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# Changes in Myocardial Perfusion Reserve After PTCA: Noninvasive Assessment with Positron Tomography

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The effect of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) on myocardial perfusion reserve has not been previously determined. Accordingly, 11 patients underwent positron imaging with [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia or <sup>82</sup>Rb at rest and following dipyridamole + handgrip stress before and after PTCA. The ratio of stress to rest activity (S:R) was determined for each region of interest. Relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron tomography (RMPR) was calculated by dividing S:R of the stenotic area by a corresponding value from a normal reference area of the same patient. Automated quantitative coronary arteriography was used to objectively measure the percent diameter (%D) and the percent area narrowing (%A) of the stenoses. In nine patients with successful PTCA, %D and %A improved ( $68 \pm 10$  to  $49 \pm 15\%$  and  $92 \pm 3$  to  $72 \pm 5\%$ ) and RMPR increased from  $0.79 \pm 0.07$  to  $0.96 \pm 0.05$ . In the two patients in whom PTCA was unsuccessful, RMPR was unchanged. Changes in RMPR correlated inversely with changes in %D ( $r = -0.68$ ) and %A ( $r = -0.92$ ) and directly with improved coronary flow reserve derived from all stenosis measurements ( $r = 0.73$ ,  $p < 0.001$  for each). This study suggests that dipyridamole + handgrip stress imaging with PET can be used to assess changes in myocardial perfusion reserve before and after PTCA with the potential for determining restenosis noninvasively.

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**P**ercutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty is a major therapeutic advance for the treatment of coronary artery disease. This technique is less expensive than coronary artery bypass surgery and patients can usually resume normal activities within a few days after the procedure. However, important questions remain about selection and follow-up of these patients. The decision to perform angioplasty is usually based on the severity of the stenosis and symptoms. Percent arterial narrowing from coronary arteriograms may not accurately reflect the significance of a stenosis because it does not account for other important critical measures of the stenosis such as the length and absolute cross-sectional luminal area of the involved segment (1,2). Symptoms of chest pain may be unreliable indicators because of variability in the perception of pain by

patients and the effect of cardiac drugs. Noninvasive tests such as exercise thallium scintigraphy can be used to qualitatively assess perfusion abnormalities, but the physical properties of thallium-201 and other single photon emitters preclude absolute quantitation of regional perfusion (3).

Positron emission tracers have decay characteristics that permit measurement of the uptake of tracers such as rubidium-82 (<sup>82</sup>Rb) and nitrogen-13 (<sup>13</sup>N) ammonia to quantitatively assess regional perfusion (4-7). Accordingly, the purpose of the current study is to determine the relation between changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron emission tomography, and coronary anatomy after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

### Patient Population

Eleven patients (seven men, four women), underwent coronary arteriography and positron imaging before and after

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percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. The patients ranged in age from 34 to 62 yr [mean = 52.0 ± 8.8 yr (s.d.)]. Angioplasty was performed on the left anterior descending coronary artery in eight patients, the left circumflex in two and an obtuse marginal branch in one. Patients with unstable angina or myocardial infarction were excluded from the study. Patients were imaged within 1 wk before their coronary angioplasty and an average of 11.5 days afterwards. The study protocol was approved by the University of Texas Medical School at Houston Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects, and all patients gave informed consent prior to entry into the study.

Coronary arteriography was performed using either the Judkins or Sones technique. Multiple coronary angiograms were obtained using 3–10 cc of Hypaque-76 per injection with a biplane 5-7-9 in. image intensifier.<sup>\*</sup> The x-ray tube<sup>†</sup> had a 0.6–1.0 mm focal spot operating at 4–6 msec exposures with 300 mA and 109 kV. Low contrast Vari-Cath cine film was used at 30–60 frames/s. Orthogonal views were obtained for quantitative analysis of the angiograms. The cine system resolution was 4–5 line pairs/mm. Pin cushion distortion and variation of magnification in different parts of the field were <10% except at the corners of the field but were corrected from measurements of an imaged grid whose dimensions were known (1).

