



Left atrial Function In Echocardiography

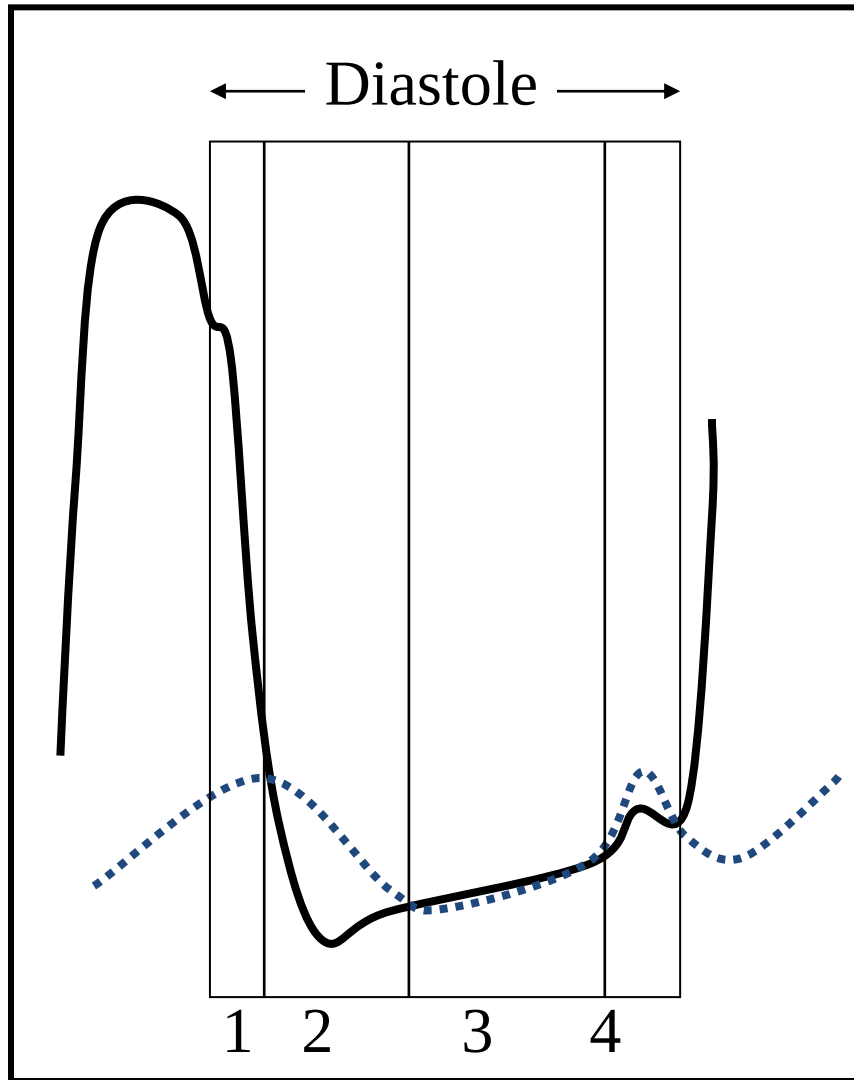


Pr Erwan DONAL
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Inserm

LA function



LA Pressure
(mmHg)

17

15

13

11

9

7

5

A-Loop

V-Loop

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

LA Volume

ATRIAL FUNCTION

QRS

Correlated to the LV
FILLING Pressure
&
LA compliance

Booster pump F influenced by

- LV Compliance
- LV enddiastolic Pr.
- LA intrinsic contractility

T

Correlated to LV
RELAXATION

diastole

systole

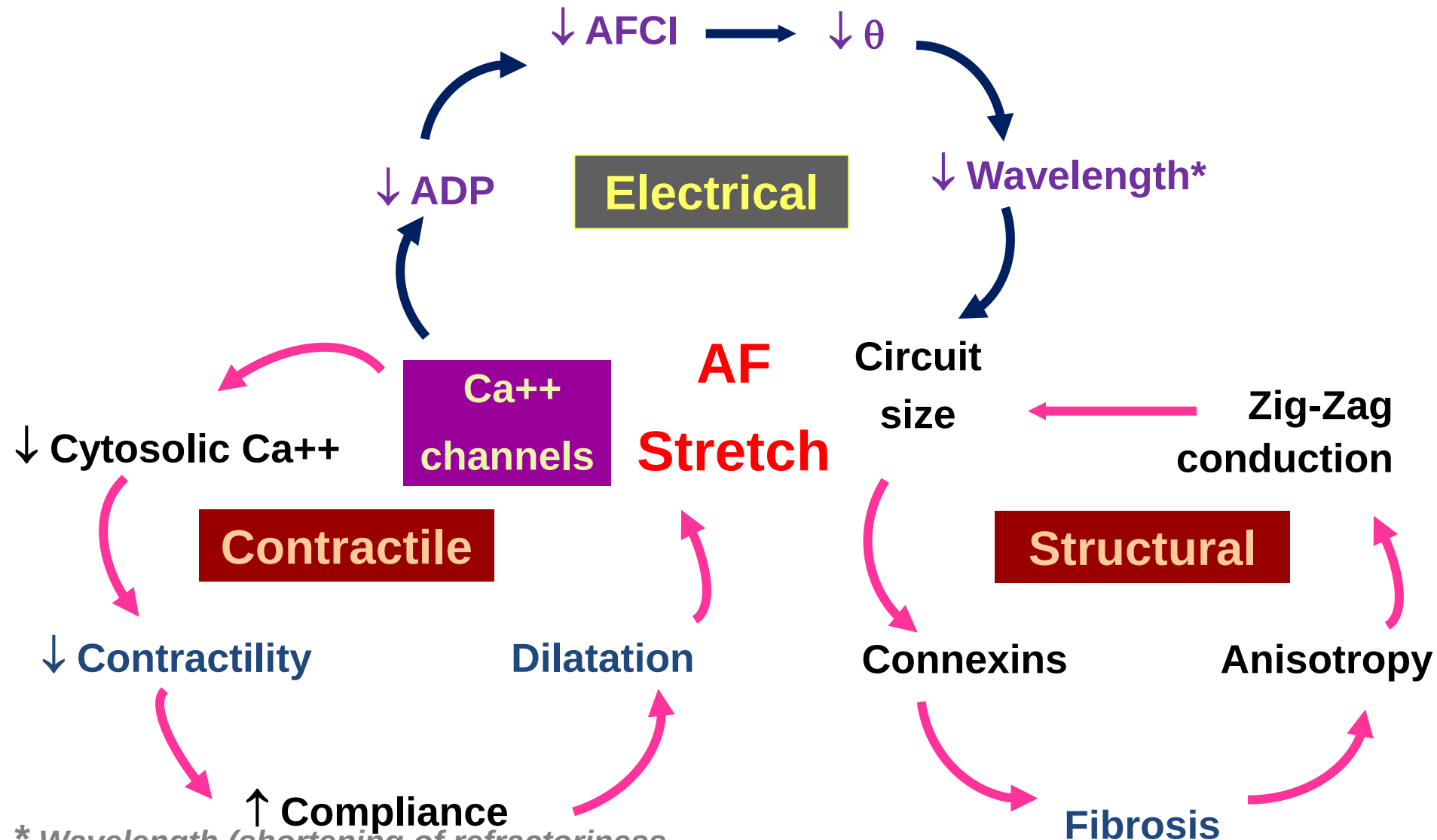
CONDUIT

Active CONT.

RESERVOIR

CONDUIT

Atrium as Ventricle is remodeling



* Wavelength (shortening of refractoriness and slowing of conduction)

Allessie M. Cardiovasc Res 2002 ; 54 : 230-46

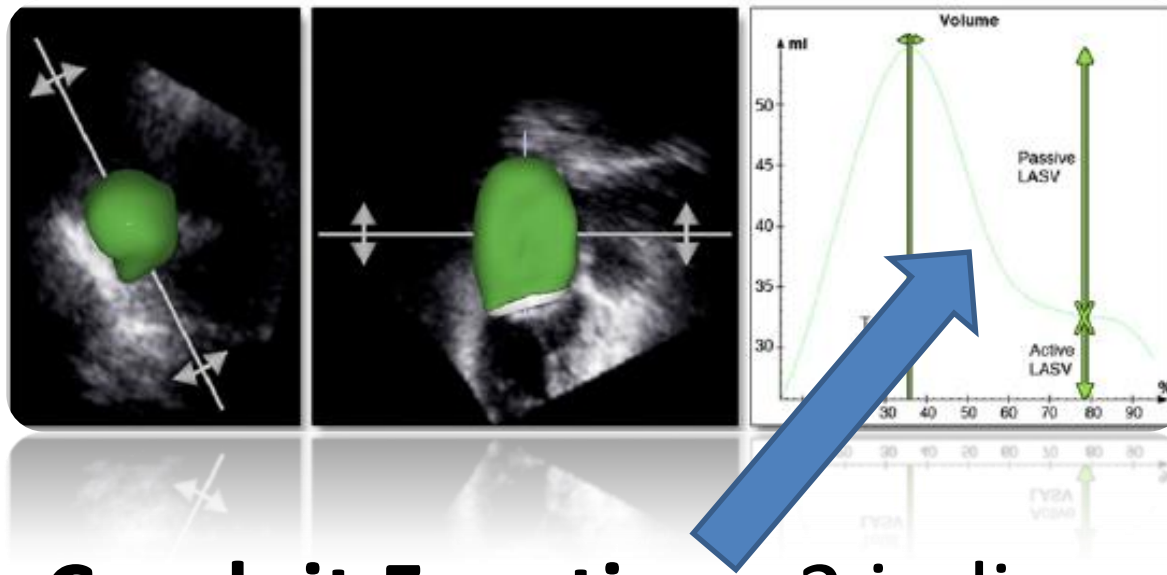
Indices of Atriale emptying: *(not used in clinical routine)*

1. LA total emptying volume index =
 $LAVI_{max} \times LAVI_{min}$,
2. LA passive emptying volume index =
 $LAVI_{max} \times LAVI_{pre-a}$,
3. LA active emptying volume index =
 $LAVI_{pre-a} \times LAVI_{min}$.

Reservoir Function: 2 indices:

1. expansion index = $[(LAVI_{max} - LAVI_{min}) / LAVI_{min}] \times 100$

2. diastolic emptying index = $[(LAVI_{max} - LAVI_{min}) / LAVI_{max}] \times 100.$



Conduit Function : 2 indices:

1. passive emptying % of total emptying =
$$\left[\frac{(\text{LAVI}_{\text{max}} \times \text{LAVI}_{\text{pre-a}})}{(\text{LAVI}_{\text{max}} \times \text{LAVI}_{\text{min}})} \right] \times 100$$

2. passive emptying index =
$$\frac{(\text{LAVI}_{\text{max}} \times \text{LAVI}_{\text{pre-a}})}{\text{LAVI}_{\text{max}}} \times 100$$

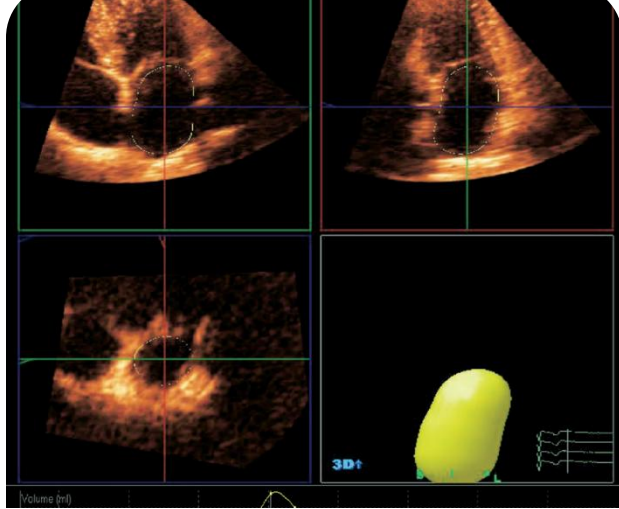
Booster pump function :

2 indices:

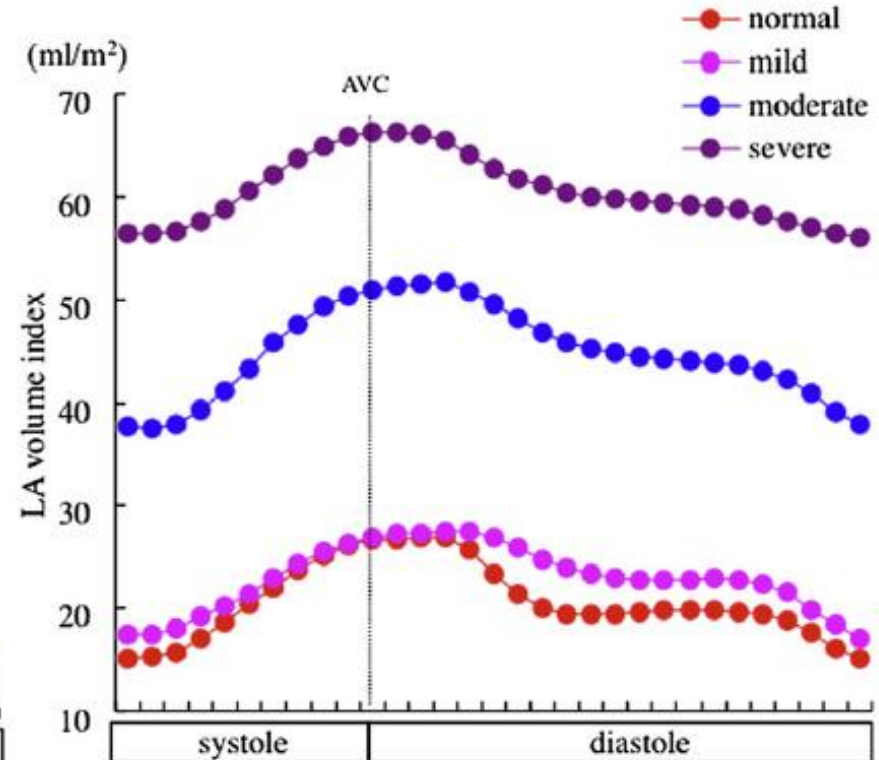
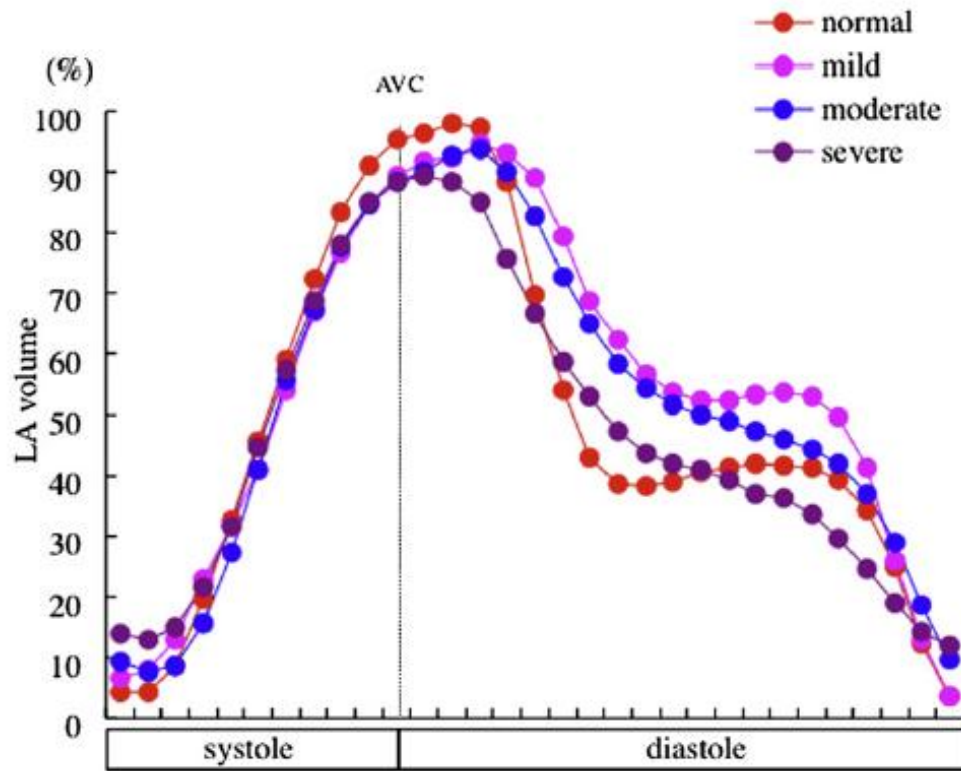
1. active emptying percentage of total emptying =

$$\text{[(LAVIpre-a LAVImin)/(LAVImax LAVImin)] x100}$$

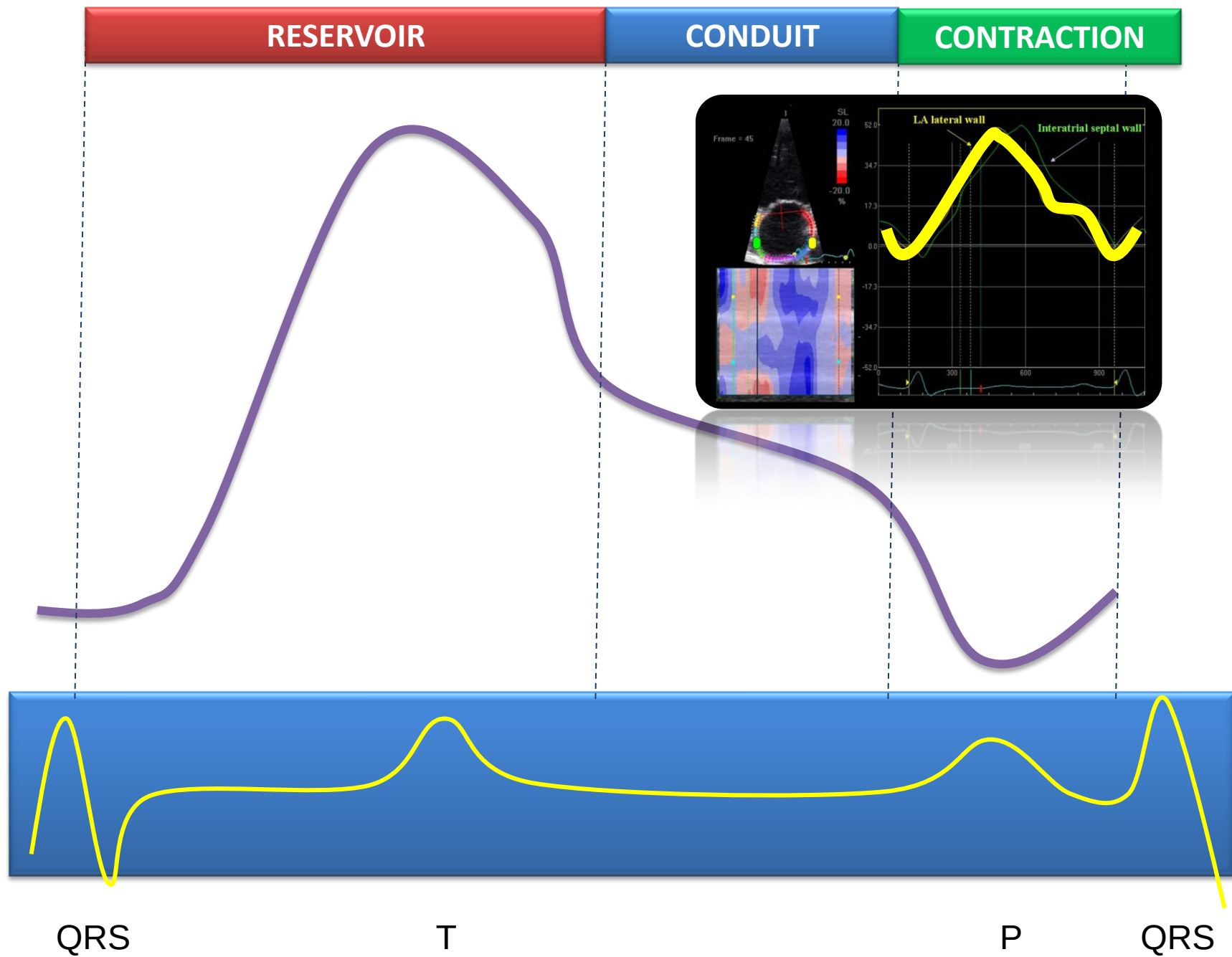
2. active emptying index = (LAVIpre-a LAVImin)/LAVIpre-a x 100.

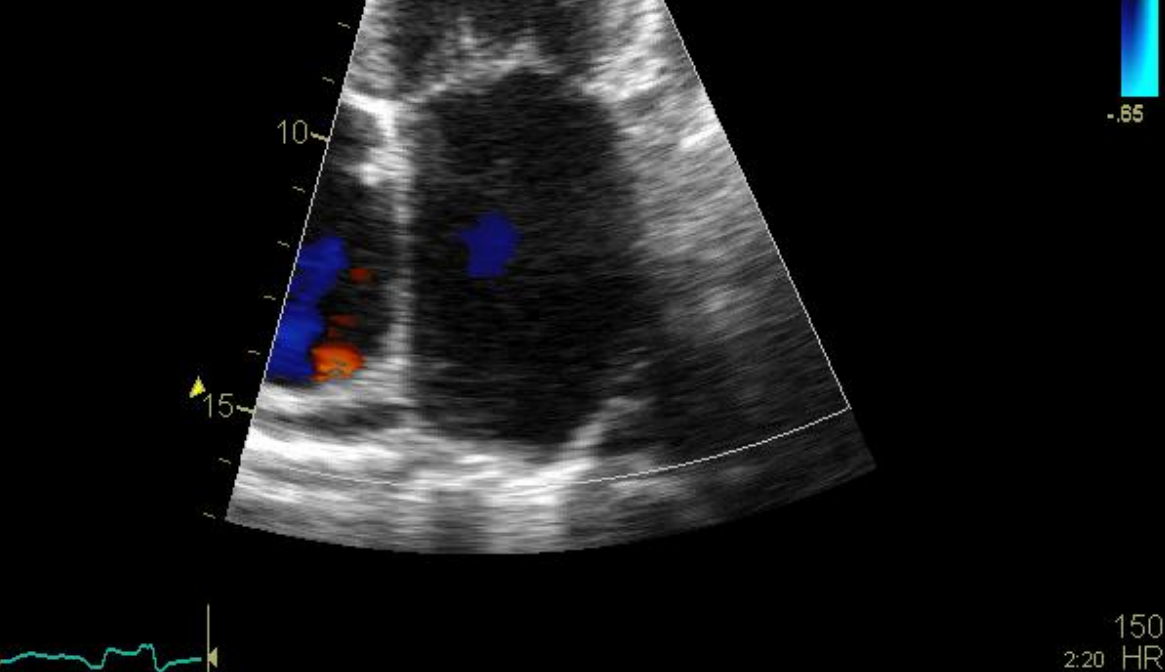


LA Volume assessed by 3D- TTE

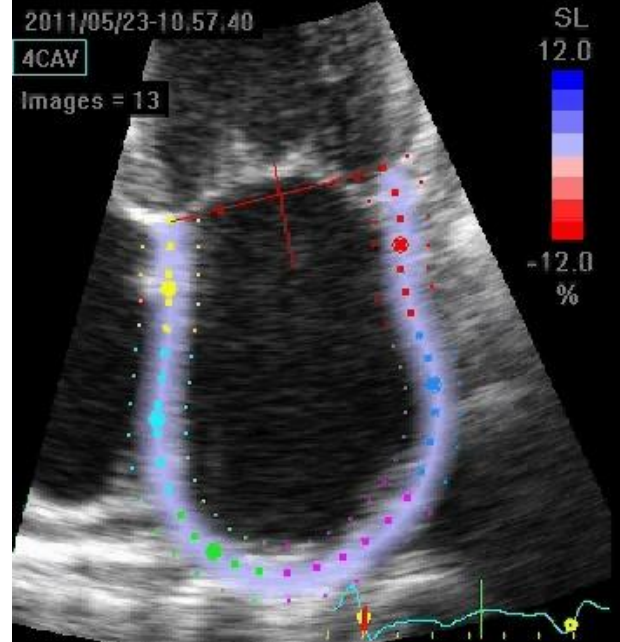


Deformation of Atrial Myocardium



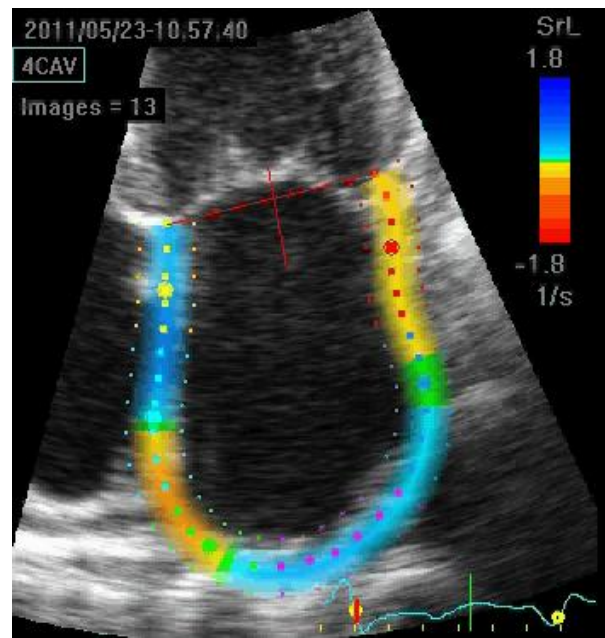
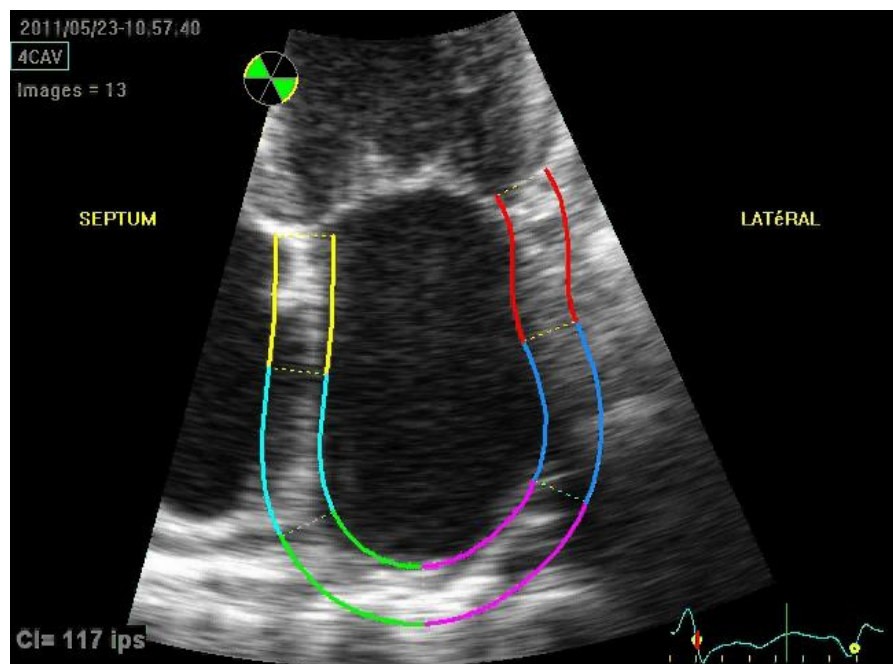


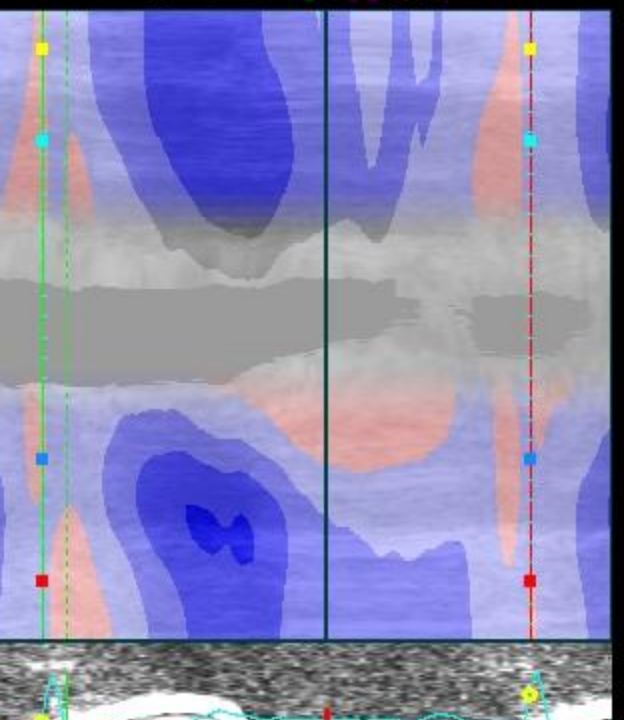
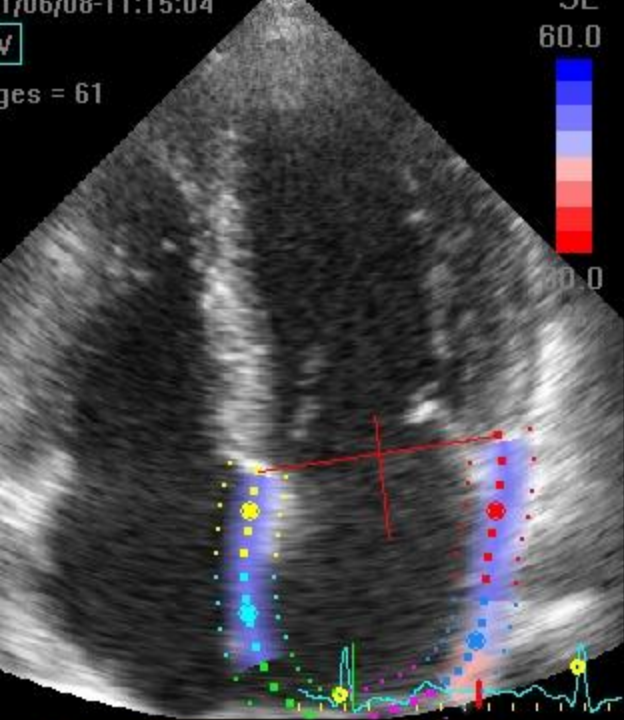
Strain (%)



Strain Rate (s-1)

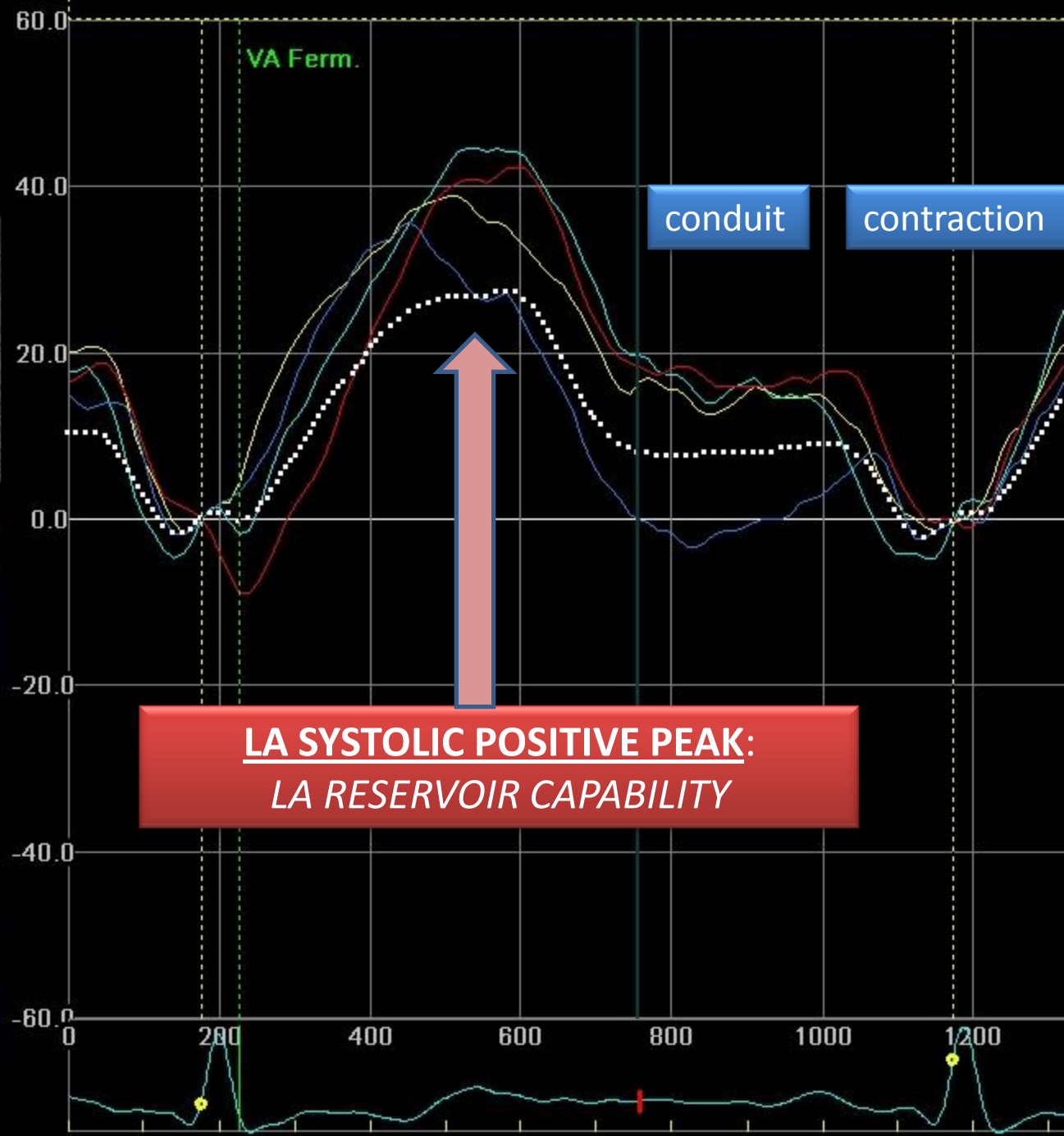
Semi-automatic borders
detection



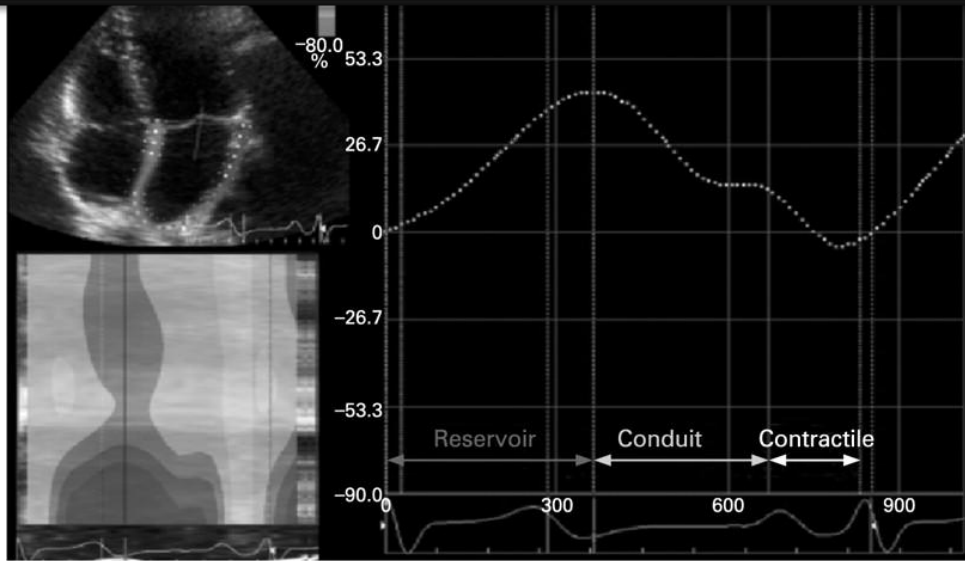


LOCAL: Strain longitudinal (%) = -8.44

T=757 msec



Left atrial strain measurement in a normal subject.

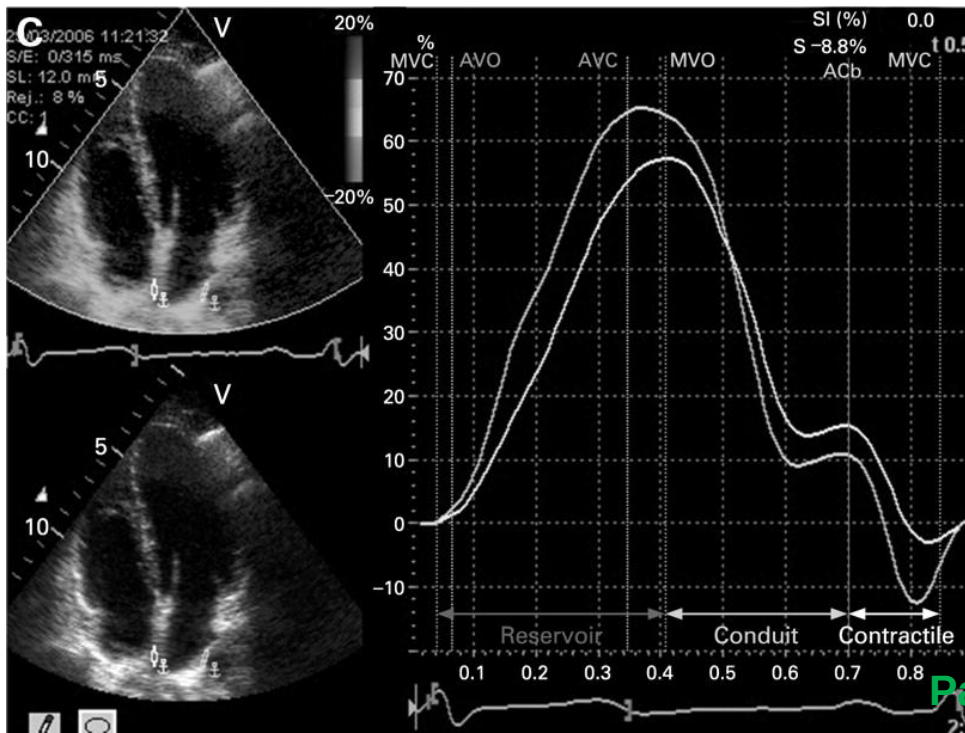


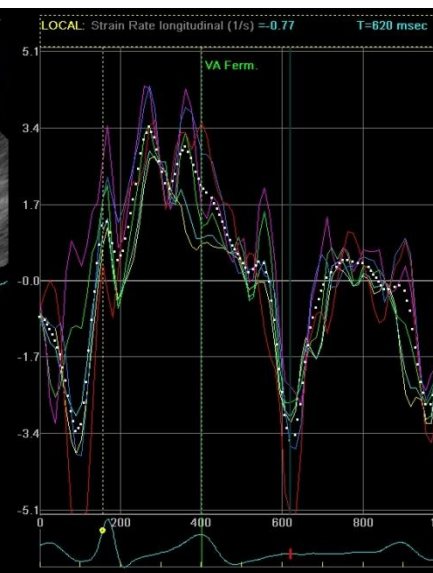
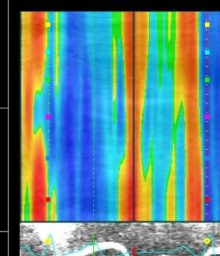
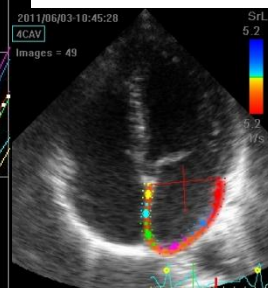
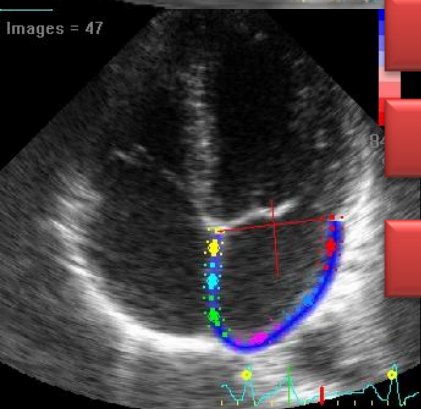
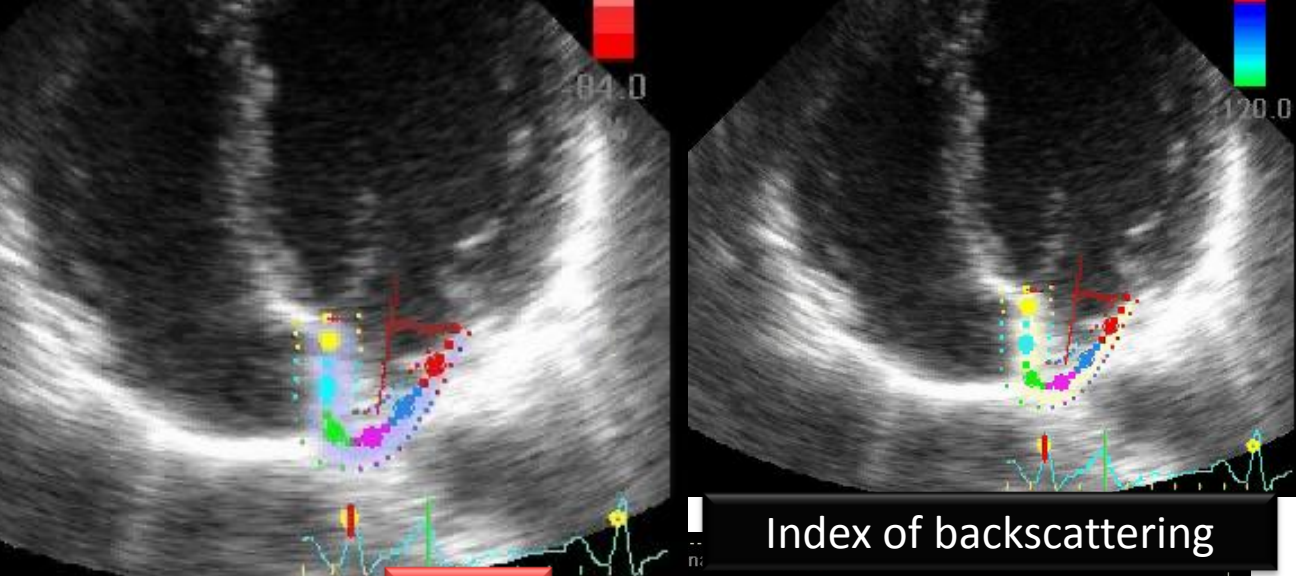
The speckle tracking approach improve deeply the **robustness**

