Improvement of Left Ventricular Function After Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Is Predicted by Tissue Doppler Imaging Echocardiography

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Background—Cardiac resynchronization therapy was shown to reverse left ventricular (LV) remodeling in patients with congestive heart failure (CHF). However, the prediction of benefit is controversial. We aimed to investigate predictive factors of LV functional recovery and reversed remodeling after biventricular pacing.

Methods and Results—Forty-nine consecutive patients with CHF and a wide QRS complex (182 ± 32 ms) were studied by echocardiography before resynchronization. Intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony and their combination were assessed by pulsed-wave tissue Doppler imaging from measurements of regional electromechanical coupling times in basal segments of the right and left ventricle. At 6-month follow-up, responders were defined by a relative increase in LV ejection fraction ≥ 25% compared with baseline (n = 27). Receiver operating curve analysis revealed the degree of intraventricular asynchrony (area under the curve = 0.77), interventricular asynchrony (area under the curve = 0.69), and their combination (area under the curve = 0.84) as the best predictors of functional recovery after resynchronization. In addition, the degree of intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony correlated significantly with the improvement of LV ejection fraction (r = 0.73, P < 0.0001), end-diastolic diameter (r = −0.59, P < 0.0001), and end-systolic diameter (r = −0.48, P < 0.001) at follow-up. QRS duration and conventional echo-Doppler indices were not predictive of reversed LV remodeling.

Conclusions—In patients with CHF, the degree of intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony and their combination are the best predictive factors of LV functional recovery and reversed remodeling after cardiac resynchronization therapy. (Circulation. 2004;109:978-983.)

Key Words: pacing ■ heart failure ■ imaging ■ remodeling

Cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) with biventricular pacing (BP) was shown to improve symptoms, quality of life, and exercise tolerance in patients with refractory systolic heart failure and a wide QRS complex of left bundle-branch block–like morphology.1–6 Previous studies used the morphology and duration of the QRS complex for selection of patients for CRT. However, the accuracy of QRS duration in predicting left ventricular (LV) functional recovery after BP is controversial.2,5,6–11

The extent of mechanical asynchrony and its reduction by BP was proposed as the main mechanism underlying LV functional recovery.7,9–12,16–18 Thus, the assessment of mechanical asynchrony may be crucial to predict effects of CRT on LV remodeling and function. In this regard, tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) has emerged as a technique that allows accurate assessment of the regional timing of mechanical events relative to the phases of the cardiac cycle.7,9,12,16–18 However, data on the value of TDI-derived indices of asynchrony to predict reversed LV remodeling after long-term BP are limited. In the study by Søgaard et al,7 the extent of myocardium with delayed longitudinal contraction was predictive of LV functional recovery and reversed remodeling after CRT.

Mechanical asynchrony can also be assessed from the comparison of time intervals between the onset of the QRS complex and the regional velocity of myocardial systolic shortening as a surrogate of regional electromechanical coupling. We therefore hypothesized that assessment of intraventricular and interventricular mechanical asynchrony with TDI-derived electromechanical coupling times would be superior to ECG or conventional echocardiographic parameters to predict LV functional recovery and reversed remodeling after BP.

Methods

Patients
Fifty-five consecutive patients undergoing BP were prospectively selected with the following criteria: (1) congestive heart failure (New
views. At pulsed-wave TDI (Acuson Sequoia C256), velocities of filling pattern was assessed from the transmitral flow in apical parasternal long-axis view. LV end-diastolic dimension (LVEDd) was measured at the onset of the QRS complex, and LV end-systolic dimension (LVESd) was defined by the smallest LV cavity. LV-RV asynchrony. Cardiac asynchrony was assessed from measurements of time intervals between the onset of the QRS complex and the beginning of regional velocity of myocardial systolic shortening, considered as a surrogate for regional electromechanical coupling intervals (Figure 1). Time intervals were measured in basal LV segments and basal lateral right ventricular (RV) segments (Figure 1). Intra-ventricular (LV) asynchrony was determined as the difference between the longest and shortest electromechanical coupling times in the basal septal, lateral, and posterior segments of the LV. Interventricular (LV-RV) asynchrony was determined as the difference between electromechanical coupling times in the basal lateral segment of the RV and in the most delayed LV segment. Moreover, the combined index of intraventricular and interventricular mechanical asynchrony was calculated by adding both numbers: sum asynchrony=LV asynchrony+LV-RV asynchrony.

