In vivo assessment of three dimensional coronary anatomy using electron beam computed tomography after intravenous contrast administration

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Abstract

Intravenous coronary angiography with electron beam computed tomography (EBCT) allows for the non-invasive visualisation of coronary arteries. With dedicated computer hardware and software, three dimensional renderings of the coronary arteries can be constructed, starting from the individual transaxial tomograms. This article describes image acquisition, postprocessing techniques, and the results of clinical studies. EBCT coronary angiography is a promising coronary artery imaging technique. Currently it is a reasonably robust technique for the visualisation and assessment of the left main and left anterior descending coronary artery. The right and circumflex coronary arteries can be visualised less consistently. Improvements in image acquisition and postprocessing techniques are expected to improve visualisation and diagnostic accuracy of the technique.

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Keywords: electron beam computed tomography; coronary angiography; coronary anatomy; volume rendering

Figure 1 (A) Transaxial tomogram after intravenous contrast injection. Ao, ascending aorta; RVOT, right ventricular outflow tract; RAA, right atrial appendage; black arrow, left main coronary artery; white arrow, proximal left anterior descending artery. (B) Transaxial tomogram at a lower level. LA, left atrium; black arrowhead, proximal circumflex artery cut perpendicular. (C) Transaxial tomogram at the level of origin of the right coronary artery (white arrowhead).
Radiation exposure for a complete examination is estimated to be < 20 mGy. This is approximately one fifth of the radiation exposure at coronary angiography. It is our and others' experience that after instruction most patients are able to hold their breath for at least 35 seconds.

The individual tomograms have a resolution of 4–6 linepairs/cm and the scanning time for each tomogram is 100 ms. The spatial resolution in the scanning direction is limited by the slice thickness of 1.5 mm. Very short lesions (< 3 mm long) in artery segments that are perpendicular to the scanning plane can therefore be missed. Although these specifications fall short of the spatial (5 linepairs/mm) and temporal resolution (up to 50 frames/s) of conventional cine coronary angiography, proximal and middle parts of the coronary arteries can be visualised with EBCT.

**THREE DIMENSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION**

Two dimensional transaxial tomograms are transferred to a computer workstation where they are stacked and interpolated to form a three dimensional volume using specialised software. This process creates a database representation of a three dimensional object. With special rendering techniques this database representation of the three dimensional object can be visualised. Several three dimensional rendering techniques are available, but we almost exclusively use volume rendering.

Volume rendering allows certain parts of the three dimensional object to be transparent so that structures behind these parts are still visible. By assigning the right colour and opacity values to different tissues, real anatomy is simulated in much the same way as pictures in an anatomic atlas.

**Clinical performance**

Several groups have compared intravenous EBCT coronary angiography to conventional angiography. In all these studies both the original tomographic data and the three dimensional renderings were used to assess the coronary arteries. Overall, the technique...
allowed visualisation of the proximal and mid-coronary arteries in approximately 80% of cases. The left main coronary artery and proximal and middle parts of the left anterior descending coronary artery could generally be visualised and assessed in 90–100% of cases, with a sensitivity to detect a significant stenosis of 85–90% and a specificity of around 90%. Images of the right and circumflex coronary arteries were interpretable in only 75% of cases, with a little lower diagnostic accuracy in general. Major causes for non-assessability were cardiac motion artefacts, and the smaller size of the middle and distal parts of the right and circumflex arteries. Improvements in ECG triggering, shorter acquisition time (50 ms high resolution tomos), and improved spatial resolution with a recently introduced new detector ring are expected to improve visualisation and diagnostic accuracy of the technique.

CONCLUSION

Intravenous EBCT coronary angiography is a promising imaging modality that allows for non-invasive visualisation of the proximal and middle parts of the coronary arteries.


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