

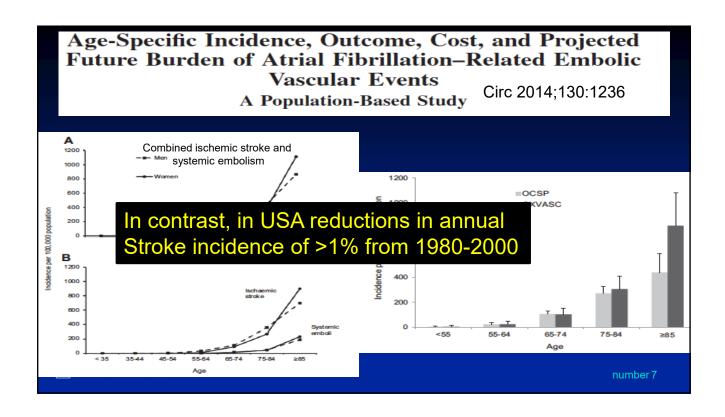


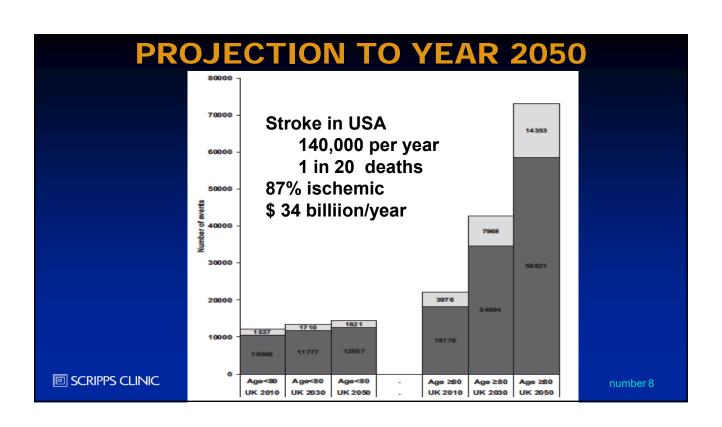
- 1. "Faint" LAA sludge
- 2. "Dense" LAA sludge and thrombus
- 3. Severe LAA spontaneous echo contrast
- 4. Left atrial myxoma
- 5. Mitral valve obstruction with slow forward flow

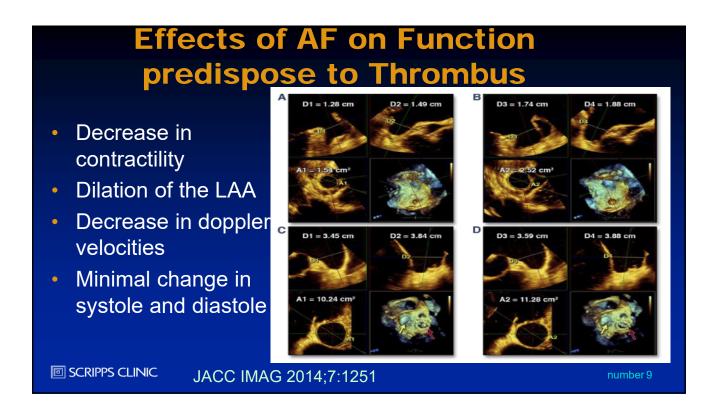
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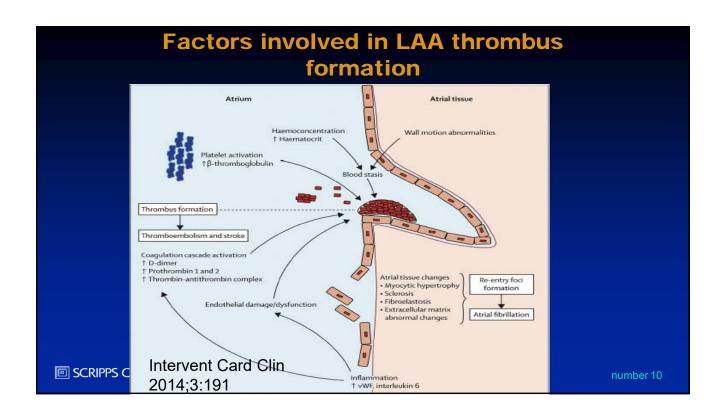
Why is discussion of the LAA important?

