

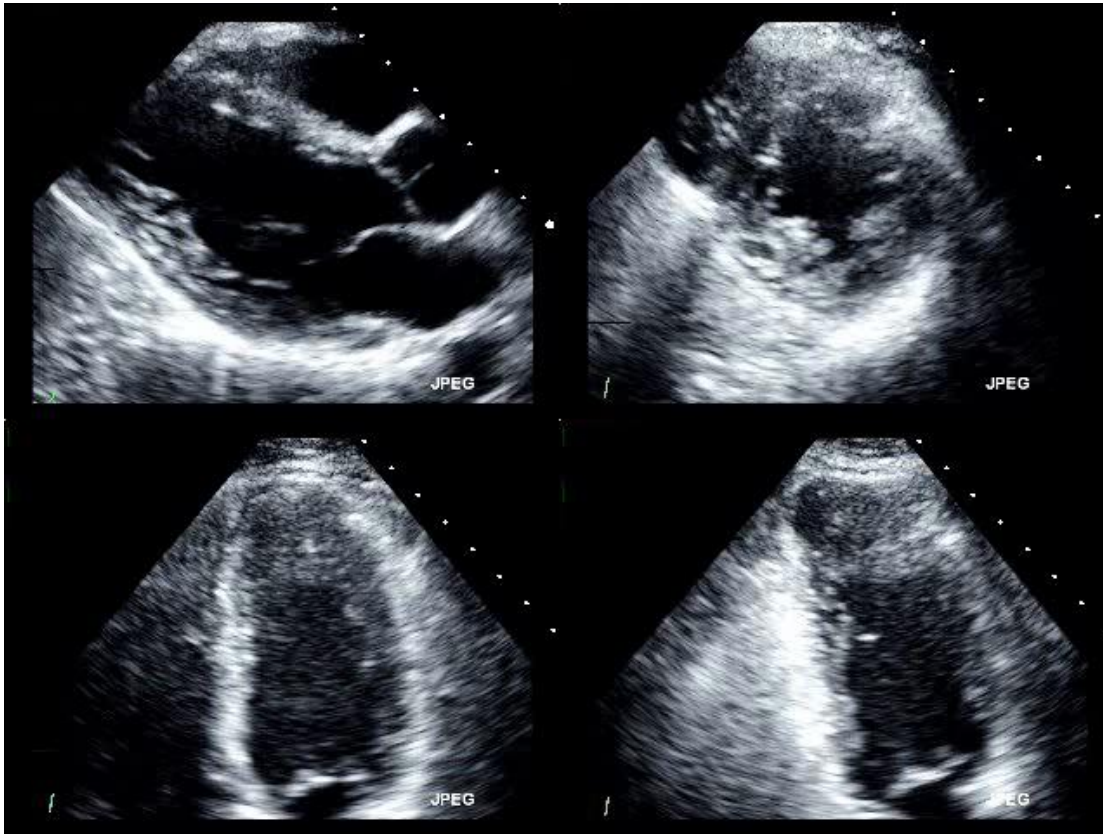
Quantitating Ventricular Function With Echocardiography: How do you use LV Strain in Daily Practice?

Miguel A. Quinones, MD, MACC, FASE

Houston Methodist

DeBakey Heart & Vascular Center

Evaluation of LV Function

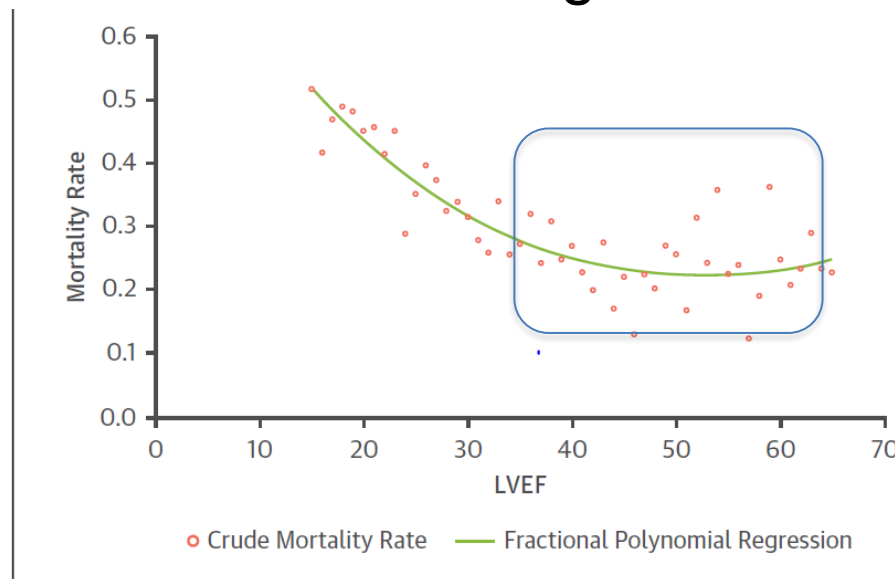


- Represents ~60-80% of clinical indication for an echocardiogram
- For 5 decades EF has been the main parameter of systolic LV function

$$EF = (EDV - ESV) / EDV$$

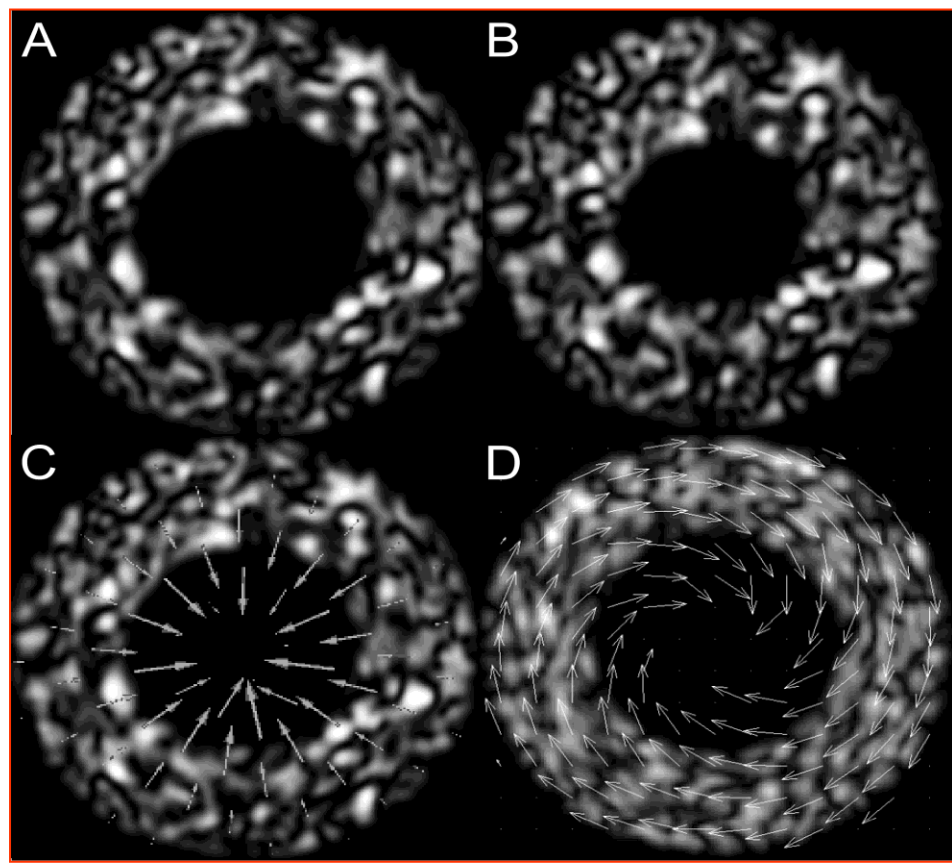
Assessment of LV function: limitations of Ejection Fraction

- Measurement (or estimate) variability with TTE
 - Best with CMR
- Influenced directly by preload and inversely by afterload
- It is a measure of pump function rather than myocardial function
 - A variety of heart conditions with preserved EF have been shown to have myocardial dysfunction and poor outcomes (EX: HFpEF, chronic MR)
- Variable outcomes seen in the range between 35 and 50%

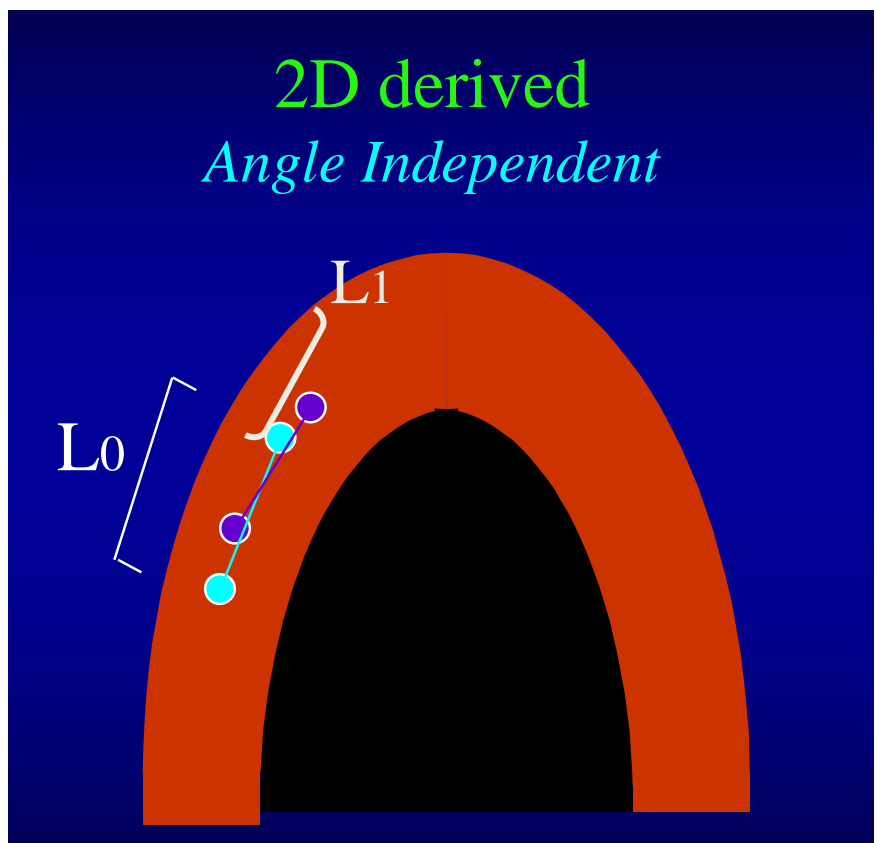


Myocardial Deformation by 2D-Speckle Tracking: Strain Imaging

An attempt to assess myocardial function separate from pump function



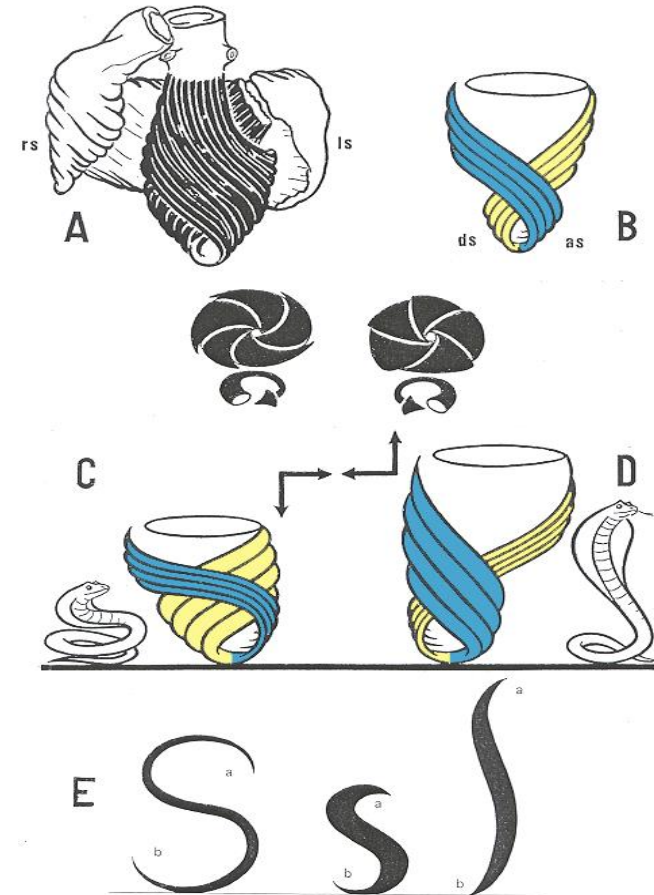
(Arrow length proportional to deformation)



Strain = $\Delta L/L_0$
Strain rate = $(\Delta L/L_0)/t$

Ventricular Mechanics

Helix and Loops and Mechanical Activation



Myocardial Deformation/Strain by Speckle Tracking

Delgado V, et al. JACC 2008

Radial Strain

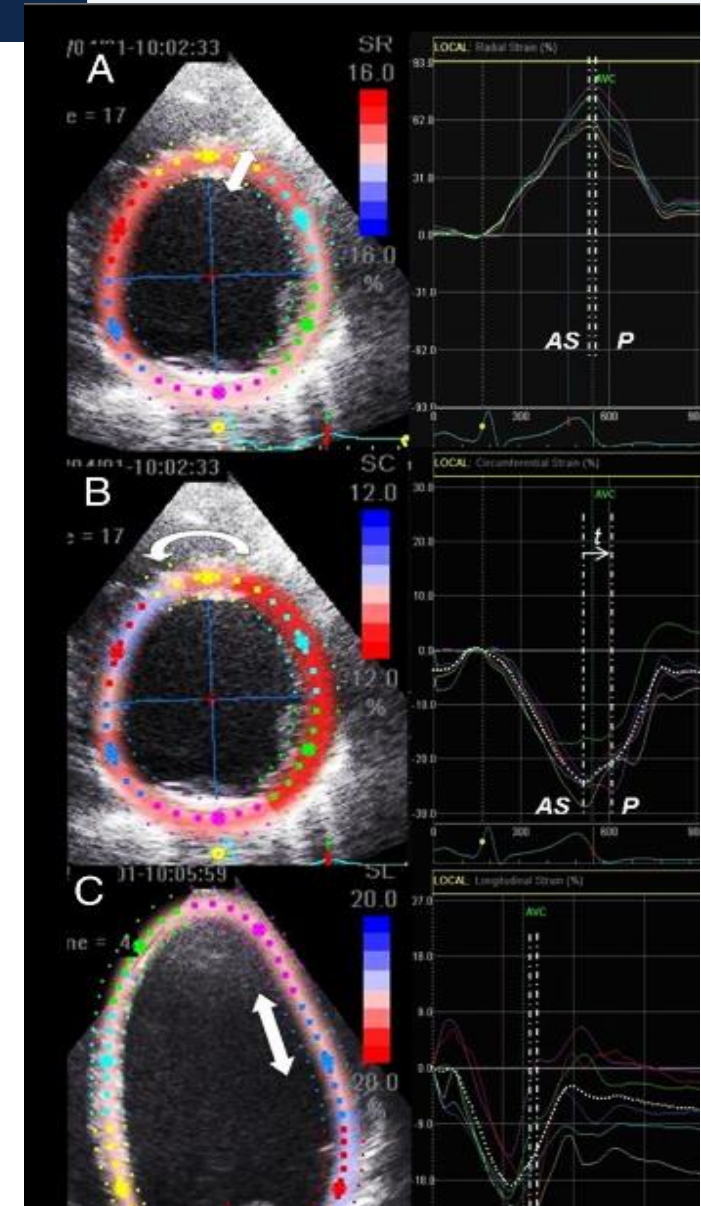
-a measurement of segmental myocardial thickening

