

# Imaging in Genetic Cardiomyopathy

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With very special thanks to James Moon

# Conflict of Interest

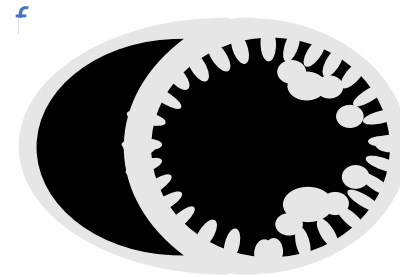
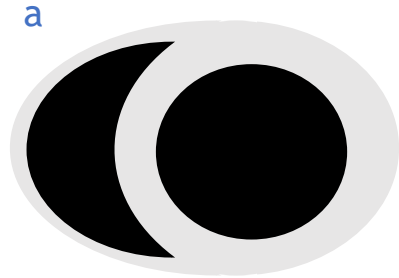
I am a founder/Director of MycardiumAI

# 'Genetic Cardiomyopathy'

- Genetics
  - Based on genes
- Cardiomyopathy
  - Anything wrong but every disease

**But this isn't what we currently do.....**

Structure and function: Defined by morphology/function



**Where is the genetics?????**

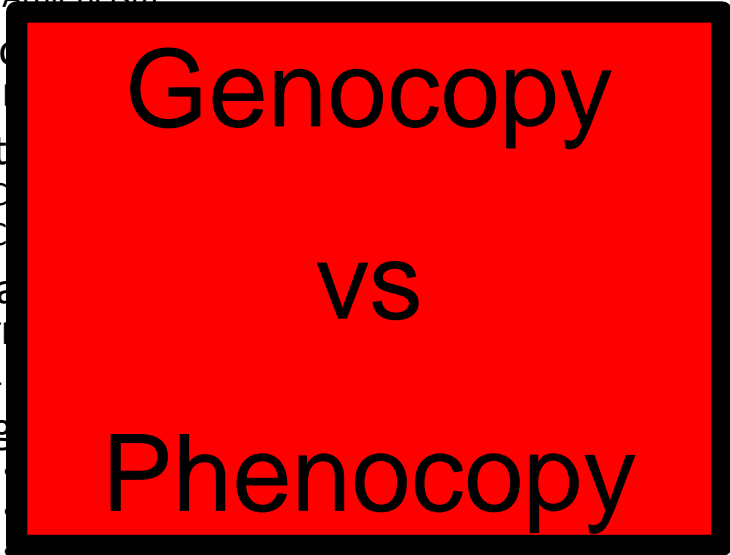
# Genetics: Hypertrophy

# HCM

- Hypertrophy
- Phenocopies
- Wall Thickness
- Fibrosis
- Other Techniques
- Disease and treatment

# Heart Muscle and Hypertrophy

- Ascertainment: not LVH
  - Age/Ethnicity/obesity
- Physiological
  - Athleticism
- Afterload
  - ...
- Genetic
  - HCM
  - DCM
- Infiltration
  - TTR
  - AL
- Storage



- Acute oedema
- Other

# Heart Muscle and Hypertrophy

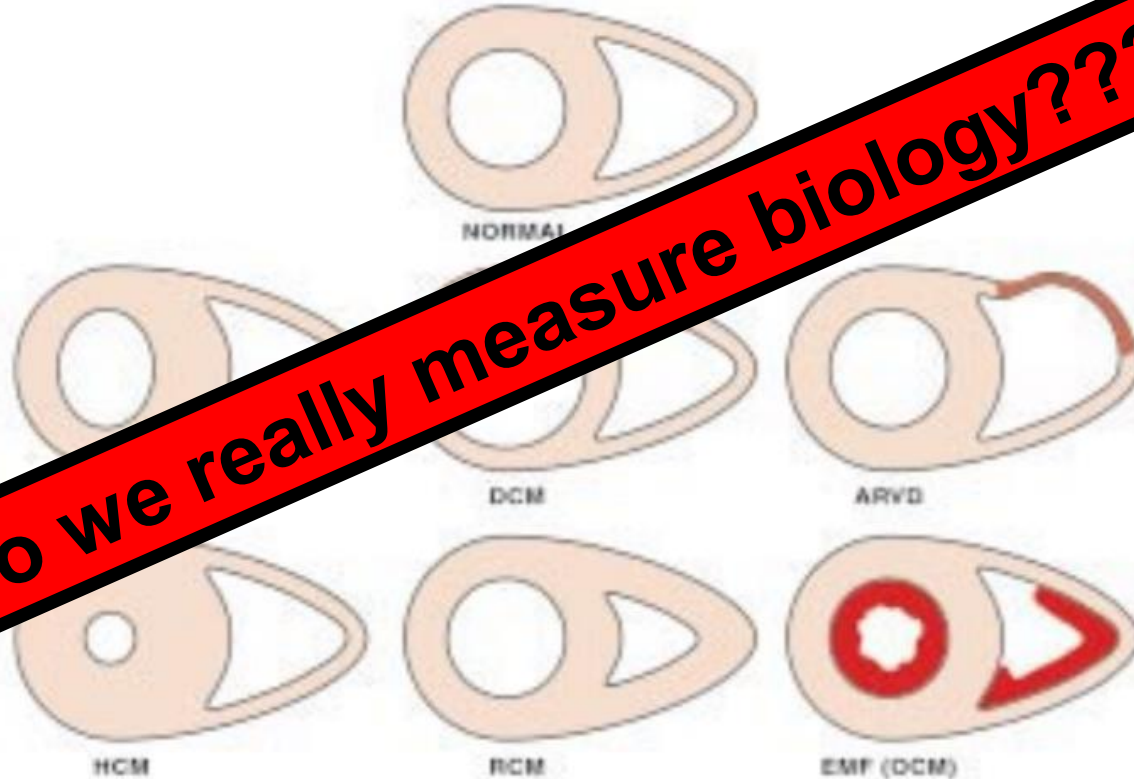
**So where did you want to measure????**





# Heart Muscle and Hypertrophy

**Do we really measure biology????**

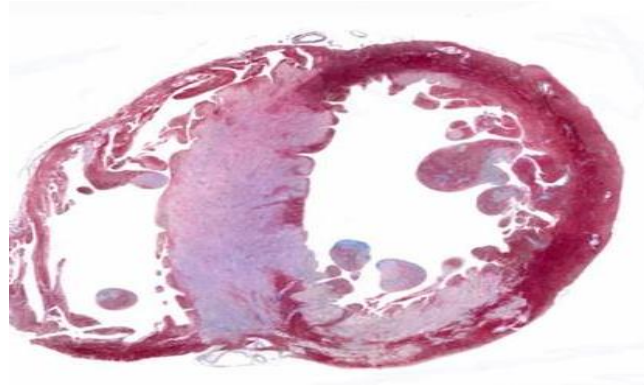


# Heart Muscle and Hypertrophy: Histology

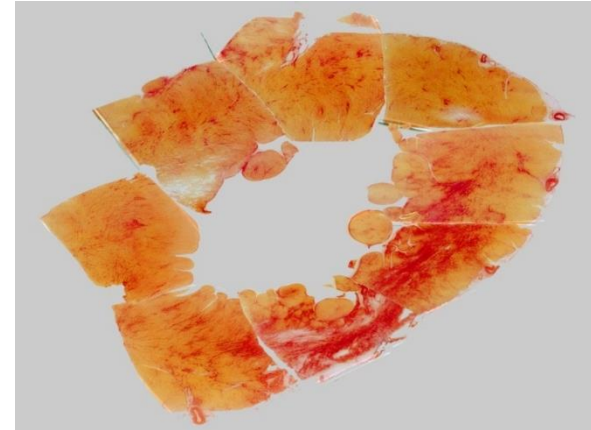
**HCM**



**Amyloid\***

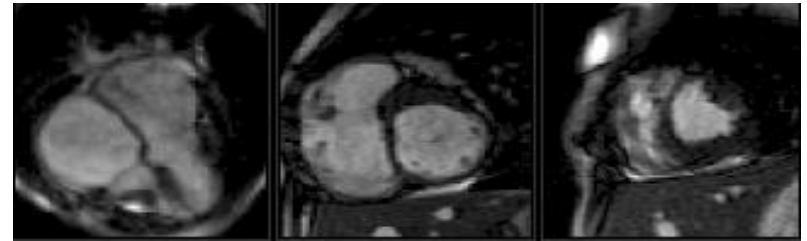
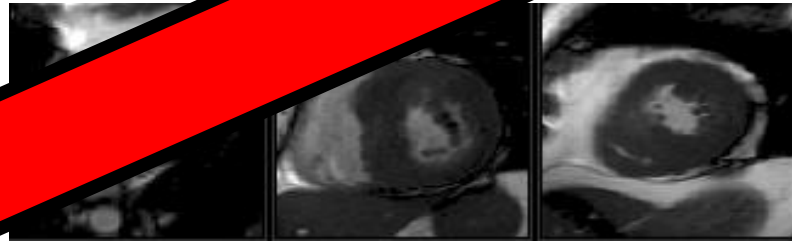
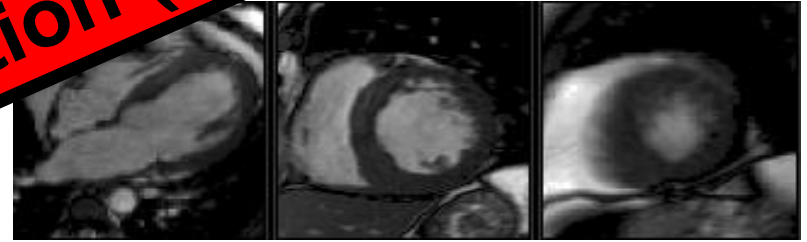
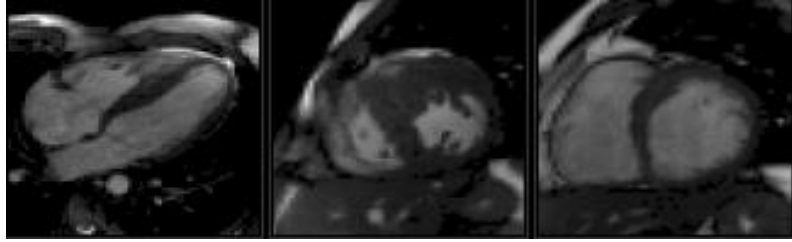


