

# Athlete's Heart vs. Cardiomyopathy

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No disclosures



## Questions asked of Echo

- Is increased wall thickness physiologic or pathologic?
- Are increased dimensions physiologic or pathologic?
- Is “reduced” function physiologic or pathologic?



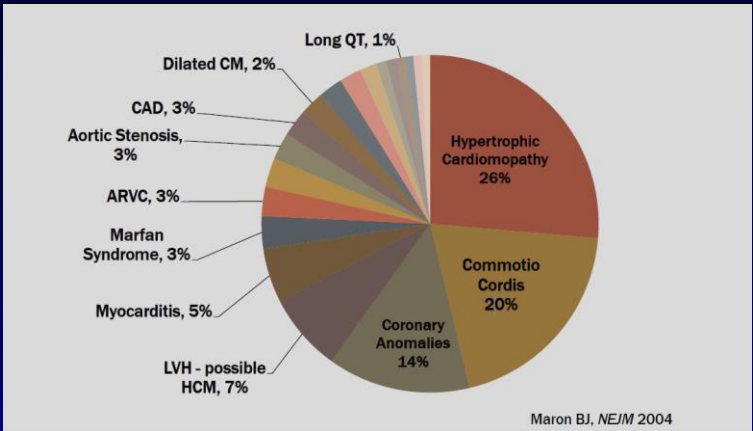
## Is this normal or abnormal?

- Can this patient play sports (make a living, take a scholarship)?
- Are there genetic/family implications to my decision?
- What is the prognosis?
- Is this patient at risk for SCD
- Does this patient need a defibrillator?





### CAUSE OF SCA IN YOUNG ATHLETES (N=387, BASED ON AUTOPSY REPORTS)



## Causes of SCD

- Structural
- Electrical
- Other
  - Commotio cordis
  - Myocarditis, dcm



### The Changing Face of the American Athlete - Youth



Thanks to Mat Martinez, MD



## The Changing Face of the American Athlete – High School



Thanks to Mat Martinez, MD



## The Changing Face of the American Athlete - Collegiate



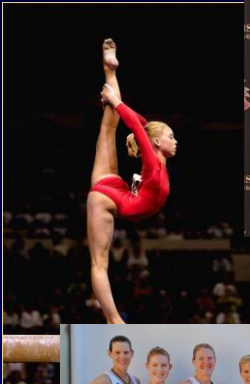
Thanks to Mat Martinez, MD



## The Changing Face of the American Athlete - Masters



## Athletes Come in All Shapes and Sizes



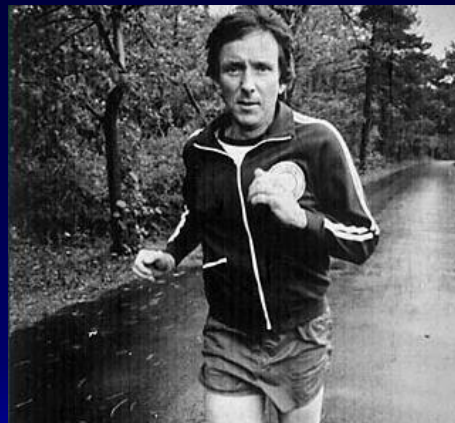
Pay attention to  
age, gender, race, body size  
and sport specific norms!



## Reminder

**Non-myopathic  
conditions affect  
athletes too**

- CAD
- HTN
- BAV etc







European Heart Journal – Cardiovascular Imaging (2015) 16, 353  
doi:10.1093/ehjci/jeu323

RECOMMENDATION PAPER

## The multi-modality cardiac imaging approach to the Athlete's heart: an expert consensus of the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging

Maurizio Galderisi<sup>1\*</sup>, (Chair), Nuno Cardim<sup>2</sup>, (Co-chair), Antonello D'Andrea<sup>3</sup>, Oliver Bruder<sup>4</sup>, Bernard Cosyns<sup>5</sup>, Laurent Davin<sup>6</sup>, Erwan Donal<sup>7</sup>, Thor Edvardsen<sup>8</sup>, Antonio Freitas<sup>9</sup>, Gilbert Habib<sup>10</sup>, Anastasia Kitsiou<sup>11</sup>, Sven Plein<sup>12</sup>, Steffen E. Petersen<sup>13</sup>, Bogdan A. Popescu<sup>14</sup>, Stephen Schroeder<sup>15</sup>, Christof Burgstahler<sup>16</sup>, and Patrizio Lancellotti<sup>17</sup>

Document Reviewers: Rosa Sicari, (Italy), Denisa Muraru, (Romania), Massimo Lombardi, (Italy), Raluca Dulgheru, (Romania), Andre La Gerche (Australia)



**Table 4** \*Average and upper limits of the main echocardiographic LV parameters in elite athletes (\*sample sizes ≥ 400)

Athlete's left heart morphologic and functional parameters						Upper limit
Authors	Journal	Number of athletes	Type of sport	Parameter	Average value	
Pelliccia et al. <sup>17</sup>	<i>Am Intern Med</i> 1999;130:23–31	1309	Endurance/strength	LV end-diastolic diameter (adult male) (mm)	55	70
Whyte et al. <sup>157</sup>	<i>Eur J Appl Physiol</i> 2004;92:592–597	442	Endurance/strength	LV end-diastolic diameter (adult female) (mm)	49	66
Pelliccia et al. <sup>158</sup>	<i>JAMA</i> 1996;276:211–215	600	Endurance/strength	LV end-diastolic diameter (adolescent) (mm)	51	60
Milani et al. <sup>159</sup>	<i>Heart</i> 2005;91:495–499	900	Endurance	LV wall end-diastolic thickness (adult male) (mm)	10	16
Spiro et al. <sup>21</sup>	<i>Am J Cardiol</i> 1994;74:802–806	947	Endurance/strength	LV wall end-diastolic thickness (adult female) (mm)	9.5	13
Rawlins et al. <sup>160</sup>	<i>Circulation</i> 2010;121:1078–1085	440	Endurance/strength	LV wall end-diastolic thickness (adolescent) (mm)	9.5	12
Sharma et al. <sup>6</sup>	<i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 2002;40:1431–1436	720	Endurance/strength	LV wall end-diastolic thickness (black athlete) (mm)	11.5	16
Basavanjaiah et al. <sup>166</sup>	<i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 2008;51:2256–62	300	Endurance/strength	LA diameter (male) (mm)	37	50
Pelliccia et al. <sup>16</sup>	<i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 2005;46:690–696	1777	Endurance/strength	LA diameter (female) (mm)	32	45
D'Andrea et al. <sup>77</sup>	<i>Am Heart J</i> 2010;159:1155–1161	650	Endurance/strength	LA volume index (male) (ml/m <sup>2</sup> )	28	36
				LA volume index (female) (ml/m <sup>2</sup> )	26.5	33
D'Andrea et al. <sup>22</sup>	<i>J Am Soc Echocardiogr</i> 2010;23:1281–1288	650	Endurance/strength	IVS Tissue Doppler <i>s'</i> (cm/s)	13	18
				IVS Tissue Doppler <i>e'</i> (cm/s)	24	21
				LV Tissue Doppler <i>s'</i> (cm/s)	15	20
				LV Tissue Doppler <i>e'</i> (cm/s)	16	22
				LV Tissue Doppler <i>e'/s'</i> (cm/s)	1.45	1.7