Intra-observer variability = 8%

Inter-observer variability 9.5%

Time required for the LA function assessment
3.8minutes





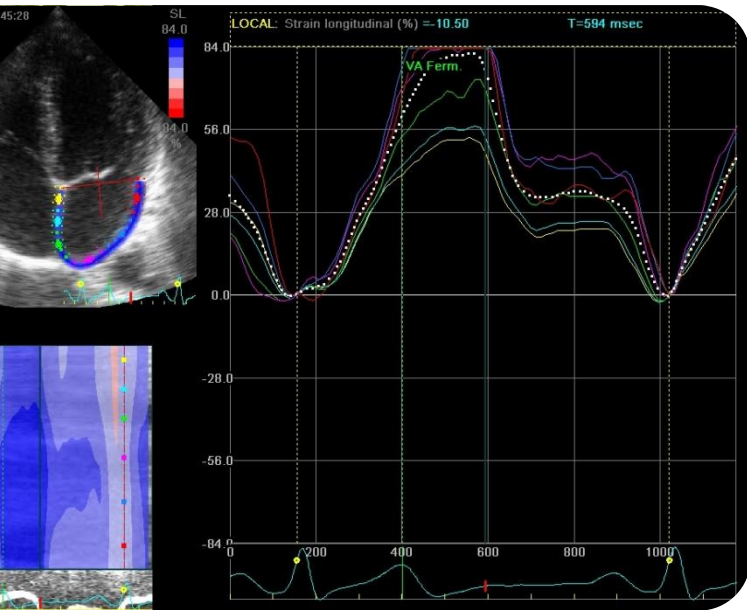
Normal

GLOBAL ATRIAL SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC STRAIN

RATE are:

- I. Highly sensitive
- II. Load dependent
- III. Related somehow to LV longitudinal function
- IV. Age related (changes have been demonstrated very early before **ATRIAL PHASIC VOLUME PARAMETERS.**

► Left Atrial Strain Is demonstrated as a Surrogate Marker for Detection of Atrial Fibrillation in Cryptogenic Strokes



LA-deformations are impaired in
patients with hypertension and diabetes
with normal LA size.

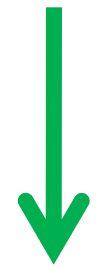
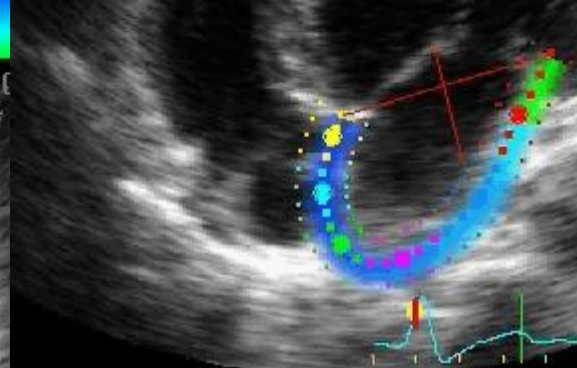
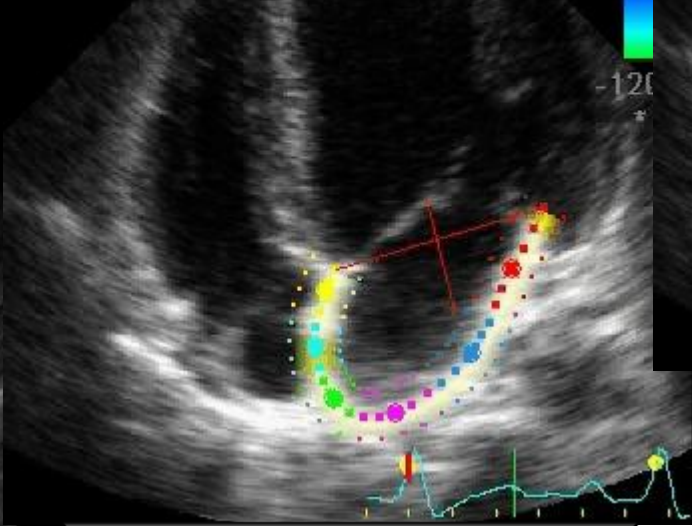
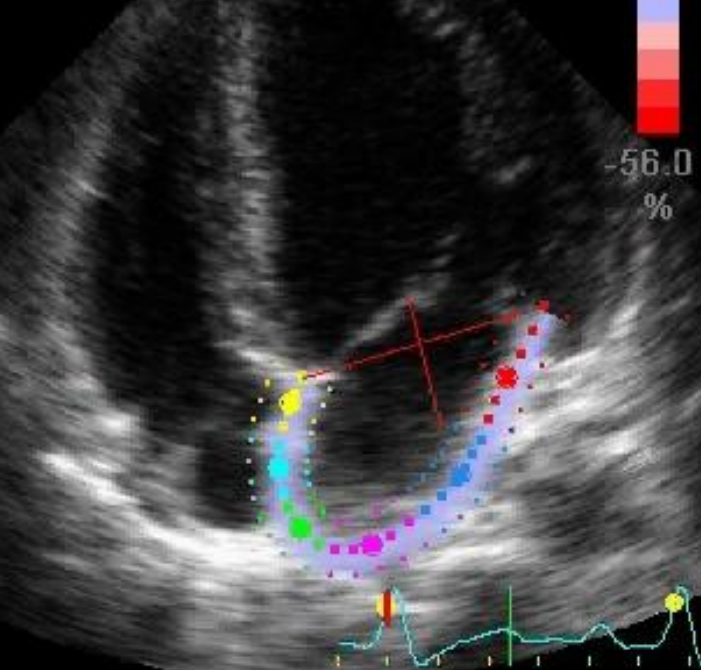
► with ageing

❖ LA conduit ↘

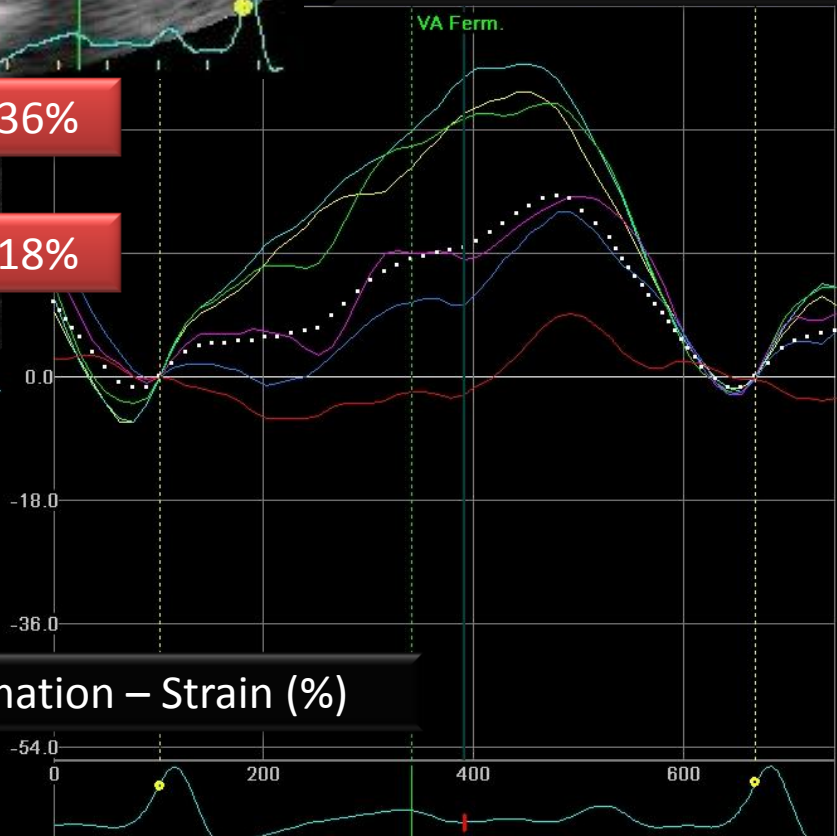
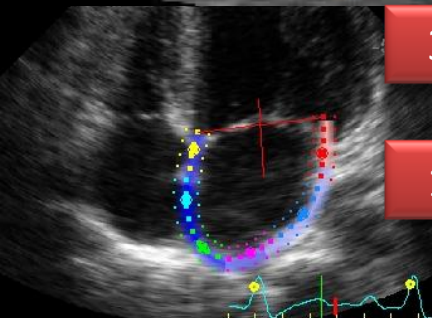
❖ LA reservoir is supposed to
be constant

❖ LA booster pump function
increase slightly

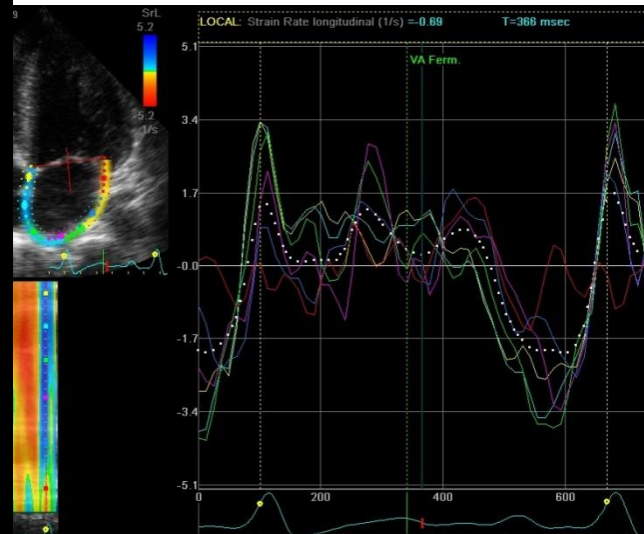
Stroke 2014; 45(8):e164-e166
JASE 2011; 24: 898-908
Heart 2011; 97: 1513



(%) Index of backscattering

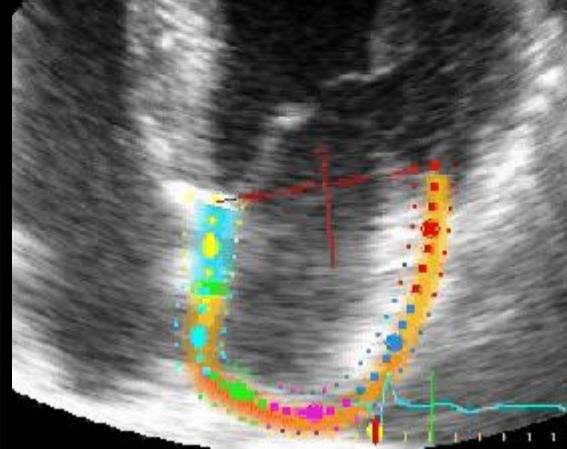
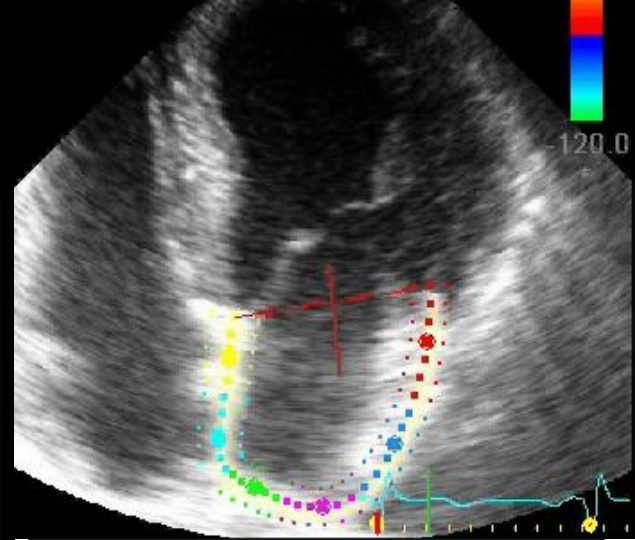
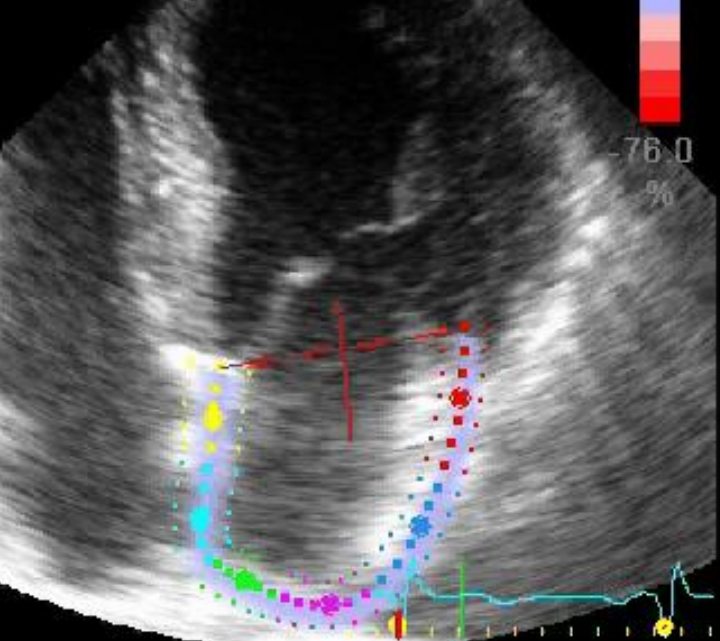