**AFD**



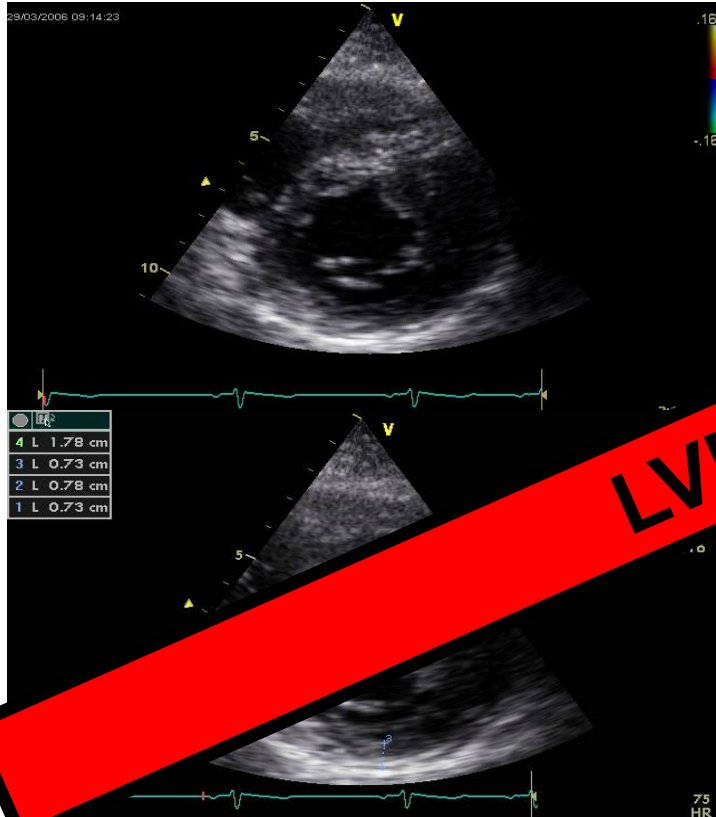
\*acknowledgement Claudio Rapezzi

Genotype same. Phenotype and Risk Vary

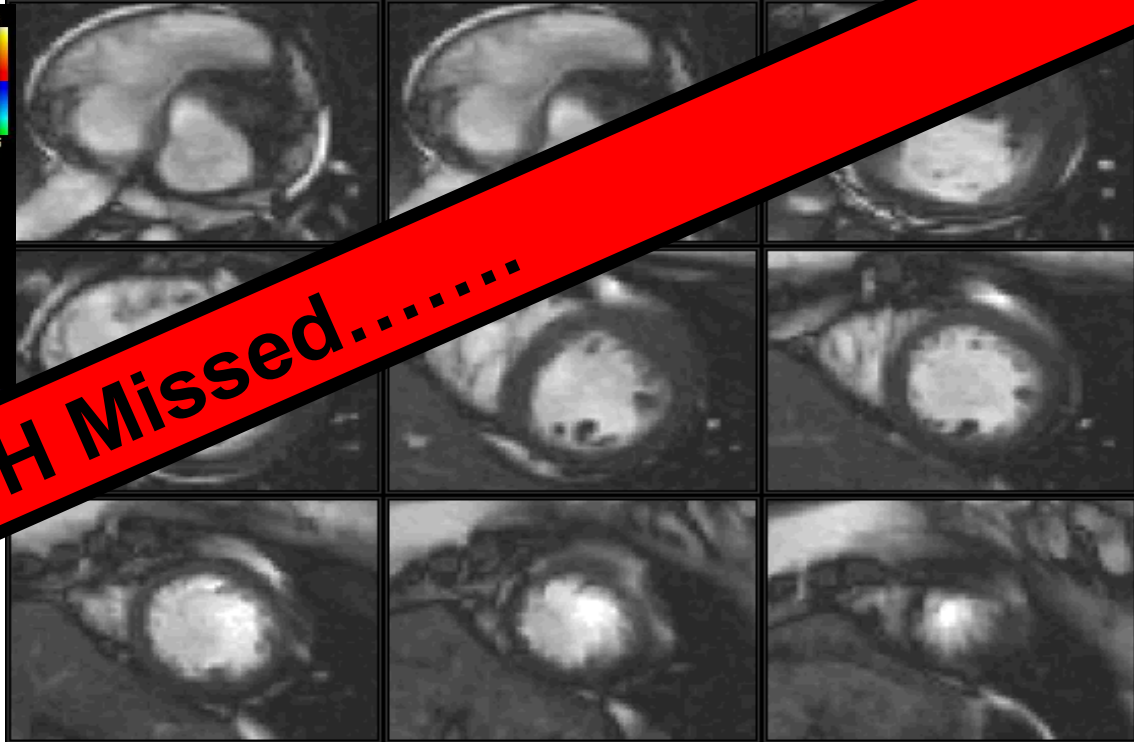


**Same Mutation (TNNI3)**

# Echo Isn't Everything.....



**LVH Missed.....**

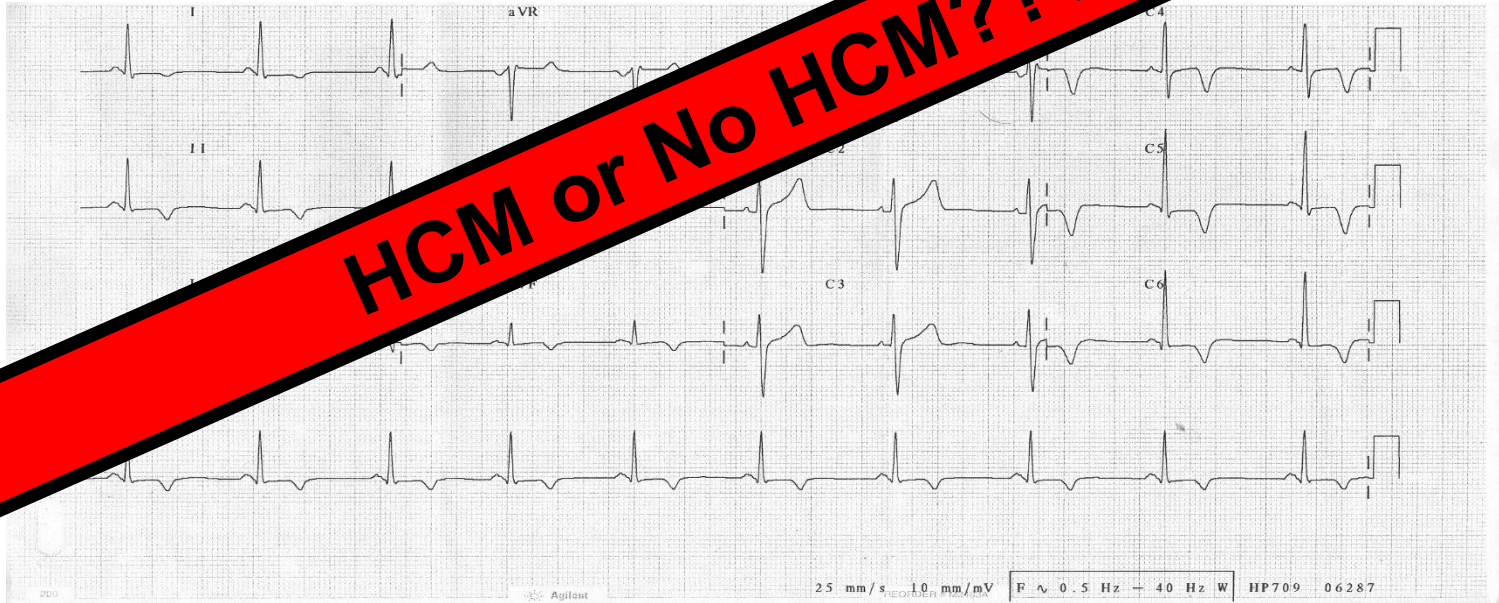


# So what IS Hypertrophy.....

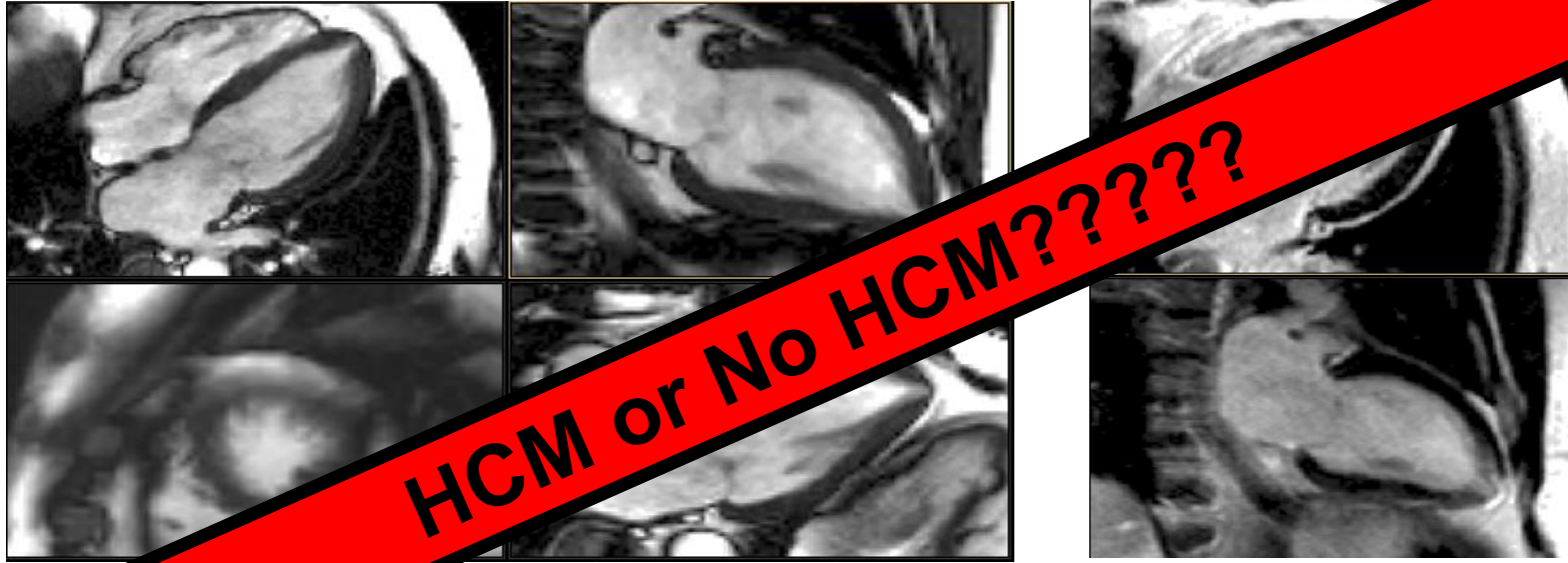
Athletic 49 year old, white,  
Atypical CP.

No FHx. Normal echo

**HCM or No HCM??????**

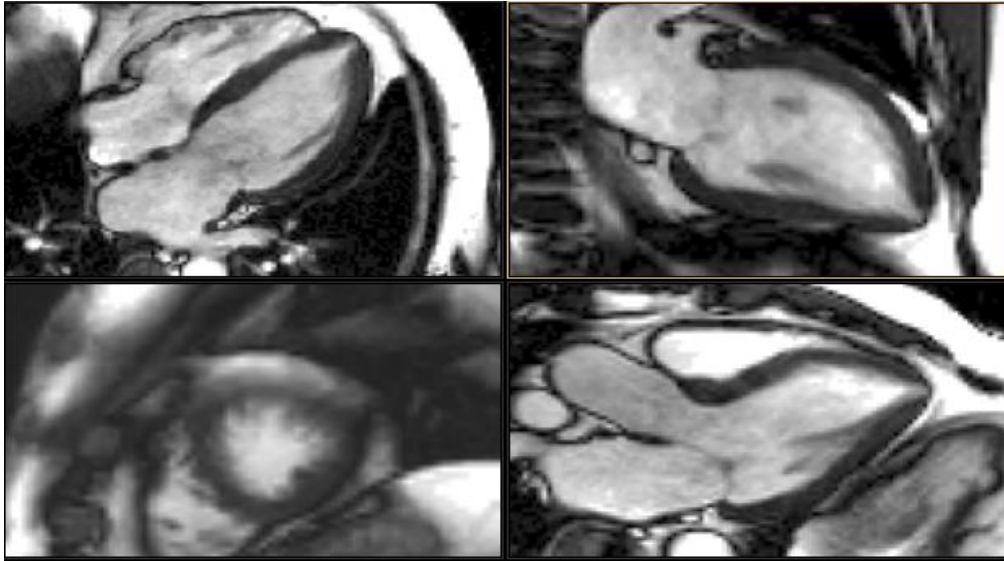


So what IS Hypertrophy.....



**HCM or No HCM?????**

# Relative Apical HCM

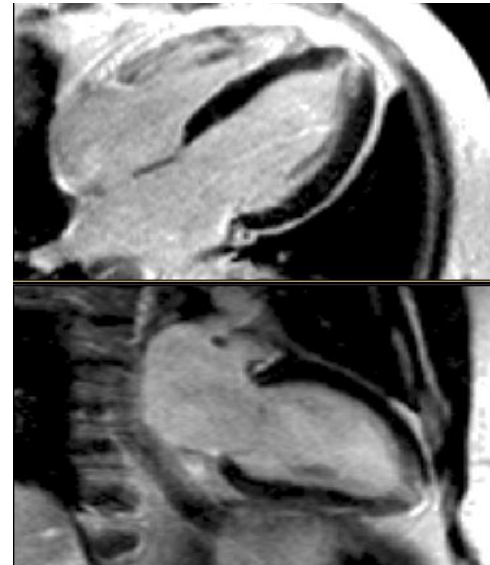


Relative apical hypertrophy (max 10mm)