F1000Research

F1000Research 2015, 4:151 Last updated: 23 MAY 2017



REVIEW

## Echocardiography in the evaluation of athletes [version 1; referees: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Gonzalo Grazioli<sup>\*</sup>, Maria Sanz<sup>\*</sup>, Silvia Montserrat, Bàrbara Vidal, Marta Sitges

Cardiology Department, Hospital Clínic, Universitat de Barcelona, IDIBAPS, Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

<sup>\*</sup> Equal contributors



## Exercise Physiology Basics

- Exercise requires oxygen
- Increased pulmonary oxygen uptake
- Increased cardiac output
- Increased peripheral oxygen extraction



## Exercise Physiology Basics

- Exercise requires oxygen
- Increased pulmonary oxygen uptake
- **Increased cardiac output**
- Increased peripheral oxygen extraction



## Cardiac Output = HR X Stroke Volume

Stroke volume = End-diastolic volume minus End-systolic volume\*

\* In the absence of valve regurgitation or intracardiac shunts



- Cardiac output may increase 5-6 X with HR responsible for the majority of the change
- Max HR does not increase with exercise training (age-related)
- Stroke volume does increase with exercise training (resting and peak exercise)
  - SV increases because EDV  $\uparrow$   $\pm$  ESV



## 2 Forms of Exercise Training (some overlap)

- Isotonic
  - Sustained increase in CO with normal or reduced SVR
- Isometric
  - Increased SVR and normal or slightly increased CO



## Athlete's Heart

- Well recognized that repetitive physical exercise causes adaptive changes in cardiac structure and function

### “Athlete's Heart”

- Although historically some dispute as to whether changes were harmful, consensus is that this is a favorable adaptive response rather than pre-clinical disease



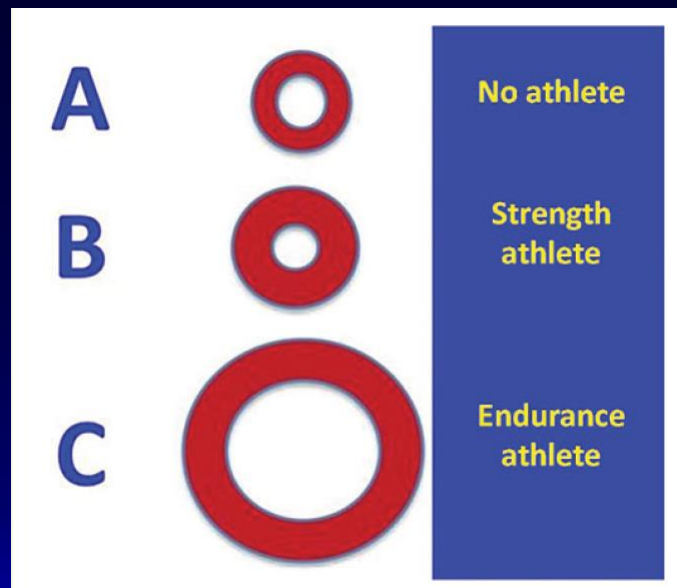
## Athlete's Heart

- Anatomic changes
- Functional changes



## Left Ventricular Response

- Increased cavity size
- Increased wall thickness
  - Generally associated with increased cavity size
  - More pronounced in those who are large and Afro-Caribbean
- Morganroth hypothesis
  - Isotonic -> dilatation (eccentric LVH)
  - Isometric -> increased wall thickness (concentric LVH)



# Similar Changes with RV



## Normative Reference Values of Right Heart in Competitive Athletes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Flavio D'Ascenzi, MD, PhD, FESC, Antonio Pelliccia, MD, FESC, Marco Solari, MD, Pietro Piu, PhD, Ferdinando Loiacono, MD, Francesca Anselmi, MD, Stefano Caselli, MD, PhD, FASE, FESC, Marta Focardi, MD, PhD, Marco Bonifazi, MD, and Sergio Mondillo, MD, *Sienna and Rome, Italy*