Deformation – Strain (%)

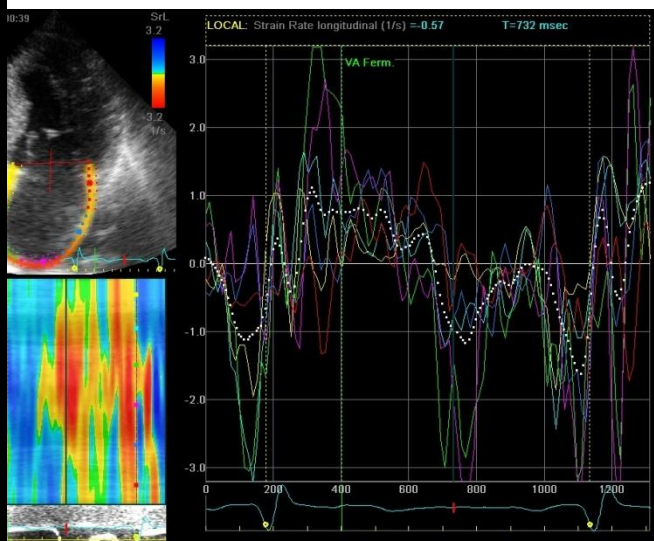
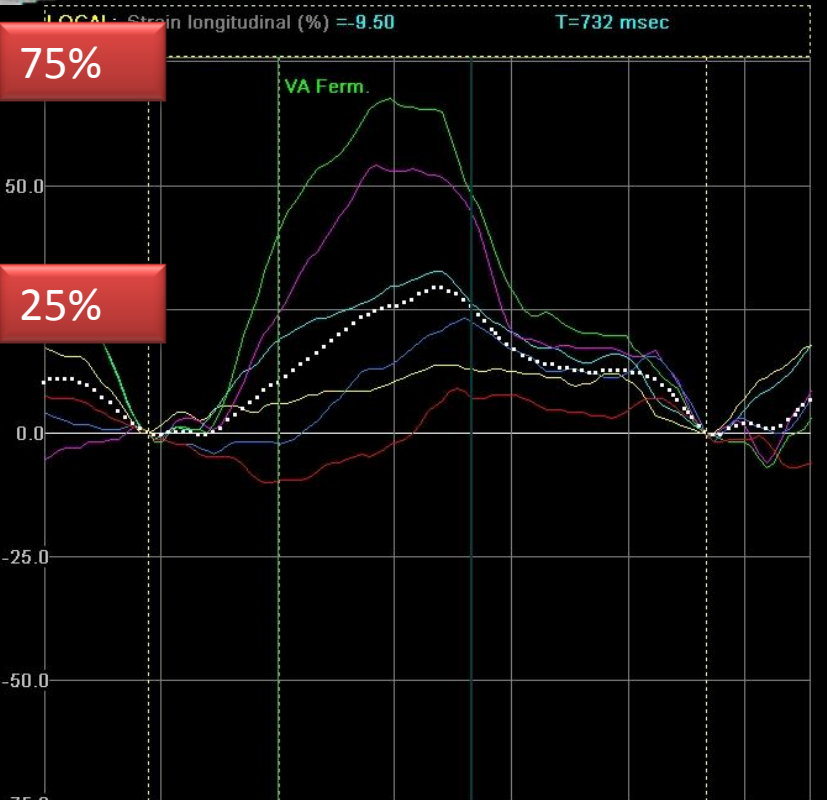
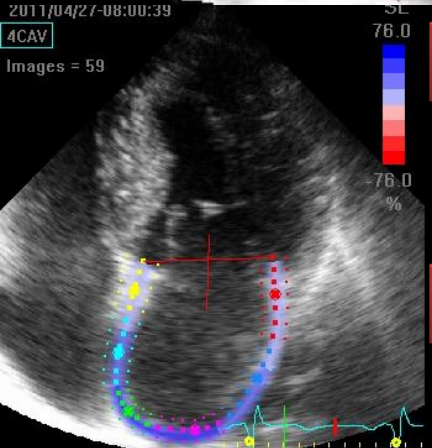


Velocity of Deformation – Strain Rate (S^{-1})

Hypertension



Index of backscattering



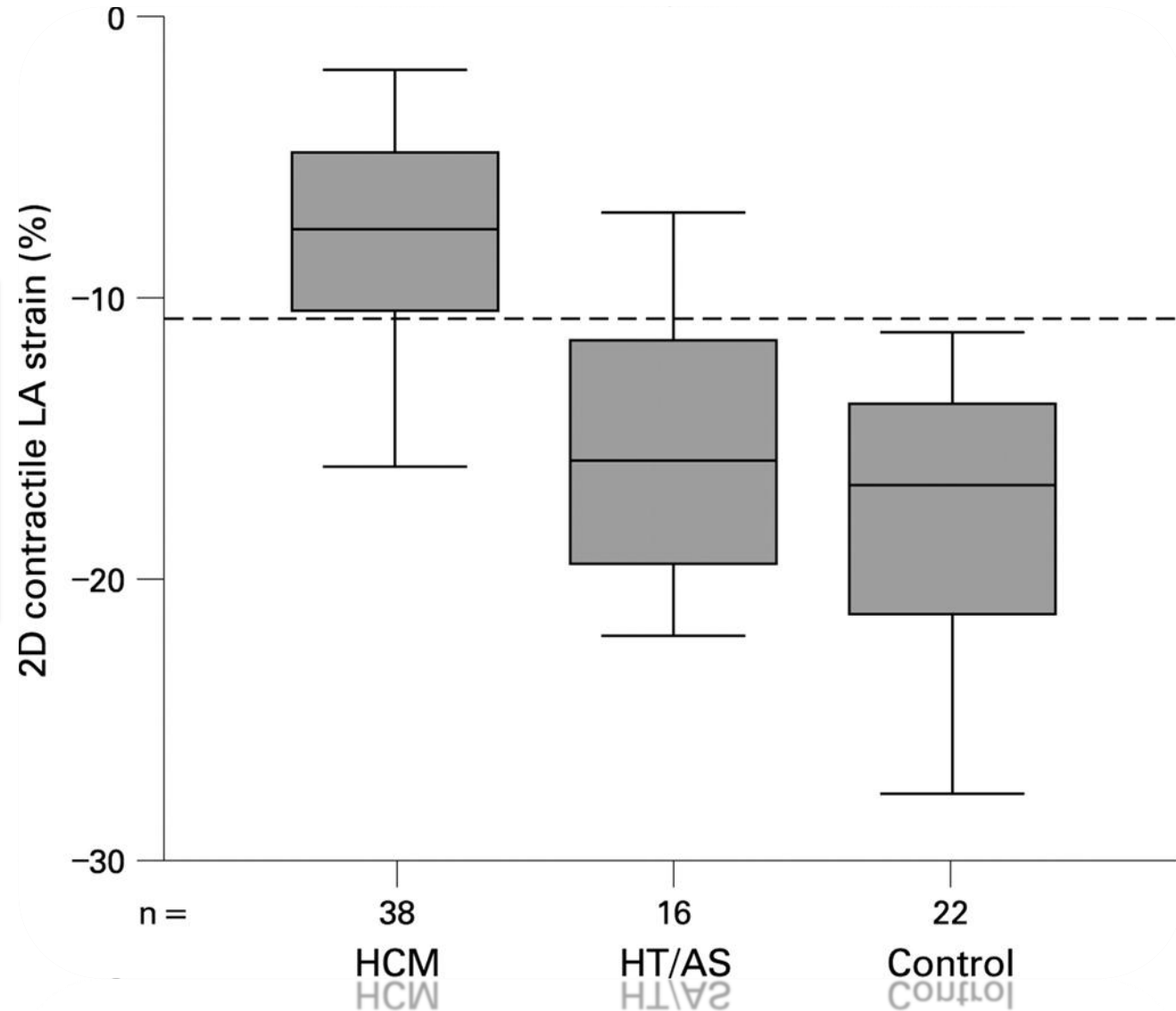
HCM

contractile left atrial (LA) strain in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), hypertension or aortic stenosis (HT/AS) and normal controls.

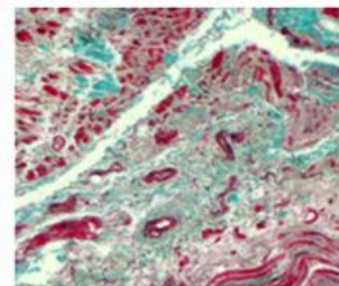
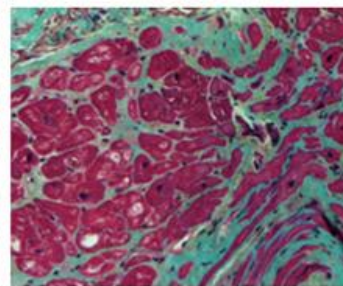
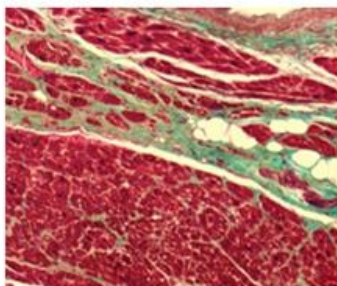
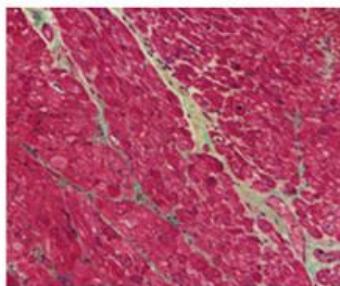
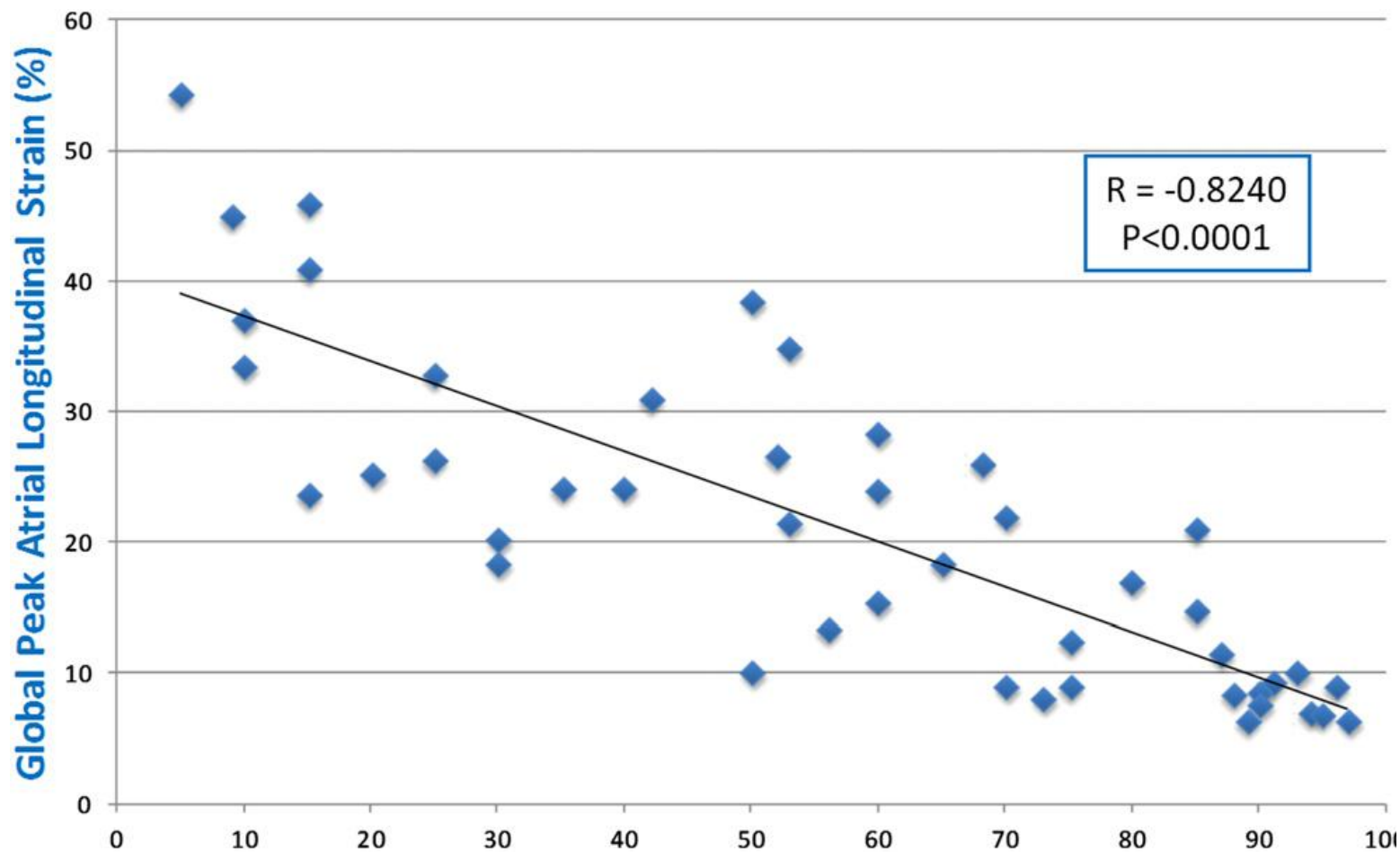
HCM

