

Ventricular response to dobutamine stress cardiac magnetic resonance imaging is associated with adverse outcome during 8-year follow-up in patients with repaired Tetralogy of Fallot

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Aims

The aim of this study was to evaluate the possible value of dobutamine stress cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) to predict adverse outcome in Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) patients.

Methods and results

In previous prospective multicentre studies, TOF patients underwent low-dose dobutamine stress CMR (7.5 µg/kg/min). Subsequently, during regular-care patient follow-up, patients were assessed for reaching the composite endpoint (cardiac death, arrhythmia-related hospitalization, or cardioversion/ablation, VO₂ max ≤65% of predicted). A normal stress response was defined as a decrease in end-systolic volume (ESV) and increase in ejection fraction. The relative parameter change during stress was calculated as relative parameter change = [(parameter_{stress} - parameter_{rest})/parameter_{rest}] * 100. The predictive value of dobutamine stress CMR for the composite endpoint was determined using time-to-event analyses (Kaplan–Meier) and Cox proportional hazard analysis. We studied 100 patients [67 (67%) male, median age at baseline CMR 17.8 years (interquartile range 13.5–34.0), age at TOF repair 0.9 years (0.6–2.1)]. After a median follow-up of 8.6 years (6.7–14.1), 10 patients reached the composite endpoint. An abnormal stress response (30% vs. 4.4%, *P* = 0.021) was more frequently observed in composite endpoint patients. Also in endpoint patients, the relative decrease in right ventricular ESV decreased less during stress compared with the patients without an endpoint (-17 ± 15 vs. -26 ± 13 %, *P* = 0.045). Multivariable analyses identified an abnormal stress response (hazard ratio 10.4; 95% confidence interval 2.5–43.7; *P* = 0.001) as predictor for the composite endpoint.

Conclusion

An abnormal ventricular response to dobutamine stress is associated with adverse outcome in patients with repaired TOF.

Keywords

stress imaging • dobutamine • cardiac magnetic resonance imaging • Tetralogy of Fallot • congenital heart disease • outcome

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Introduction

Survival after surgical repair of Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) in infancy is good, long-term survival of 95% at 10 years and >90% at 25 years has been reported.^{1–3} However, TOF patients frequently develop long-term problems such as pulmonary regurgitation (PR), right ventricular (RV) dilatation, ventricular dysfunction, arrhythmias, and even mortality.^{1,2,4,5}

In TOF patients, peak VO_2 , N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) levels, and QRS duration have been related to ventricular volumes, function, and outcome.^{6–10} RV end-diastolic volume (EDV), left ventricular (LV) end-systolic volume (ESV), LV ejection fraction (EF), and myocardial deformation parameters are associated with sudden cardiac death, severe arrhythmias, and heart failure.^{8,11–13} Nonetheless, additional parameters are needed for better risk stratification.⁵ This search for additional outcome determinants is hampered by long symptom-free intervals and therefore surrogate outcome markers are often used.¹⁴

A potential additional parameter is dobutamine stress cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR). This technique combines the gold standard for volumetric cardiac parameters with functional information during (dobutamine) stress.¹⁴ Compared with healthy volunteers, TOF patients often have an abnormal decrease in RVEDV, an impaired decrease in RVESV, and an impaired increase RVEF following the use of dobutamine stress.^{15–18} Luijnenburg et al.¹⁷ showed that this poorer RVEF stress response is associated with a larger decrease in peak VO_2 at 5-year follow-up. Ventricular response to exercise or dobutamine stress CMR might help identifying patients at risk for developing an event.^{19,20}

Our aim was to evaluate the possible additional value of stress CMR, compared with the existing parameters, to predict adverse outcome in TOF patients.

Methods

Patients

We included TOF patients that underwent successful dobutamine stress CMR in four prospective studies in tertiary referral centres between 2002 and 2012.^{17,21–23} The institutional review boards approved the studies. All participants, and if necessary their parents, gave written informed consent before inclusion. The inclusion and exclusion criteria, study protocol, methods, adverse event rate, and results have been published previously.^{17,21–23}

Patients underwent the baseline CMR study at rest and during low-dose dobutamine stress. NT-proBNP was measured with the Elecsys electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (Roche Diagnostics) and cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) was performed according to previously described standardized protocols within 1 year from the dobutamine CMR.^{17,21–23} From that CPET, the baseline peak VO_2 was assessed and expressed as percentage of predicted values. Exercise tests with a peak respiratory exchange rate of ≥ 1.0 were included in the analysis.