JASE 2017 Volume 30, Issue 9, Pages 845–858

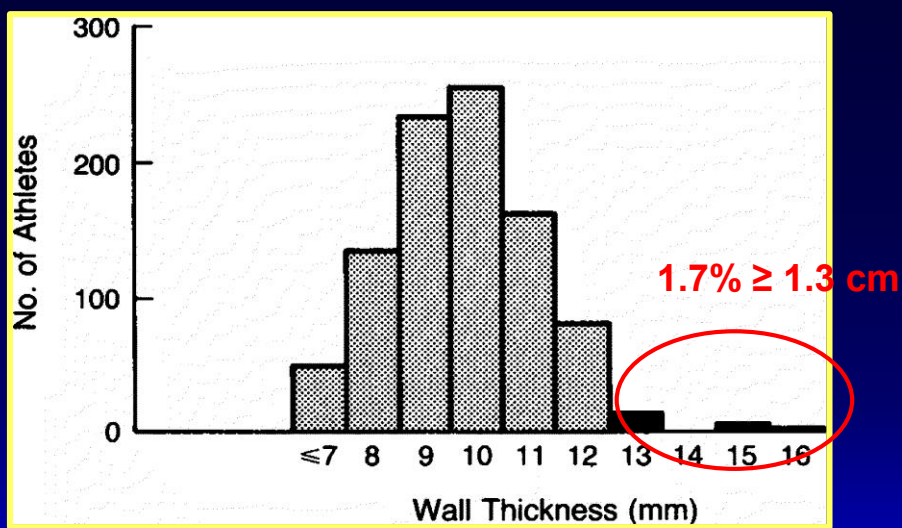


## Wall thickness



ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

### Distribution of Maximal Left-Ventricular-Wall Thicknesses in the 947 Elite Athletes.

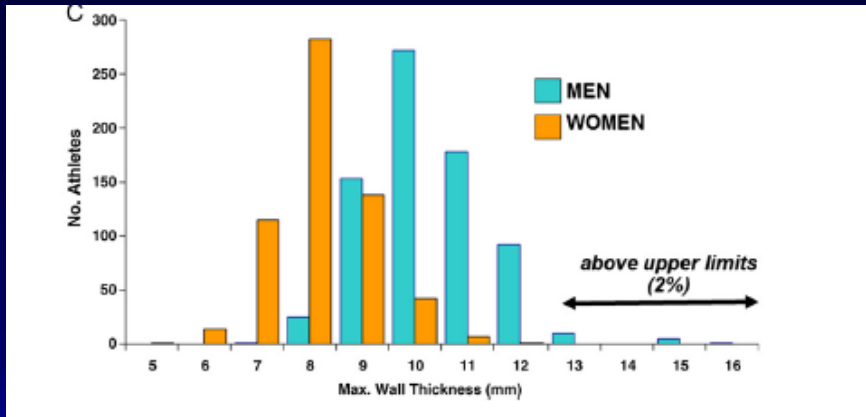


Pelliccia A et al. N Engl J Med 1991;324:295-301

N Engl J Med 1991;324:295-301



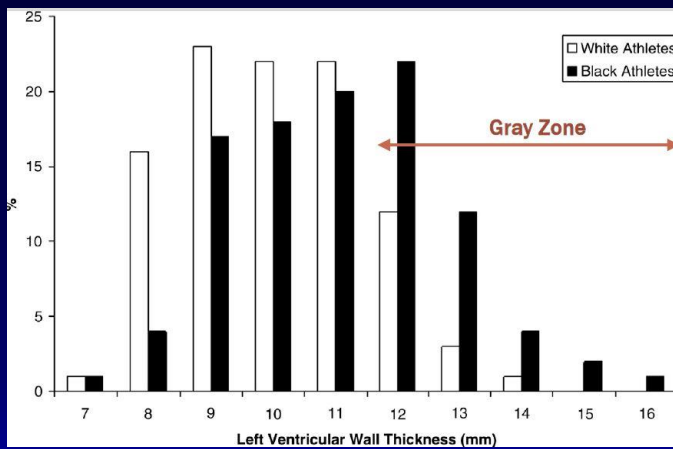
# Gender Matters



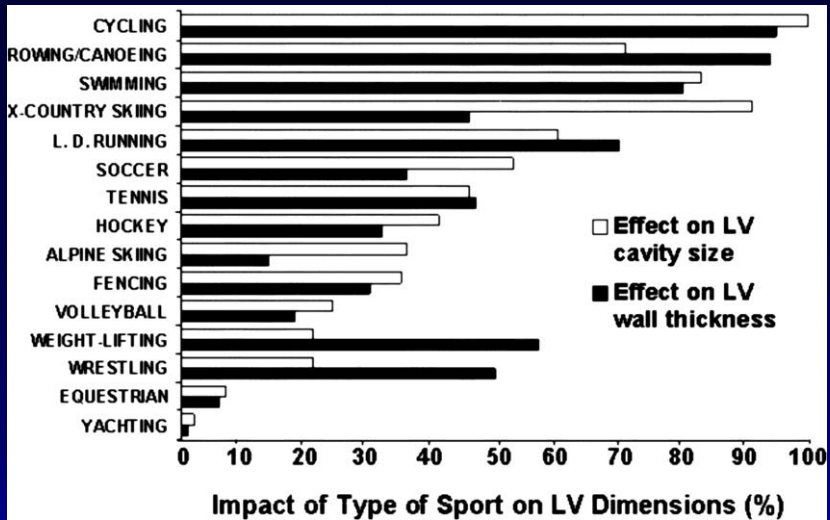
Maron Circulation 2006 citing Pelliccia et al Ann Intern Med. 1999;130(1):23-31.



# Race Matters



Effect of specific sports training on LV cavity dimension or wall thickness in elite athletes, representing 27 different sporting disciplines.

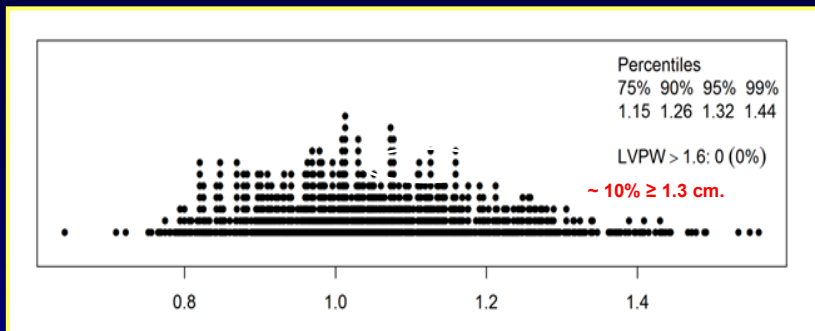


Barry J. Maron, and Antonio Pelliccia Circulation. 2006;114:1633-1644



ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

# NFL 2011-2013



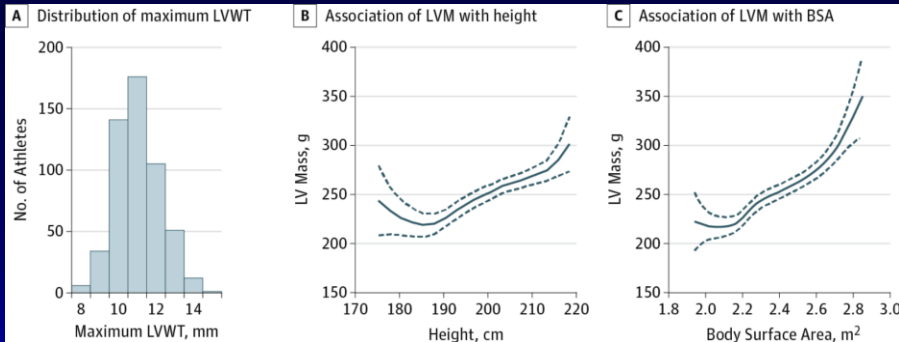
NFL data Courtesy of Dr Kovacs ACC 2013



## From: Athletic Cardiac Remodeling in US Professional Basketball Players: Engel et al

**N= 526, 77% black, average age 26 yrs**

JAMA Cardiol. 2016;1(1):80-87.



**~10%  $\geq$  1.3 cm.**



## Impact of Gender and Race

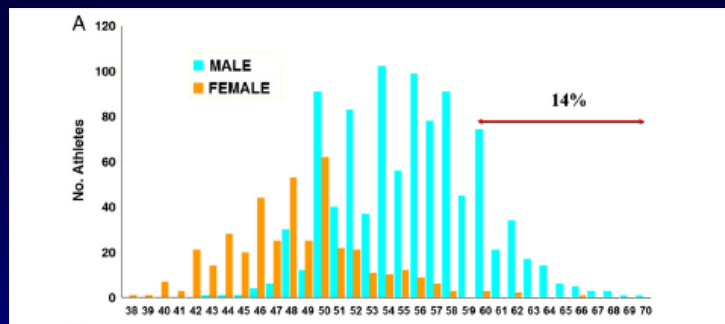
- Less remodeling in women (even with correcting smaller baseline heart sizes)
- More remodeling in blacks
  - LV wall thickness  $>12$ mm in 20% black men vs 4 % whites
- Black women have thicker walls than white women