Circumferential Strain

-a measurement of segmental myocardial circumferential shortening

Longitudinal Strain

-a measurement of segmental myocardial longitudinal shortening



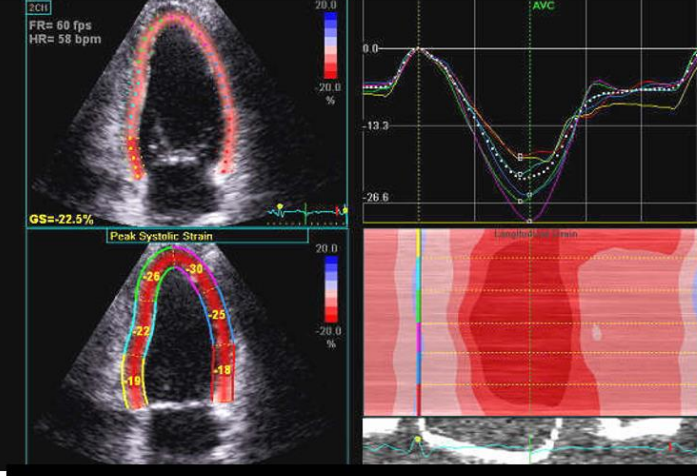
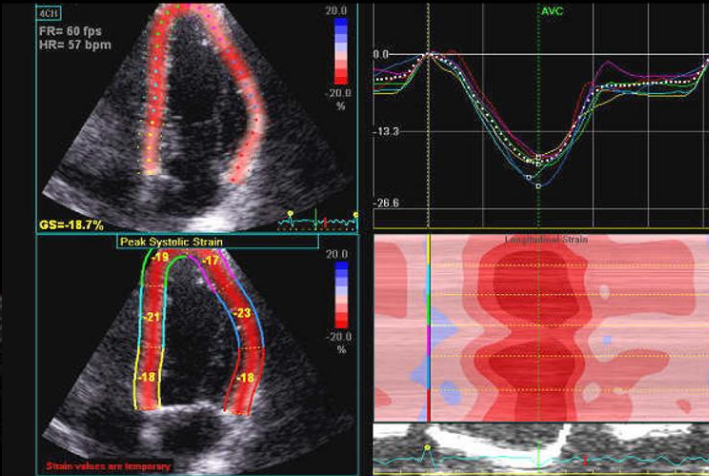
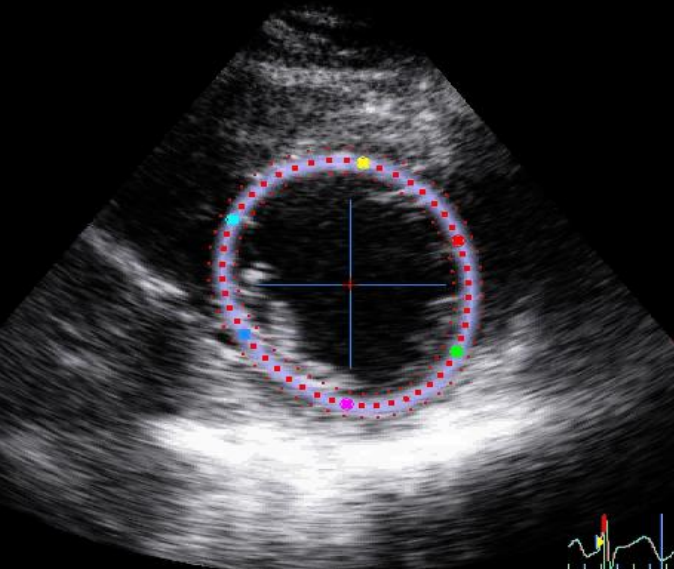
Speckle Tracking - Strain

14:09

Circumferential Strain

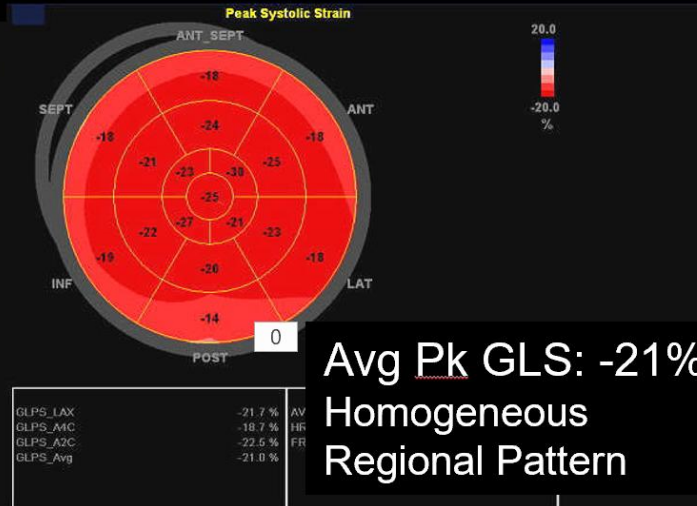
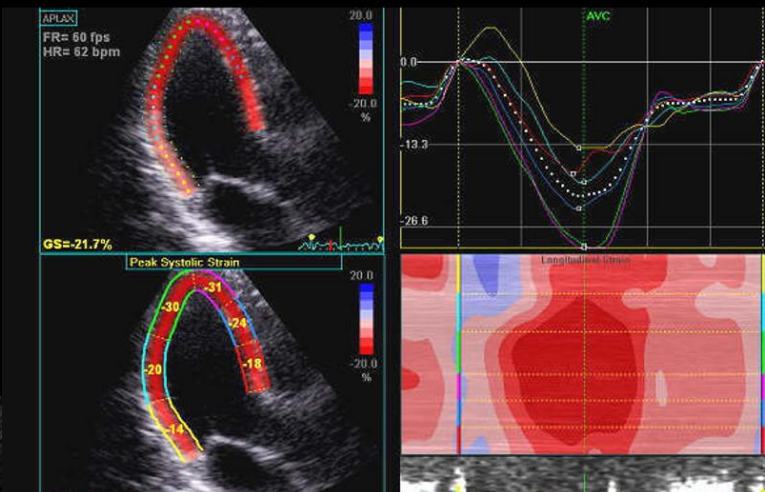
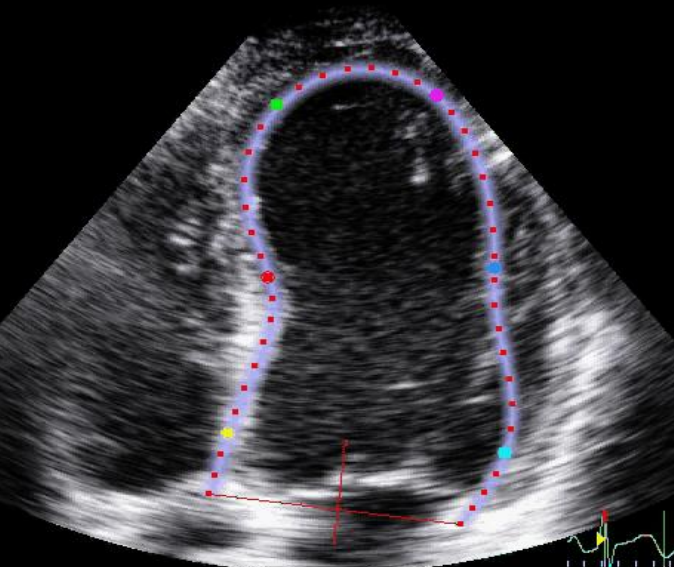
SC

37.0

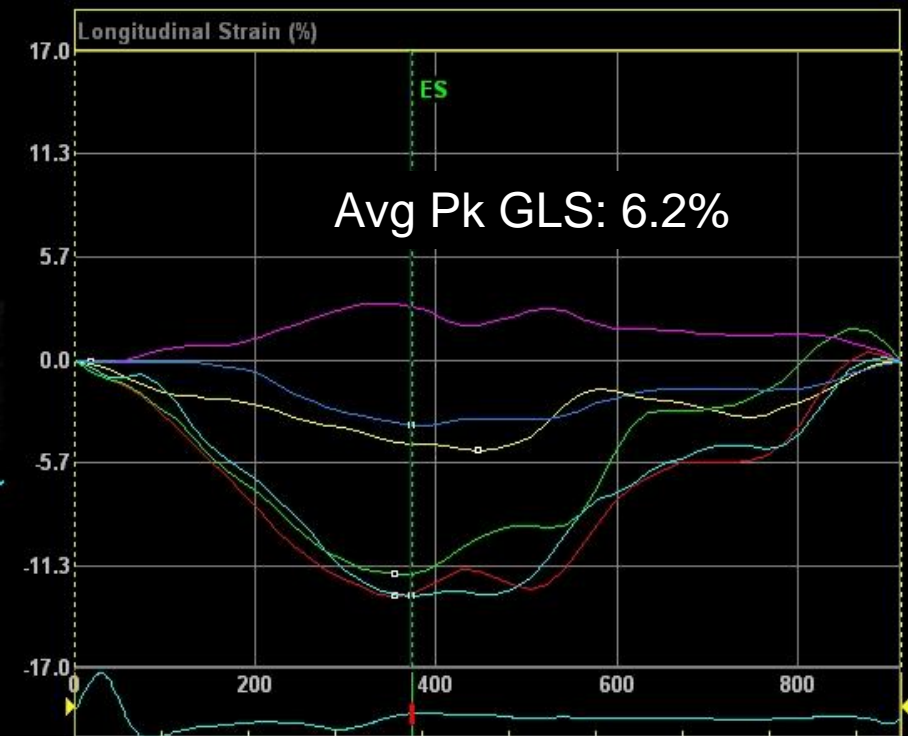
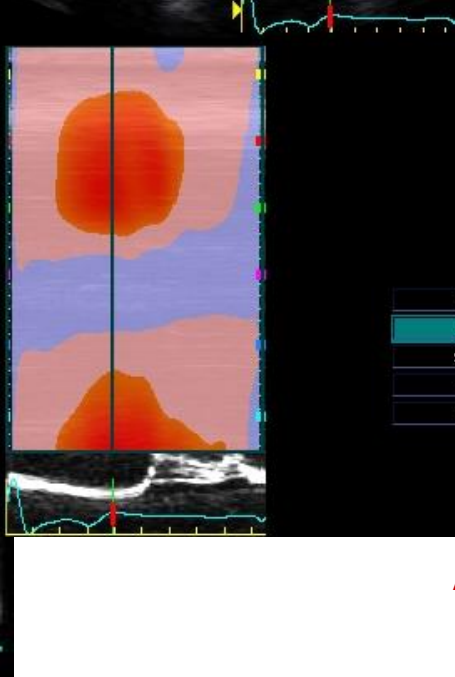
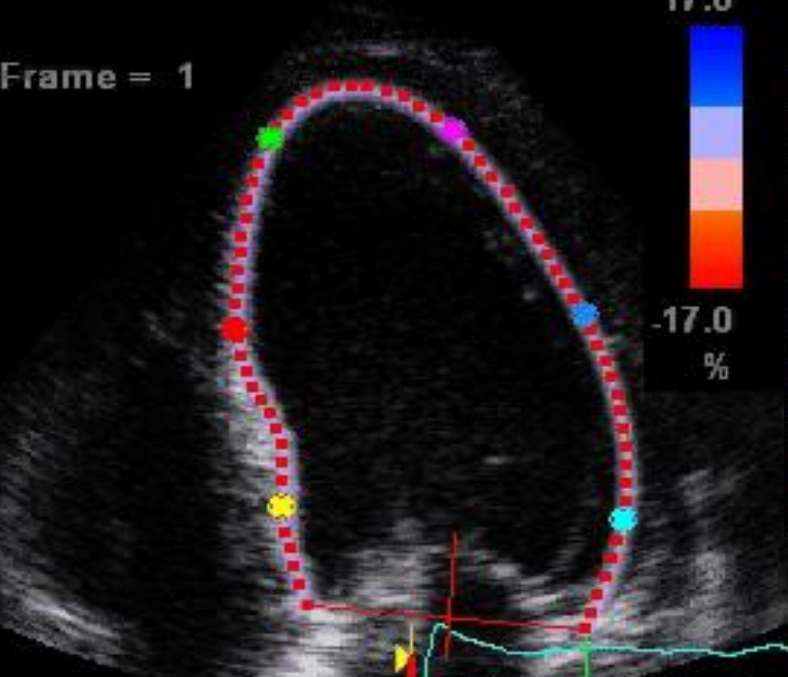
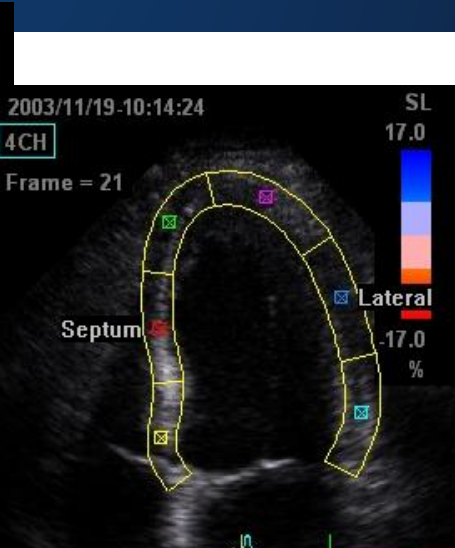
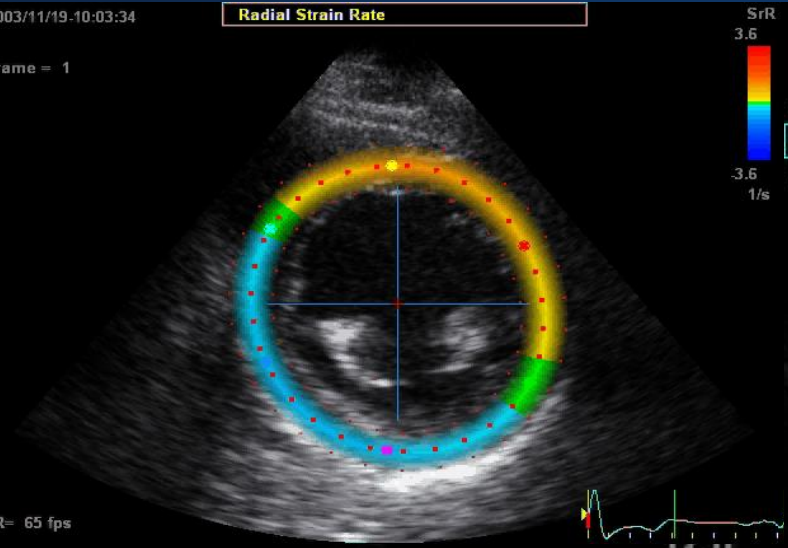


15:25

Longitudinal Strain



Speckle Tracking - Strain



VL	Approved
SL	Approved
SrL	Approve
DL	Approve
DT	Approve

ATTENTION! Values are averages over segments!

SL	basSept	midSept	apSept	apl.at	midLat	basLat
Peak S	-4.96	-13.01	-11.79	-0.10	-3.59	-12.93

ABNORMAL



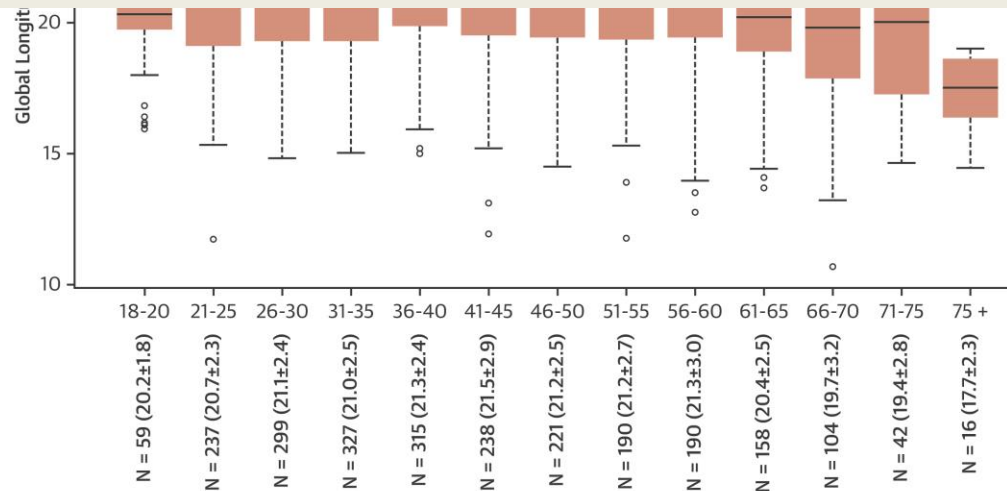
Normal Global Longitudinal Strain

Nicholas D'Elia BMSci (Hons) MBBS, GDip, Stefano Caselli MD, PhD, Wojciech Kosmala MD, PhD, Patrizio Lancellotti MD, PhD, Daniel Morris MD, Denisa Muraru MD, PhD, Masaaki Takeuchi MD, PhD, Annemien van den Bosch MD, PhD, Roderick W.J. van Grootel MS, Hector Villarraga MD and Thomas H. Marwick MBBS, PhD, MPH

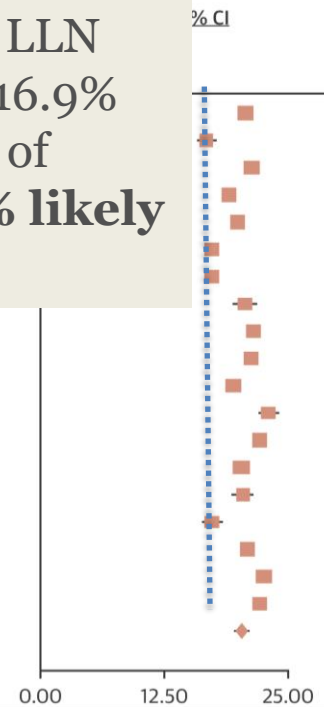
JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2020-01-01, Volume 13, Issue 1, Pages 167-169, Copyright © 2020 American College of Cardiology Foundation

Normal values for Average Peak GLS: variation by vendors (n = 2396)

