

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Is useful the visual estimate of transmuralidad of hipoperfusión in stress cardiac magnetic resonance?

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From 2011 SCMR/Euro CMR Joint Scientific Sessions
Nice, France. 3-6 February 2011

Introduction

With dipyridamol stress cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (DSCMR), we obtain high spatial resolution images that allow us to assess the transmuralidad of hipoperfusión but the clinical usefulness of this information has not been evaluated.

Purpose

We aimed to asses the usefulness of visual estimate of transmuralidad in relation to the coronary tree

Methods

We reviewed the CMR data base (2008-2009) to obtain data from patients with positive DSCMR and medical records to know the coronary tree. We visually asses transmuralidad of hipoperfusión in each of the 17 segments in all patients studied and hipoperfusión was classified as > or <50% of the segment area.

Results

We studied, 112 consecutive patients 108 of them had performed. coronary angiography, 66 males(61%), Mean age 66±10 years 5 (4.6%) without significant coronary lesions (PPV: 95%). Patients with hipoperfusión > 50% in any segment (79 patients 73%) had a number significantly higher of affected vessels ($2\pm 0,8$ vs $1,6\pm 0,9$ $p=0.04$), greater number of segments with systolic dysfunction induced (SDI) ($3,6\pm 2,3$ vs $0,06\pm 0,3$ $p<0.001$) and greater number of territories affected ($1,7\pm 0,7$ vs $1,4\pm 0,6$ $p=0.04$). The number of segments with hipoperfusión > 50% was significantly higher in patients with SDI ($5.9\pm 2,4$ vs $2,4\pm 3$ $p= 0.02$)

Conclusions

1.the presence of hipoperfusión > 50% indicates greater severity of coronary artery disease (CAD) with more vessels and territories affected.2.The number of segments with severe hipoperfusión is higher in patients with systolic dysfunction induced. 3. The transmuralidad of hipoperfusión is an indicator of severity of CAD and should be reported routinely

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Published: 2 February 2011

doi:10.1186/1532-429X-13-S1-P109

Cite this article as: Igual et al.: Is useful the visual estimate of transmuralidad of hipoperfusión in stress cardiac magnetic resonance?. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2011 **13**(Suppl 1):P109.

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