## Chamber dimensions



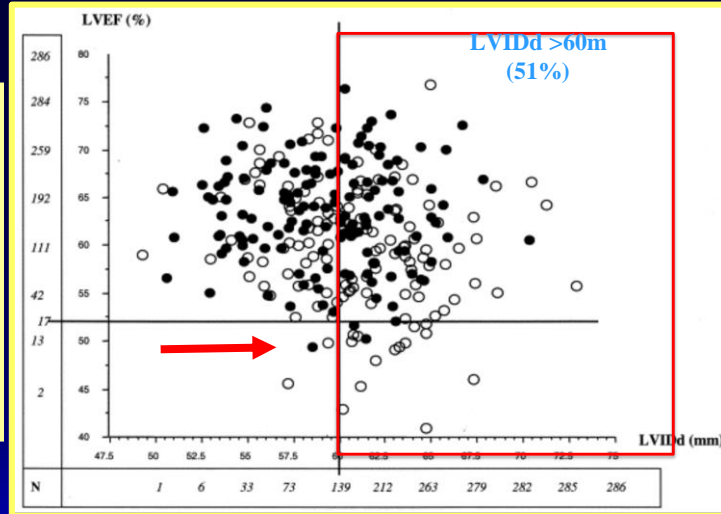
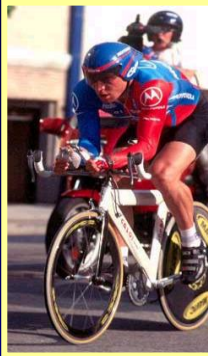
Pelliccia. Ann Intern Med. 1999;130(1):23-31.  
1309 elite athletes, all with EF >50%



LVEDD



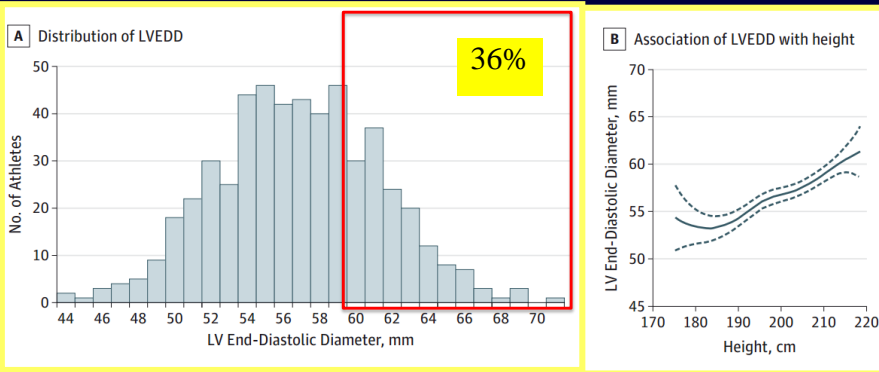
# Pro Cyclists LV chamber size



Abergel. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2004;44

# LV chamber size in the NBA

From: Athletic Cardiac Remodeling in US Professional Basketball Players: Engel et al JAMA Cardiol. 2016;1(1):80-87.



All but 5 with normal EF > 50%

JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING  
 © 2017 BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY FOUNDATION  
 PUBLISHED BY ELSEVIER

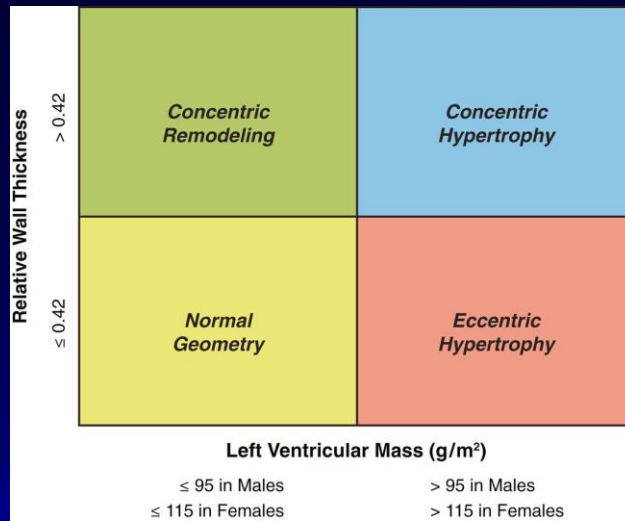
VOL. 10, NO. 9, 2017  
 ISSN 1936-878X/\$36.00  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2016.08.011>

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

# Effect of Sex and Sporting Discipline on LV Adaptation to Exercise



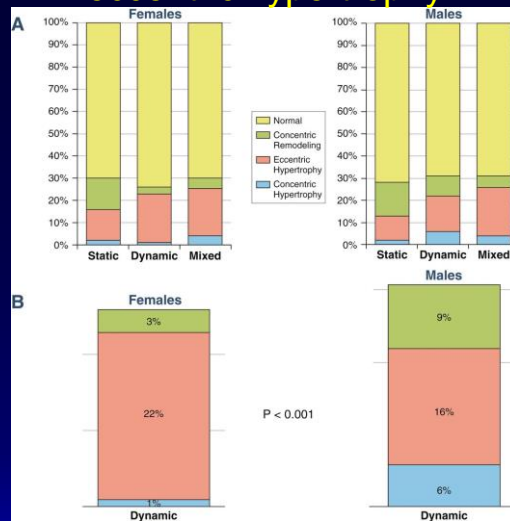
Gherardo Finocchiaro, MD, Harshil Dhutia, MBBS, Andrew D'Silva, MBBS, Aneil Malhotra, MBBS, Alexandros Steriotis, MD, PhD, Lynne Millar, MBBS, Keerthi Prakash, MBBS, Rajay Narain, MBBS, Michael Papadakis, MD, MBBS, Rajan Sharma, MD, MBBS, Sanjay Sharma, MD, MBBS



Gherardo Finocchiaro et al. JIMG 2017;10:965-972



## Women less likely to develop concentric vs. eccentric hypertrophy



Gherardo Finocchiaro et al. JIMG 2017;10:965-972



## Systolic Function



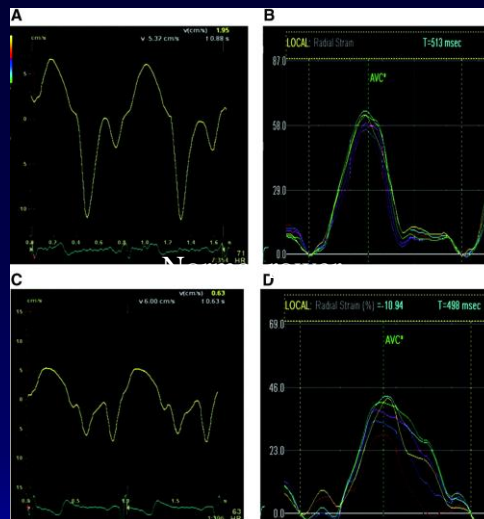
## LVEF/Systolic function

- Typically normal
- But may be borderline or mildly reduced (50-55%) leading to concern about dilated cardiomyopathy
- Role for stress echocardiography in establishing contractile reserve
- Strain also helpful



Echocardiographic tissue Doppler imaging (A and C) and speckle-tracking radial strain analysis (B and D) in 2 different athletic patients presenting with left ventricular hypertrophy.