At 6-month follow-up, patients were divided into 2 groups according to their response to BP. Responders were identified by a relative increase in LVEF ≥25% versus baseline. This cutoff value is >2 SD above the changes of both parameters observed after administration of placebo in randomized trials with β-blockers.

**Statistical Analysis**

Data are presented as mean±SD. Paired and unpaired t test, Fisher’s exact test, and Pearson test were used when appropriate. Receiver operating characteristic curves were derived to assess the predictive value of individual parameters. Statistical significance was defined at P<0.05.

**Results**

Implantation of the device was successful in 96% (53/55) of patients. One patient died of massive cerebral bleeding a few hours after implantation. Another patient had permanent diaphragmatic stimulation. Two patients died due to ventricular fibrillation 3 and 4 months after implantation, respectively. The remaining 49 individuals entered the study. At 6-month follow-up, 27 patients showed a significant increase in LVEF (responders). The remaining 22 patients were classified as nonresponders.

**Clinical and ECG Data**

At baseline, responders had a shorter duration of heart failure and longer QRS duration than nonresponders (Table 1). There

**Data Analysis**

Brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) levels were determined from whole blood with a rapid BNP assay. Restrictive LV filling pattern was defined as E/A ≥2 or 1.5<E/A<2 and E-wave deceleration time ≤160 ms. Mitral regurgitation was graded on a 0-to-4–point scale with a visual estimate of regurgitant color-coded jet. A grade ≥3 for mitral regurgitation was considered significant.

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**Clinical and ECG Data**

At baseline, responders had a shorter duration of heart failure and longer QRS duration than nonresponders (Table 1). There
were no other differences between groups. At follow-up, both
groups showed a significant reduction of NYHA class, QRS
duration, and prevalence of severe mitral regurgitation.

**Echocardiographic Data**

At baseline, responders had lower E/A ratios and greater LV
asynchrony, LV-RV asynchrony, and sum asynchrony than
nonresponders (Table 2). Maximal LV asynchrony was present
between the septal and posterior segments in 32 patients
(65%) and between the septal and lateral segment in 17
patients (35%). All other parameters were similar in both
groups.

At follow-up, LV volumes and dimensions decreased in
responders but not in nonresponders. E-wave deceleration
time was longer and the prevalence of restrictive LV filling
decreased only in responders. Furthermore, responders
showed a decrease in the extent of myocardium with postsystolic
shortening and a reduction of all indices of cardiac
asynchrony after BP. These parameters remained unchanged
in nonresponders. E/A ratio and RV systolic pressure were
reduced in both groups. Finally, responders had significantly
lower BNP levels at follow-up than nonresponders ($P<0.01$).

**Predictors of Effects of BP on LV Function
and Remodeling**

As shown in Figure 2, there was a large overlap in individual
values of QRS duration between responders and non-
responders. In contrast, LV, LV-RV, and sum asynchrony had

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**Table 1. Clinical and ECG Data of Both Groups at Baseline and at
6-Month Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Responders (n=27)</th>
<th>Nonresponders (n=22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Follow-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>70±6</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic/diopathic, %</td>
<td>44/56</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of heart failure, y</td>
<td>4.0±2.9</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class</td>
<td>3.2±0.9</td>
<td>1.7±0.6†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNP level, pg/mL</td>
<td>858±453</td>
<td>453±412‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE inhibitors, %</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Blockers, %</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate, bpm</td>
<td>77±14</td>
<td>70±15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinus rhythm, %</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrioventricular delay, ms</td>
<td>195±29</td>
<td>133±11‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRS complex, ms</td>
<td>190±30</td>
<td>152±37‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant mitral regurgitation, %</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4¶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $P<0.01$ for baseline responders vs baseline nonresponders; † $P<0.0001$, ‡ $P<0.01$, § $P<0.001$, ¶ $P<0.05$, vs baseline; || $P<0.01$ for follow-up responders vs follow-up nonresponders.