Composite study endpoint

After the study examination patients received regular patient-specific care in the outpatient clinic. Since information on how to interpret stress

CMR in TOF patients was not available at that time, stress CMR parameters were not used for clinical decision-making.

Before data acquisition, we defined our study endpoint as a composite of cardiac death, hospitalization for arrhythmias, or cardioversion/ablation for arrhythmias and reaching a CPET VO_2 max below 65% of predicted (due to cardiac reasons) during follow-up after the study CPET.^{9,10} The medical records of all patients were reviewed up until January 2019.

CMR acquisition and analysis

All participants underwent CMR on the locally available scanners with dedicated phased-array cardiac surface coils. All images were obtained during breath-hold. CMR imaging was performed at rest and repeated during continuous infusion of low-dose (7.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$) dobutamine hydrochloride (Centrafarm Services, Etten-Leur, The Netherlands). The dobutamine infusion was decreased (or stopped if necessary) when the heartrate increased >50%, if the systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure increased >50% or decreased >20%, if serious arrhythmias occurred, or if a patient did not tolerate the dobutamine effect. Technical details on our rest and dobutamine stress protocol have been published previously.^{17,21–23}

Analysis was performed with the software packages MASS and FLOW (Medis Medical Imaging Systems, Leiden, The Netherlands). Contours were manually drawn, under supervision of an experienced observer (W.A.H.), in end-diastole and end-systole. Papillary muscle and large trabeculae were excluded from the blood pool. Biventricular EDV and ESV were obtained and used to calculate the EF. All ventricular volumes were indexed (i) for body surface area.

A normal stress response to low-dose dobutamine in healthy individuals consist of a decrease in ESV and a subsequent increase in EF.¹⁵ Therefore, an abnormal response to stress was defined as the inability to decrease ESV during stress and/or the inability to increase EF. Relative changes in CMR parameters during stress were calculated as follows: relative parameter change = $[(\text{parameter}_{\text{stress}} - \text{parameter}_{\text{rest}}) / \text{parameter}_{\text{rest}}] * 100$.

Statistical methods

Continuous variables with a normal distribution were summarized as mean (standard deviation). Differences between groups were analysed by Student's *t*-tests. Variables with a non-normal distribution were presented as median (interquartile range), and between-group differences were analysed by Mann–Whitney *U* tests. Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percentages, whereas between-group differences were evaluated by χ^2 tests or the Fisher's exact test. Differences between rest and stress CMR measurements were analysed with paired Student's *t*-tests.

The correlation between relative change in RVESV and NT-proBNP was evaluated with the Spearman's rank correlation. The cumulative endpoint-free survival was estimated with Kaplan–Meier curves and differences between patients with and without the cumulative endpoint were evaluated by the log-rank test. We applied Cox proportional hazard regression analyses to relate CMR parameters, age at CMR, NT-proBNP levels, and QRS-duration with endpoint-free survival. In a multivariable cox regression model, we included NT-proBNP and a CMR stress parameter. We performed two separate multivariable analyses with two parameters instead of a multivariable model with more parameters due to the limited cumulative endpoints and therefore limited statistical power. All analyses were performed using the SPSS statistical software package version 24.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA), two-sided *P*-values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Table 3 CMR parameters for patients with and without a composite endpoint