Normal  
rower



Baggish A L , Wood M J Circulation 2011;123:2723-2735



# Atria

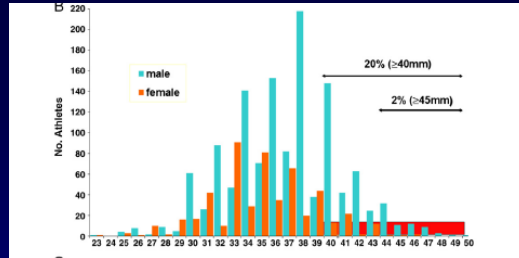


## Left atrium

- In Italian series >20% had enlarged left atria (as measured by AP diameter)
  - No volume data
- Questionable association with supraventricular arrhythmias



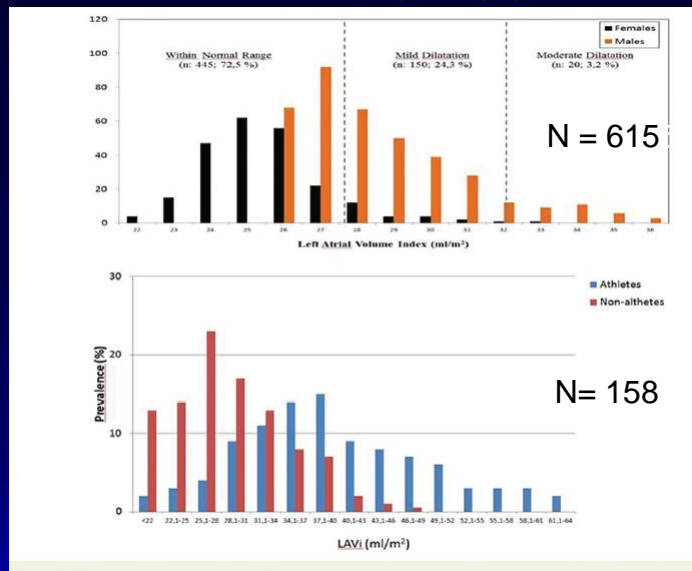
# Pelliccia. Ann Intern Med. 1999;130(1):23-31.



LA AP diameter



## LA volumes



From Galderisi et al EACVI Recommendations



# Diastolic Function: Myopathy or Athlete's Heart?



## Diastolic Function

- Isotonic training
  - Enhanced relaxation
- Isometric training
  - Impaired or unchanged relaxation (less well studied)



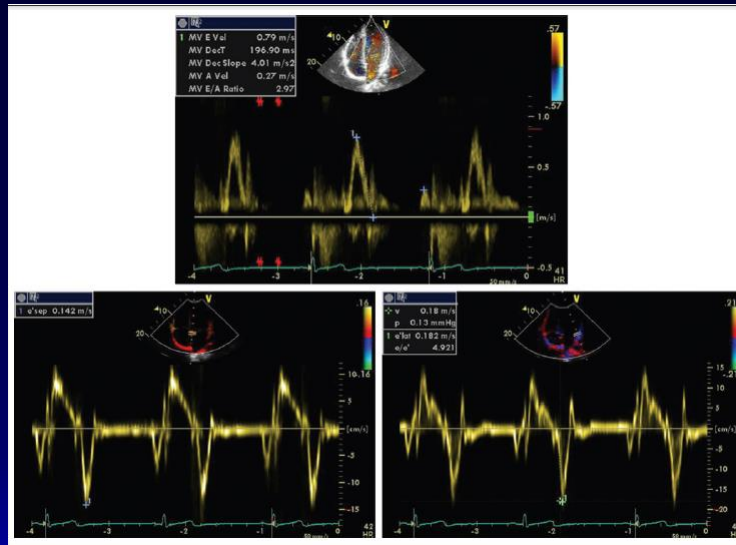
- In athlete's heart diastolic function is normal or super-normal
- In HCM, diastolic function is variably abnormal



## Diastolic Function in the Athlete

- Increased early diastolic filling
  - E/A ratio  $> 1$
- normal deceleration time
  - 100 -200 ms
- normal isovolumetric relaxation time
  - $<100$  ms.



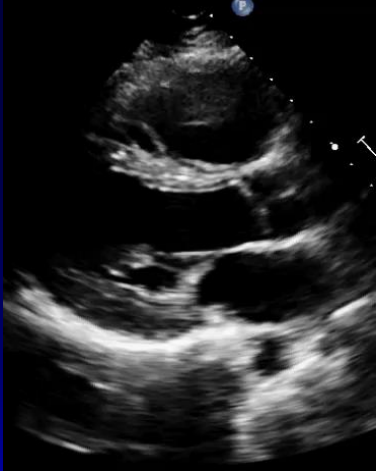


Galderisi et al European Heart Journal – Cardiovascular Imaging (2015) 16, 353

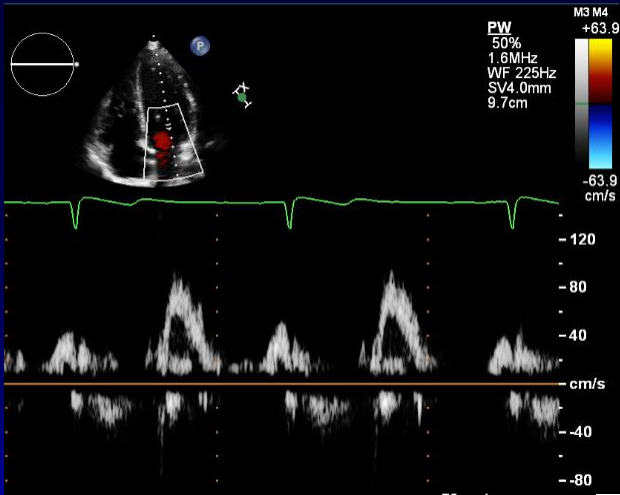
## Diastolic Function in HCM

- Decreased early diastolic filling
  - E/A ratio  $<0.5$
- Lengthened deceleration time
  - $>280$  ms
- Ar-Ad  $> 30$  ms
- Decreased annular e'

