

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Contrast-free T1 mapping at 3T can characterize chronic myocardial infarctions with high diagnostic accuracy

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From 17th Annual SCMR Scientific Sessions
New Orleans, LA, USA. 16-19 January 2014

Background

Characterizing myocardial infarctions (MIs) on the basis of LGE CMR requires gadolinium infusion, which poses limitations in certain patient populations and imaging workflow. We hypothesized that T1 differences between MI and remote territories at 3T would enable reliable characterization of chronic MI.

Methods

Canines (n = 29) underwent CMR at 7 days (acute) and 4 months (chronic) following reperfused MIs at 3T (n = 19) and 1.5T (n = 10). Contrast-free T1 maps (MOLLI; 8 TIs with 2 inversion blocks of 3+5 images; minimum TI = 110 ms; Δ TI = 80 ms; TR/TE = 2.2/1.1 ms) and LGE images (IR-prepared FLASH; TI optimized to null remote myocardium; TR/TE = 3.5/1.75 ms) were acquired. MI location, size and transmuralities were determined using Mean+5SD criterion relative to remote myocardium. T2 maps (T2-prepared SSFP; T2 preparation times = 0, 24 and 55 ms; TR/TE = 2.8/1.4 ms) were acquired to compare acute and chronic MIs. Commonly used imaging parameters were slice thickness = 6 mm and spatial resolution = 1.3 × 1.3 mm². Histological validation was sought to confirm the presence of replacement fibrosis within the chronic infarct zones.

Results

Contrast-free T1 maps and LGE images of a representative mid-ventricular slice, along with AHA 17-segment bulls-eye plots depicting the MI size and transmuralities acquired from a canine scanned imaged 4 months

post-MI at 3T are shown in Figure 1. Bland-Altman plots, linear regression plots and receiver-operating characteristic curve comparing T1 maps and LGE images for measuring infarct volume (IV, %LV) and transmuralities (IT) in the chronic phase at 3T are also shown. At 3T, T1 maps and LGE images were not different for measuring IV ($5.6 \pm 3.7\%$ vs. $5.5 \pm 3.7\%$; $p = 0.61$) and IT ($44 \pm 15\%$ vs. $46 \pm 15\%$; $p = 0.81$) in the chronic phase, but were significantly different in the acute phase (IS: $13.3 \pm 8.4\%$ vs. $11.6 \pm 6.8\%$, $p = 0.007$ and IT: $64 \pm 19\%$ vs. $56 \pm 17\%$, $p = 0.007$). At 1.5T, IV and IT were significantly underestimated by T1 maps relative to LGE images during acute (IS: $9.4 \pm 5.6\%$ vs. $15.5 \pm 9.4\%$, $p < 0.001$ and IT: $59 \pm 5\%$ vs. $76 \pm 6\%$, $p < 0.001$) and chronic phases (IS: $2.1 \pm 1.2\%$ vs. $4.8 \pm 1.8\%$, $p < 0.001$ and IT: $47 \pm 7\%$ vs. $66 \pm 9\%$, $p < 0.001$). At 3T and 1.5T, T1 values of the MI remained elevated in both acute (3T: $p < 0.001$; 1.5T: $p < 0.001$) and chronic phases (3T: $p < 0.001$; 1.5T: $p = 0.037$) compared to remote myocardium (Table 1). At both 3T and 1.5T, relative to the remote myocardium, T2 values of the MI were elevated in the acute phase ($p < 0.001$ for both cases), but were not different in the chronic phase (3T: $p = 0.19$, 1.5T: $p = 0.55$). Ex-vivo TTC and Elastin-modified Masson's Trichrome (EMT) stainings (Figure 1) confirmed extensive replacement fibrosis within the MI territories at 4 months post MI. Sensitivity and specificity of contrast-free T1 maps at 3T for detecting chronic MIs were 95% and 97%, respectively.

Conclusions

Contrast-free T1 maps at 3T can determine the location, size and transmuralities of chronic MIs with high diagnostic accuracy.