| | All patients (n = 100) | | Composite endpoint (n = 10) | | No composite endpoint (n = 90) | | P-value event vs. no event in stress |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Rest | Stress | Rest | Stress | Rest | Stress | |
| Rest CMR | | | | | | | |
| LV EDV (mL/m ²) | 80 ± 13 | 78 ± 14 ^a | 84 ± 15 | 84 ± 14 | 79 ± 12 | 77 ± 14 ^a | 0.15 |
| ESV (mL/m ²) | 33 ± 9 | 22 ± 8 ^a | 35 ± 10 | 26 ± 12 ^a | 33 ± 8 | 22 ± 8 | 0.12 |
| SV (mL/m ²) | 47 ± 8 | 55 ± 9 ^a | 49 ± 10 | 58 ± 8 ^a | 46 ± 8 | 55 ± 9 ^a | 0.34 |
| EF (%) | 59 ± 7 | 72 ± 7 ^a | 58 ± 8 | 70 ± 9 ^a | 59 ± 7 | 72 ± 7 ^a | 0.34 |
| RV EDV (mL/m ²) | 130 ± 39 | 125 ± 38 ^a | 123 ± 43 | 121 ± 35 | 130 ± 39 | 126 ± 38 ^a | 0.70 |
| ESV (mL/m ²) | 67 ± 26 | 51 ± 23 ^a | 58 ± 26 | 47 ± 22 ^a | 68 ± 26 | 51 ± 23 ^a | 0.64 |
| SV (mL/m ²) | 63 ± 17 | 75 ± 20 ^a | 65 ± 22 | 74 ± 20 ^a | 62 ± 17 | 75 ± 20 ^a | 0.86 |
| EF (%) | 49 ± 7 | 61 ± 8 ^a | 51 ± 5 | 62 ± 8 ^a | 49 ± 8 | 61 ± 9 ^a | 0.60 |
| Mass volume ratio (g/mL) | 0.18 ± 0.05 | | 0.18 ± 0.04 | | 0.19 ± 0.05 | | 0.86 |
| PR (%) | 29 (10–44) (n = 95) | 30 (10–44) (n = 80) | 17 (9–27) (n = 10) | 17 (6–32) (n = 9) | 32 (9–45) (n = 85) | 33 (11–46) (n = 71) | 0.14 |
| Relative change during stress | | | | | | | |
| LV EDV (%) | | -3 ± 9 | | 0 ± 6 | | -3 ± 9 | 0.22 |
| ESV (%) | | -35 ± 14 | | -27 ± 16 | | -36 ± 14 | 0.062 |
| SV (%) | | 20 ± 15 | | 22 ± 17 | | 20 ± 15 | 0.74 |
| EF (%) | | 24 ± 12 | | 21 ± 15 | | 24 ± 11 | 0.43 |
| RV EDV (%) | | -3 ± 9 | | 2 ± 11 | | -3 ± 9 | 0.13 |
| ESV (%) | | -25 ± 13 | | -17 ± 15 | | -26 ± 13 | 0.045 |
| SV (%) | | 21 ± 17 | | 18 ± 18 | | 21 ± 17 | 0.61 |
| EF (%) | | 24 ± 13 | | 17 ± 12 | | 25 ± 13 | 0.052 |
| Abnormal stress response, n (%) | 7 (7.0) | | 3 (30.0) | | 4 (4.4) | | 0.021 |

Results are given as mean (standard deviation) or as median (interquartile range) or as counts (percentages).

No statistical significant differences at rest between the group with and without a composite endpoint, no significant differences were found.

CMR, cardiovascular magnetic resonance; EDV, end-diastolic volume; EF, ejection fraction; ESV, end-systolic volume; LV, left ventricle; PR, pulmonary regurgitation; RV, right ventricle; SV, stroke volume.

^aA statistical significant difference between rest vs. stress within the subgroup.

Table 4 Univariable cox-regression analyses for the composite endpoint

| | Univariable analysis | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------|
| | HR | 95% CI | P-value |
| Age at CMR (years) | 1.01 | 0.95–1.07 | 0.74 |
| NT-proBNP ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 1.03 | 1.00–1.05 | 0.030 |
| QRS duration (ms) | 1.01 | 0.99–1.04 | 0.41 |
| Rest CMR | | | |
| LVEDV (mL/m^2) | 1.02 | 0.97–1.08 | 0.43 |
| LVESV (mL/m^2) | 0.86 | 0.93–1.09 | 0.86 |
| LVEF (%) | 1.01 | 0.92–1.11 | 0.82 |
| RVEDV (mL/m^2) | 0.99 | 0.97–1.01 | 0.22 |
| RVESV (mL/m^2) | 0.98 | 0.95–1.01 | 0.094 |
| RVEF (%) | 1.04 | 0.95–1.04 | 0.83 |
| RV mass volume ratio (g/mL) ($\times 10.1$) | 1.40 | 0.32–6.02 | 0.65 |
| Relative change during stress | | | |
| LVESV (%) | 1.04 | 0.99–1.09 | 0.086 |
| LVEF (%) | 0.98 | 0.92–1.04 | 0.42 |
| RVEDV (%) | 1.07 | 1.01–1.15 | 0.036 |
| RVESV (%) | 1.06 | 1.01–1.12 | 0.016 |
| RVEF (%) | 0.94 | 0.89–0.99 | 0.043 |
| Abnormal stress response | 10.5 | 2.48–44.78 | 0.001 |

CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; EDV, end-diastolic volume; EF, ejection fraction; ESV, end-systolic volume; LV, left ventricle; RV, right ventricle; SV, stroke volume.