LA Reservoir:

- HCM $22 \pm 8\%$
- LVH $38 \pm 4\%$
- Control $42 \pm 4\%$

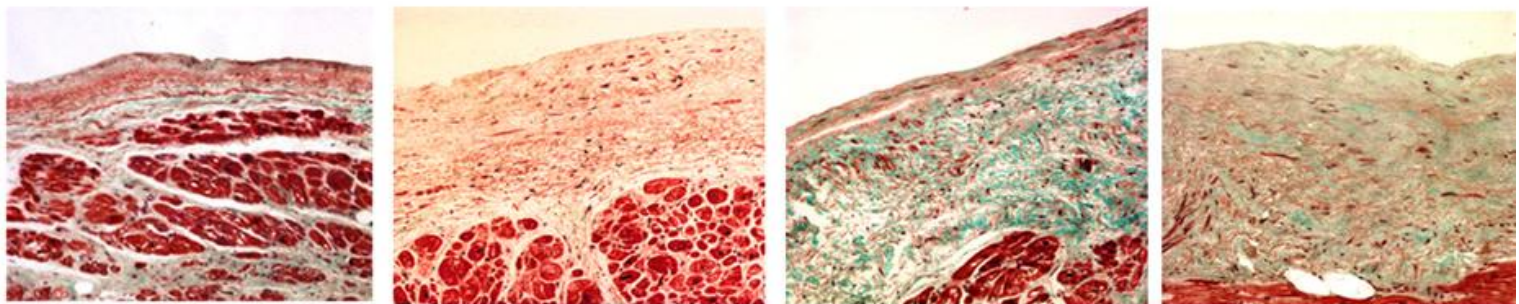
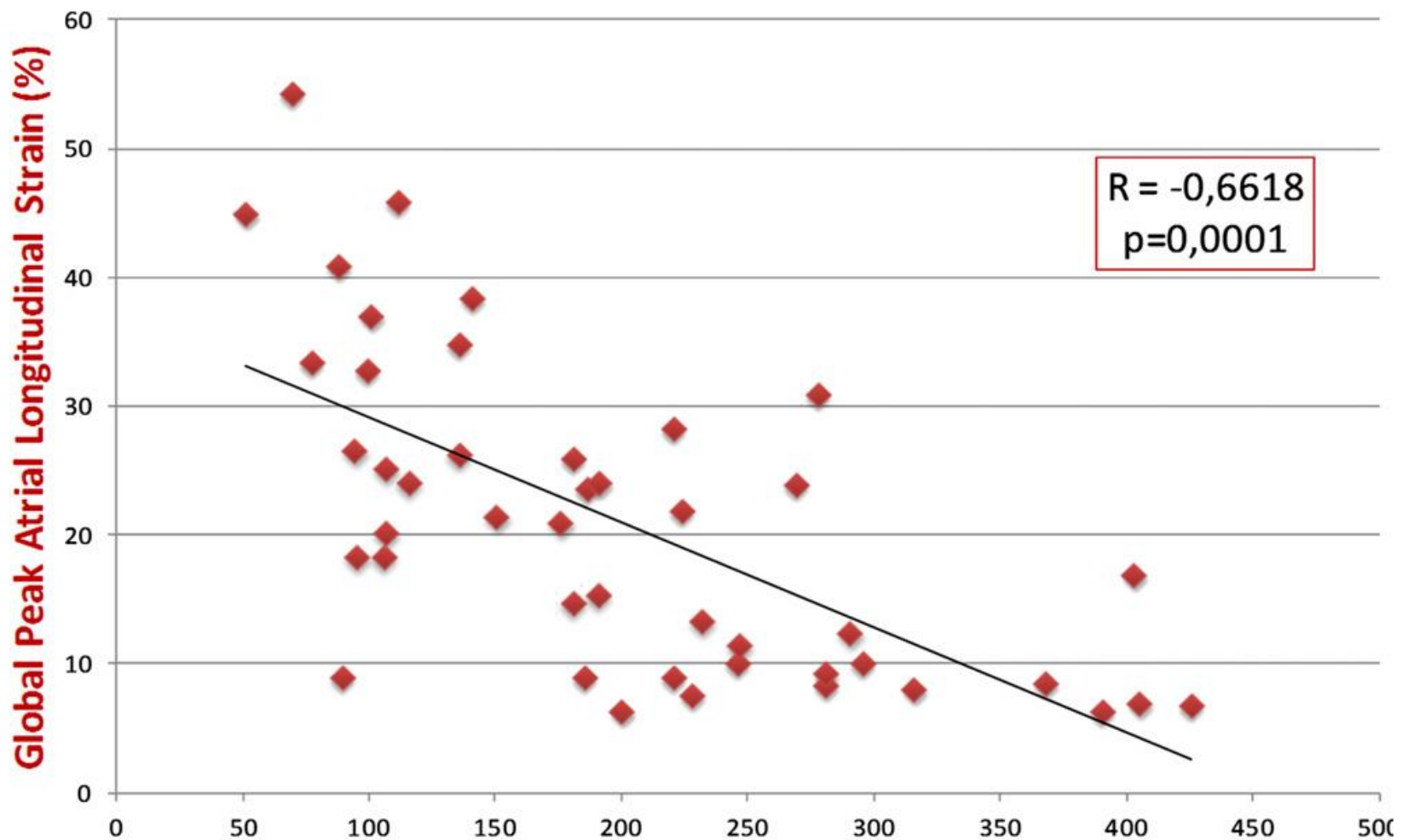


Paraskevaidis I A et al Heart 2009;95:483-489



Atrial Fibrosis (%)

Cameli et al. Am J cardiol 2013

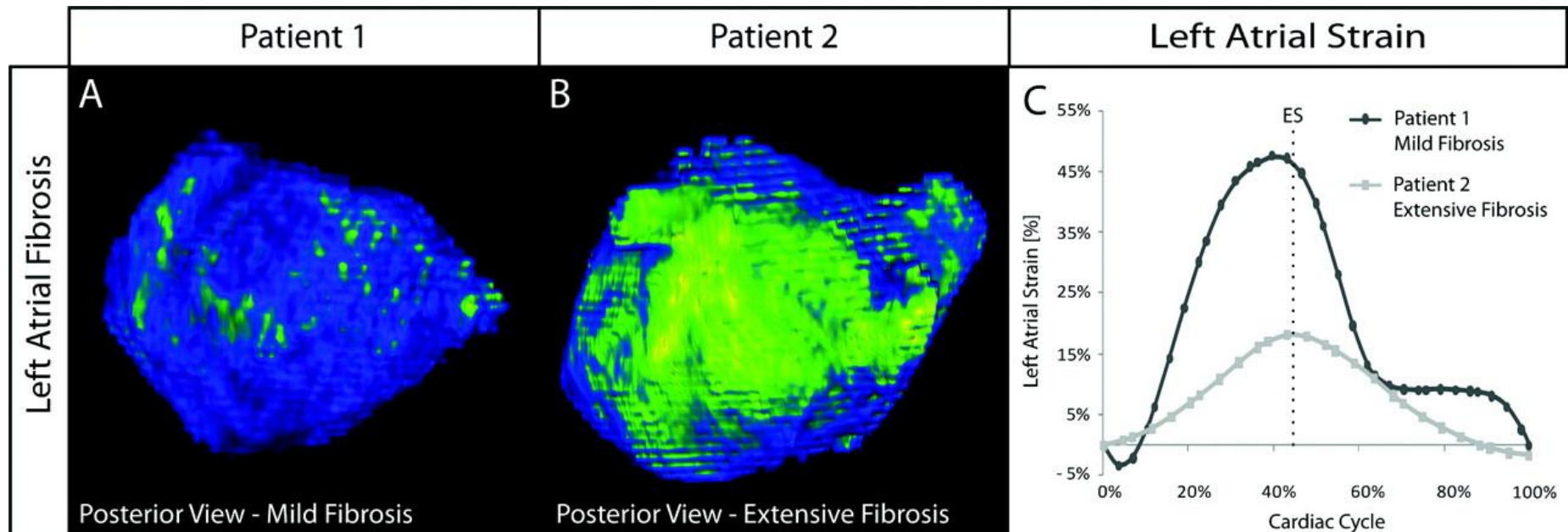


Atrial Endocardial Thickness (μm)

Left Atrial Strain and Strain Rate in Patients With Paroxysmal and Persistent Atrial Fibrillation

Relationship to Left Atrial Structural Remodeling Detected by Delayed-Enhancement MRI

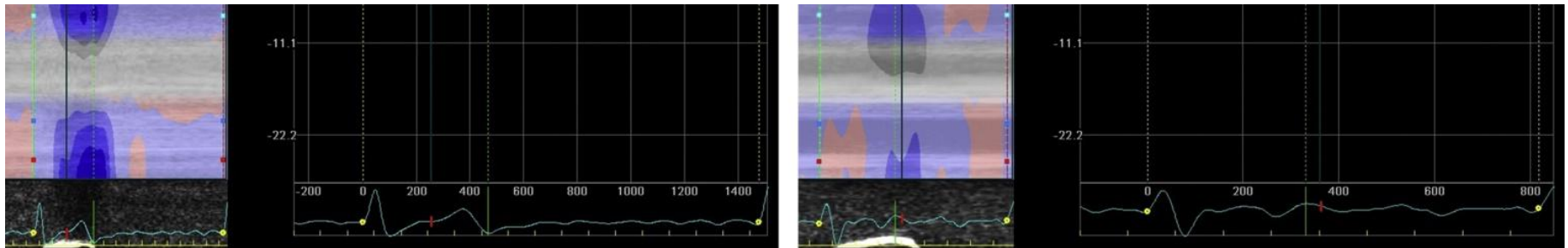
Conclusions—LA wall fibrosis by delayed-enhancement MRI is inversely related to LA strain and strain rate, and these are related to the AF burden. Echocardiographic assessment of LA structural and functional remodeling is quick and feasible and may be helpful in predicting outcomes in AF. (*Circ Cardiovasc Imaging.* 2010;3:231-239.)



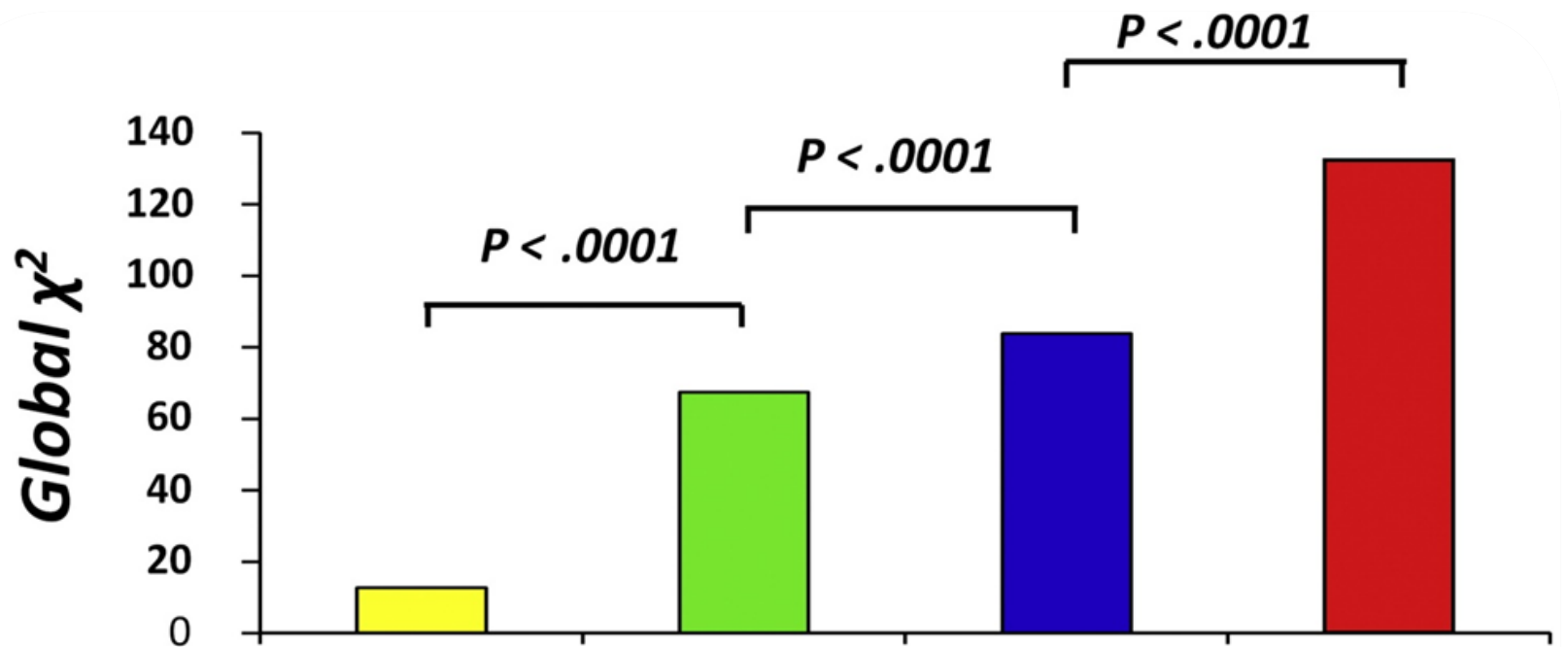
LA Strain Provides Incremental Value for Embolism Risk Stratification over CHA₂DS₂-VASc Score and Indicates Prognostic Impact in Patients with AFib



