

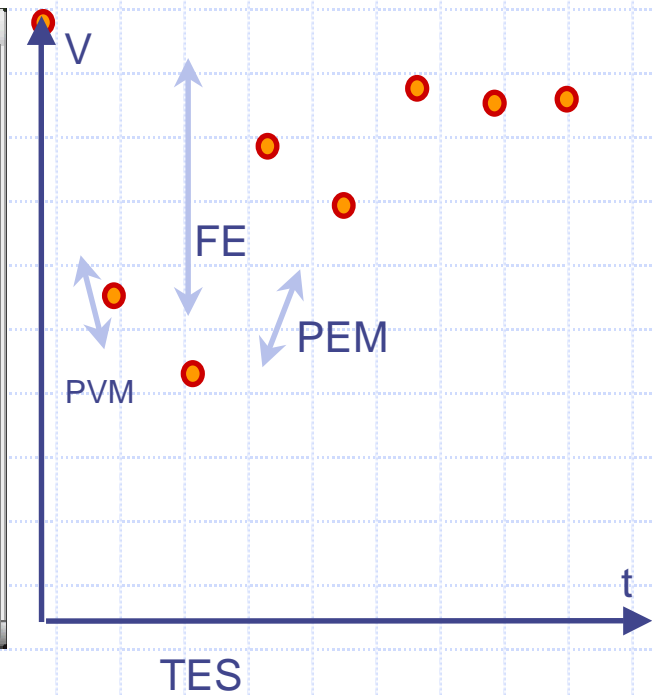
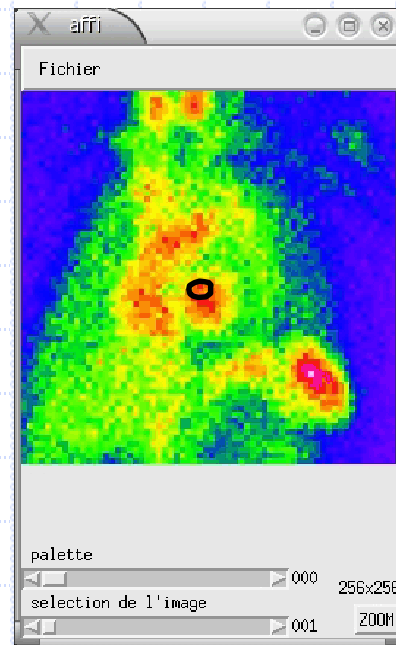
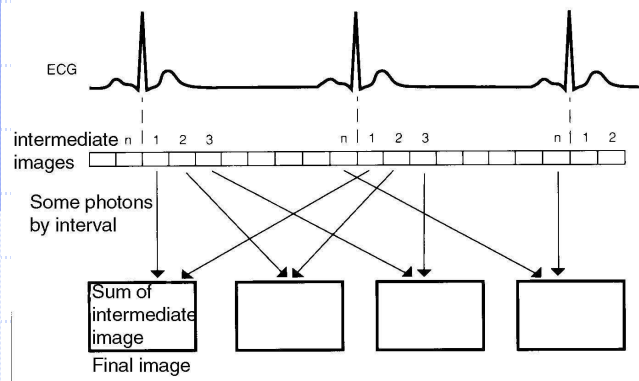
Tomo-ventriculographie isotopique en routine clinique

Ventriculographie isotopique 😊 et ☹️
Tomo-ventriculographie isotopique
Segmentation et analyse globale
Modélisation de CTA et analyse locale
Validation clinique

Denis MARIANO-GOULART Service de médecine nucléaire. CHRU Lapeyronie. Montpellier

Ventriculographie isotopique

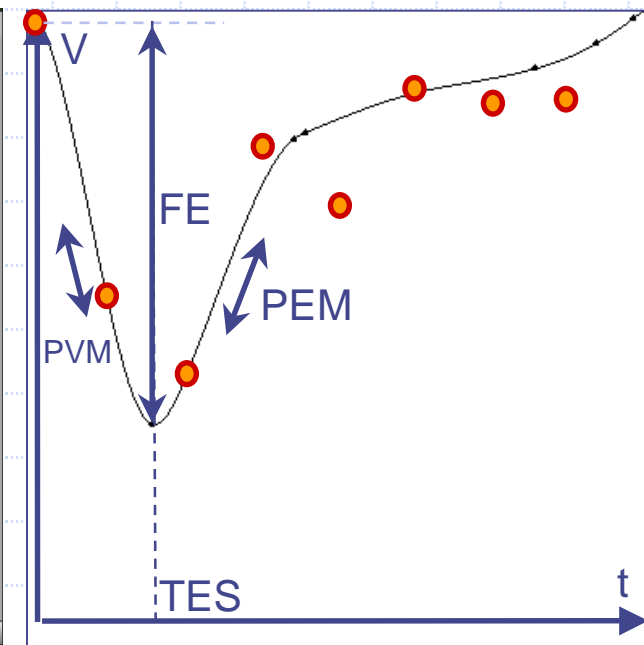
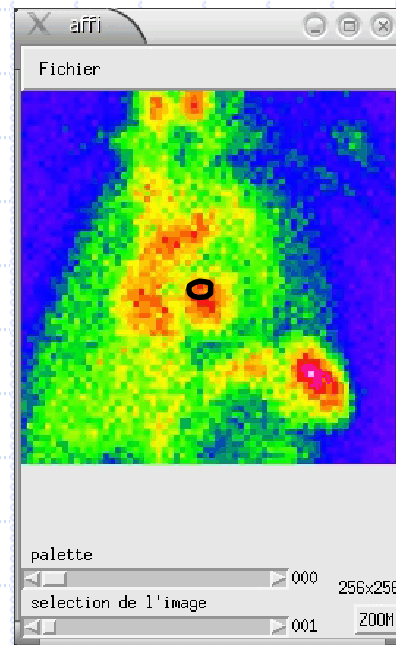
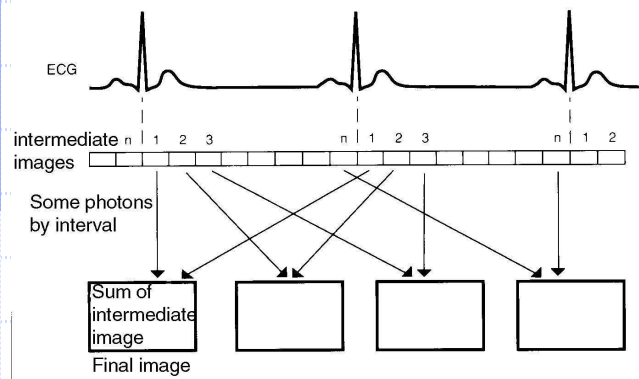
- ◆ Marquage des GR au ^{99m}Tc : Contraste
- ◆ Synchronisation ECG



- ◆ Analyse de CTA
 - Activité \propto Volume
 - Globale ou locale

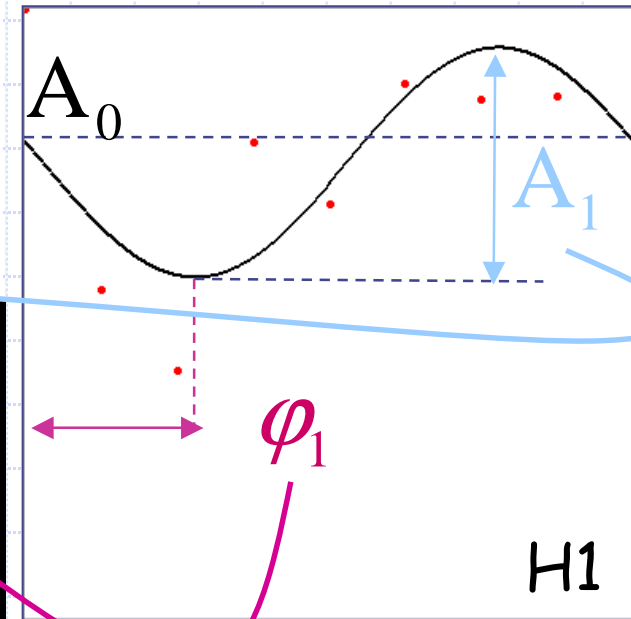
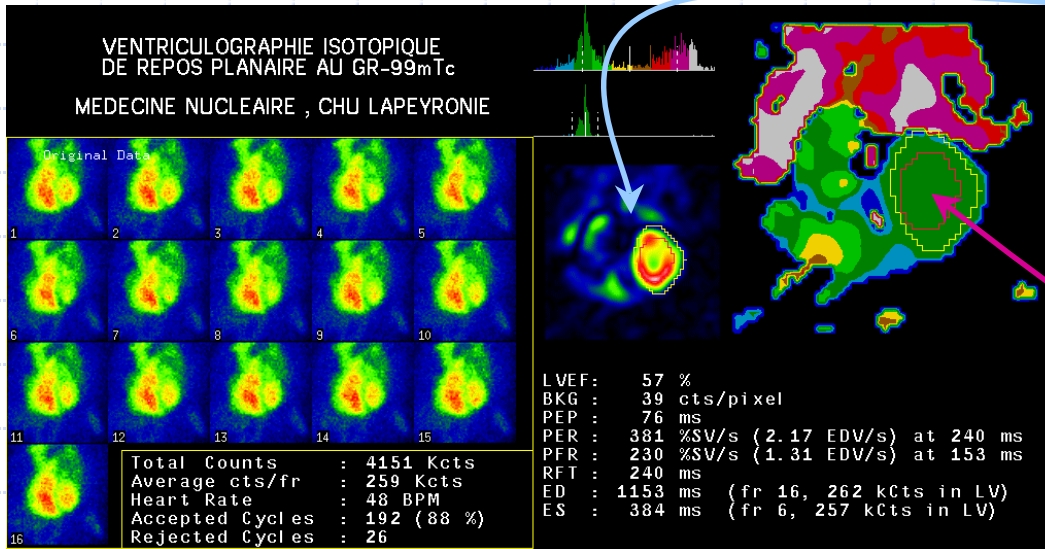
Ventriculographie isotopique

- ◆ Marquage des GR au ^{99m}Tc : Contraste
- ◆ Synchronisation ECG



- ◆ Analyse de CTA
 - Activité \propto Volume
 - Globale ou locale

1^o harmonique



$$\frac{1}{N} \hat{s}(k)$$

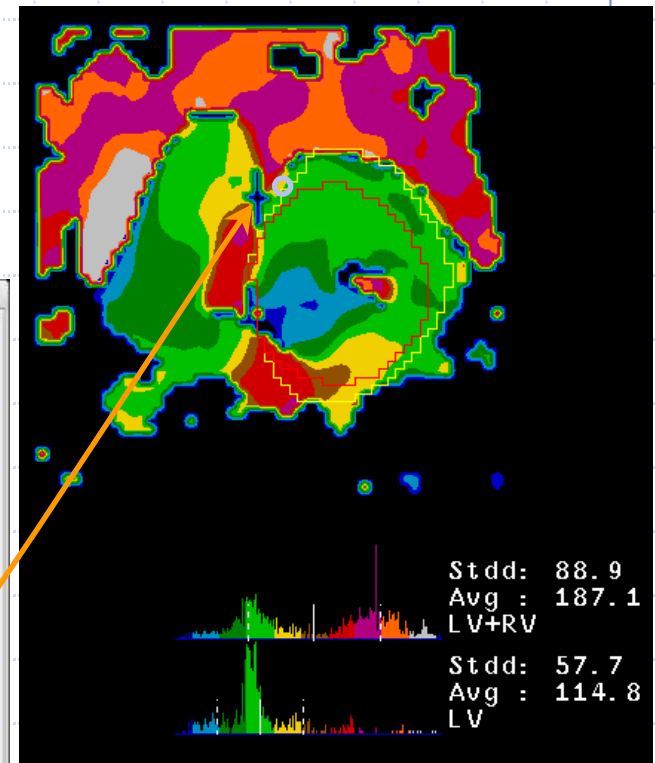
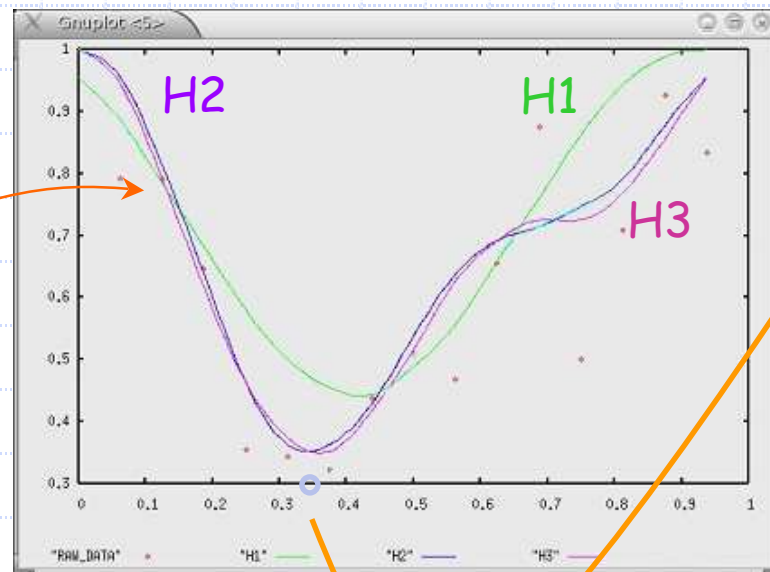
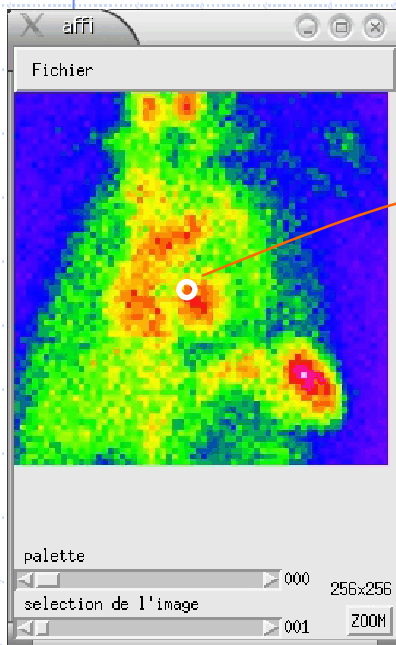
$$s(t) = \sum_{k=0}^N A_k \cdot e^{j \cdot (k\omega_0 t + \varphi_k)} = \sum_{k=0}^N A_k \cdot e^{j \cdot \varphi_k} \cdot e^{j \cdot k\omega_0 t}$$

$$s(t) \approx \frac{\hat{s}(0)}{N} + \frac{\hat{s}(1)}{N} e^{j \cdot (\omega_0 t)} = A_0 + A_1 e^{j \cdot (\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)}$$

Analyse multi-harmonique

Rythmologie :

- ◆ Analyse locales et mesure de σ_{TES}
- ◆ Pb : Superposition \Rightarrow OAG, OAD, PG
- ◆ Pb : bruit \Rightarrow \uparrow stat, H3 et filtrages...



(Le Guludec, JACC 95)

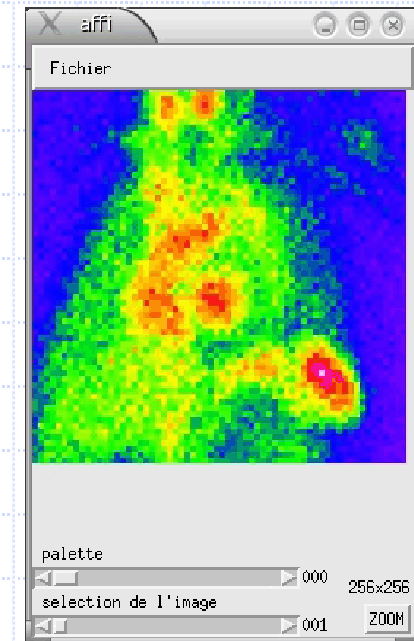
Ventriculographie isotopique planaire

◆ Etalon or pour le suivi de FEVG

- ◆ Simple
- ◆ Automatique : H1 en OAG
- ◆ Variabilité inter-op. = 2-3%
- ◆ Analyse sectorielle possible

◆ FEVD

- ◆ Exacte au premier passage (seulement)
- ◆ Acquisition délicate (ESV, bolus)

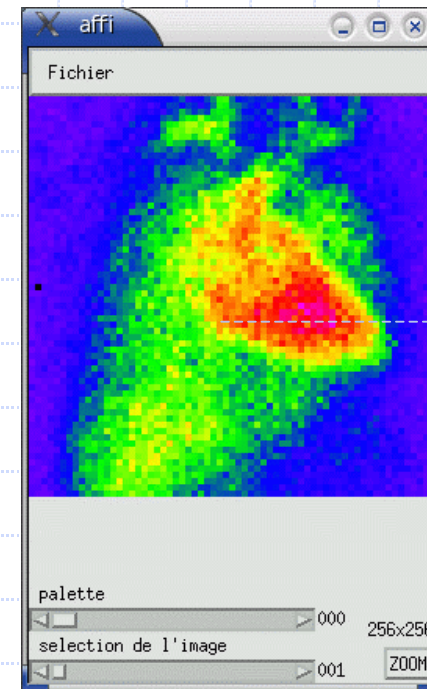


Pb1 : Superposition des plans

Acquisition de projection :

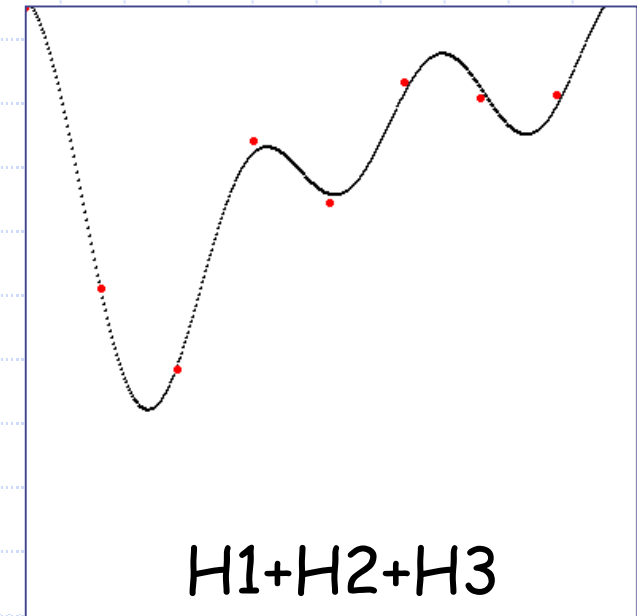
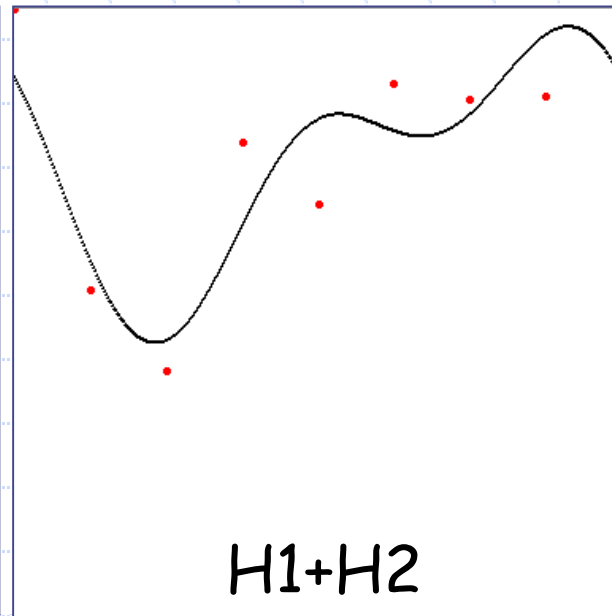
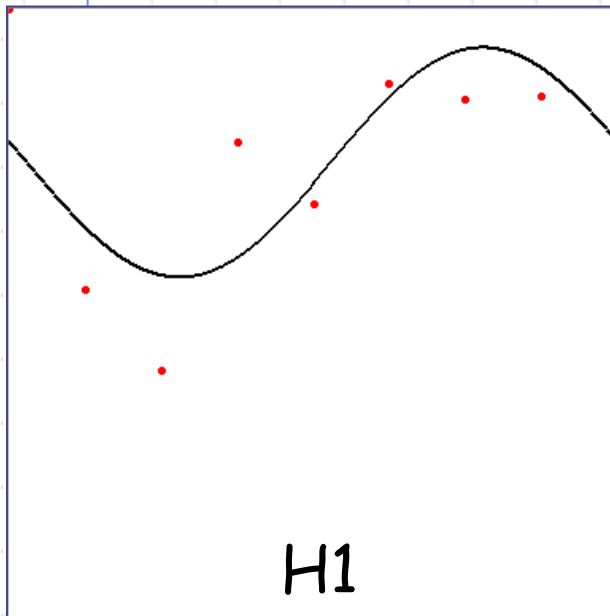
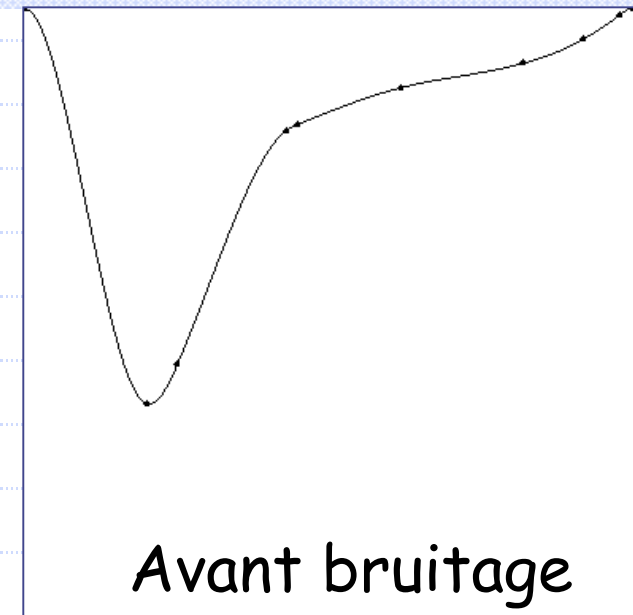
- ◆ FEVD planaire au 1° passage
- ◆ FEVG planaire sous estimée
- ◆ Volumes ?
- ◆ Débits ?