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**Table 2. Conventional and Tissue Doppler Echocardiographic Parameters of Both Groups at Baseline and at 6-Month Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Responders (n=27)</th>
<th>Nonresponders (n=22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Follow-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEDd, mm</td>
<td>73±7</td>
<td>67±8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVESd, mm</td>
<td>61±6</td>
<td>52±7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEDV, mL</td>
<td>269±72</td>
<td>251±79*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVESV, mL</td>
<td>224±63</td>
<td>159±58*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF, %</td>
<td>24±5</td>
<td>37±8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/A of mitral inflow</td>
<td>1.57±0.97</td>
<td>1.28±0.73‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-wave deceleration time, ms</td>
<td>155±53</td>
<td>196±55*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with restrictive LV filling, %</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of myocardium with postsystolic shortening, %</td>
<td>72±25</td>
<td>45±25¶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV systolic pressure, mm Hg</td>
<td>37±13</td>
<td>26±8¶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV asynchrony, ms</td>
<td>84±33</td>
<td>34±15*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV-RV asynchrony, ms</td>
<td>84±37</td>
<td>43±17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum asynchrony, ms</td>
<td>167±57</td>
<td>75±21*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LVEDV indicates LV end-diastolic volume; LVESV, LV end-systolic volume.

* $P<0.0001$, § $P<0.05$, † $P<0.001$ vs baseline; || $P<0.05$, ¶ $P<0.0001$ for baseline responders vs baseline nonresponders; † $P<0.01$, ¶ $P<0.001$ for follow-up responders vs follow-up nonresponders.
smaller overlaps of individual values. As shown in Figure 3, all 3 parameters of TDI asynchrony had a larger area under the receiver operating characteristic curve than the QRS duration, with the largest area for the combined index of intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony. The value of sum asynchrony with the optimal predictive accuracy (the highest sensitivity and specificity) was 102 ms. When this cutoff value was used, all but 6 patients (12%) were correctly identified with sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of 96%, 77%, and 88%, respectively.

Moreover, the sum asynchrony correlated closely with improvements in LVEF, LVEDd, and LVESd after resynchronization (Figure 4). QRS duration did not show a significant association with any parameter.

Reproducibility
In 10 study subjects, interobserver variability was 9.6% for the measurement of LVEF, 7.9% for LVEDd, 8.2% for LVESd, 8.5% for LV asynchrony, and 7.2% for LV-RV. Intraobserver variability was 8.2% for LVEF, 5.5% for LVEDd, 6.3% for LVESd, 6.8% for LV asynchrony, and 6.1% for LV-RV asynchrony.

Discussion
The present study investigated clinical, ECG, and echocardiographic factors associated with LV functional recovery and remodeling after CRT. The main findings are as follows: (1) Clinical, ECG, and conventional echocardiographic parameters did not enable the identification of responders to CRT. (2) In contrast, TDI-derived indices of intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony accurately predicted positive LV remodeling in response to CRT. (3) Reversed LV remodeling in responders was associated with improvement of the LV restrictive filling pattern and a decrease in BNP levels.