The **normal range for GLS varied between the vendors**, with **TomTec** presenting the **highest values** (n = 644; 22.1% [20.1, 23.8], LLN 18.0%), **followed by GE** (n = 1,013; 21.2% [19.9, 22.8], LLN 18.2%), **Toshiba** (n = 278; 19.9% [18.3, 21.5], LLN 15.8%), **Philips** (n = 379; 19.6% [18.1, 21.3], LLN 15.5%), and **Siemens** (n = 82; 16.9% [16.0, 18.8], LLN 14.0%), differences being statistically significant (1-way analysis of variance p < 0.01). **Regardless of vendor or clinical covariate, a GLS <16% likely indicates significant myocardial dysfunction.**



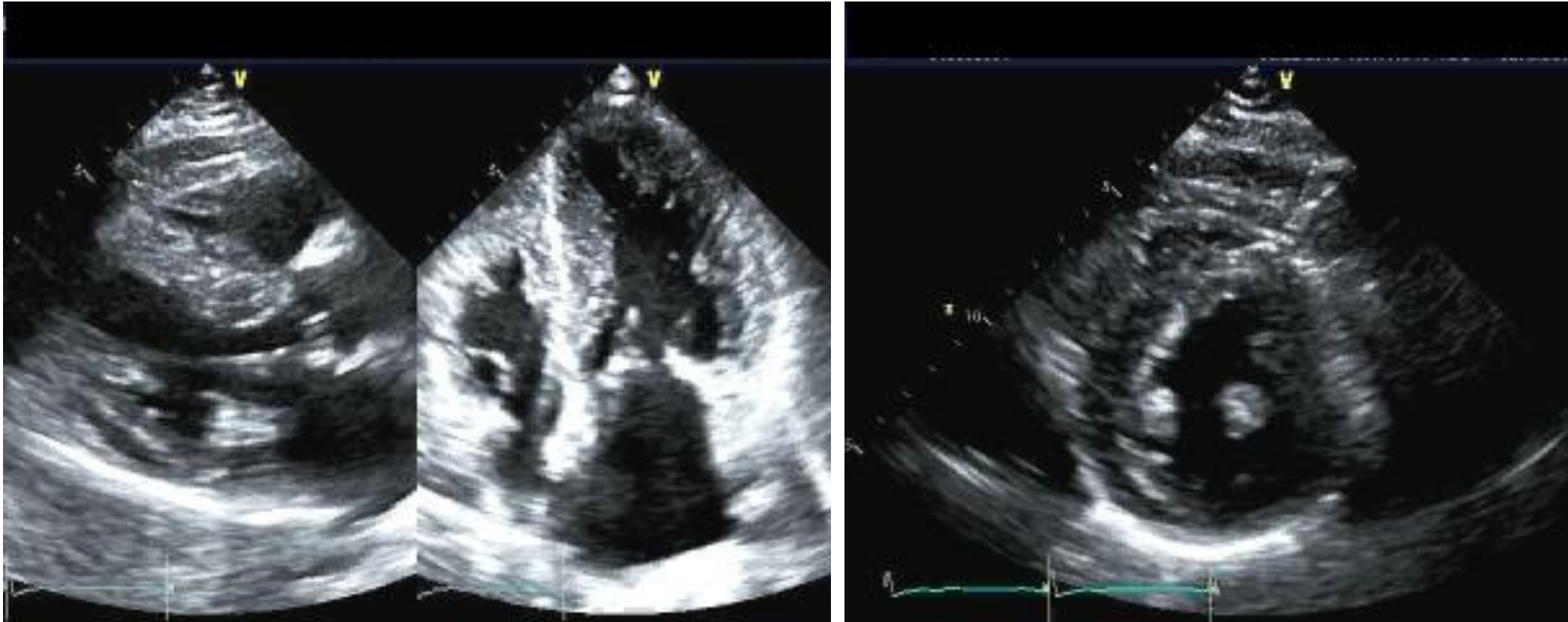
Vendor	N	Mean	SD	LLN	ULN
Kockabay	21,500	0.127	0.016	21.251	21.749
Moris	21,230	0.113	0.013	21.009	21.451
Caselli	19,400	0.325	0.106	18.762	20.038
Charfeddi	22,990	0.519	0.269	21.973	24.007
Cheng	22,000	0.147	0.022	21.712	22.288
Cheng	20,200	0.166	0.028	19.874	20.526
Cong	20,340	0.542	0.294	19.277	21.403
Eun	17,300	0.539	0.290	16.245	18.355
Menting	20,800	0.161	0.026	20.485	21.115
Sugimoto	22,500	0.115	0.013	22.274	22.726
Kotwica	22,000	0.372	0.138	21.271	22.729
	20,166	0.348	0.121	19.484	20.848



Potential Applications of Peak Average GLS in Routine Clinical Practice

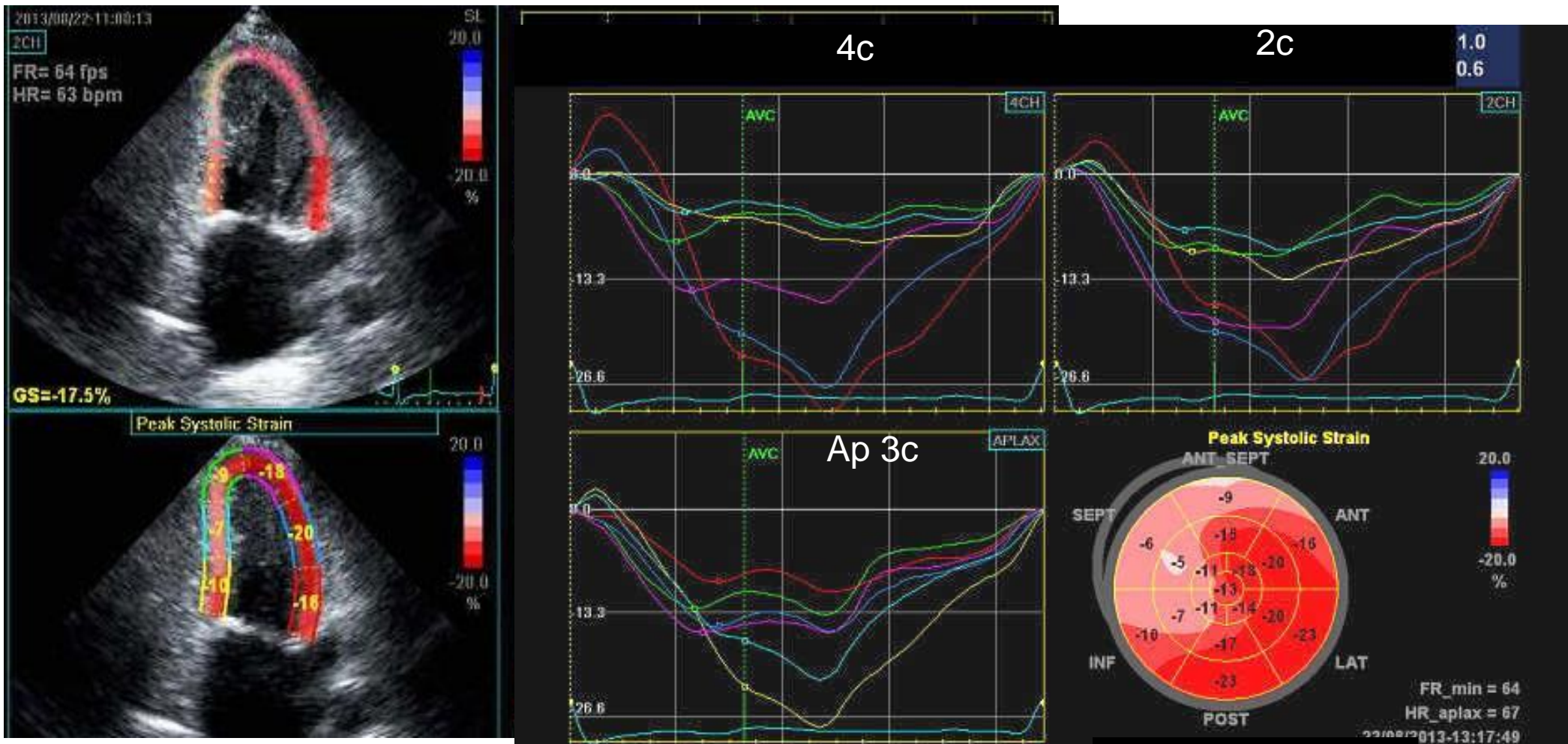
- Detection of subclinical LV dysfunction in a variety of diseases
- Objective assessment of global and regional function
- Regional patterns associated with myocardial diseases
- Better prediction of serious CV outcomes
 - lower values (without the - sign), worse prognosis

45M with severe hypertension and ESRF



LVEF > 75%; Cavity Obliteration

45M with severe hypertension and ESRF



Avg Pk GLS: 14.2%

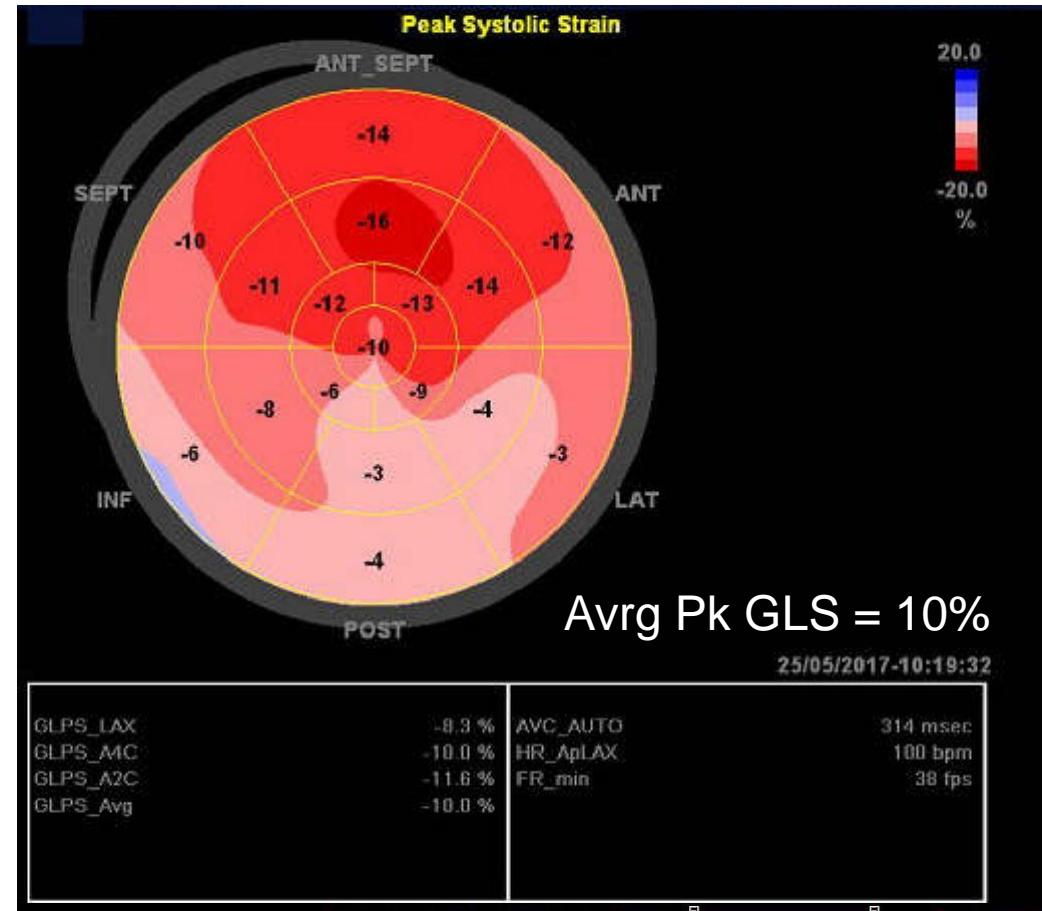
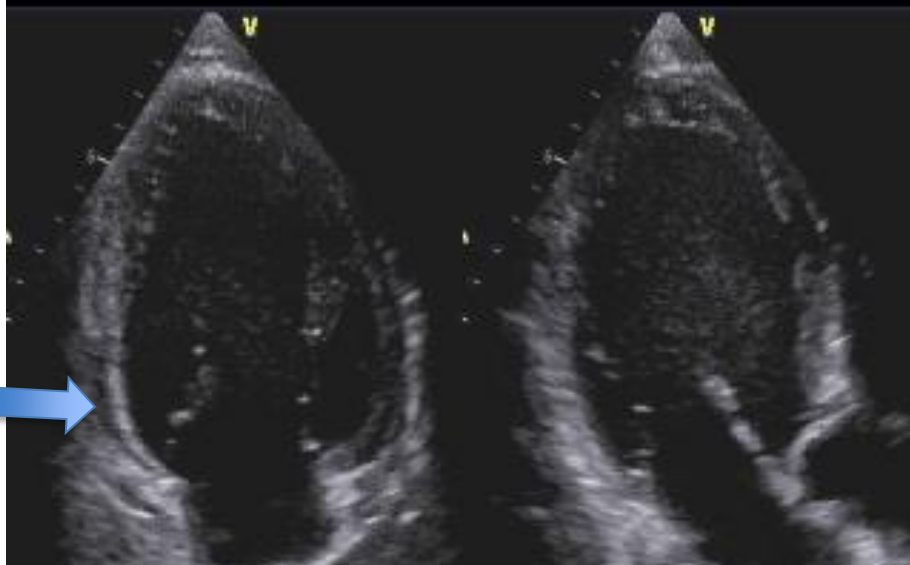
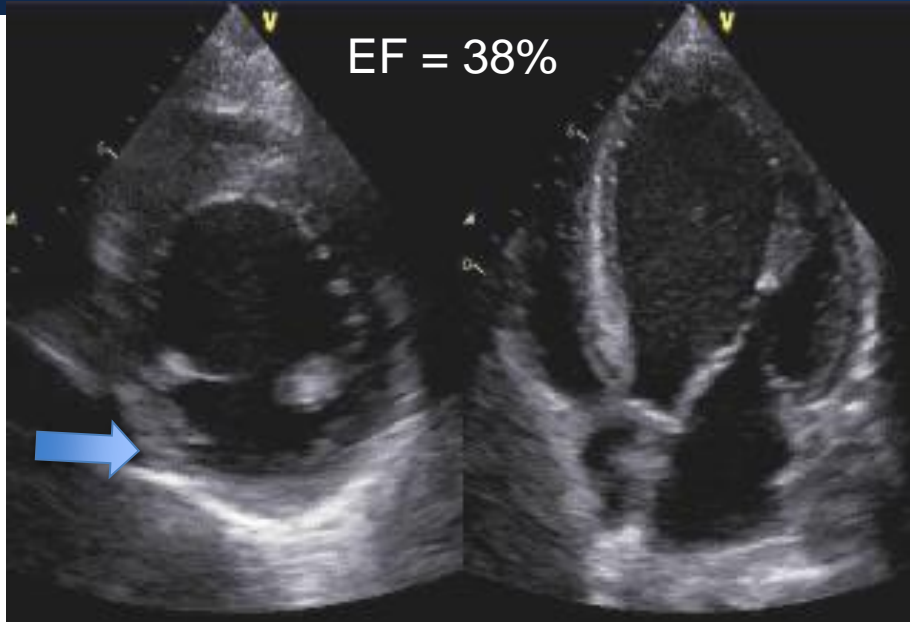
Current studies in progress looking at GLS outcome prediction in patients with ESRF

