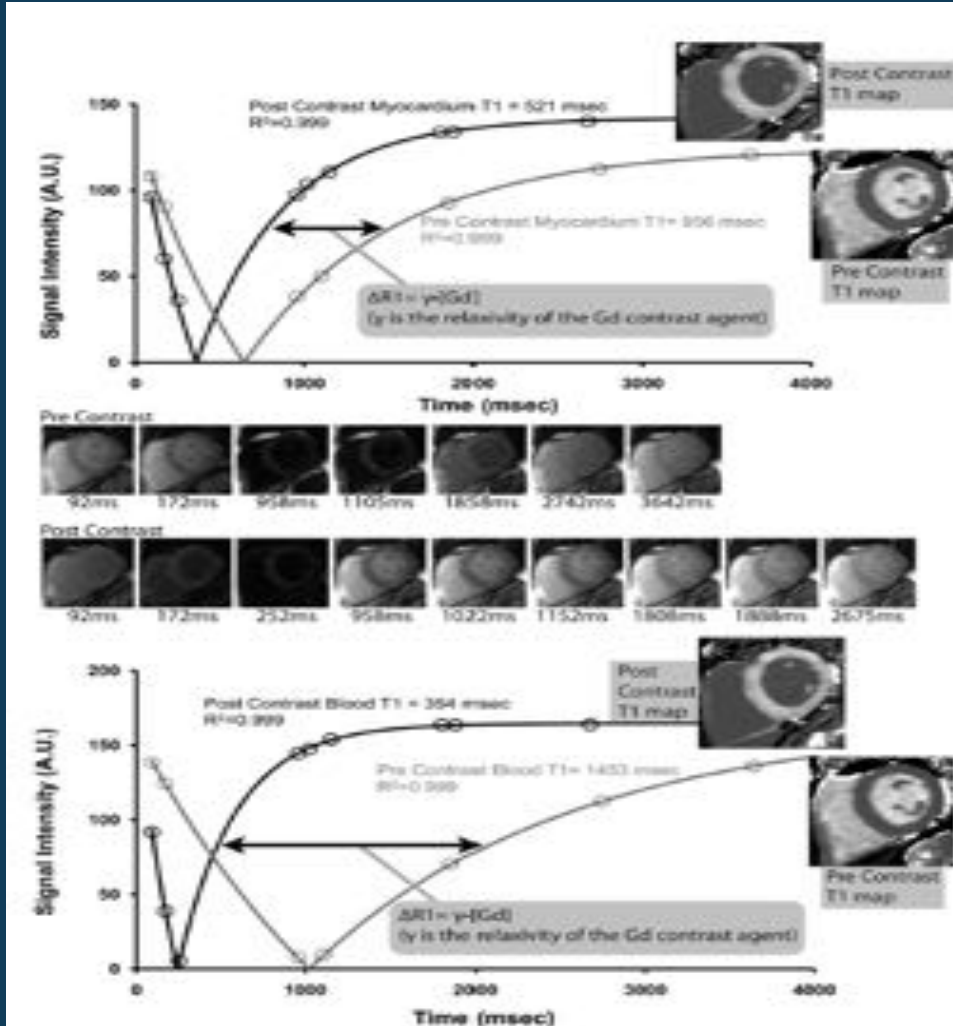
Cardiomégalie

# Machine or Deep learning to totally automated T1 Estimates



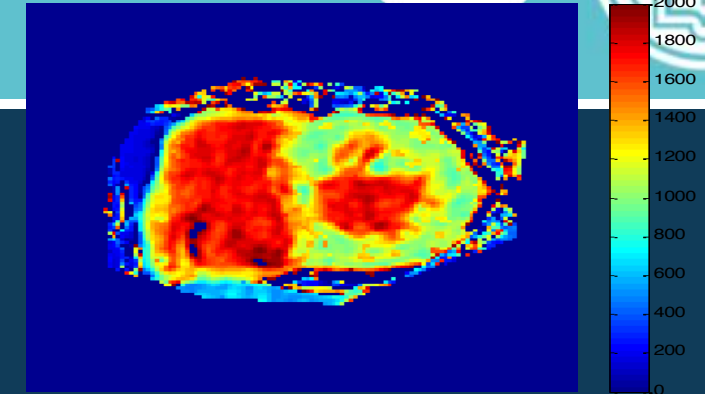
Myocardium

Native T1  
vs Post Gd T1

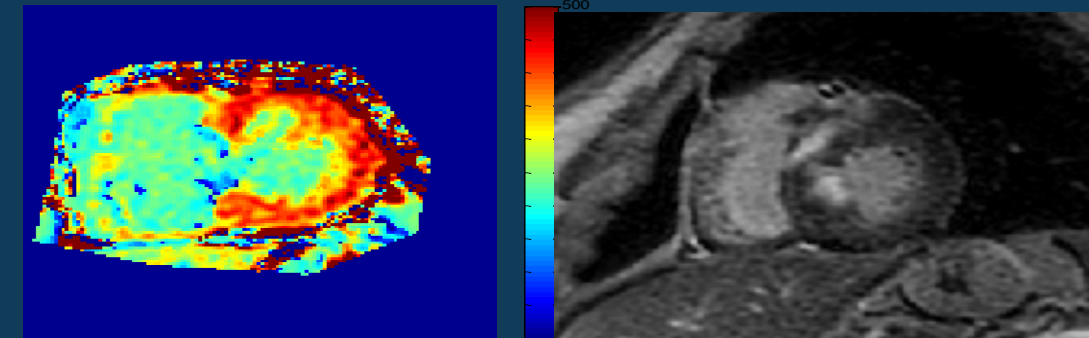


Blood

Native T1  
Vs Post Gd T1



Native T1 mapping Image



Post Gd T1 and LGE image

$$ECV = (1 - \text{hematocrit}) \frac{\left( \frac{1}{T1_{myo\ post}} - \frac{1}{T1_{myo\ pre}} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{T1_{blood\ post}} - \frac{1}{T1_{blood\ pre}} \right)}$$

