

Stress echocardiography



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Stress echocardiography:

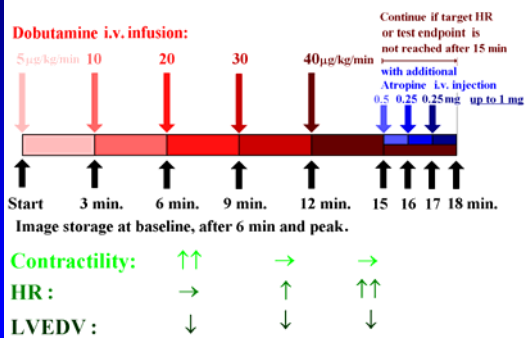
Detection of myocardial ischemia induced by stress, by wall motion abnormalities seen by echocardiography.



Stress modalities:

- Exercise
 - Sitting bicycle
 - Supine bicycle
 - Threadmill
- Pharmacological
 - Dipyridamole – vasodilating
 - Adenosine – vasodilating
 - Dobutamine
 - Contractility and HR increase

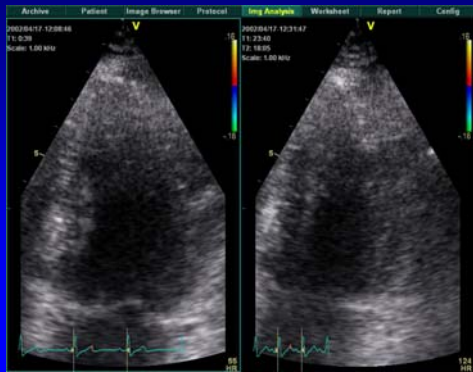
Dobutamine stress echo



Indications I:

- **Diagnosis of ischemia:**
 - Better accuracy than exercise ECG.
 - DSE possible in patients unable to exercise.
 - (Risk stratification of known angina.)
- **Risk stratification before major non-cardiac surgery, especially vascular.**
- (After AMI:)
 - Early wall motion abnormality predicts new event.
 - Remote wall motion abnormality predicts multivessel disease.
 - Viability of akinetic area:
 - Sustained improvement: Good prognosis
 - Biphasic response: Good prognosis with revascularisation, poor without.

Side-by-side comparison:



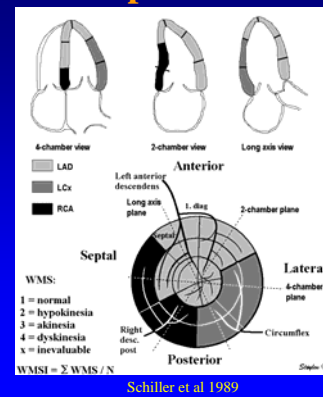
Termination criteria:

- Positive finding by echo: New wall motion abnormality
- ST depression > 3 mm
- BP limits:
 - > 220/120
 - < 70/systolic if good ventricular function
 - any BP drop > 100 mmHg if poor or reduced LV function
- Arrhythmia: Non-sustained VT or sustained SVT
- Intolerable symptoms (Angina, nausea)
- Target Heart rate (> 85% of 220 - age)
- Maximum dose (40 µg/kg/min + up to 1 mg atropine)

Wall thickening:

Dobutamine response:	Baseline	Low dose	Peak dose
		10 - 15 µg/kg/min	40 µg/kg/min
Normal: No ischemia	■	■	■
Worsening: Ischemia	■	■	■
Sustained improvement: Hibernation	■	■	■
Biphasic response: Hibernation + ischemia	■	■	■
No change: Scar	■	■	■

Interpretation:



Positive stress echo test:

- Positive test:
 - ≥1 segment with new a- or dyskinesia or
 - ≥ 3 segments with new hypokinesia
 - (= WMSI > 1.25 or increase by 0.25)
- Additional criteria:
 - Tardykinesia
 - Post-systolic thickening
 - Diastolic abnormalities

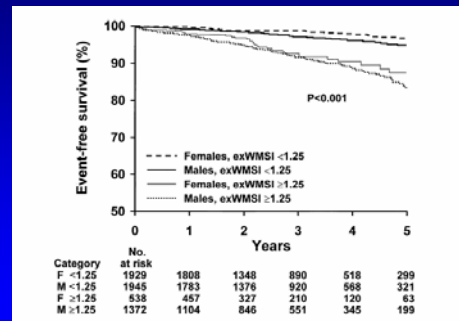
Information:

- Severity of ischemia
- Threshold of ischemia
- Extent of ischemia
- Usually only symptom-limiting stenosis

Diagnostic value:

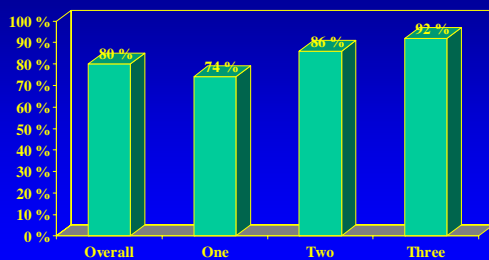
- Sensitivity: 80 - 90%
 - If target HR reached
- Specificity: 80 – 100 %
- Comparable to perfusion scintigraphy

Stress echo and prognosis:



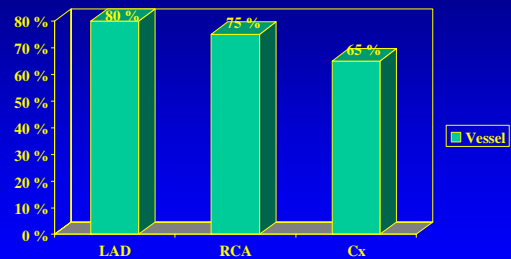
Arruda-Olsen et al JACC 2002

Sensitivity:



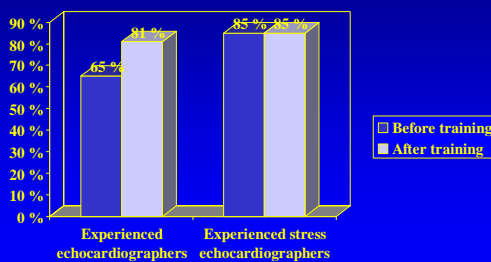
Gibbons et al 1999

Sensitivity:



Segar et al -92, Ho et al -95

Experience and sensitivity:



Picano -91

ASE recommendations for training:

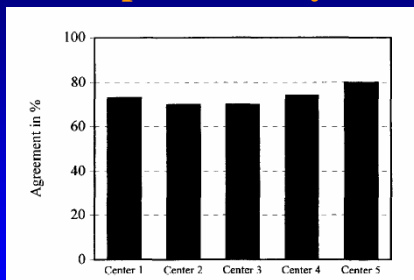
Table 1 Summary of recommendations for training in stress echocardiography

	Fellows in training	Postfellowship training	Maintenance of skills
Qualifications for training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2 training + ability to interpret resting wall motion.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2 training or equivalent. • Current active practice of echocardiography.* 	Not applicable.
Conditions for training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory performing 40 stress echo studies per month. • Supervisor with Level 3 training and experience with more than 200 stress echo studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory performing 40 stress echo studies per month. • Supervisor with Level 3 training and experience with more than 200 stress echo studies. 	Not applicable.
Number of cases recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in performance of at least 50 exercise echo and/or pharmacologic stress echo studies. • Interpretation of at least 100 stress echo studies with supervisor as above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in performance of at least 50 exercise echo and/or pharmacologic stress echo studies. • Interpretation of 100 stress echo studies under supervision as above. 	Interpretation of 15 stress echo studies per month.

*See text.

Popp et al. JASE-98;
www.asecho.org

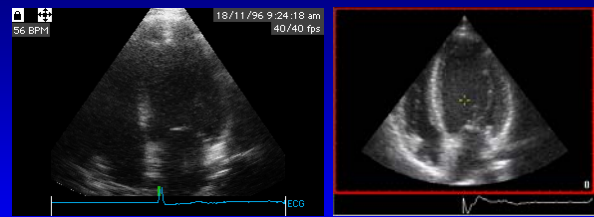
Reproducibility:



73% agreement, κ 0.37.

Hoffmann et al JACC 1996.

Impact of Harmonic imaging:



• Native imaging (1996)

Harmonic Imaging (2001)

Impact of Harmonic imaging:

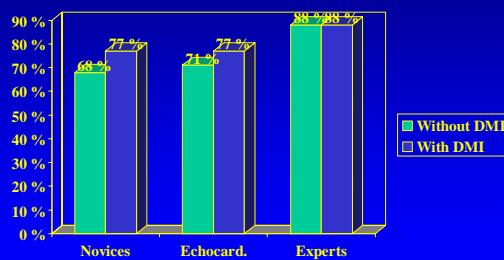
	Fundamental	Harmonic
Sensitivity:	64%	92%
Specificity:	75%	75%
κ -coefficient:	0.40	0.69

Francke et al 2000

Quantitative stress echo:

- Colour kinesis
- Contrast echocardiography?
- AV-plane motion?
- MPI?
- Tissue Doppler
- Strain rate imaging?

