

Contrast Echocardiography:

*Powerful Tool
in Diagnosis and Management*



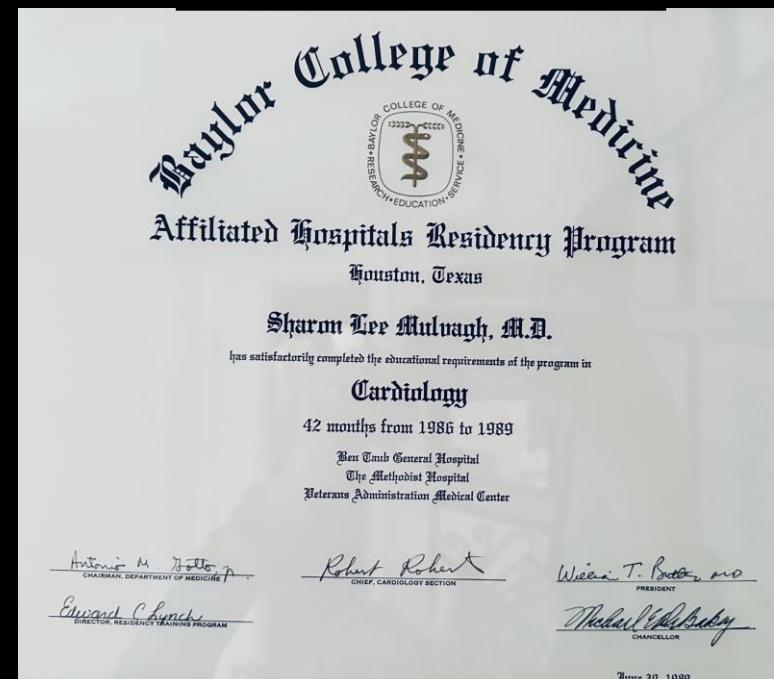
Sharon L. Mulvagh MD FRCPC FACC FASE FAHA
Professor of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada
Professor Emeritus, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

smulvagh@mayo.edu @HeartDocSharon

Disclosures:

Novo Nordisk:
Consultant; honoraria

Lantheus Medical Imaging:
Consultant; honoraria



Please



if your Echo Lab

- Uses contrast daily?
- Has a policy enabling sonographers to:
 - Make a decision to give contrast?
- Has a policy enabling sonographers to:
 - Start IV's
- Uses contrast for perfusion imaging?

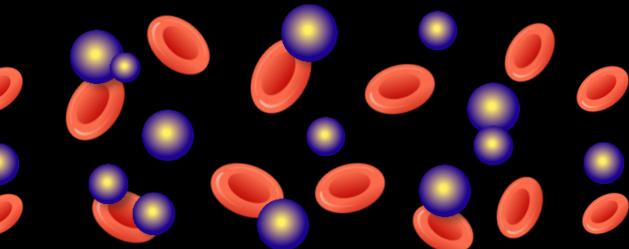
Objectives

- Recognize clinical situations in which contrast echo can establish a diagnosis and guide management through case-based examples
- Discuss how to optimize images
- Develop a strategy for use in your echolab

What is Contrast Echo?

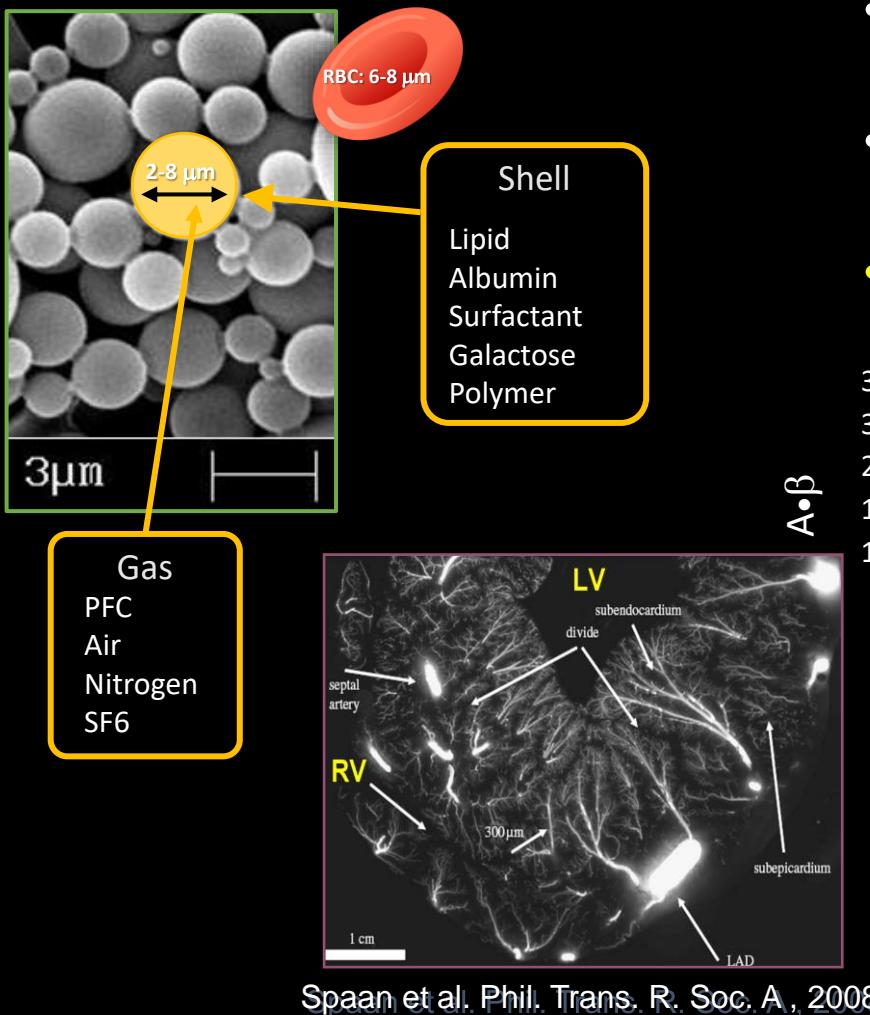
- Well-studied, safe imaging technique
- Ultrasound Enhancing Agents (UEA)

- microbubbles = “contrast echo”



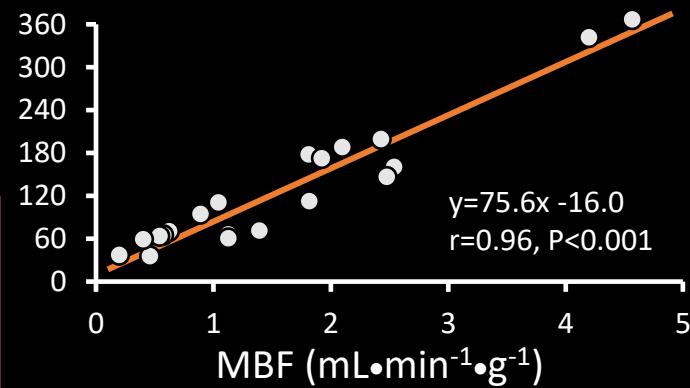
- Optimize evaluation of LV function (LVO/EBD)
- *Simultaneous* assessment of perfusion (“off-label”)

Ultrasound Enhancing (Contrast) Agents



Spaan et al. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A, 2008

- Nontoxic/inert
- Small to pass pulmonary vasculature
- Persistent enough to reach the LV and/or myocardium
- **Pure intravascular tracers**



Burns et al: Diagnostic Ultrasound, 1998
Wei et al: Circulation, 1998

Approved* UEA's

*FDA-USA, ^Health Canada



UEA	SIZE (μm)	Gas	Shell	Indication
^*Optison™	3.0-4.5	Perflutren	Albumin	LVO/EBD
^*Definity®	1.3-3.3	Perflutren	Phospholipid	LVO/EBD
^Sonovue *Lumason™	1.5-2.5	SF6	Phospholipid	LVO/EBD

- Approved use: left ventricular opacification (LVO) and endocardial border delineation (EBD)
- Off-label use for myocardial perfusion

Porter TR, Mulvagh SL et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2018 31, 241-274

67 yo female s/p heart transplant

FR 51Hz
17cm

2D
65%
C 50
P Low
HPen

G
P 1.4 2.8 R

M3

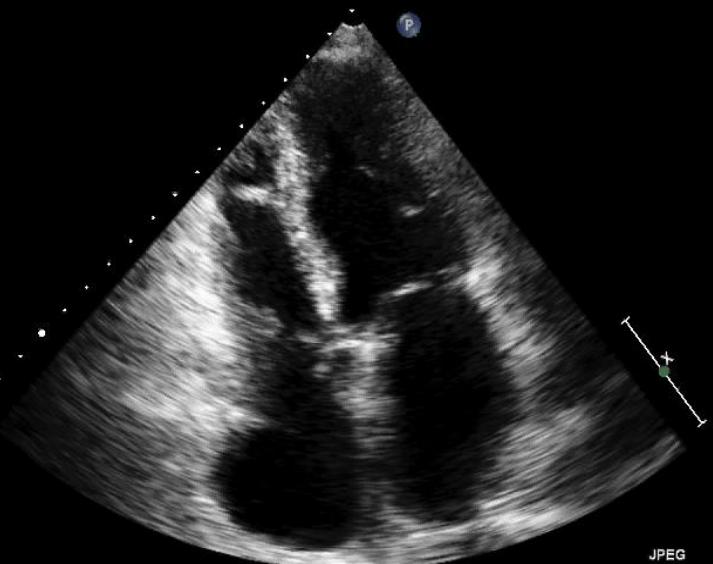
FR 51Hz
17cm

2D
65%
C 50
P Low
HPen

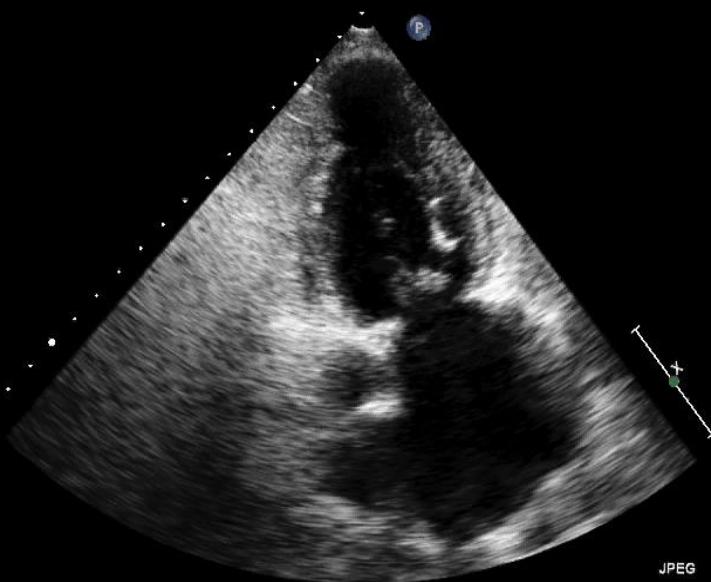
G
P 1.4 2.8 R

JPEG

79 bpm



4-C



2-C

M3

JPEG

75 bpm

The findings seen are most consistent with:

1. Coronary artery disease
2. Sarcoidosis
3. Myocarditis
4. Hypereosinophilic syndrome
5. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

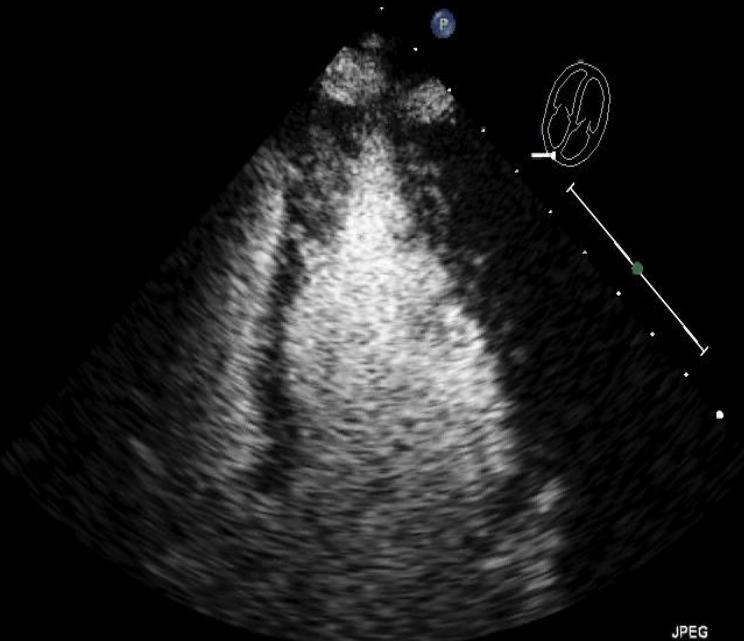


Contrast Images:

FR 44Hz
11cm

LVO
90%
C 50
P Low
Res

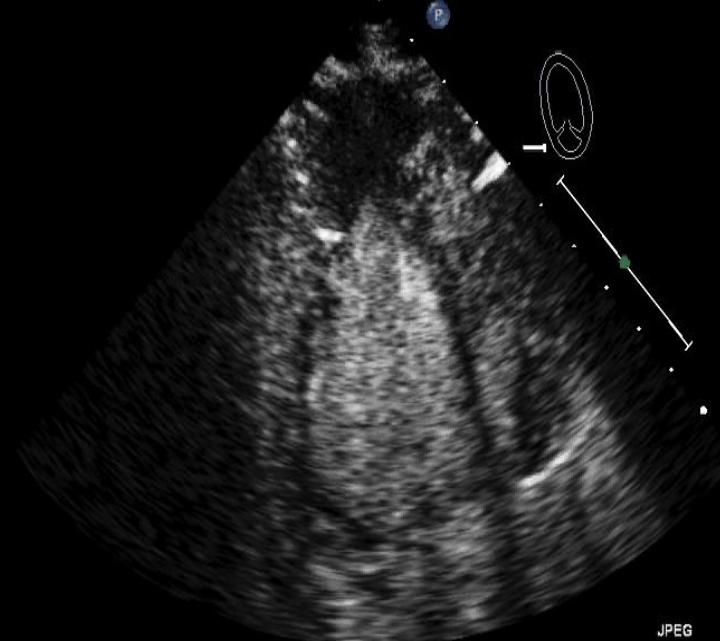
G
P ((O))®
1.6 3.2



FR 44Hz
11cm

LVO
90%
C 50
P Low
Res

G
P ((O))®
1.6 3.2



No apical RWMA

Diagnosis: Apical Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

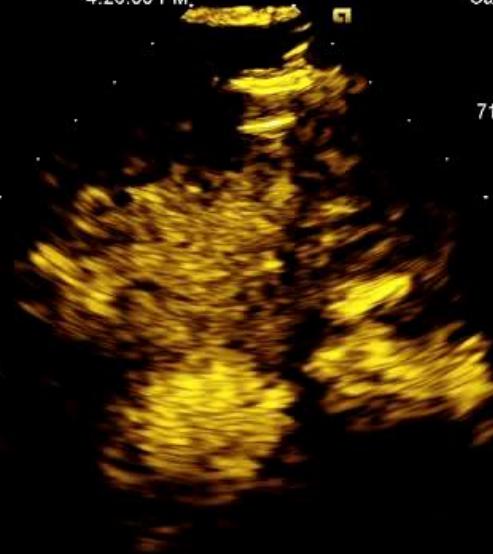
Contrast – Helpful to diagnose LV Apical Abnormalities

MAYO CLINIC 3FL
2:44:09 PM

0dB / MI: 1.0 / TIS: 0.00
Cardiac / MAYO E

MAYO CLINIC 3FL
4:26:00 PM

-20dB / MI: 0.13 / TIS: 0.01
Cardiac / MAYO ECHO* / 4V1c



HCM - Apical Aneurysm – Thrombus?

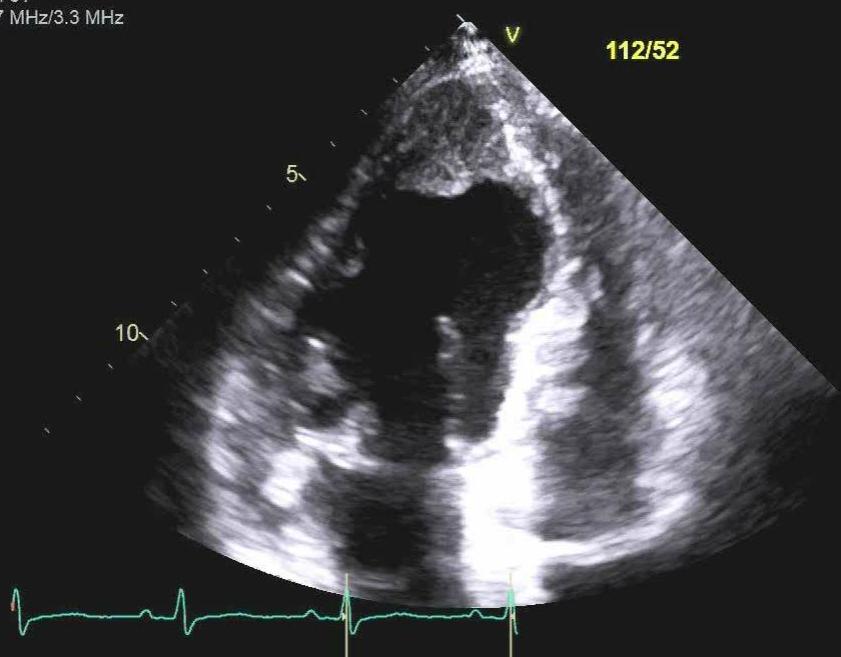
No thrombus

34 yo female with headache, chest and jaw pain

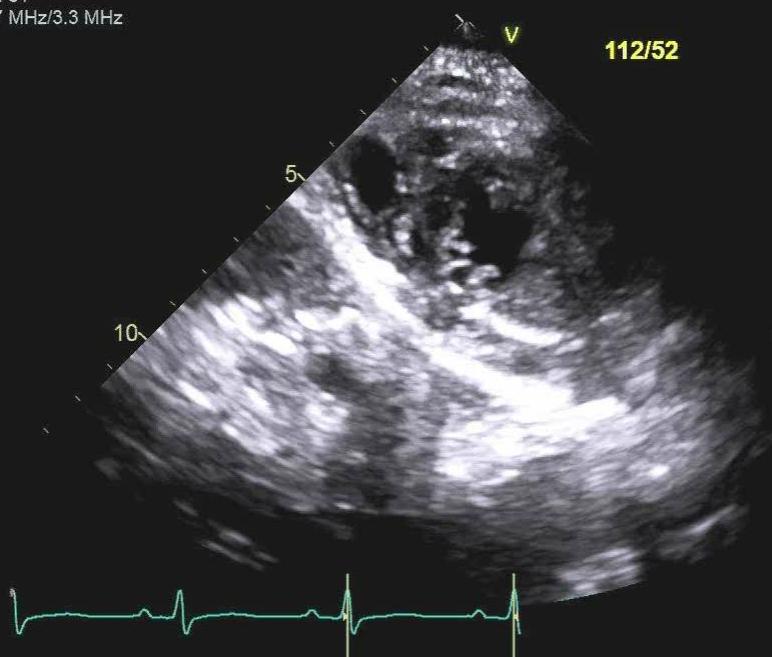
HD
FPS: 51
f: 1.7 MHz/3.3 MHz

HD
FPS: 51
f: 1.7 MHz/3.3 MHz

104



4-C



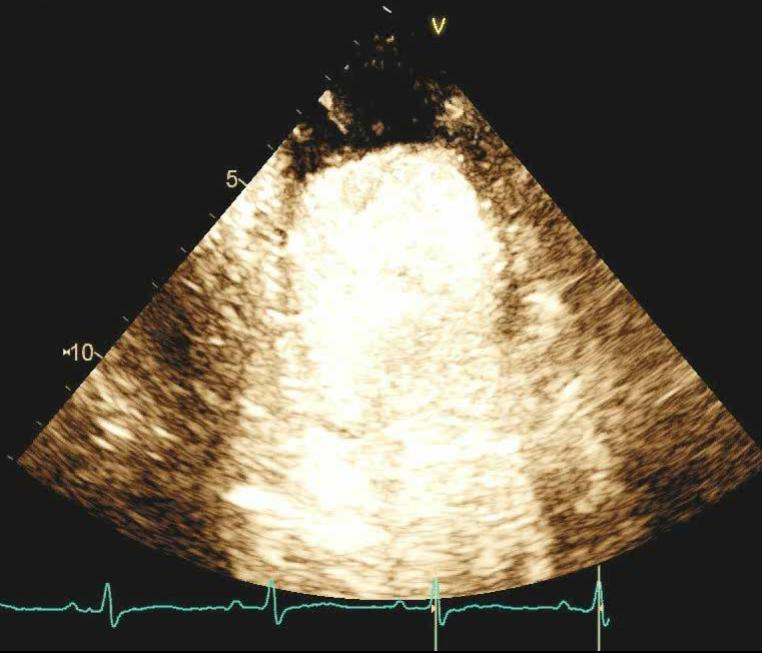
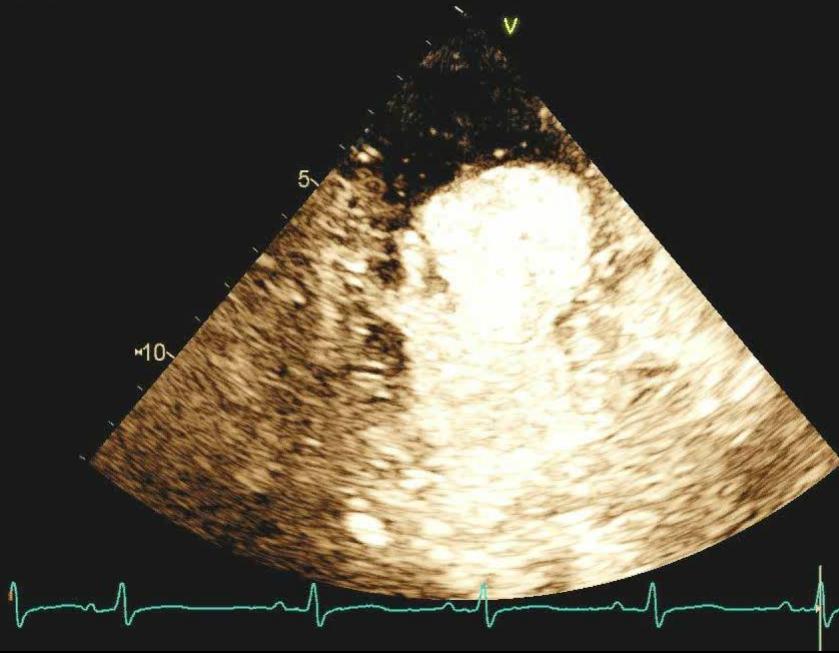
Apical SAX