↳ **Mode tomographique:**
QBS, BP-SPECT,
QBE, TOMPOOL...



Pb2: Fits multi-H bruités

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{s}(k) \cdot e^{j \cdot (k \omega_0) t}$$



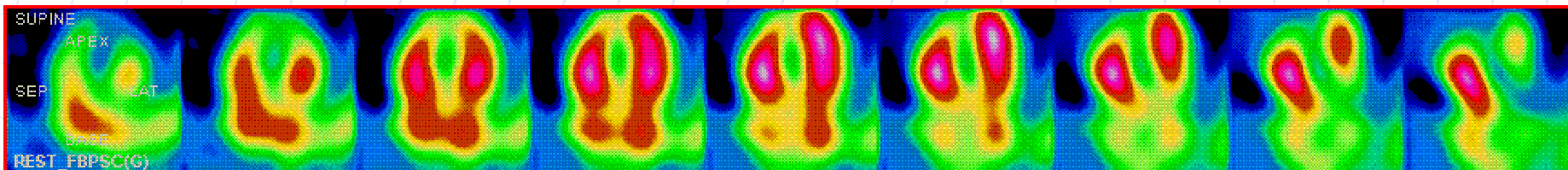
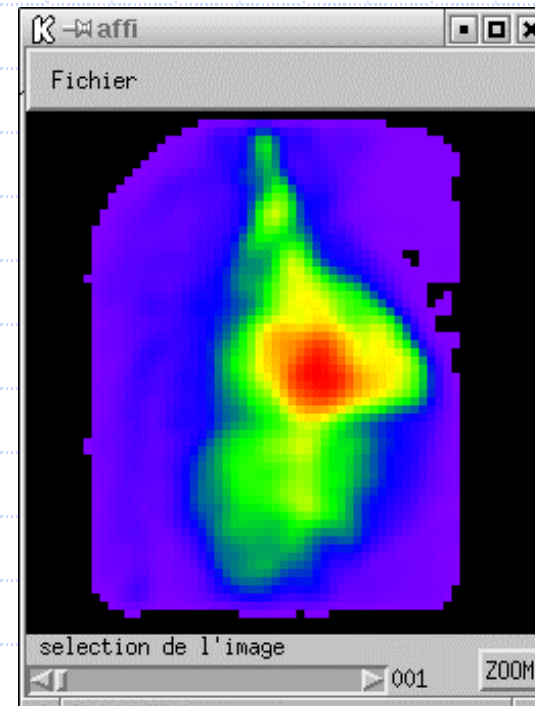
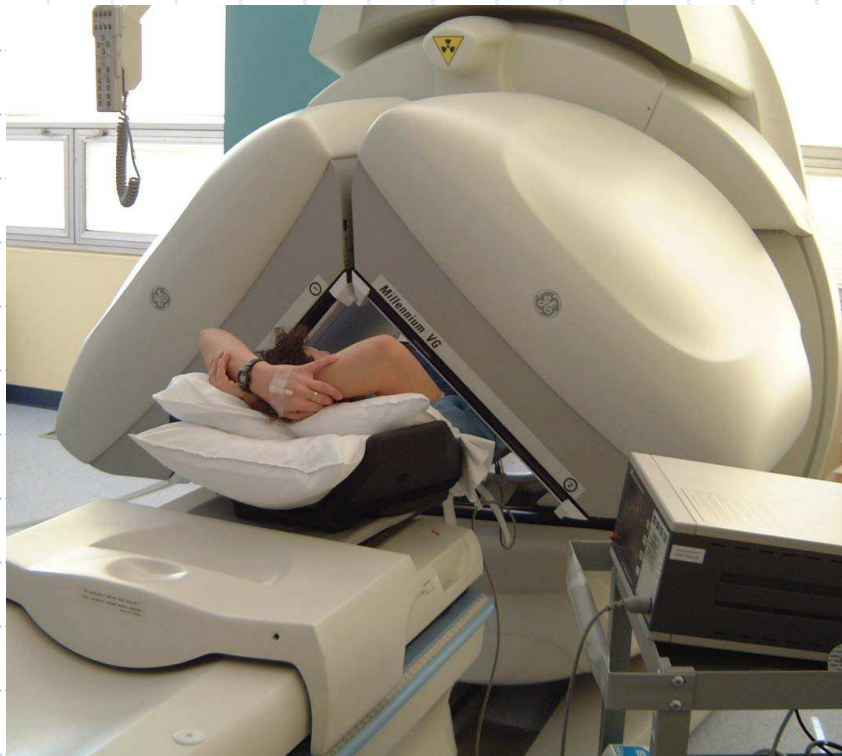
Améliorations possibles

◆ Tomoventriculographie isotopique

- ◆ Mesures non sous-estimées de FEVG
- ◆ Mesures de FEVD à l'équilibre
- ◆ Mesures des volumes ventriculaires D et G
- ◆ Mesures des débits cardiaques D et G
- ◆ Dépolarisation intraventriculaire

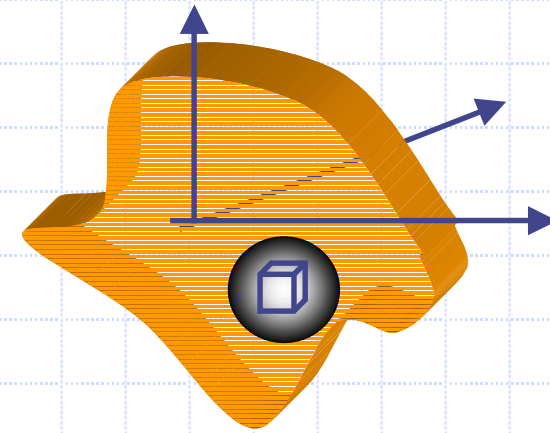
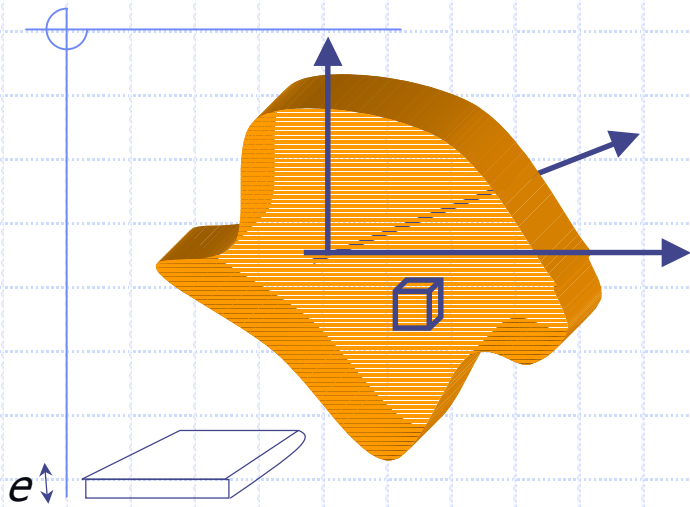
◆ Optimisation du fit de la CTA

TOMO-VENTRICULOGRAPHIE

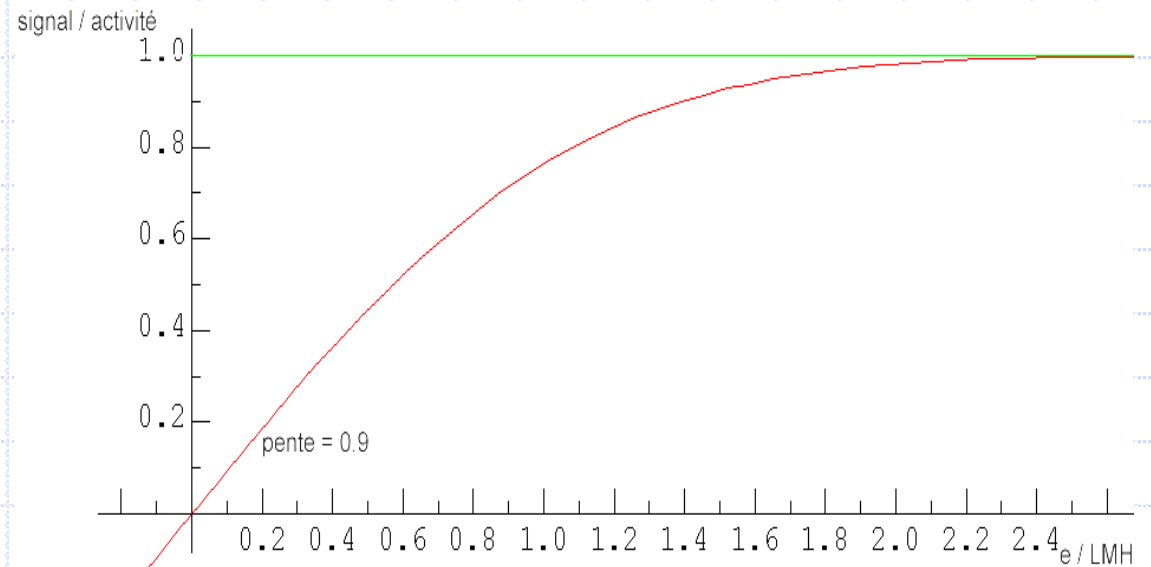
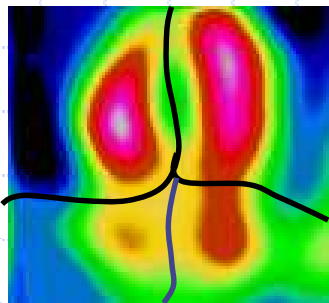


(Bergmann, Nichols, Franken, Mariano-Goulart)

« Effet de volume partiel »



$$S = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi}}}{LMH} \int_{-e/2}^{e/2} e^{-\frac{4 \cdot \ln 2}{LMH^2} z^2} dz$$



Squelette

Soit $X = \bigcup X_i$ une réunion de régions compactes disjointes.

On définit la **zone d'influence** de X_i :

$$IZ(X_i) = \left\{ x, d(x, X_i) < d(x, X \setminus X_i) \right\}$$

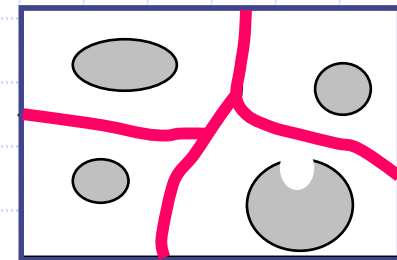
le **squelette par zones d'influences** de X :

$$SKIZ(X) = X \setminus \bigcup_i IZ(X_i)$$

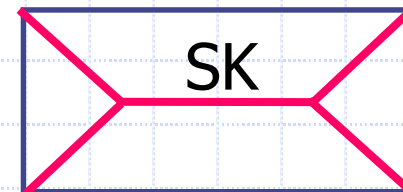
et le **squelette** de X :

$$SK(X) = \left\{ x \in X, \exists (p, p') \in \partial X^2, p \neq p' / d(x, \partial X) = d(s, p) = d(s, p') \right\}$$

SKIZ

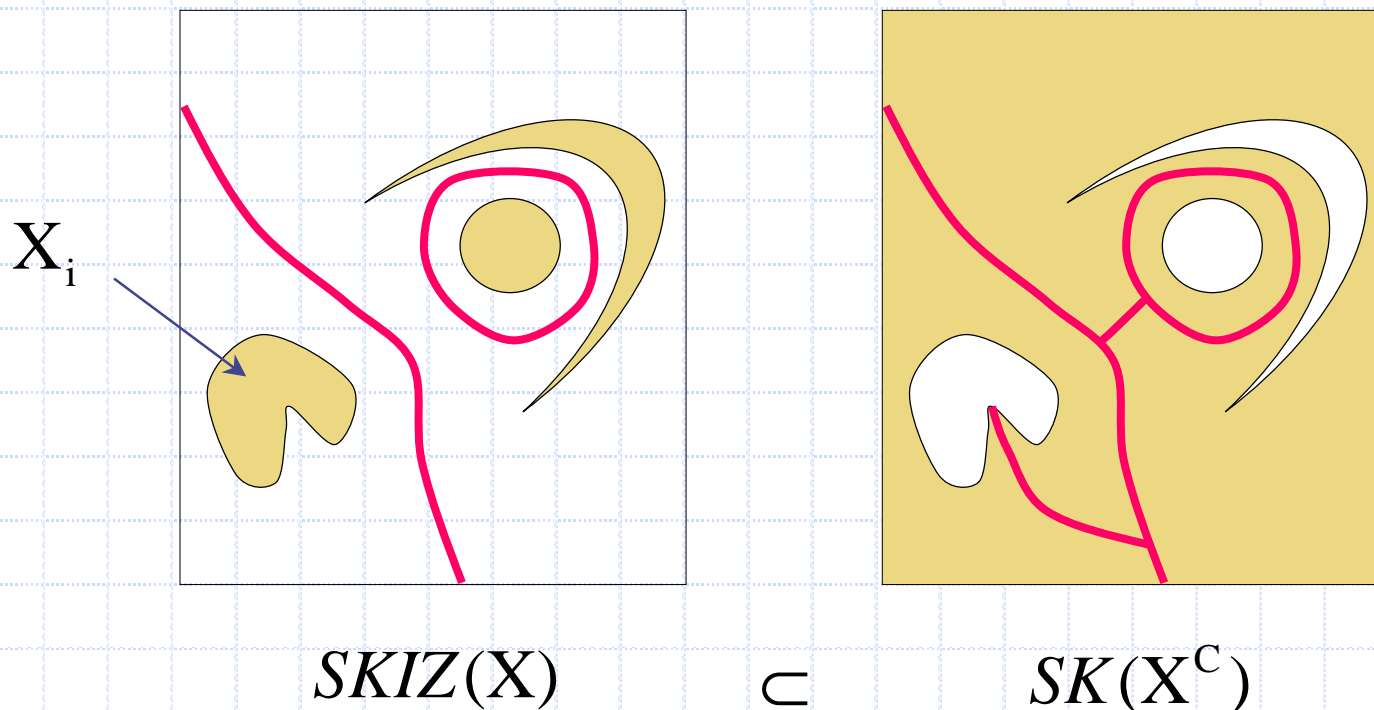


SK



Squelette : propriété

$$SK(X) = \left\{ x \in X, \exists (p, p') \in \partial X^2, p \neq p' / d(x, \partial X) = d(s, p) = d(s, p') \right\}$$
$$SKIZ(X) = X \setminus \bigcup_i \left\{ x, d(x, X_i) < d(x, X \setminus X_i) \right\}$$



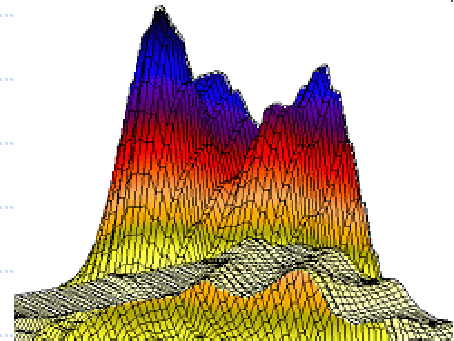
Ligne de partage des eaux

Soit f de classe C^1 / $f(m) = 0$ si m est un minimum local.
On définit :

$$LPE(f) = \{x, \exists (m, m') \text{ minima locaux} / d_f(x, m) = d_f(x, m')\}$$

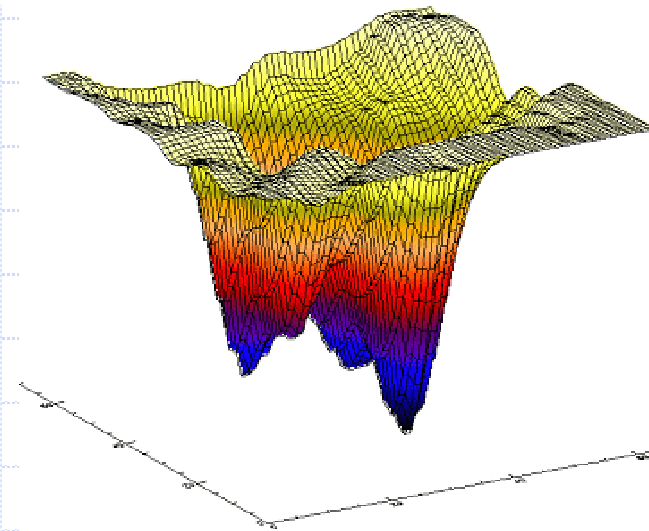
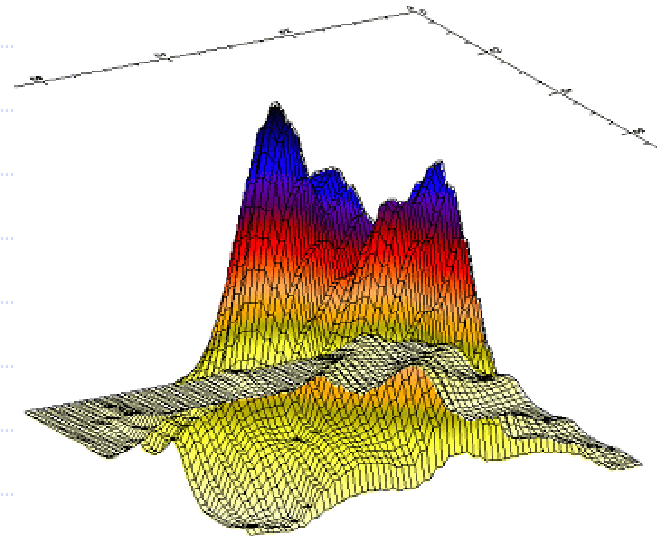
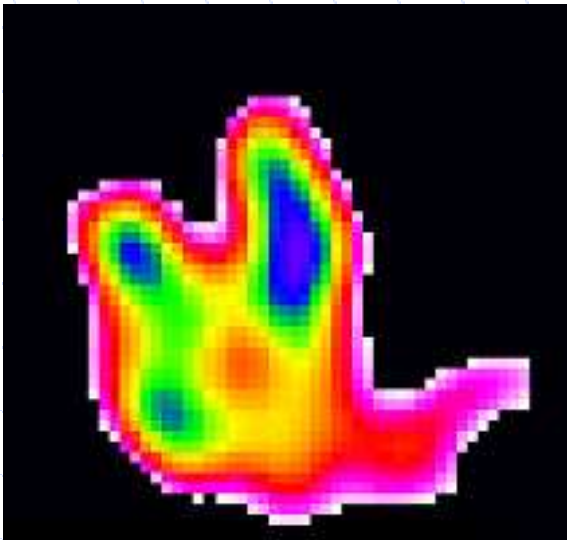
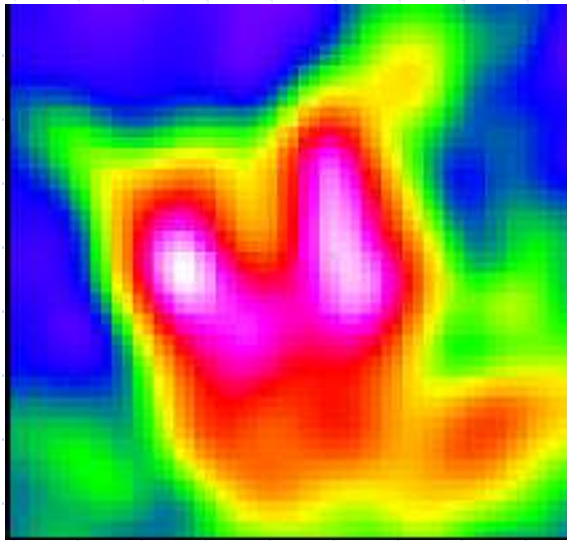
où :

$$d_f(a, b) = \inf_{\gamma_{a,b}} \int_a^b \|\nabla f(\gamma_{a,b}(s))\| ds$$



Propriété : la LPE est un SKIZ($U\{m_i\}$) pour d_f

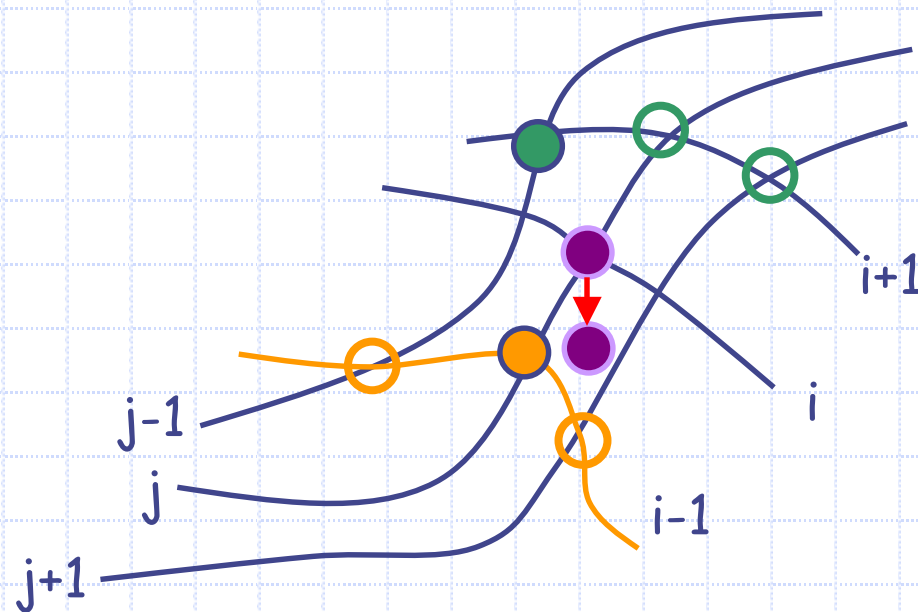
Intérêt en segmentation



LPE par amincissement homotopique

si $f_{\max} < f(i, j) \leq f_{\min}$ alors $f(i, j) = f_{\max}$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Ebarbulage par amincissement