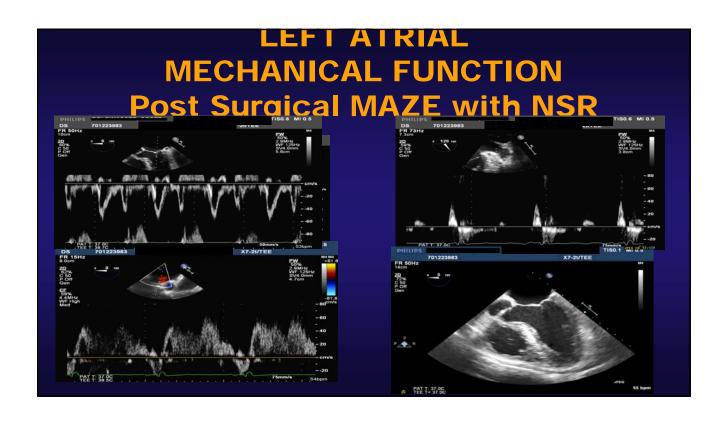
- AF occurs in 0.4-1% of the USA population
 - >8% in those >80 years of age
 - Prevalence projected to double by 2035
- Thrombi form in the LA in the presence of AF
 - Reduced contractility and stasis
- Frequent need to assess risk
 - Stroke frequent association with AF (unrecognized)
 - Pre Cardioversion
- During interventional transcath procedures