LV Remodeling Versus Symptoms After BP: Clinical Perspective
The beneficial effects of CRT have been related to clinical parameters such as NYHA class, quality of life, and exercise tolerance.1–6,10 We also observed a decrease in NYHA class after CRT in nearly all patients. However, improvement in NYHA class may not always represent a better outcome. In contrast, other parameters, such as the response of BNP levels27 or persistent restrictive LV filling pattern despite optimal medical therapy,28,29 bear prognostic information in heart failure patients. In the present study, the restrictive LV filling pattern improved and BNP levels decreased in responders but not in nonresponders. Furthermore, improvements in LV filling pattern and BNP levels were associated with a reduction of LV volumes and dimensions. It is of note that previous trials with β-blockers30,31 indicated that reversed LV remodeling correlates with improved survival. This suggests that despite a similar decrease in NYHA class, the observed reversed LV remodeling, larger decrease in BNP levels, and improvement of restrictive LV filling pattern in responders may be associated with better prognosis than in nonresponders. Accordingly, identification of predictive factors for reversed LV remodeling after BP may be of value for the clinical management of heart failure patients.

Predictors of LV Remodeling After BP
In current practice, patient selection for CRT is based on duration of the QRS complex. Nevertheless, our data and previous data2,3,6–10 demonstrate that the degree of electrical asynchrony is a poor predictor of response to CRT. On the other hand, in the PAcing THerapies for Congestive Heart Failure (PATH-CHF) trial,10 the degree of baseline LV
remodeling determined the effect of CRT. In the present study, the degree of LV remodeling at echocardiography did not distinguish responders from nonresponders. Nevertheless, responders might have been less sick, which is supported by the lower E/A ratio and a shorter history of congestive heart failure. However, patients with greater systolic asynchrony (responders) have a significant extent of myocardium that exhibits postsystolic shortening that occurs during early diastole of the remaining segments. This may suppress early diastolic filling by a time shift in driving pressures with a relative reduction of early filling. Taking together, these data suggest that patients with greater asynchrony may have lower E waves and higher A waves, resulting in a lower E/A ratio than patients with less asynchrony despite a similar degree of LV dysfunction and comparable baseline BNP levels.

Recent studies suggested that the degree of LV asynchrony could identify patients responding to CRT. In the present study, we used simple measurements of time intervals between the beginning of the QRS complex and the onset of regional mechanical activation as surrogates of regional electromechanical coupling to assess the degree of both LV and RV asynchrony. An important issue is whether analysis of either intraventricular or interventricular asynchrony alone is sufficient to identify responders. In the present study, 4 responders had only mild to moderate intraventricular asynchrony despite severe interventricular asynchrony. Four nonresponders with isolated intraventricular or interventricular asynchrony were identified only by using the combined index of asynchrony. Consequently, 22 patients were identified correctly only after both indices of cardiac asynchrony were combined.

Study Limitations
The reproducibility of LV volume measurements by echocardiography may be limited because of interindividual variability caused by variable degrees of LV shortening in apical views. Nevertheless, LV volume measurements were consistent with changes in LV dimensions that are less susceptible to interindividual variations. In addition, we used cutoff values of LVEF and LV dimensions for identification of responders above 2 SD of the reproducibility of measurements in our population of patients with severe LV dysfunction.

In contrast to color-coded TDI, pulsed-wave TDI does not allow simultaneous comparison of regional timing in different segments during 1 beat. Color-coded analysis may reduce patient scanning time and eliminate errors introduced by beat-to-beat variations in loading conditions or heart rate. Thus, the use of color-coded measurements may improve accuracy for assessment of cardiac asynchrony compared with the use of only pulsed-wave TDI analysis.

Apart from active contraction, regional systolic velocities may reflect passive motion of the segment due to heart
motion or tethering by adjacent segments. In the present study, none of the patients had RV volume overload or significant pericardial effusion. To minimize the effect of whole heart motion, all measurements were performed during end-expiratory apnea. To avoid the effect of tethering, the sample volume was always placed in the mid portion of each segment under study.

Conclusions
This study demonstrated that the combined index of intraventricular and interventricular asynchrony accurately predicts LV functional recovery and reversed remodeling after BP. The use of such a parameter may help to select patients who will benefit most from CRT. Its true clinical and prognostic significance remains to be confirmed in a large prospective trial.

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