Objective: To investigate the influence of infarct zone viability on remodelling after late recanalisation of an occluded infarct related artery. 

Methods: A subgroup of 26 volunteers from TOAT (the open artery trial) underwent dobutamine stress cardiovascular magnetic resonance at baseline to assess the amount of viable myocardium present with follow up to assess remodelling at one year. TOAT studied patients with left ventricular dysfunction after anterior myocardial infarction (MI) associated with isolated proximal occlusion of the left anterior descending coronary artery with randomisation to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with stent at 3.6 weeks after MI (PCI group) or to medical treatment alone (medical group).

Results: In the PCI group there was a significant relation between the number of viable segments within the infarct zone and improvement in end systolic volume index (−7.7 ml/m², p = 0.02) and increased ejection fraction (4.1%, p = 0.03). The relation between viability and improvements in end diastolic volume index (−8.8 ml/m², p = 0.08) and mass index (−6.3 g/m², p = 0.01) did not reach significance (p = 0.27 and p = 0.8, respectively). In the medical group, there was no significant relation between the number of viable segments in the infarct zone and the subsequent changes in end diastolic (p = 0.84) and end systolic volume indices (p = 0.34), ejection fraction (p = 0.1), and mass index (p = 0.24).

Conclusion: The extent of viable myocardium in the infarct zone is related to improvements in left ventricular remodelling in patients who undergo late recanalisation of an occluded infarct related artery.
of the initial scans, dobutamine was infused at an initial rate (fig 1). Two patients in each group did not wish to undergo imaging but the ECG was reacquired and the number of further five minutes. Patients were monitored with continuous ECG and blood pressure measurements. The same imaging parameters were used during dobutamine stress imaging but the ECG was reacquired and the number of phases adjusted to take into account any change in heart rate (fig 1). Two patients in each group did not wish to undergo dobutamine stress CMR at the time of their initial scan.

Images were analysed on a personal computer with in-house developed software (CMRTools, Imperial College). End diastolic and end systolic images were chosen as the maximum and minimum cross sectional areas in each cine. End diastolic epicardial and endocardial borders were traced manually for each slice. From the area within the contours and the slice thickness, the epicardial and end diastolic (EDV) endocardial volumes were calculated, the difference being the myocardial volume. Mass was derived from this volume by multiplying by the specific density of myocardium (1.05 g/cm³). End systolic endocardial borders were also traced for end systolic volume (ESV); the difference between EDV and ESV is the LV stroke volume. EF was calculated as LV stroke volume divided by EDV. Papillary muscles were included in the mass and excluded from the volume. Since coronary stents are visible with CMR, fully blinded analysis was not possible and therefore all analyses were anonymised and presented in random order, with investigators blinded to the patient details and previous results. Wall motion was assessed in a 16 segment model. Regional wall motion was graded visually and segments were assigned a wall motion score, where 0 indicates not assessable, 1 is normal, 2 is hypokinetic, 3 is akinetic, and 4 is dyskinetic. For each segment, viable myocardium was considered to be present if there was normal wall motion at rest or if dysfunctional segments improved by at least one full grade during dobutamine stress. Furthermore, for myocardium to be defined as viable, the end diastolic wall thickness of each segment had to be > 5.5 mm and the dobutamine induced systolic wall thickening had to be > 2 mm. Thus, viability incorporated both wall motion and wall thickening. The infarct zone was defined by the segments that displayed abnormal wall motion at baseline. The number of these infarct zone segments that displayed viability was also recorded.

### Statistical analysis

To control for changes in body mass over the study period, LV EDV, ESV, and mass were expressed as an index of total body mass (end diastolic volume index (EDV I), end systolic volume index (ESV I), and mass index (M I)). Differences between groups were assessed by an unpaired t test. Results are expressed as mean (SD) with p < 0.05 being considered significant. Differences in clinical variables between the initial scan and after one year within the PCI and medical groups were assessed by a paired t test. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the relation between continuous independent variables of haemodynamic function and remodelling over the study period and to assess the influence of the number of viable segments on the changes in each group. Analysis of variance was performed to assess the relation between nominal independent variables (risk factors and individual medications) and these continuous independent variables. Two way analysis of variance was performed to assess the volume, mass, and functional differences between groups both at baseline and at follow up. Wall motion score and number of viable segments in each group were compared by a non-parametric unpaired Wilcoxon test (Mann-Whitney test). These data are not normally distributed and so the mean rank and not the mean is quoted. Data were analysed by commercial software (StatView version 4.53; Abacus Concepts, Berkeley, California, USA). The reproducibility of CMR in our centre is 2.5% for EDV, 3.1% for ESV, 4.8% for EF, and 3% for LV mass (thus, about half these values for equivalent EDV I, ESV I, and M I assuming a body mass index of 2 m²).14 15