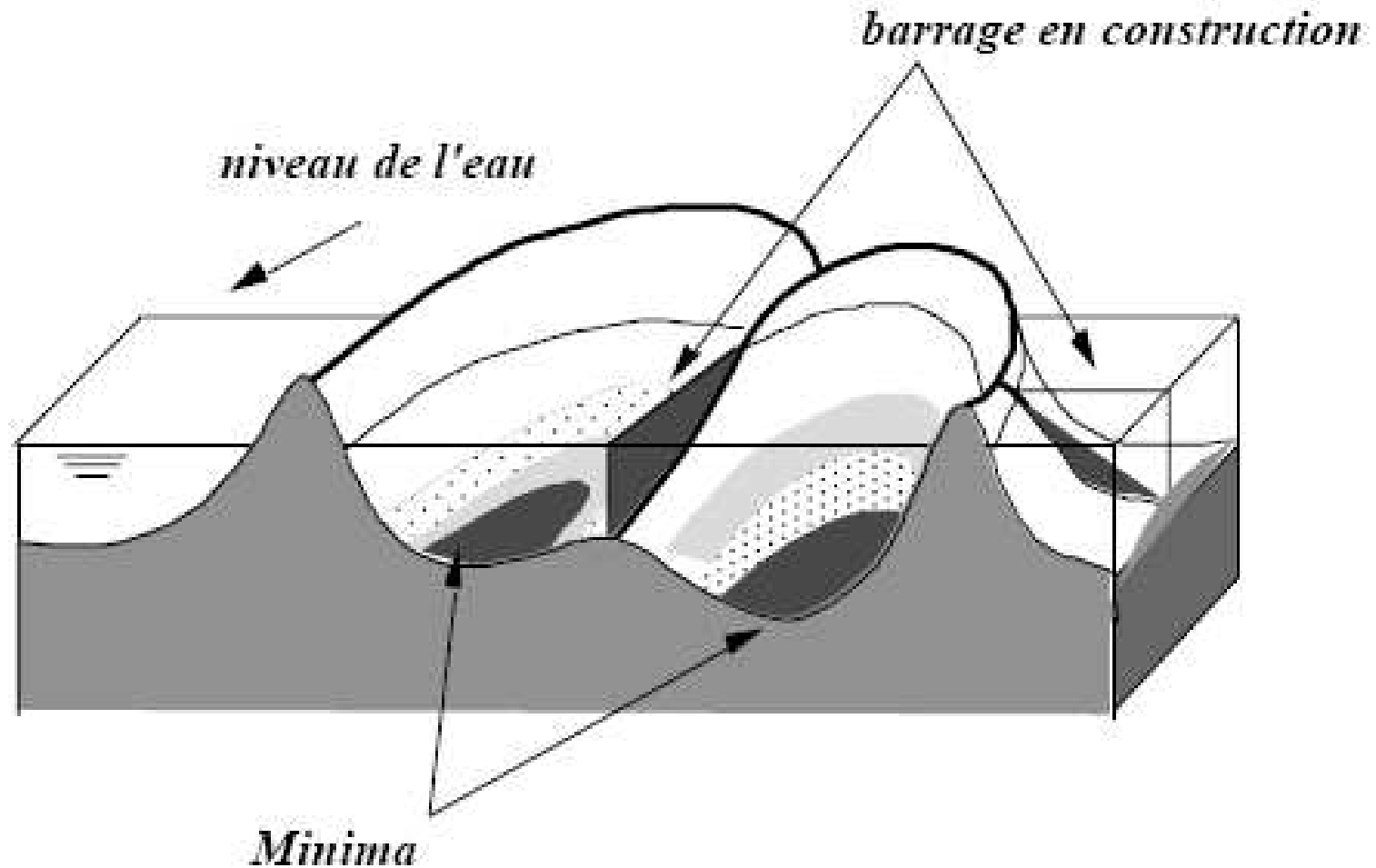
$$S_q = (f \circ L_i)^\infty$$

Ebarbulage : 2° amincissement par:

$$L' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

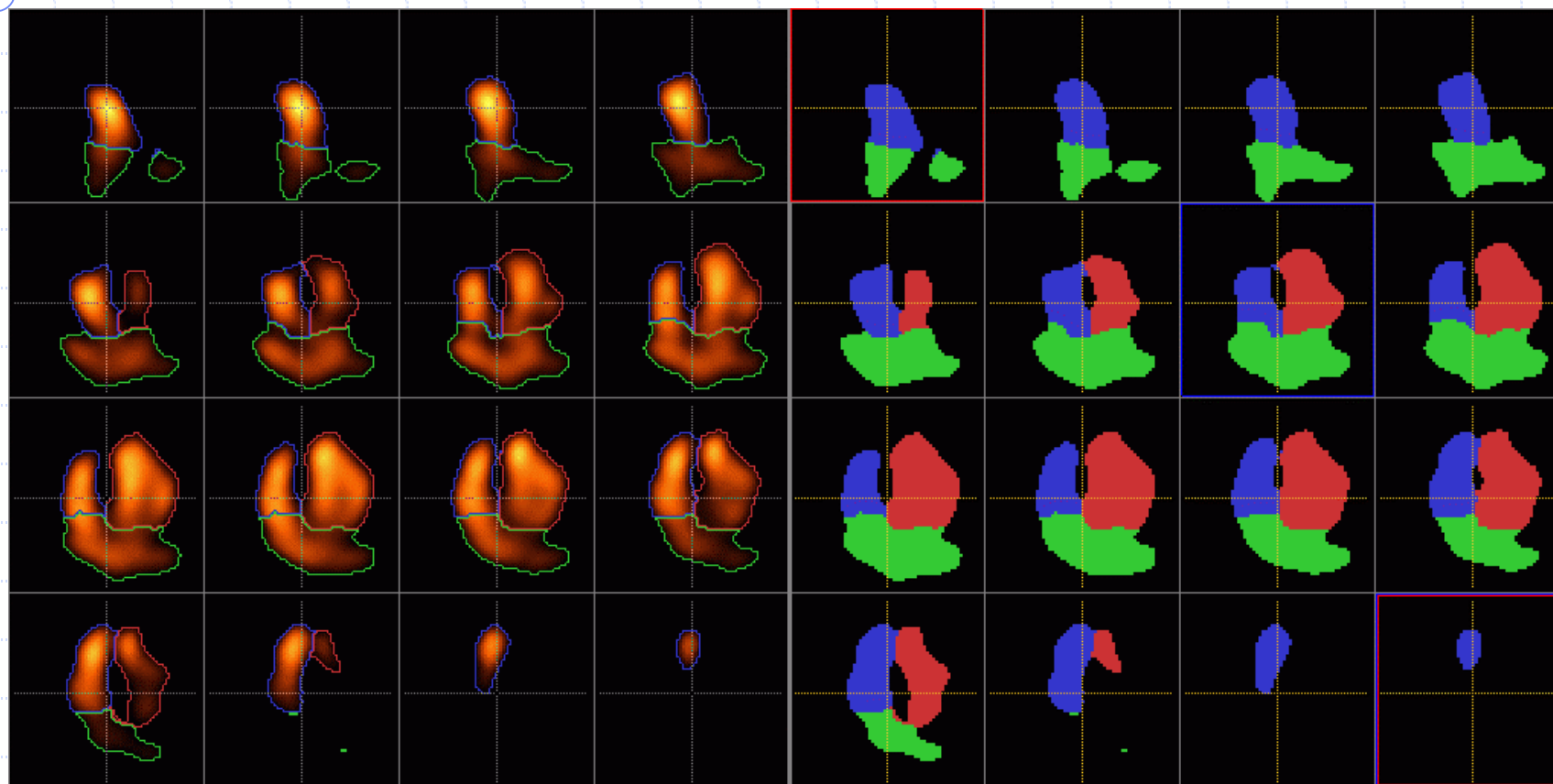


LPE par immersion

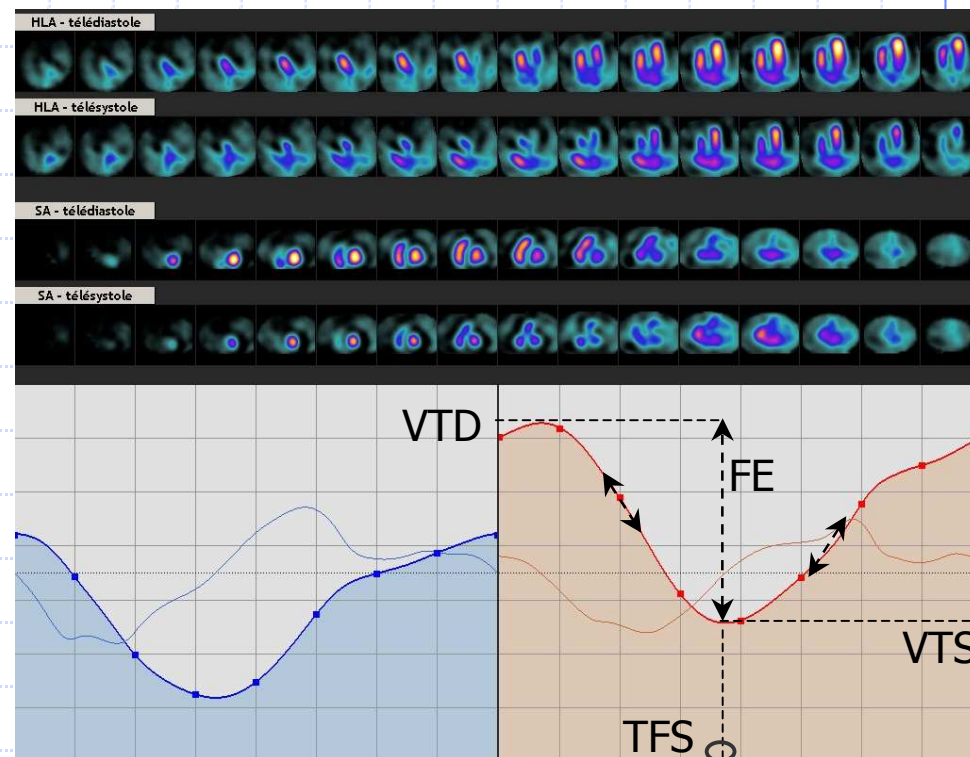
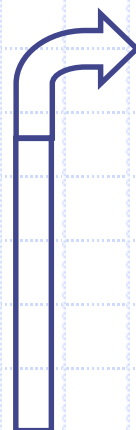
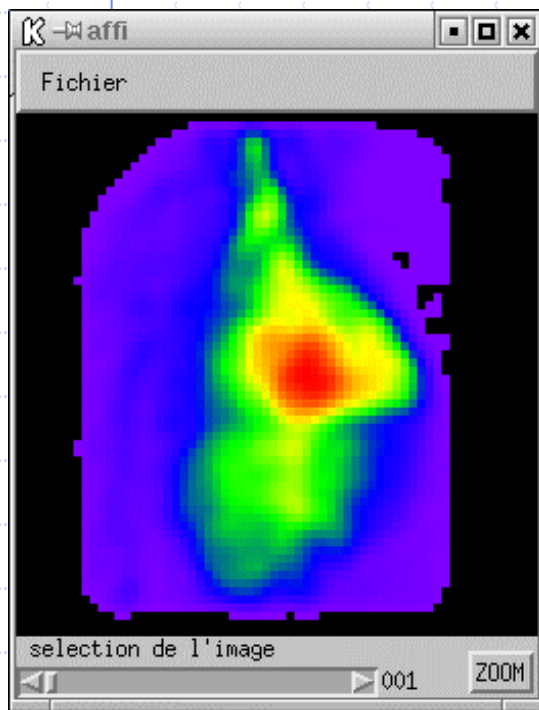


Schmitt M, Mattioli J. « Morphologie mathématique ». Paris, Masson, 1993.

Résultats

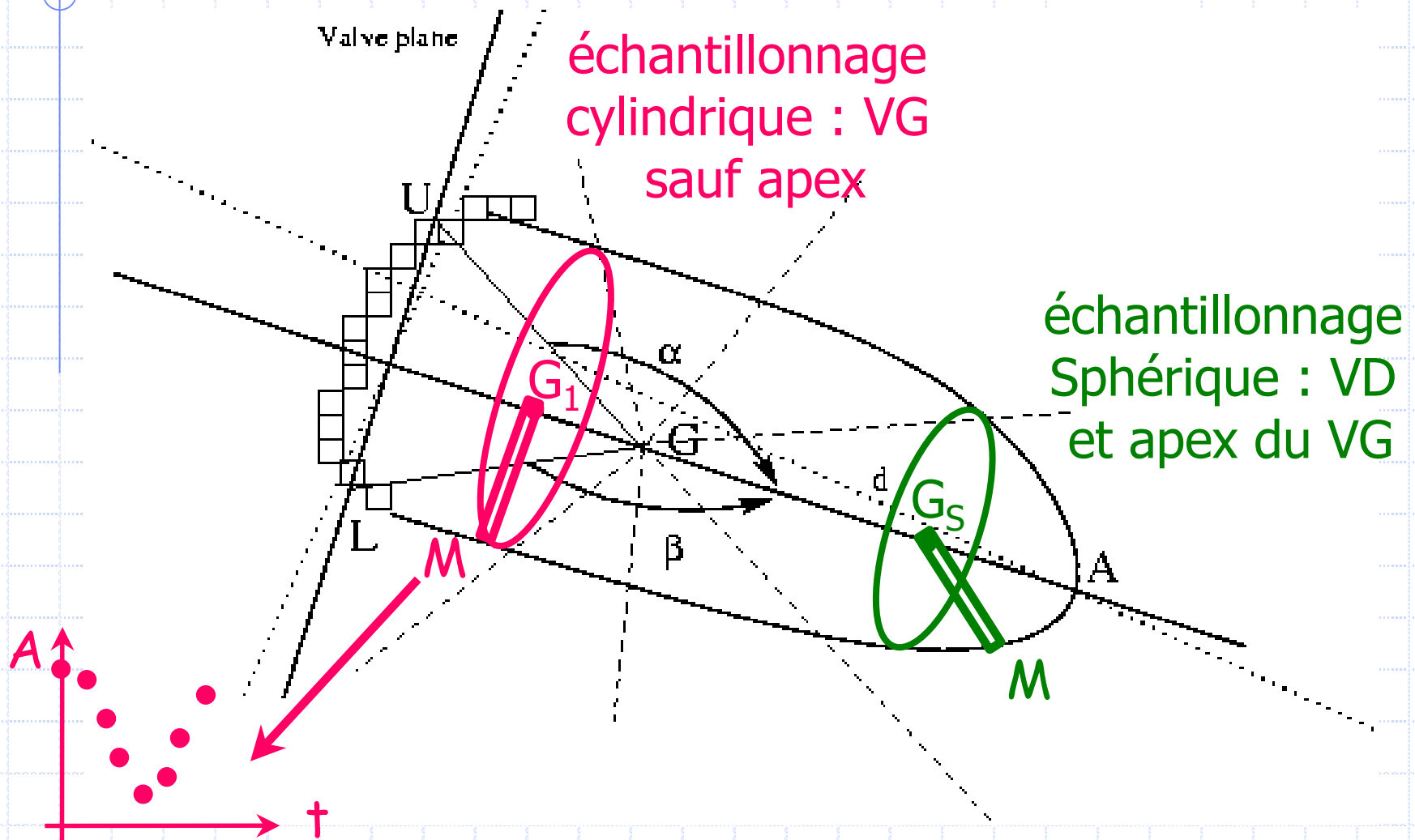


TOMO-VENTRICULOGRAPHIE

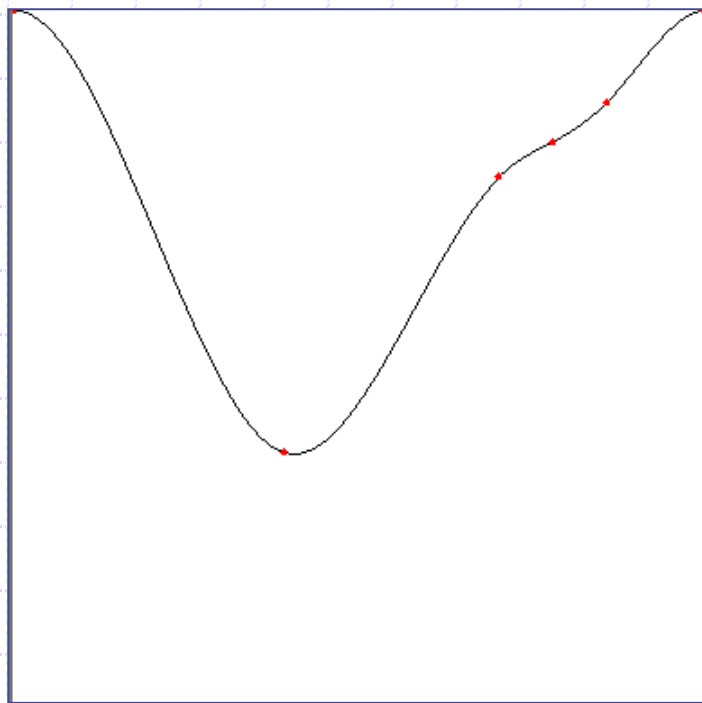


Mariano-Goulart et al. EJNM 1998;22 et EJNM 2001;28- Daou et al. JNM 2001;42

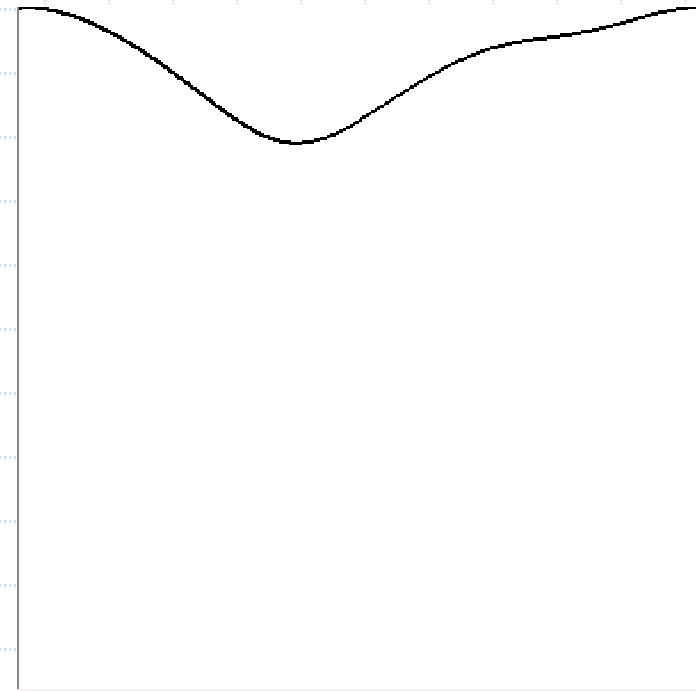
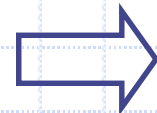
Analyse locale