Potential Applications of Peak Average Global Longitudinal Strain

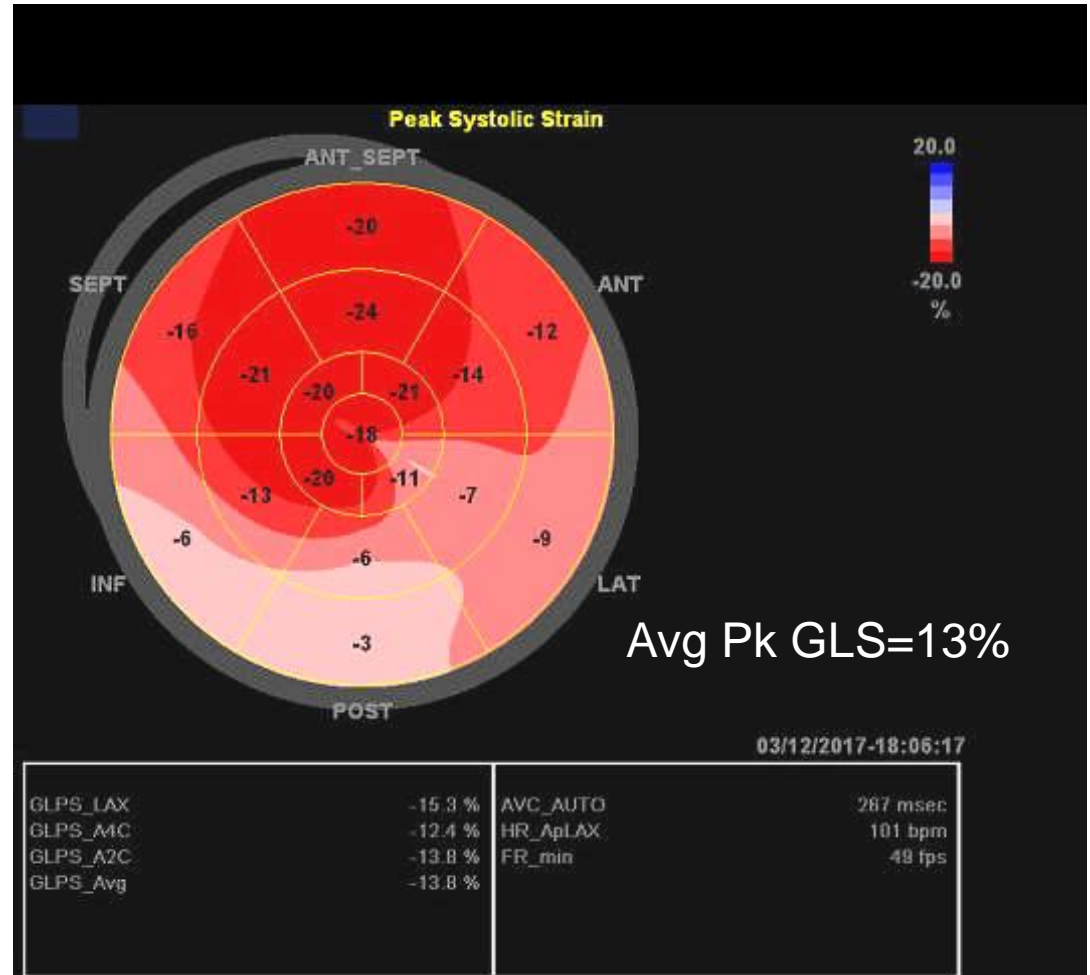
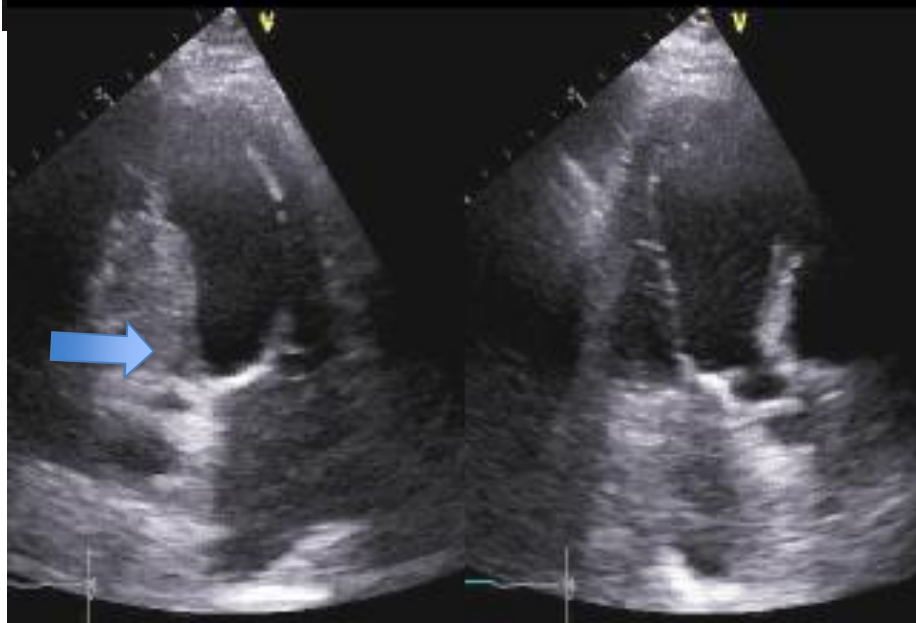
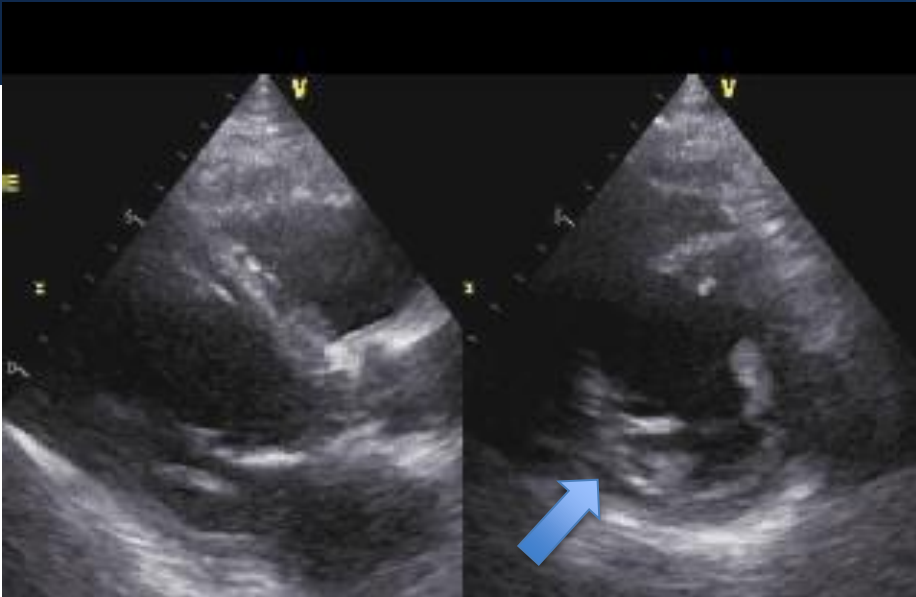
- Detection of subclinical LV dysfunction
 - hypertension
 - HCM
 - diabetes
 - acute transplant rejection
 - Valvular lesions: MR, AR, AS
 - Sepsis
 - HFpEF
- The list is growing

Use of Strain Imaging for regional function

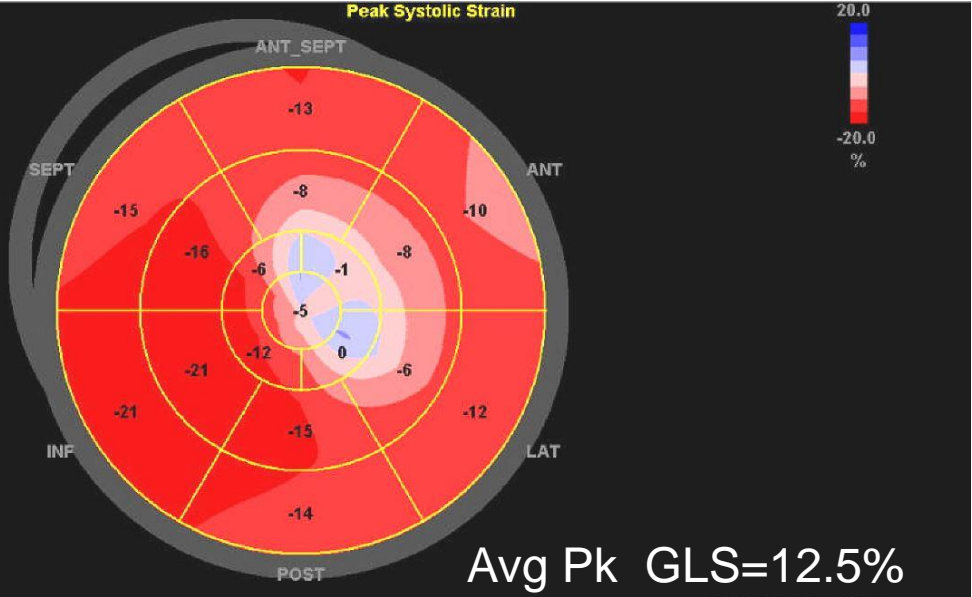
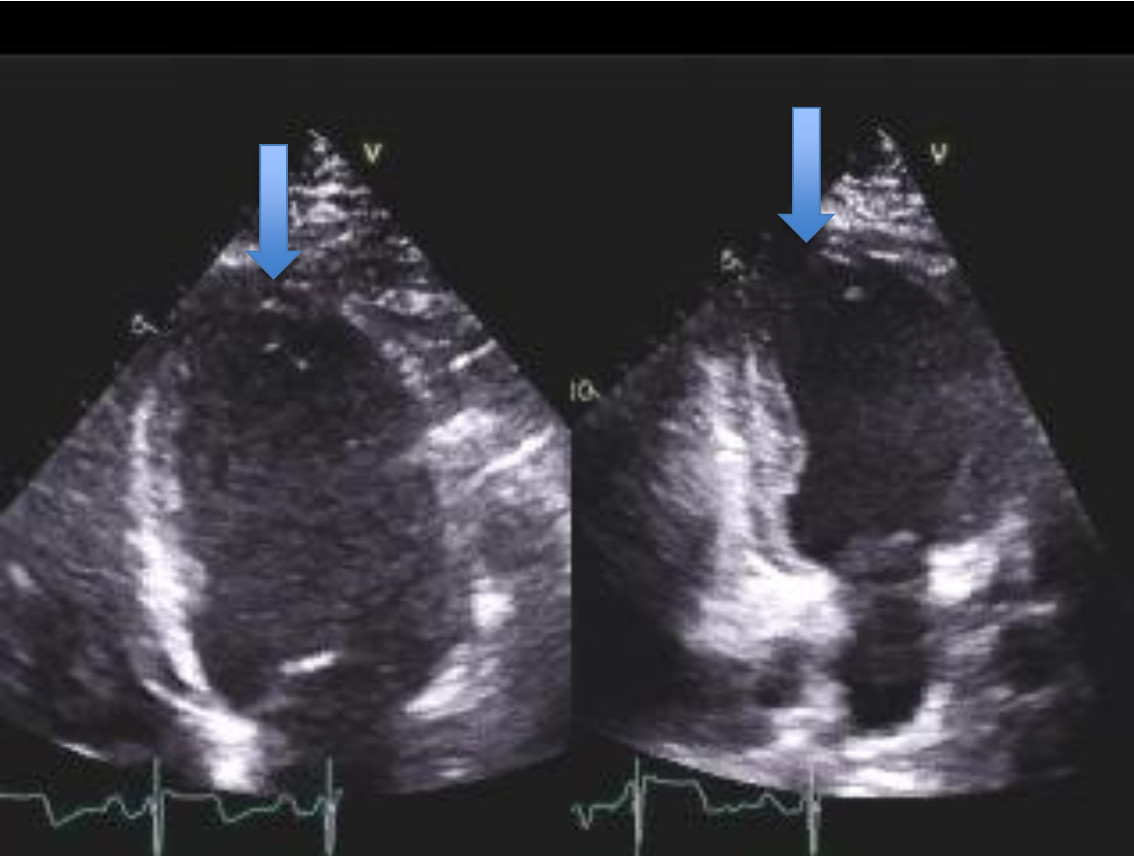
Concordance with the eye: multiple WMAs



Use of Strain Imaging to Detect RWMAs



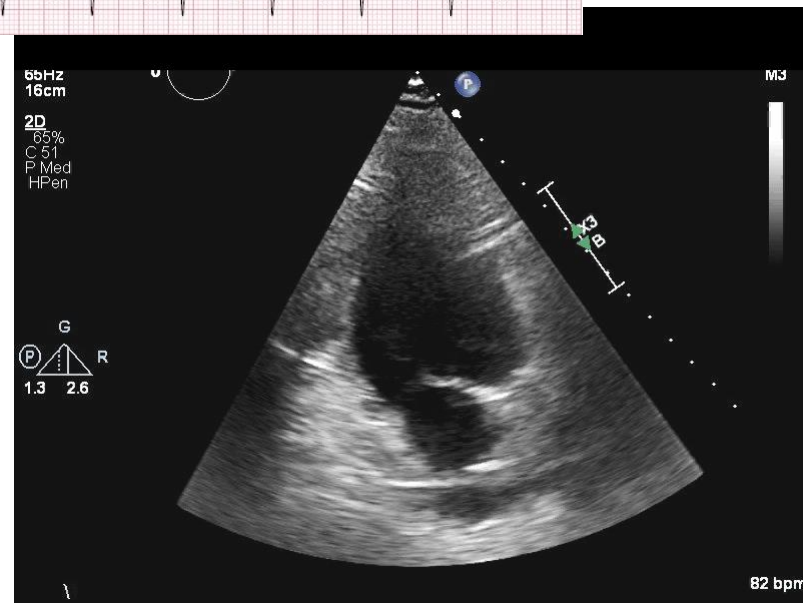
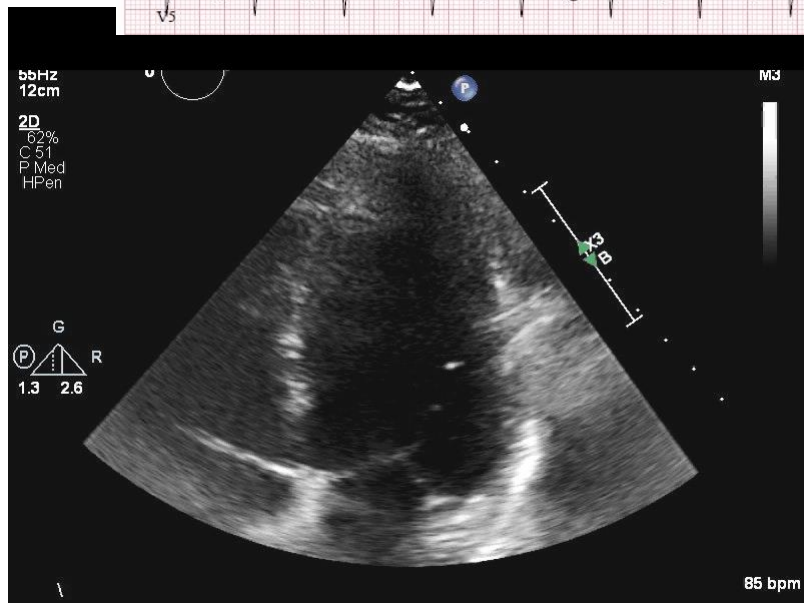
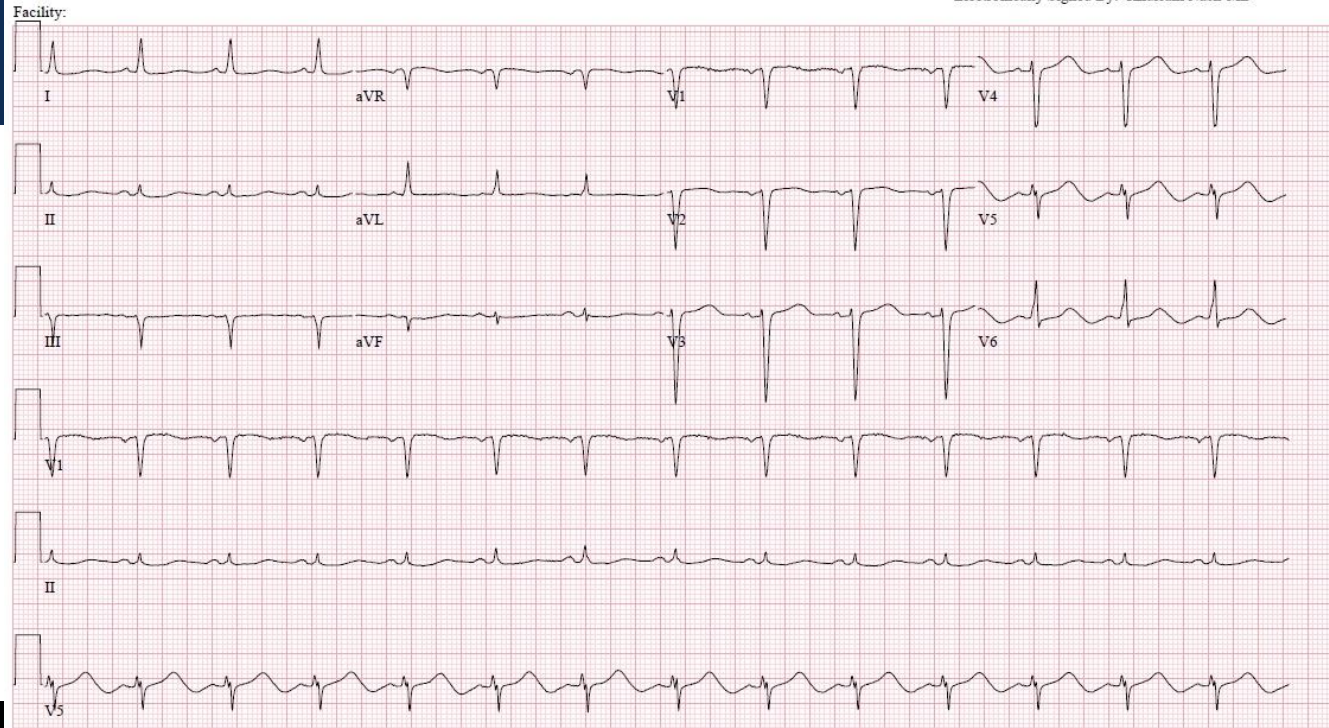
Use of Strain Imaging to Detect RWMAs