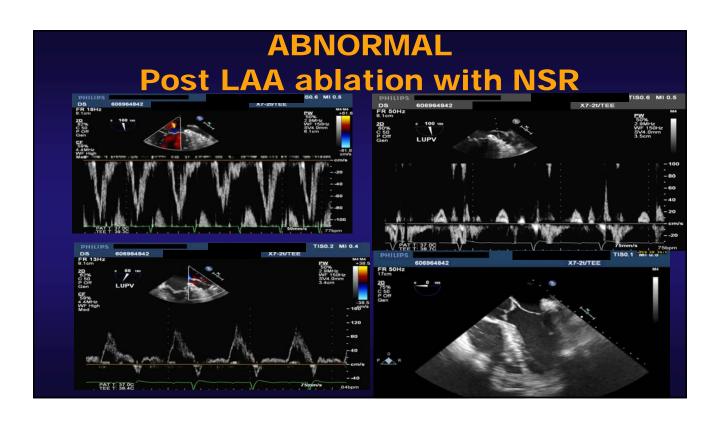


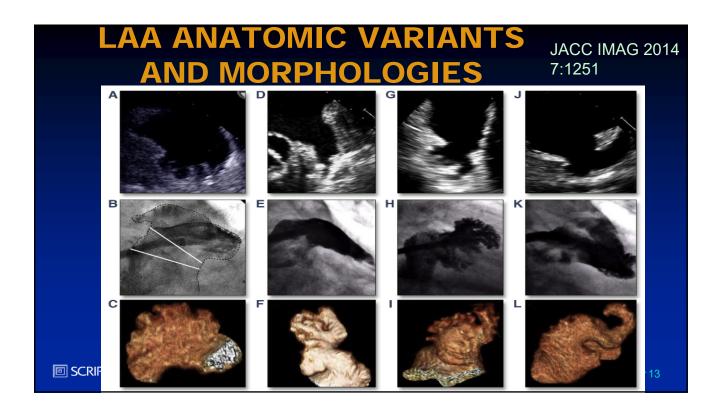








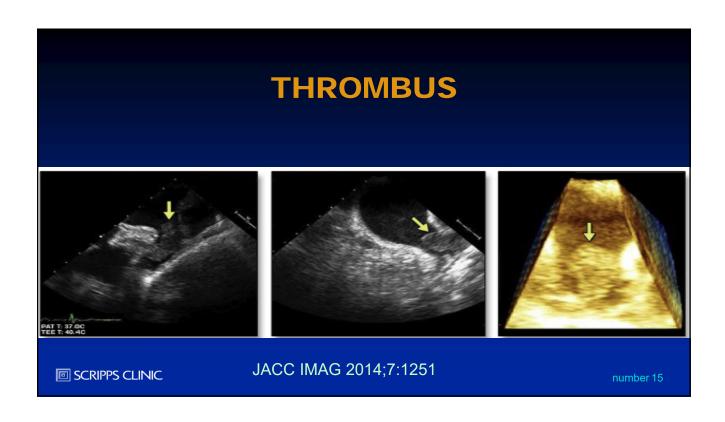




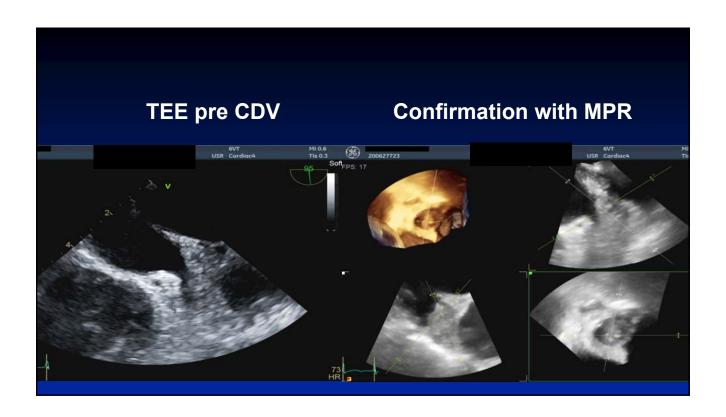
Thrombus

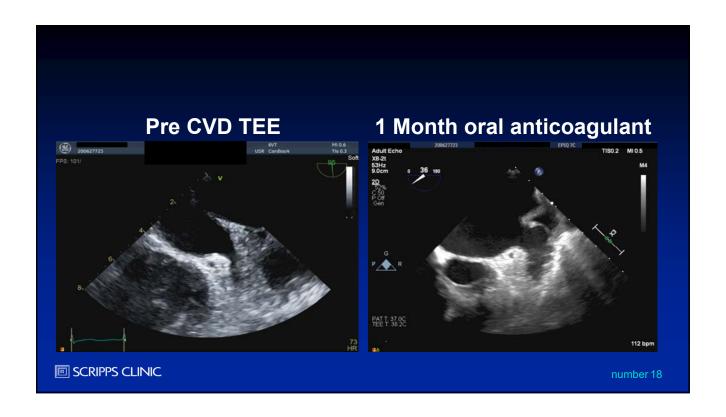
- A powerful predictor of risk
- Stands as the only absolute contraindication to CDV
- Mandates anticoagulation therapy until resolution
- Data from multiple sources confirm the efficacy of risk reduction with warfarin and NOAC