77
HR

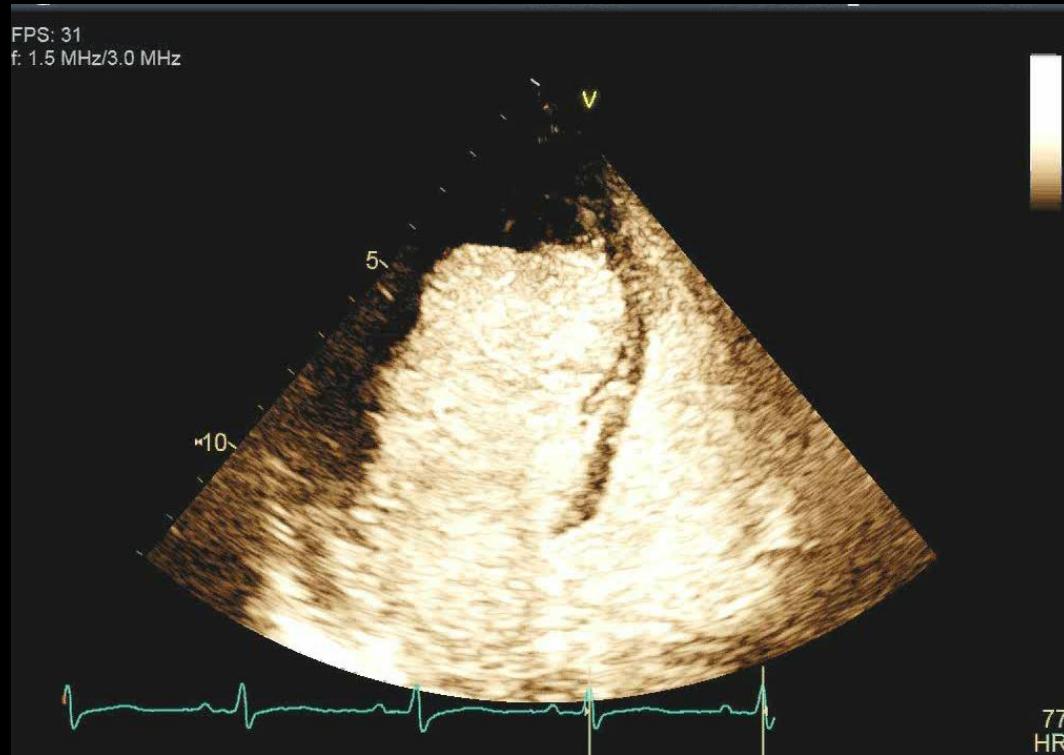
Contrast Images:

FPS: 31
f: 1.5 MHz/3.0 MHz

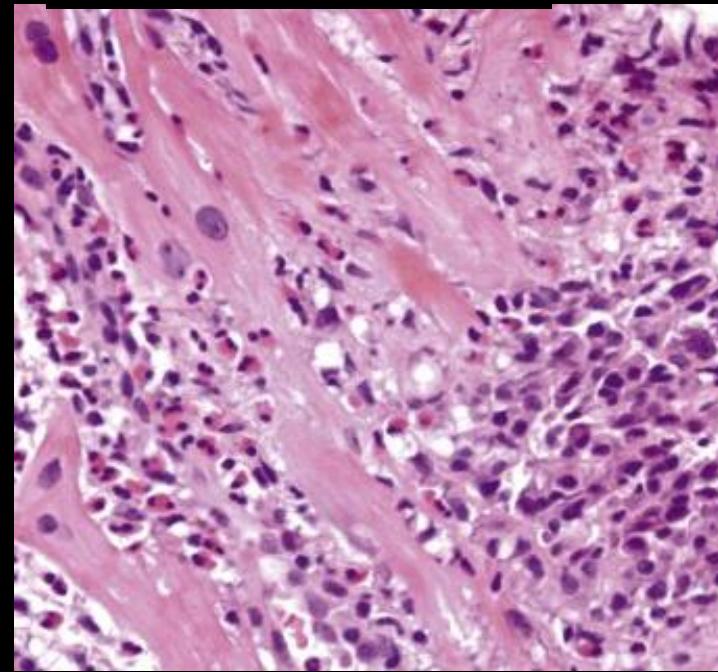
FPS: 31
f: 1.5 MHz/3.0 MHz



34 yo female with headache, chest and jaw pain

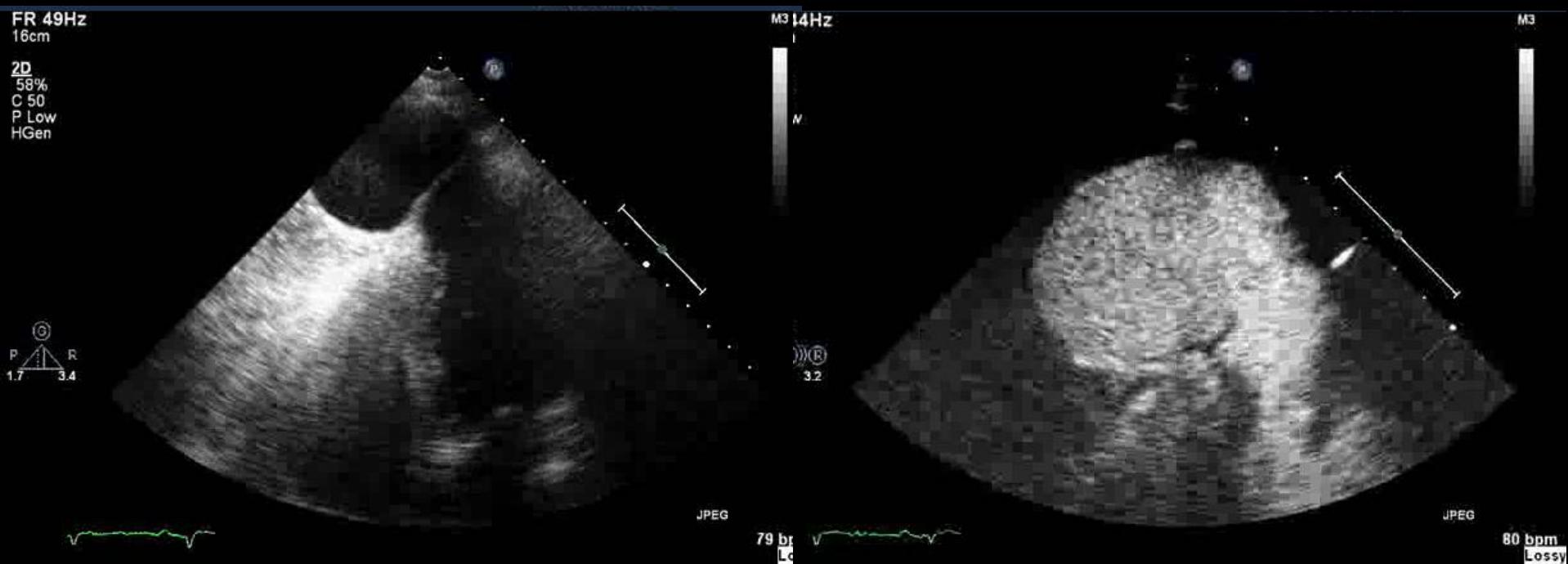


CBC: eosinophilia



Diagnosis:
Hypereosinophilic Heart Disease

72 yo male preop - abnormal CXR on pre-op eval

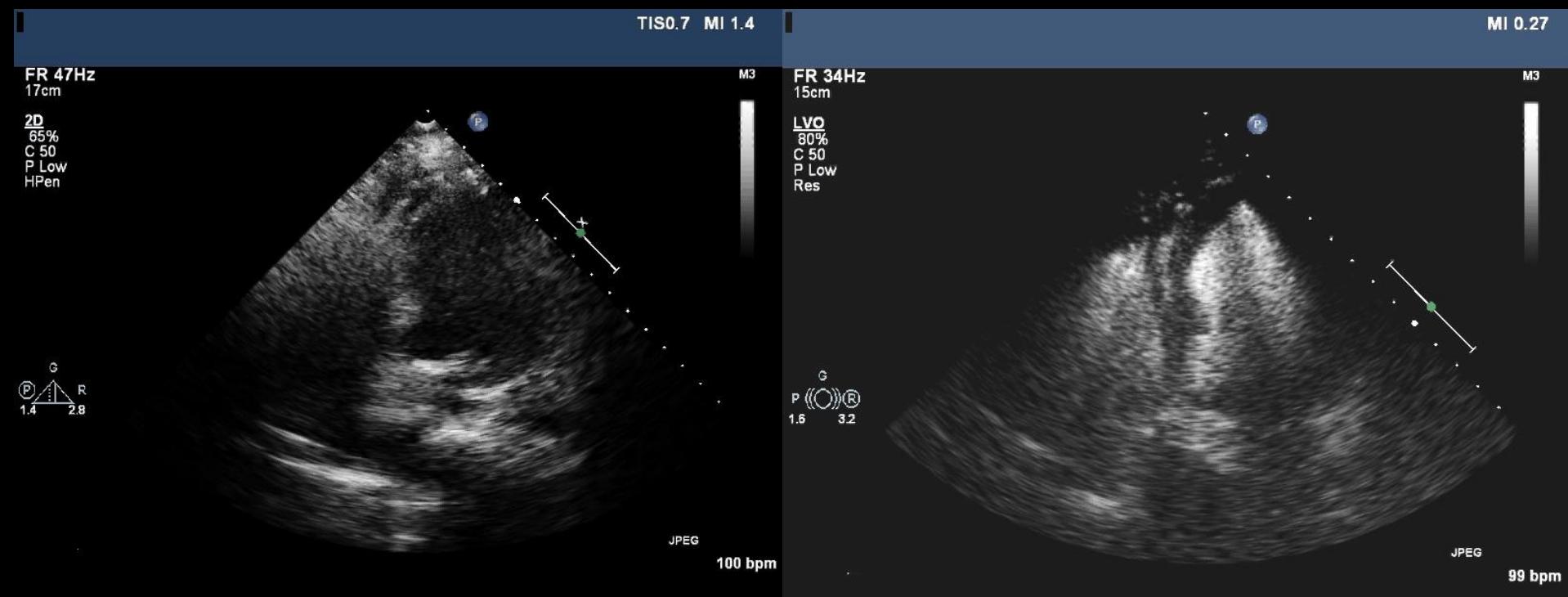


Diagnosis:

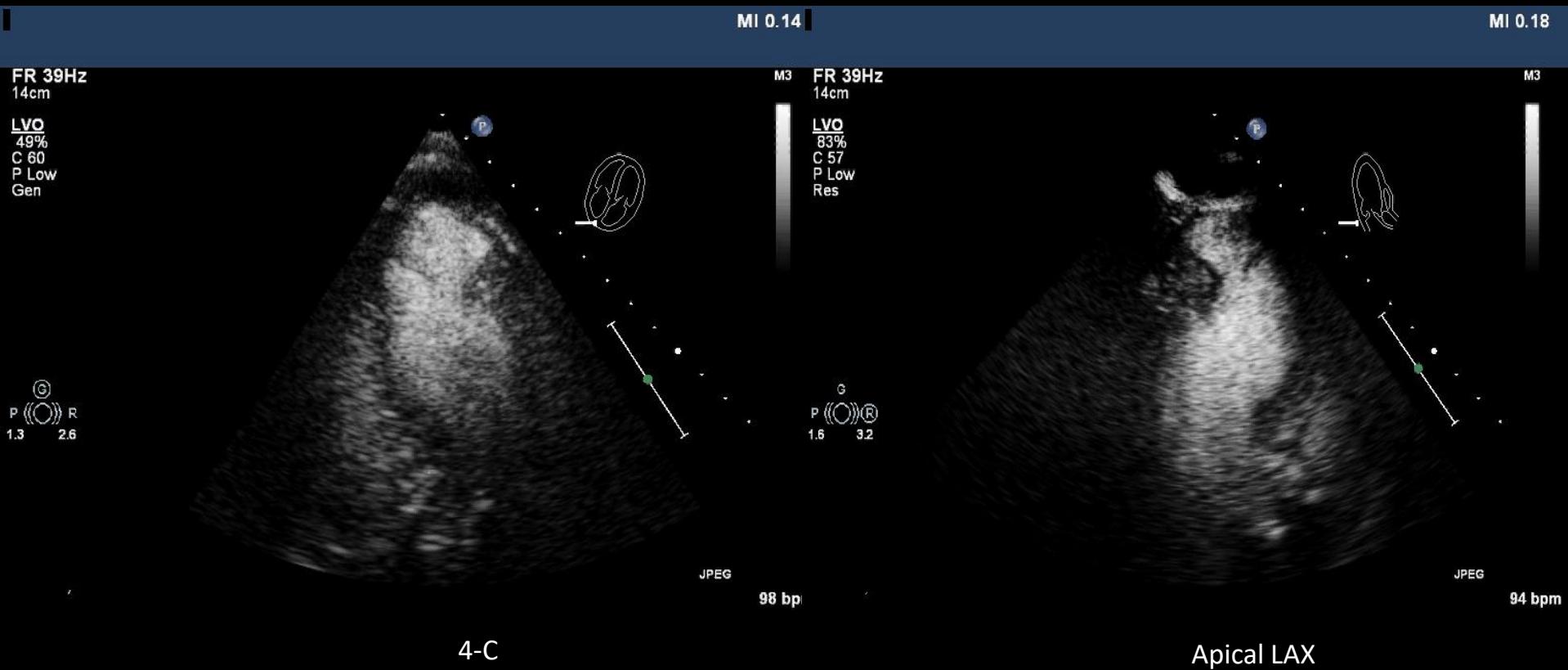
“Silent MI” complication – LV apical pseudoaneurysm

Courtesy Dr. Roxy Senior

81 yo female s/p transapical TAVR
Echo prior to discharge:

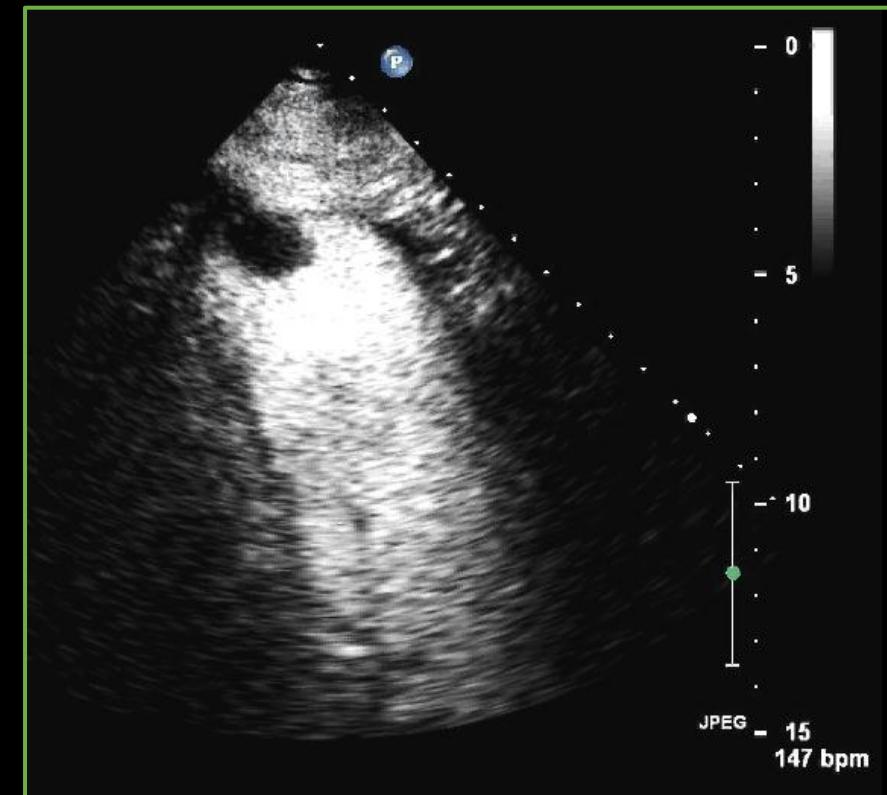
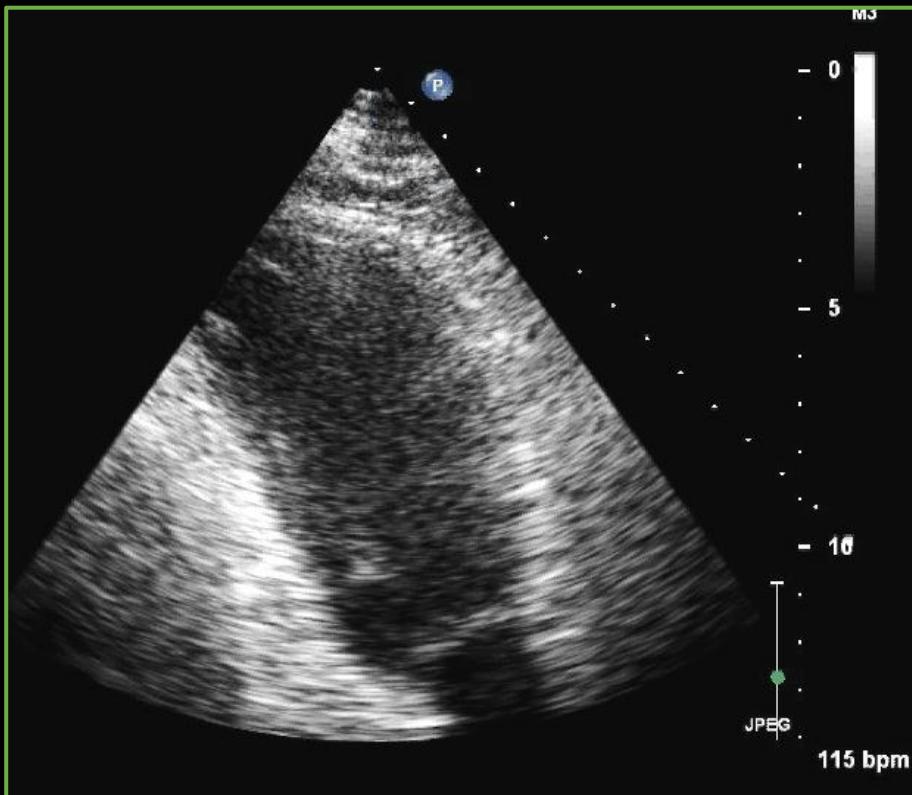


81 yo female s/p transapical TAVR:
one month follow up - dyspnea

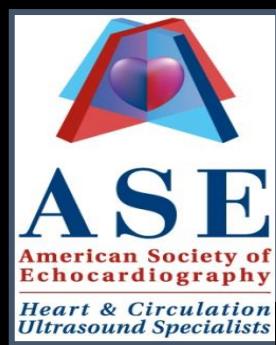


Diagnosis:
TAVR Procedural Complication – LV apical pseudoaneurysm

68 yo male s/p anterior MI



Diagnosis: Post-MI complication – Thrombus



History of Contrast Echo “Guidelines”

2000 American Society of Echocardiography **Consensus**
Statement on the Clinical Applications of Ultrasonic
ASE CONSENSUS STATEMENT

2008 American Society of Echocardiography **Consensus**
Statement on the Clinical Applications of Ultrasonic
GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

2014 **Guidelines** for the Cardiac Sonographer in the
Performance of Contrast Echocardiography:
A Focused Update from the American Society
GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

2018 Clinical Applications of Ultrasonic Enhancing
Agents in Echocardiography: 2018 American
Society of Echocardiography **Guidelines** Update

Thomas R. Porter, MD, FASE (Chair), Sharon L. Mulvagh, MD, FASE (Co-Chair),

Indications for UEA's

- Assessment of LV structure and function
- Quantification of LV volumes and EF
- Stress Echo – LVO-RWMA's, *Perfusion, viability*
- Cardiac anatomy – LV apex
 - Apical variant of HCM
 - Ventricular noncompaction
 - Apical thrombus
- MI complications: LV aneurysm, pseudoaneurysm, rupture; post-revascularization
- Intracardiac masses: Tumors and thrombi, (TEE – LAA thrombus)
- Doppler (TR, AS)
- Chest Pain (ED, ICU/CCU-bedside)
- Pediatrics: transplant screening
- Vascular: aortic endografts, dissection; carotid IPN, femoral, PAD
- *Thrombolysis/Molecular/Targeted Imaging*

Mulvagh SL: J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2000

Mulvagh SL: J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2008: 21:1179-201

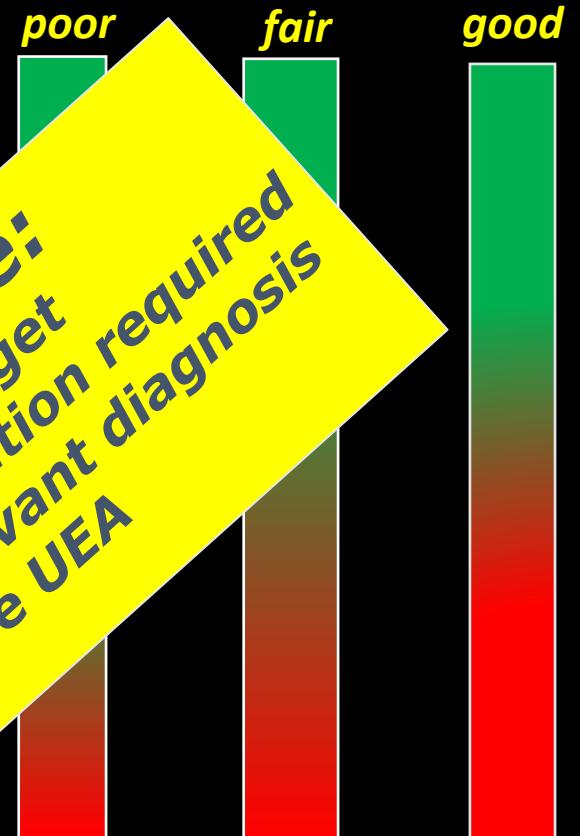
Porter TR: J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2014: 2014;27:797-810

Porter TR: J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2018: 31;241-274

Clinical Indication for Study

- Chest pain - angina?
- LV Thrombus
- Stress echo
- ΔLVEF (chemo)
- LVEF for ICD or BiV
- Dyspnea
- Hypotension
- Aortic dissec
- Atrial fibr
- Valve e
- Pericardia

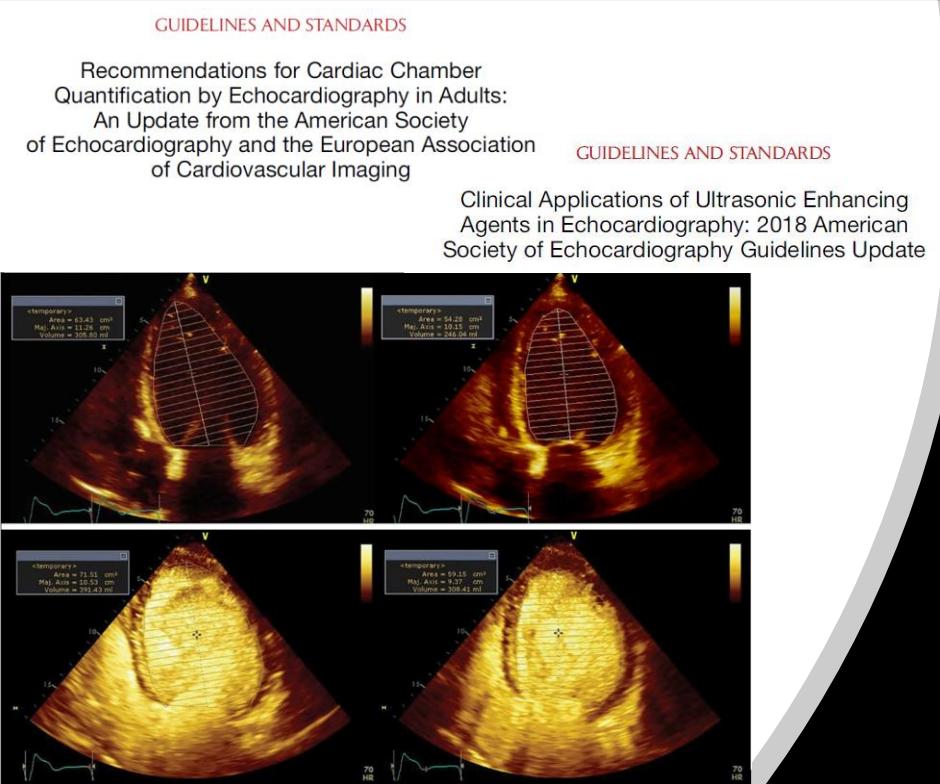
Quality of Images



High - Benefit from UCA - Low



Contrast for Quantification of LV systolic function & volumes



Lang R, J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2015
Mulvagh SL, J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2008
Porter TR, J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2018
Hoffmann R, J Am Coll Cardiol 2006

- Contrast-enhanced images may provide larger volumes than unenhanced images
 - closer to those obtained CMR in head-to-head comparison
- Decreases variability; increases accuracy
 - *Device implantation*
 - *Serial studies: ChemoRx, VHD*

Intracardiac Masses: Detection & Characterization



Diagnosis: Thrombus

Myxoma

Metastatic Tumor

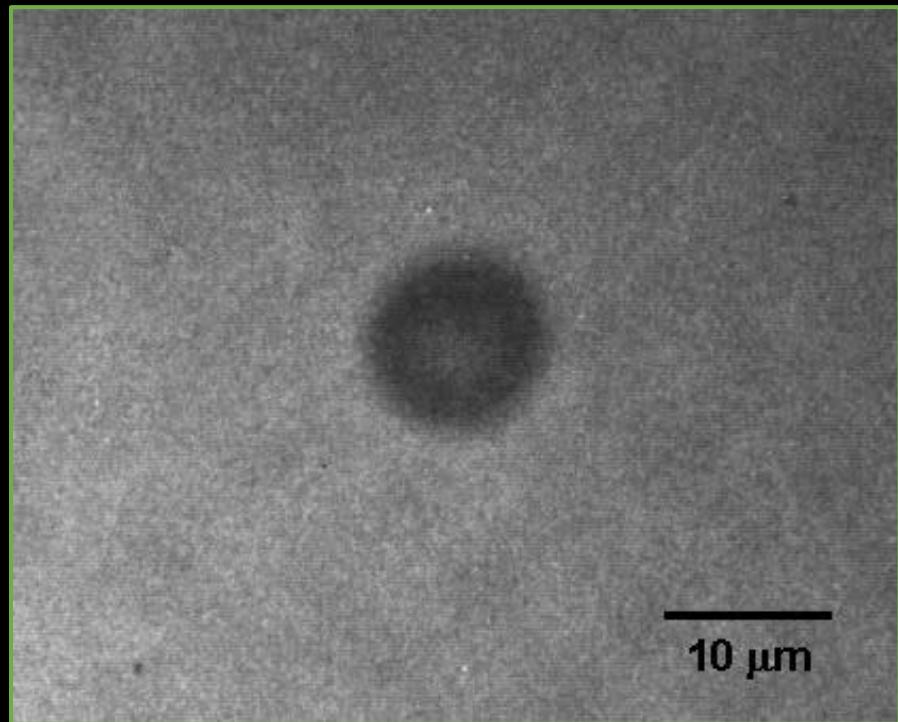
Microbubbles *Interact* with Ultrasound

“NONLINEAR”

(expand +/- contract)

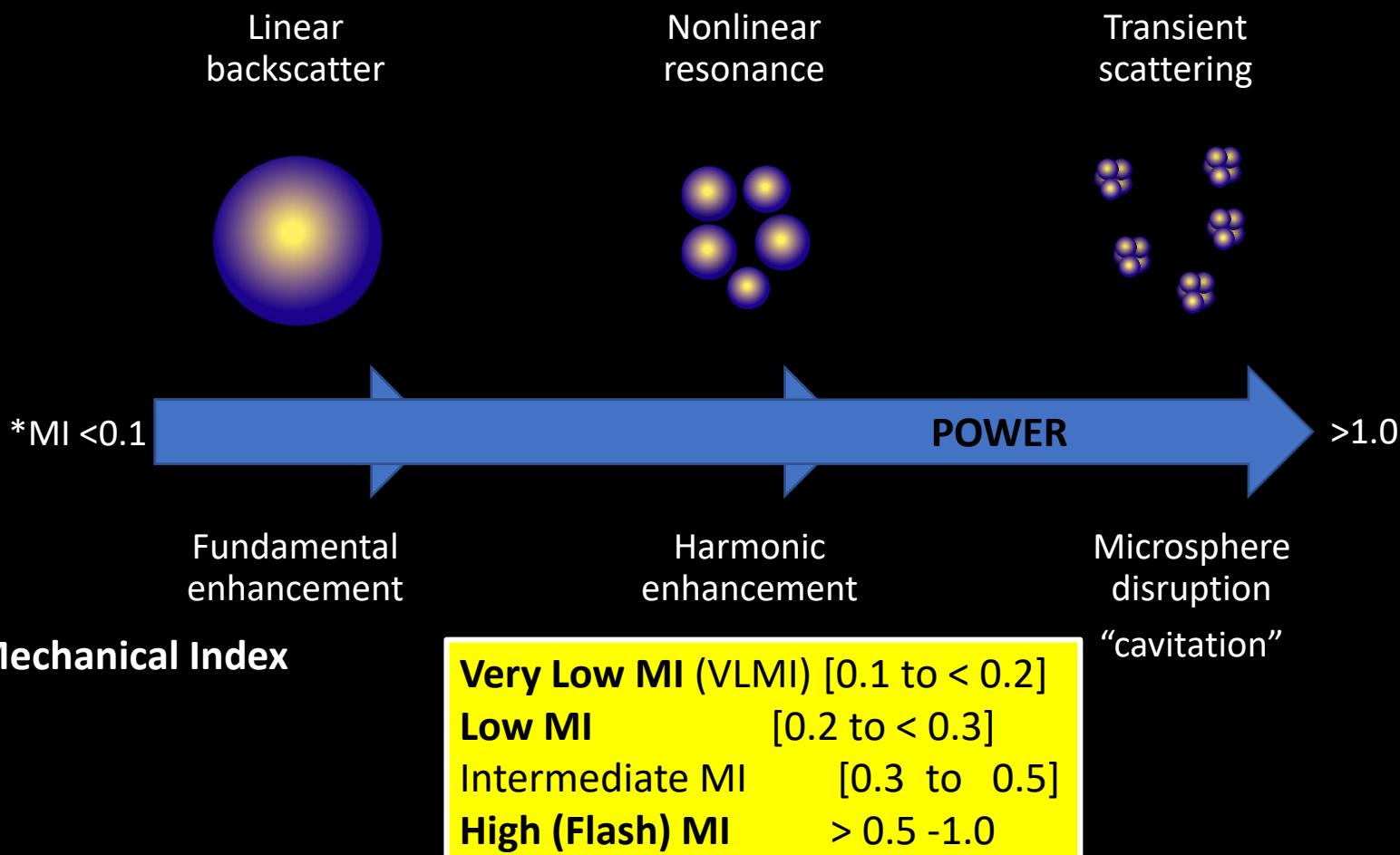
Mechanical Index (MI)

$$MI = \frac{\text{Peak acoustic negative pressure}}{\sqrt{\text{frequency}}}$$

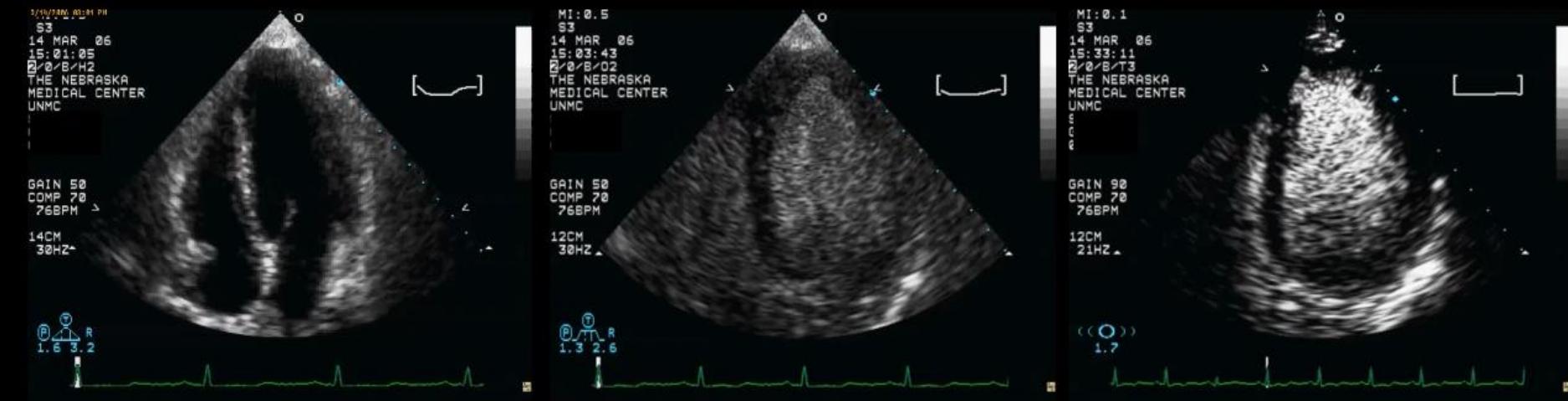


Brandaris camera 25x10⁶ fps, courtesy N deJong, Erasmus University, Rotterdam NL

Interaction of Ultrasound and Microbubbles



Optimizing Contrast Images—Use (Very) Low MI

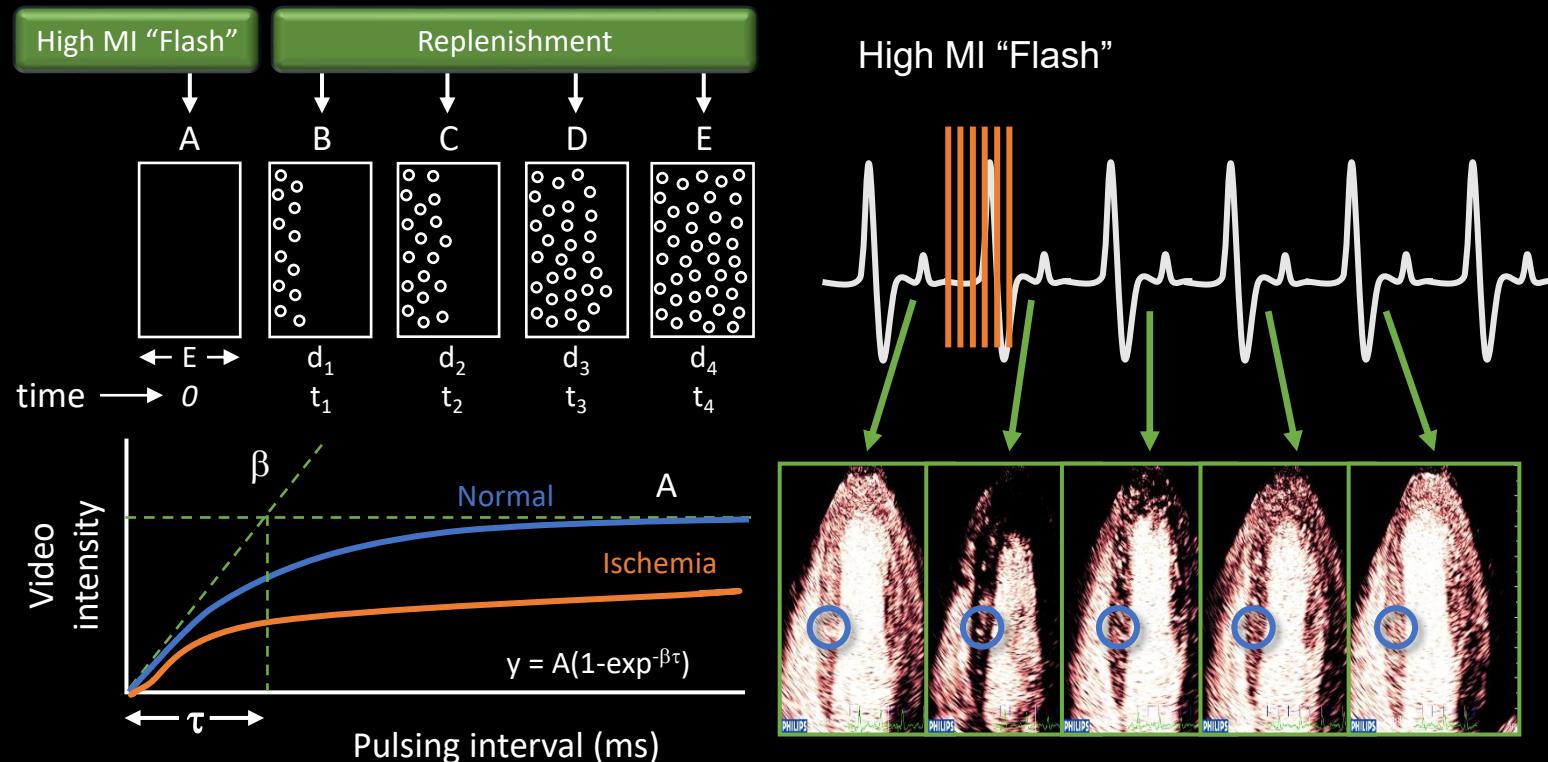


**Before contrast
High MI Harmonic**

**IV Contrast using LVO
Harmonic B-mode 0.5 MI**

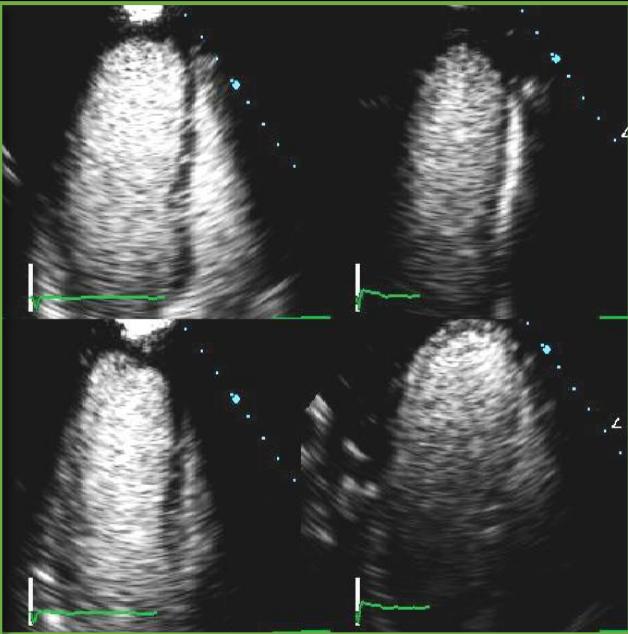
**IV Contrast with VLMI
pulse sequence scheme**