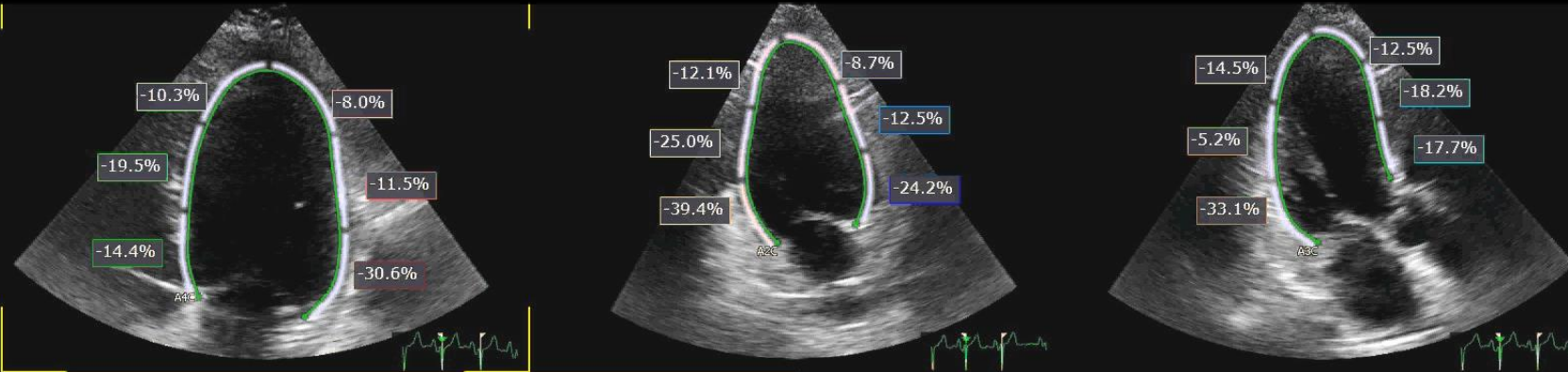
22/06/2017-13:12:53

GLPS_LAX	-12.4 %	HR_ApLAX	86 bpm
GLPS_A4C	-11.6 %	FR_min	70 fps
GLPS_A2C	-13.5 %	PSD	46 msec
GLPS_Avg	-12.5 %		
AVC_AUTO	356 msec		

54 F with a ? Hx of an old MI



54 F with a ? Hx of an old MI



HR Variation > 10% : A4C = 85bpm, A2C = 74bpm, A3C = 87bpm

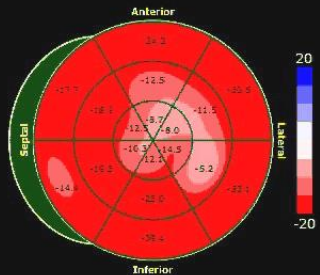


Global LV Length

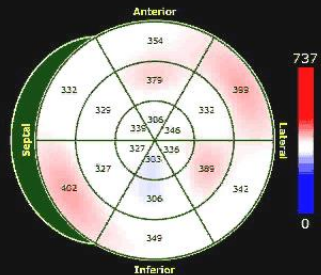
GLS_Endo_Peak_A4C: -15.8 %
 GLS_Endo_Peak_A2C: -20.0 %
 GLS_Endo_Peak_A3C: -17.0 %
 GLS_Endo_Peak_Avg: -17.6 %

Avg Pk GLS=17.6%

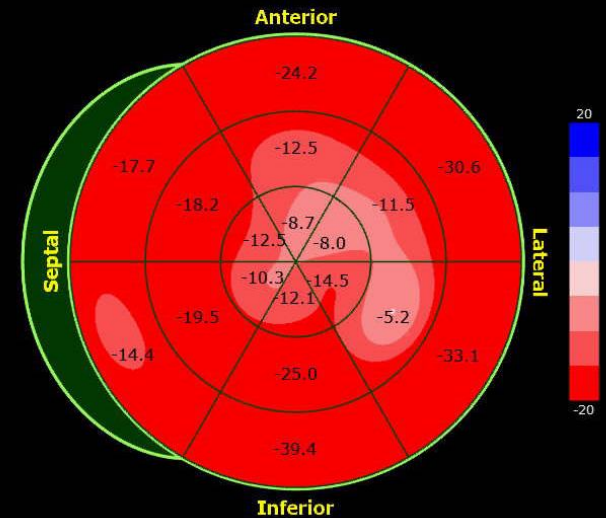
Peak-Systolic Longitudinal Strain [%]



Time to Peak Longitudinal Strain [ms]

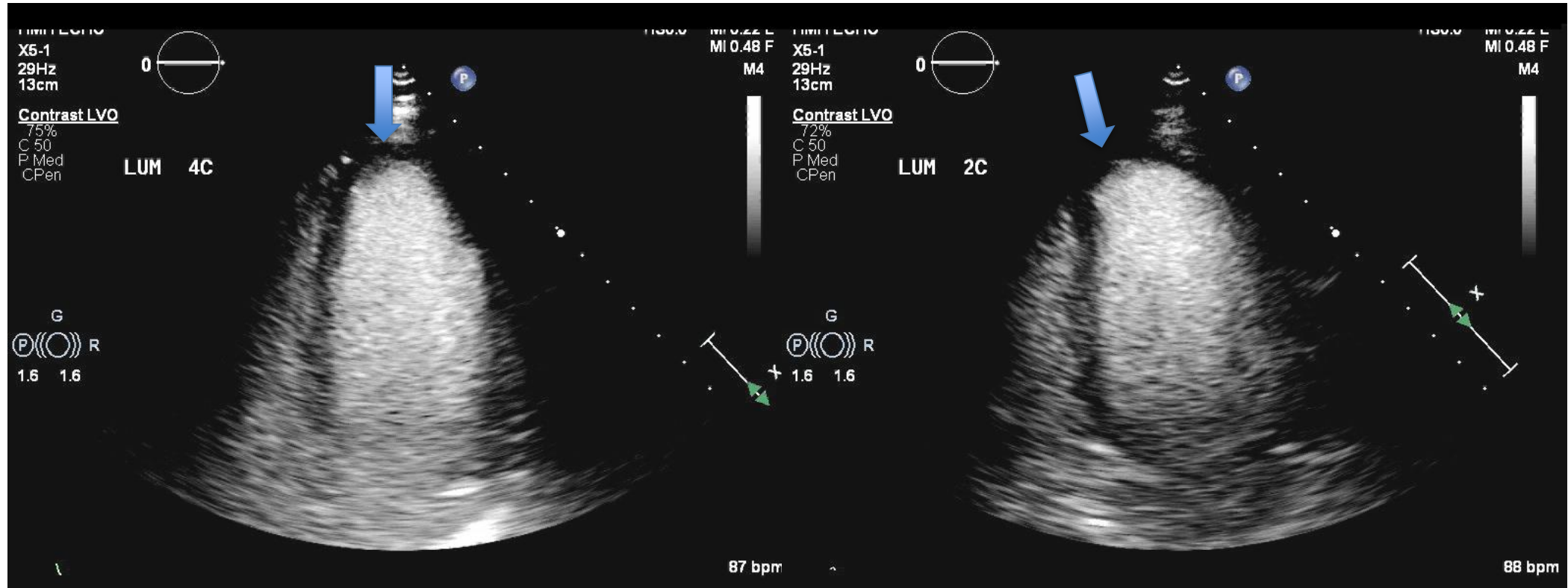


Peak-Systolic Longitudinal Strain [%]



54 F with a ? Hx of an old MI

Contrast Given

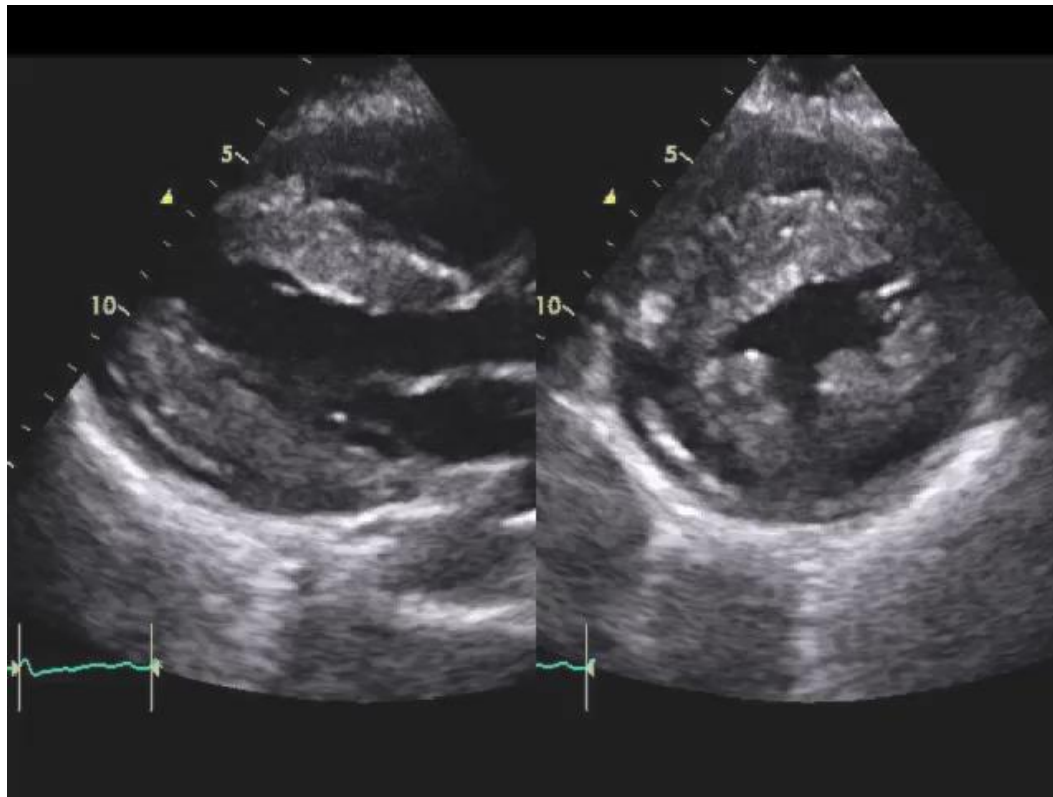


4C

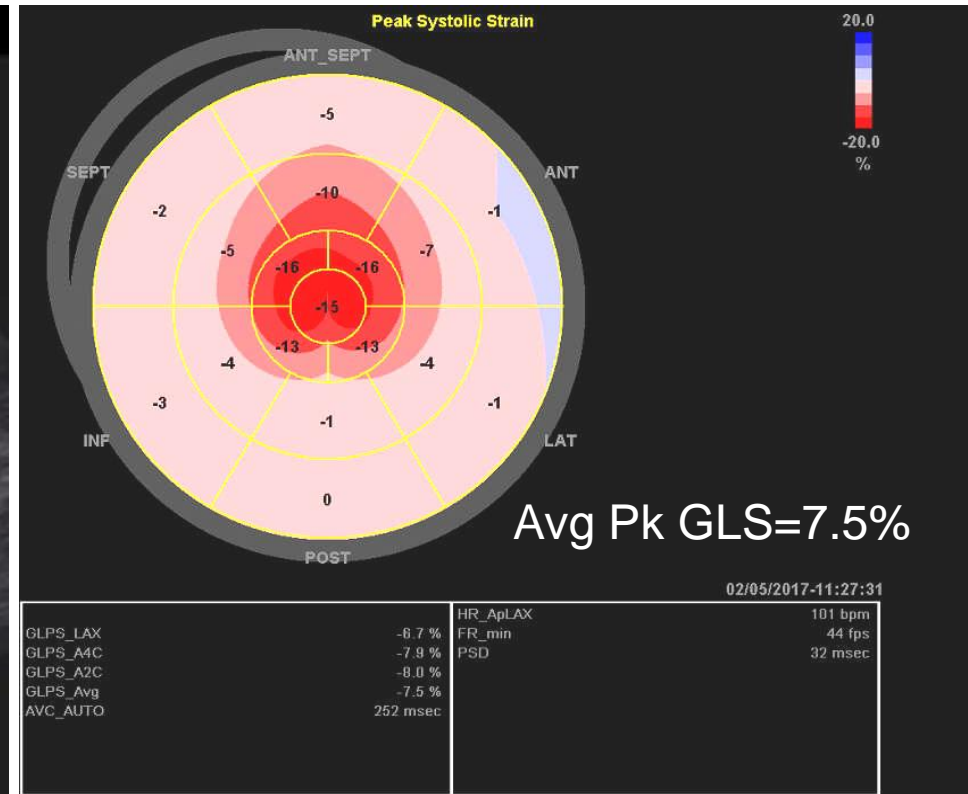
2C

Regional Patterns in Myocardial Diseases

- Normal coronary angio



Apical Sparring



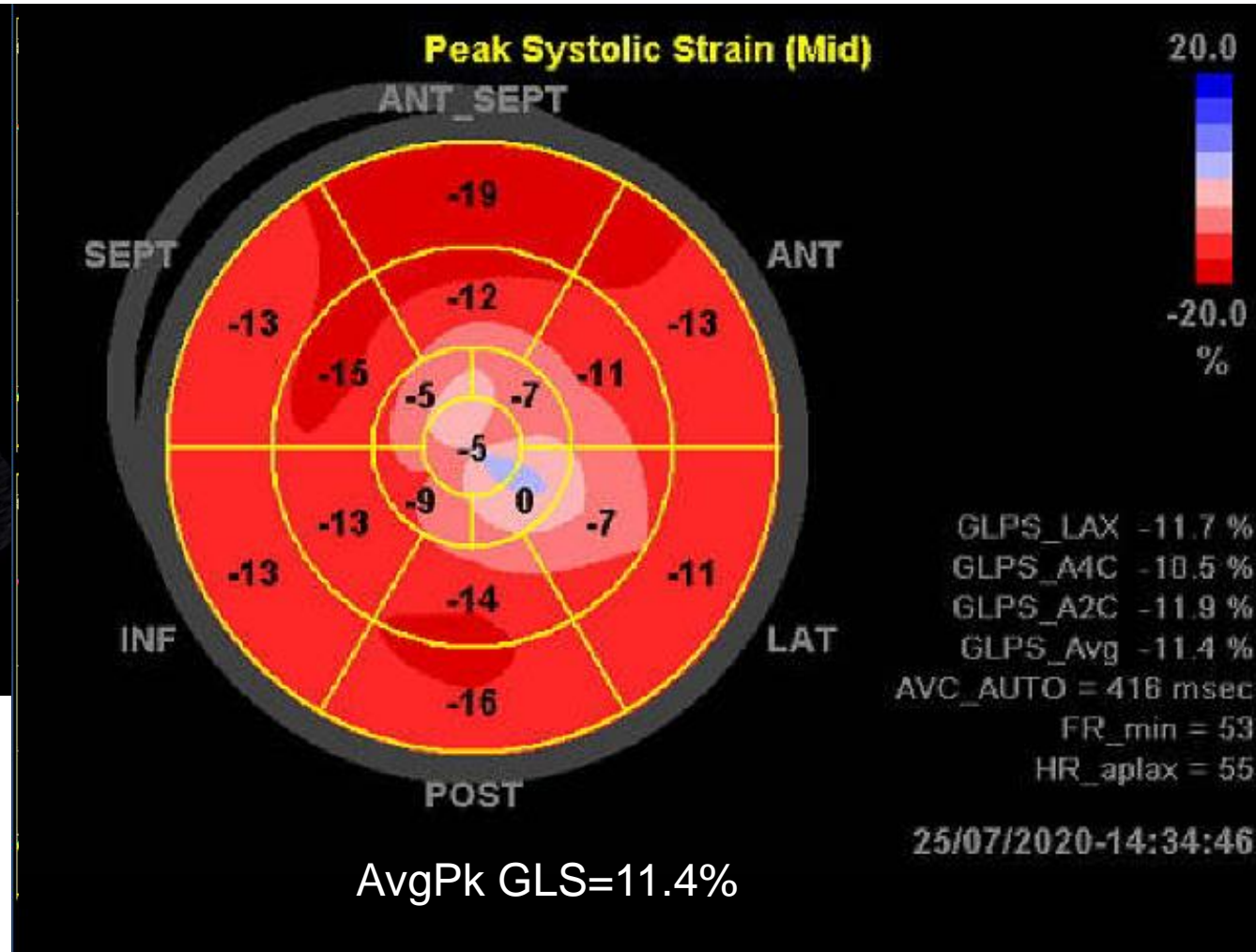
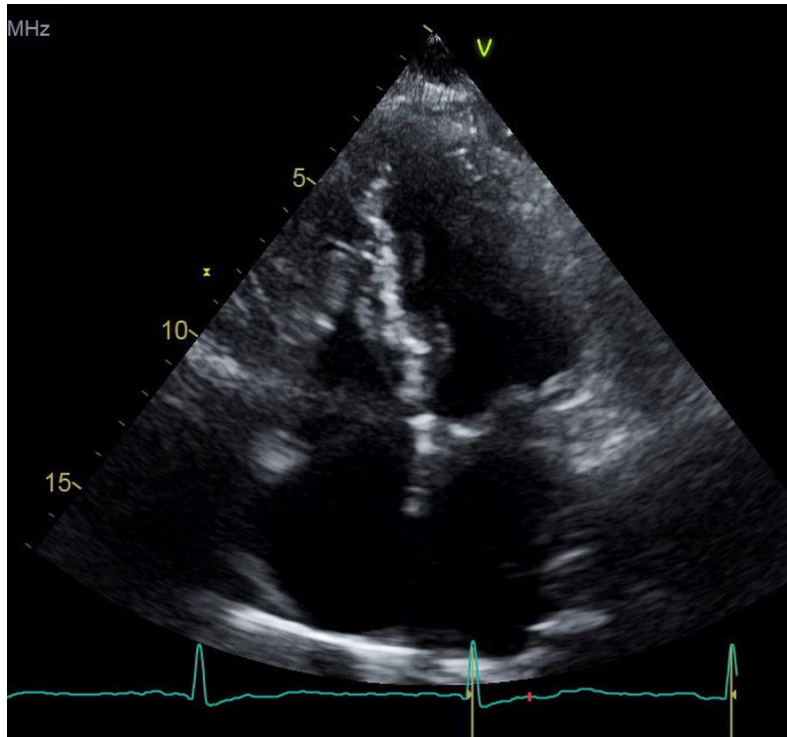
κ Light Chain 135 mg/L [3.3 – 19.4 ng/mL]

