

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Calculation of differential pulmonary blood flow in patients with congenital heart disease using pulmonary artery flow versus pulmonary vein flow

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From 19th Annual SCMR Scientific Sessions  
Los Angeles, CA, USA. 27-30 January 2016

## Background

Phase contrast magnetic resonance (PCMR) has been shown to provide accurate measurement of differential branch pulmonary artery (BPA) flow in patients with congenital heart disease when compared to the gold standard, lung perfusion scintigraphy (LPS). Although most studies have compared the ratio of net BPA flow volume (NFV) to LPS, one study found that forward flow volume (FFV) correlated more accurately. PCMR quantification of pulmonary venous (PV) flow has also been shown to be feasible and highly reproducible. We sought to calculate differential pulmonary blood flow using PV flow and compare the results with both NFV and FFV calculations.

## Methods

Retrospective review of 56 patients with congenital heart disease who had phased contrast flow quantification of both branch pulmonary arteries and pulmonary veins during the same study. FFV and NFV of RPA and LPA, as well as their ratios were calculated and were compared to RPV and LPV flow volume.

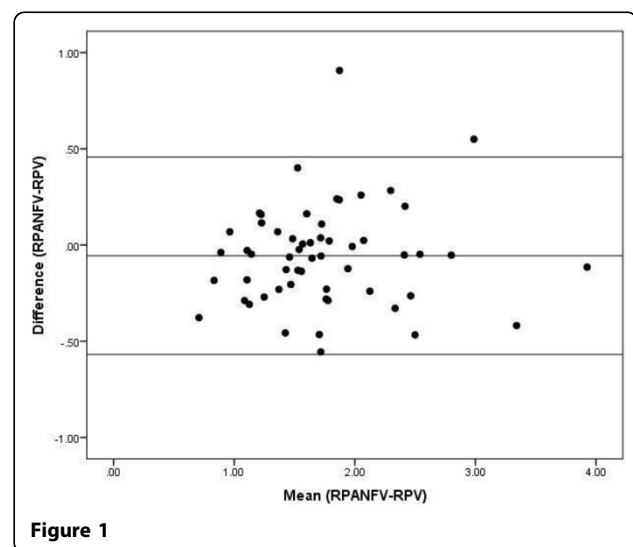
## Results

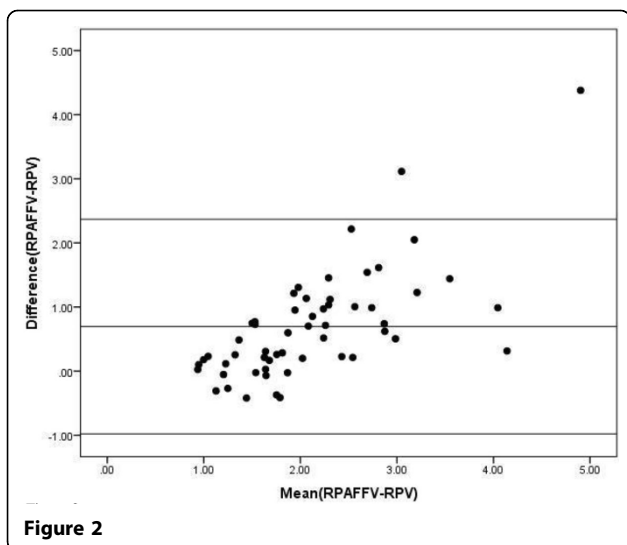
There were 22 males, and the median age was 12.2 years of age. 37 patients had tetralogy of Fallot and the remainder had other conotruncal abnormalities requiring intervention to the right ventricular outflow tract. Agreement between NFV and PV was superior (intraclass correlation;  $R_i=0.954$  right,  $R_i=0.857$  left,  $p < 0.001$ ) than FFV and PV ( $R_i=0.630$  right,  $R_i=0.615$  left,  $p < 0.001$ ). The BPA flow

ratio calculated by both NFV and FFV had good agreement with PV flow ratio ( $R_i=0.904$   $p < 0.001$  and  $R_i = 0.860$   $p < 0.001$ , respectively).

## Conclusions

Differential lung perfusion calculated using the PV flow method has excellent agreement with that calculated using PA flow measurements. This technique may be useful in patients where accurate measurement of BPA flow may not be feasible (e.g., those with significant stenoses or stents).





Published: 27 January 2016

doi:10.1186/1532-429X-18-S1-P181

**Cite this article as:** Sasaki *et al.*: Calculation of differential pulmonary blood flow in patients with congenital heart disease using pulmonary artery flow versus pulmonary vein flow. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2016 **18**(Suppl 1):P181.

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