### RESULTS

Table 1 shows the baseline characteristics of the 26 patients enrolled in the CMR viability study. The only significant

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**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of patients undergoing cardiovascular magnetic resonance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Medical group (n = 11)</th>
<th>PCI group (n = 12)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>55.7 (10.4)</td>
<td>58.3 (10.6)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombolysis</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak creatine kinase (U/l)</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidaemia</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker at time of MI</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-MI treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β Blockers</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE inhibitors</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statins</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial CMR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDV (ml)</td>
<td>92 (26)</td>
<td>98 (20)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESV (ml)</td>
<td>53 (27)</td>
<td>58 (24)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejection fraction (%)</td>
<td>44 (14)</td>
<td>43 (14)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVM (g/m²)</td>
<td>72 (12)</td>
<td>82 (18)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening angiogram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time from MI to angio (days)</td>
<td>36.7 (12.0)</td>
<td>22.8 (16.2)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMI 0 flow</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMI 1 flow</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEDP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; EDV, end diastolic volume index; ESV, end systolic volume index; LVM, left ventricular mass index; MI, myocardial infarction; TIMI, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction.
difference between the two groups was a higher history of hypertension in the medical group \( (p < 0.001) \); however, there was no difference in LV mass between groups. Four patients failed to attend the follow up CMR scan: two from the PCI group (one patient underwent bypass surgery and aneurysmectomy during follow up, one declined follow up) and two in the medical group (patient refusal).

**Influence of viability on remodelling**

There were no significant baseline differences between the PCI and medical groups in LV volumes and mass. LV volumes and EF were outside the CMR normal range.\(^\text{20}\) At the initial CMR, both groups had equivalent MI sizes according to the total resting wall motion scores (PCI group mean rank 12, medical group mean rank 10, \( p = 0.3 \)) and the number of viable segments present (PCI group 12 segments, medical group 10 segments, \( p = 0.14 \)). The total resting wall motion score and the number of infarcted (abnormal baseline wall motion) or normal segments at baseline were not significantly associated with subsequent changes in EDV\(_I\), ESV\(_I\), EF, or M\(_I\) in either the PCI or the medical group.

In the PCI group there was a significant relation between the number of viable segments within the infarct zone and improvement in ESV\(_I\) (\( p = 0.01 \)), which decreased significantly over one year \( (-7.7 \text{ ml/m}^2, p = 0.02) \), as well as improvement in EF (\( p = 0.05 \)), which increased significantly \( (4.1\%, p = 0.03) \). The changes in EDV\(_I\) \( (-8.8 \text{ ml/m}^2, p = 0.08) \) and M\(_I\) \( (-6.3 \text{ g/m}^2, p = 0.01) \) were not significantly associated with the number of viable segments present \( (p = 0.27 \) and \( p = 0.8 \), respectively).

In the medical group, there was no significant relation between the number of viable segments in the infarct zone at the time of the initial CMR scanning and the subsequent changes in EDV\(_I\) \( (p = 0.84) \), ESV\(_I\) \( (p = 0.34) \), EF \( (p = 0.1) \), and M\(_I\) \( (p = 0.24) \). In the medical group, there were no significant changes in EDV\(_I\) \( (p = 0.32) \), ESV\(_I\) \( (p = 0.62) \), EF \( (p = 0.46) \), and M\(_I\) \( (p = 0.43) \) at one year’s follow up.

**Influence of clinical variables on remodelling**

None of the baseline characteristics of age, heart rate, systolic blood pressure, peak creatine kinase rise, presence or absence of conventional risk factors, treatment with \( \beta \) blockade or angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, early post-MI LV volumes, or angiographic stenotic scores (by quantitative coronary angiography) were significantly associated with the degree of changes in ventricular volume and mass parameters over one year.

**DISCUSSION**

This is the first pilot study to examine directly the influence of viable myocardium on remodelling in a prospective randomised trial comparing late PCI with medical treatment in patients remaining symptom-free after MI. The main finding of this study is that the extent of viable myocardium in the infarct zone is related to the extent of improvement in
LV remodelling after late recanalisation of an occluded infarct related artery, compared with no such changes in the medical group.