λ Light Chain 63.8 mg/L [5.7 – 26.3 mg/L]

κ / λ 2.11 [0.26 – 1.65]

Acute presentation of cardiac light chain amyloidosis

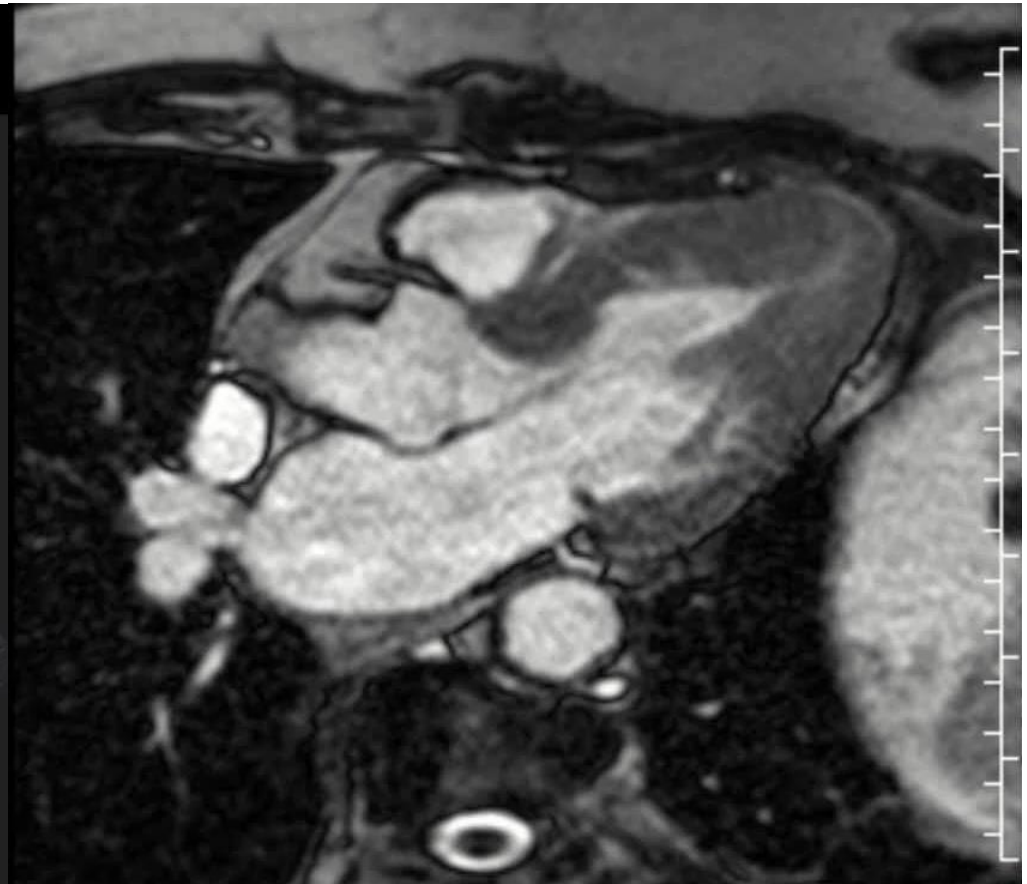
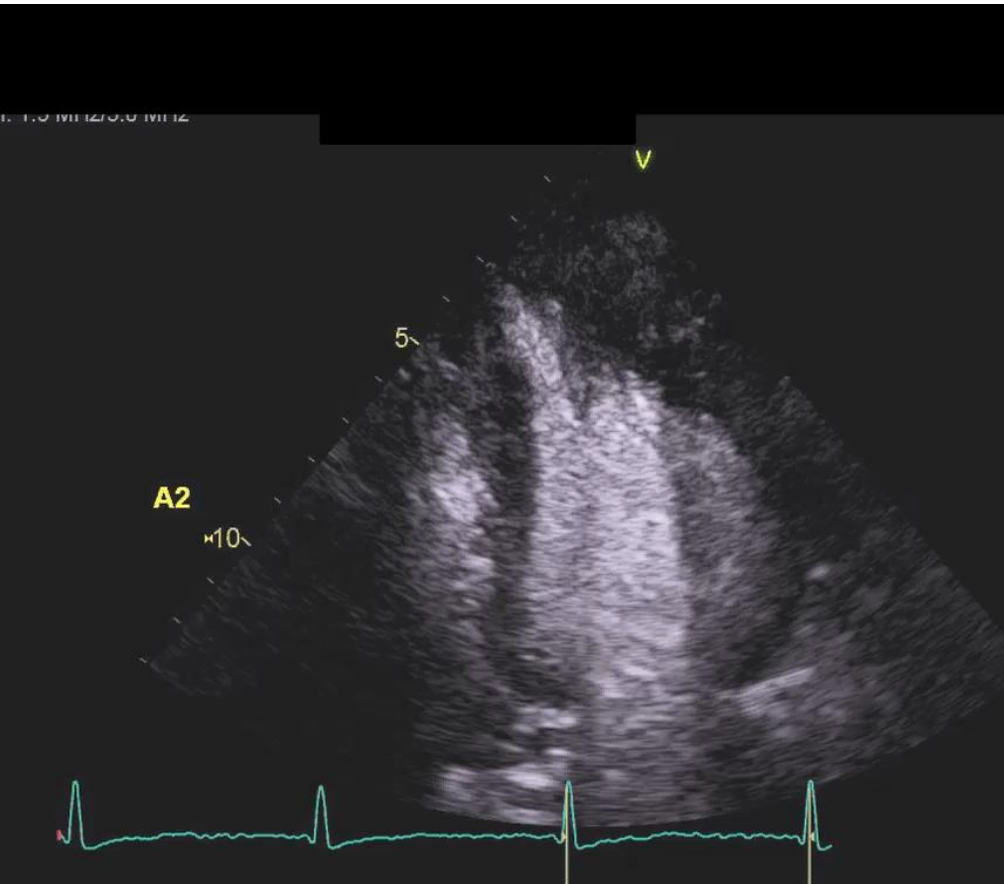
79F with recent chest pain



79F with recent chest pain

Contrast Echo

CMR



DX: Apical HCM

Potential Applications of Peak Average GLS in Routine Clinical Practice

- Detection of subclinical LV dysfunction in a variety of diseases
- Objective assessment of global and regional function
- Regional patterns associated with myocardial diseases
- Better prediction of serious CV outcomes
 - lower values (without the - sign), worse prognosis

Early Detection and Prediction of Cardiotoxicity in Chemotherapy

STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPERS

ASE/EACV Imaging consensus document (*Plana, JC, JASE 2014*)
recommendations:

a relative change in GLS less than 8% is not meaningful,
whereas **a change greater than 15% is likely to indicate
subclinical LV dysfunction**

Paaladinesh Thavendiranathan, MD,*† Frédéric Poulin, MD,* Ki-Dong Lim, MD,*
Juan Carlos Plana, MD,‡ Anna Woo, MD,* Thomas H. Marwick, MD§
Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Cleveland, Ohio; and Hobart, Australia

A 10-15% reduction on Pk Avg GLS appears to be the most useful parameter for prediction of a >5% fall in EF during chemotherapy

Value of GLS in Predicting Cancer Therapy Related Cardiac Dysfunction (>5% EF drop)

- Meta-analysis (*Oikonomou E, et.al. JAMA cardiol Aug 2019*)
 - a **≥10-15% drop in GLS with chemotherapy had varying sensitivity and specificity for CTRCD**
 - **absolute GLS values during treatment also have comparable prognostic value for detecting CTRCD**
 - The threshold active treatment absolute GLS value to identify risk has been variable in the literature, with most studies suggesting a value between 18.0% and 19.0% (median, 18.0%)
 - **Baseline GLS may also flag patients at risk of CTRCD**, possibly through detection of preexisting subclinical dysfunction, which may be aggravated by chemotherapy

More studies are needed

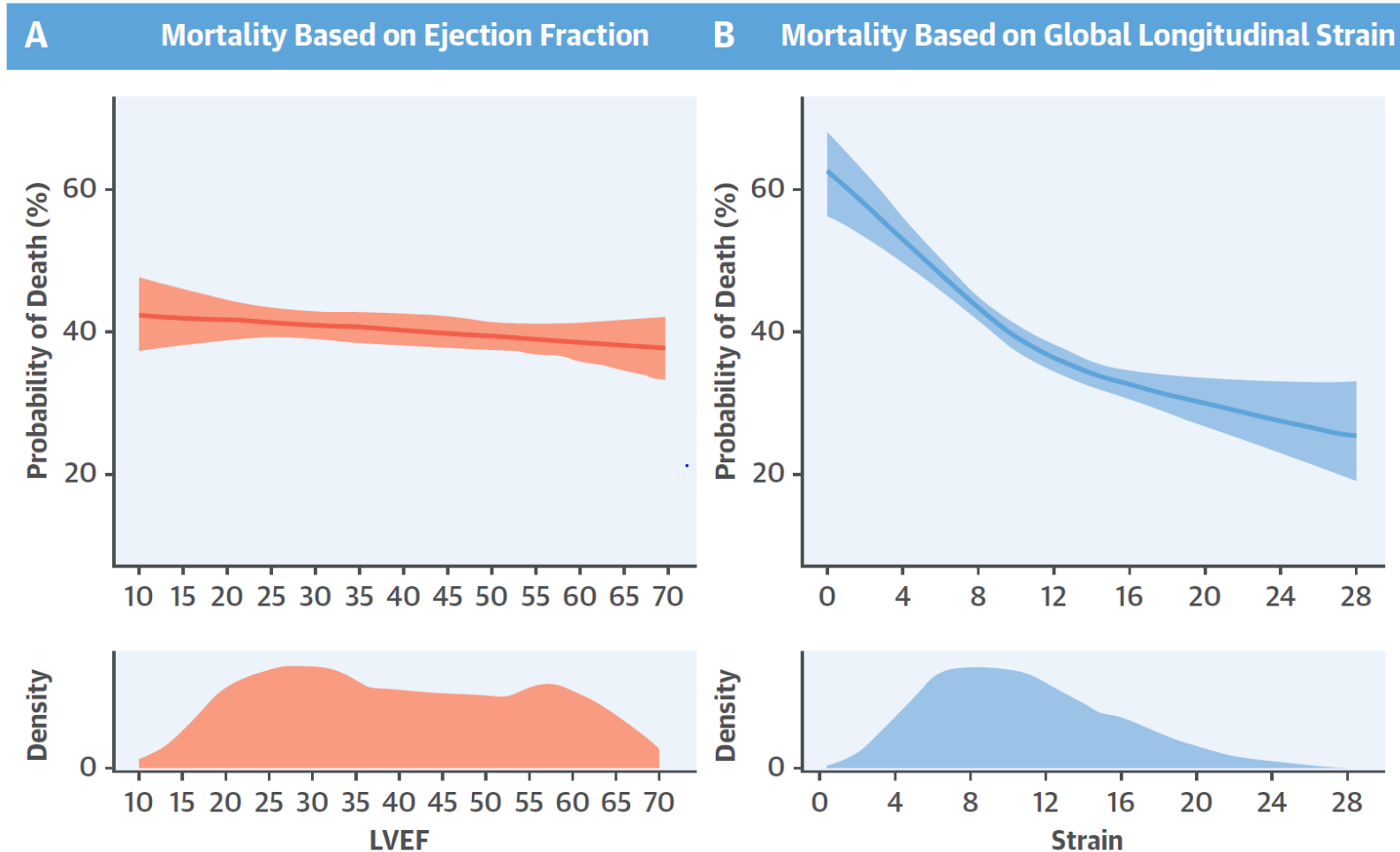
Global Longitudinal Strain to Predict Mortality in Patients With Acute Heart Failure (HRpEF and HFrEF Combined)

Jin Joo Park, MD, PhD,^a Jun-Bean Park, MD, PhD,^b Jae-Hyeong Park, MD, PhD,^c Goo-Yeong Cho, MD, PhD^a

JACC 71: 2018

N=4312

5-year All-cause Mortality



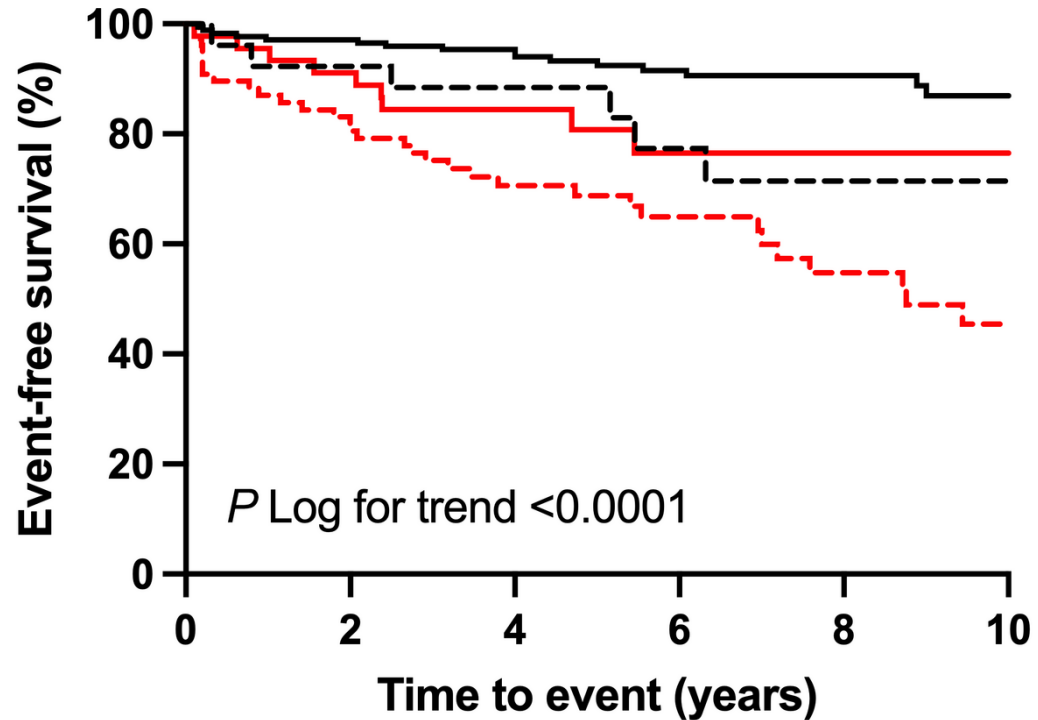
ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Global Longitudinal Strain is Incremental to Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction for the Prediction of Outcome in Optimally Treated Dilated Cardiomyopathy Patients

March 2022

Anne G. Raafs, MD  [†]; Andrea Boscutti, MD [†]; Michiel T. H. M. Henkens, MD ; Wout W. A.

A total of 323 patients with DCM (66% men, age 55±14 years) under optimal Rx for HF were included.