2cm apical cavity obliteration

Micro-aneurysm

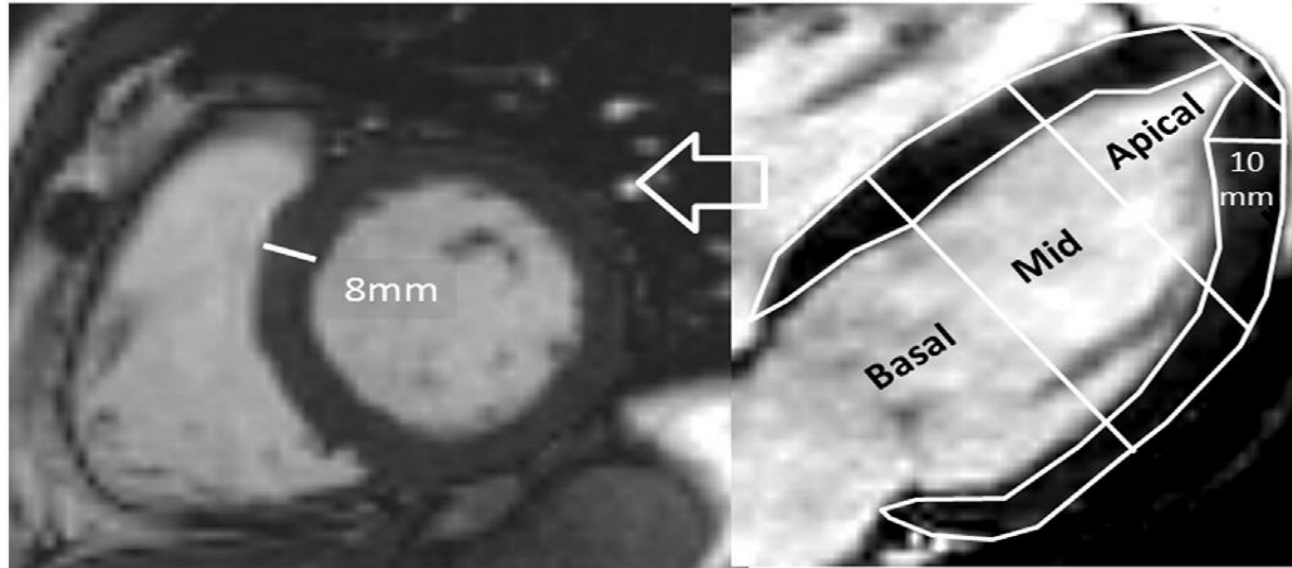
LA dilation



Apical LGE

(LA dilatation, perfusion defect)

# Relative Apical HCM





# HCM: Patterns of Focal Fibrosis

Fine diffuse fibrosis

Confluent fibrosis



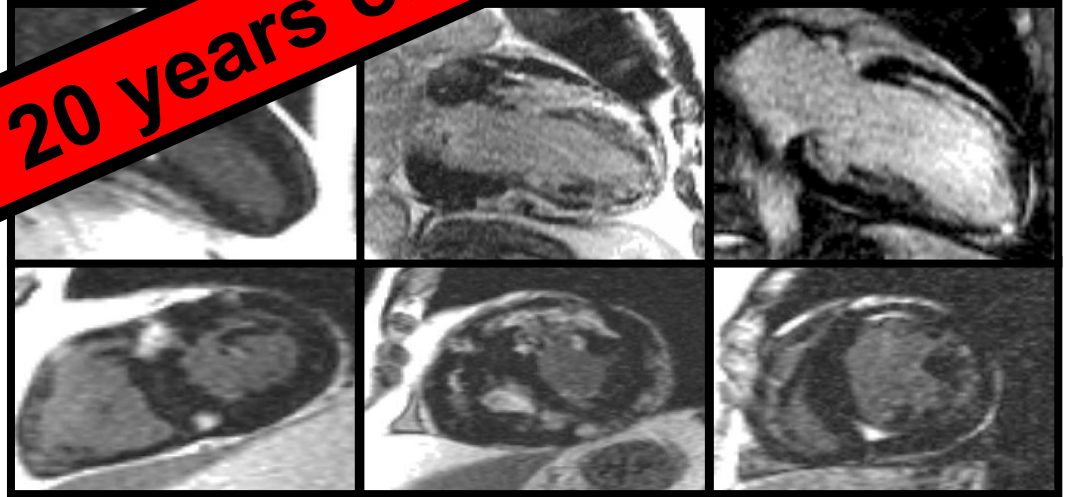
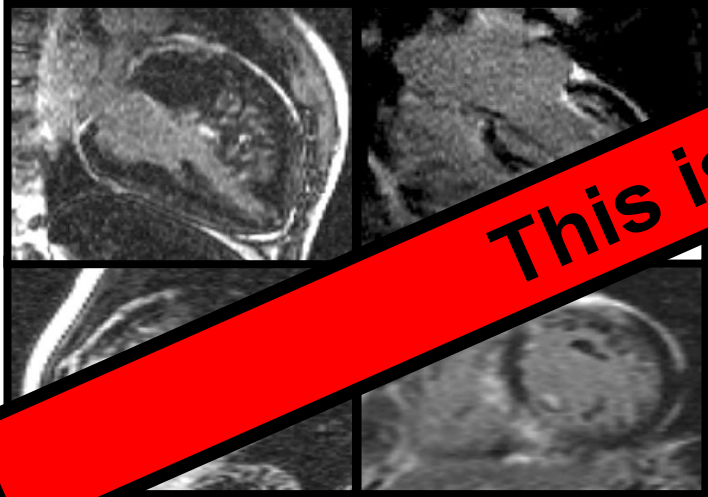
Fine septal

Extensive RV septal

Free wall junctional

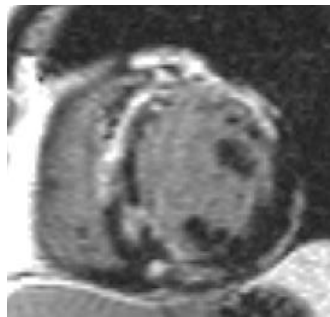
Subendocardial

Subendocardial



**This is 20 years old!!!!**

# Fibrosis is always the final common pathway



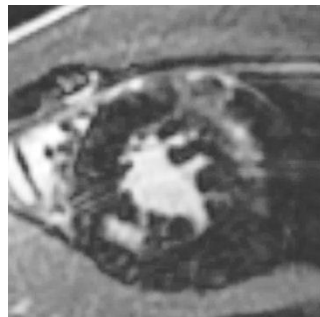
**Sarcomeric**



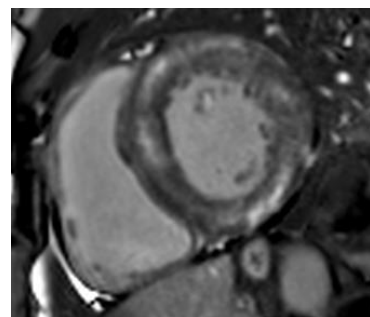
**Fabry**



**GSDIIIa**

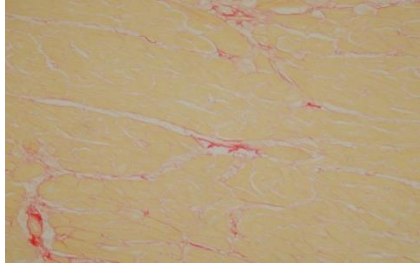


**Danon**



**Mitochondrial**

But the Pathology is NOT the same.....



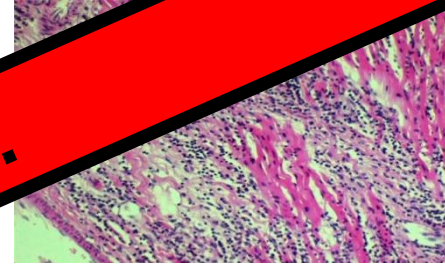
Normal



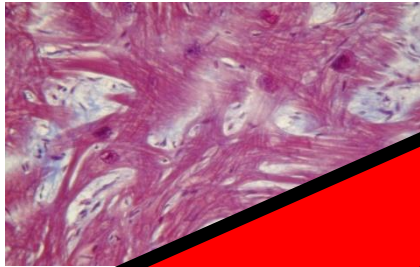
Infarction



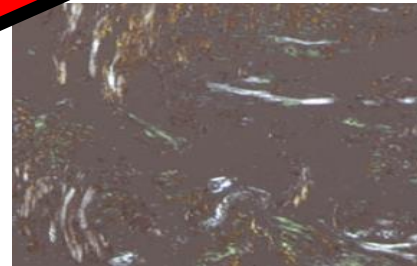
Fibrosis



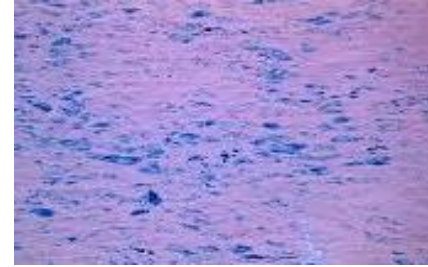
Myocarditis



Fabry's

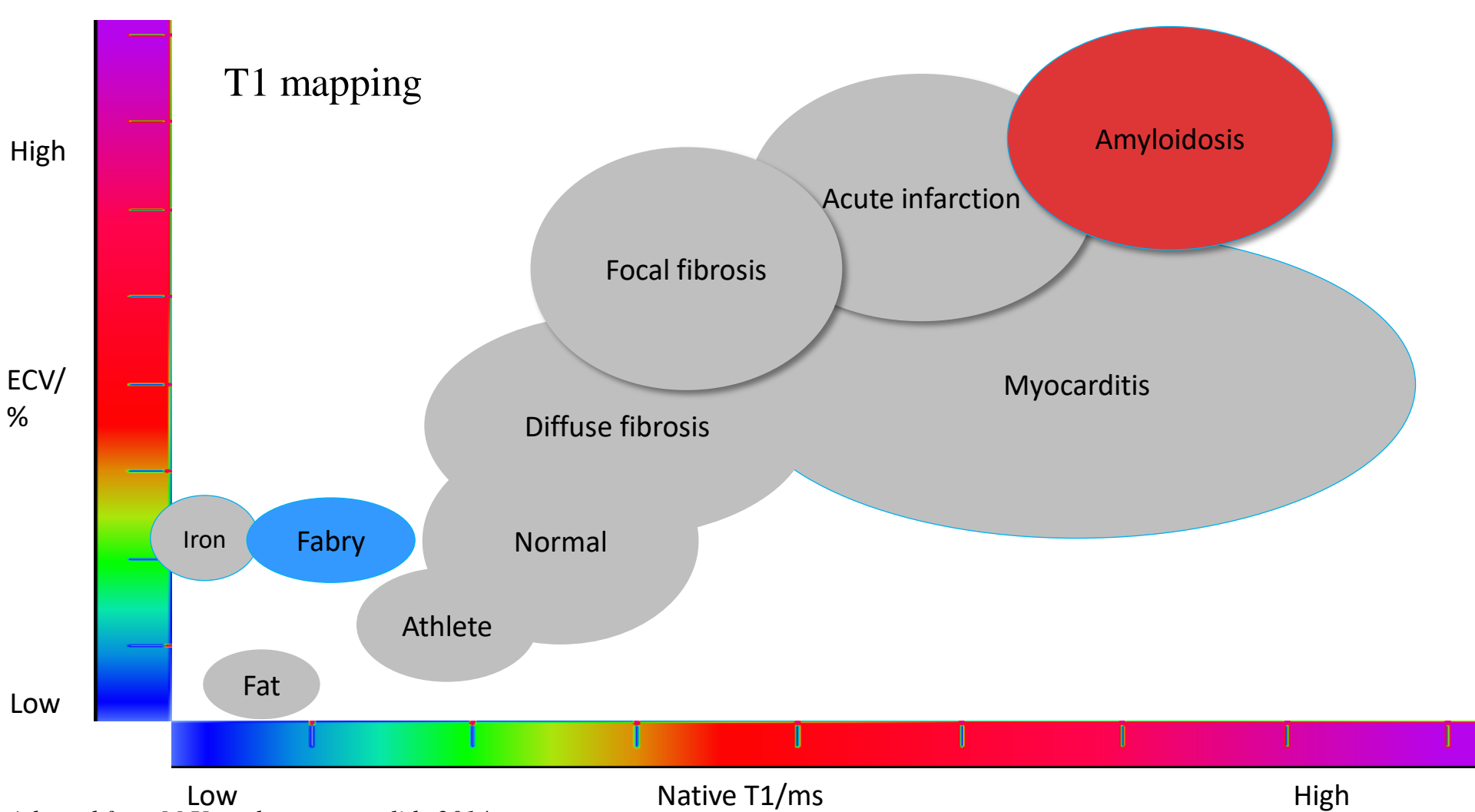


Amyloid



Iron

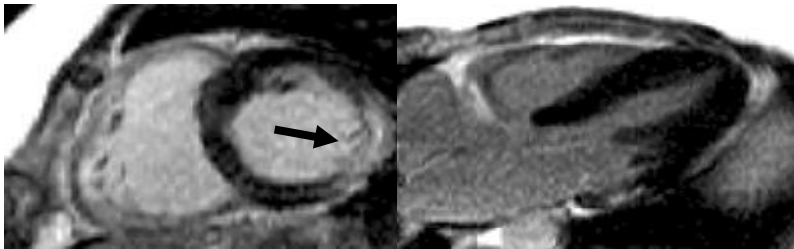
**Use T1 Mapping to Split.....**



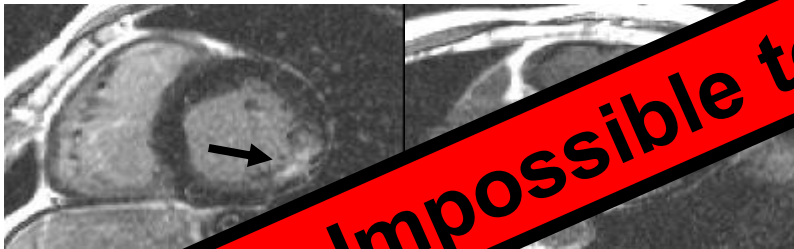
Adapted from M Ugander concept slide 2014:

# Fabrys vs HCM – which is it?

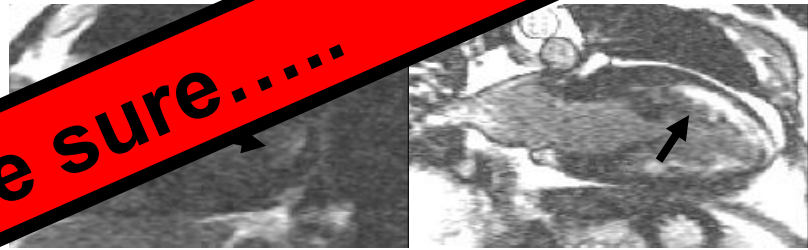
1



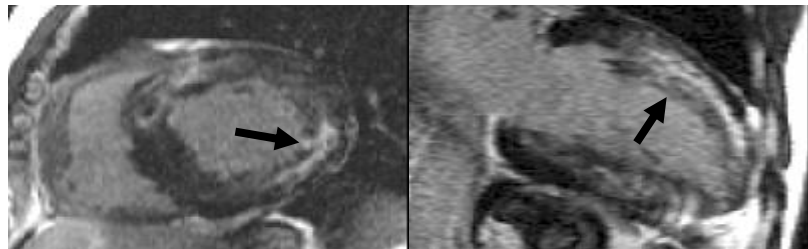
2



4



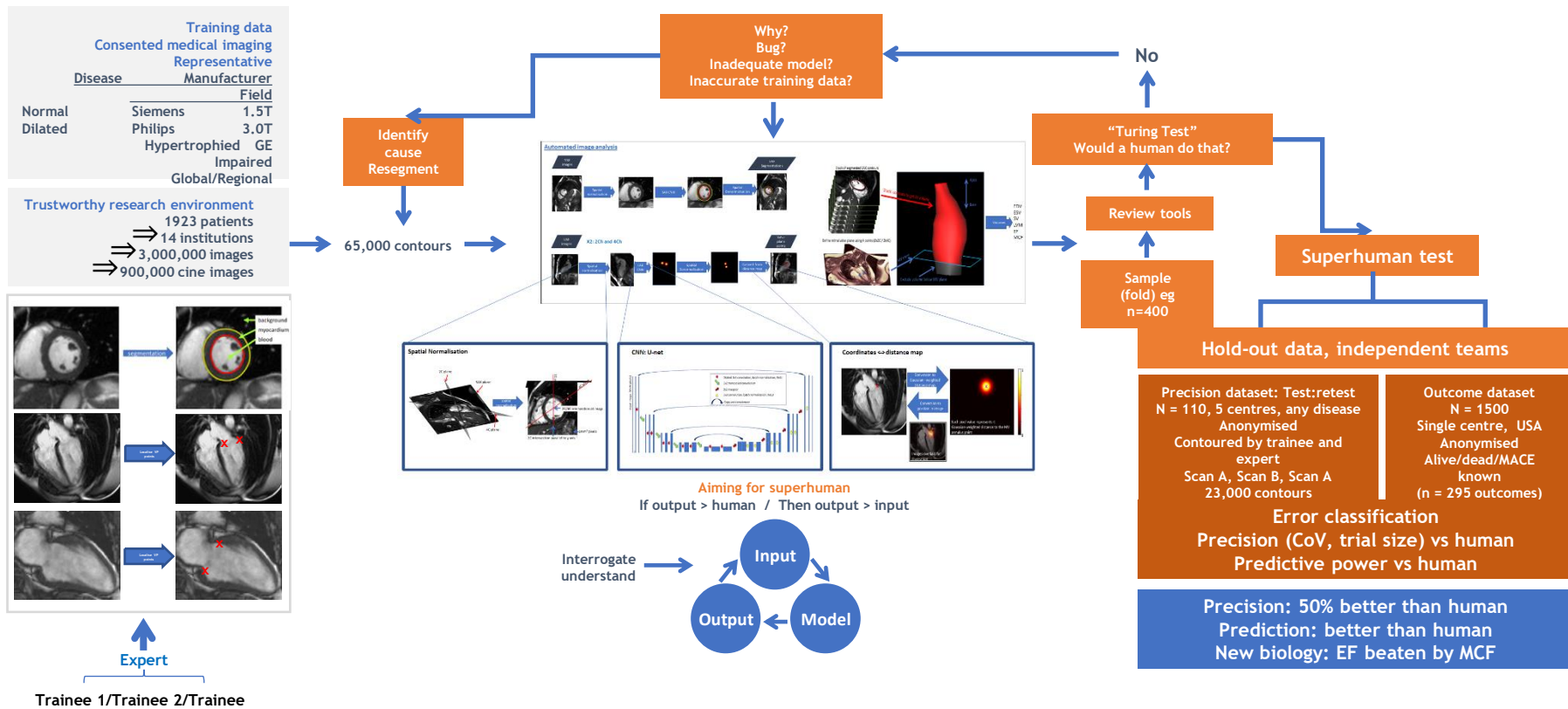
5



**Impossible to be sure.....**

Wall Thickness

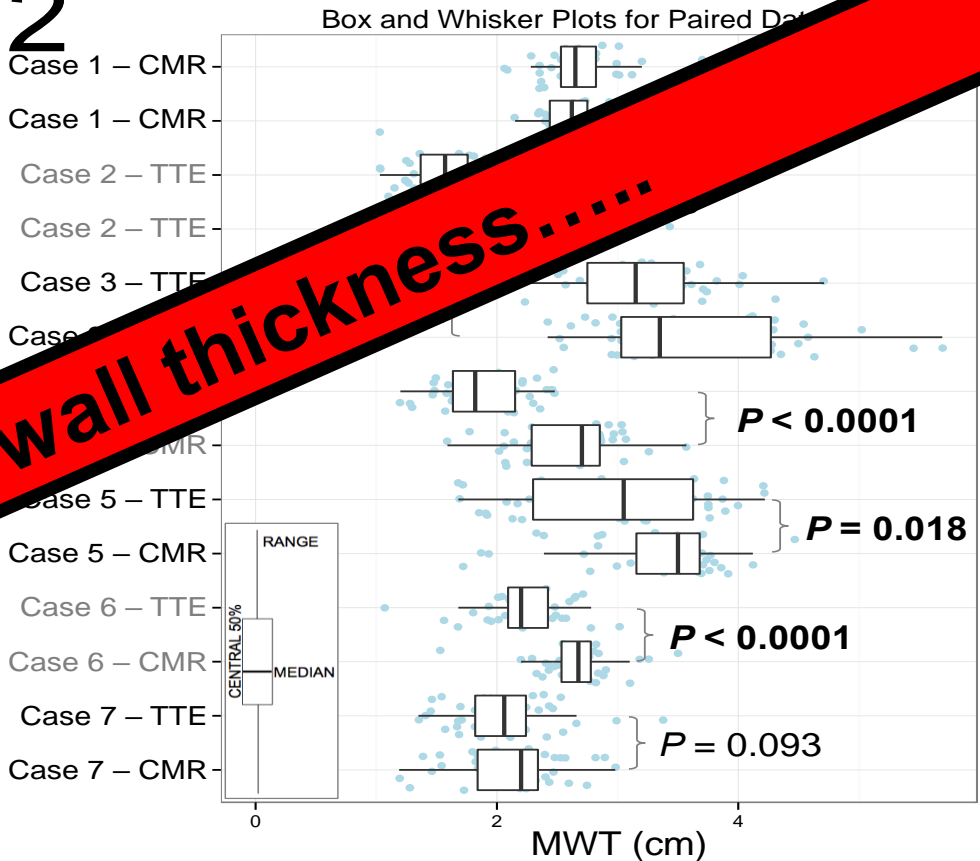
# The 'Right' AI.....



# Wall Thickness.....

- 10 exemplar datasets
  - Echo and CMR
- 20 centres
- 69 experts

2



**Cannot use wall thickness.....**



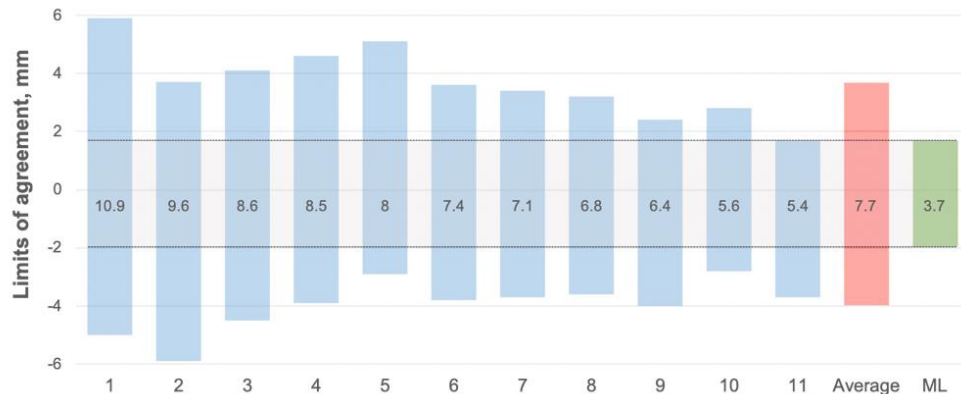
# Wall Thickness.....

Measuring heart maximum wall thickness  
12 credible international experts  
- 4 continents  
60 HCM patients  
- scanned twice  
- 5 different scanners  
- multiple institutions

AI beats not just one human, but all humans

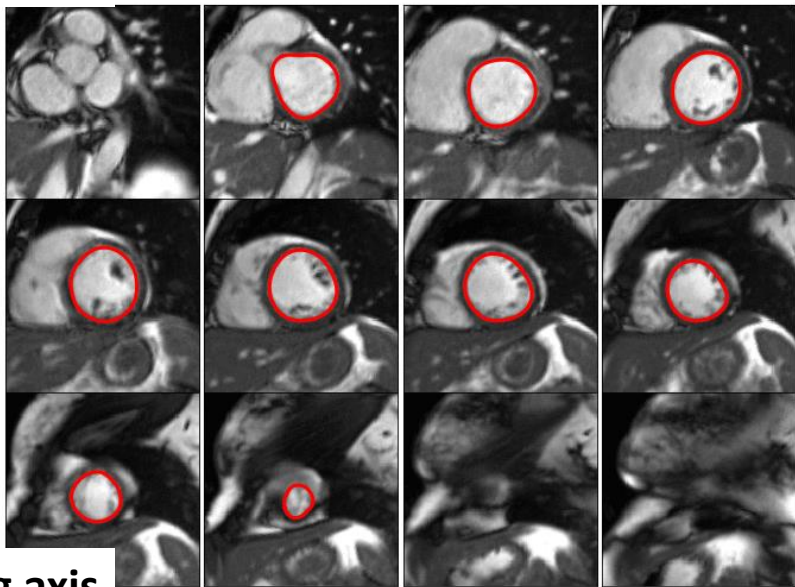


**Figure 4.** Test:retest Bland-Altman limits of agreement (LOA, mean bias  $\pm$  1.96 SD) for each expert (1 – 11, blue) and machine learning (ML, green). The average LOA for all experts is shown in red. The difference between the upper and lower LOAs is displayed in each bar. The LOA for ML was less than half of the average expert LOA.