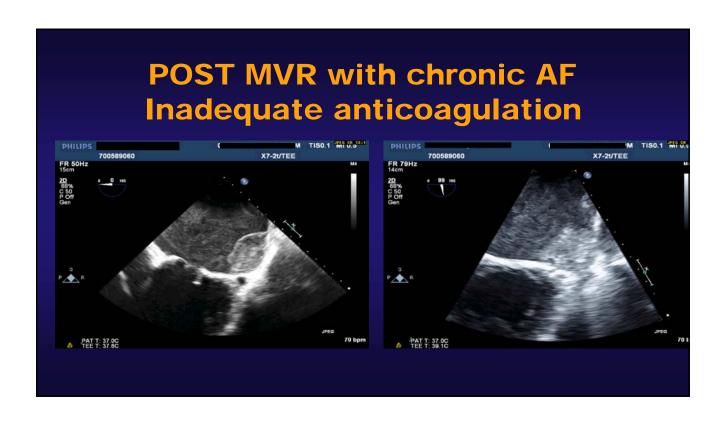
SCRIPPS CLINIC

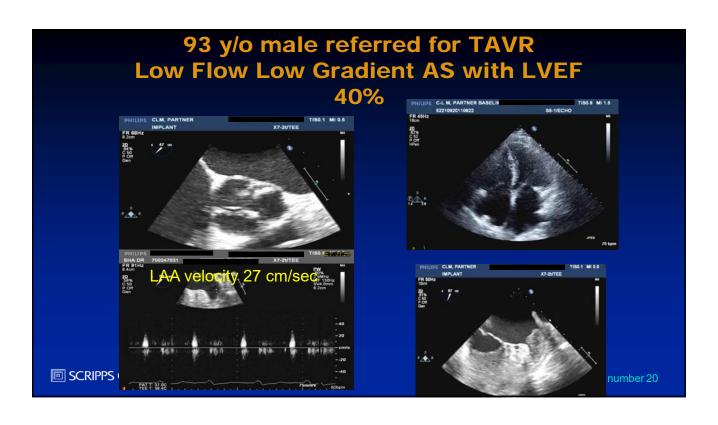


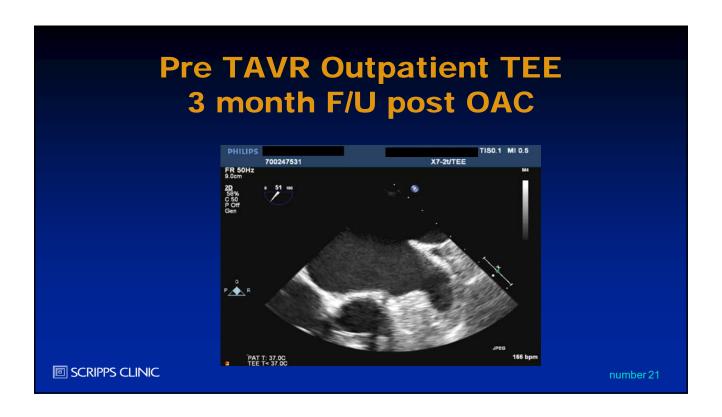








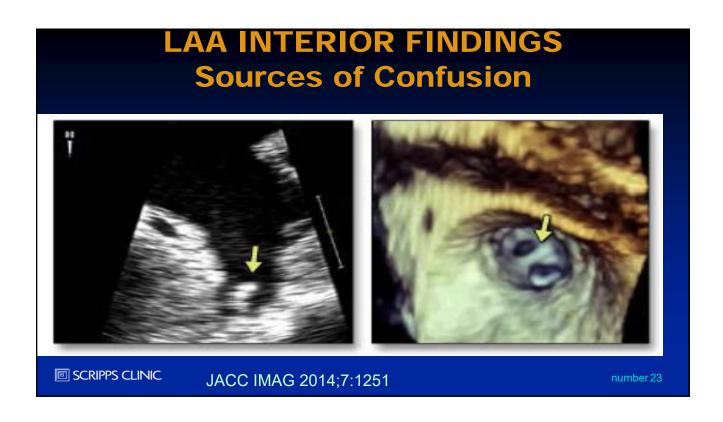


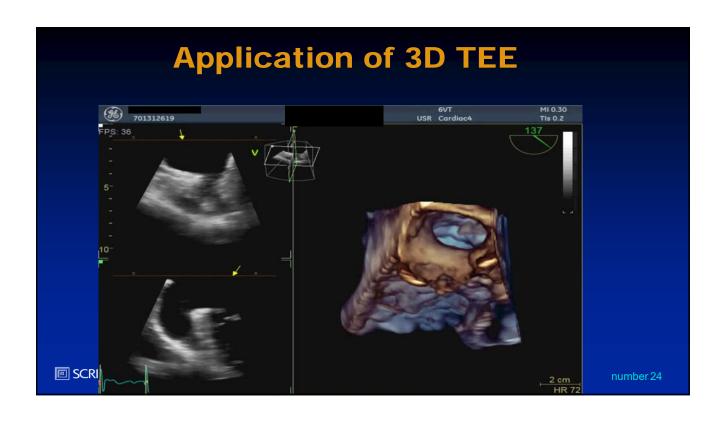


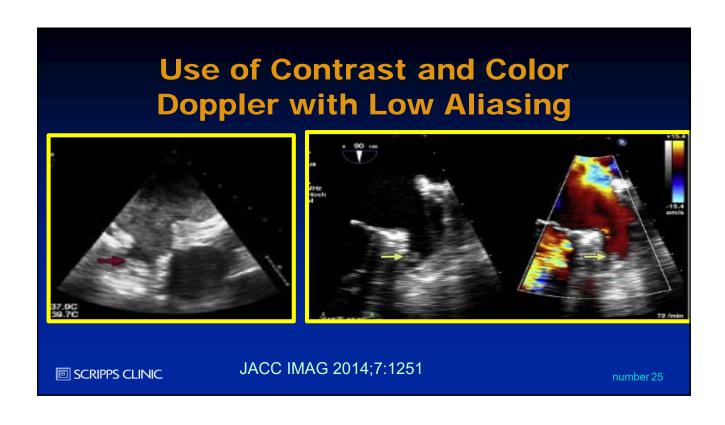
IMAGING TO DETECT LAA THROMBI

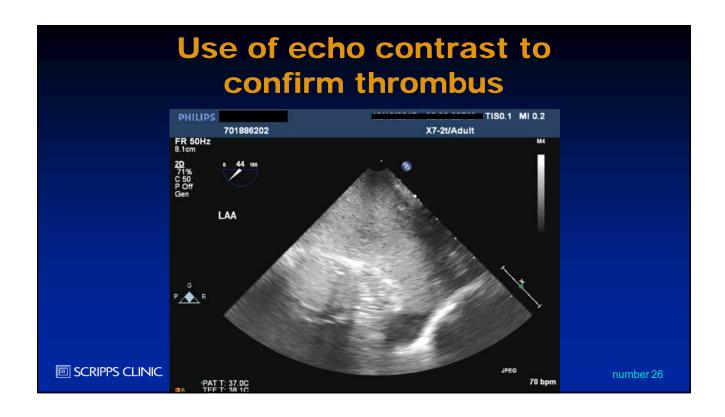
- ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY (TEE)
 - Sensitivity 92% Specificity 98%
 - Compared with intraop observation (Ann Int Med 1995)
- ECHO TECHNIQUES
 - 2D AND 3D Imaging in mutliple views