Number at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	
— LVEF >40% and GLS better than -13%	175	168	139	94	64	38] <i>P</i> =0.026
- - - LVEF >40% and GLS worse than -13%	26	24	17	13	7	3	
— LVEF <40% and GLS better than -13%	45	41	28	15	13	11] <i>P</i> =0.030
- - - LVEF <40% and GLS worse than -13%	77	63	43	30	20	13	

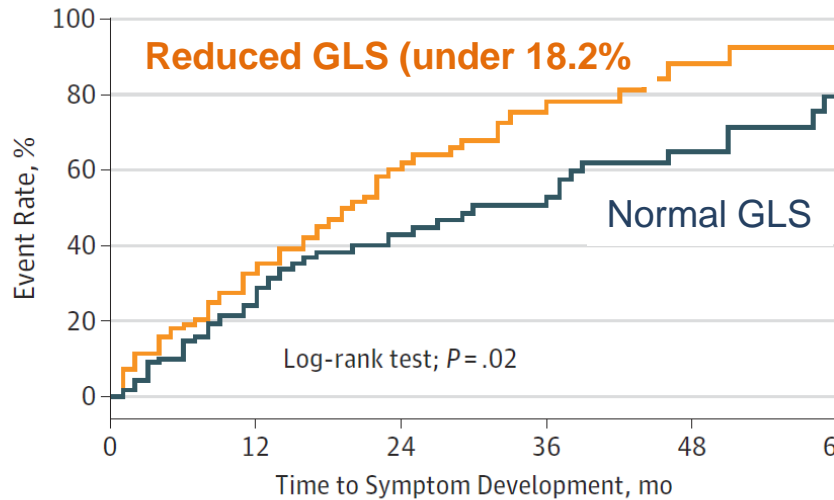
Association of Left Ventricular Global Longitudinal Strain With Asymptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis

Natural Course and Prognostic Value

E. Mara Vollema, MD; Tadafumi Sugimoto, MD; Mylène Shen, MSc; Lionel Tastet, MSc, MS;
Arnold C. T. Ng, MD, PhD; Rachid Abou, MD; Nina Ajmone Marsan, MD, PhD; Bart Mertens, PhD;
Raluca Dulgheru, MD; Patrizio Lancellotti, MD, PhD; Marie-Annick Clavel, DVM, PhD; Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PhD;
Philippe Genereux, MD; Martin B. Leon, MD; Victoria Delgado, MD, PhD; Jeroen J. Bax, MD, PhD

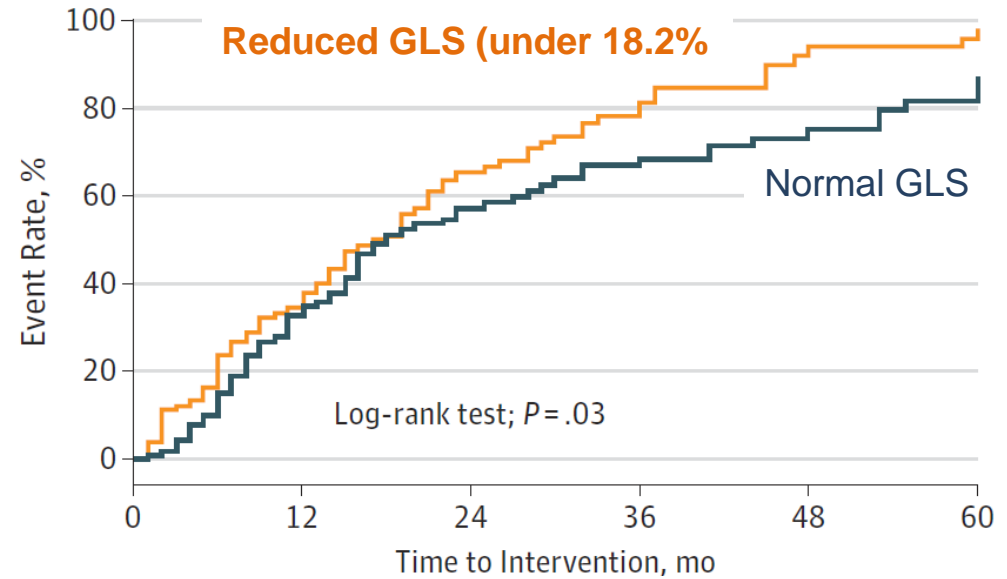
Development and Intervention in Patients With Asymptomatic Aortic Stenosis

Symptoms development



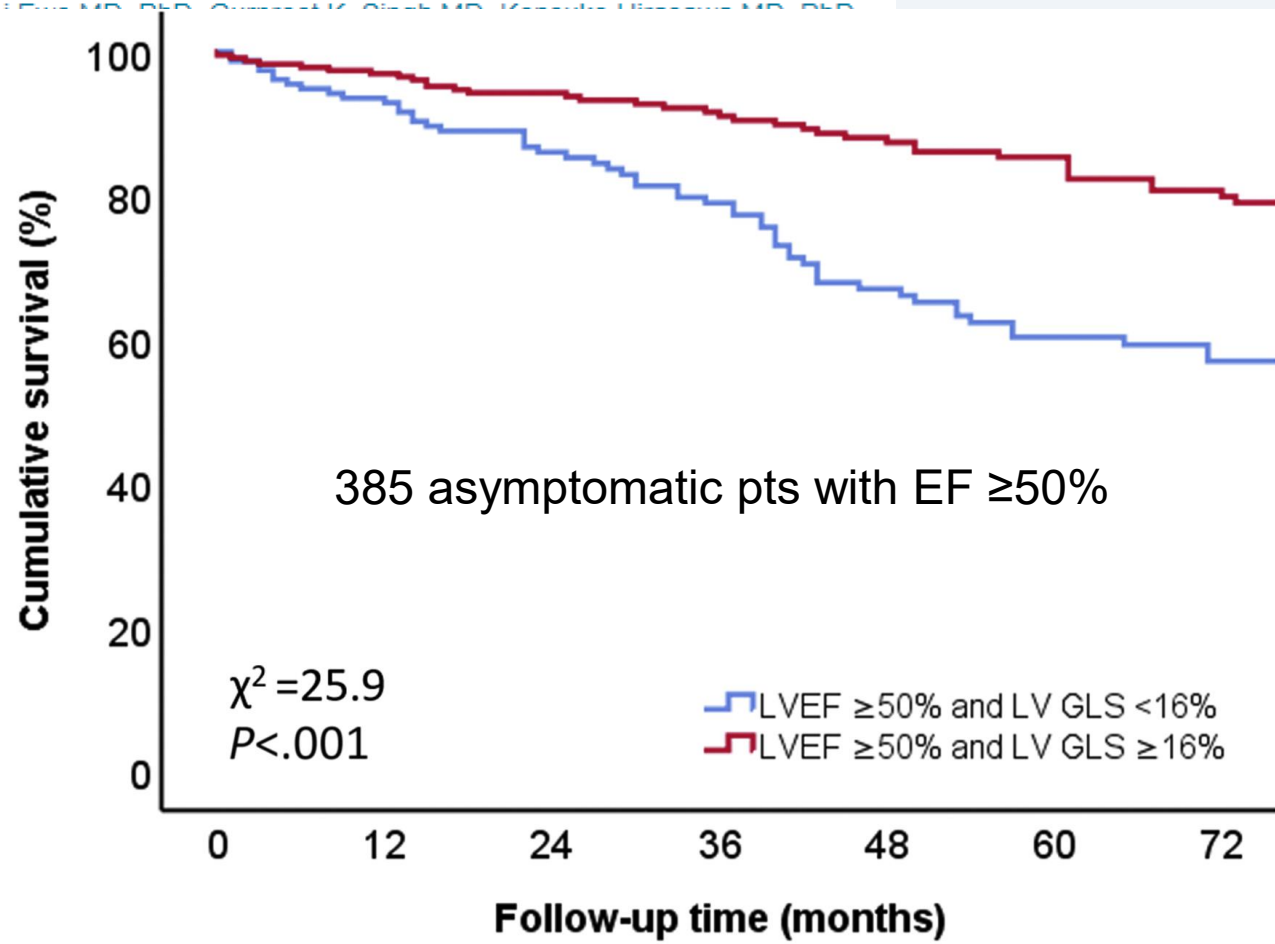
No. at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
LV GLS > -18.2%	102	52	22	9	3	2
LV GLS ≤ -18.2%	118	60	33	22	12	5

Intervention



Left Ventricular Global Longitudinal Strain in Patients with Moderate Aortic Stenosis

Jan Stass...
 Steele C.
 Ajmone M
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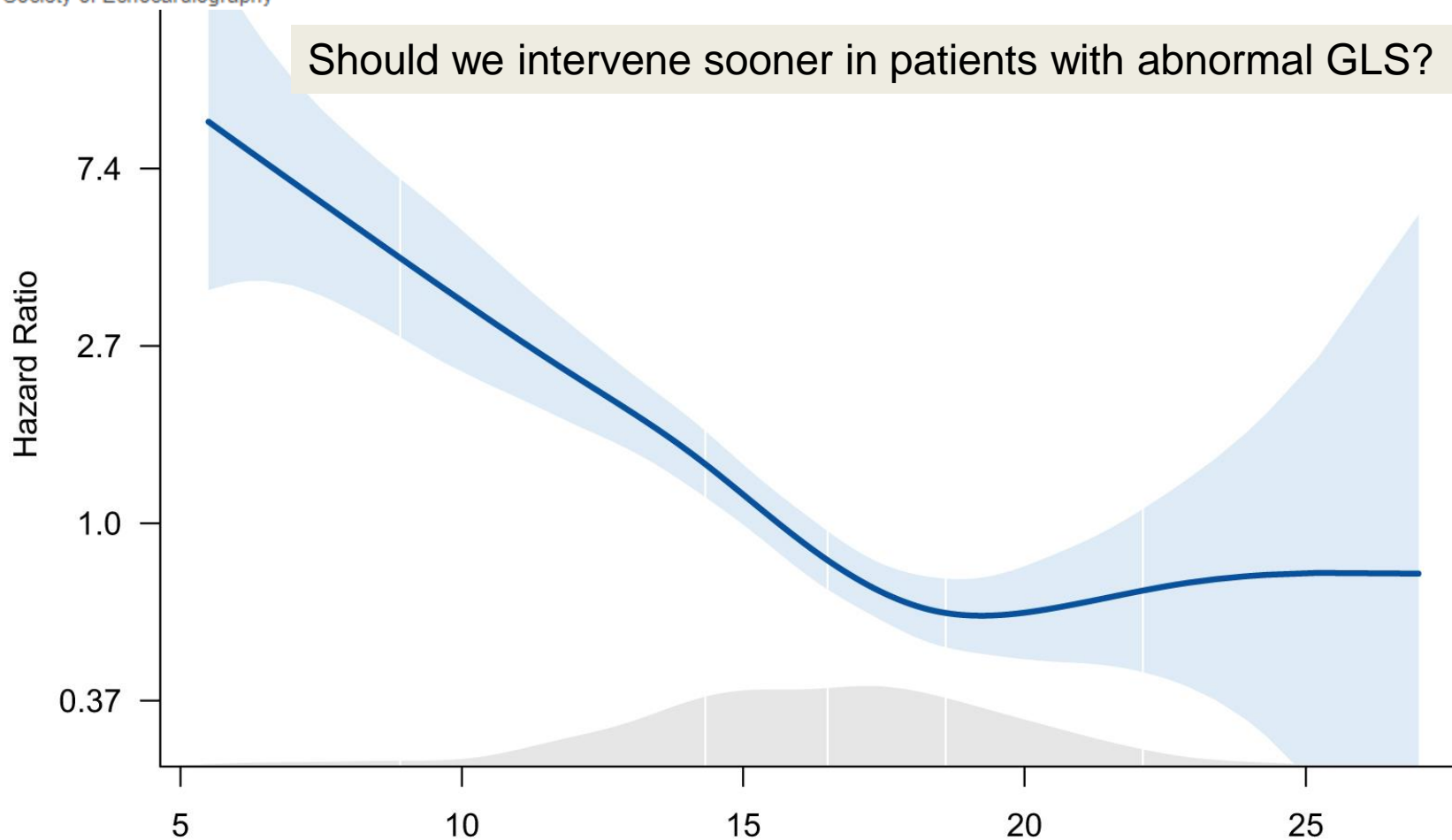
Number at risk		0	12	24	36	48	60	72
—	LVEF ≥ 50% and LV GLS < 16%	156	143	115	95	72	56	49
—	LVEF ≥ 50% and LV GLS ≥ 16%	229	222	189	156	134	112	93

Left Ventricular Global Longitudinal Strain in Patients with Moderate Aortic Stenosis

Jan Stassen MD, Stephan M. Pio MD, See Hooi Ewe MD, PhD, Gurpreet K. Singh MD, Kensuke Hirasawa MD, PhD, Steele C. Butcher MD, MPhil, David J. Cohen MD, MSc, Philippe G n reux MD, PhD, Martin B. Leon MD, PhD, Nina Ajmone Marsan MD, PhD, Victoria Delgado MD, PhD and Jeroen J. Bax MD, PhD

Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2022-08-01, Volume 35, Issue 8, Pages 791-800.e4, Copyright   2022 American Society of Echocardiography

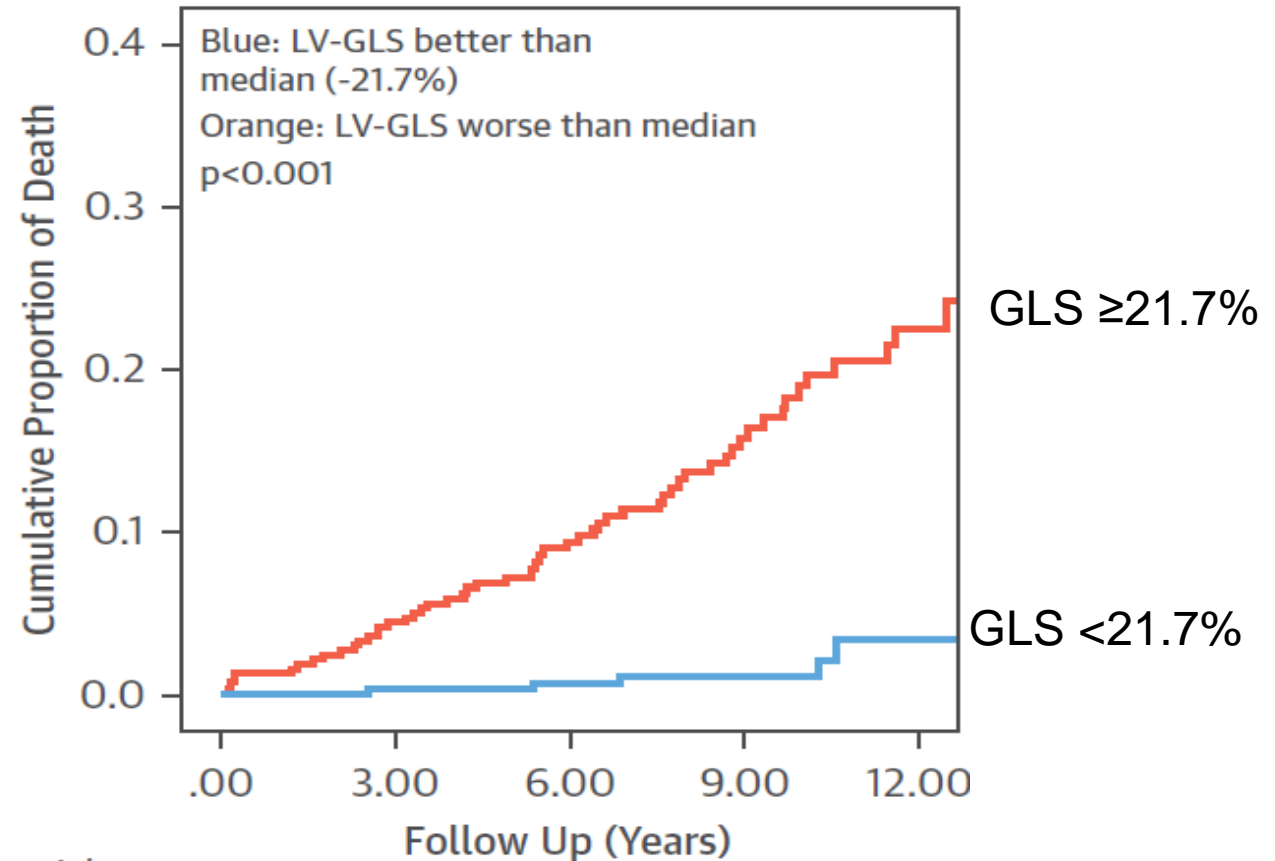
Should we intervene sooner in patients with abnormal GLS?