#### Analysis of Coronary Angiograms

Stenosis of major proximal coronary arteries were quantitatively analyzed as previously described (1). Briefly, end-diastolic frames from orthogonally paired angiographic views of each stenosis were optically magnified, digitized, and corrected for the point spread function of the x-ray system providing a final spatial resolution of ± 0.1 mm/pixel. After selecting the arterial segment of interest, the images were analyzed by an automated arterial border recognition program and cross-sectional densitometry from which vessel diameters and cross-sectional areas were determined. Spatial calibration was determined using the catheter as a size reference. Specific anatomic characteristics of each stenosis, including minimal cross-sectional area, relative percent narrowing (diameter and area), and integrated length effects were determined. Pressure-flow characteristics of the stenotic segment were then derived by computing the viscous and expansion coefficients of pressure loss which were used to determine the coronary stenosis flow reserve (CFR) as previously validated (1). In this paper, percent narrowing was reported as the most severe stenosis from orthogonal views of the vessel undergoing angioplasty. Dimensional measurements by this method have been previously shown to be accurate to within ± 0.1 mm in x-ray phantoms of coronary arteries (0.5–5.0 mm in diameter) in scattering media, and reproducible to within 2–3% (8,9). In dog experiments, these methods correctly predicted measured values to within 0.5 CFR units over a wide range of conditions (1).

#### Positron Imaging Protocol

Patients were fasted for at least 4 hr prior to the study and drinks or drugs containing theophylline or caffeine were withheld for at least 8 hr to avoid antagonizing the vasodilatory effects of dipyridamole. Chest fluoroscopy was performed to mark the inferior border of the heart and patients were then positioned in the University of Texas positron camera. The

position was marked with a laser light source. A transmission scan (200 million counts) was performed using a Plexiglas ring containing 3 mCi of gallium-68. The ring was then removed, the patient's position was re-checked and a resting emission scan was obtained by intravenous injection of either <sup>82</sup>Rb (n = 2, mean dose = 36.7 ± 5.2 mCi or [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia (n = 9, mean dose = 16.5 ± 1.7 mCi) in an ungated mode without time-of-flight correction as previously described (10). For <sup>82</sup>Rb, acquisition of emission images was started 1 min after the end of infusion to minimize blood-pool activity. Data acquisition was stopped 5–7 min later. For [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia, acquisition of images was started 3 min after injection and continued for 15 min. After an appropriate delay to allow for decay of counts from the resting study, the same tracer was injected during stress induced by dipyridamole plus handgrip stress. Patients were given a 0.142 mg/kg/min i.v. infusion of dipyridamole for 4 min (total dose 0.568 mg/kg). The intravenous line was then flushed with normal saline and electrocardiograms were recorded. Four minutes after the dipyridamole infusion was completed, handgrip was performed by the patient using a mechanical spring device at 25% of maximal strength and maintained for 4 min. Two minutes into handgrip, the tracer was injected and emission images were acquired in a manner identical to the resting study. Particular attention was paid to positioning of the patient in the same location as in the rest scan.

#### Analysis of Positron Images

Nine transaxial slices of the rest and stress studies were displayed in color on a CRT monitor. Regions of interest in the lateral, anterior, septal, and posterior left ventricular walls were defined using an interactive software program that recorded the mean activity, number of pixels, and standard deviation of the activity. A histogram of the activity in each region of interest was also obtained to minimize inclusion of admixtures of normal and abnormal tissue. Mean activity in each region had a standard deviation under 10% of mean activity for that region. If a stress defect was present, average counts were quantified for each slice on which it was evident. Average activity for each region was calculated for resting and stress images. Relative myocardial perfusion reserve (RMPR) by positron tomography was calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{RMPR} = \frac{\text{S/R stenosis}}{\text{S/R normal}}$$

where S and R represent regional activity during stress (dipyridamole plus handgrip) and rest, respectively. This value therefore represents the fraction of normal myocardial perfusion reserve within the region supplied by the artery undergoing angioplasty. Although not an absolute measure of perfusion reserve per se, this approach avoids the necessity of obtaining arterial samples to measure the arterial input function of the tracer. The theoretical basis of this measurement has previously been described (11). The normal region was verified by comparison to the arteriogram.

#### Statistical Analysis

The relations between changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve and changes in quantitative arteriographic measures of stenosis severity were determined using a linear best fit to a least squares equation.

## RESULTS

### Effects of PTCA on Stenosis Anatomy and Relative Myocardial Perfusion Reserve

The effects of angioplasty on geometric stenosis dimensions and relative myocardial perfusion reserve are presented in Table 1. Nine patients had improvement in anatomy, relative myocardial perfusion reserve and a reduction in the transstenotic pressure gradient after angioplasty. In Patients 6 and 8 PTCA was not successful by either stenosis anatomy or relative myocardial perfusion reserve. In Patient 8, the artery dissected after the initial crossing with the guide wire and the procedure was aborted. The other case (Patient 6) was felt to be successful at the time of angioplasty based on visual improvement of the stenosis and a 35 mmHg reduction in the mean pressure gradient across the stenosis. However, neither quantitative analysis of the arteriograms nor perfusion data from positron tomography demonstrated any significant change.