Ajustement en amplitude

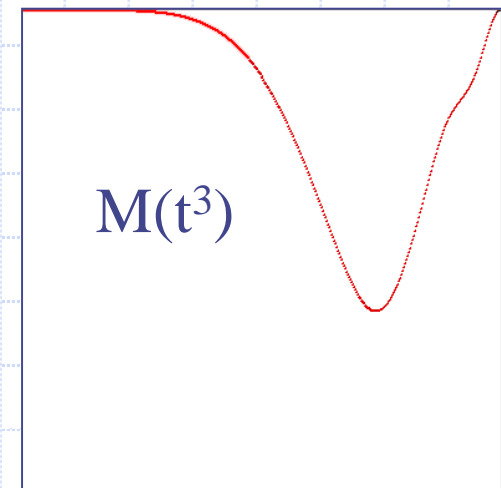
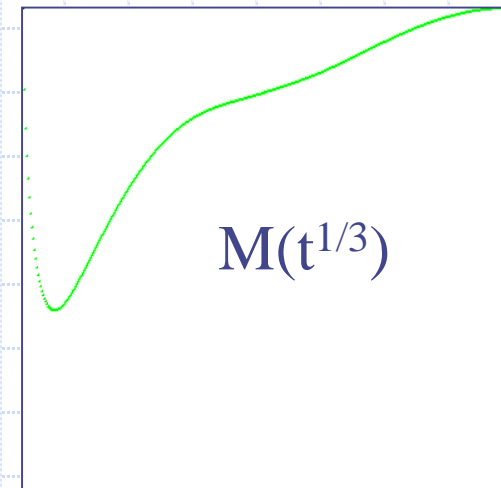
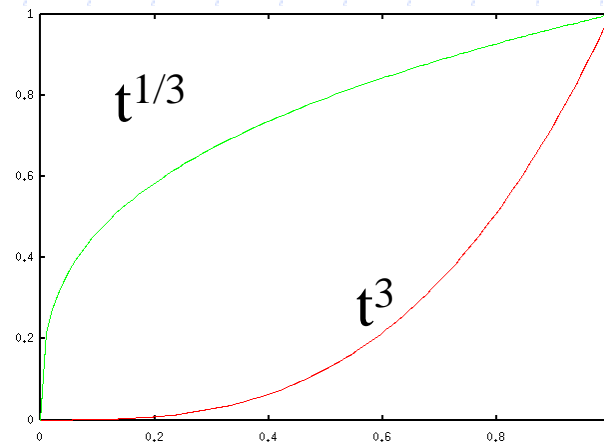
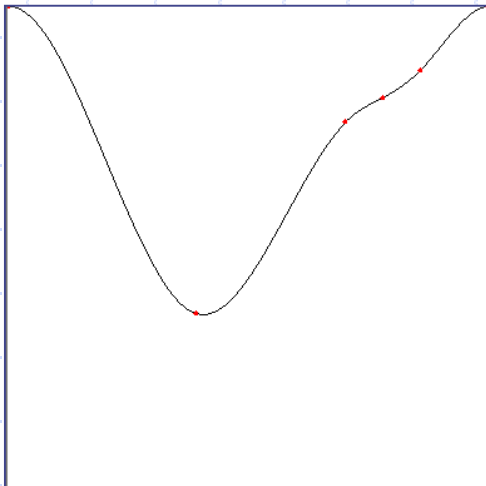


$M(t)$

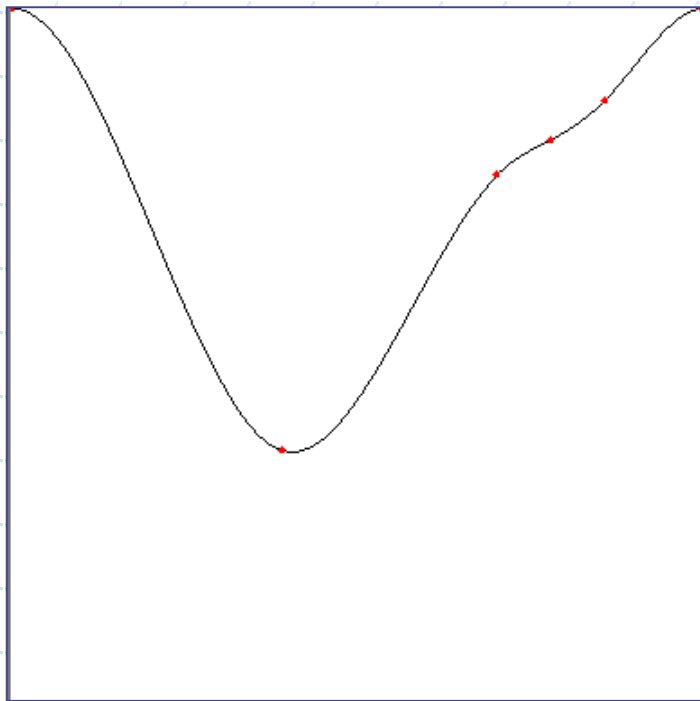


$D(t) = M(t)^\beta$

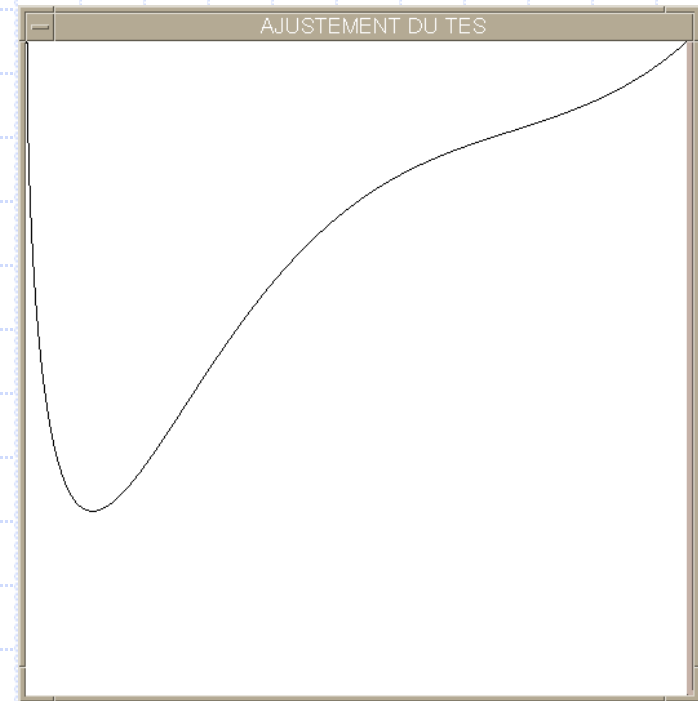
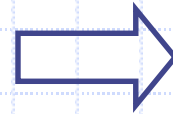
Ajustement en temps



Ajustement en temps

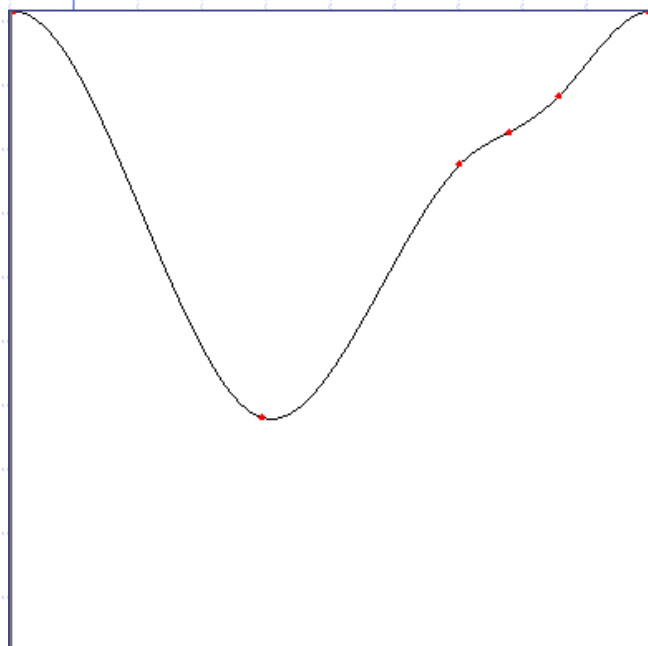


$M(t)$



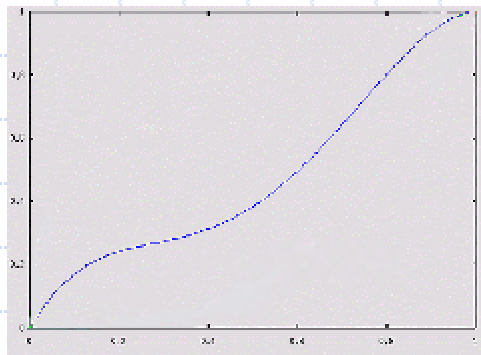
$D(t) = M(t^\alpha)$

Ajustement en temps

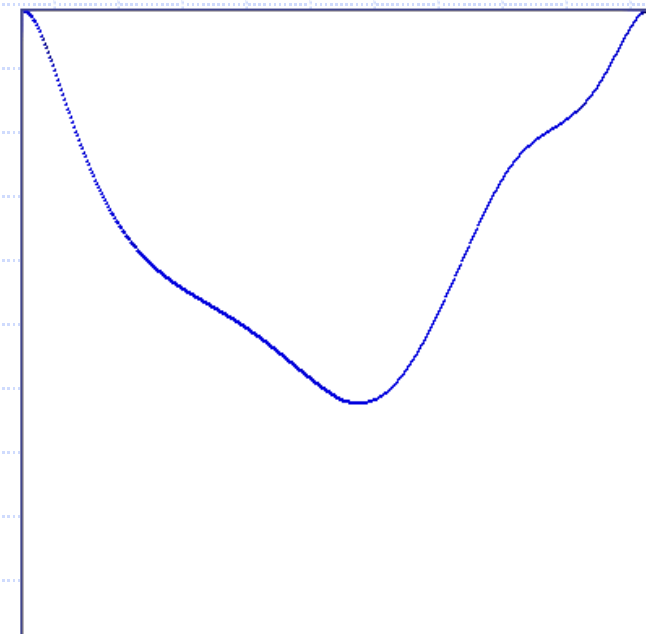


$M(t)$

Polynôme en t

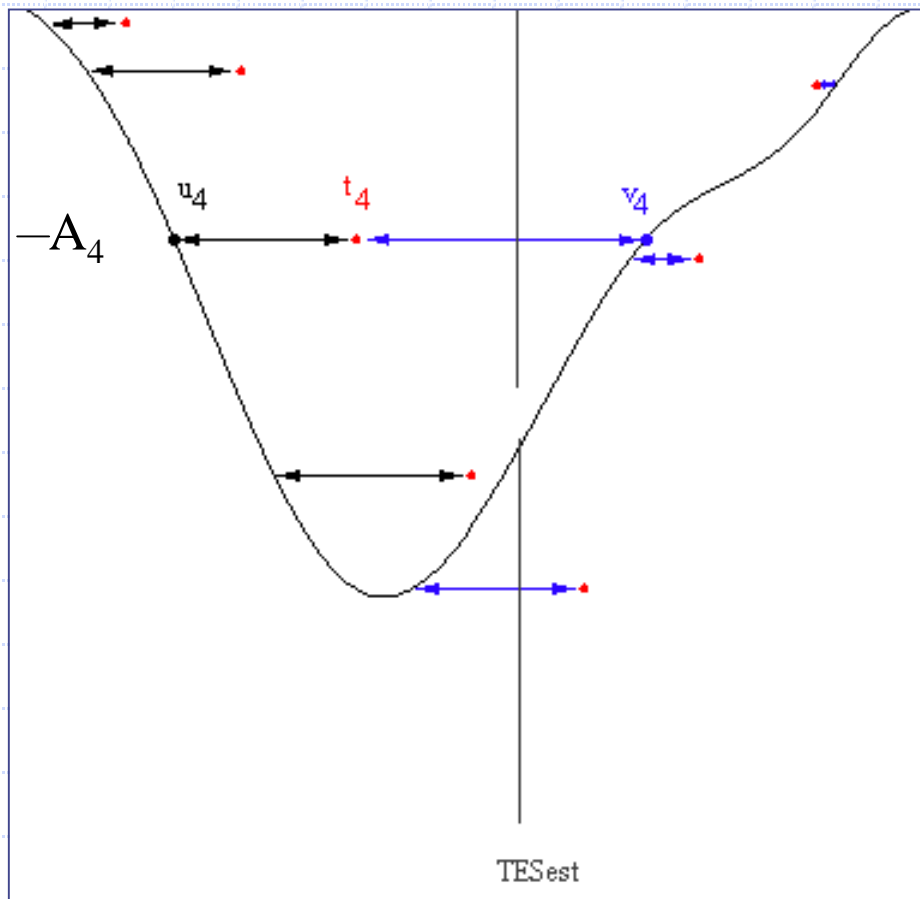


$P(t)$



$D(t) = M[P(t)]$

AJUSTEMENT D'UN MODELE

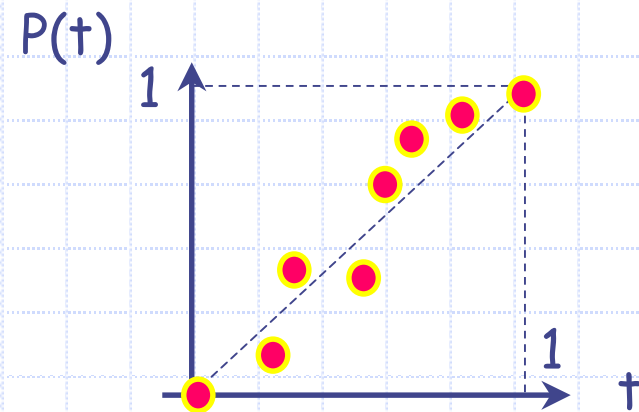


Acquisition bruitée (t_4, A_4)

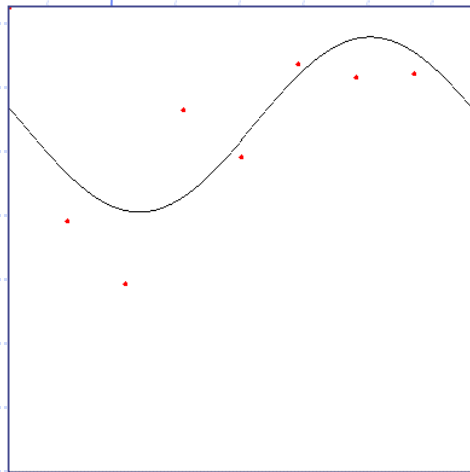
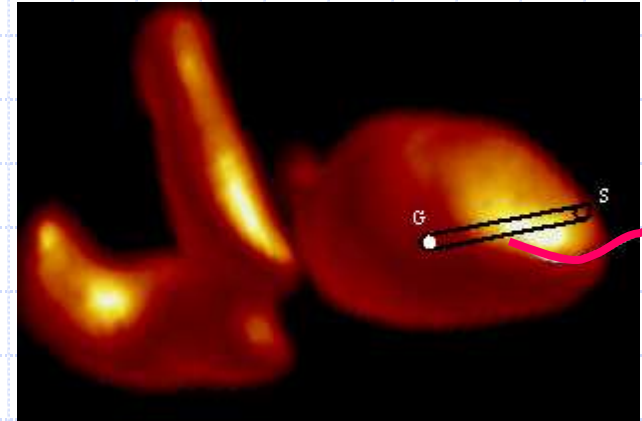
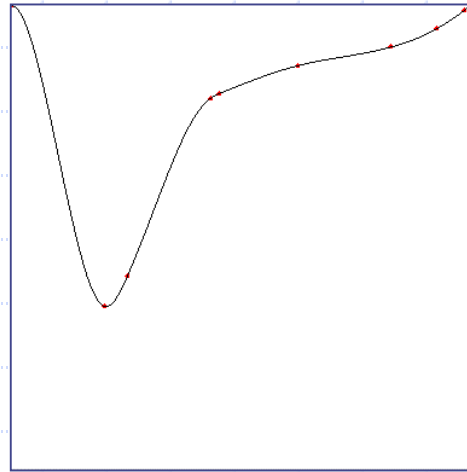
$$A_4 = M(u_4)$$

$$A_4 = D(t_4) = M[P(t_4)]$$

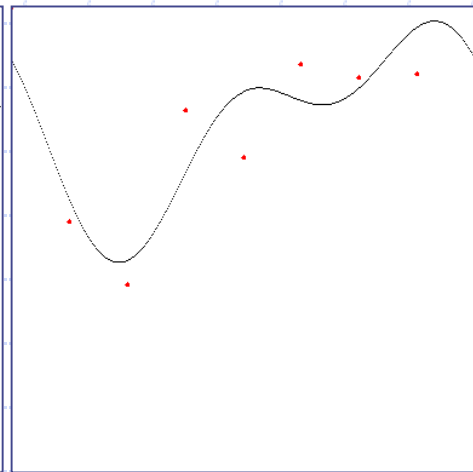
$$P(t_4) = u_4$$



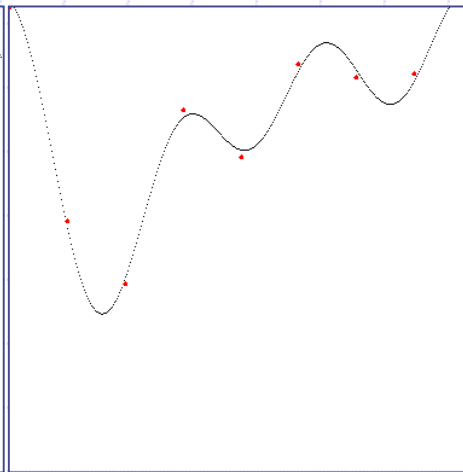
RESULTATS



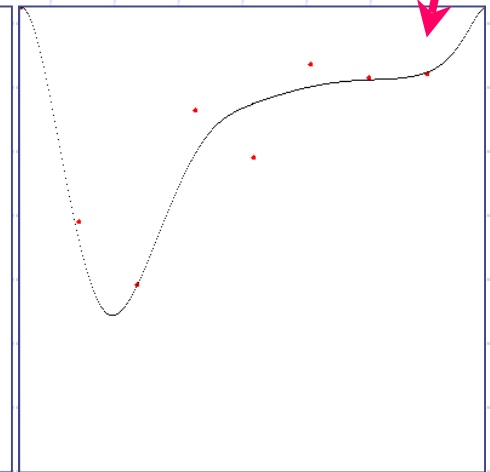
H1



H1+H2



H1+H2+H3



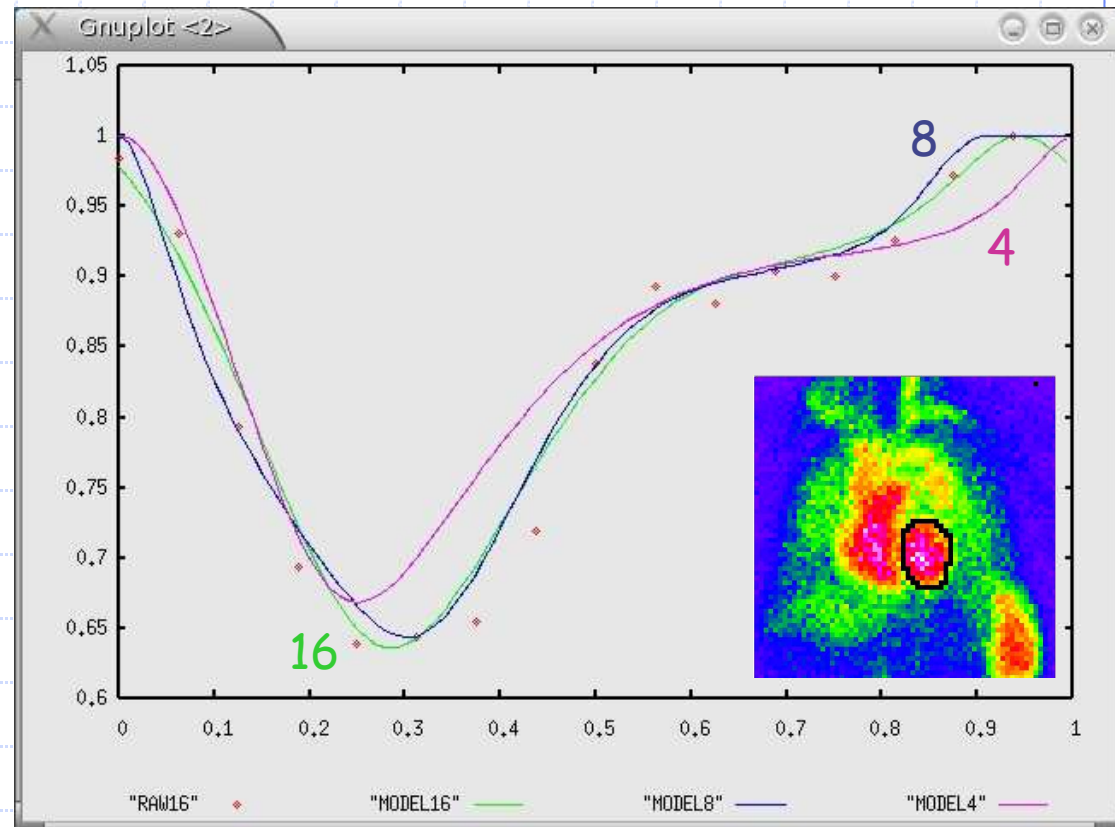
D(t)