Strain Echocardiography and Functional Capacity in Asymptomatic Primary Mitral Regurgitation With Preserved Ejection Fraction

JACC 2016

Amgad Mentias, MD, Peyman Tomislav Mihaljevic, MD, Rak Richard A. Grimm, DO, Brian



Numbers at risk

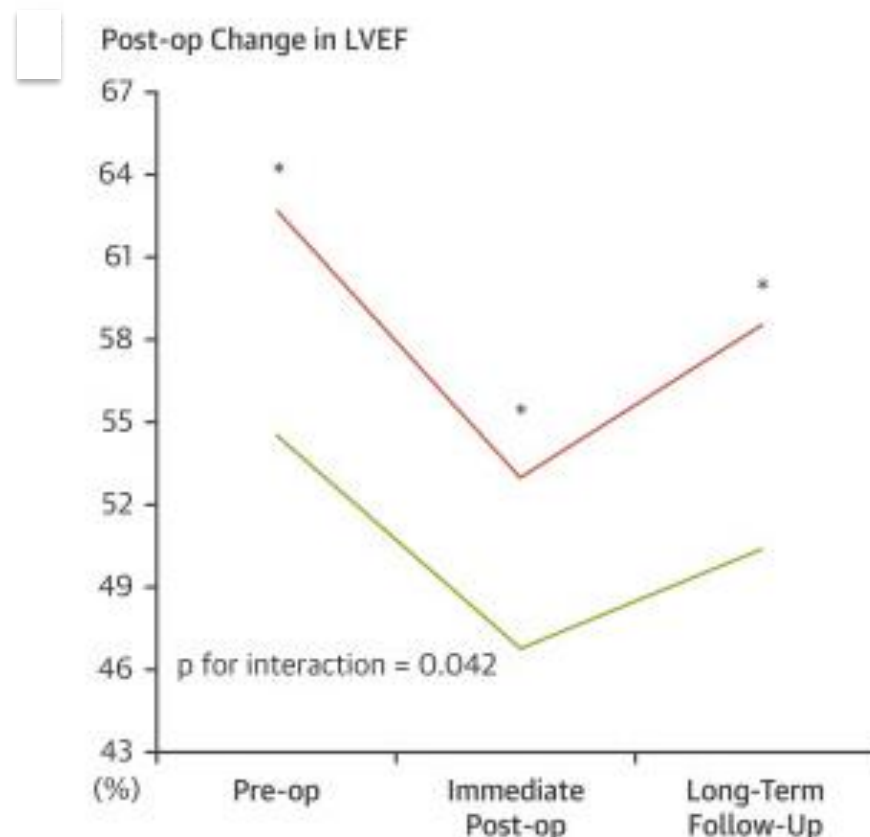
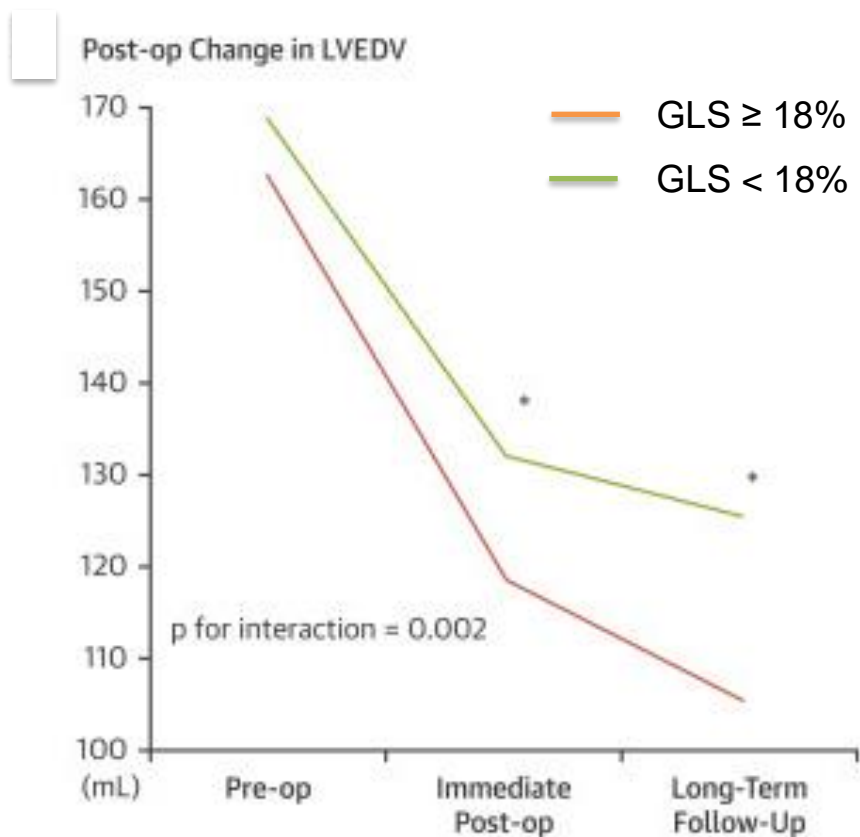
Resting LV-GLS

Better than median	370	367	238	131	61
Worse than median	367	350	261	181	80

Myocardial Strain in Prediction of Outcomes After Surgery for Severe Mitral Regurgitation

Hye Mee Kim MD, Goo-Yeong Cho MD, PhD, In-Chang Hwang MD, Hong-Mi Choi MD, Jun-Bean Park MD, PhD, Yeonyee E. Yoon MD and Hyung-Kwan Kim MD, PhD

JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2018-09-01, Volume 11, Issue 9, Pages 1235-1244, Copyright © 2018 American College of Cardiology Foundation



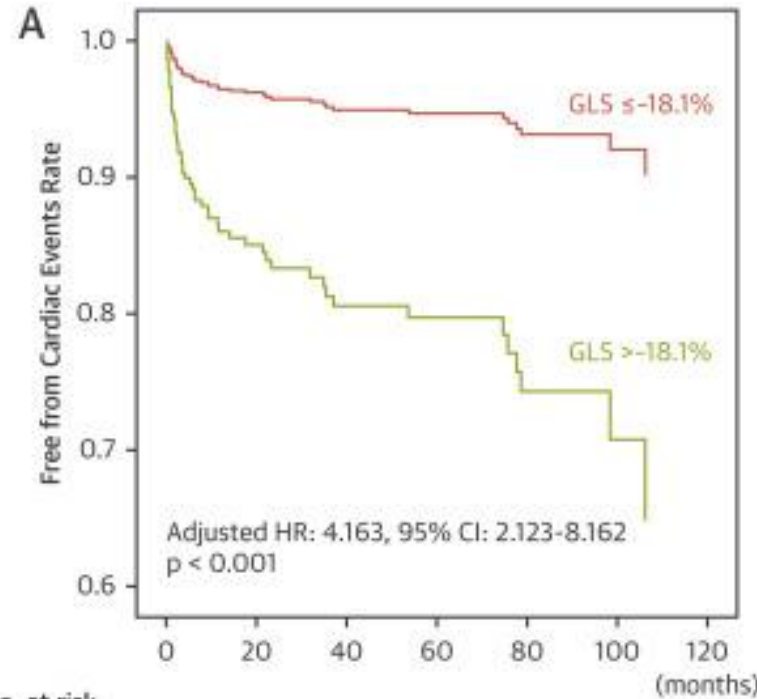
GLS ≤ -18.1%	162.7 ± 51.5	118.7 ± 42.4	105.6 ± 33.2
GLS > -18.1%	168.7 ± 59.7	132.1 ± 46.6	125.7 ± 45.4

GLS ≤ -18.1%	62.7 ± 6.2	53.0 ± 9.9	58.5 ± 7.2
GLS > -18.1%	54.5 ± 9.0	46.8 ± 11.2	50.4 ± 9.6

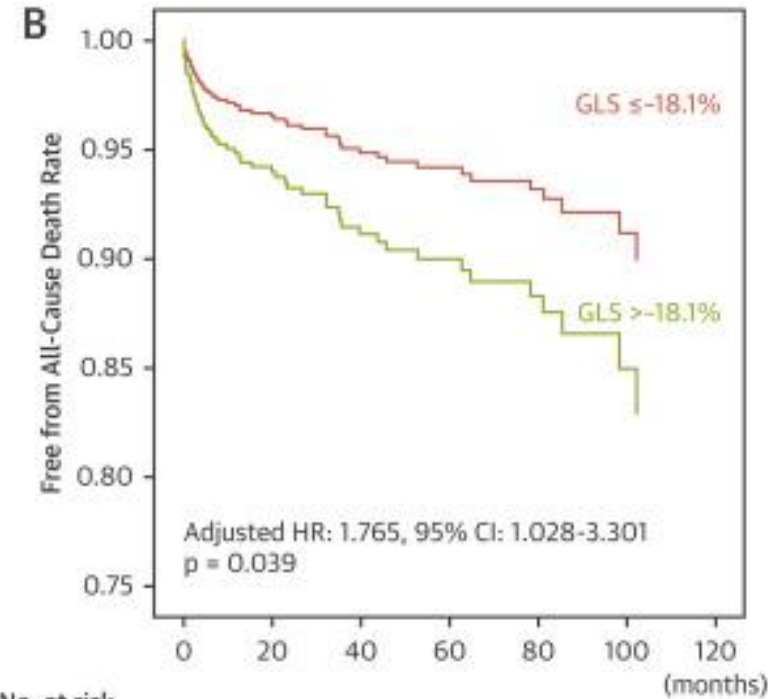
Myocardial Strain in Prediction of Outcomes After Surgery for Severe Mitral Regurgitation

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No. at risk	0	20	40	60	80	100	120
GLS ≤ -18.1%	331	228	164	106	62	21	4
GLS > -18.1%	173	106	82	65	42	19	4



No. at risk	0	20	40	60	80	100	120
GLS ≤ -18.1%	331	235	169	114	64	23	4
GLS > -18.1%	173	120	94	74	52	22	5

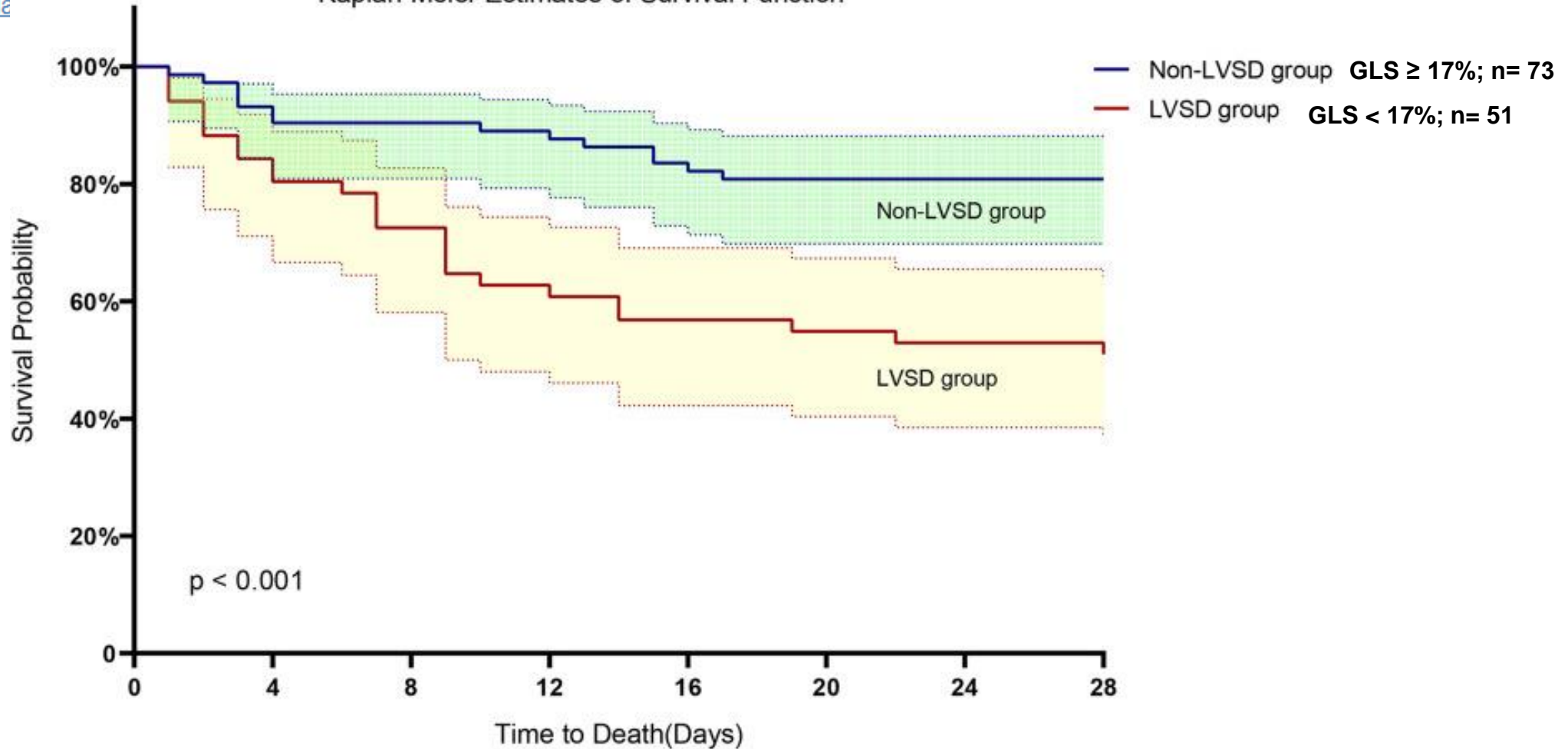
Risk-Adjusted Event-Free Survival According to GLS

Event-free survival curves are shown according to the GLS (-18.1%), adjusted for significant univariate predictors. **(A)** Event-free survival curve for cardiac events. **(B)** Event-free survival curve for all-cause death.

Construction of a predictive model and prognosis of left ventricular systolic dysfunction in patients with sepsis based on the diagnosis using left ventricular global longitudinal strain

Jie

Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survival Function



Quantitating Ventricular Function: How to use Global Longitudinal Strain?

Limitations of Strain Imaging

- Quality of image alters accuracy
 - contrast cannot be used

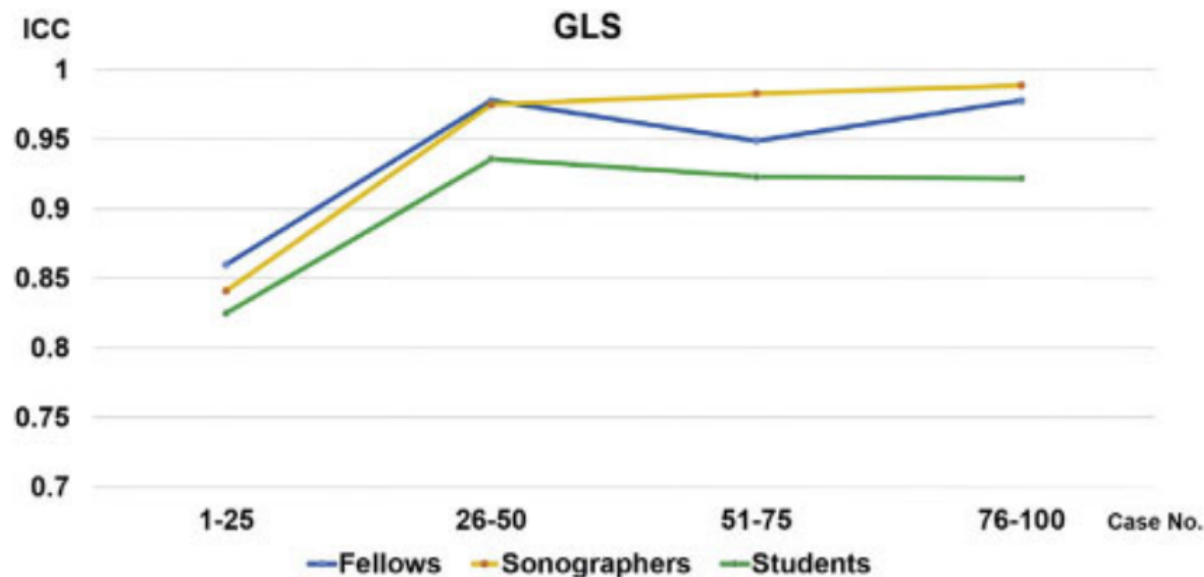


Figure 1 GLS Learning curve. ICC of each group compared with expert over consecutive quartiles of 25 cases.

Quantitating Ventricular Function: How to use Global Longitudinal Strain?

Limitations of Strain Imaging

- Quality of image alters accuracy
 - contrast cannot be used
- Strain is an index of myocardial fiber shortening and thus, it is also influenced by changes in loading conditions
 - Consider BP at time of imaging
- Inaccurate results may be incorrectly accepted
 - How does one know that an abnormal result is real in a patient with an otherwise normal echocardiogram?
- **Clinical limitation:** how do we treat an asymptomatic patient with normal LVEF who has abnormal global or regional strain

Predicting Outcome

- Regional strain may help in the detection of regional abnormalities in CAD and selective cardiomyopathies
- Reduction of GLS in cancer patients receiving cardio-toxic agents can predict a drop in EF but the GLS thresholds are still under validation
- GLS provides a **better prediction of CV events and mortality than EF**, in patients with HF, valvular lesions and sepsis.
- Stay tune as new treatment guidelines apply e GLS data to patient management

Thanks