Very Low MI (VLMI) Perfusion Imaging with UEA



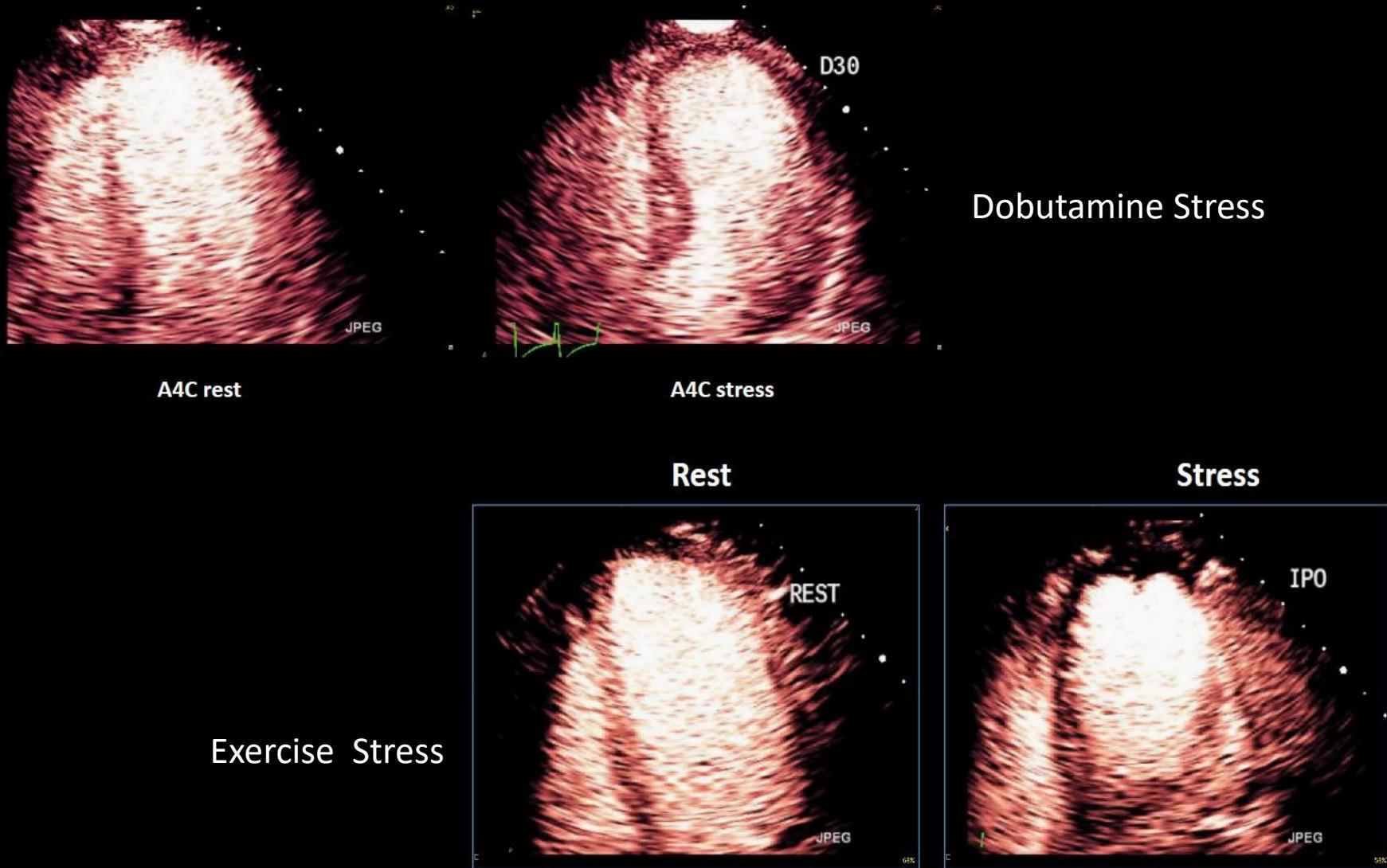
Stress Echo: Contrast (UEA) improves Endocardial Border Definition

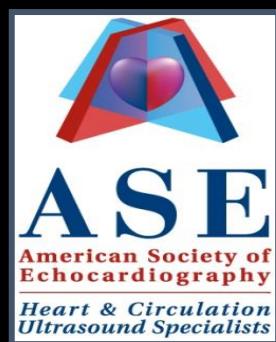
- rapid post-stress image acquisition
- complete endocardial visualization
- prevents apical foreshortening
- accurate interpretation
- improves reader confidence
- enhances learning curve



Rainbird: JASE 14:378, 2001; Dolan: AJH 142:908, 2001; Moir: Circulation 110:1108, 2004; Plana: JACC Img 1:145, 2008
Porter: JACC 23:1440, 1994

Stress Echo: Myocardial Function *and* Perfusion





Stress Echo Guidelines

GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Guidelines for Performance, Interpretation, and Application of Stress Echocardiography in Ischemic Heart Disease: From the American Society of Echocardiography

Patricia A. Pellikka, MD, FASE, Chair, Adelaide Arruda-Olson, MD, PhD, FASE,
Farooq A. Chaudhry, MD, FASE,* Ming Hui Chen, MD, MMSc, FASE, Jane E. Marshall, RDMS, FASE,
Thomas R. Porter, MD, FASE, and Stephen G. Sawada, MD, Rochester, Minnesota; New York, New York; Boston,
Massachusetts; Omaha, Nebraska; Indianapolis, Indiana

- ✓ > 2 contiguous segments, OR coronary territory not seen
- ✓ low dose (diluted) bolus; or infusion
- ✓ VLMI (<0.2); brief high MI (0.8) flash
- ✓ Perfusion improves:
 - ✓ sensitivity (DSE, vasodilator)
 - ✓ prognostic value (bike, DSE, vasodilator)

Contrast Echo Perfusion Technique

App



Porter et al. *Echo Research & Practice* (2022) 9:7
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s44156-022-00008-3>

Echo Research & Practice

GUIDELINE **Open Access**

CEUS cardiac exam protocols International Contrast Ultrasound Society (ICUS) recommendations

Thomas R. Porter^{1*}, Steven B. Feinstein², Roxy Senior³, Sharon L. Mulvagh⁴, Petros Nihoyannopoulos⁵, Jordan B. Strom⁶, Wilson Mathias Jr.⁷, Beverly Gorman⁸, Arnaldo Rabiscoffsky⁹, Michael L. Main¹⁰ and Andrew Appis¹¹



- ***Same settings used as for optimal LVO/EBD:***
 - **very low MI** (0.12 – 0.20)
 - slow infusion (hand/pump) of microbubbles
- **Additional Step: Flash/Replenishment**
 - brief high (0.8-1.0) MI exposure (“flash”) to deplete myocardium
 - observe replenishment over subsequent cardiac cycles:
 - Rate (velocity, flow), Plateau (blood volume)
 - **Normal = REST: within 4-5 STRESS: within 2**
 - Abnormal = absent, or delayed

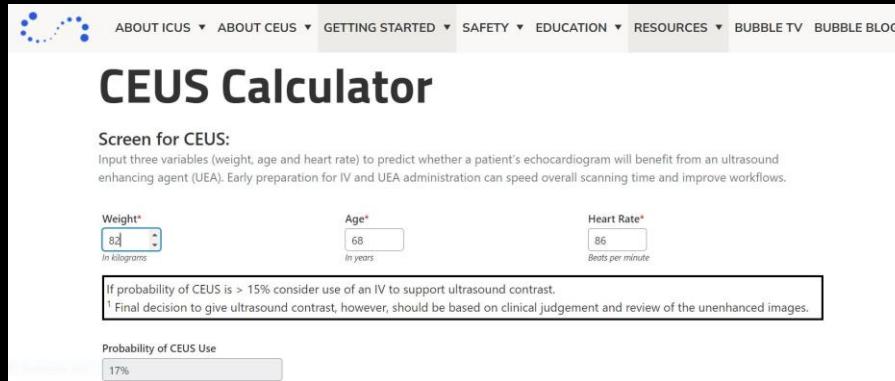
Best Practices for successful use of Contrast

- ✓ Have a standing order for contrast administration
- ✓ Enable sonographers to make decision to give and administer
- ✓ Train and enable sonographers to place IV's
- ✓ Have a physician/sonographer advocate

Practical Tips for workflow optimization:

-Start with APICAL views

-Use a “decision aide” “prediction tool” (age, kg, HR)



The screenshot shows the CEUS Calculator interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: ABOUT ICUS, ABOUT CEUS, GETTING STARTED, SAFETY, EDUCATION, RESOURCES, BUBBLE TV, and BUBBLE BLOG. The main title is "CEUS Calculator". Below the title, there is a section titled "Screen for CEUS:" with the sub-instruction: "Input three variables (weight, age and heart rate) to predict whether a patient's echocardiogram will benefit from an ultrasound enhancing agent (UEA). Early preparation for IV and UEA administration can speed overall scanning time and improve workflows." There are three input fields: "Weight*" with a value of "83" and a note "In kilograms", "Age*" with a value of "68" and a note "In years", and "Heart Rate*" with a value of "86" and a note "Beats per minute". Below these fields is a box containing the text: "If probability of CEUS is > 15% consider use of an IV to support ultrasound contrast." and "Final decision to give ultrasound contrast, however, should be based on clinical judgement and review of the unenhanced images." At the bottom, there is a "Probability of CEUS Use" field showing "17%".

<https://icus-society.org/ceus-calculator/>



About ICUS

“International Contrast Ultrasound Society”

A non-profit, global professional society solely focused on CEUS

- ✓ Physicians, sonographers, nurses, scientists, industry, patients
- ✓ Radiology, cardiology, hepatology, vascular and GI medicine, and more

No fees – for anything!

- ✓ Free ICUS membership
- ✓ Excellent website: www.ICUS-Society.org
- ✓ Free CME – Watch on your smart phone or desktop – **WEBINARS** galore!!
- ✓ Free mobile app, “**ICUS Connect**” – CEUS webinars, clinical protocols & resources, billing info, vendor contacts, Bubble TV, Bubble Blogs, Case of the Day - and more!
- ✓ (get it in your app store – both Apple and Android are supported)
- ✓ Free **CEUS News Monitors** - The latest CEUS trends & developments worldwide!