Validation

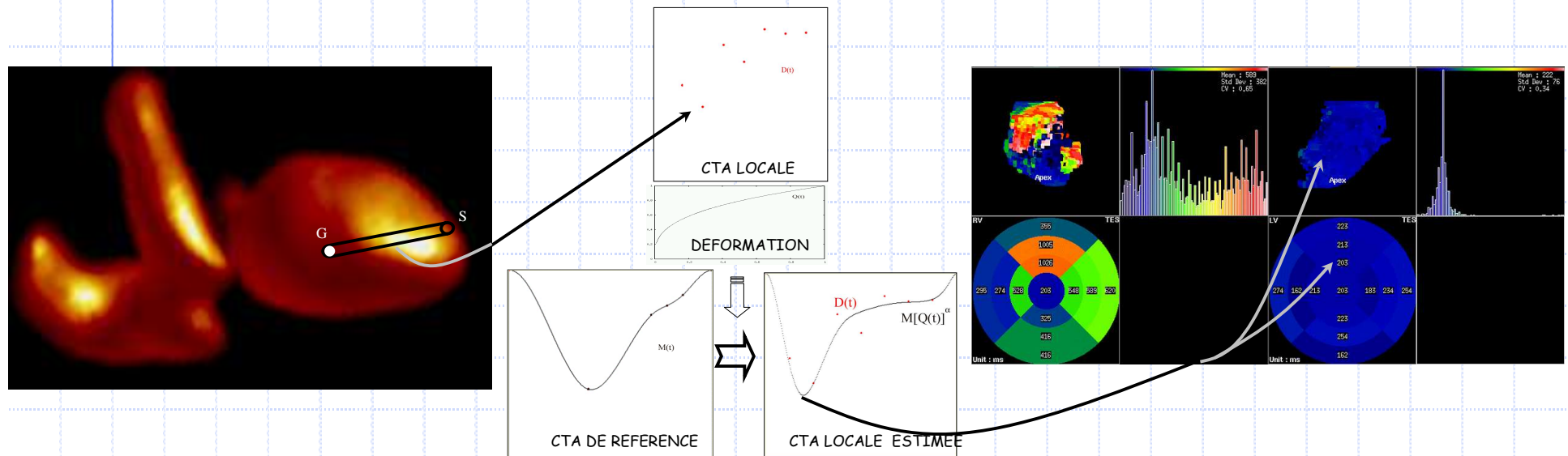
200 ms, 65%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	81.4±9.9	44.2±6.2	24.2±6.8	15.0±12
EF (%)	-16.5±2	-2.5±2.2	0.9±2.3	0.4±3.4
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	3.74±0.06	2.15±0.14	1.21±0.27	0.48±0.63
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	-0.80±0.06	0.20*±0.19	0.23±0.3	0.20*±0.42
400 ms, 65%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	29.5±7.7	-8.6±8.9	0.8±16.6	-6.5±15.7
EF (%)	-5.4±1.8	-0.6±2.0	-0.7±2.1	0.5±2.1
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	0.54±0.06	-0.28±0.16	-0.25±0.29	-0.19±0.37
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	0.13±0.06	0.05±0.19	0.25±0.27	0.20±0.39
600 ms, 65%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	-27.7±8.2	-19.8±7.5	-13.4±8.4	-7.3±11.4
EF (%)	-9.5±1.8	-3.5±2.0	-0.24±2.3	-0.05±2.4
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	0.36±0.06	0.38±0.2	-0.47±0.3	0.3±0.3
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	-1.65±0.06	-0.73±0.18	0.3±0.3	-0.17±0.39
200 ms, 20%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	48.7±40.9	21.1±25.6	6.9±27.3	15.9±44.2
EF (%)	-6.6±2.9	-1.4±3.2	1.14±3.5	0.16±3.7
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	1.08±0.09	0.57±0.2	0.16±0.32	0.37±0.43
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	-0.47±0.09	-0.07±0.19	0.30±0.3	-0.06±0.33
400 ms, 20%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	32.4±28.2	-1.9*±37	7.8±57.2	-2.3*±48.1
EF (%)	-1.66±2.2	0.48±3.0	1.82±3.2	0.90±3.2
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	0.17±0.09	-0.12±0.19	-0.28±0.26	-0.20±0.31
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	-0.01±0.09	0.09±0.16	0.33±0.25	0.14±0.25
600 ms, 20%	H1	H2	H3	M
TES (ms)	-7.0±28.6	7.0±37.6	-6.2±42.9	0.1±42.4
EF (%)	-1.94±2.8	-0.27±2.9	2.00±3.2	0.87±3.2
PER (EDA.s ⁻¹)	0.15±0.09	0.01±0.18	0.27±0.27	-0.07±0.25
PFR (EDA.s ⁻¹)	-0.19±0.09	0.03±0.19	0.21±0.24	0.14±0.3

SENSIBILITE A L'ECHANTILLONNAGE

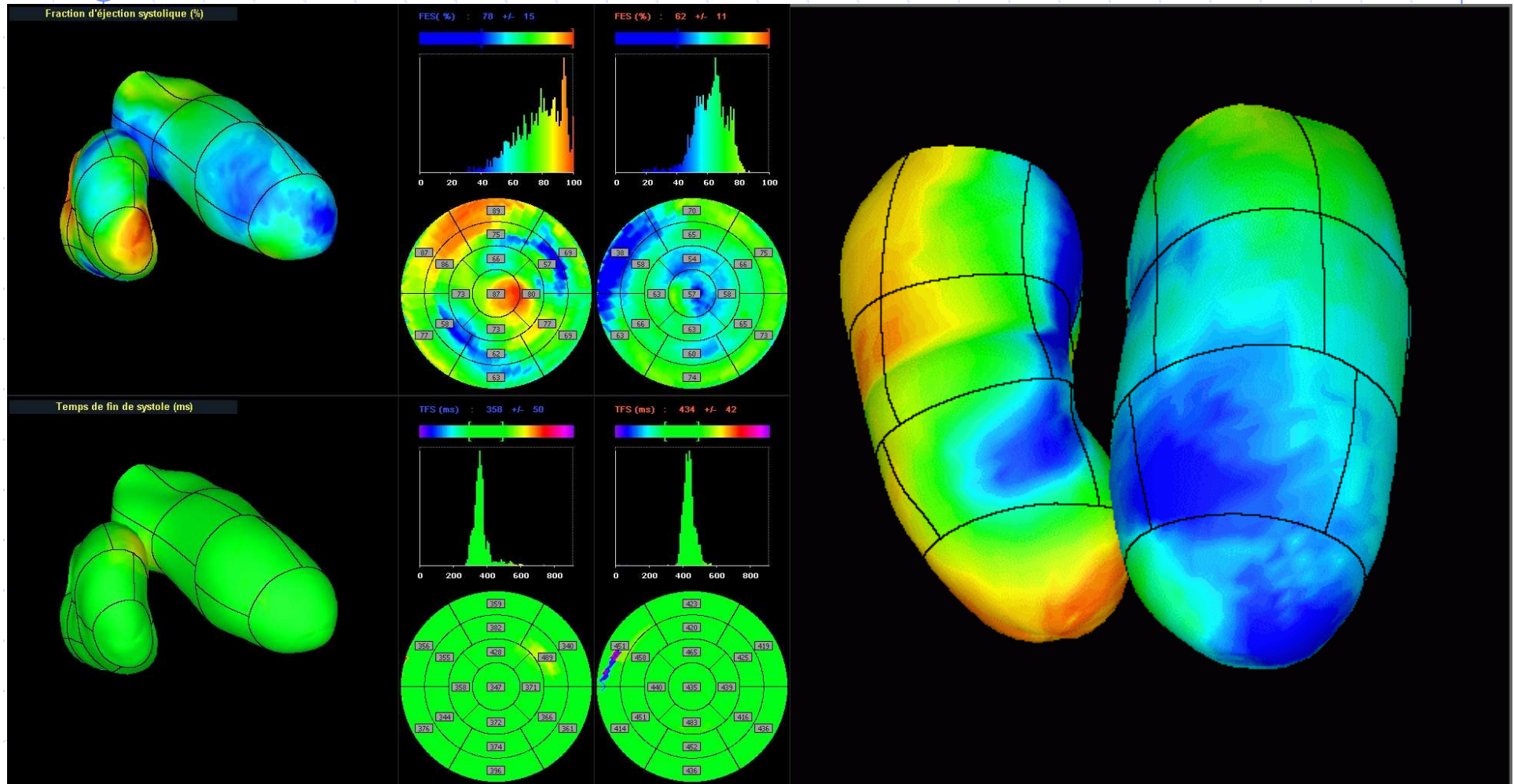
Erreur 16 ➤ 8	20 %	65 %
TES (ms)	3	6
FE (%)	0.3	2.9
PVM (ATD/s)	0.06	0.3
PEM (ATD/s)	0.04	0.19



ANALYSE 3D DE CTA LOCALES



ANALYSE 3D DE CTA LOCALES

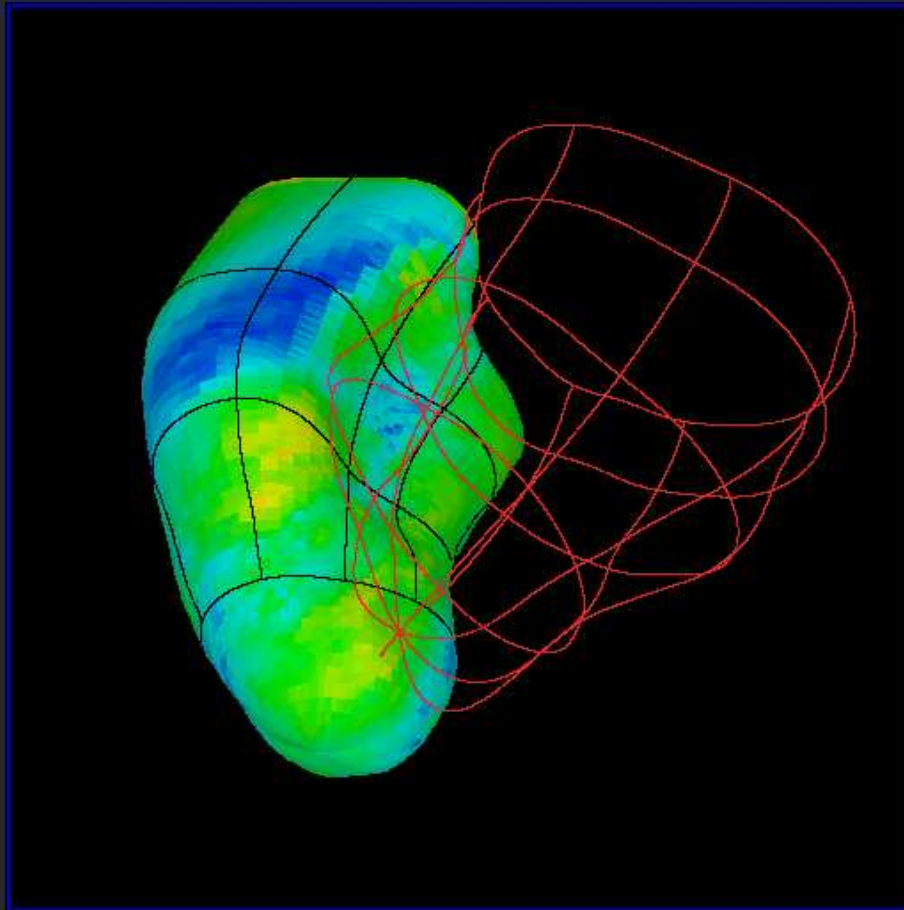


Instant : 1 / 8

Rendu

FES

TFS



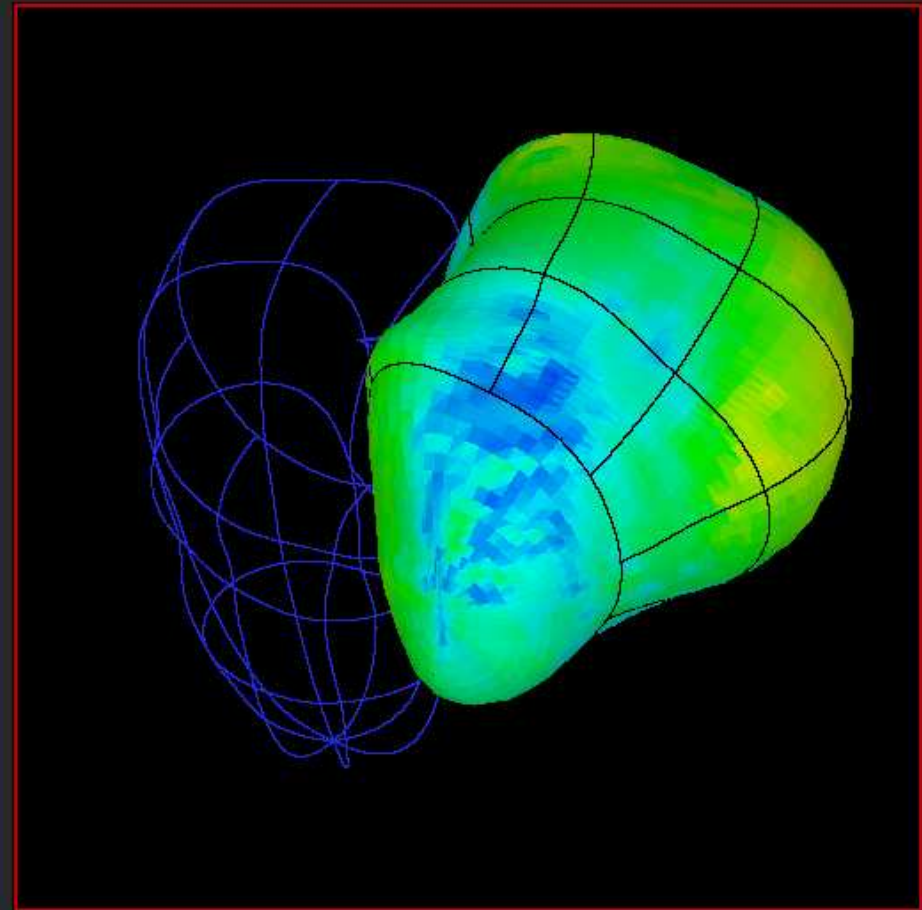
GAUCHE

Volume

DROIT

Graph.

Fract. Eject. Syst. : 34.97 % +/- 11.17 %
Temps Fin Systole : 317.68 ms +/- 171.69 ms



GAUCHE

Volume

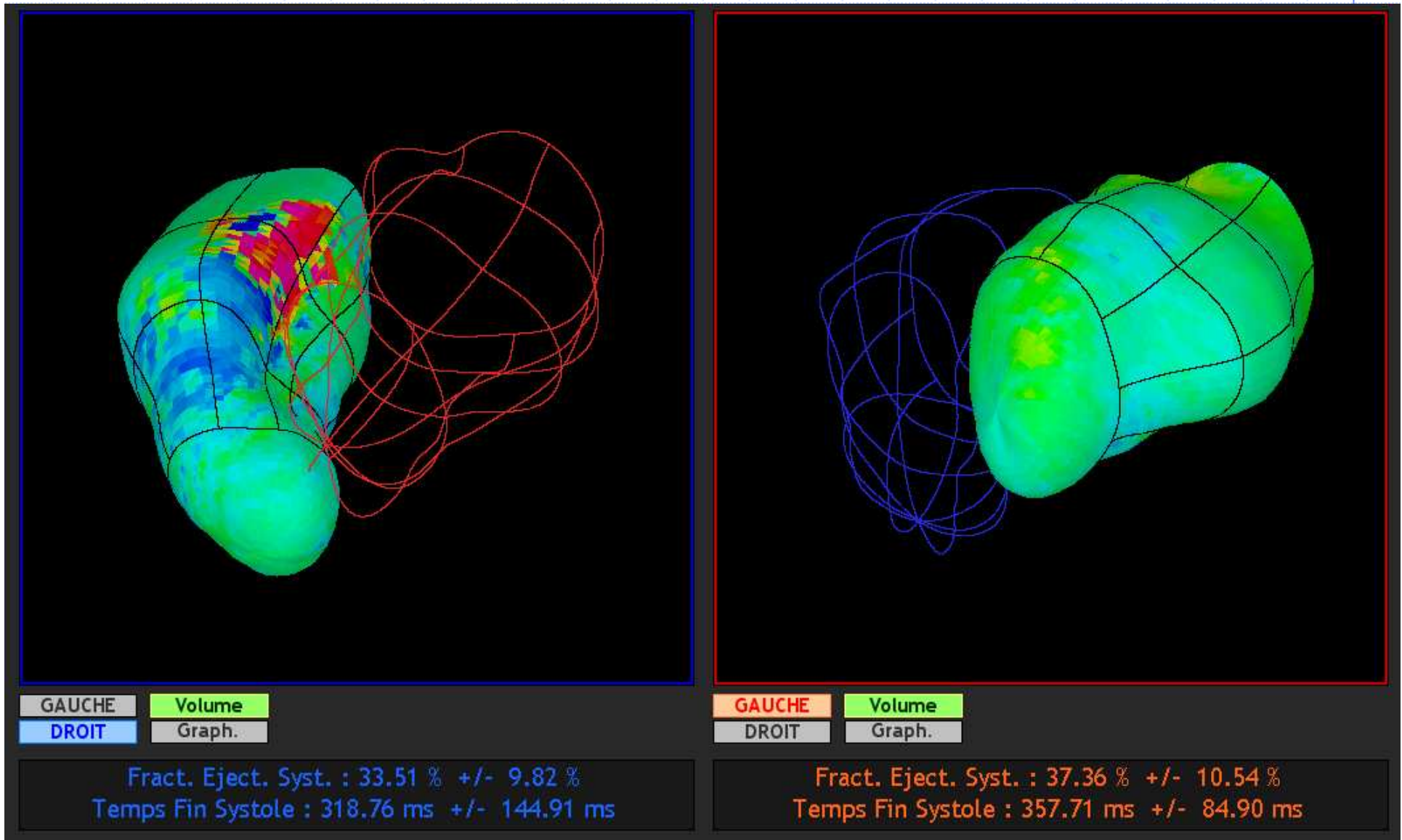
DROIT

Graph.

Fract. Eject. Syst. : 37.73 % +/- 10.83 %
Temps Fin Systole : 359.49 ms +/- 93.09 ms

Commentaires :

Fraction d'éjection systolique locale



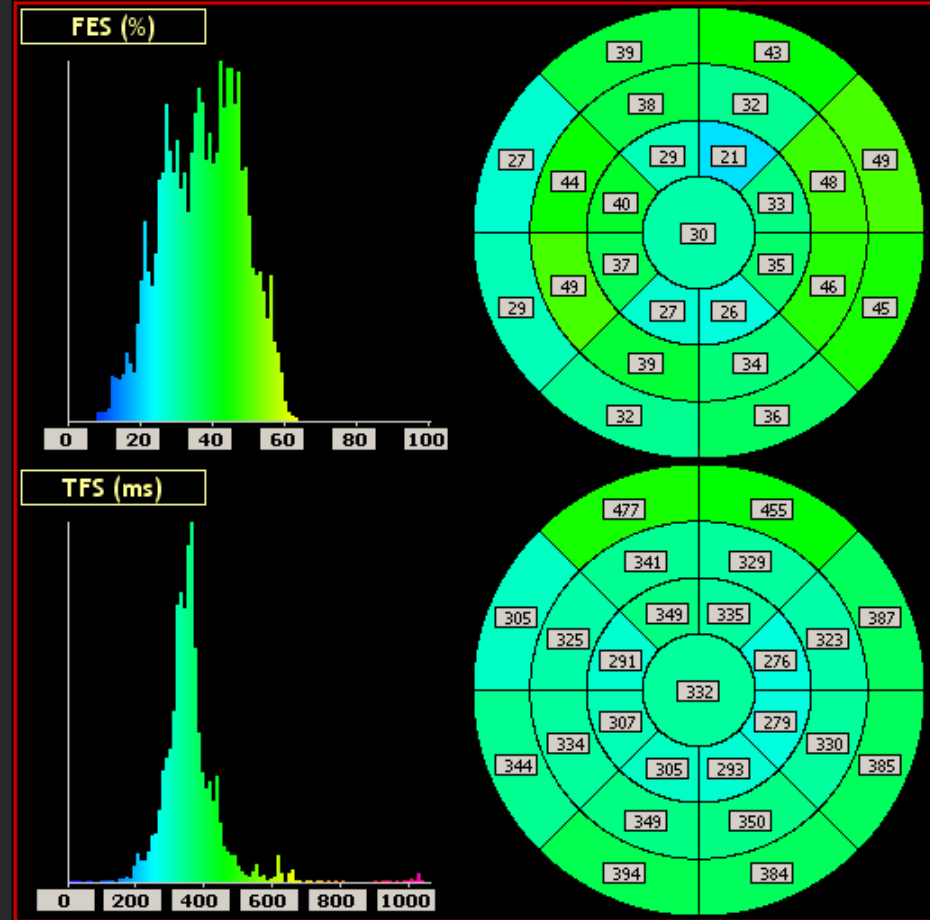
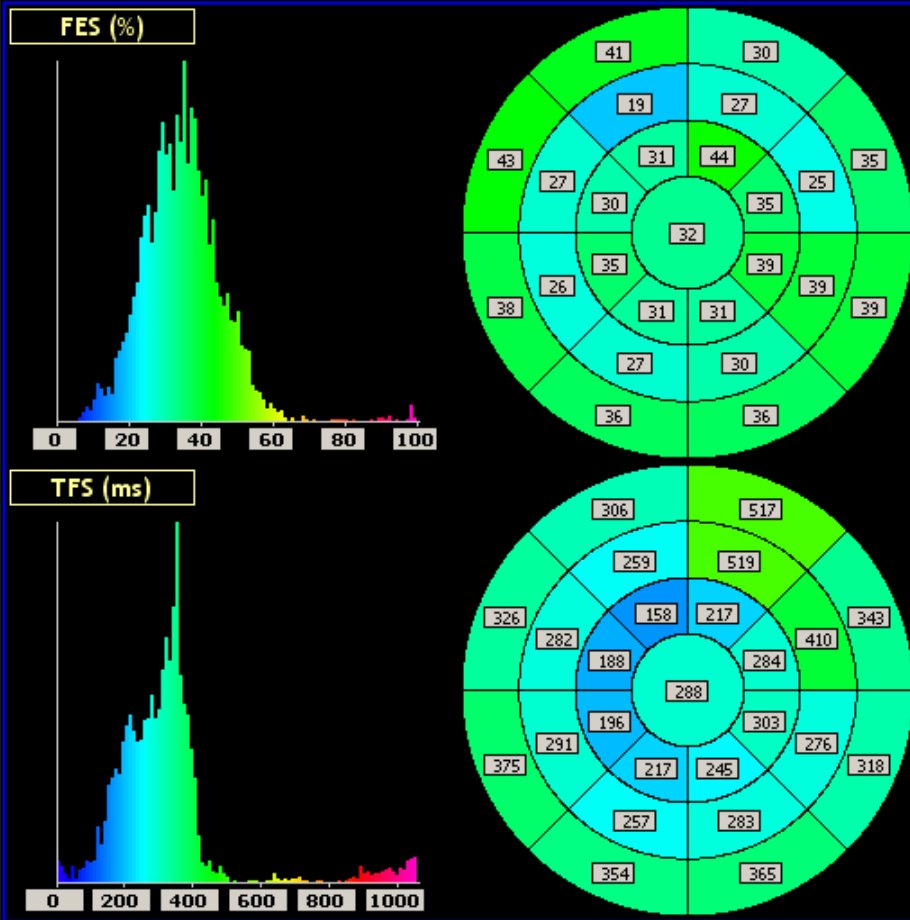
Instant de fin de systole local

