## <u>Heart Failure</u>

## 1 Background

Heart Failure (HF) can be caused by various etiologies. Accurate and timely diagnosis allows proper treatment and improves patient outcomes. CMR can also help assess response to therapies and stratify risk.

### 2 Why CMR

- High diagnostic accuracy due to excellent image resolution.
- Good image quality independent of body habitus.
- One-stop shop: morphology, function, and tissue characterization.
- No ionizing radiation.

### 3 Appropriate Use Criteria

		· 2020 JCIVIN
	/HFSA Guideline	Position Paper
Patients with inadequate echocardiography to assess LVEF	Class 1*	
Diagnosis and management of HF	Class 2a*	Class 1 <sup>+</sup>
Evaluate for possible ischemic heart disease in patients with HF	Class 2a*	

In patients with HF and CAD who are candidate for revascularization, Class 2b\* evaluate ischemia to guide coronary revascularization [stress MRI]

\* 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure. Circulation. 2022;145:e895-e1032.



Leiner T, et al. SCMR Position Paper (2020)
on clinical indications for CMR. J Cardiovasc
Magn Reson. 2020;22:76.



+2020 SCMR

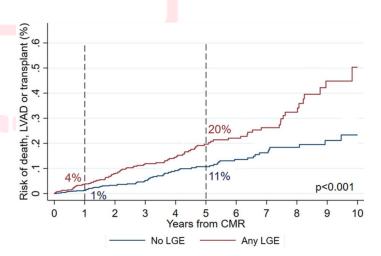
### 4 Reference

# Composite Outcome of Death, Transplant, or LVAD Associated with LGE in DCM

A total of 1672 consecutive adults referred for the evaluation of DCM and at 12 institutions in 4 countries were studied. During a median follow-up of 2.3 (1.0–4.3) years, 160 patients experienced the primary composite outcome. Event rate was significantly higher in patients with LGE compared to those without LGE (*P*<0.001).

Alba AC, et al. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2020;13:e010105.

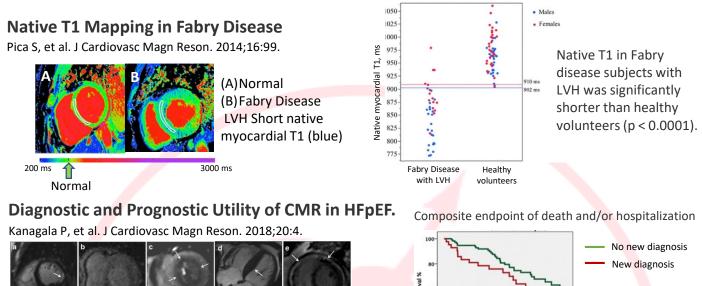




\*2022 AHA/ACC



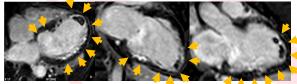
### **Heart Failure**



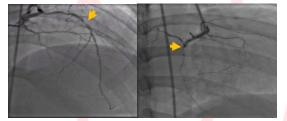
CMR detected previously undiagnosed pathology in 27%. Examples of typical 'new diagnoses' are (a) MI, (b) Ischemia, (c) Microvascular dysfunction, (d) HCM, (e) Constrictive pericarditis.

### 5 Images

New onset of HF in a young female.



There is extensive subendocardial enhancement, suggestive of 3 vessel disease. All considered viable.



Severe stenosis in the mid LAD. Total occlusion in the proximal RAD accompanied collaterals, considered chronic.

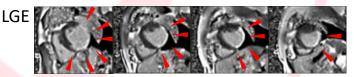
#### Cases of SCMR #14-15

Karima Addetia, Elizabeth Retzer, Roberto M. Lang, Amit R. Patel University of Chicago Medical Center, IL, USA

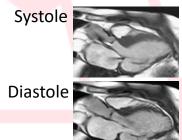
#### Newly developed HF. What is appropriate management?

10 15

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A large myocardial infarction with >75% transmural extension in the territory of RCA and LCx. All considered not viable.



Valvular quantification indicated moderate mitral regurgitation, moderate aortic stenosis, and mild aortic regurgitation.

Event-free rates

were significantly

lower in the 'new

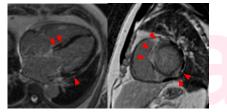
CMR diagnoses'

group (p < 0.05).

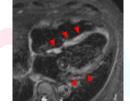
CMR directed to medical management over surgery.

Cases of SCMR #21-04 Kana Fujikura<sup>1</sup>, Charles W. Benton<sup>1</sup>, Calin V. Maniu<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, MD, USA; <sup>2</sup>Johns Hopkins Community Physicians, MD, USA

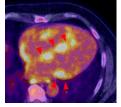
#### Progressive shortness of breath for 3 weeks, found to have complete heart block. LGE T2-weighted imaging PET FDG



Nodular and patchy epicardial and midwall enhancement in the *in the basal anterior*, *septal*, *inferior*, *and anterolateral segments*.



High signal intensity in the segments correlated with LGE, indicating edema.



FDG uptake in the segments correlated to LGE, confirming active inflammation.

**Cases of SCMR #23-04** Jonathan Hudson<sup>1</sup>, Sorayya Kakhi<sup>2</sup>, Yousef Daryani<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>Kings College London British Heart Foundation Centre; <sup>2</sup>King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust; <sup>3</sup>Epsom & St. Heliers NHS University Hospitals Trust