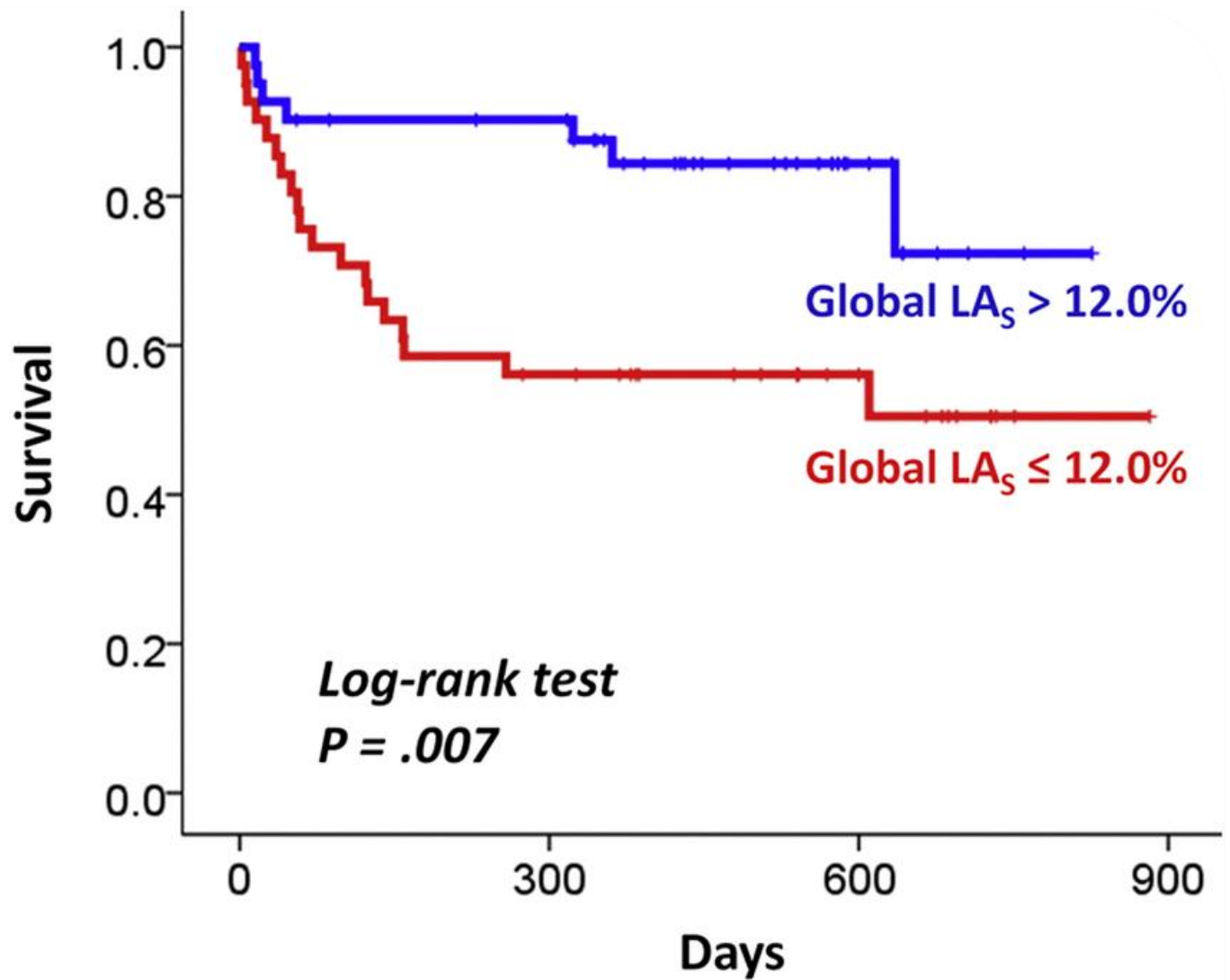
Methods: Consecutive patients with paroxysmal or persistent AF with acute embolism (82 patients) or without (20 controls) were prospectively enrolled. Global peak LA longitudinal strain during ventricular systole (LA_S) was assessed during AF rhythm. Global LA_S was compared between the groups in the first cross-sectional study. Then, the 82 patients with acute embolism were prospectively followed during the second prospective cohort study.



Conclusions: In this observational study, LA strain provided incremental diagnostic information over that provided by the CHA₂DS₂-VASc score, suggesting that LA strain analysis could improve the current risk stratification of embolism in patients with AF. LA strain can also predict poststroke mortality. (J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2014;27:709-16.)



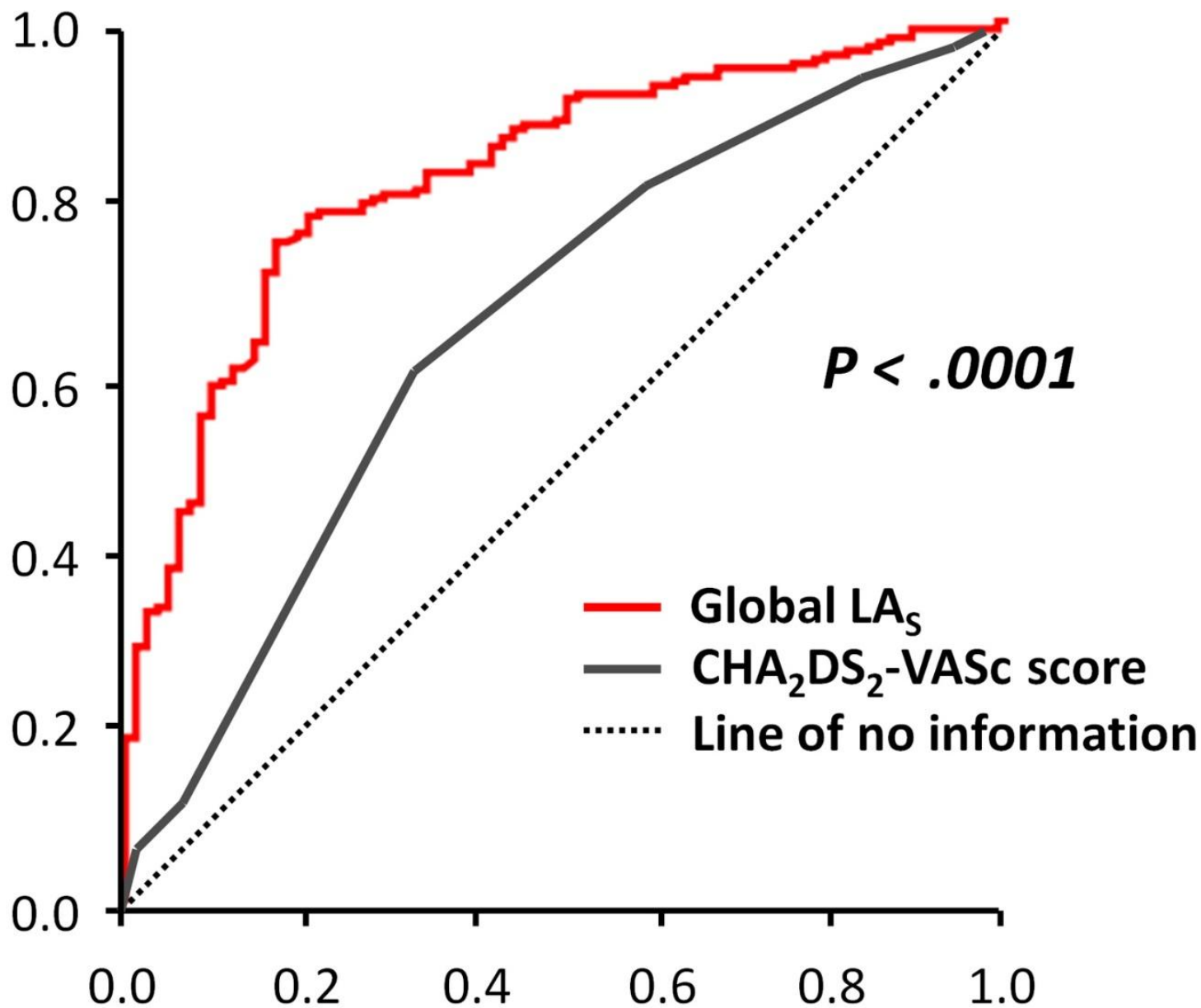
Models	Model 1 (χ^2 12.8)	Model 2 (χ^2 67.4)	Model 3 (χ^2 83.9)	Model 4 (χ^2 132.4)
Variable	CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score	+ OAC use	+ LA emptying fraction	+ Global LA _s
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score	1.35 (1.14-1.61) $P < .001$	1.47 (1.21-1.79) $P < .001$	1.45 (1.19-1.76) $P < .001$	1.11 (0.88-1.40) $P = .362$
OAC use	-	0.12 (0.06-0.22) $P < .001$	0.12 (0.06-0.23) $P < .001$	0.10 (0.05-0.21) $P < .001$
LA emptying fraction	-	-	0.95 (0.92-0.98) $P < .001$	0.98 (0.95-1.01) $P = .151$
Global LA _s	-	-	-	0.75 (0.68-0.83) $P < .001$
Global χ^2	12.8	67.4	83.9	132.4 $P < .001$ (0.68-0.83)



Number at risk

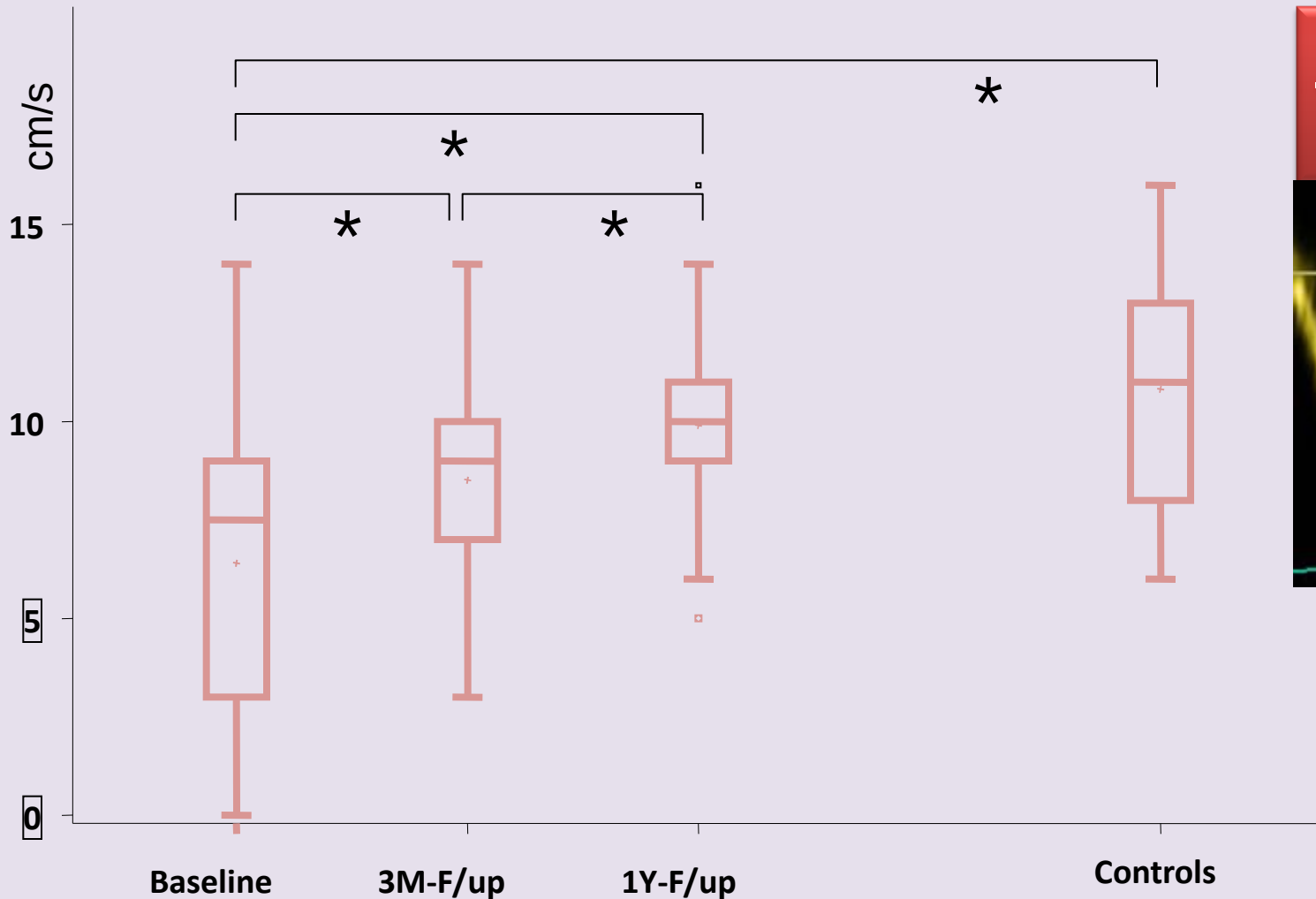
Global $LA_s > 12.0\%$	41	34	10
Global $LA_s \leq 12.0\%$	41	22	10
Global $LA_s \geq 12.0\%$	41	55	10