### Relation of Changes in Stenosis Dimensions to Changes in Relative Myocardial Perfusion Reserve After Angioplasty

Changes in stenosis geometry were associated with changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve (Fig. 1). In the nine patients that had arteriographic improvement after angioplasty, percent diameter narrowing decreased from  $68 \pm 10$  to  $49 \pm 15\%$  and percent area narrowing was reduced from  $92 \pm 3$  to  $72 \pm 5\%$ . Coronary flow reserve, based on all stenosis measurements, increased from  $1.4 \pm 0.4$  to  $3.4 \pm 0.6$ . Mean relative myocardial perfusion reserve in these patients improved from  $0.79 \pm 0.07$  to  $0.96 \pm 0.05$ . In contrast, in the two patients without a significant change in anatomic stenosis severity, there was no change in relative myocardial perfusion reserve.

Figures 2 and 3 relate the changes in percent diameter and percent area narrowing of the stenosis to changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron tomography. Reductions in percent diameter narrowing were inversely related to increases in relative myocardial perfusion reserve ( $r = -0.68$ ). The relation between changes in percent area narrowing and changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve after angioplasty were similar, but with less scatter and a higher correlation coefficient,  $-0.92$ . Changes in absolute minimal cross-sectional were not closely related to changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve with an  $r = 0.52$ ,  $p > 0.10$ . Improvement in arteriographically determined coronary flow reserve was directly related to increases in relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron tomography ( $r = 0.73$ , Fig. 4).

## DISCUSSION

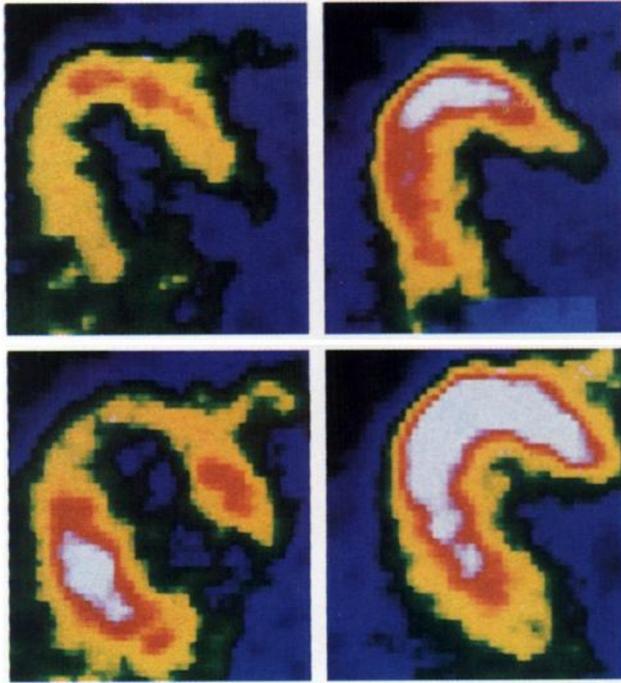
When coronary lesions are suitable, PTCA is generally utilized for proximal stenosis of  $>60\%$  diameter narrowing. The criteria for successful PTCA according to the NIH registry for coronary angioplasty has been a  $>20\%$  increase in luminal diameter following the procedure (12). However, visual determination of percent narrowing is highly variable and coronary lesions are often eccentric (1,2). Recent studies have suggested that percent diameter narrowing may not accurately reflect coronary flow reserve since flow is affected by other dimensions such as length and absolute radius (1-3). Accordingly, several investigators have suggested other criteria for successful angioplasty that rely on indirect measures of perfusion reserve (13-18).

In the current study, positron emission tomography was performed before and after PTCA to obtain a more direct measure of the physiological effects of coronary

TABLE 1  
Quantitative Arteriographic and Positron Imaging Data Before and After Angioplasty\*