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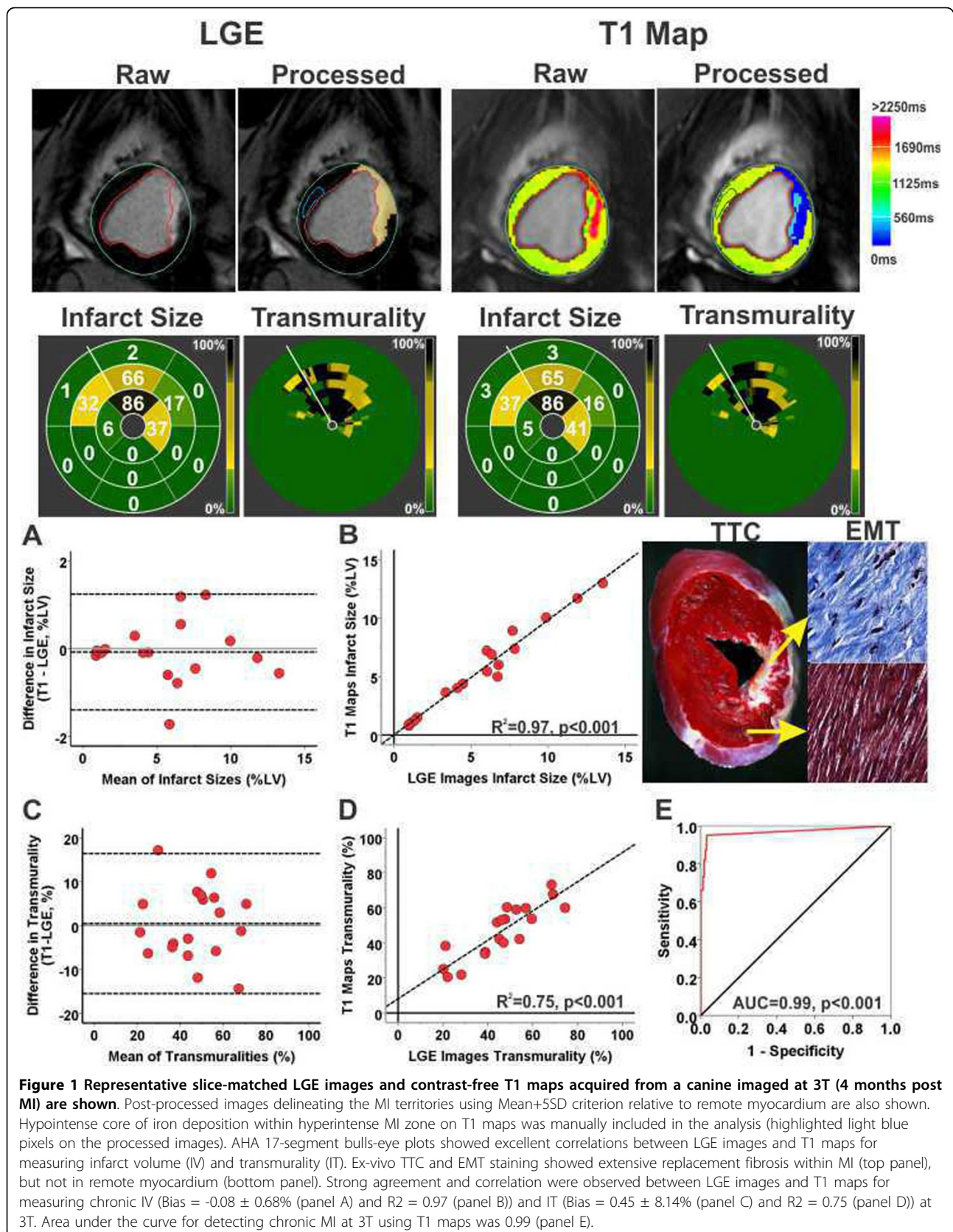


Table 1 T1, T2 and LGE signal intensity characteristics of acute and chronic myocardial infarction at 1.5T and 3T

Field Strength	3T				1.5T			
Time Post-MI	Day 7		Month 4		Day 7		Month 4	
Tissue Type	Remote	Infarcted	Remote	Infarcted	Remote	Infarcted	Remote	Infarcted
T1 (ms)	1230 ± 63	1563 ± 154	1257 ± 138	1485 ± 139	924 ± 72	1104 ± 108	976 ± 80	1060 ± 116
T2 (ms)	46 ± 4	64 ± 9	44 ± 4	46 ± 3	50 ± 4	69 ± 5	49 ± 5	51 ± 6
%Change in T1 with respect to Remote	26 ± 8		19 ± 7		14 ± 8		12 ± 6	
%Change in LGE signal intensity with respect to Remote	728 ± 484		790 ± 513		376 ± 192		409 ± 163	
Sensitivity of Contrast-Free T1 maps	94%		95%		84%		58%	
Specificity of Contrast-Free T1 maps	94%		97%		74%		78%	

Funding

This work was supported in parts by grants from National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (HL091989) and American Heart Association (SDG 0735099N).

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Published: 16 January 2014

doi:10.1186/1532-429X-16-S1-P205

Cite this article as: Kali et al.: Contrast-free T1 mapping at 3T can characterize chronic myocardial infarctions with high diagnostic accuracy. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2014 **16**(Suppl 1):P205.

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