Previous studies of late opening of the infarct related artery

The beneficial effects of early opening of an occluded infarct related artery are established but the value of opening of an occluded infarct related artery in the chronic phase has been controversial.14–17 In the TAMI-6 (thrombolysis and angioplasty in myocardial infarction-6) study,26 71 patients with occluded infarct related arteries were randomly assigned to PCI or medical treatment 24 hours after failed thrombolysis. There was improvement in LV function at one month but no benefit by six months. This study, however, had a number of limitations, most notably, a considerable restenosis rate in the PCI group together with failed angiographic follow up of 50% of patients. Similarly, in the TIMI II18 and SWIFT (should we intervene following thrombolysis?) studies,29 no improved clinical outcome was seen comparing delayed elective PCI with medical treatment. In contrast, Dzavik et al30 found improved EF after late opening of the infarct related artery compared with conservative treatment. Pizzetti et al31 also described improved LV function in 16 patients who underwent PCI at 18 days after MI. Pfisterer et al32 studied 16 patients randomly assigned to immediate (two weeks) or delayed (three months) PCI, showing superior benefit for the two week intervention due to improved regional infarct wall motion and decreased ESV. Similarly, Horte et al found that late PCI was associated with a significant decrease in EDV and ESV and an increased event-free survival over five years compared with no PCI. Although it has been postulated that the improvement in LV function was due to the residual viable myocardium, no study has previously measured the degree of myocardial viability present.

Evidence for the role of viability

Early studies suggested that preserved blood flow in the infarct zone independent of myocardial salvage cannot prevent remodelling when the necrosis is extensive.27 Later studies, however, pointed out that for a comparable infarct size the transmural extent of necrosis was the major determinant of later infarct expansion.28–30 In animal and postmortem studies the extent of infarct expansion was inversely related to the thickness of the surviving myocardium or more specifically the preservation of small islets of viable myocytes located mainly in the subepicardium of the scar.31–32 Authors have suggested that the presence of viable myocardium in the outer layers of the ventricular wall contributes to the maintenance of LV shape and size by preventing infarct expansion.33 Bolognese et al34 confirmed these experimental observations that residual myocardial viability in the infarct zone is an important contributor to late LV remodelling. In a study of 93 patients after anterior and inferior MI, all of whom had successful early percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) (within six hours) and dobutamine stress echocardiography viability analysis, an inverse linear relation was found between LV EDV change over six months and infarct zone viability and suggested that preserved flow to the infarct zone cannot prevent remodelling when infarct zone viability is absent. This study, however, was of early opening of the occluded infarct related artery and did not enrol any patients who did not undergo PTCA. Using a different technique, Ito et al35 also found that microvascular integrity in the infarct zone, a sensitive marker of viability, prevents LV remodelling in reperfused patients. Although not randomised, a trial by Faraggi et al36 used rest redistribution thallium as a measure of viability to study the relation between angiographic patency of the infarct related artery and subsequent LV improvement over six months in 52 patients recruited three weeks after anterior MI. They found that myocardial viability persisted for a long time, even with an occluded infarct related artery, but preserved anterograde flow was required to improve LV function. More recent animal and human studies with dobutamine stress CMR have also suggested that the degree of viable myocardium after MI directly influences reverse remodelling.3–7 Our results are consistent with these studies, although none of these groups specifically addressed the issue of the influence of viable myocardium in the setting of late PCI after MI and none attempted to assign patients randomly to PCI and medical treatment arms.

