# **Coronary Artery Disease**

### **1** Background

Cardiovascular magnetic resonance is an established non-invasive imaging technique to evaluate myocardial ischemia, myocardial infarction, viability, and arrhythmogenic scar burden.

**Presented by** 

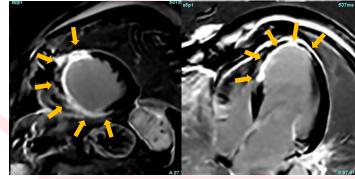
Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance

## 2 Why CMR

- High diagnostic accuracy due to excellent image resolution.
- Good image quality independent of body habitus.
- One-stop shop: morphology, function, myocardial perfusion, and viability.
- Robust prognostic data.
- No ionizing radiation.

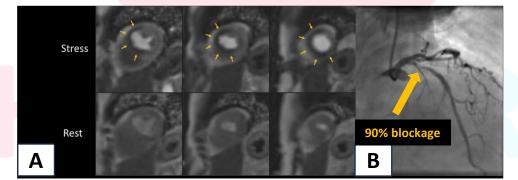
### 3 Images

Viability



Myocardial infarction represented by subendocardial LGE (yellow arrows). Images provided courtesy of: Vidya Nadig

### Stress CMR



An abnormal stress CMR (A) caused by 90% stenosis at proximal LAD (B). *Images provided courtesy of:* Kana Fujikura National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, MD, USA

#### **Coronary Artery Disease**

### **4 Appropriate Use Criteria**

### **Acute Chest Pain**

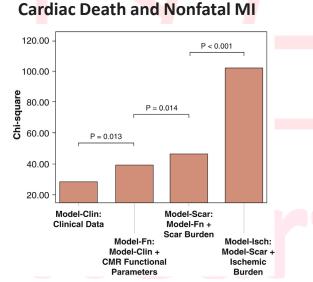
intermediate-risk patients	Stress CMR	Class 1* – no known CAD Class 2a* – known CAD
intermediate-risk patients with no known CAD, with inconclusive CCTA	Viability	Class 2a*
high-risk patients and positive troponin who do not have obstructive CAD	Viability	Class 2a*
Chronic Chest Pain		
Patients with obstructive CAD on optimal GDMT	Stress CMR	Class 2a*
Patients with obstructive CAD or extensive nonobstructive CAD	Stress CMR	Class 1*
Patients with chronic co <mark>rona</mark> ry disease with change in symptoms or functional capacity despite GDMT	Stress CMR	Class 1 <sup>+</sup>
Intermediate-high risk patients with no known CAD	Stress CMR	Class 1*
Coronary Artery Anomalies	Viability	Class 1‡
* 2021 AHA/ACC/ASE/CHEST/SAEM/SCCT /SCMR Guideline for the Evaluation and Diagnosis of Chest Pain. J Am Coll	e Management	‡ Leiner T, et al. SCMR Position Paper (2020) on clinical indications for CMR. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson.

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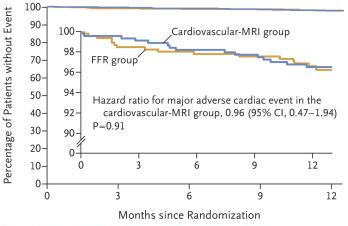
2020;22:76.

#### Reference 5



With follow-up of 2.5 ± 1.0 years, ischemic burden of ≥1.5 segments strongly predicts the primary endpoint.

#### Composite outcome (death from any cause, nonfatal MI, or target-vessel revascularization)



In patients with stable angina and risk factors for CAD, the use of stress CMR in guiding initial management was noninferior to the use of invasive coronary angiography.