 - Multiplanar reconstruction
 - Ultrasound contrast
 - Spectral doppler velocities
 - Tissue dopper and strain

■ SCRIPPS CLINICIntracardic echo - ? less sensitive









CLOUDINESS IN THE LA AND LAA DIFFERENTIATION

SPONTANEOUS ECHO CONTRAST

- Swirling echo density with the LA or LAA imaged with gain set to diminish background
- · Dense: continuously seen
- Faint: intermittent

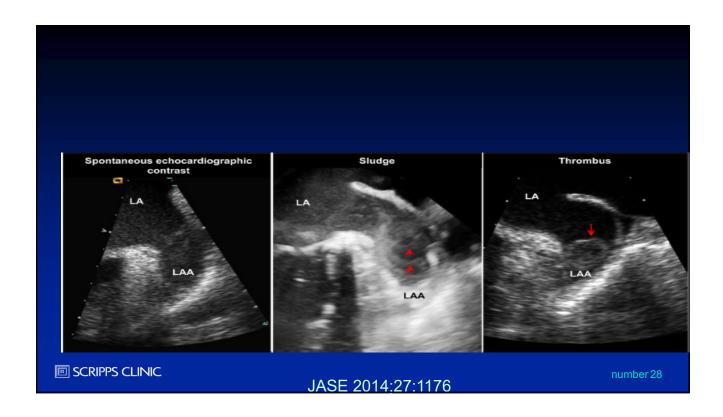
"SLUDGE"

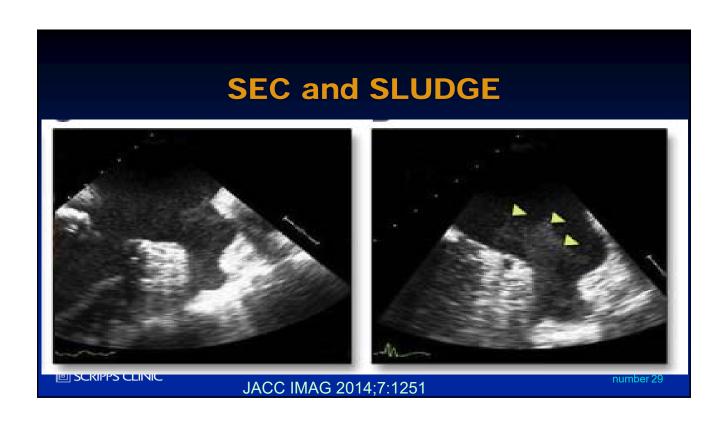
· Viscous, gelatinous morphology without consistent form