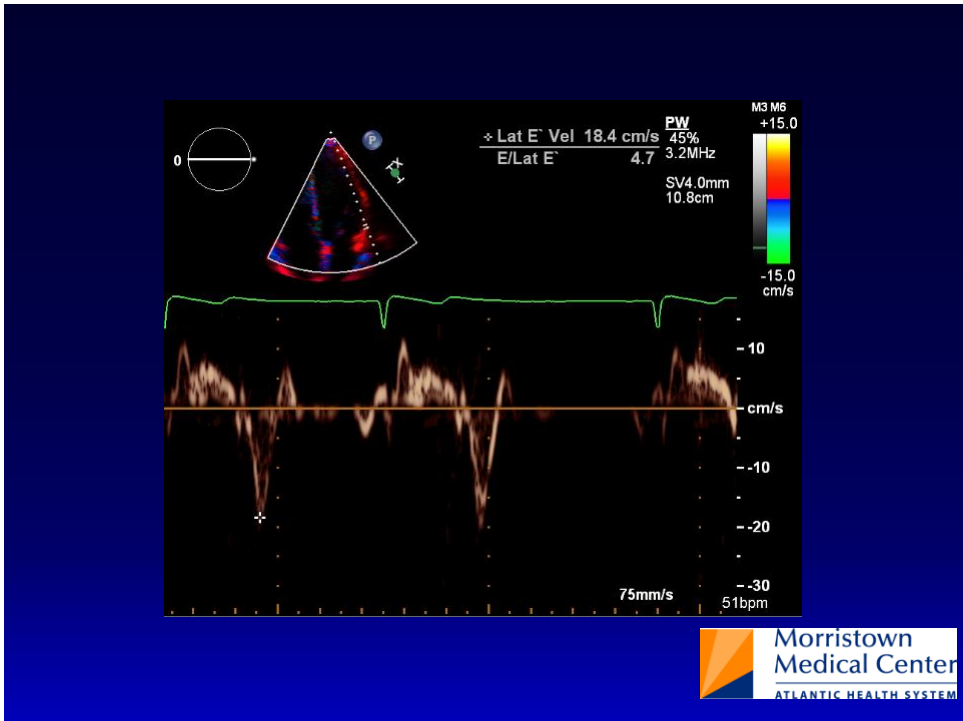
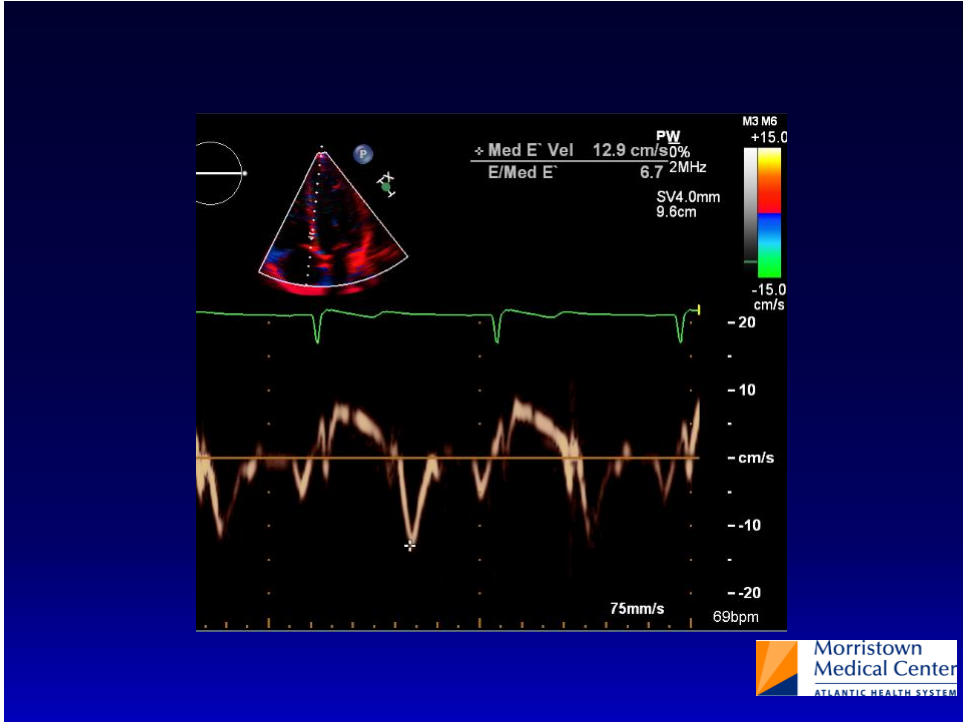
Wall thickness = 1.2 cm



Decel time = 187 ms



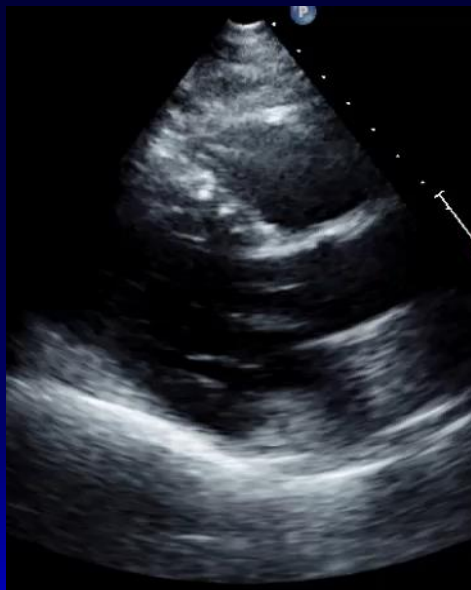


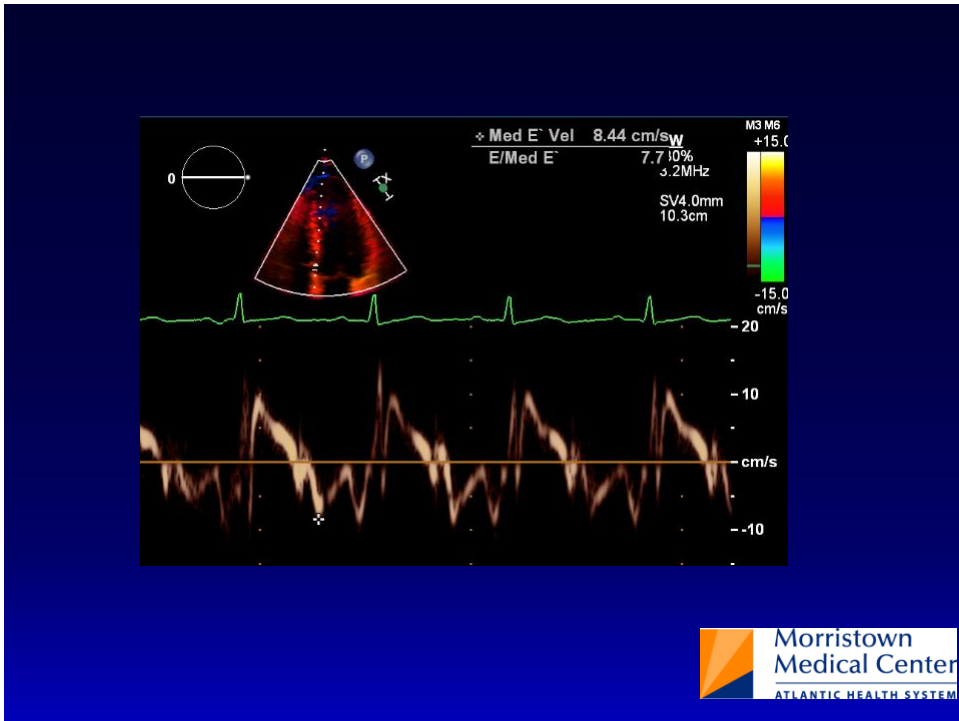
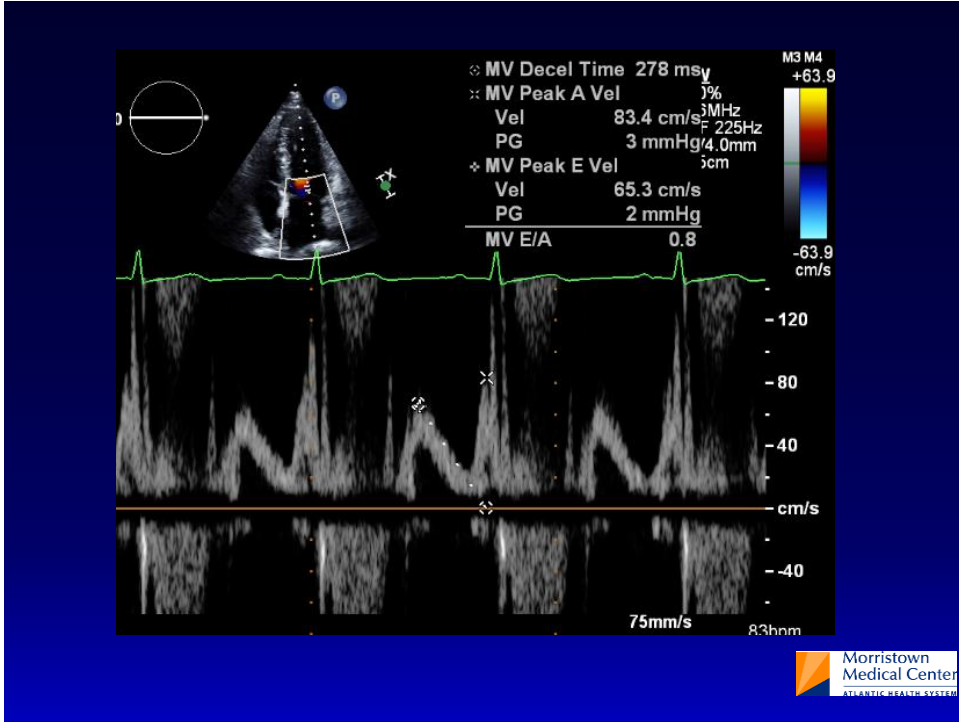