Determinants of the composite endpoint

Univariable analysis showed that patients were significantly more likely to experience the composite endpoint when they had an abnormal stress response [hazard ratio (HR) 10.5; 95% confidence interval (CI) 2.48–44.78], higher NT-proBNP levels (HR 1.03; 95% CI 1.00–1.05), or a higher relative decrease in RVESV during stress (HR 1.06; 95% CI 1.01–1.12) (see Table 4). There was no statistical significant correlation between NT-proBNP levels and relative change in RVESV during stress, $r = 0.06$, $P = 0.54$.

In a multivariable model with both NT-proBNP and relative change in RVESV, both parameters remained predictive for the composite endpoint. In a multivariable model with NT-proBNP and abnormal stress response, NT-proBNP lost its predictive value for the composite endpoint however abnormal stress response remained a strong independent predictor for the composite endpoint (see Table 5).

Discussion

In this study, we demonstrated, despite a relatively low number of endpoints, a clear relation between ventricular response to low-dose dobutamine stress CMR and a composite endpoint in TOF patients mid-term after TOF-repair. An abnormal response to dobutamine stress and a diminished relative decrease in RVESV during stress were associated with adverse outcome.

Table 5 Multivariable cox-regression analyses for the composite endpoint

| | Multivariable analysis | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| | HR | 95% CI | P-value |
| Multivariable Model 1 | | | |
| NT-proBNP ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 1.0 | 1.0–1.1 | 0.055 |
| Abnormal stress response | 10.4 | 2.5–43.7 | 0.001 |
| Multivariable Model 2 | | | |
| NT-proBNP ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 1.0 | 1.0–1.1 | 0.009 |
| Relative change in RVESV (%) | 1.1 | 1.0–1.1 | 0.004 |

CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; EDV, end-diastolic volume; EF, ejection fraction; ESV, end-systolic volume; LV, left ventricle; RV, right ventricle; SV, stroke volume.

Patients with TOF are at increased risk of mortality and morbidity.^{1,2,4,5} Many of the studies that have looked at predictors in TOF patients have been performed in older patients cohorts with an older age at initial repair.^{4,7–9,12,13,24} What our current study adds, in a cohort of adolescents and young adults (median age 17.8 years), is that stress CMR is more predictive for poor outcome after 8.6 years follow-up than conventional CMR imaging parameters. Also, the median age at TOF-repair in our cohort was 0.9 years, which is highly comparable to the clinical practice for the past two decades.^{25,26}

In other studies, several predictors for outcome have been described.^{4,8,9,12,24,27}

Clinical and non-imaging parameters

Of the non-imaging derived parameter, NT-proBNP, QRS duration, and peak VO_2 are related to outcome in TOF.^{4,8,9} In an adult congenital heart disease (ConHD) cohort, a NT-proBNP level of $>33 \mu\text{mol/L}$ identified patients with increased risk for poor outcome.²⁸ Also in adult TOF patients elevated NT-proBNP levels are related to adverse clinical outcome.⁸ Although the median NT-proBNP levels in our study were relatively low ($12.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$). We observed that higher NT-proBNP levels were associated with the composite endpoint in univariable analysis and in a multivariable model with relative change in RVESV. In a multivariable model with abnormal stress response NT-proBNP lost its predictive value for the composite endpoint, however, a strong trend ($P = 0.055$) remained.

QRS duration ≥ 180 ms in adults and ≥ 170 ms in children are known predictors for ventricular tachycardia and sudden death.^{4,29} In our relatively young TOF cohort, we observed no differences in QRS duration between the patients with and without a composite endpoint. Only three patients had a QRS duration >170 ms.

Peak VO_2 is an established prognostic marker in ConHD patients and TOF patients and guidelines recommend cardiopulmonary exercise testing during routine follow-up of TOF patients.^{9,10,14,26,27} Diller et al.¹⁰ reported in 2005 that older (31.8 years) TOF patients with a peak VO_2 of $\leq 15.5 \text{ mL/kg/min}$ have an increased risk of hospitalization and death during follow-up. Giardini et al.³⁰ observed that a lower peak VO_2 is associated with death and hospitalization during follow-up. In another larger and relatively young (25.5 years) TOF