Instant : 7 / 8

Rendu

FES

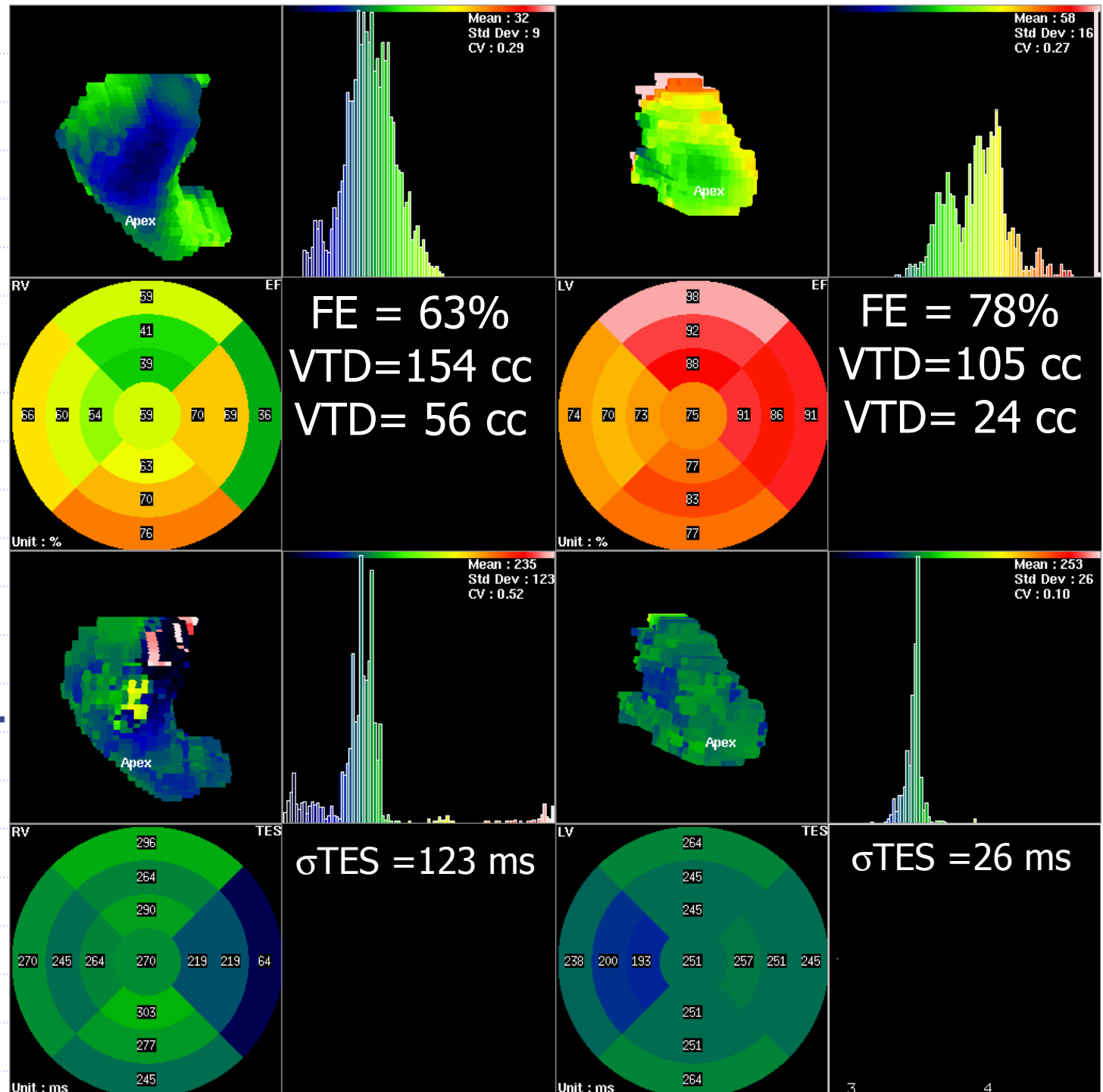
TFS



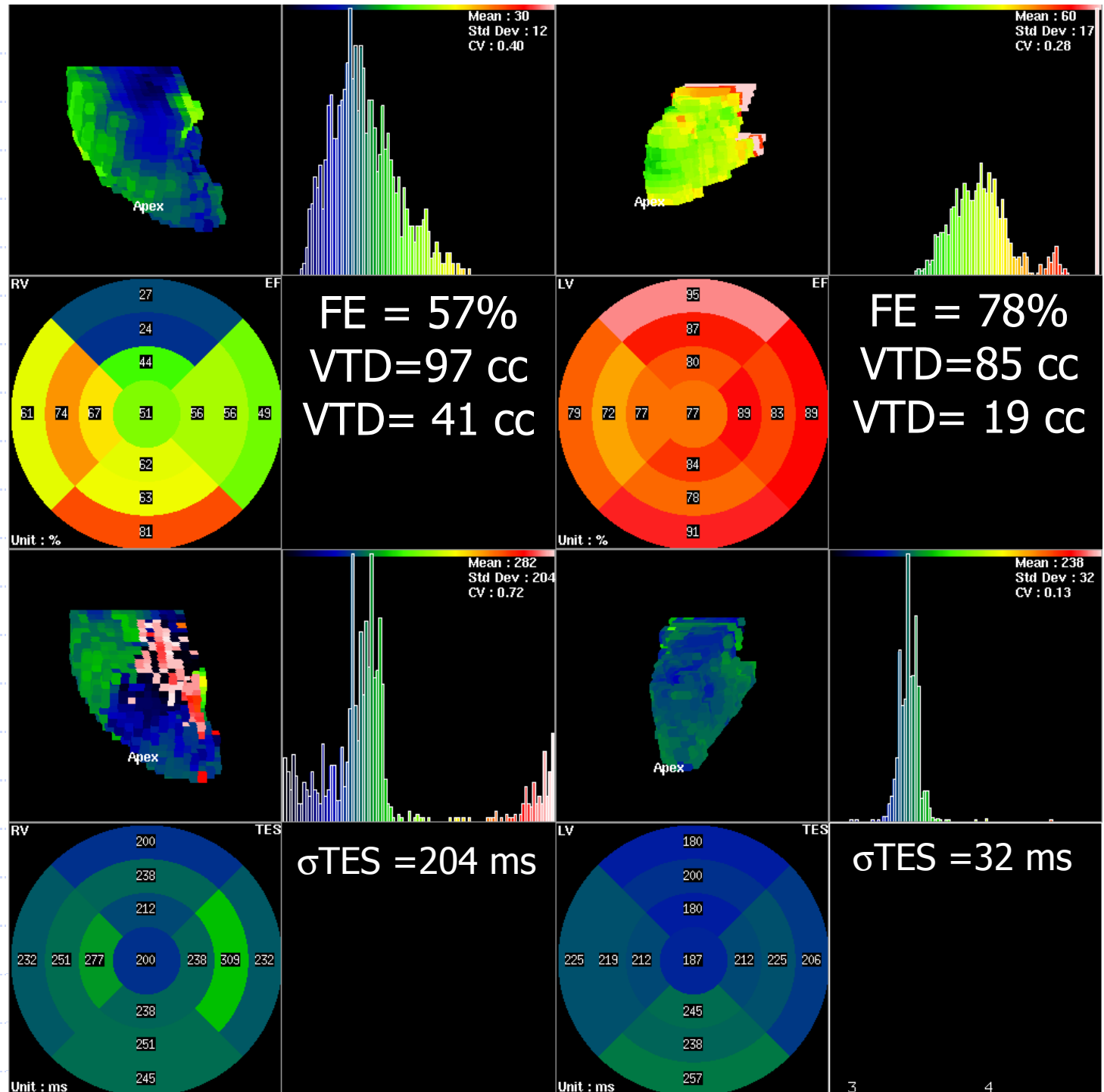
AINE

Décès du père
par arrêt cardiaque.
Nécropsie : DVDA

Acquisitions :
Dr E. Grémillet
(St Etienne)

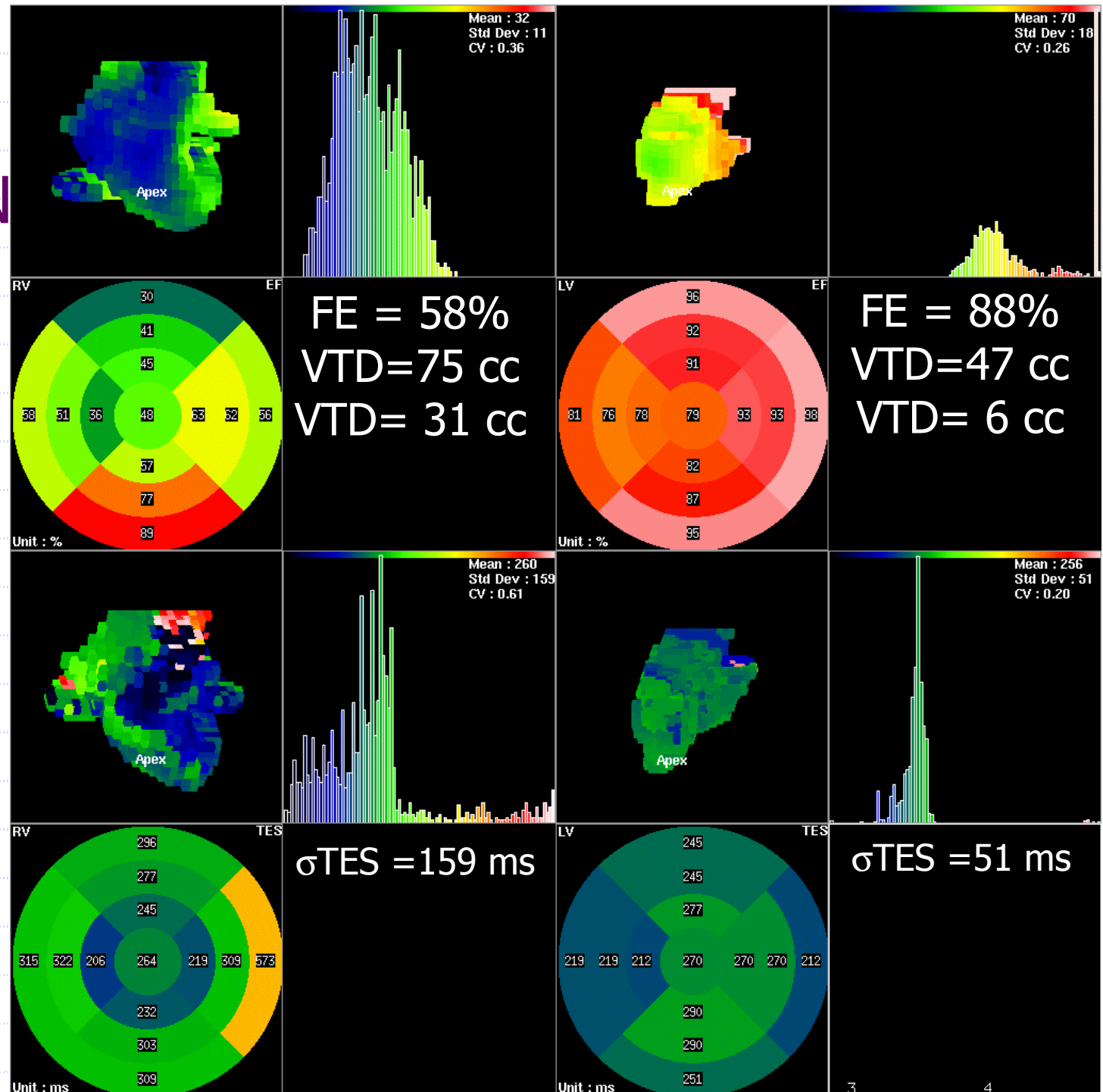


CADET

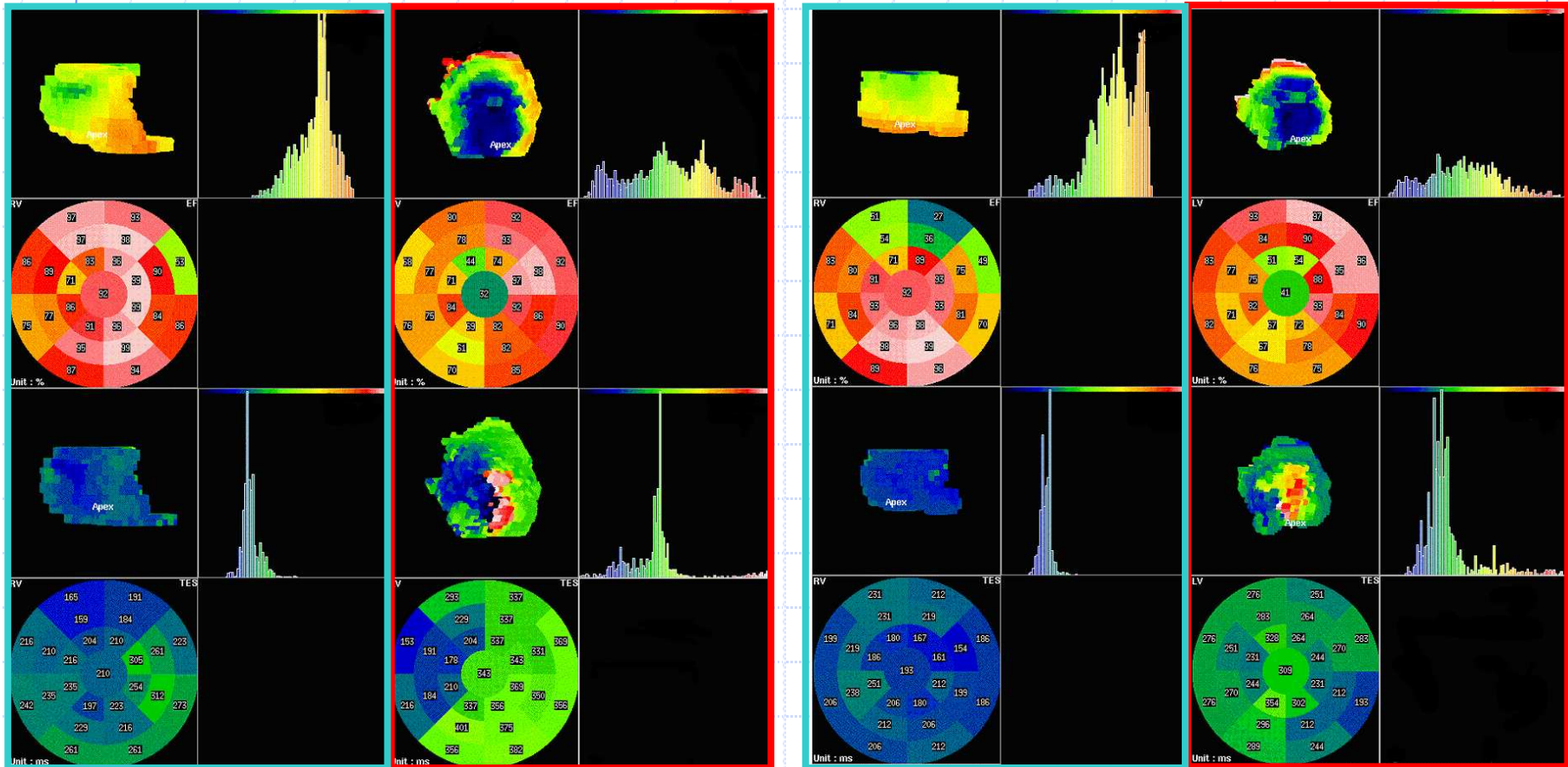


BENJAMIN

Conclusion:
Suspicion
de maladie
de Hühl



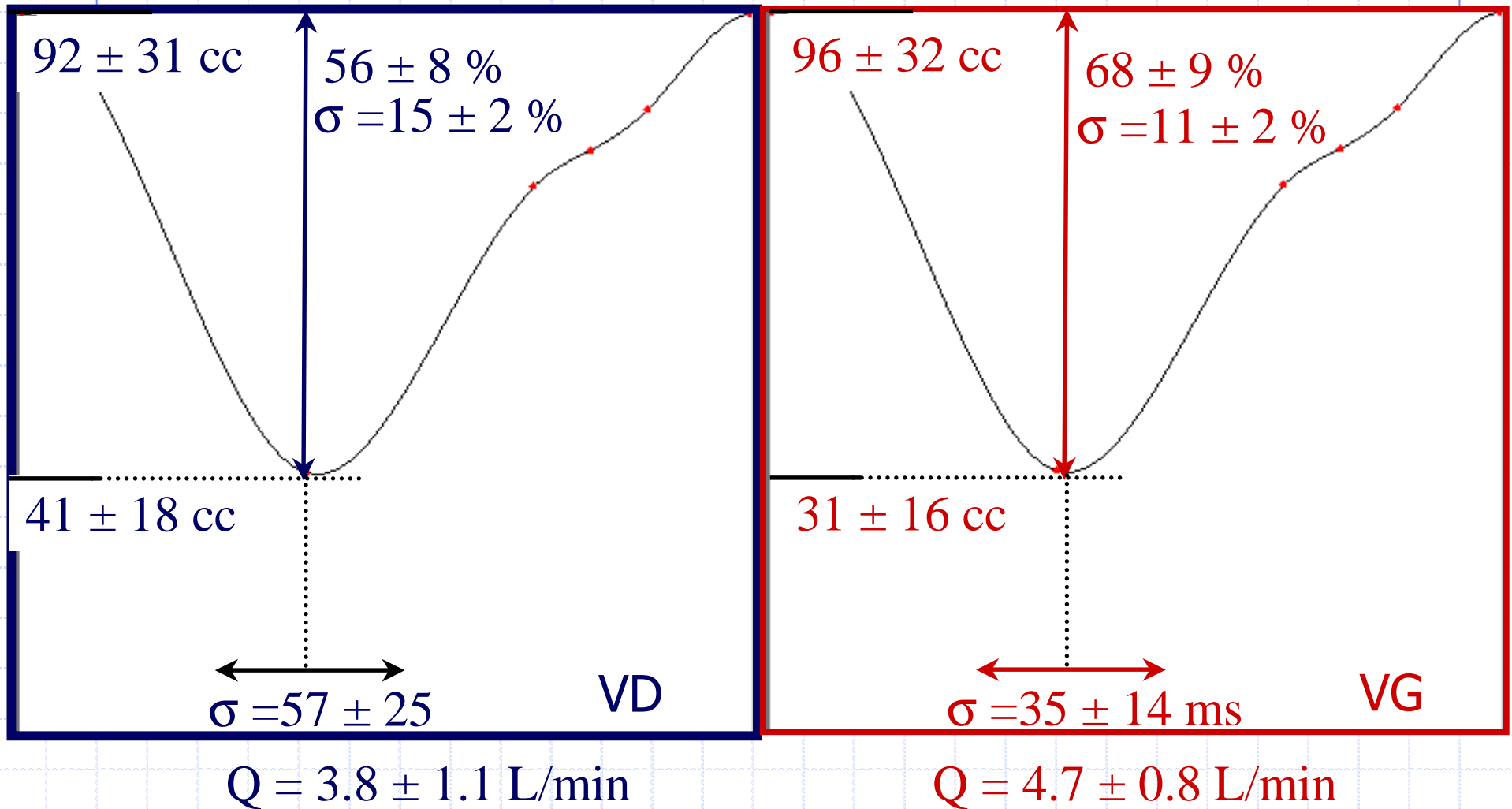
STIMULATION : DIV, Δt , σ_{TES} ...