Patient no.	Artery	MPR		%D		%A		CFR		Min area		$\Delta P$	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1	LAD	0.70	0.86	68	51	90	73	1.7	3.4	0.6	1.7	58	20
2	LAD	0.86	1.00	66	54	94	73	1.2	3.7	0.9	2.7	25	18
3	LAD	0.77	0.95	78	59	95	77	0.9	2.6	0.4	2.1	78	25
4	LAD	0.75	1.00	74	21	90	62	1.8	4.3	0.5	3.0	80	15
5	LAD	0.74	1.00	74	53	91	67	1.4	4.0	0.3	1.0	33	13
6	LAD	0.89	0.80	67	62	75	77	3.4	3.2	0.6	0.9	45	10
7	LCX	0.76	0.93	78	55	93	74	1.2	3.5	0.6	2.4	34	8
8	LCX	0.79	0.79	78	80	95	96	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	—	—
9	LAD	0.82	0.96	69	70	89	77	1.6	3.1	1.1	1.5	50	20
10	LAD	0.91	0.97	62	50	87	72	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.3	29	9
11	OM	0.83	1.00	46	28	95	76	0.9	3.4	0.2	1.7	50	27

\* MPR = Relative myocardial perfusion reserve; %D = Percent diameter narrowing; %A = Percent area narrowing; CFR = Coronary flow reserve arteriographically determined for all stenosis dimensions; min area = Minimal cross-sectional lumen area;  $\Delta P$  = Transtenotic pressure gradient; LAD = Left anterior descending coronary artery; LCX = Left circumflex coronary artery; OM = 1st obtuse marginal coronary artery.



**FIGURE 1**  
Positron images of [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia at the mid-ventricular level in Patient 4 before (left) and after successful angioplasty of a left anterior descending coronary artery stenosis (right). Resting images are at the top and dipyridamole-handgrip stress images are at the bottom. The improvement in the anatomic characteristics of the stenosis were accompanied by an increase in relative myocardial perfusion reserve (0.75 to 1.00) indicating a good physiological effect.

angioplasty. In all 11 patients, changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron tomography were consistent with changes in percent narrowing and arteriographically determined coronary flow reserve. In contrast, changes in absolute minimal cross-sectional lumen area did not correlate closely with changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve. The lack of correlation with changes in absolute cross-sectional lumen area can probably be attributed to the fact that the physiological effect of a given absolute luminal area will depend on the original size of the artery at the location of the stenosis.

#### Comparison to Other Approaches for Assessment of PTCA

Several other approaches have been used to evaluate the functional effects of coronary angioplasty. Ganz et al. have suggested that provocation of a high transstenotic pressure gradient by intracoronary contrast injection is a useful measure of the significance of moderate stenoses and resolution of these induced gradients indicates successful angioplasty (13). However, this approach may be limited since the 2.0 F catheter does not cross the stenosis in as many as 20% of patients. Use of smaller bore catheters is associated with pressure damping and may impinge on the stenotic lumen significantly, thereby worsening the gradient independent of stenosis geometry.

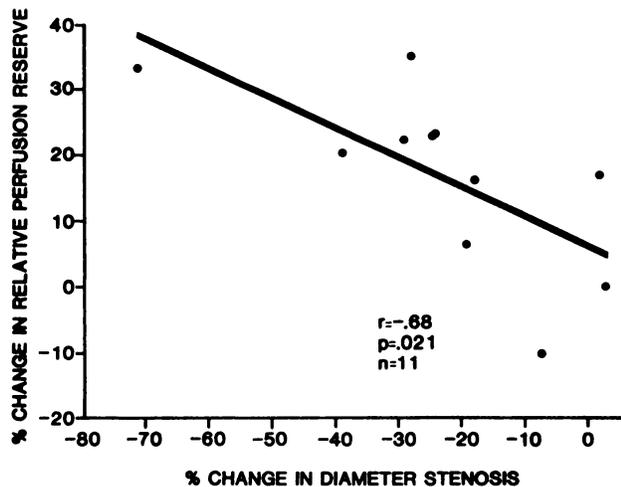
O'Neill et al. have proposed that coronary vasodilatory reserve of 1.2, measured using a digital radiographic technique, can be used to determine whether angioplasty is successful (19). However, follow-up stud-

ies are not practical since repeat catheterization is required.

Exercise-redistribution thallium-201 scintigraphy has also been used to evaluate patients following PTCA. Several studies have reported that perfusion defects present before angioplasty resolve after successful angioplasty (14,15). During follow-up periods up to 18 mo, Wijins et al. found that 74% of patients with thallium perfusion defects that filled in at redistribution had re-stenosis at repeat arteriography (17).