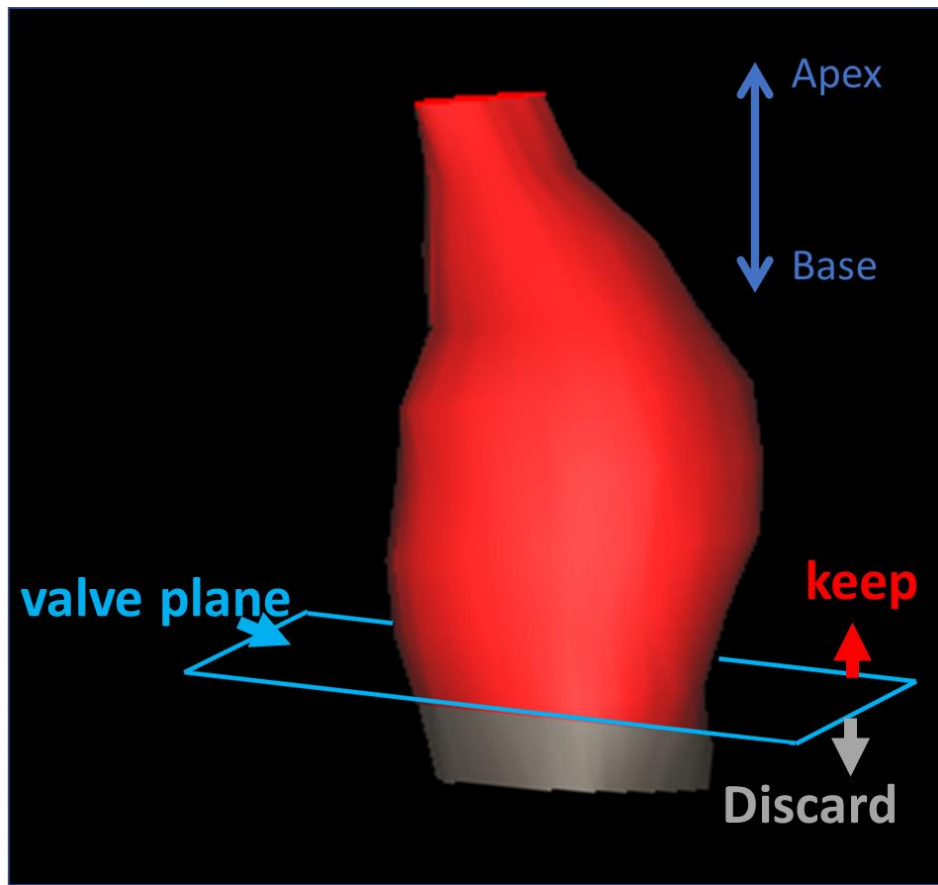
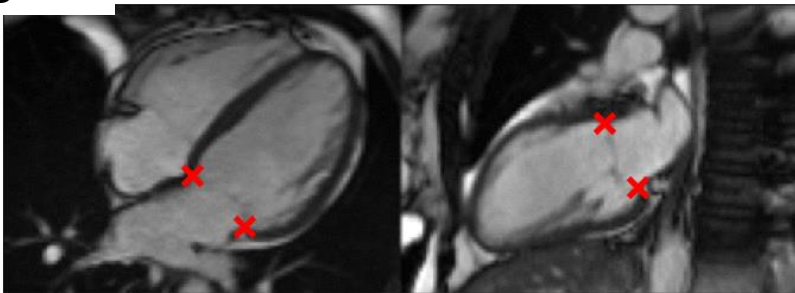


# AI – Superhuman Segmentation....

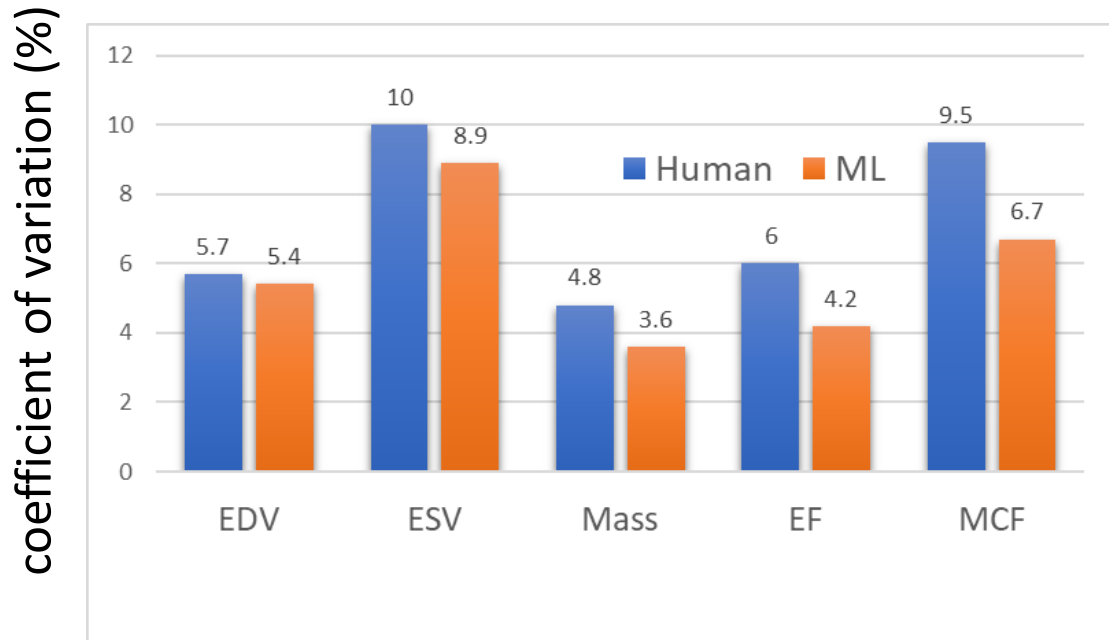
Short axis



Long axis



# AI – Superhuman Repeatability....



Translates to clinical trials:

- to detect 3% change in EF  
⇒ need 40% fewer subjects

Early change detection  
Fewer scans needed for a patient

$$\text{myocardial contraction fraction (MCF)} = \frac{\text{stroke volume}}{\text{myocardial volume}}$$

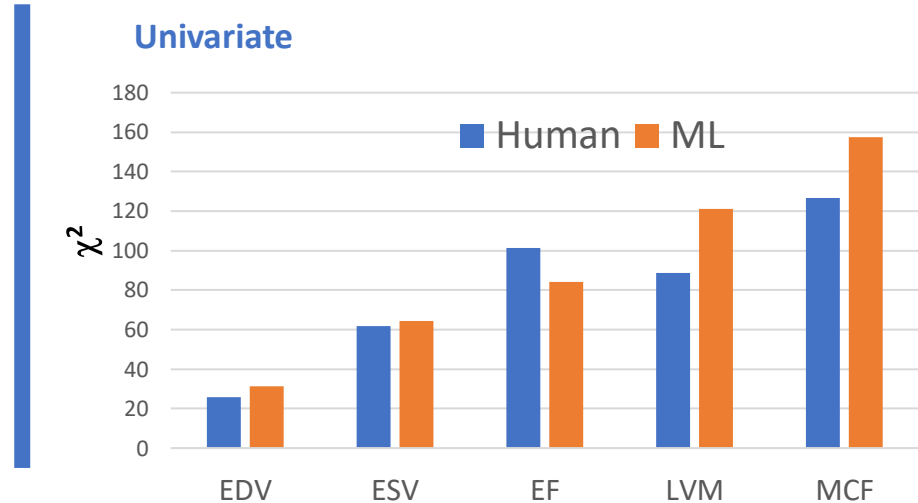
# Predicting Clinical Outcome

- Cox regression analysis
  - LV metrics vs outcome
  - $\chi^2 \propto$  strength of association

## Multivariate

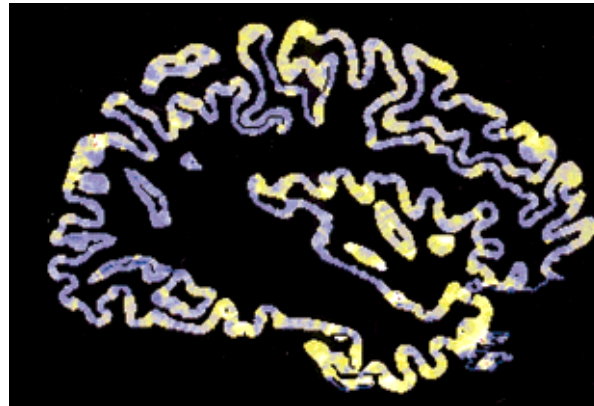
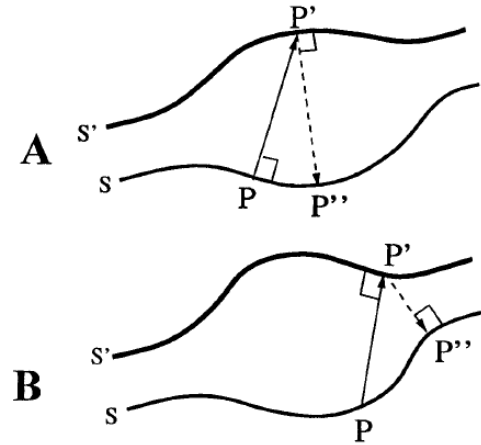
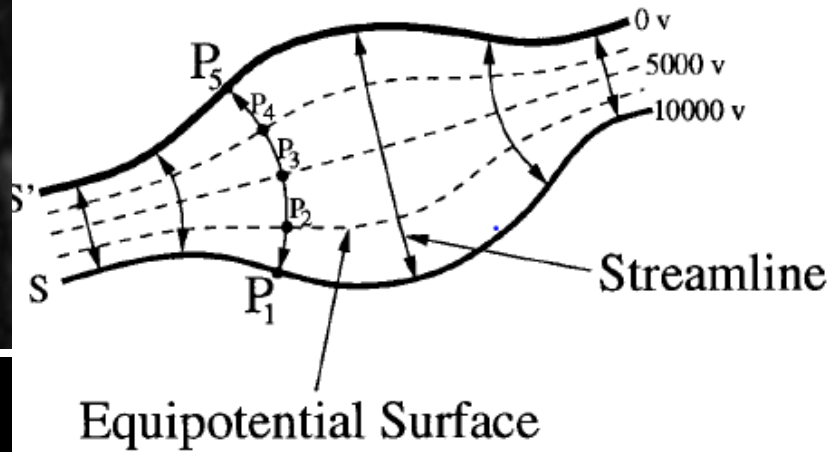
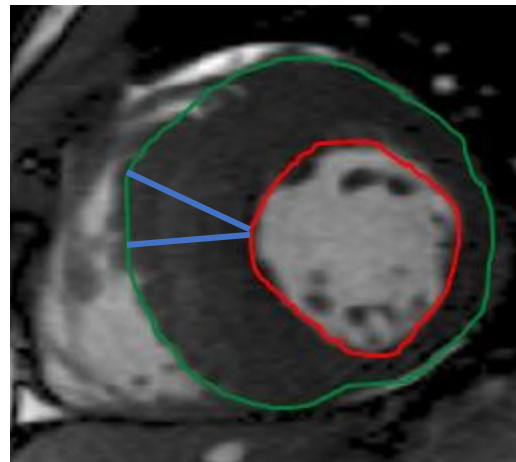
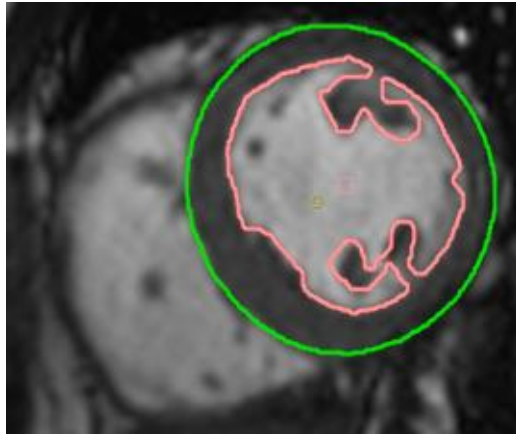
| Human expert   | ML algorithm   |            |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| $\chi^2 = 167$ | $\chi^2 = 191$ | $p < 0.01$ |

## Univariate



$$\text{myocardial contraction fraction (MCF)} = \frac{\text{stroke volume}}{\text{myocardial volume}}$$

# AI – A New Way of Wall Thickness....



## Three-Dimensional Mapping of Cortical Thickness Using Laplace's Equation

Stephen E. Jones,<sup>1\*</sup> Bradley R. Buchbinder,<sup>2</sup> and Itzhak Aharon<sup>3</sup>

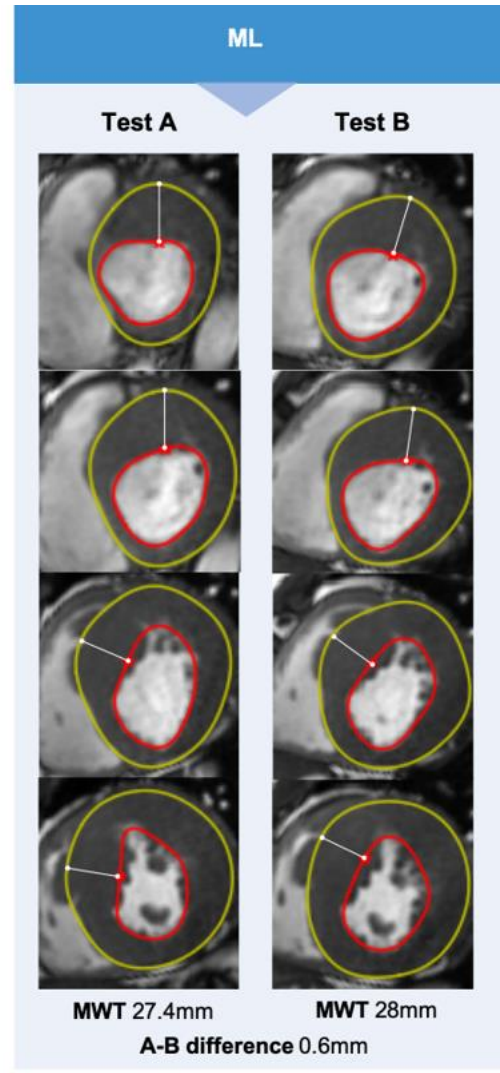
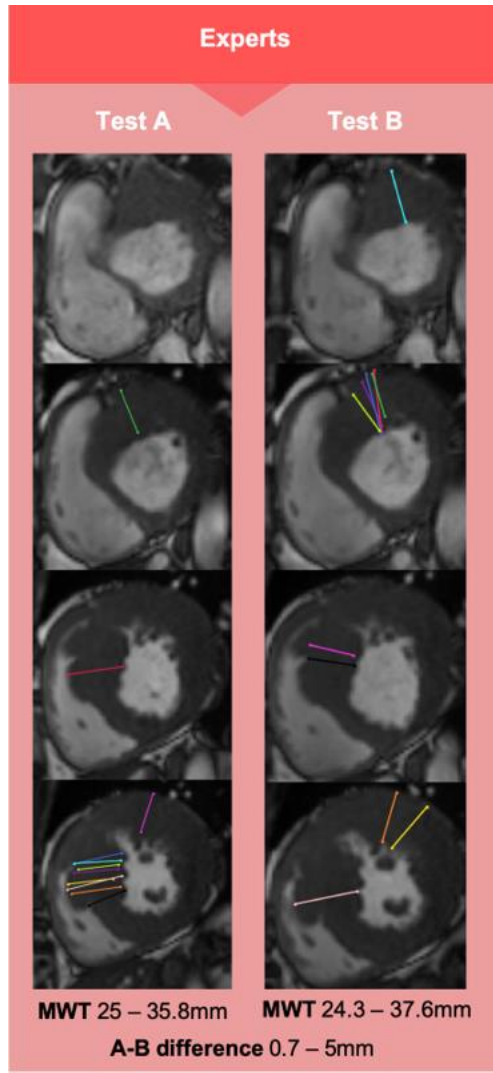
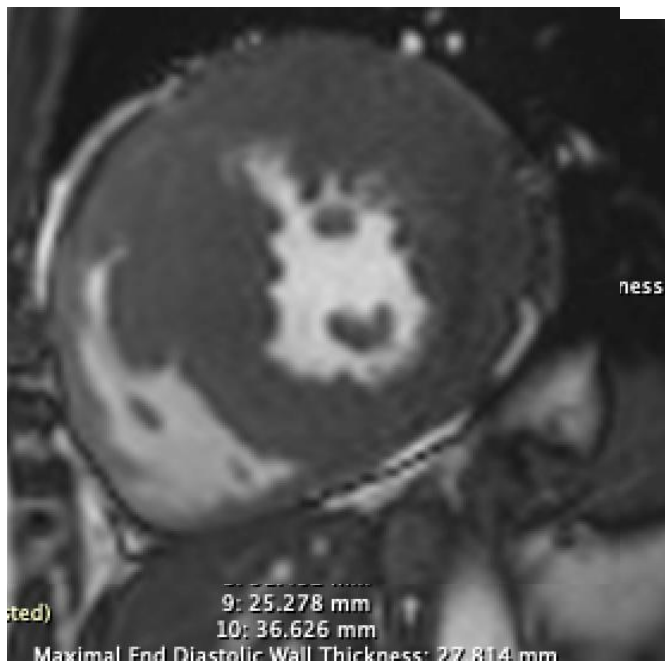
<sup>1</sup>Tufts University School of Medicine

<sup>2</sup>Division of Neuroradiology, Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital

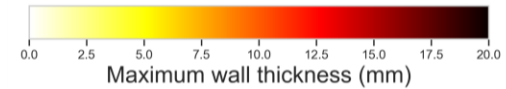
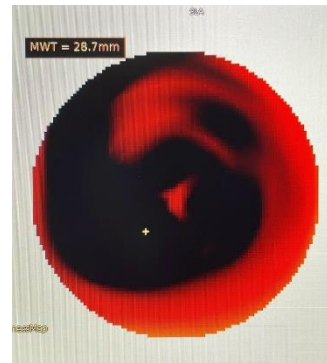
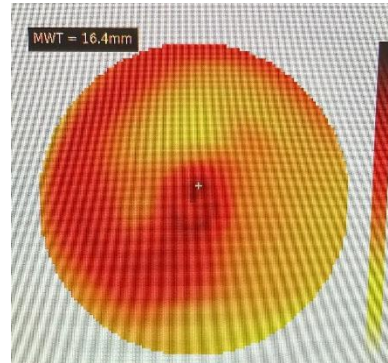
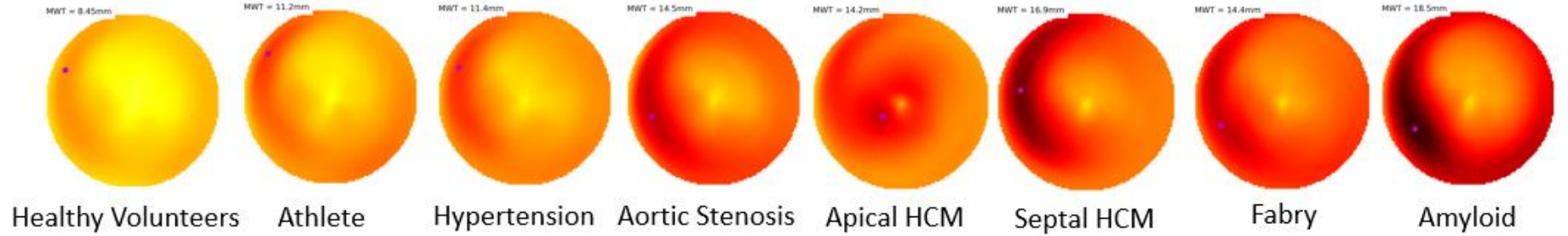
<sup>3</sup>Department of Neuroradiology, Massachusetts General Hospital

Human Brain Mapping 11:12–32(2000)

# AI – Wall Thickness....



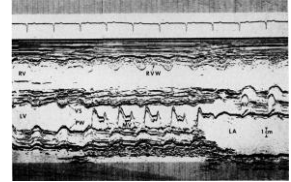
# AI – New Visualisation Tools....



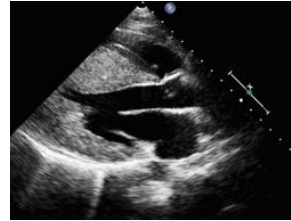
# AI – What actually *is* HCM....

- Diagnosis = max wall thickness > 15 mm<sup>1</sup>
  - Unchanged for 50 years
  - Despite age, sex, body size, ethnicity...
- Disproportionate male skew
  - 3:1 M:F in HCMR registry<sup>2</sup> (N = 2755)
  - Females present at a more advanced stage of disease<sup>3</sup>

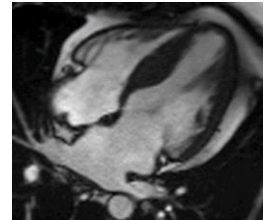
M-Mode  
1954



2D-Echo  
1970



CMR  
1984









# AI – What actually *is* HCM....

HCMcalculator.com

\* Rounded to nearest 1 mm

| Example Pseudo-patients |  | Predicted normal MWT adjusted for age, sex and BSA | Current MWT Upper Threshold | Adjusted MWT Upper Threshold |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Patient #1              | ♀ Age 74y<br>BSA 2.3m <sup>2</sup>  | 12.4mm   | 15mm                        | 16mm                         |
| Patient #2              | ♂ Age 62y<br>BSA 1.5m <sup>2</sup>  | 10.0mm   | 15mm                        | 13mm                         |
| Patient #3              | ♂ Age 50y<br>BSA 2.3m <sup>2</sup>  | 12.7mm   | 15mm                        | 17mm                         |
| Patient #4              | ♀ Age 40y<br>BSA 1.5m <sup>2</sup>  | 7.4mm  | 15mm                        | 9mm                          |

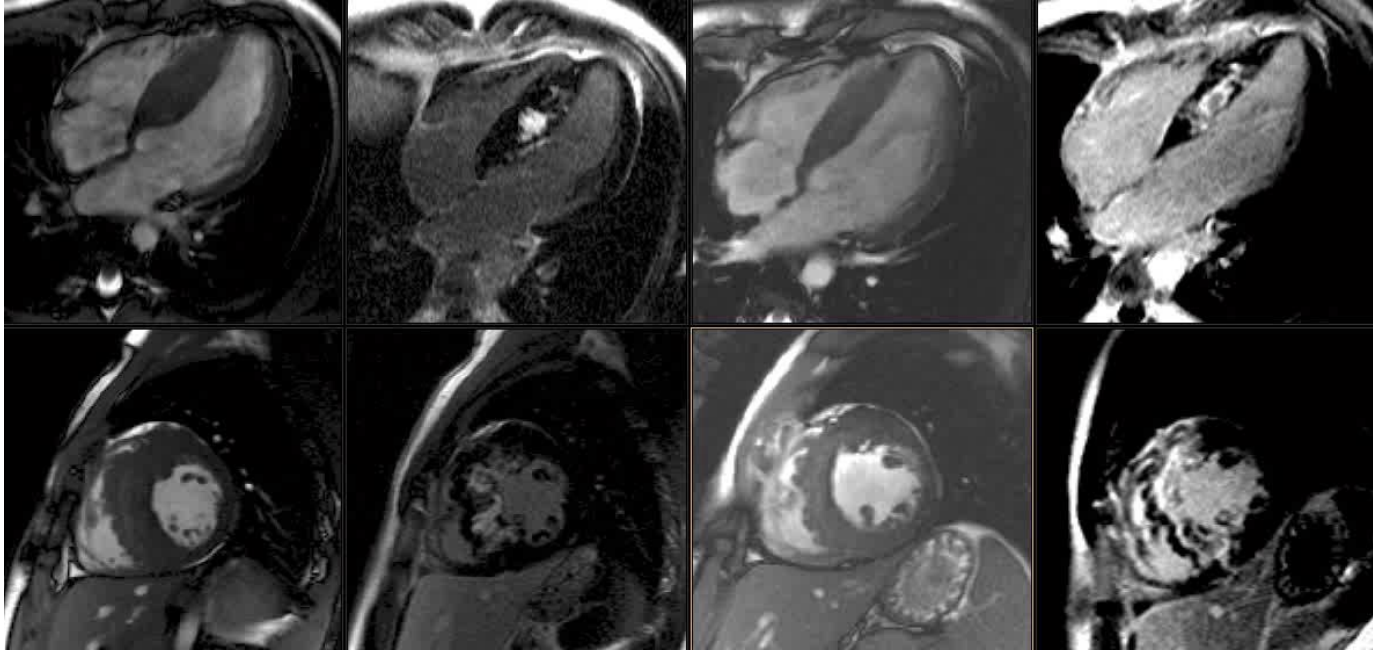
Upper limit maximum wall thickness formula

Males  $\leq 1.3 * (3.90 * BSA + 0.03 * Age + 2.06)$

Females  $\leq 1.3 * (3.20 * BSA + 0.07 * Age - 0.34)$

LGE/ Fibrosis

# Fibrosis – Predicts Heart Failure.....



**Baseline**

**6 years later**

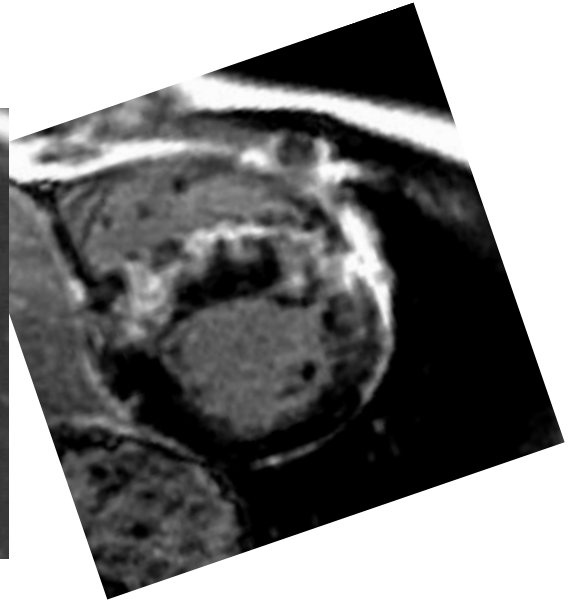
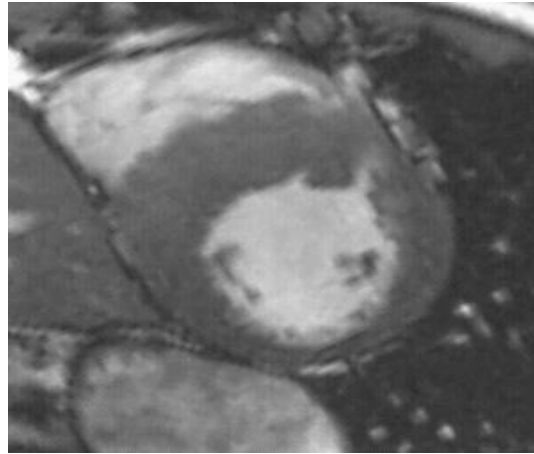
# Fibrosis – Predicts Arrhythmia....

31♂ HCM

Asymptomatic

FHx SD

1x3 beat NSVT 7 years ago



# Fibrosis – Quantification is Difficult.....



# Fibrosis – The Challenges....

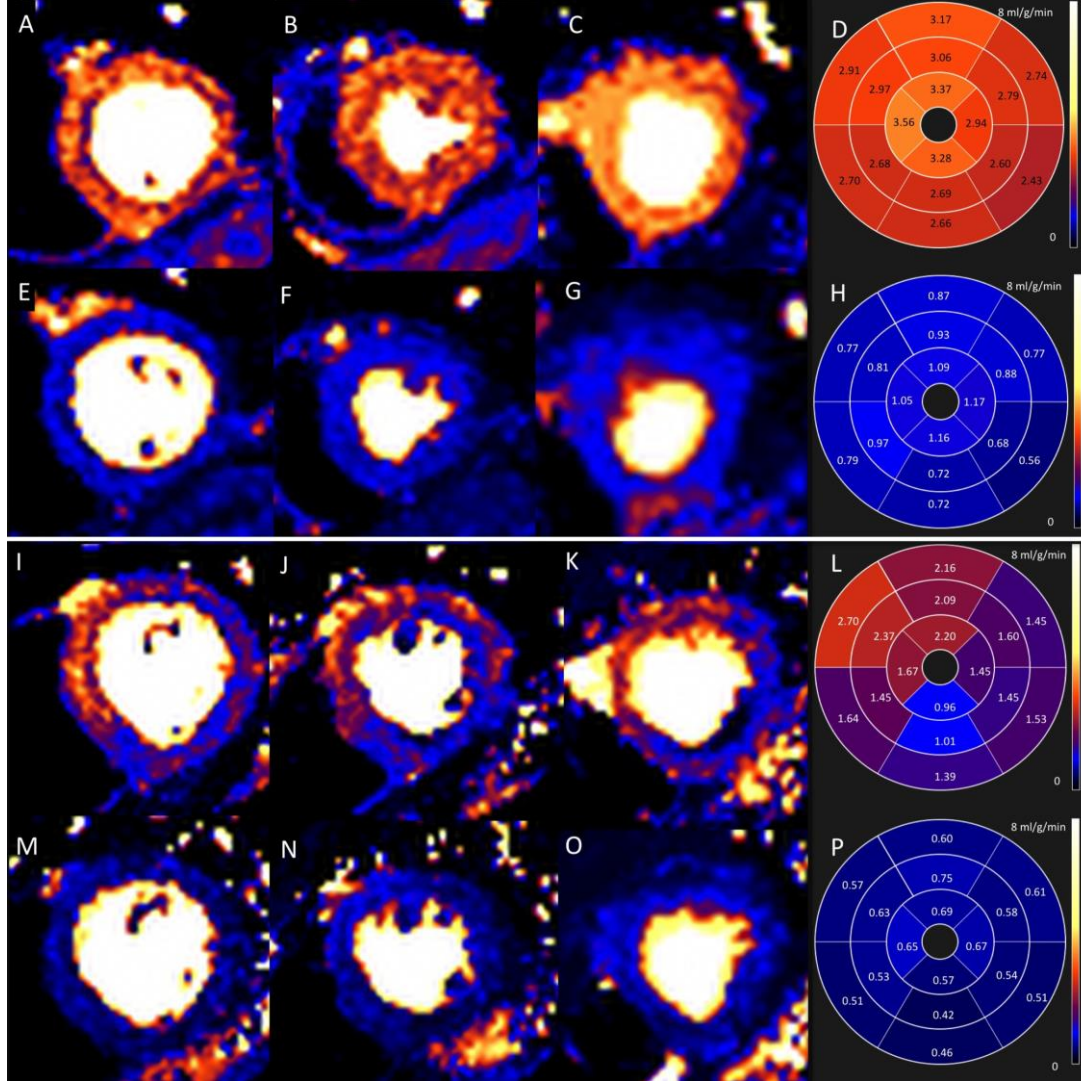
- Age and Time Since Hypertrophy Dependent
- Rate of Change, how to assess???
- LGE has challenges
  - How to Quantify (especially Absolute)
  - What About Diffuse Fibrosis

Other Techniques....

Perfusion....

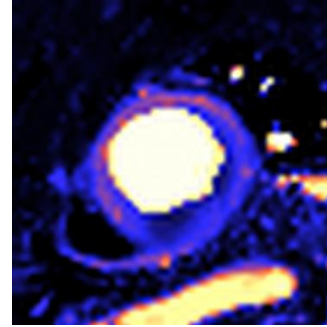
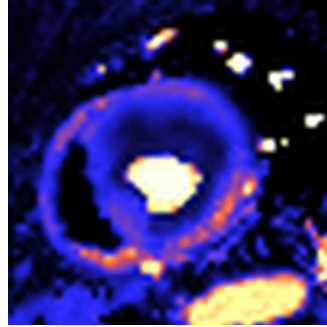
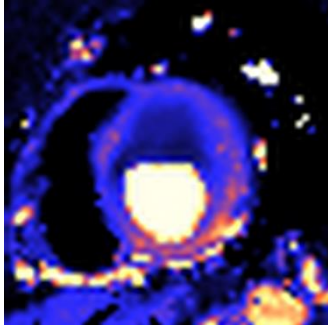


# Perfusion – CAD

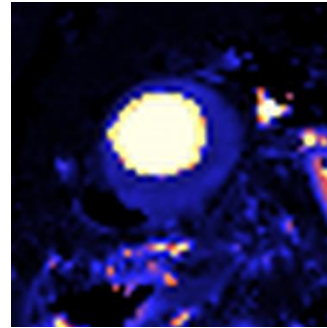
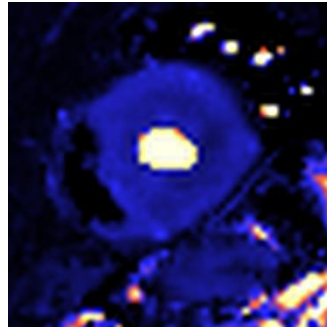
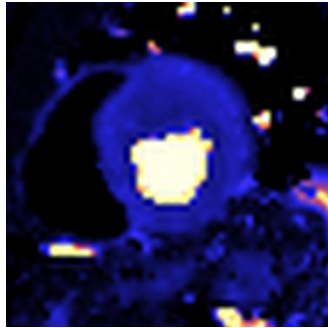


# Perfusion – HCM

**STRESS**



**REST**



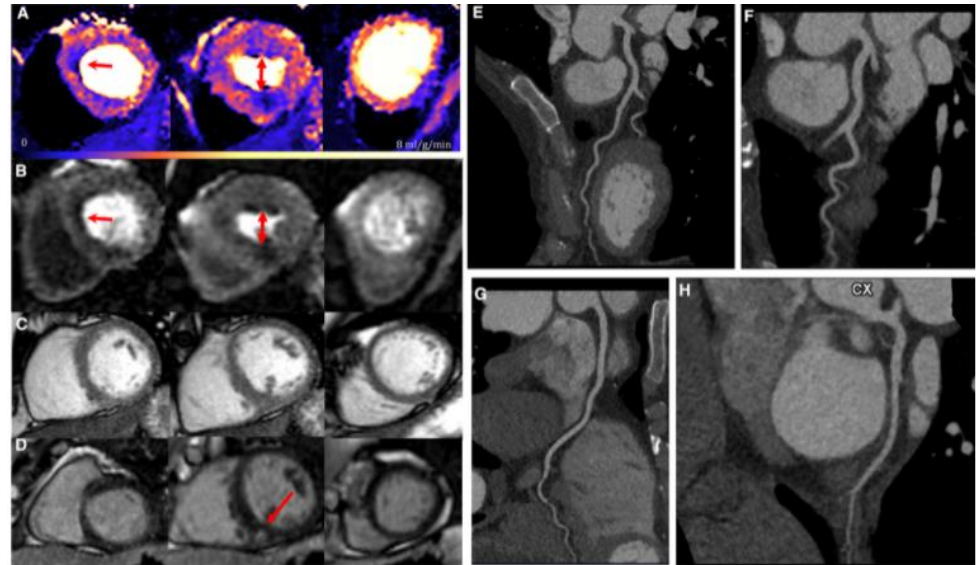
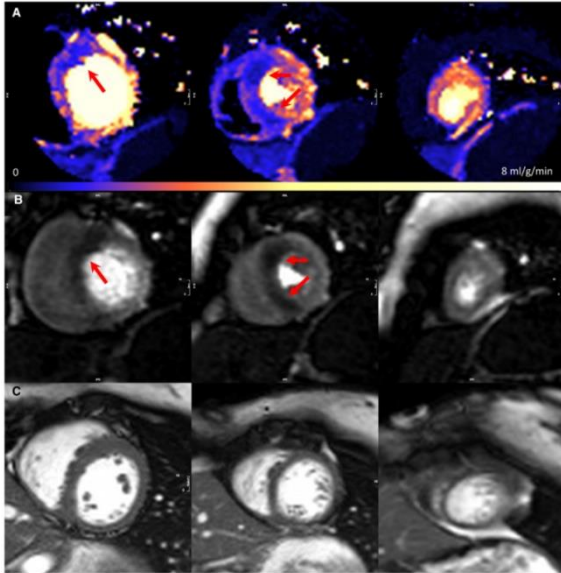
# Perfusion – Apical HCM




**100%  
New Diagnostic Tool.....  
es!!!!**

# Perfusion – May Precede LVH....

2 different Gene Positive LVH- HCM pathogenic mutation carriers



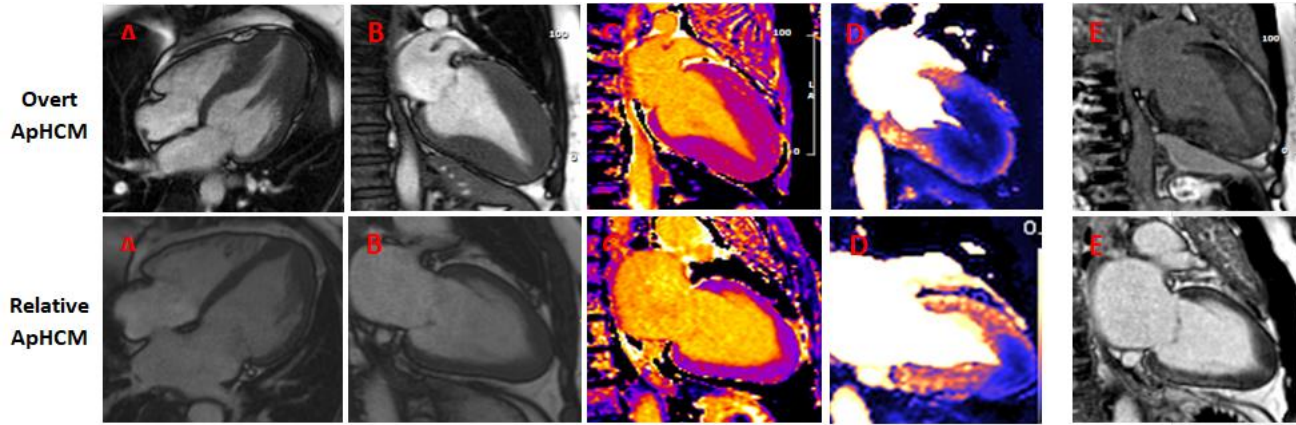
## Myocardial Perfusion Defects in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Mutation Carriers

Rebecca K. Hughes, Claudia Camaioni, João B. Augusto, Kristopher Knott, Ellie Quinn, Gabriella Captur, Andreas Seraphim, George Joy, Petros Syrris, Perry M. Elliott, Saidi Mohiddin, Peter Kellman, Hui Xue, Luis R. Lopes , and James C. Moon

Originally published 27 Jul 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.120.020227> | Journal of the American Heart Association. 2021;10:e020227



# HCM – Early and Advanced Disease

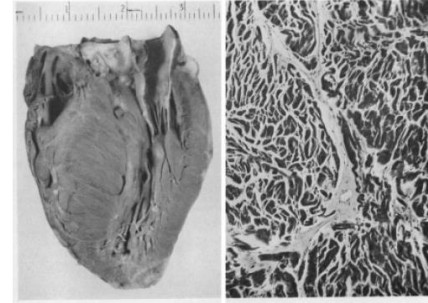


Diffusion Tensor Imaging....

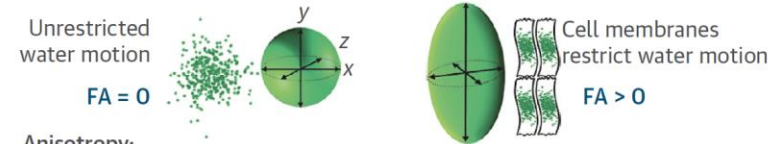
# DTI – Disarray.....

- Disarray
- A scale we do not use clinically
- DT CMR maps the diffusion of water in 3 dimensions
- Fractional anisotropy measures the directionality of water diffusion
- When diffusion of water is unrestricted (perfect isotropy) –  $FA = 0$
- FA Therefore low in disorganized myocytes with expanded ECV (HCM)

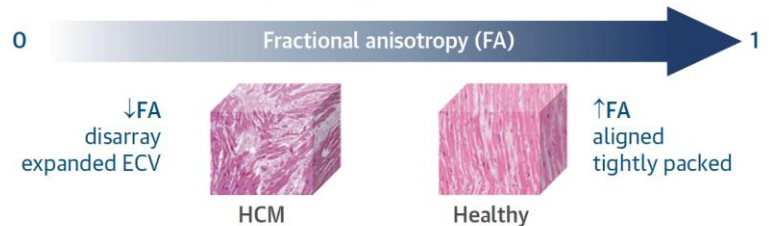
Donald Teare 1958



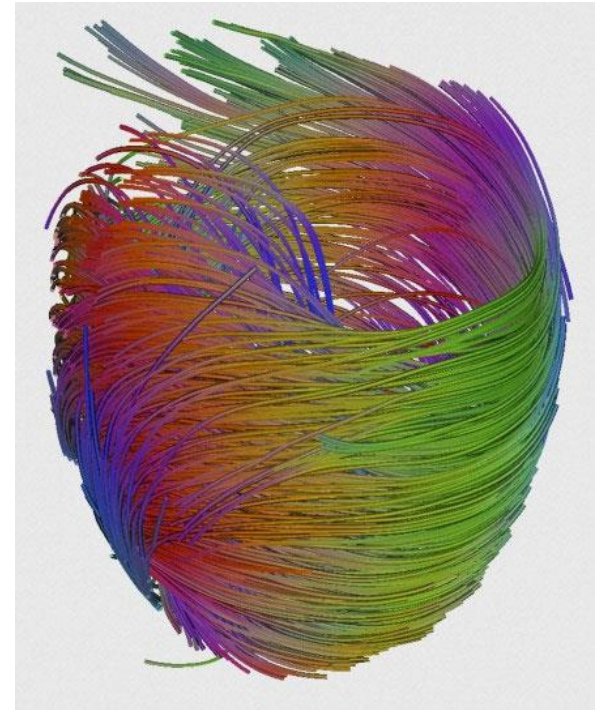
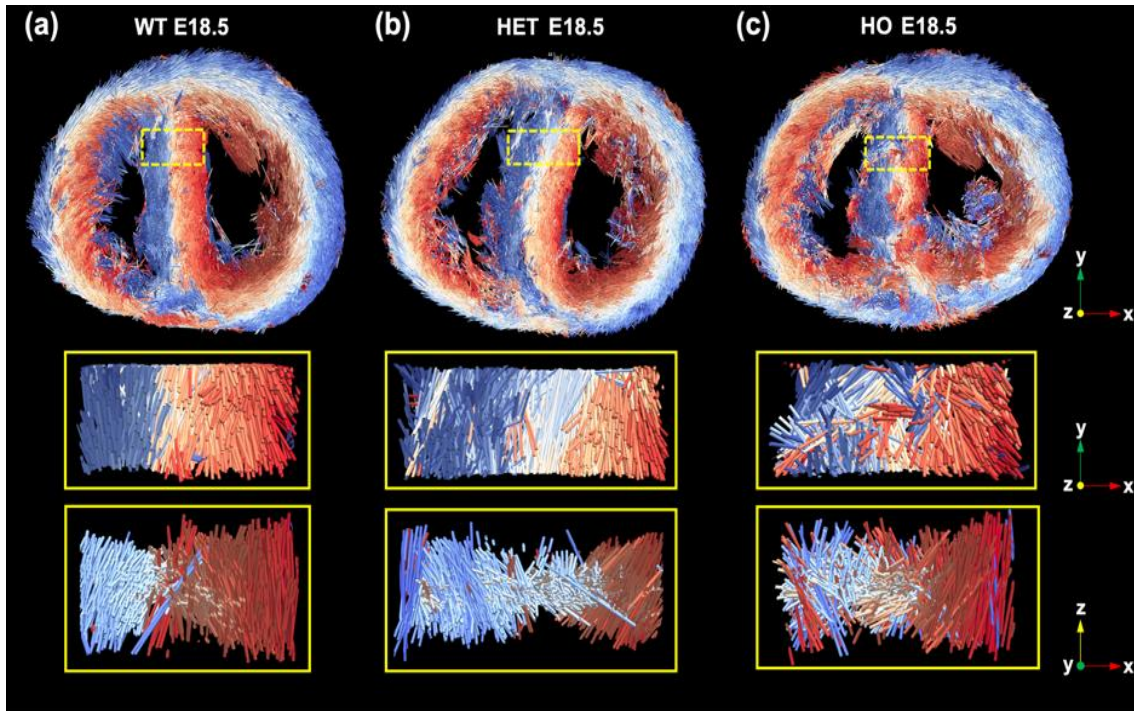
Diffusion Tensor Cardiac Magnetic Resonance maps 3D motion of water



Anisotropy:  
from Greek *anisos* "unequal" + *tropos* "turn" = "not the same in all directions"



# DTI – Myocytes for fibrils.....

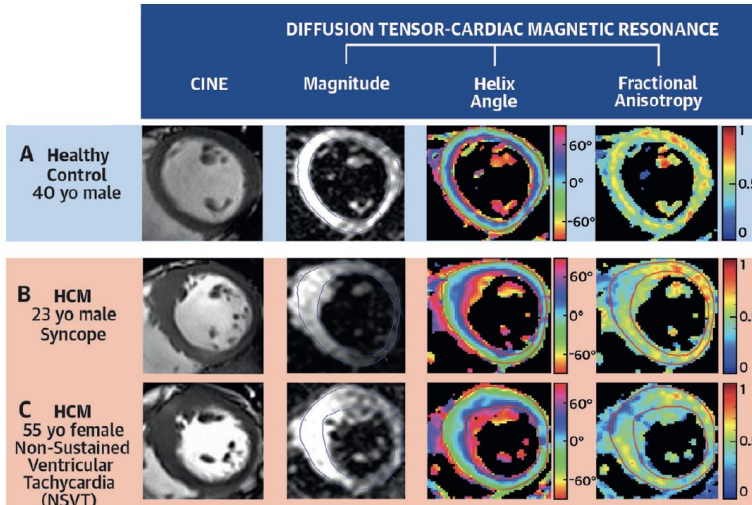




# DTI – HCM.....

**Ariga et al (JACC 2019):**

50 HCM vs 30 Healthy volunteers  
FA in the hypertrophy and NSVT

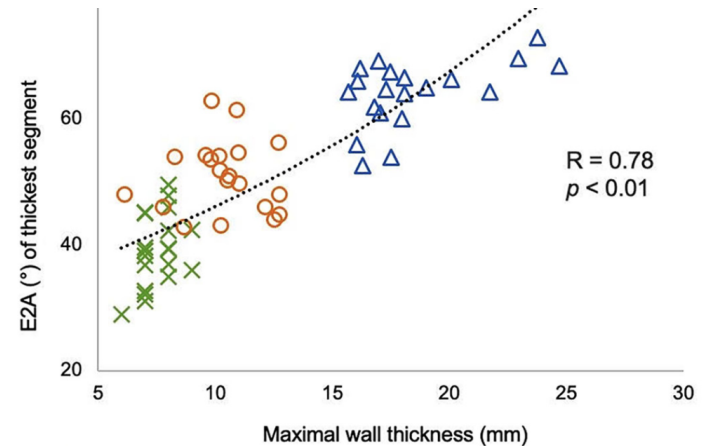


**Das et al (JCMR 2020):**

20 HCM vs 20 Athletes vs 20 Volunteers  
HCM lower FA

-Secondary Eigenvectors Angles (E2A) measure directionality of laminar sheetlets depicting local contraction.

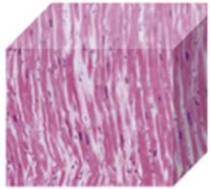
-Athletes and HCM adopted steeper configuration of sheetlets than HCM (in the thickest segment).  
(parallels ECV in Athletes (Swoboda et al JACC 2016))



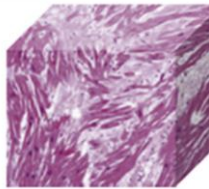
# Personalised Imaging

# Personalised imaging, layering techniques.....

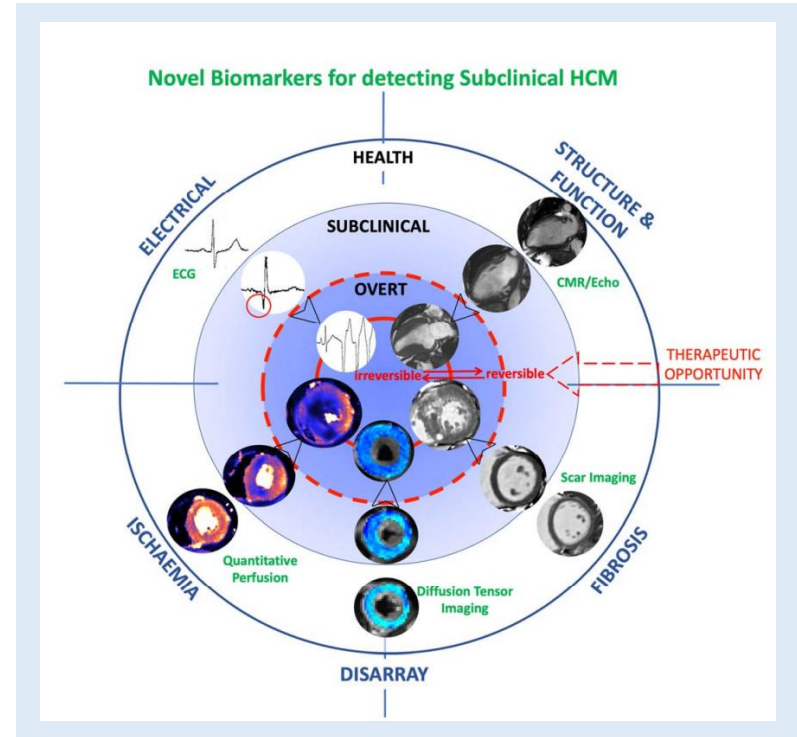
- Personalised wall thickness
- Perfusion
- ECG (ECG imaging?)
- Diffusion tensor imaging: early disease?



Healthy



HCM



# 'Genetic Cardiomyopathy'

- Genetics
  - Based on genes
- Cardiomyopathy
  - Anything wrong but every disease

**But this isn't what we currently do.....**

