

# **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# Determination of strain pattern in patients with cardiac amyloidosis secondary to Multiple myeloma: a feature tracking study

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# **Background**

Cardiac MRI is frequently used in the diagnosis of cardiac amyloidosis. Feature tracking is a novel method of analyzing myocardial strain at the myocardial borders. We investigated myocardial deformation mechanics of both the right and left ventricles in patients with Multiple myeloma with suspected cardiac amyloidosis.

### Methods

Comprehensive strain analysis was performed in 46 patients with multiple myeloma with suspected cardiac amyloidosis. MRI strain by feature tracking was measured using 2D cardiac performance analysis MR software (Tomtec, Germany). Global longitudinal strain (GLS) was obtained obtained from averaging longitudinal strains of apical 4-, 2- and 3-chamber views. Global circumferential strains of the basal, mid and apical short axis views. Endocardial and epicardial contours were analyzed separately. Right ventricular GLS was derived from apical 4 chamber view, only endocardial contour was analyzed.

# **Results**

Table 1 depicts the MR characteristics of the cohort. Normal LV wall thickness was present in 47% with biopsy proven cardiac amyloidosis. GLS and strain rate were significantly reduced in the epicardial and endocardial layers. There was no statistically difference in radial and circumferential strain as well as right ventricular GL strain. Segmental GL strain analysis showed typical apical sparing pattern in the endocardium but not in the epicardium (base to apex gradient:  $-6.2 \pm 2$  vs.  $-1.2 \pm 0.2$ ; p < 0.001).

# **Conclusions**

This feature tracking MRI analysis sheds light on strain mechanics in a cohort of early cardiac amyloidosis with a significant number of cases with normal LV wall thickness. Global longitudinal strain was affected earlier than radial and circumferential strain. Based on the pattern of apical sparing, amyloidosis affects epicardial strain earlier and without segmental variation compared to endocardial strain.

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	LGE +(n=23)	LGE -ve(n=22)	P value
Age	60± 12	60± 9	0.8
Female sex	6(26%)	9(41%)	0.3
MR LV wall thickness	1.4± 0.4	1.1±0.3	0.008
LV ejection fraction	58±12	55± 15	0.56
Global longitudinal(GL) strain			
Endocardium			
Epicardium	-14.4± 4.5	-17.6± 3.6	0.02
	-10.1 ± 4.3	-14.1 ± 4.1	0.008
GL strain rate			
Endocardium	-0.80 ± 0.21	-0.97± 0.3	0.06
Epicardium	-0.57± 0.2	-0.79± 0.3	0.02
Global circumferential (GC) strain			
Endocardium			
Epicardium	-24.2± 6.7	-24.7± 8.2	0.8
	-8.9± 3.5	-11 ± 3.5	0.07
GC strain rate			
Endocardium	-1.3± 0.5	-1.3=4± 0.53	0.1
Epicardium	-0.5± 0.2	-0.56± 0.2	0.8
Global radial strain	37.4 13.8	45.8 19.8	0.1
Global radial strain rate	1.7 0.53	1.8 0.66	0.5
Right ventricle GL strain	-16.6 ± 9.5	-18.2 ± 4	0.5
Right ventricle GL strain rate	-0.94 ± 0.7	-1 ± 0.57	0.6
Segmental GL strain endocardium			
Base			
Mid	-12.6 ± 4.7	16± 4.9	0.02
Apex	-13.9 ± 4.3	15.2 ± 5.4	0.4
	-18.8 ± 6.7	20.3± 5.7	0.5
Segmental GL strain epicardium			
Base			
Mid	-11.6 ± 3.9	-16.6± 6	0.005
Apex	-11.8 ± 4.9	-13.8 ± 4.5	0.2
	-12.2 ± 4.1	-11.3 ± 6.3	0.4