Non stimulé

Stimulé

Valeurs normales: Moyenne $\pm \sigma$



QUID DU GATED SPECT ?

Limité au **VG**

EF, VTS \Rightarrow **Pronostic**
< Echo 3D et IRM

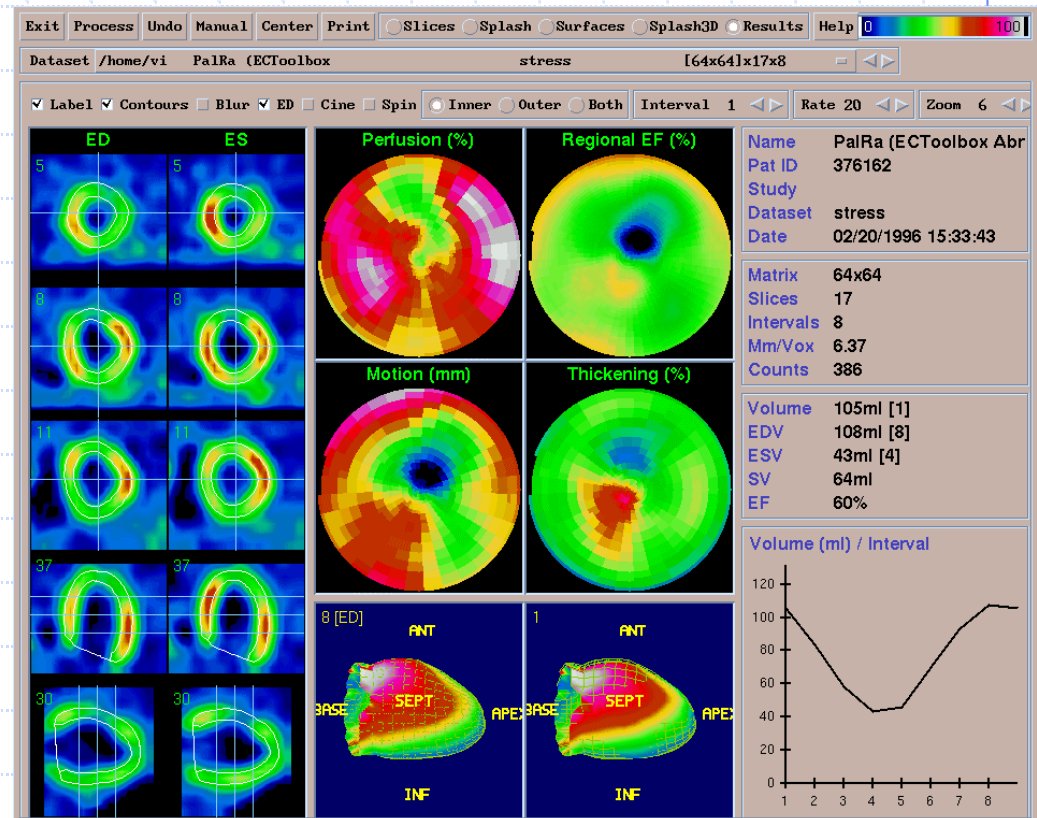
Imprécis

Hypoperfusion > 50%

Activité digestive

FE \nearrow (Petits cœurs)

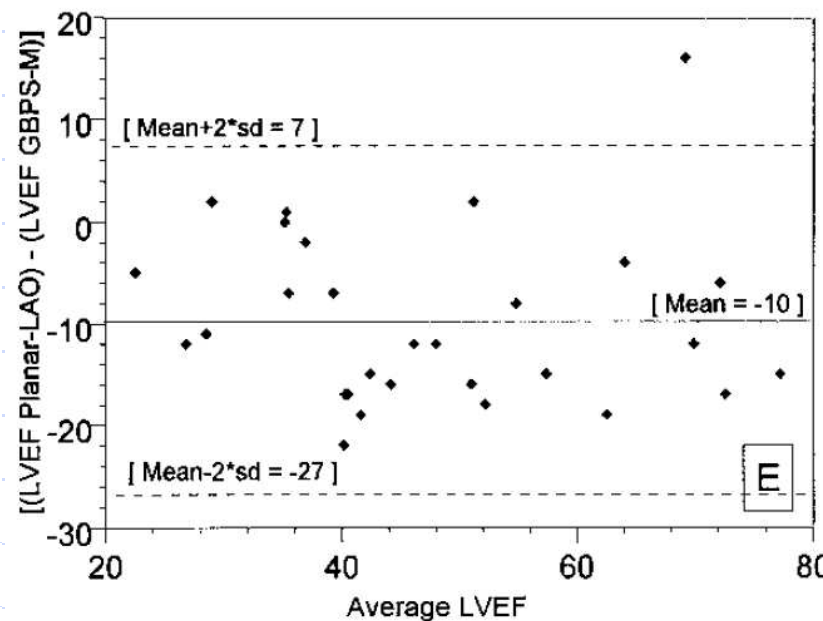
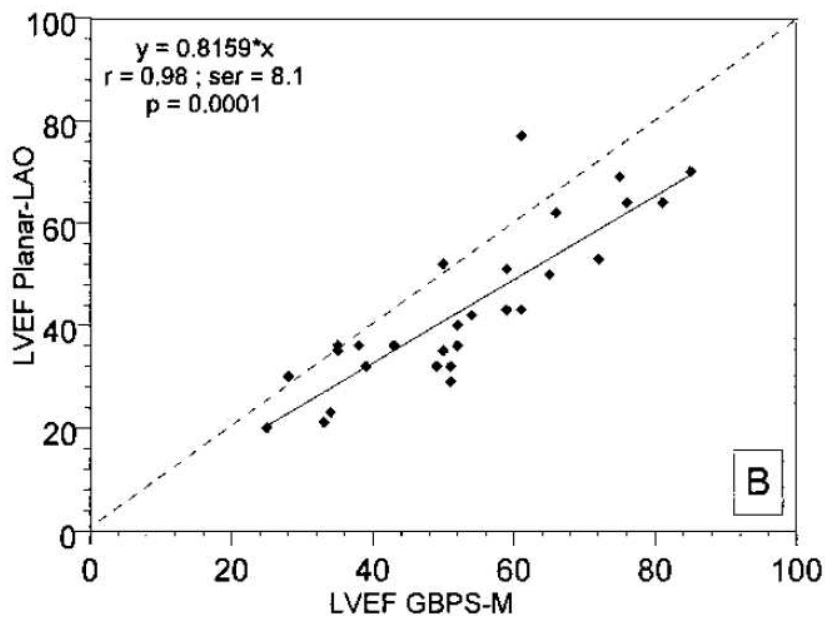
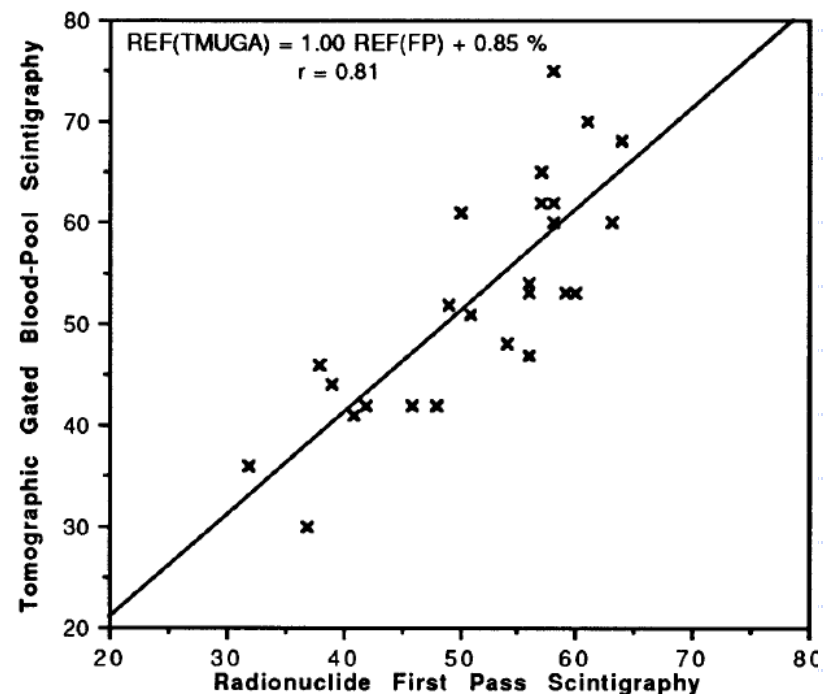
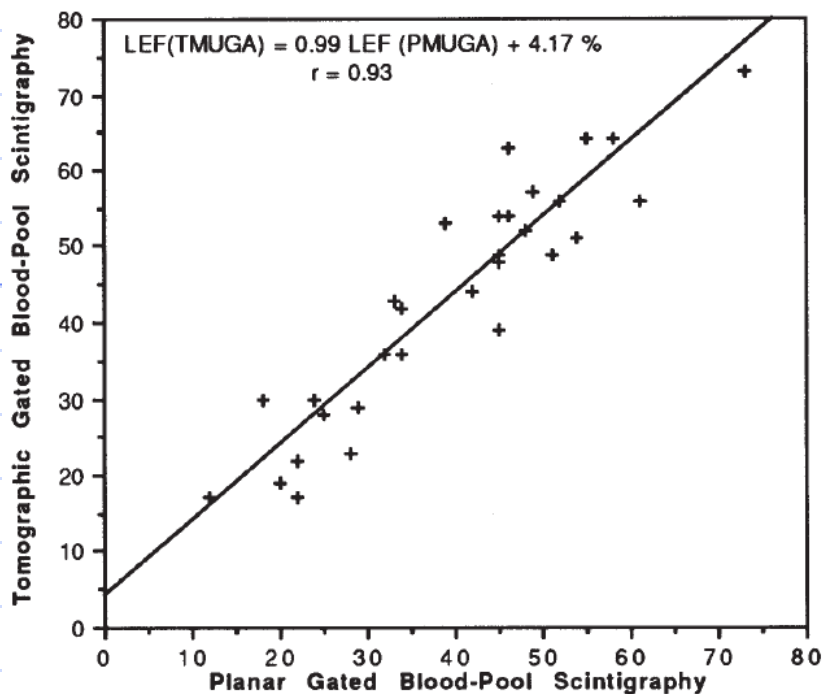
Volumes \searrow





VALIDATION CLINIQUE

FE



FE-BNP

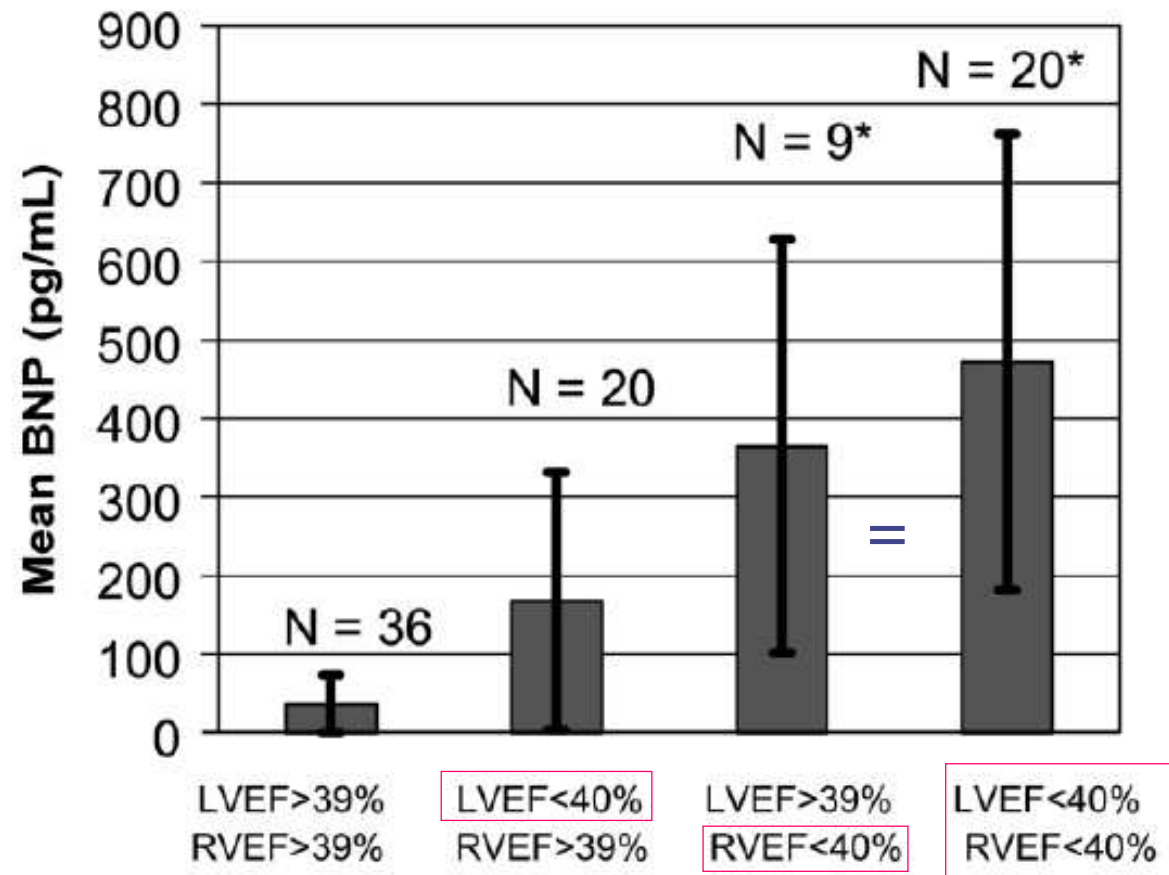
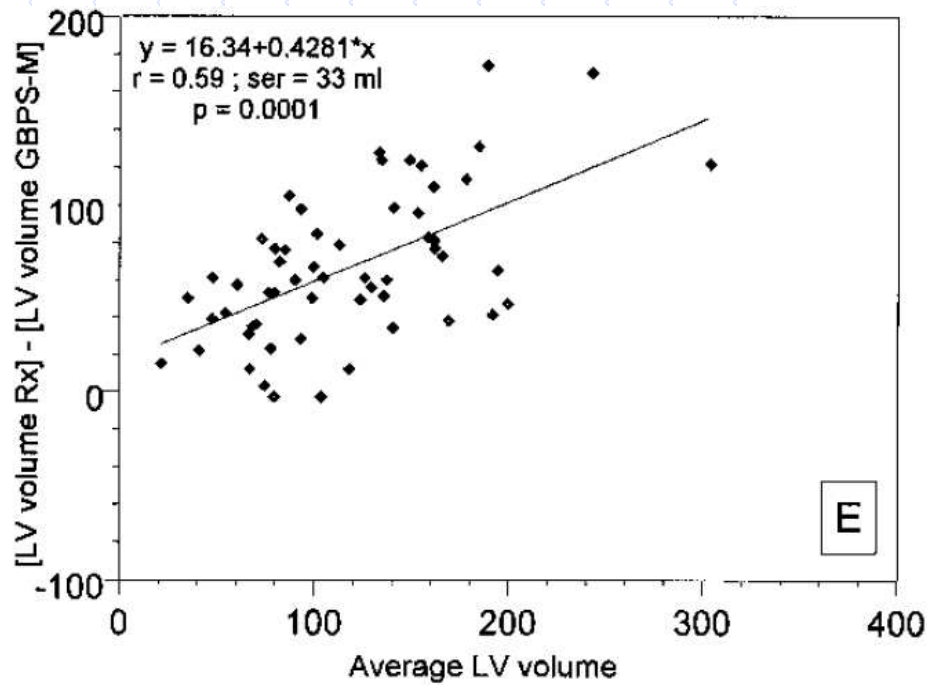
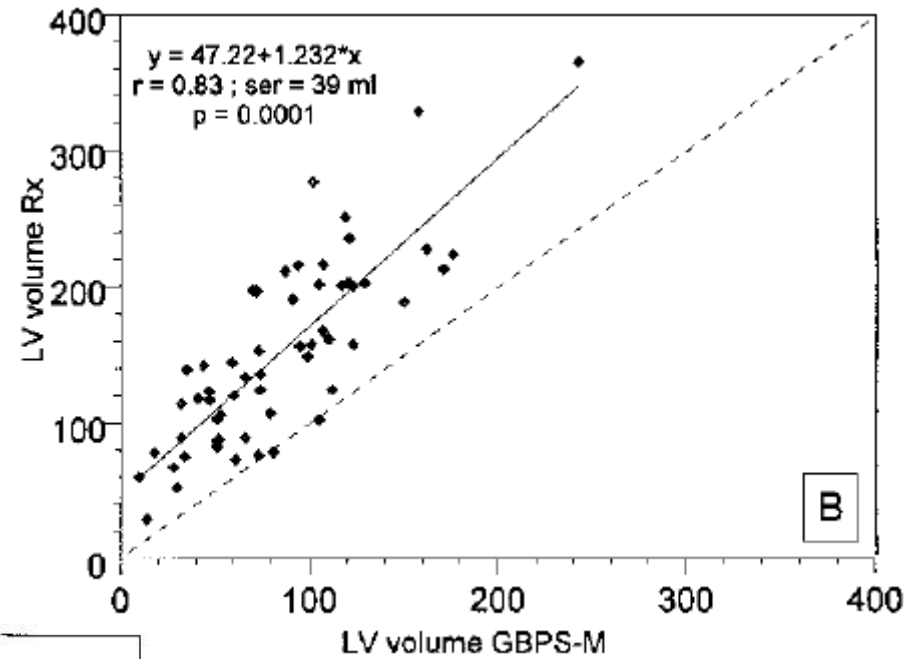
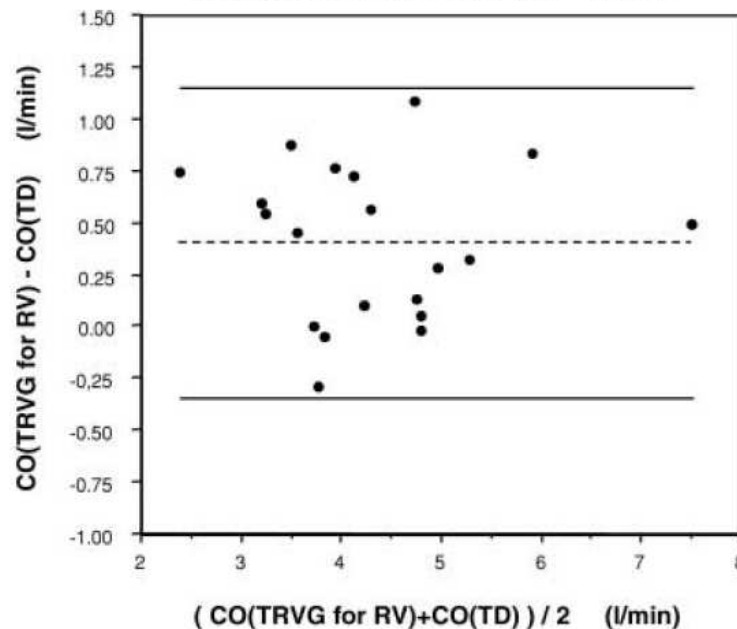
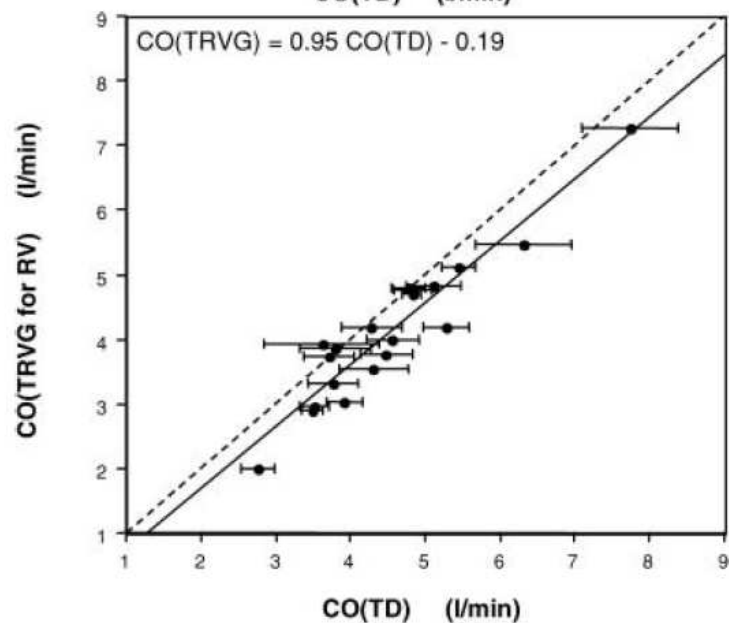
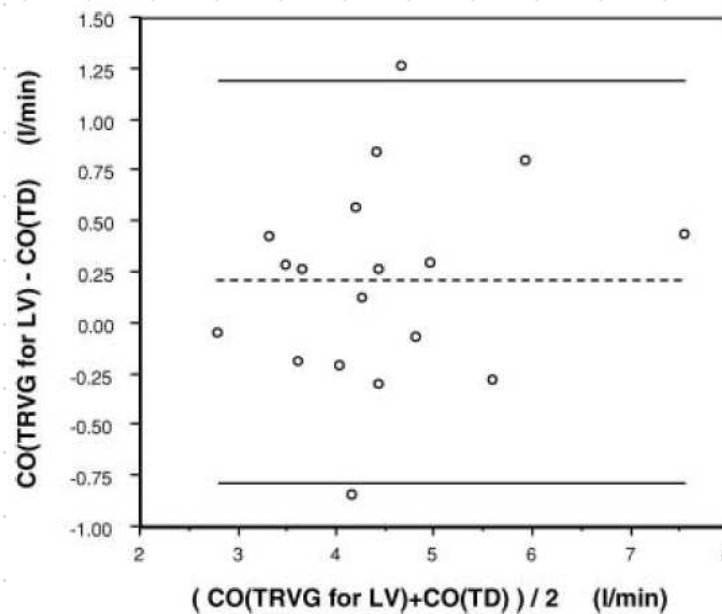
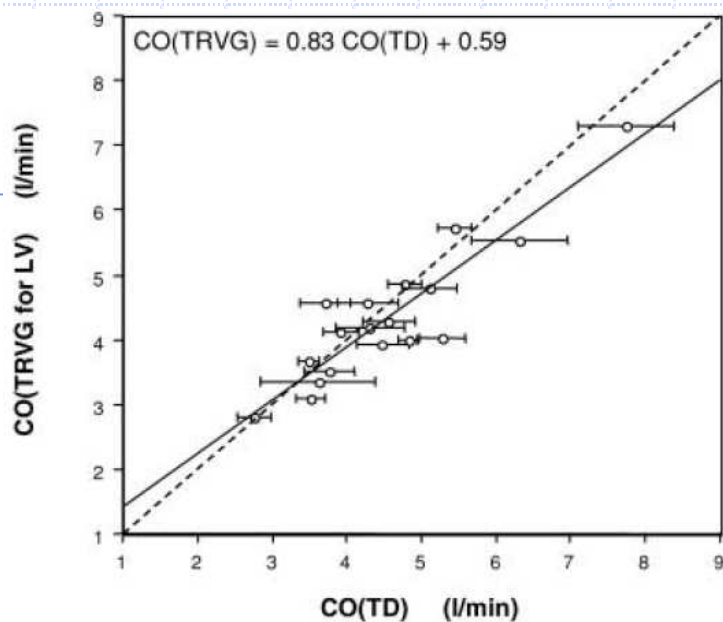