Possible mechanisms of benefit from late PTCA

The benefit exerted on remodelling by late opening of an occluded infarct related artery is likely to be multifactorial. It has been suggested that reperfusion causes haemorrhage, contraction band necrosis, cell swelling, oedema, and promotion of the healing process, all of which may serve to strengthen the infarct area and limit both initial expansion and later dilatation.36 The data presented here, however, suggest not only that adverse remodelling is prevented by opening of the infarct related artery but also that active reverse remodelling occurs with a decrease in the LV volumes and subsequent improved global function after restoration of blood flow to viable myocardium. The key may, therefore, be the interaction between viable myocardium (areas with contractile reserve at low dose dobutamine) and the ischaemic burden of that viable tissue. Coletta et al37 showed that viable myocardium within the infarct zone (contractile reserve at low dose dobutamine) and the additional ischaemic biphasic response at high dose dobutamine (biphasic response) was strongly related to subsequent remodelling and, in a second study, to prognosis.38 These studies did not, however, provide angiographic data or control for coronary intervention. More recently, Rizzello et al39 showed that after revascularisation of ischaemic cardiomyopathy, functional recovery occurred only in those segments with viable myocardium (at low dose dobutamine) and the additional ischaemic biphasic response at high dose dobutamine. Areas without ischaemia consisted of subendocardial scar that failed to improve after revascularisation. Our study did not use high dose dobutamine to control specifically for myocardial ischaemia but it did control for the presence of flow in the infarct related artery. Such interaction between viability and blood flow may relate, in part, to myocardioocyte loss through apoptosis.40 A link between coronary artery occlusion and apoptosis even late after MI has been suggested by animal models where a persistently increased apoptosis rate at the border zone of infarction was observed up to 12 weeks after MI with subsequent adverse LV remodelling.41 Other animal studies have shown that although reperfusion after MI accelerates apoptosis in the non-salvageable myocytes, there are significantly fewer cells undergoing apoptosis.42 Furthermore, Abbate at al43 assessed the influence of infarct related artery status on apoptotic rate in the hearts of patients dying late after MI. They confirmed that apoptosis persists beyond the acute phase of MI and found a significantly higher apoptotic rate in patients with persistent infarct related artery occlusion. Others have investigated the adverse effect of chronic sympathetic denervation and β receptor downregulation on remodelling.44 β Receptor density can decrease in remote non-infarcted myocardium, and a patent infarct related artery appears to be associated with a higher β receptor density in non-infarcted myocardium, with subsequent beneficial remodelling.45
The small sample size of this pilot study does not allow for particularly in the presence of medical treatment with hypertension may affect subsequent remodelling. Such conceivably that, despite the similar LV masses, previous (although no difference in LV mass between groups). It is limited availability of CMR and the distance patients were patients could attend follow up CMR, a reflection of the study limitations The conclusions of this pilot study are limited by the small sample size. The high reproducibility of CMR enables differentiation of structural and functional changes in small sample sizes, but the use of small samples may not adequately control for confounding variables. Nevertheless, this pilot study makes use of a highly reproducible technique to investigate patients in a prospective randomised trial and as such lends considerable weight to the hypothesis that viability may play a significant part in the open artery hypothesis. This insight should provide justification for a larger randomised study. Such a study could now include contrast enhanced CMR techniques and quantitative analysis of wall motion score, which were unavailable at the time of the present study. The semiquantitative wall motion scoring used in this study, however, has previously been shown to assess viability accurately. It was disappointing that not all patients could attend follow up CMR, a reflection of the limited availability of CMR and the distance patients were consequently required to travel. The two groups in this study were well matched but by chance there was a significantly higher history of hypertension in the medical group (although no difference in LV mass between groups). It is conceivable that, despite the similar LV masses, previous hypertension may affect subsequent remodelling. Such remodelling may be adverse but may also be beneficial, particularly in the presence of medical treatment with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and β blockers. The small sample size of this pilot study does not allow for strict control for this potential confounder or for subgroup analysis.

TOAT showed no significant change in LV volumes by echocardiography (n = 66) over one year in the closed artery group but, in contrast to this study, ESV and EDV increased significantly in the open artery group. These differences may reflect different patient characteristics in the CMR subgroup. For example, the CMR group was formed of patients volunteering to participate in an additional clinical study, and comparison of the CMR group with TOAT patients showed that the CMR patients were healthier, had better exercise endurance, had better quality of life assessment scores, and had fewer clinical events over the year. The conclusion from TOAT was that taking all comers, late recanalisation of an infarct related artery does not lead to improvement in LV remodelling. This CMR viability pilot study examined this concept further and showed that a subgroup of patients who retain viable myocardium may undergo reverse remodelling after late recanalisation of an infarct related artery, with the degree of benefit directly related to the amount of viable myocardium present in the infarct zone.

Conclusion

The extent of viable myocardium in the infarct zone is related to improvements in LV remodelling in patients who undergo late recanalisation of an occluded infarct related artery. A larger study should assess whether significant improvements in LV function may be predicted in patients undergoing late coronary intervention by early assessment of residual myocardial viability.

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Dr Yousef and Professor Marber were supported in part by the British Heart Foundation (BHF PG 97051). Dr Bellenger was supported by an unrestricted grant from SmithKline Beecham. Support for this work was also received from CORDA and the Welcome Trust. We are grateful to Jane Francis for her assistance.

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Stenting of left main stem thrombosis

A 41 year old male hypertensive smoker presented with acute abdominal pain and transient widespread ST elevation on the ECG. Coronary angiography (panel A) revealed a mobile opacity in the proximal left main stem (arrow) and a slow flow phenomenon in the left anterior descending artery. Treatment was given with aspirin, clopidogrel, low molecular weight heparin and a tirofiun infusion over three days. Repeat angiography showed identical appearances in the left main stem with normal flow in the left anterior descending artery. Intravascular ultrasound of the left main stem (panel B) showed a non-occlusive atherosclerotic plaque (X) with adherent thrombus (Y). An attempt to aspirate the thrombus using the Rescue thrombosis management system failed. The lesion was therefore treated with stenting using a 4.5 x 13 mm Ultra bare metal stent, post-dilated to 5.5 mm (panels C and D). The patient made an uneventful recovery. Repeat angiography is planned at four months.

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IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

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