Impact of DMI on sensitivity:

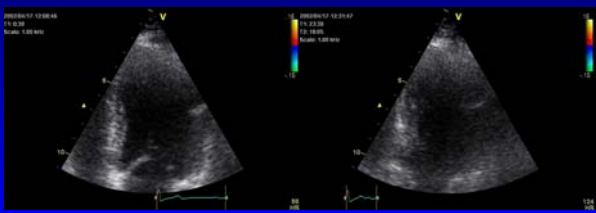


Fathi, Cain et al 2001

Doppler Myocardial Imaging:

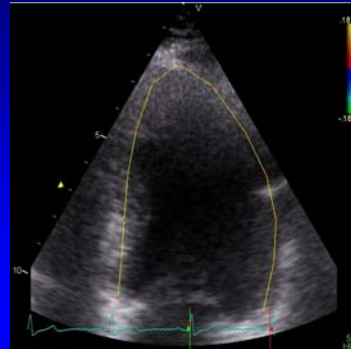
- Longitudinal velocities:
 - Cain et al 2001:
 - Peak systolic velocities > 5-7 cm/s: normal
 - Frazer:
 - Cutoff 10 cm/s:
 - Sens. 63%, spec. 64%
 - Statistical model integrating:
 - Velocity
 - BMI
 - Age
 - Sensitivity of 80 – 93%, specificity of 85%

Stress echo 4 chamber view:

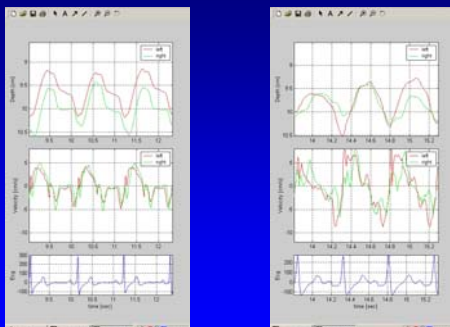


- Baseline HR 65
- peak stress HR 125

Curved M-mode:

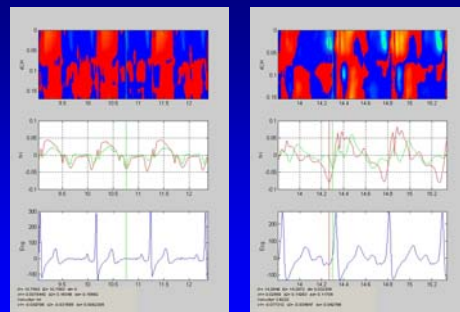


AV-plane motion:



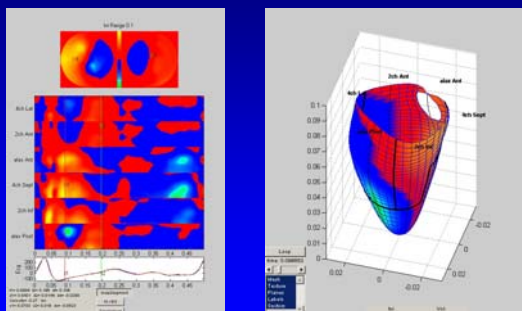
- Baseline HR 65
- peak stress HR 125

Tissue Doppler:

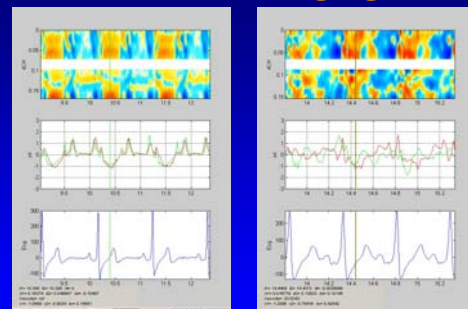


- Baseline HR 65
- peak stress HR 125
- No, QRS is not broader, it is shorter HR displayed over the same length.

Tissue Doppler – peak stress:



Strain rate imaging:



- Baseline HR 65
- peak stress HR 125

Strain rate – peak stress:

