



Myocardial Ischemia: *Matching the Patient to the Modality*

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Chairman of Cardiology**



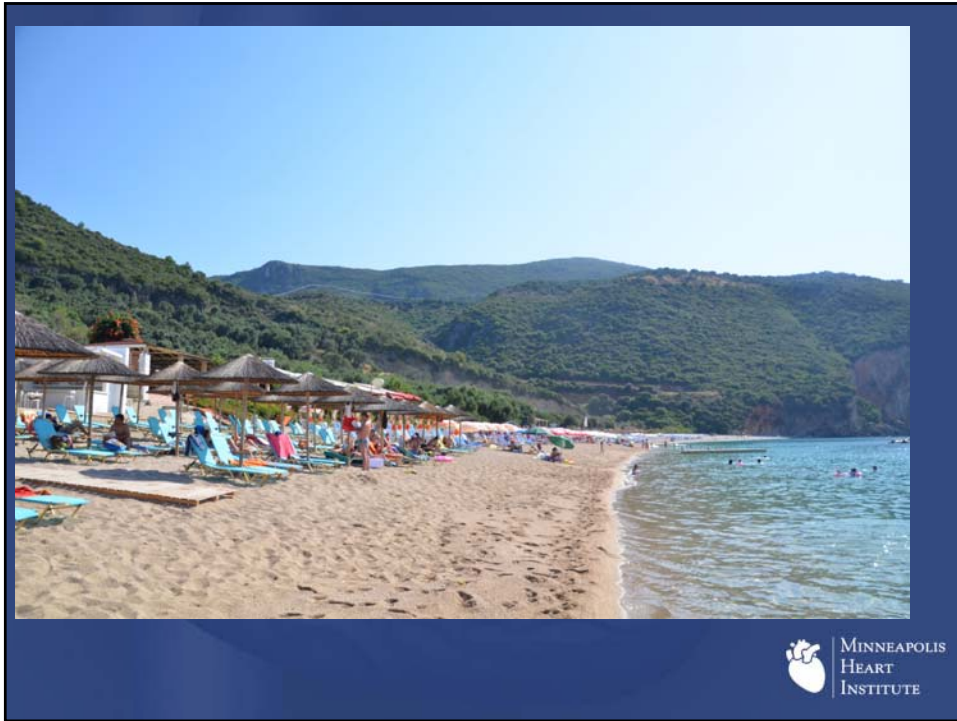
Where you DON'T want to be...





Where you DO want to be...



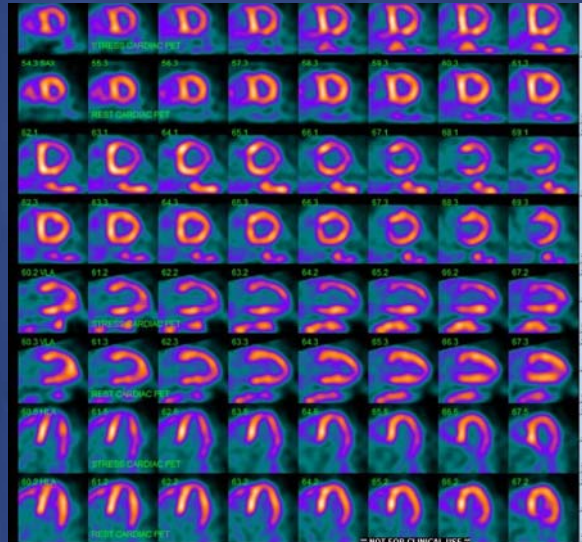


What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 75-year-old woman has severe COPD and arthritis. Chest pain has both typical and atypical components, C.A.C. ?IV
- ♥ Risk: smoking, HTN
- ♥ EKG at rest: RBBB, NSR, biatrial enlargement



75-year-old woman has severe COPD and arthritis



MINNEAPOLIS
HEART
INSTITUTE

75 yo woman with COPD

- ♥ Regadenoson PET nuclear perfusion performed.
- ♥ Large size moderately reversible defect in mid anterior, anterolateral walls and entire apex.
- ♥ EF = 65%

MINNEAPOLIS
HEART
INSTITUTE

What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 52-year-old man has atypical chest pain and an anxiety disorder.
- ♥ Risk: family history
- ♥ EKG at rest: Normal



52 yo man with atypical CP

- ♥ Exercises 13 min on a Bruce protocol to a HR of 160, no chest pain and a negative EKG



Treadmill Exercise

Symptoms

Arrhythmias

Duration

Ischemic
threshold

EKG ST change

Inexpensive



Treadmill Exercise *Contra-indications*

- ♥ Severe aortic stenosis
- ♥ Inability to adequately exercise
- ♥ Abnormal baseline EKG/Digoxin
- ♥ Unstable symptoms



Treadmill Exercise Protocols

- ♥ Bruce
- ♥ Modified Bruce
- ♥ Naughton
- ♥ Bicycle



Treadmill Exercise Endpoints for cessation of test

- ♥ Significant chest pain c/w angina
- ♥ Symptom tolerated maximum
- ♥ Significant arrhythmias
- ♥ Significant ST depression? (>3mm)

Not target HR achieved!



Treadmill Exercise

Non-diagnostic EKG's

- ♥ LBBB (?RBBB)
- ♥ Baseline ST-T wave changes
- ♥ LVH, particularly with strain
- ♥ Digoxin therapy
- ♥ WPW



Beyond the Treadmill

EKG unreliable

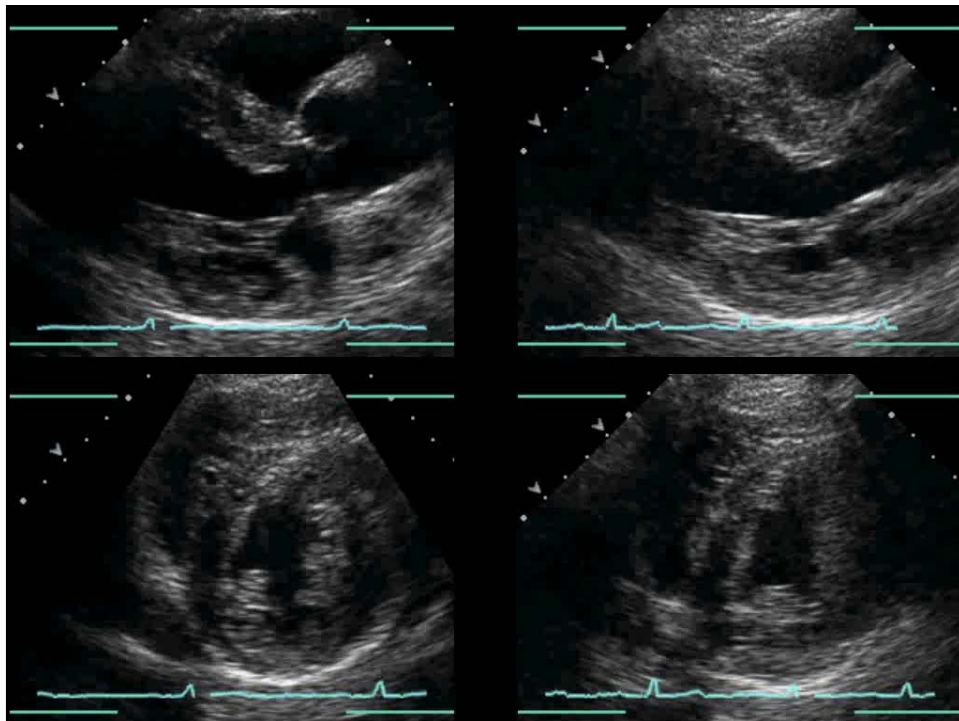
Pt can't exercise

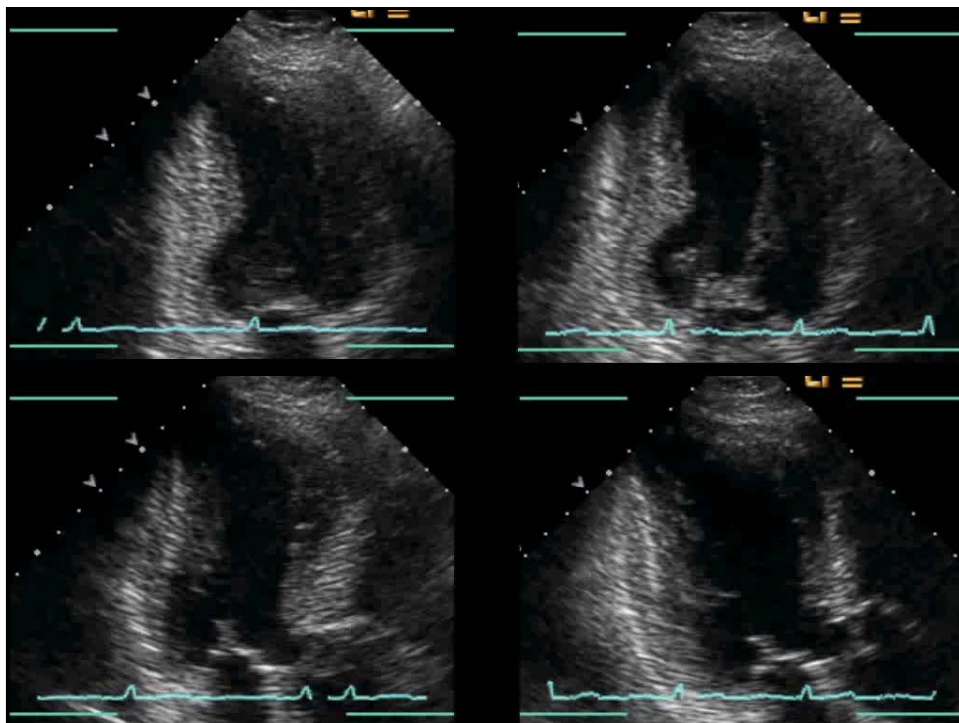
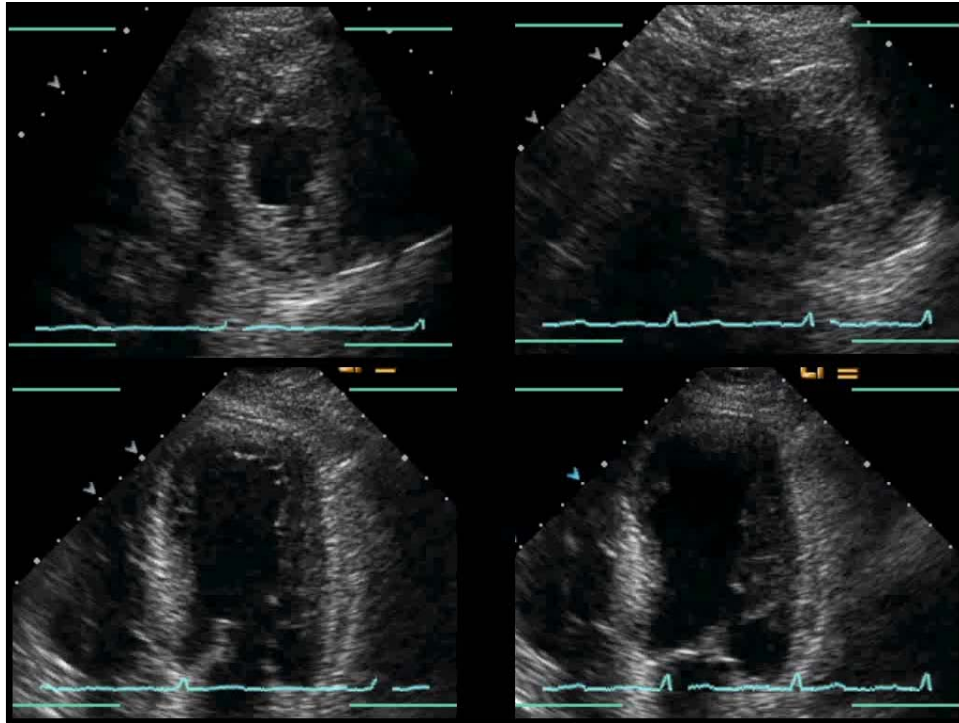
More info
needed



What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 40-year-old man has atypical angina, Canadian anginal class (C.A.C.) II?
- ♥ Risk: smoking, hypercholesterolemia, HTN
- ♥ EKG at rest: NSR, LVH





40 yo man with atypical angina

- ♥ Exercises 10 min on a Bruce protocol with 1.5 mm of slowing upsloping ST depression
- ♥ Stress echo images are normal



It is difficult to make predictions, especially about the future.

Dan Quayle



The Value of a Normal Study No Known CAD

- ♥ In patients with no known h/o CAD, a normal perfusion study carried an event rate of <1%/year.
- ♥ The same can be said for patients with a high likelihood of CAD.
- ♥ It applies to both Thallium and Cardiolute
- ♥ Stress echo also predicts a <1% event rate.

Bateman et al. J Am coll Cardiol 1993;21:67A



The Value of a Normal Study Known CAD

- ♥ A normal nuclear scan predicted a 2.2% event rate.
- ♥ A normal stress echo predicted a 14.1% event rate!

Bateman TM et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1993;21:67A



Stress Imaging (+)

Stress Echo

Direct image of the heart
Valvular assessment/EF
Convenient
Relatively inexpensive

Nuclear Perfusion

Indirect image of flow
Ejection fraction
Long experience
Rarely an inadequate test



Stress Imaging (-)

Stress Echo

Inadequate test in 10%
Less sensitive with prior MI
Tech/reader dependent
Newer technique

Nuclear Perfusion

Technically demanding
Requires nuclear isotopes
Less convenient
Relatively expensive



Exercise vs Pharmacologic

Exercise

Almost anyone with reasonable exercise tolerance for age

Pharmacologic

Orthopedic limitations
Claudication
Severe COPD
LBBB
? Post MI



Pharmacologic Stress

Dobutamine

Direct stimulant to the heart
Increases heart rate
Increases contractility
Causes ischemia!

Adenosine Regadenoson

Vasodilator
Minimal effect on HR/Contractility
Relative blood flow!



Who gets what?

Treadmill Stress

- ♥ Male or female < 35 years old with normal EKG
- ♥ Low risk male with normal EKG
 - ♥ <55 years old
 - ♥ None or one CAD risk factor (non-diabetic)
 - ♥ No prior h/o CAD



Who gets what?

Stress Echo

- ♥ Suspect, or want to rule-out, another cardiac condition
- ♥ Women under 55 with chest pain and presumed normal LV.
- ♥ No prior MI
- ♥ Likely to have good images (Non-obese, No COPD).



Who gets what?

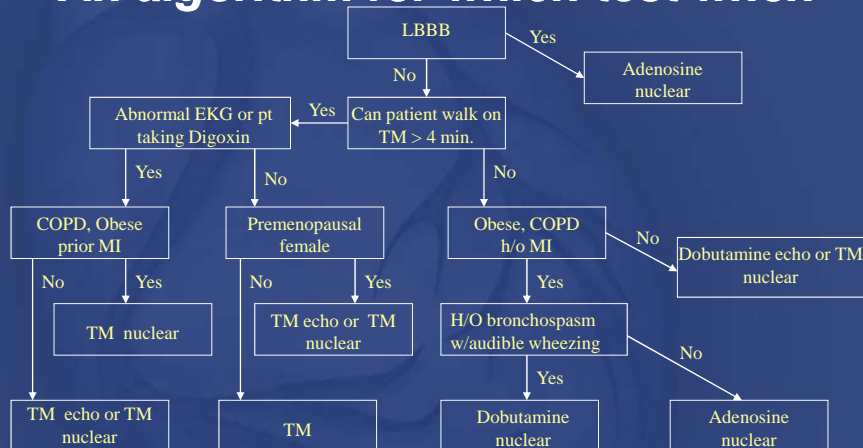
Nuclear Perfusion

- ♥ Prior MI
- ♥ Left ventricular dysfunction
- ♥ Left bundle branch block (adenosine)
- ♥ Significant HTN with left ventricular hypertrophy
- ♥ Likely poor echocardiographic images
- ♥ ? Single vessel CAD



Diagnosis

An algorithm for which test when

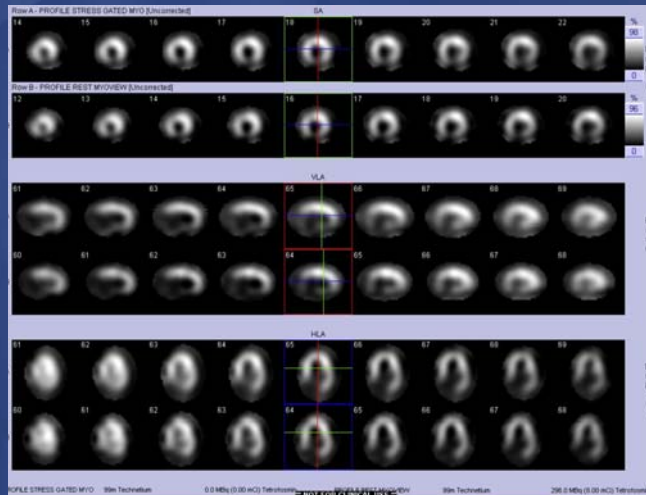


What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 60-year-old man with prior inferior infarction is admitted with chest pain in the setting of acute bronchitis with active wheezing. He has COPD, barrel chest with limited exercise capacity.
- ♥ Risk: prior MI, old smoking, D.M., family history.
- ♥ EKG at rest: NSR, old inferior wall MI



60-year-old man with prior inferior infarction and bronchitis



60 yo with CP & prior IMI

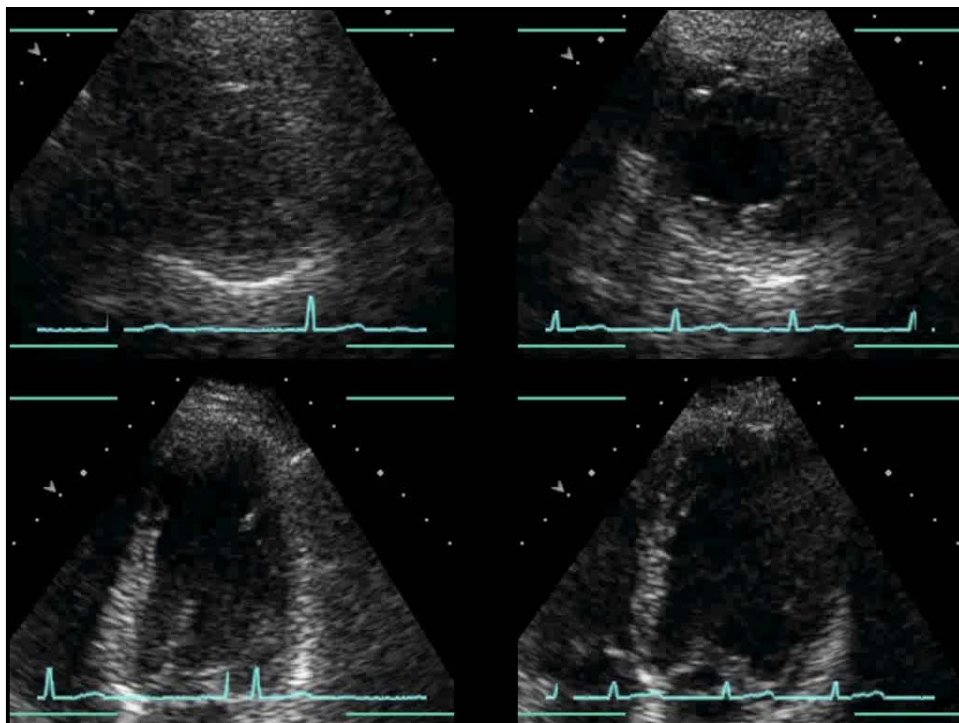
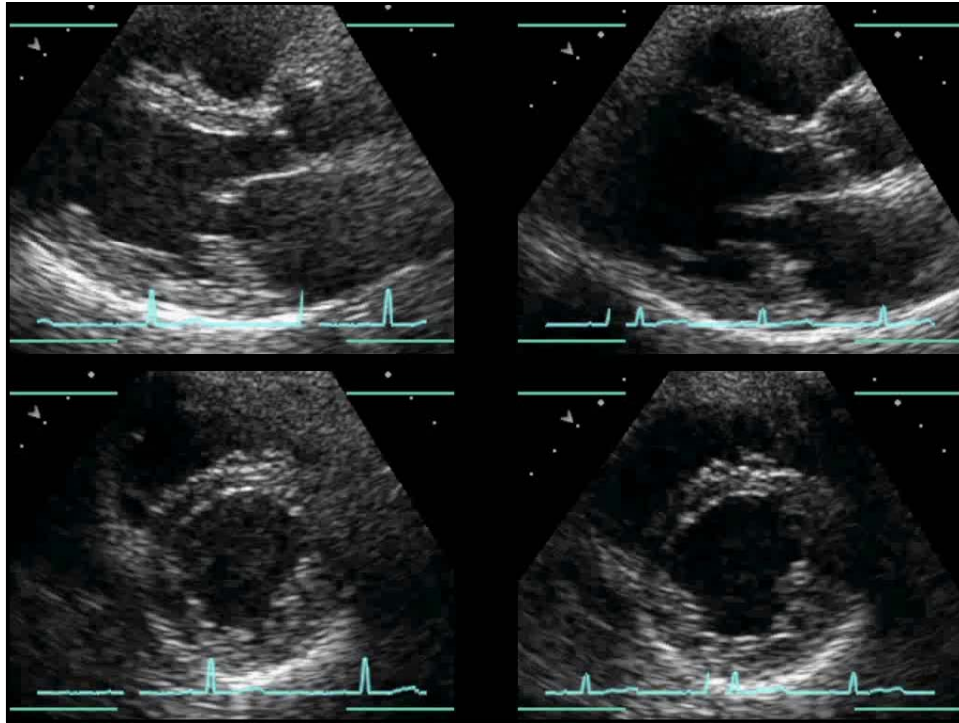
- ♥ Dobutamine nuclear perfusion performed and able to obtain a HR of 138 with minor chest discomfort and 1.5 mm inferior ST depression
- ♥ Perfusion images reveal a fixed inferior defect c/w infarction and no evidence of ischemia.

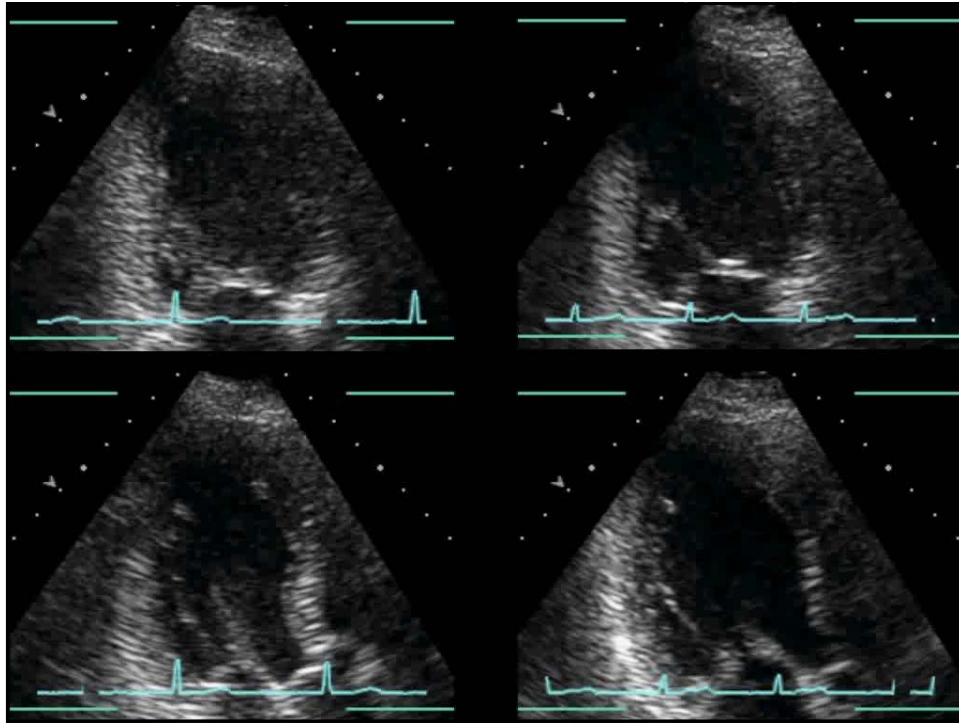


What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 72-year-old woman with atypical angina. She is awaiting hip replacement for DJD.
- ♥ Risk: HTN, family history, smoking
- ♥ EKG at rest: NSR, NS-ST-T changes





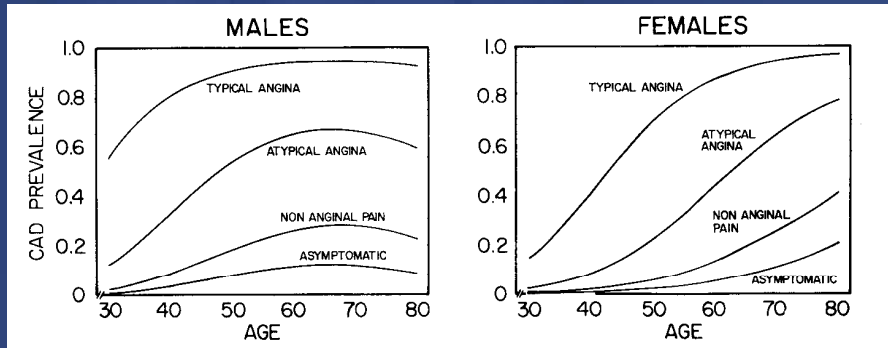


72 yo woman for THA with CP

- ♥ Dobutamine echo performed achieving a HR of 140 with 2 mm of lateral ST depression.
- ♥ Echo images reveal a large area of moderate anterior and apical ischemia
- ♥ Angio reveals 3 vessel CAD

Diagnosis

Women are different

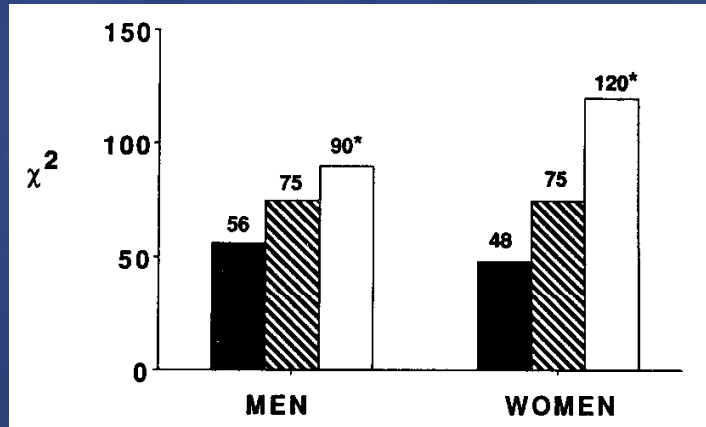


Diamond et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1983;1:444-455



Diagnosis

Women are different



Berman et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1995;26:639-647

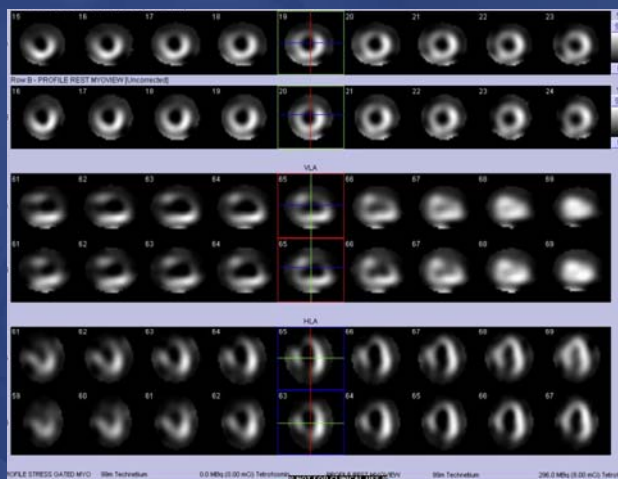


What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 70-year-old man has CAD with prior stent to LAD and is awaiting elective abdominal aneurysm resection.
- ♥ Risk: smoking, HTN, family history
- ♥ EKG at rest: LBBB, NSR



70-year-old man has CAD with prior stent to LAD

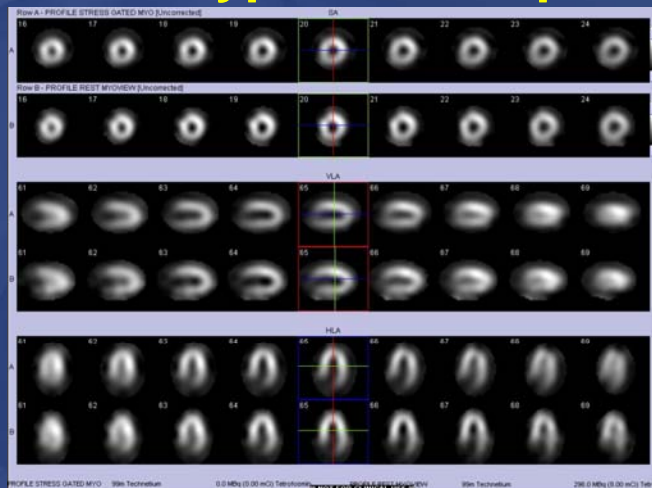


What Test Would You Choose?

- ♥ 58 yo man with a recent ER visit for atypical chest pain, but prior RCA stent
- ♥ Obese, hypertensive and smokes.
- ♥ Pain occurs with emotional stress and exertion.
- ♥ Baseline EKG shows some T wave flattening



58 yo man with a recent ER visit for atypical chest pain



58 yo man with a recent ER visit for atypical chest pain

- ♥ Exercises 6 minutes on the Bruce protocol with a HR=150. He has no chest pain and the EKG shows 1.0-1.5 mm ST depression in V5.
- ♥ Nuclear images are normal
- ♥ EF=62%

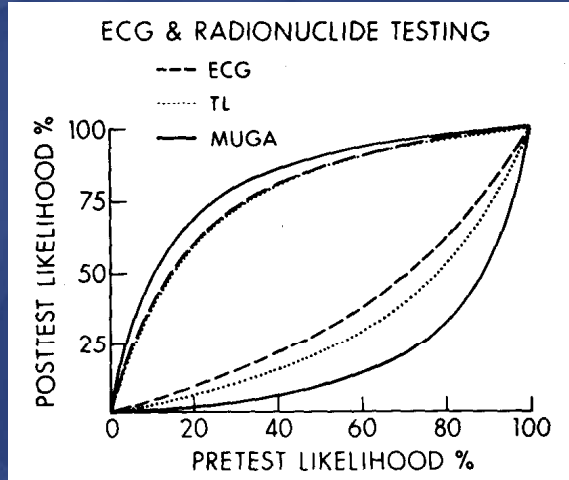


What test would you choose?

- ♥ 38 yo man with atypical pain
- ♥ Risks: Smokes, FH



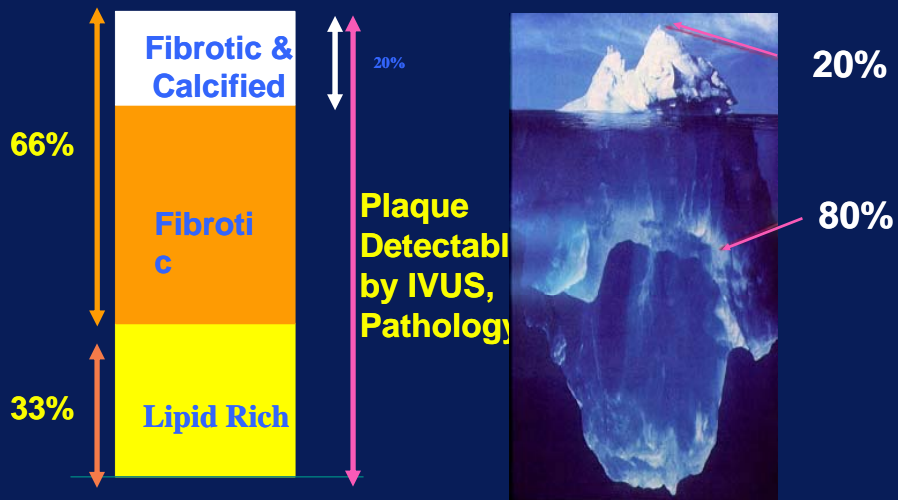
Bayes' Theorem



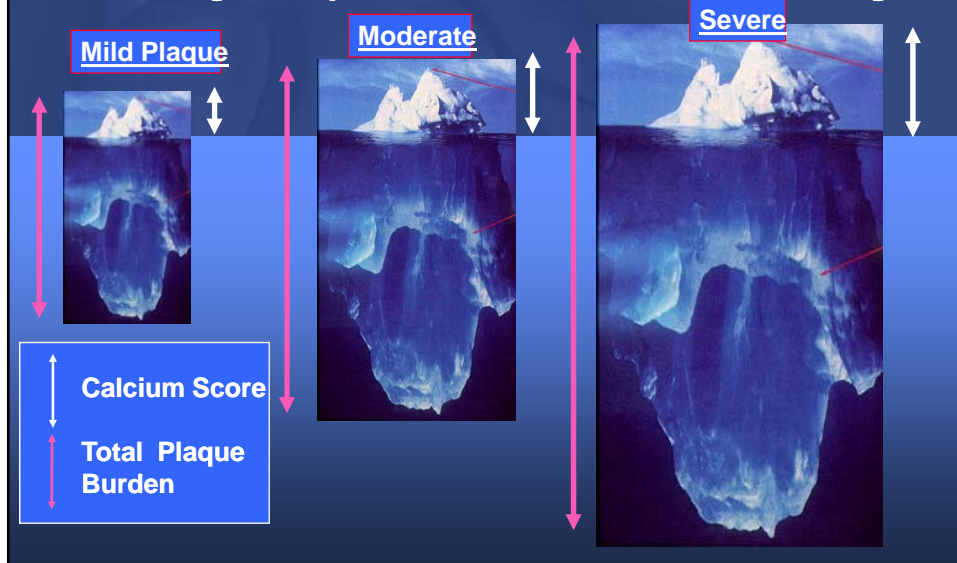
Epstein et al. Am J Cardiol 1980;46:491



Total Coronary Artery Plaque and EBCT Coronary Calcium

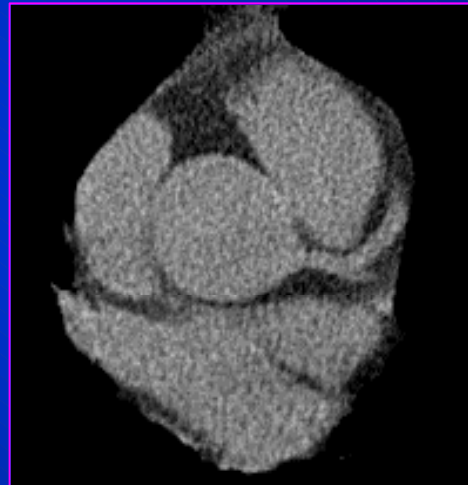


Total Coronary Artery Plaque Burden and EBCT Coronary Calcium Score: *Defining the tip of the Atherosclerotic Iceberg*



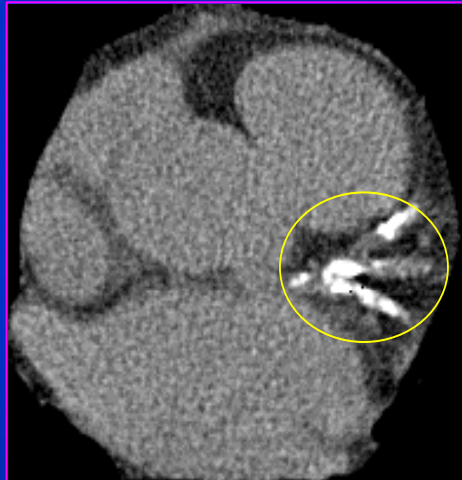
Coronary Artery Scanning

◆ NORMAL CONDITION



Coronary Artery Scanning

◆ SEVERE CALCIFICATION



Diagnosis

An algorithm for which test when