# Left Ventricular Hypertrophy Revisited

Cell and Matrix Expansion Have Disease-Specific Relationships

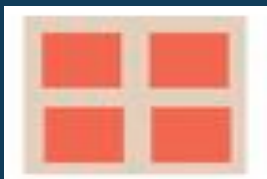
Treibel et al Circulation 2014



Increased LVM

ECV 25%  
LV Mass 100 ml  
Cells 75 ml Matrix 25 ml

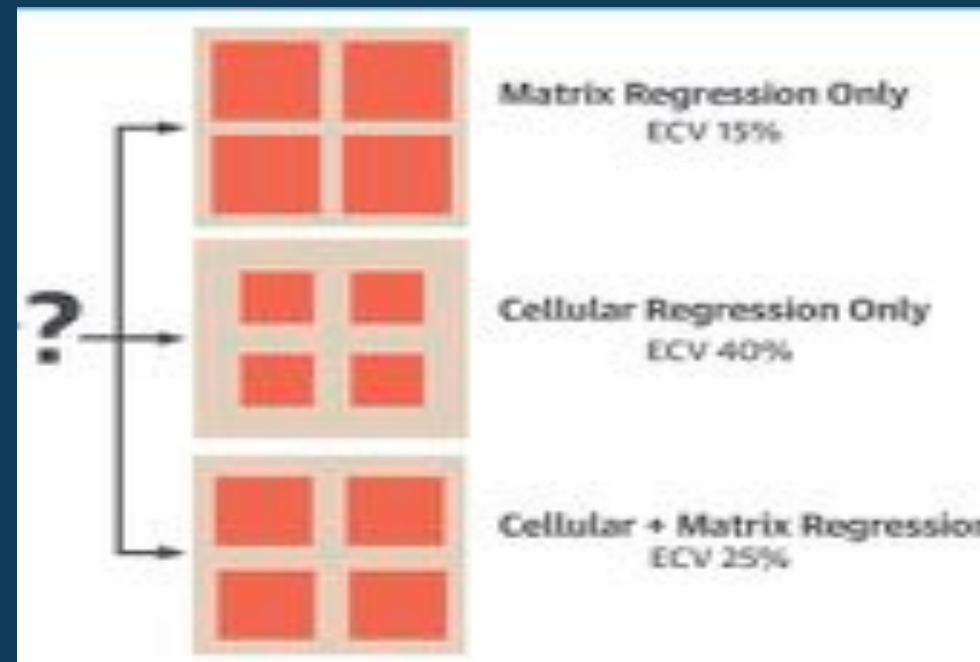
Normal LVM



## LVH when increased LVM But with Cardiac MR

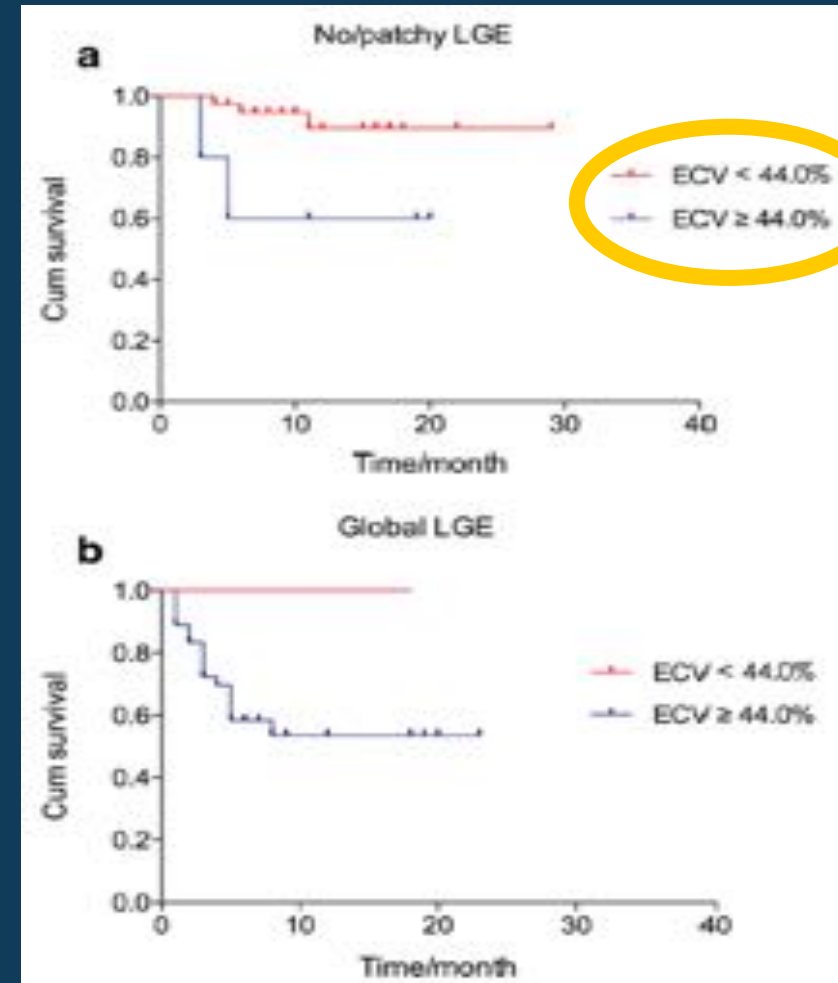
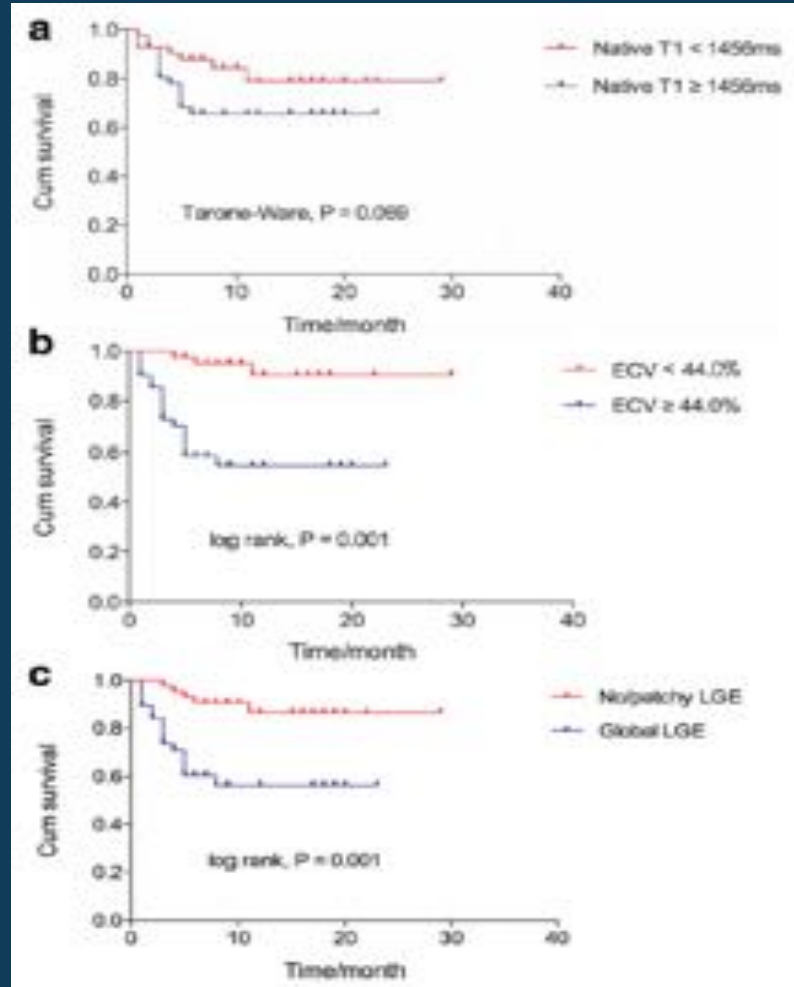
Cell Volume = LV Mass x (1-ECV)