Fig. 1. Mean plasma BNP level vs. left (LVEF) and right (RVEF) ejection fraction. *N* is the number of patients and error bars represent \pm S.D. Mean BNP levels are significantly different ($P=0.0001$) except between the two groups marked by a star (*: $P=0.51$).

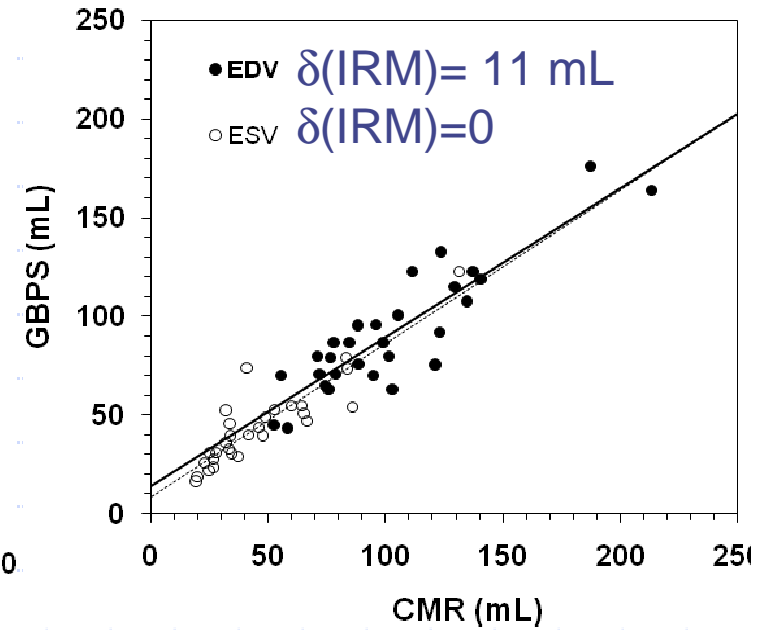
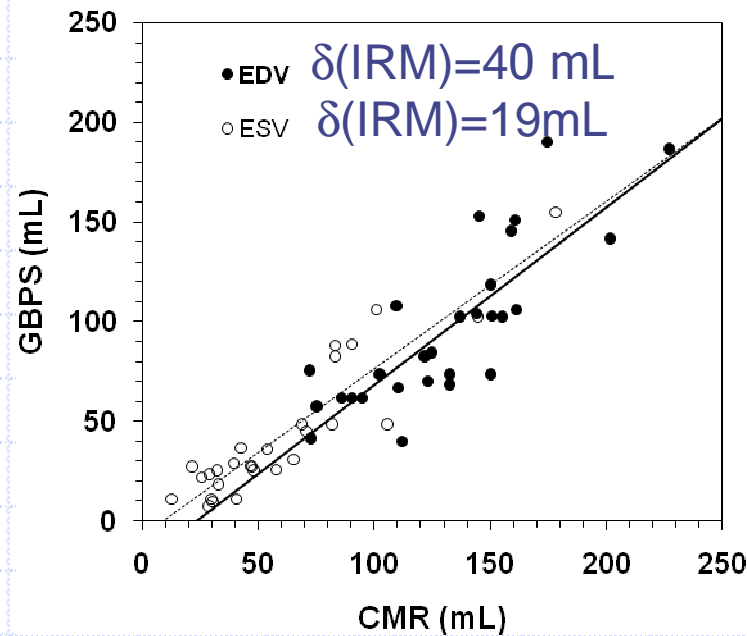
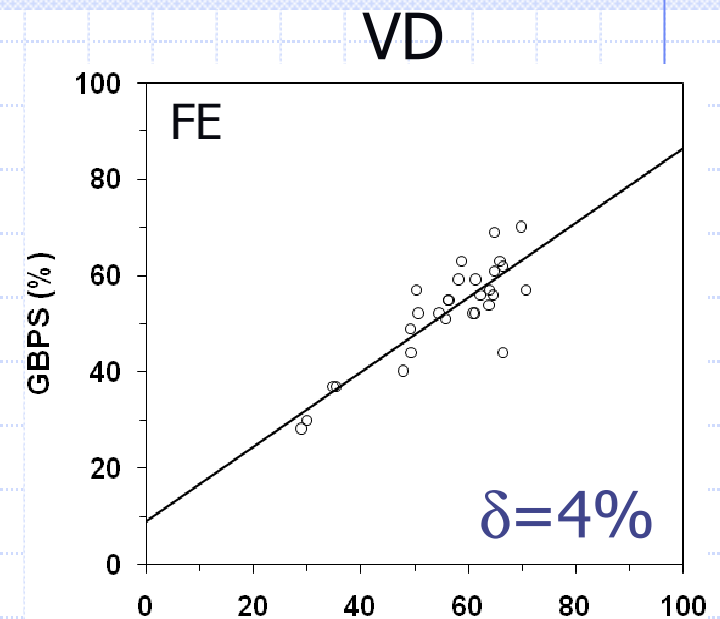
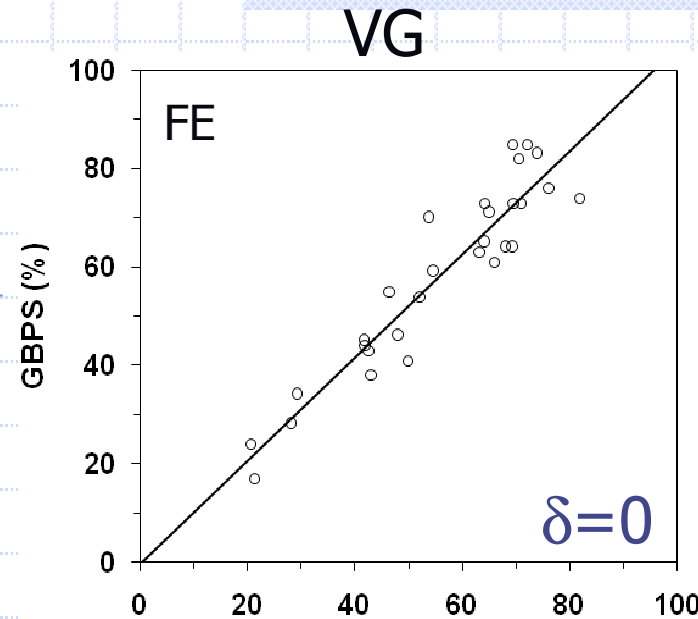
VOLUMES



Q



IRM



VES(G-D): 9 ± 14 (GBPS) versus 18 ± 13 (IRM)

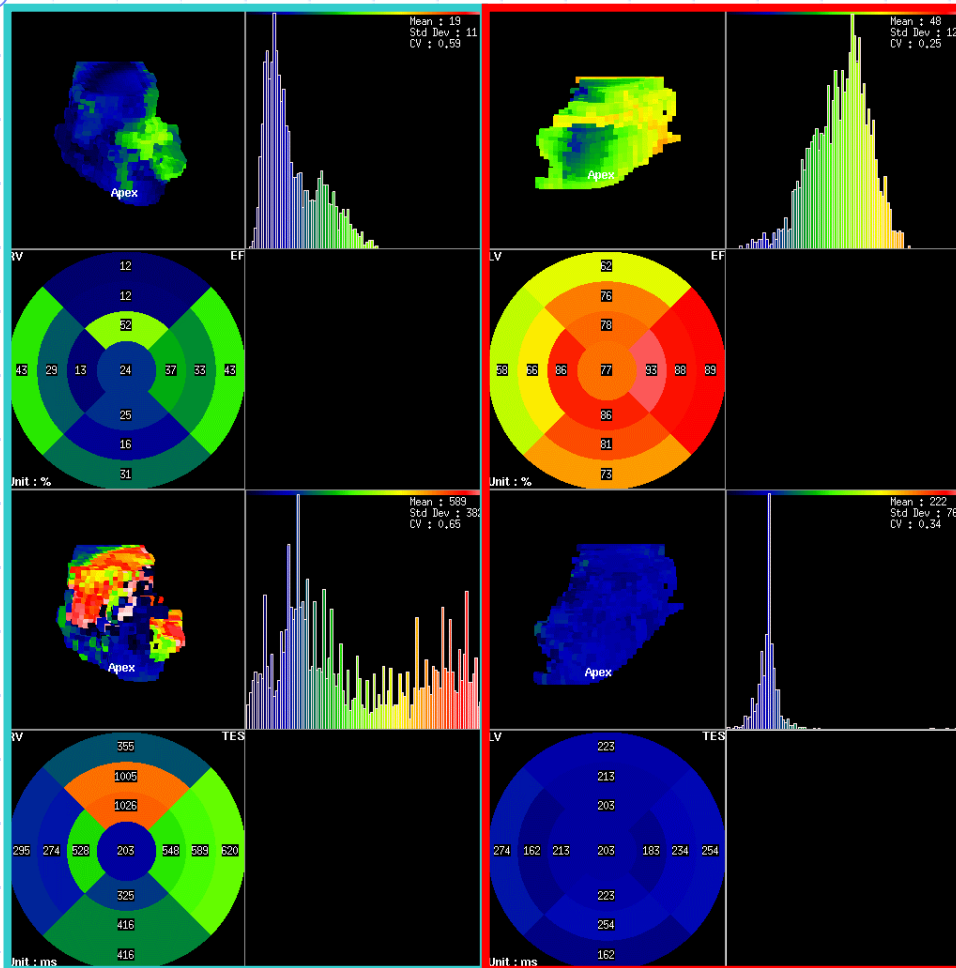
σ -TES

Parameter	Control subjects	Patients with localized ARVD	Patients with diffuse ARVD
EF (%)	63 ± 7	60 ± 5	33 ± 12 [†]
EDV (mL)	101 ± 17	107 ± 20	180 ± 81 [‡]
ESV (mL)	37 ± 8	43 ± 10	124 ± 70 [‡]
σ -EF (%)	13 ± 3	14 ± 2	11 ± 3
σ -TES (ms)	63 ± 24	167 ± 64 [†]	277 ± 106 [†]

Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Predictive Value (PPV), and Negative Predictive Value (NPV) of Right Ventricular EF, Volumes, and σ -TES for Diagnosis of Diffuse ARVD in Patients with Symptomatic Ventricular Arrhythmias

Parameter	Threshold	% Sensitivity (95% CI)	% Specificity (95% CI)	% PPV (95% CI)	% NPV (95% CI)
EF	49%	95 (77–100)	100 (84–100)	100 (84–100)	95 (77–100)
EDV	104 mL	91 (71–99)	71 (52–91)	77 (61–93)	88 (64–98)
ESV	53 mL	95 (77–100)	100 (84–100)	100 (84–100)	95 (77–100)
σ -TES	123 ms	91 (71–99)	100 (84–100)	100 (83–100)	91 (72–99)

DYSPLASIE ARYTHMOGENE VD



FE

σ -TES

VD

VG

DVDA locales:
 $\sigma_{TES} > 80$ ms
 Se = 100%
 VPN = 100%
 Sp = 81 %
 VPP = 80%

Perspectives de recherche

- ◆ Evaluation pronostique des IC
 - ◆ FEVD, Volumes, dyskinésies
- ◆ Rythmologie
 - ◆ Diagnostic
 - ◆ Indications de PMK multisites, def. implantables
- ◆ Débits ventriculaires D et G
 - ◆ CIV, valvulopathies...
- ◆ Lien MIBG – σ TES ?

Références en anglais

Semi-automatic segmentation of gated blood-pool emission tomographic images by watersheds. Application to the determination of right and left ejection fractions. D Mariano-Goulart, H Collet, PO Kotzki, M Zanca, M Rossi.
Eur J Nucl Med 1998; 25(9): 1300-07.

Routine measurements of left and right ventricular output by gated blood-pool emission tomography in comparison with thermodilution measurements : a preliminary study. D Mariano-Goulart, C Piot, V Boudousq, F Raczka, F Comte, MC Eberlé, M Zanca, PO Kotzki, JM Davy, M Rossi.
Eur J of Nucl Med. 2001; 28(4): 506-513.

Electrocardiographically gated blood-pool spect and left ventricular function: comparative value of 3 methods for ejection fraction and volume estimation. D Daou, F Harel, BO Helal, T Fourme, P Colin, R Lebtahi, D Mariano-Goulart, M Faraggi, M Slama, D Le Guludec.
J Nucl Med 2001; 42(7): 1043-9.

Major increase of brain natriuretic peptide indicates right ventricular systolic dysfunction in patients with heart failure. D Mariano-Goulart, MC Eberlé, V Boudousq, A Hejazi-Moughari, C Piot, C Caderas de Kerleau, R Verdier, ML Barge, F Comte, N Bressot, M Rossi, PO Kotzki.
Eur J Heart Failure 2003; 5(4): 481-488.

Automatic generation of noise-free time-activity curve with gated blood-pool emission tomography using deformation of a reference curve. C Caderas de Kerleau, E Ahronowitz, M Rossi, D Mariano-Goulart.
IEEE Trans Med Imaging 2004 ; 23(4) : 485-91

Diagnosis of Diffuse and Localized Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia using Gated Blood-Pool SPECT. D Mariano-Goulart, L Déchaux, F Rouzet, E Barbotte, C Caderas de Kerleau, M Rossi, D Le Guludec.
J Nucl Med 2007; 48(9):1416-1423

Références en français

Détermination des fractions d'éjection et des débits cardiaques par tomoventriculographie isotopique. Méthodologie et validation clinique. D Mariano-Goulart, V Boudousq, MC Eberlé, H Collet, F Comte, M Rossi.
Revue de l'Acomen 2000; 6(1) :69-77.

Corrélation entre les valeurs du BNP plasmatique et les mesures isotopiques de la fraction d'éjection ventriculaire gauche. M Rasamisoa, N Bressot, C Vergnes, D Mariano-Goulart, M Rossi.
Immunoanalyse & Biologie Spécialisée 2002; 17(5) :311-315

Extraction automatique des paramètres ventriculaires locaux en tomo-ventriculographie isotopique. D Mariano-Goulart, C Caderas de Kerleau, M Rossi.
Médecine nucléaire 2005; 29(3): 115-130.

Apport de la tomo-ventriculographie isotopique dans le diagnostic de la dysplasie arythmogène du ventricule droit . L. Déchaux, F. Rouzet, D. Le Guludec, M. Rossi, D. Mariano-Goulart.
Médecine nucléaire 2006 ; 30(5) :261-269.

Actes de congrès internationaux

Routine measurements of right and left ejection fractions thanks to the segmentation of gated blood pool emission tomographic images by a watershed algorithm. D Mariano-Goulart, H Collet, MC Eberle, V Boudousq, PO Kotzki, M Zanca, M Rossi.
Eur J of Nucl Med 1999; 26(9): 1078

Accuracy of two different softwares for left ventricular ejection fraction and volume estimation with ECG-gated blood pool imaging. D. Daou, F. Harel, D. Mariano-Goulart, R. Lebtahi, I. Carel, T. Fourme, P. Colin, B.O. Helal, M. Slama, M. Faraggi, D. Le Guludec.
Eur J of Nucl Med 2000 ; 27(8) :1048.

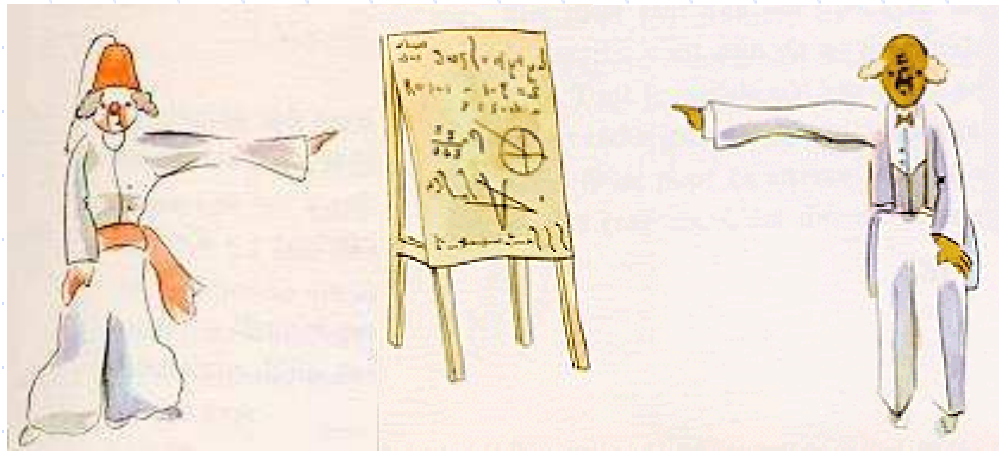
Calculation of left ventricular ejection fraction from planar and tomographic radionuclide ventriculography studies : a dynamic left ventricular study. P. De Bondt, S Vandenberghe, J De Sutter, S De Mey, T Cottens, C Van de Wielel, O De Winter, P Segers, D Mariano-Goulart, P Verdonck, RA Dierckx. Xth Triennial Symposium of the Belgian Society for Nuclear Medicine. Knokke: 2001:21.

Comparative value of two different processing softwares for left ventricular ejection fraction and volume estimation with ECG gated blood pool imaging. D. Daou, F. Harel, D. Mariano-Goulart, B. Helal, M. Slama, M. Faraggi, D. Le Guludec.
5th International Conference of Nuclear cardiology. May 2-5,2001.Vienne. Autriche.

ECG-gated blood pool SPECT versus planar imaging for the determination of left ventricular filling pressure coronary artery disease. D Daou, BO Helal, Carol , C Coaguila, D Vilain, T Fourme, S Dinanian , M Slama. *J Nucl Cardiol.* 2001;S109:16.50

A template-based model dedicated to the analysis of Time Activity Curves in Gated Blood-Pool Ventriculography. Denis Mariano-Goulart, Charles Caderas de Kerleau and Michel Rossi. (communication orale).
Eur J of Nucl Med 2005;32(1):S42.

Evaluation of tomographic gated blood-pool ventriculography in the diagnosis of arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. D. Mariano-Goulart, L. Déchaux, E. Barbotte, D. Le Guludec, Michel Rossi.
Eur J of Nucl Med 2006;33(2):P091.



Merci de votre attention...