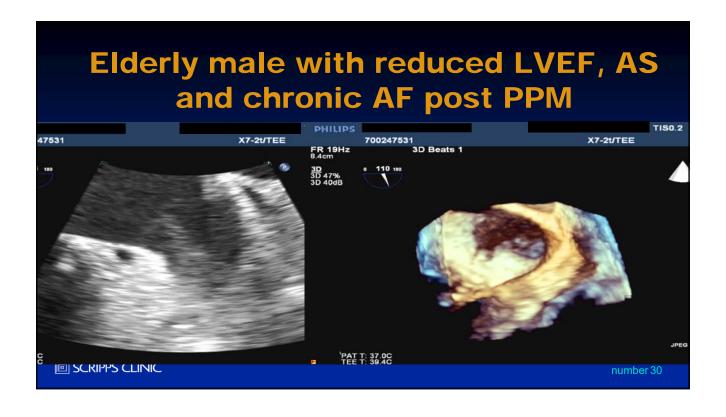
THROMBUS

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Organized echo density with defined border, often oscillating







Clinical Significance of SEC

- Found in 12-67% of AF patients
- Associated with clinical predictors of stroke
 - Older age, previous thromboembolism,HTN, constant AF
 - Larger LA and LAA size and volumes
 - Lower LA emptying velocities (<20 cm/sec)
 - Presence of LAA thrombus
- Dense SEC without anticoagulation

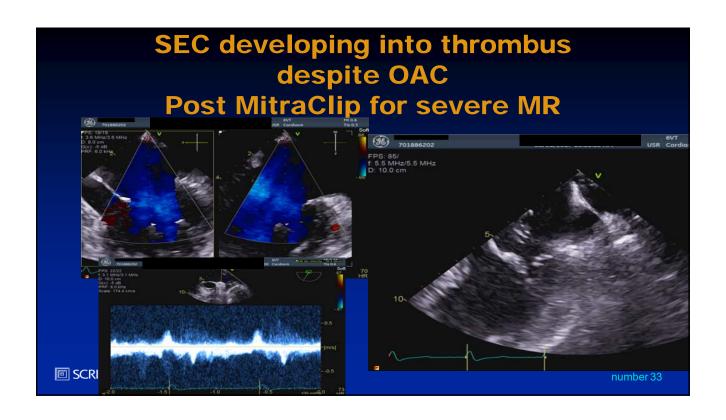
SCRIPPS CLINIC 3X greater rate of stroke

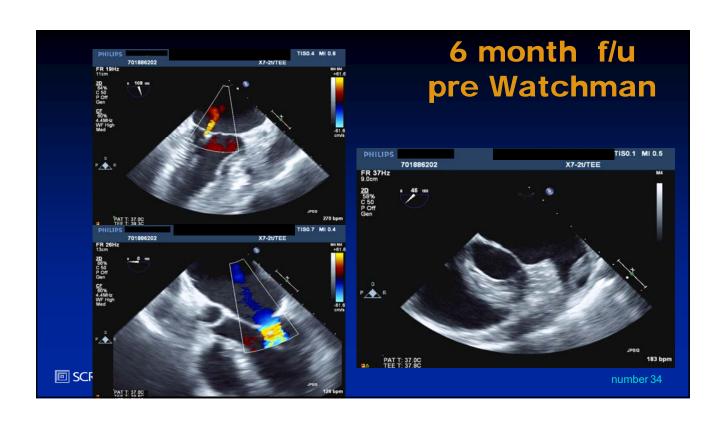
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SEC: Studies on Anticoagulated Patients

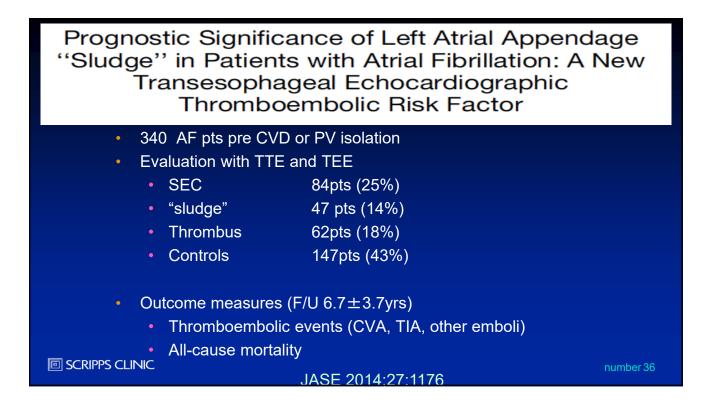
- SPAF (Ann Int Med 1998)
 - TEE evaluation 382 hi risk AF patients
 - 63% SEC (20% dense)
 - Median INR 2.3
 - Stroke rate: Faint SEC 2.8%, Dense SEC 4.5%
- Bonn Study (JACC 2005)
 - Serial TEE, neurology and MRI exams
 - 128 permanent AF patients : dense SEC
 - On warfarin with mean INR 2.3 (31% suboptimal)
 - Thromboembolic events 23%
 - 3pts (2%) cerebral embolism with neuro deficits
 - 8pts (6%) died due to embolic events
 - 19pts (15%) silent embolism on MRI