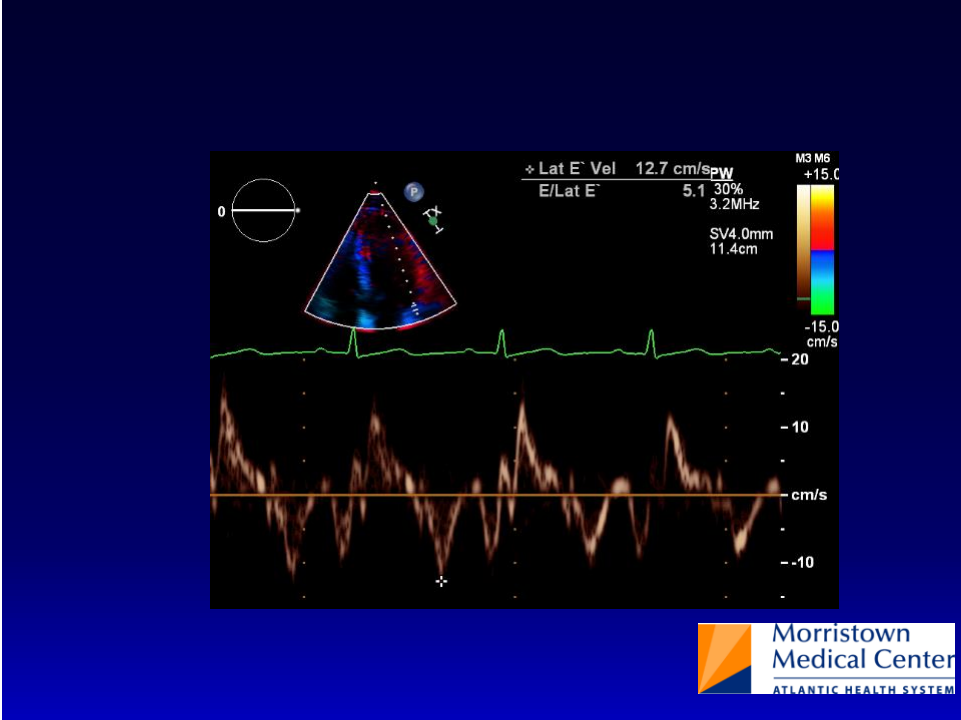
# Athlete's Heart



IVS = 1.4, PW = 1.2

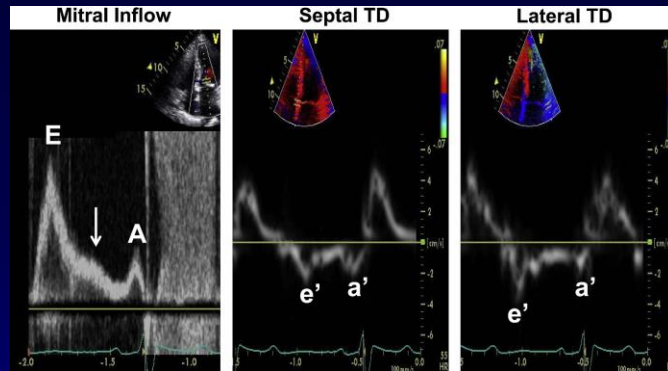






# Hypertrophic CM

## When left atrial pressure is elevated



*Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography* 2011 24, 473-498DOI:

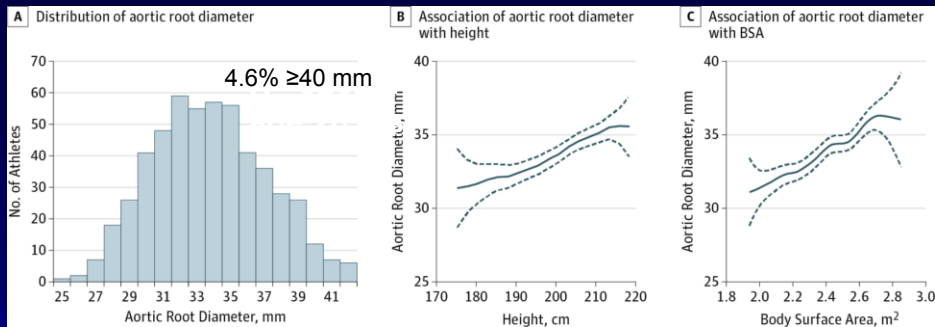


## Aorta

- Pathologic enlargement typically not encountered (>4 cm)
- Inconsistent data on impact of training on aortic root size
- BUT in basketball players.....



From: **Athletic Cardiac Remodeling in US Professional Basketball Players**  
**Engel et al.**  
 JAMA Cardiol. 2016;1(1):80-87. doi:10.1001/jamacardio.2015.0252



**A word about complementary modalities**



ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM



The collage features several medical images: an echocardiogram at the top center showing a cross-section of the heart; a Doppler ultrasound at the bottom left showing blood flow; and two MRI scans at the bottom left showing internal structures. Technical data and waveforms are visible in the background of these images.



A photograph showing a healthcare professional in a white coat performing an EKG on a male patient who is lying on a table. The professional is holding the EKG leads on the patient's chest.