Matrix Volume = LV Mass x ECV



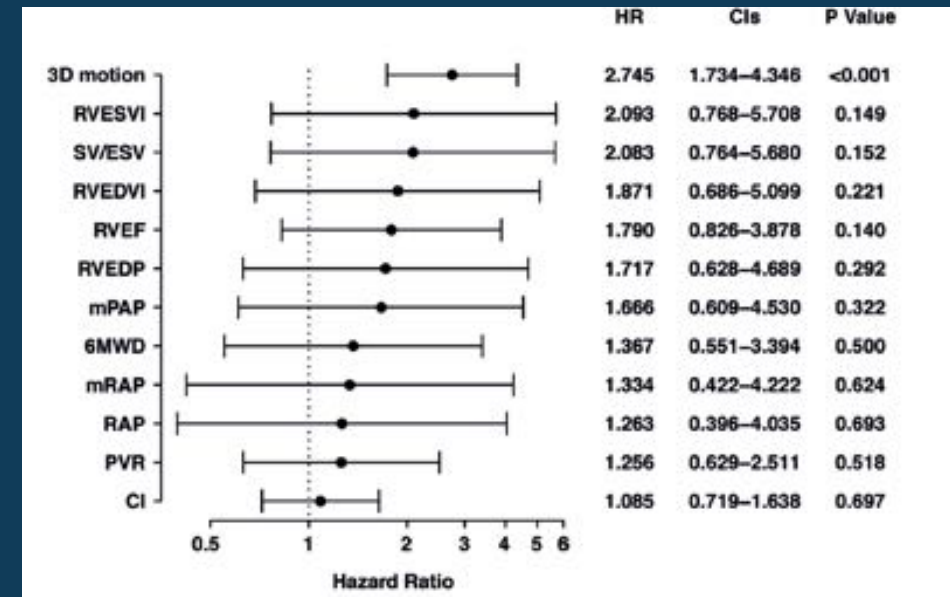
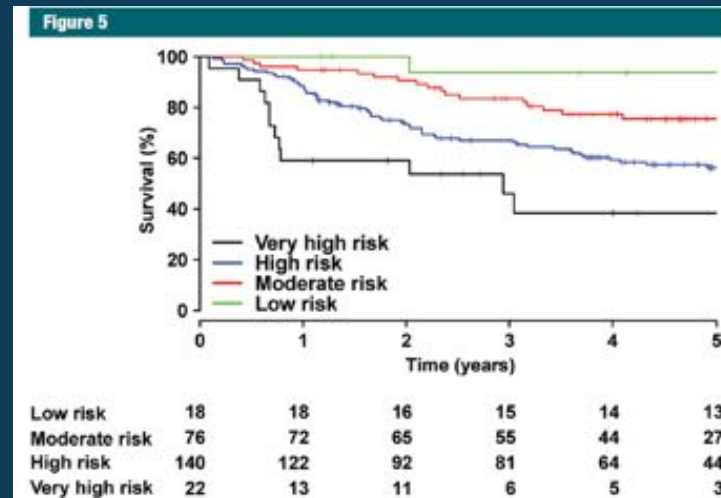
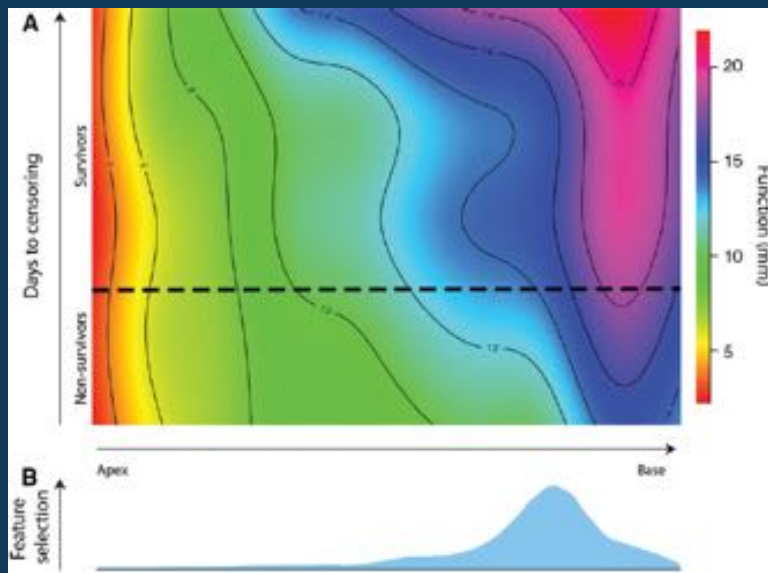
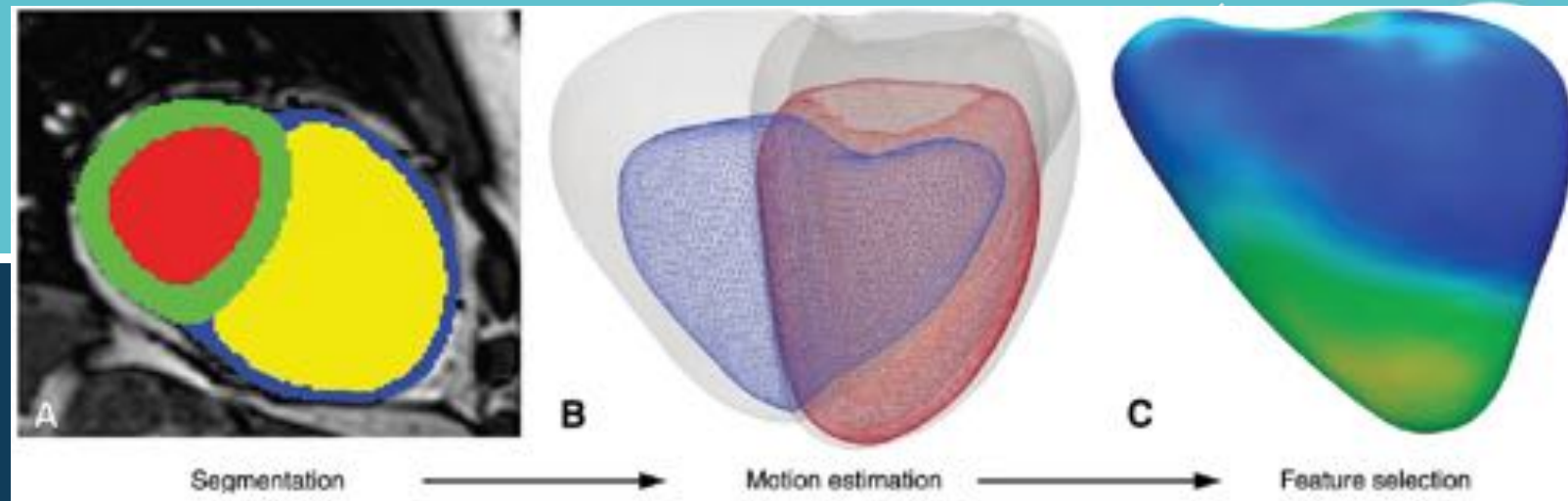
# The prognostic value of T1 mapping and late gadolinium enhancement cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging in patients with light chain amyloidosis

Lin et al JCMR 2018



82 AL CA → 21 death (8 months): **global LGE** HR 4,8 vs **ECV > 44%** HR 7,2, **both indpdt**

# Machine Learning of Three-dimensional Right Ventricular Motion Enables Outcome Prediction in Pulmonary Hypertension: A Cardiac MR Imaging Study<sup>1</sup>



TJW Dawes et al Radiology 2017

# CONCLUSION



IRM cardiaque

« Ne sera jamais possible » → une Méthode de référence en Cardiologie

→ une Imagerie décisionnelle dans beaucoup d'indications

Voir ↔ Comprendre → intégré le passé et la culture ( exemple du Doppler et Flux 4D)

L'image est communicante +++ → Décision , oui .... est la bonne ? → basée sur des preuves

AI → partage de taches entre Ordinateur et l'Imageur

→ évolution vers la notion de Biomarqueur +++ « Boite Noire »

→ Accepter de perdre contre l'ordinateur afin de mieux s'adapter, se former



Hôpital européen Georges-Pompidou



# Thank you for your Attention

Special Thanks:

**G Soulat, F.Pitocco, K.Dang Tran,  
Y.Alattar, U.Gencer, P.Garrigoux, E Charpentier.**



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