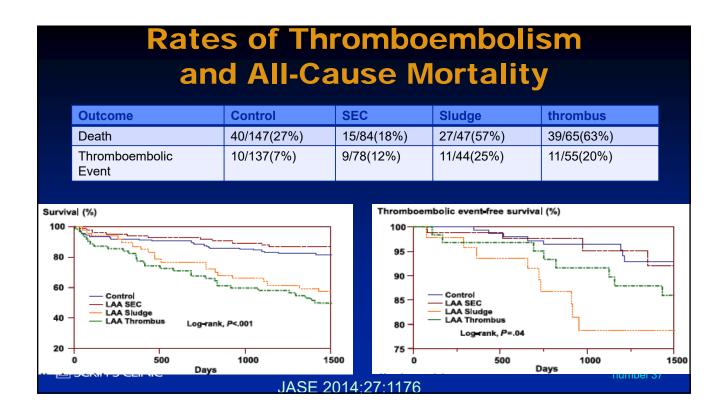
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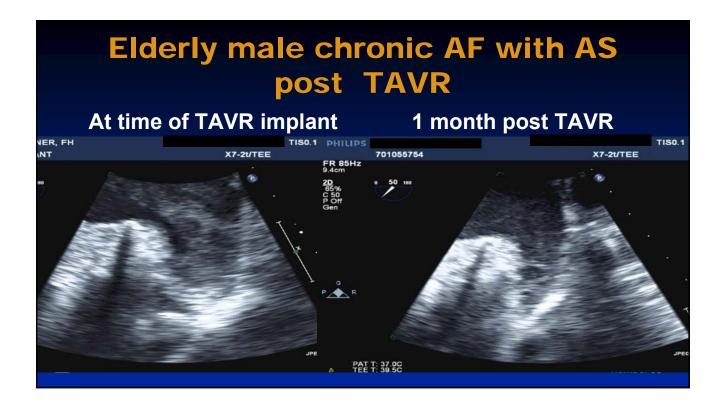