Morristown Medical Center  
ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

# EKG

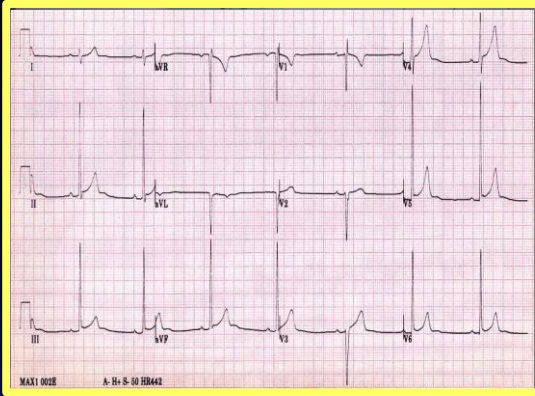


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# Athlete's EKG



## Vagotonia

Sinus bradycardia

Sinus arrhythmia

First degree AVB

ST-elevation

Tall T waves

## Increased chamber size

Left ventricular hypertrophy

Incomplete RBBB

Left atrial enlargement

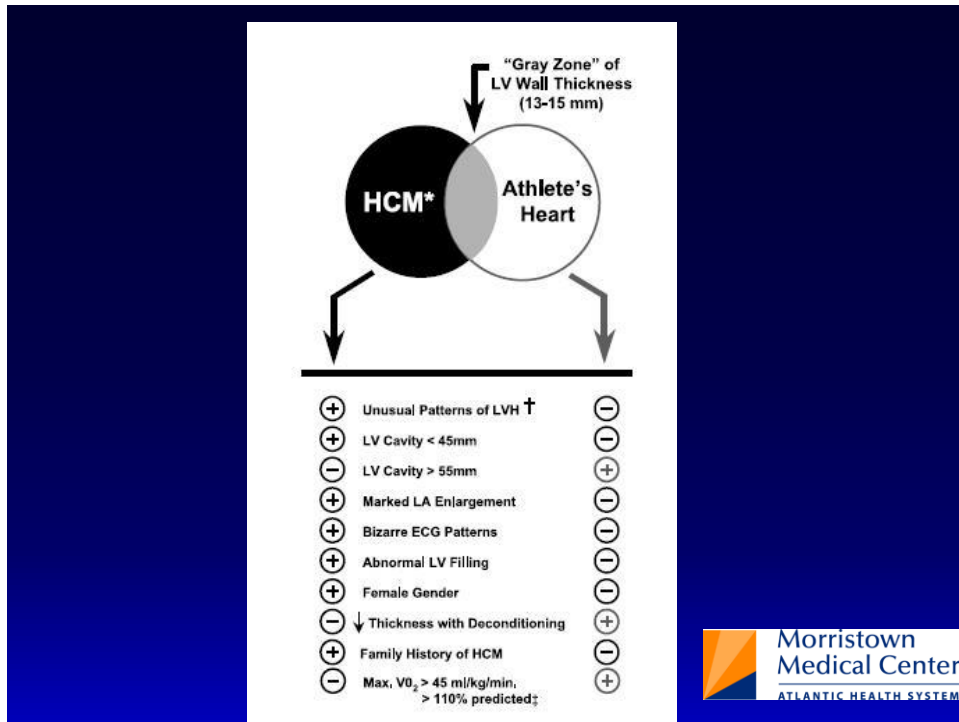
Right atrial enlargement



## MRI

- Assessment of LV/RV Mass, Dimensions
- Fibrosis
- Inflammation
- Pathognomonic findings in myopathies





Sometimes even the experts  
are not sure

Deconditioning

# Impact of extreme endurance activity



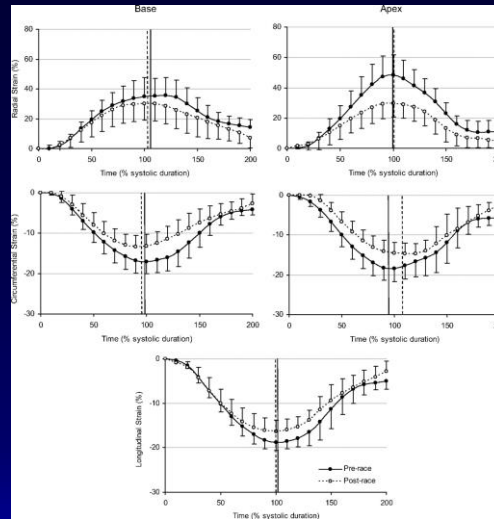
## Circulation

### Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging

**Alteration in left ventricular strains and torsional mechanics after ultra-long duration exercise in athletes**  
Stéphane Nottin, Grégory Doucende, Iris Schuster-beck, Michel Dauzat, and Philippe Obert  
CIRCULATIONAHA/2008/811273 [R2]



Figure 1. LV basal and apical circumferential and radial strains and LV longitudinal strains before (●) and after (○) the race.



Stéphane Nottin et al. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging*. 2009;2:323-330

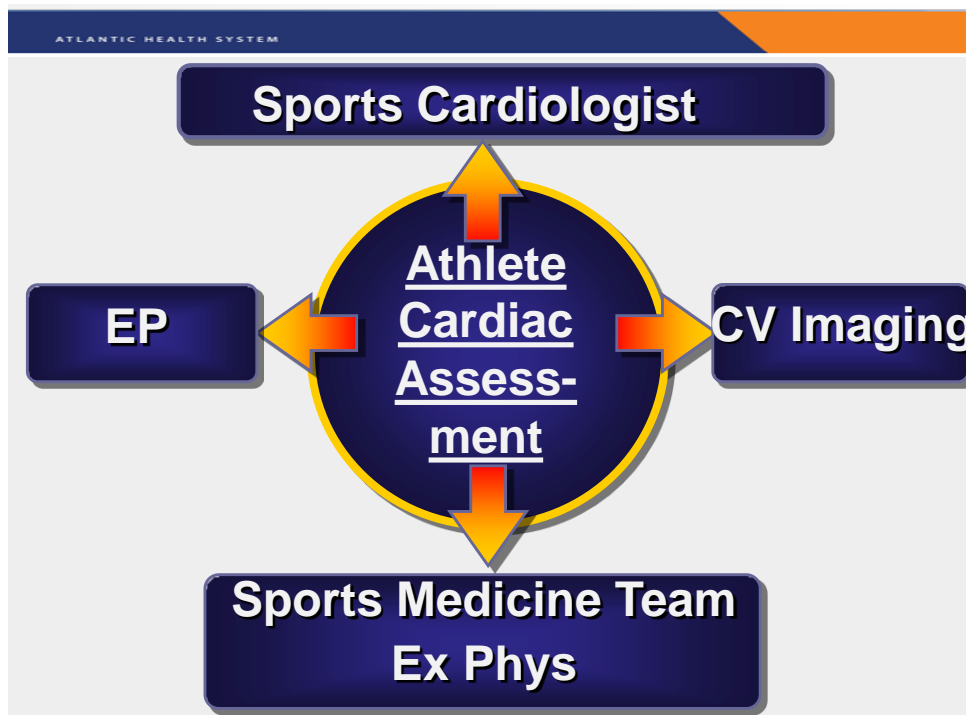


## Take home messages

- Athlete's heart may have altered anatomy and, to a lesser degree, function
- Published norms provide guidance but additional interventions (stress, deconditioning) may be essential



- Multimodality approach is essential
  - Advanced EKG interpretive skills
  - MRI
- Meticulous echocardiography
  - Precise measurements
  - Strain
  - Stress echocardiography
- Specialized centers important



# Sports Cardiology at Morristown



Mat Martinez, MD, FACC  
Director of Sports Cardiology  
Official Cardiologist to the New York  
Jets