➤ www.ICUS-Society.org

X/Twitter – @**icus_society**

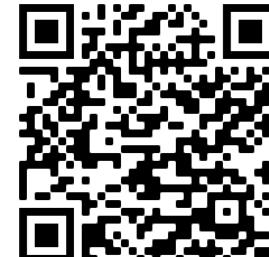
➤ **ICUS CONNECT - the free ICUS mobile app**

*CEUS = “contrast enhanced ultrasound” for cardiac and body imaging

Apple



Android



Contrast Echo – Safety

Recommendations Regarding the Safety of UEAs

1. Abundant literature (see Tables 1 and 2) exists supporting the safety of UEA use in nonpregnant adults. These are supported by FDA modifications in the black-box warning since the 2008 ASE contrast consensus statement (Table 6).
2. Although anaphylactoid reactions are rare, laboratories that routinely use UEAs should have policies in place for emergent resuscitation of patients who may experience serious side effects.
3. UEAs can safely be used in patients with pulmonary hypertension and with right-to-left shunts (COR I, LOE B-NR).

- **Life threatening reactions to UEA are rare (<1:10,000)** (< contrast agents used in other imaging modalities)
- *Labs should develop policies and procedures for early recognition/Rx of serious anaphylactic reactions and have appropriate emergency resuscitation available*

Only contraindication now is:

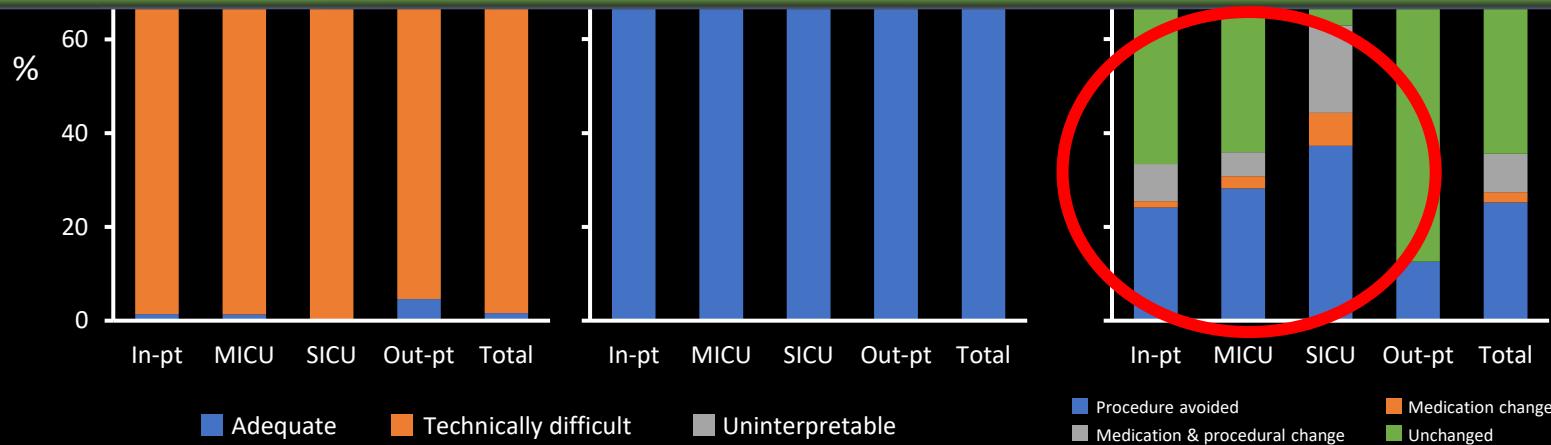
- Known hypersensitivity to contrast agent or ingredients
- Be aware of PEG hypersensitivity potential with lipid-based UEA



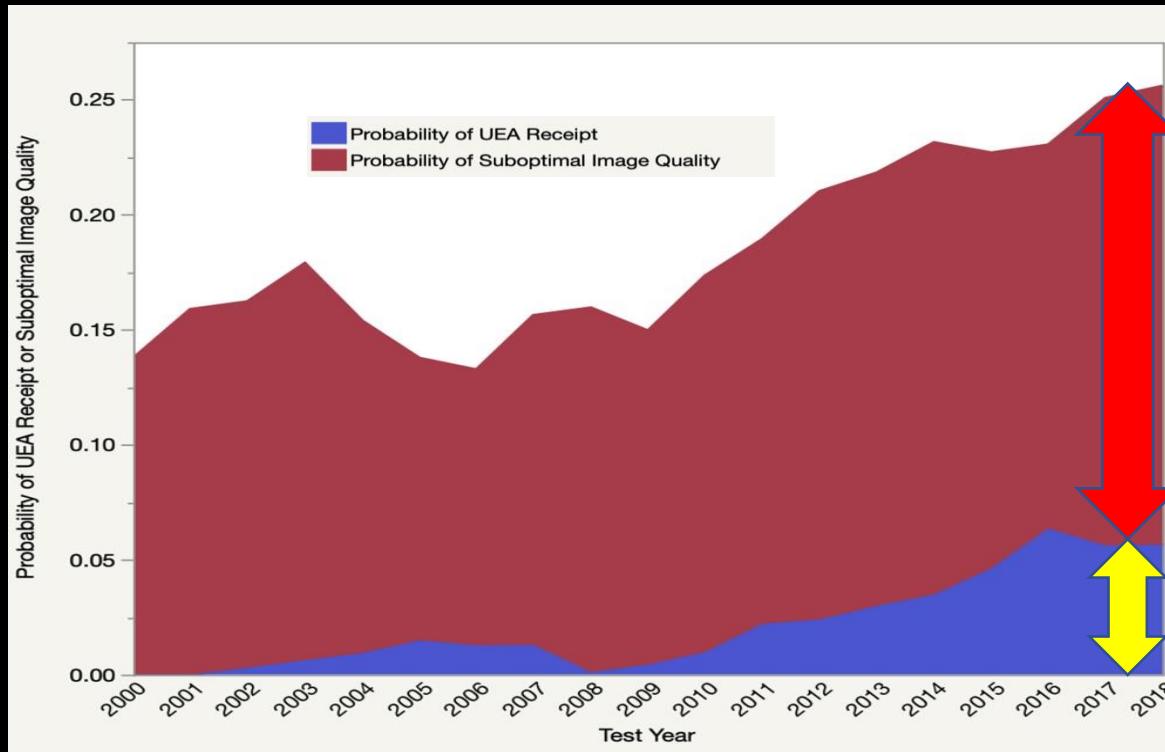
Impact of Contrast



“Cost-benefit analysis: significant savings using contrast of \$122/patient”



Identification of Need for UEA Study (IN-USE Study)



171,509 TTE

- **UEA use: 4%**
- **Suboptimal studies: 23%**
- **Less use in women**

Predictors for Suboptimal Image Quality/ UEA use :

- *older age*
- *weight*
- *heart rate*

UEA underutilization despite Need-Predictors: increased age, BMI, HR – Development and Validation of prediction tool

Fraiche AM et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2020 33:1500-1508

Lehenbauer KR et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2022 PMID 352475553

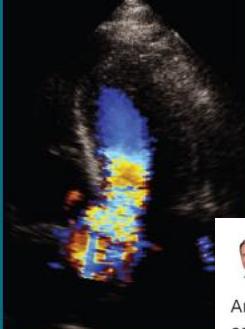
Take Home Points: Contrast Echo



- is essential to contemporary echo practice
- is necessary when images are suboptimal
- provides incremental diagnostic information
- is optimized by understanding microbubble and ultrasound interaction
- is safe, portable, non-ionizing and cost-effective

33rd ANNUAL

ECHO HAWAII



January 15-19, 2024

Fairmont Orchid

Kailua-Kona, Big Island



James D Thomas, MD
@JamesDThomasMD1

And here's a complete perfusion acquisition: high MI flash, then capturing end-systolic frames. It fills in within four beats (at rest), so our volunteer has normal perfusion! #EchoHawaii @JLindnerMD
@HeartDocSharon @maddiejane25 Tony DeMaria @NMCardioVasc



11:55 PM · Jan 17, 2023 · 6,403 Views



Course
Director
Jonathan R.
Lindner, MD, FASE
Past President, ASE



Course
Co-Director
Sharon L. Mulvagh,
MD, FASE
President, CSE

#EchoHawaii

“Outstanding faculty, high quality sessions, can't beat the location.” Echo Hawaii Attendee

Register & Learn More at ASEcho.org/EchoHawaii

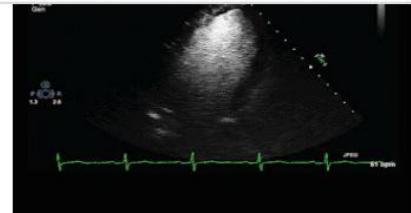


Contrast Echo Workshop:

<https://twitter.com/i/status/1615558380550246402>

ENHANCED ECHOTM

Your comprehensive resource for enhanced echocardiography education.



Courtesy of Thomas R. Porter, MD & Linda D. Gillam, MD.

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ULTRASOUND ENHANCING AGENTS: OPTIMIZING ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

A Continuing Education Monograph

FACULTY

Shelby Kutty, MD, MS, PhD



Helen B. Taussig Professor,
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Director, Pediatric and Congenital Cardiology
Co-director of Blalock-Taussig-Thomas Heart Center
The Johns Hopkins Hospital
Baltimore, Maryland

Sharon L. Mulvagh, MD, FACC, FAHA, FASE, FRCP(C)



Professor, Department of Medicine
Division of Cardiology
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Professor Emeritus
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

Self-learning Activity

Activity: Ultrasound Enhancing Agents: Optimizing Echocardiography in Children and Adults

Audience: For all physicians with an interest in cardiac imaging (including but not limited to cardiologists, interventional cardiologists, cardiac, thoracic, and vascular surgeons, and radiologists), sonographers, and specialty nurses involved with echocardiography

Physician and Nurses Provider: Medical Education Resources

Credit: 1 AMA PRA Category 1 CreditTM & 1 ANCC Contract Hour

Original Release Date: November 2020

Re-review Date: November 2022

Expiration Date: November 2024

Sonographer Provider: Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers

Credit: 1 SDMS CME Credit

Release Date: November 27, 2022

Expiration Date: November 27, 2023

Launch
Program

<https://www.enhancedecho.com>

Thank You!

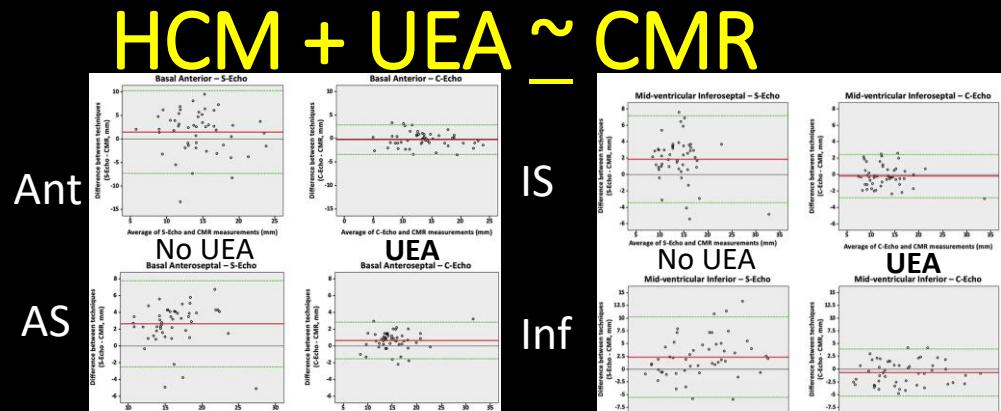
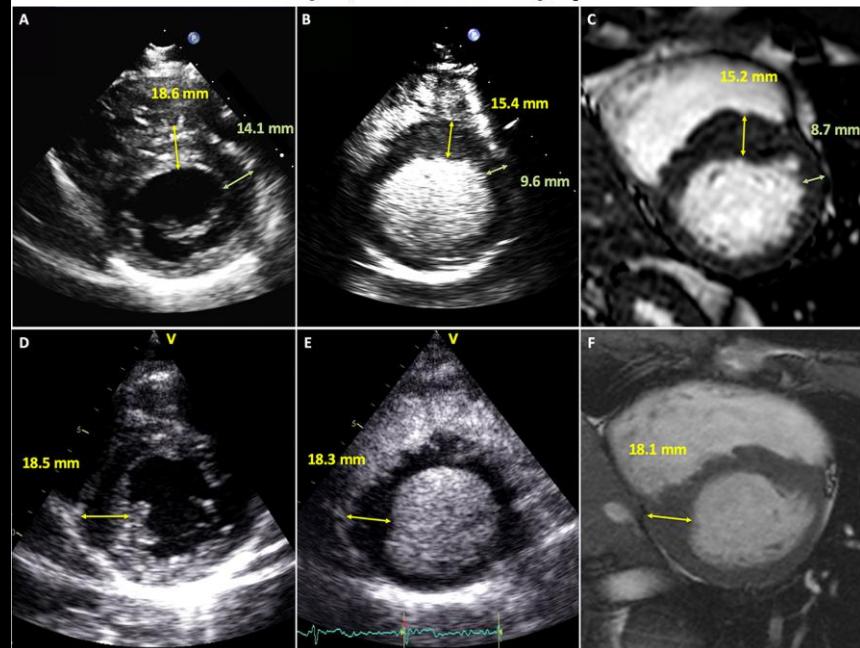