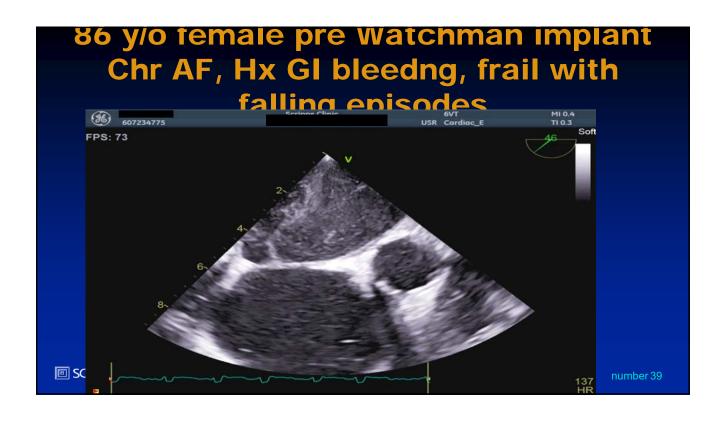












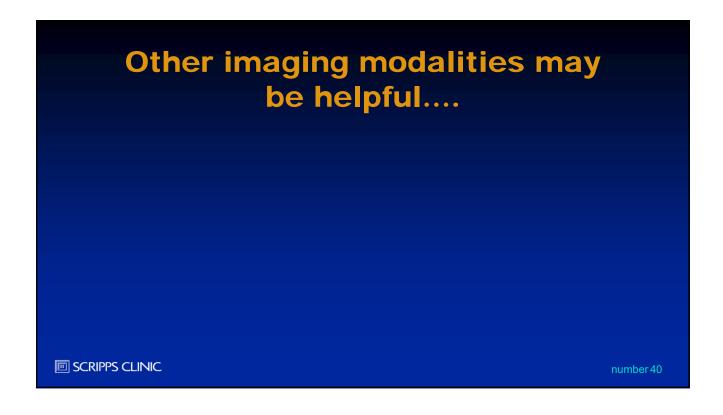


TABLE 4 Comparison of the Different Imaging Modalities for Assessment of the LAA TEE MDCT CMR				
Sensitivity/specificity for LAA thrombi detection	92%-100%/ 98%-99%	96%/92%	67%/44%	
Spatial resolution	0.2-0.5 mm	0.4 mm	1-2 mm	
Temporal resolution	20-33 ms	70-105 ms	30-50 ms	
3D volume rendering	Yes (with 3D)	Yes	Yes	
Contrast required	No*	Yes	No*	
lonizing radiation	No	Yes	No	
Special considerations	Widely available, provides real-time assessment Semi-invasive	Noninvasive, dynamic assessment of LA function Cannot be performed real-time during procedures Limited availability	Noninvasive, cannot be performed real-time during procedures Limited availability Cannot be performed in patients with pacemakers	
PUSCRIPPS CLINIC JACC IMAG 2014;7:1251				

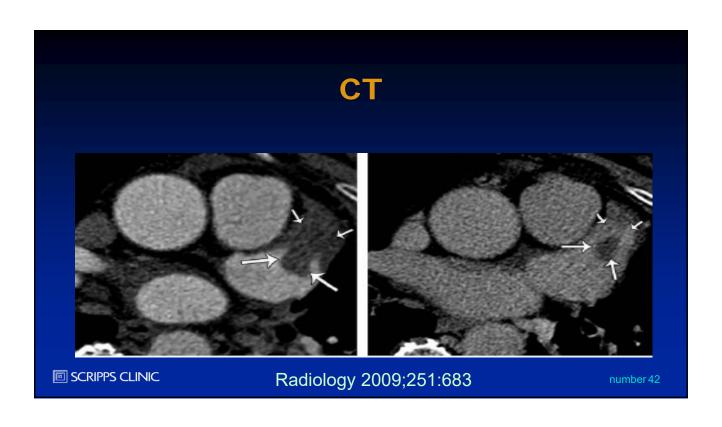


	TABLE 1 LA and LAA Im	aging-Based Variables to Predict Stroke	
	Conventional echocardiography	LA dilation (M-mode) Spontaneous echo contrast	
		LAA thrombus	
		LAA peak velocity <20 cm/s (pulsed- wave Doppler)	
		LAA non-chicken wing shape	
	Speckle tracking echocardiography	LA longitudinal strain (reservoir function)	
	Cardiac magnetic resonance	LA volume	
		LA longitudinal strain (reservoir function, tissue tracking CMR)	
		LA fibrosis (LGE-CMR)	
		LA flow (4D-CMR)	
		LAA non-chicken wing shape	
	Multidetector row computed tomography	LAA non-chicken wing shape	JACC 2017 70:3157
© SC	4D = 4-dimensional; CMR = LAA = left atrial appendage; L0	number 43	

Forbes / Technology will replace 80percent of what doctors do

BY VINOD KHOSLA

This post was also published by Fortune.

Data-driven healthcare won't replace physicians entirely, but it will help those receptive to technology perform their jobs better.

A Computer-Aided Diagnostic Algorithm Improves the Accuracy of Transesophageal Echocardiography for Left Atrial Thrombi

A Single-Center Prospective Study

J Ultrasound Med 2014;33:83

REVIEW TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Structure and Function of the Left Atrium and Left Atrial Appendage



AF and Stroke Implications

JACC 2017

- Current risk stratification in AF is based on clinical scores
 - Do not include LA remodeling and function
- Multimodality imaging provides a comprehensive evaluation that includes parameters of risk before thrombus formation
- OAC effective, but not perfect, in reducing stroke risk in those with high clinical risk scores
- In patients at lower risk, use of other parameters should be
 SCRIPPS CLINRONSIDERED (eg strain)