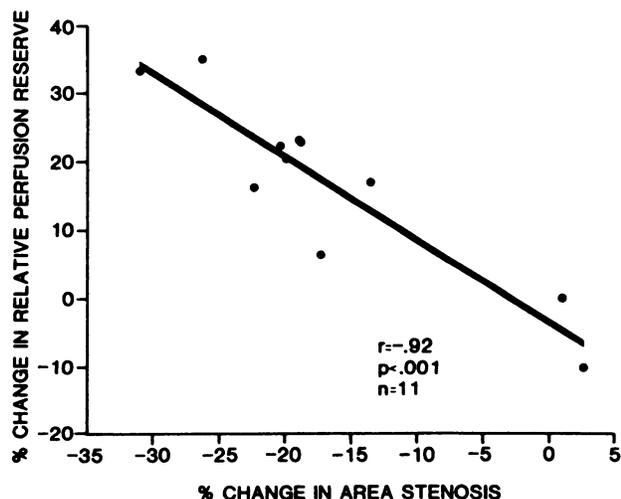
Although the physical decay properties of positron emitters are superior to single photon emitters, positron imaging has not been routinely used because of the cost involved in setting up a positron imaging facility. However, the recent development of a <sup>82</sup>Rb generator allows positron perfusion imaging without the need for either a cyclotron or radiochemist (10,20).

There are potential sources of error in the assessment of perfusion reserve with PET that must be considered. In animal experiments, uptake of [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia and <sup>82</sup>Rb is linearly related to perfusion to flows up to three times resting flow (4-7). Higher flows are underestimated since uptake of tracer plateaus due to flow dependent decreases in the extraction fraction of the tracer. Differences in uptake could be due to differences in extraction between [<sup>13</sup>N]ammonia and <sup>82</sup>Rb. Despite this potential limitation, the approach can detect a >50% diameter narrowing (10,21). As with all radionuclide imaging studies, partial volume errors can also affect measured activity (12). In the current study, these potential errors were minimized by using the same region of interest at rest and after dipyridamole-handgrip stress.

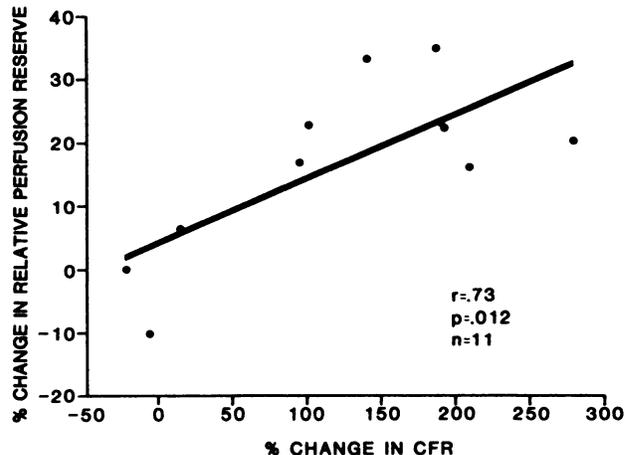


**FIGURE 2**  
Relation between changes in percent diameter narrowing and changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve.

The current study demonstrates a good agreement between changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve with PET and changes in coronary anatomy after PTCA. It is difficult to compare the results of this study with those performed with thallium-201 because of several important differences in the way that the data in this study was obtained. First, all anatomic measures were derived using quantitative coronary arteriography. In other studies to date, visual estimation of percent narrowing represented the "gold standard". However, the large degree of variability in these qualitative assessments is a major limitation. Another difference is that the dipyridamole plus handgrip stress was used in this study rather than symptom limited exercise. This type of stress has the advantage of being able to produce regional disparities in perfusion with little effort on the



**FIGURE 3**  
Relation between changes in percent area narrowing and changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve.



**FIGURE 4**  
Relation between changes in angiographic coronary stenosis flow reserve and changes in relative myocardial perfusion reserve.

part of the patient. Thus, patients with mechanical limitations to exercise, obesity, or lack of motivation to exert themselves are minimized. The only limitations with dipyridamole is that there may be some variability in the amount of hyperemia that is produced in a given patient. Finally, the most important difference is that the perfusion data presented in this study was based on quantification of attenuation corrected regional activity. In contrast, thallium activity was either visually assessed or "quantified" without an attenuation correction.

## CONCLUSIONS

The current study demonstrates the feasibility of positron imaging for following the physiologic effects of coronary angioplasty. Improvements in relative myocardial perfusion reserve by positron tomography correlate with increases in coronary stenosis flow reserve and reductions in percent narrowing. Additional studies are necessary to test whether serial follow-up studies allow early recognition of restenosis and to determine if these results are applicable to patients with multivessel disease.

## NOTES

- \* Searle-Siemens Medical Systems, Inc., Iselin, NJ.
- † (Siemens Opti 150/40/72c) Searle-Siemens Medical Systems, Inc., Iselin, NJ.

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