smulvagh@mayo.edu @HeartDocSharon

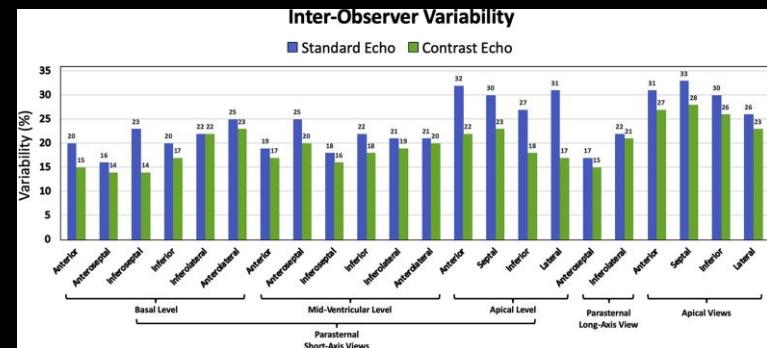
HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY AND CONTRAST ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Contrast-Enhanced Echocardiographic Measurement of Left Ventricular Wall Thickness in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy: Comparison with Standard Echocardiography and Cardiac Magnetic Resonance

Jose Angel Urbano-Moral, MD, PhD, Ana Maria Gonzalez-Gonzalez, MD, PhD, Giuliana Maldonado, MD, Laura Gutierrez-Garcia-Moreno, MD, Ricardo Vivancos-Delgado, MD, Manuel De Mora-Martin, MD, PhD, Jose Fernando Rodriguez-Palomares, MD, PhD, and Arturo Evangelista-Masip, MD, PhD, London, United Kingdom; and Barcelona and Malaga, Spain



- UEA improves LVWT (mm) – SAX best
- more accurate, *better reproducibility*
- *alternative whenever CMR not available*



Urbano-Moral JA et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2020;33:1106

Contrast-Enhanced Anatomic Imaging as Compared to Contrast-Enhanced Tissue Characterization for Detection of Left Ventricular Thrombus

Jonathan W. Weinsaft, MD,*† Raymond J. Kim, MD,‡ Michael Ross, MD,*

- 121 “high-risk” patients: MI or CHF
- DE-CMR was gold standard

Table 3. Diagnostic Performance of Anatomic Imaging for LV Thrombus*

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	Positive Predictive Value	Negative Predictive Value
Noncontrast echocardiography	33% (8/24)	94% (91/97)	82% (99/121)	57% (8/14)	85% (91/107)
Contrast echocardiography	61% (14/23)†	99% (96/97)	92% (110/120)§	93% (14/15)	91% (96/105)
Cine-CMR	79% (19/24)†	99% (96/97)	95% (115/121)†	95% (19/20)	95% (96/101)

- **Those missed by Contrast Echo and Cine CMR were small and sessile**

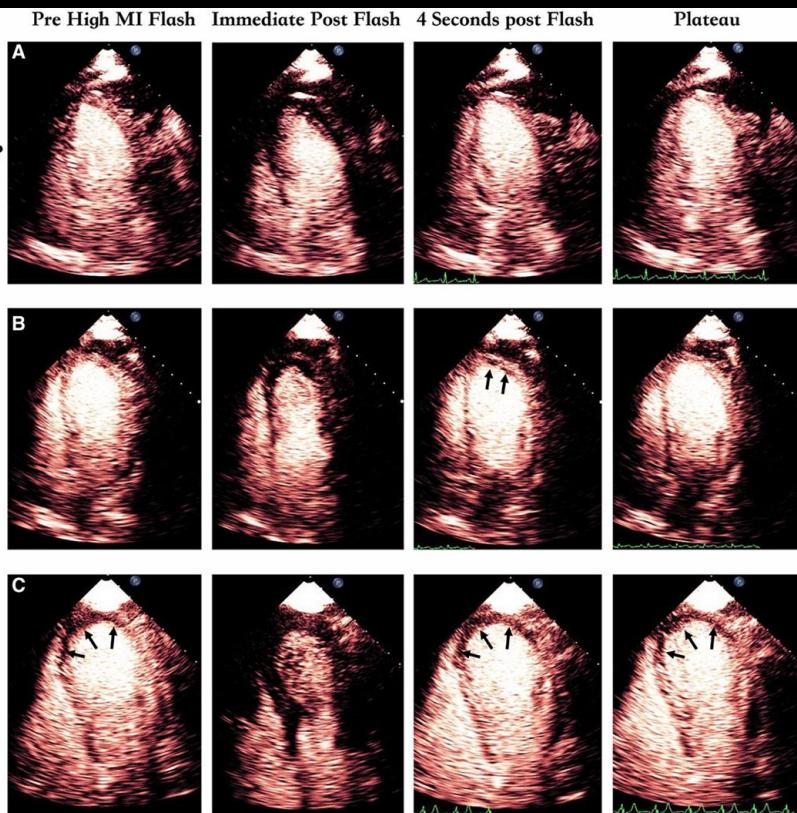
Weinsaft JW, J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2009;2:969–79

Post-PCI Assessment of Microvascular Obstruction

Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Event-Free Survival Following Successful Percutaneous Intervention in Acute Myocardial Infarction Depends on Microvascular Perfusion

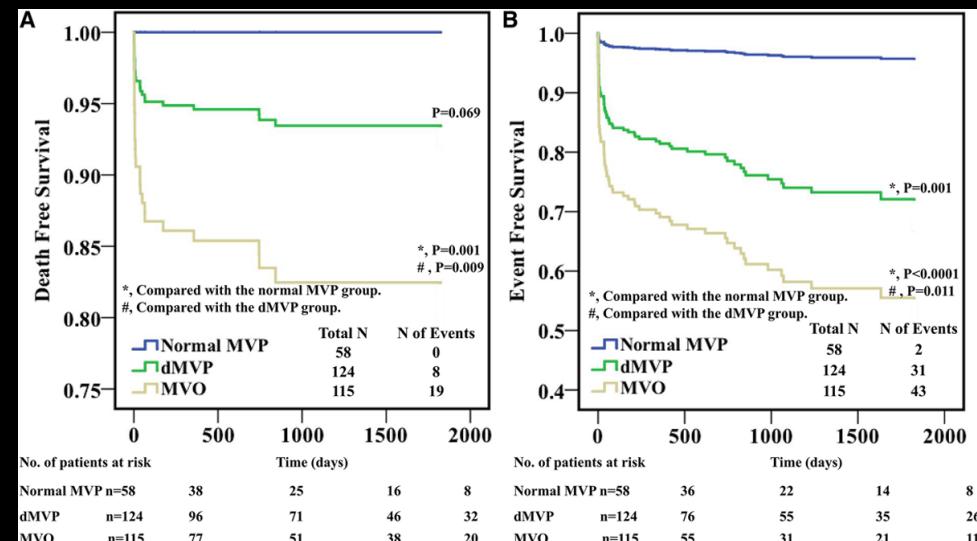


~300 STEMI pts, PCI: TIMI 3; MCE w/in 48 hrs

- delayed microvascular flow (42%)-dMVP
- microvascular obstruction (39%) -MV

Follow-up: 3 month: worse EF in MVO

5 yrs: **both dMVP and MVO**
- independent predictors of adverse events



Feasibility of Real-Time Myocardial Contrast Echocardiography to Detect Cardiac Allograft Vasculopathy in Pediatric Heart Transplant Recipients

Nowell M. Fine, MD, SM, Steven C. Greenway, MD, MSc, Sharon L. Mulvagh, MD, Runqing Huang, PhD, Shalon A. Maxon, RN, Mary J. Hepinstall, RN, Jason H. Anderson, MD, and Jonathan N. Johnson, MD, *Calgary, Alberta, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; and Rochester, Minnesota*



	Overall	No CAV	CAV
MBFR	3.4 ± 0.7	3.7 ± 0.8	2.0 ± 0.2

Fine N et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2021

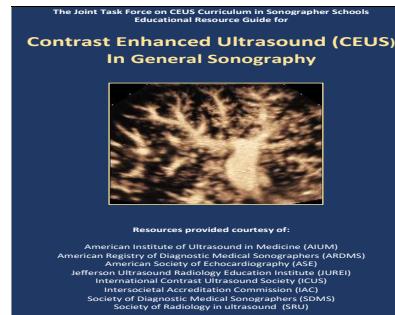
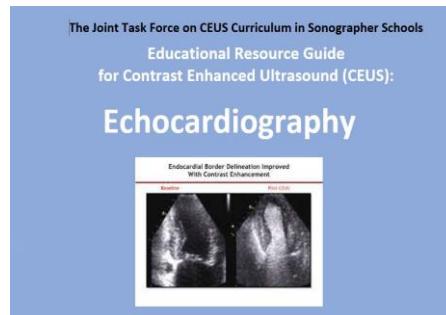
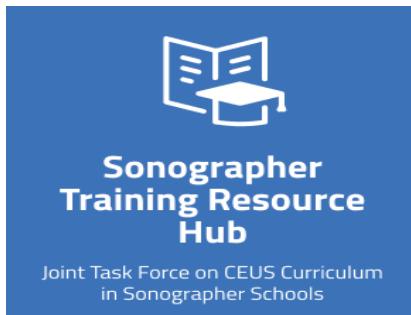
DSE Contrast Perfusion for Pediatric Heart Transplant Screening for CAV

- CAV causes significant morbidity in pediatric heart tx recipients
 - difficult to detect by conventional noninvasive techniques
- RTMCE during DSE: n=36 (10-21yo)
 - was feasible and safe
- Perfusion analysis identified CAV (n=5) when compared w/ ICA
 - Accuracy 89%; spec 94%; sens 60%
- **RTMCE may be an approach to CAV screening in pediatric heart tx pts**

Sonographer Training Resource Hub:

Free CEUS training tools for sonographer educators

- Scalable, “plug and play” curriculum resource modules for sonography training
- Links to product labels, webinars, reference materials
- Developed by ICUS Joint Task Force: AIUM, ARDMS, ASE, ICUS, IAC, SDMS



<https://icus-society.org/>

UEA's: Emerging Applications

Table 7 Emerging applications of UEAs

	Microbubbles required	Ultrasound instrumentation required	Specific applications
Thrombolysis	Commercially available/targeted	Intermittent diagnostic high-MI impulses	Acute coronary syndromes, ischemic stroke
Molecular imaging	Targeted/phosphatidyl serine-bearing commercial microbubbles*	High-MI imaging after blood pool clearance	Ischemic memory imaging Plaque inflammation Early plaque formation Myocarditis/transplant rejection
Targeted drug/gene delivery	Commercially available/targeted	Intermittent diagnostic high-MI impulses following bolus injection	DNA/RNA delivery for atherosclerosis, limb ischemia, myocardial regeneration, antiangiogenesis in targeted tumor therapy
Diagnostic ultrasound-induced inertial cavitation	Commercially available	Intermittent diagnostic high-MI impulses	Improved downstream skeletal muscle perfusion in ischemic limbs (sickle-cell disease) Improved microvascular outcome in acute coronary syndromes