Sensitivity

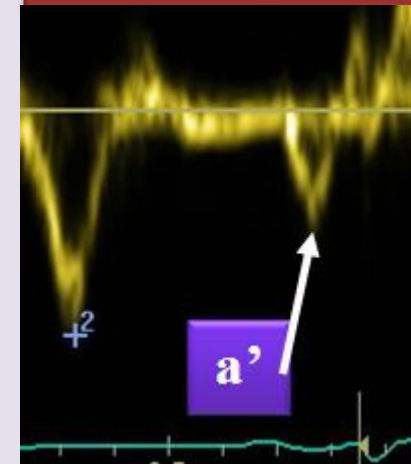


1 - Specificity

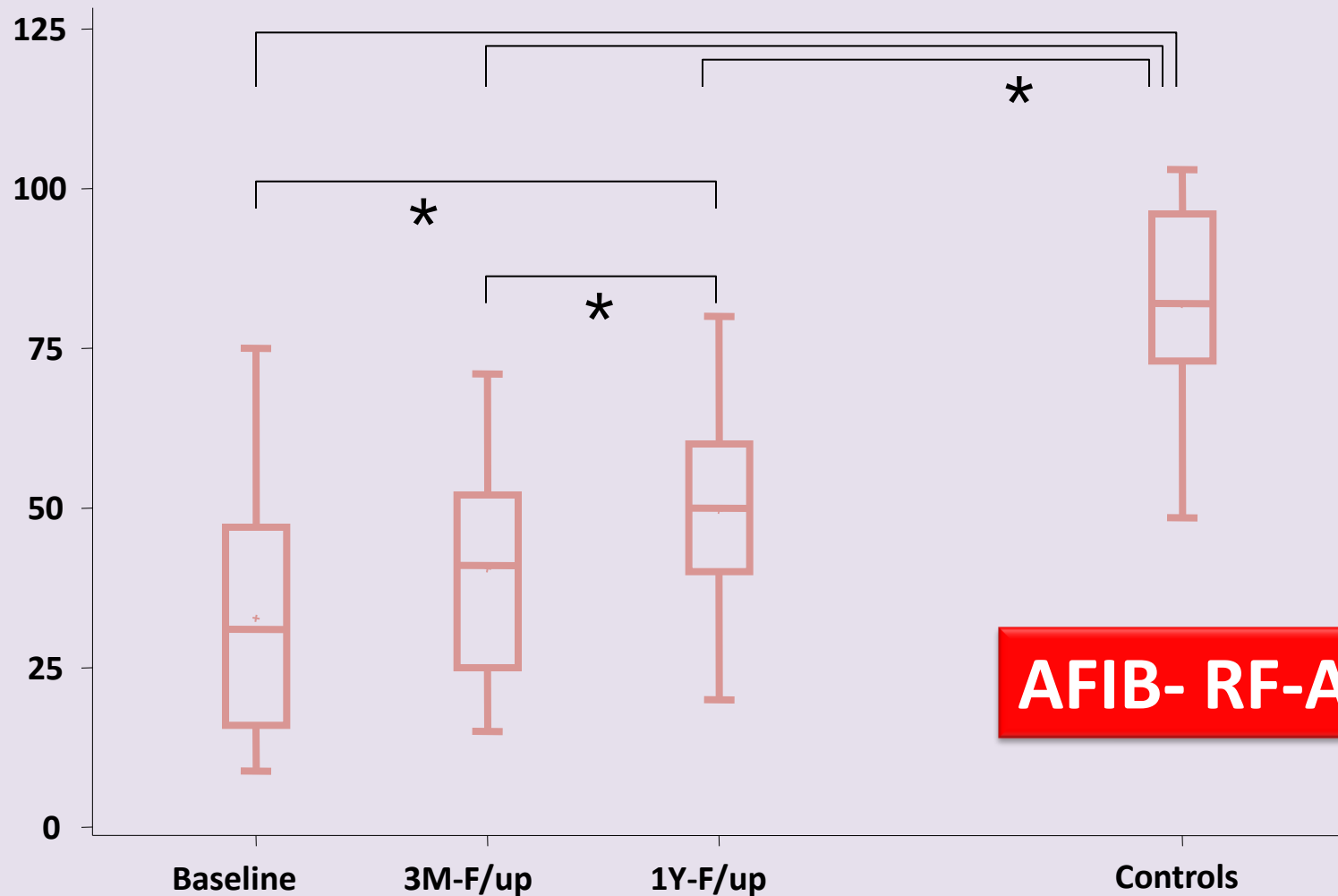
effects of RF-Ablation of paroxysmal or persistent Afib on left atrial function



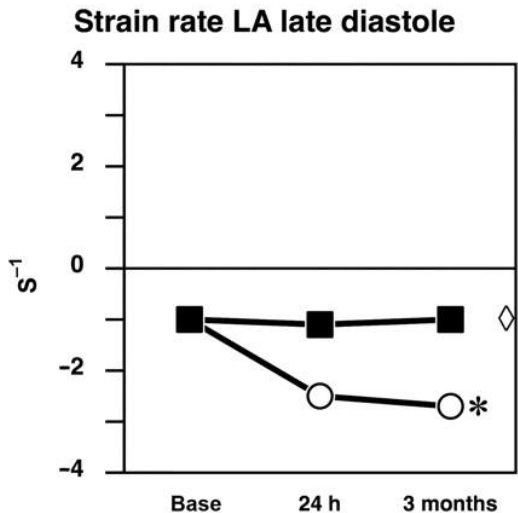
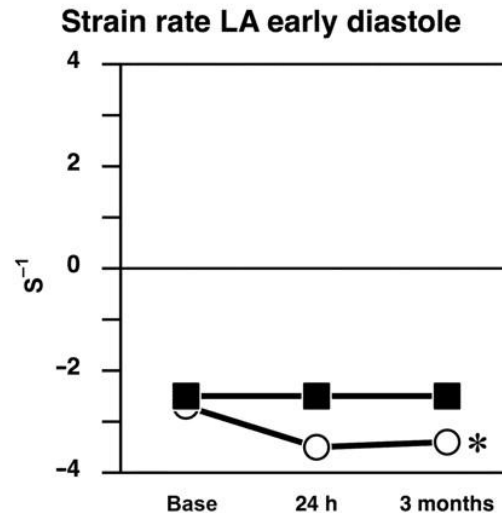
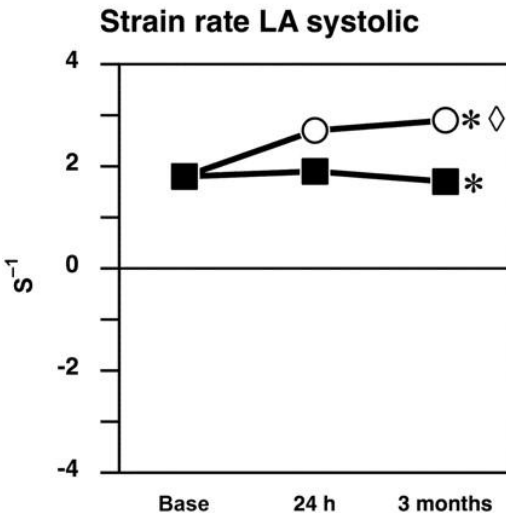
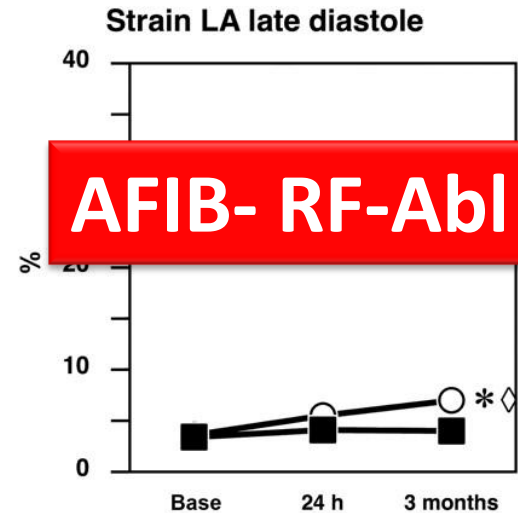
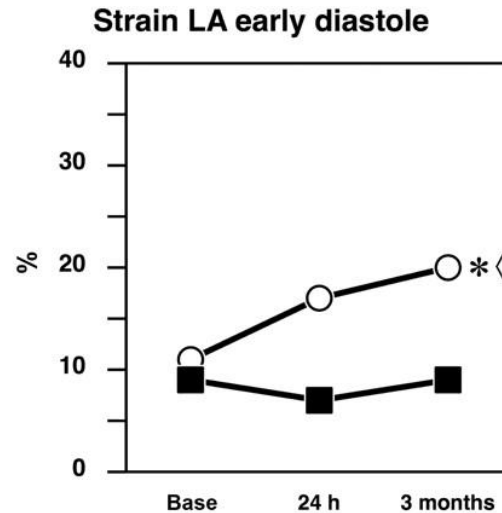
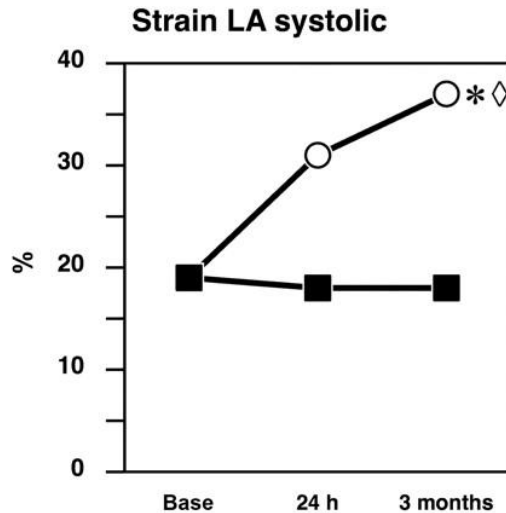
a'
Pulsed DTI



LA Lateral ϵ (%)



AFIB- RF-Abl



AFIB- RF-Abl

○ : maintained SINUS Rhythm

■ : recurrence of A Fib

* P < 0.05

Schneider C et al. Eur Heart J 2008;29:1397-1409

(A) Recurrence (-)

Strain Longitudinal (E mde)

TPK ms

5 mid right	15.4140
6 apex right	16.8020
Average	10.7632

Maximum Opposing Wall Delay: 32

Strain Longitudinal (E mde)

TPK ms

5 mid right	17.6476
6 apex right	5.9506
Average	13.5619

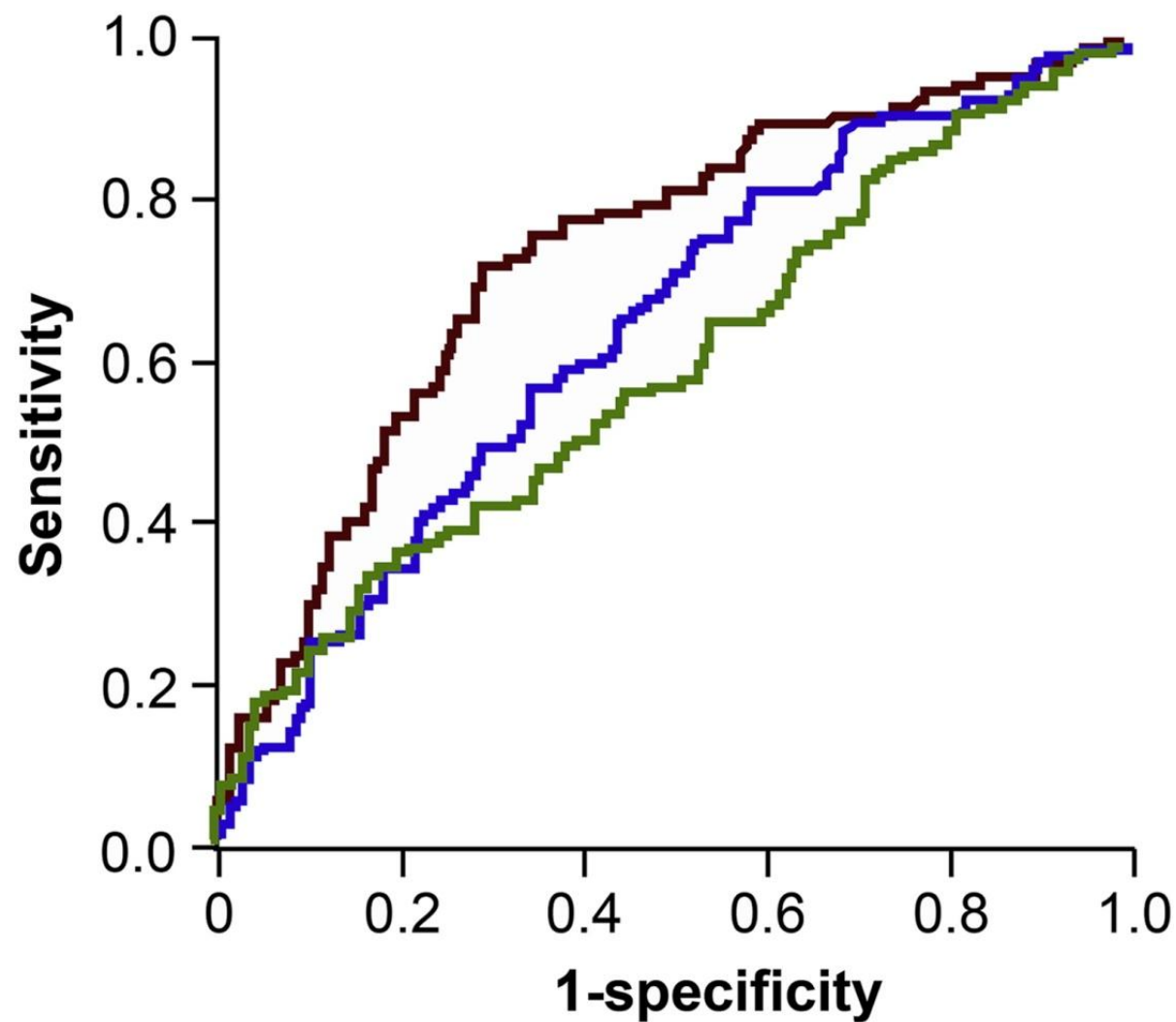
Maximum Opposing Wall Delay: 41

26%

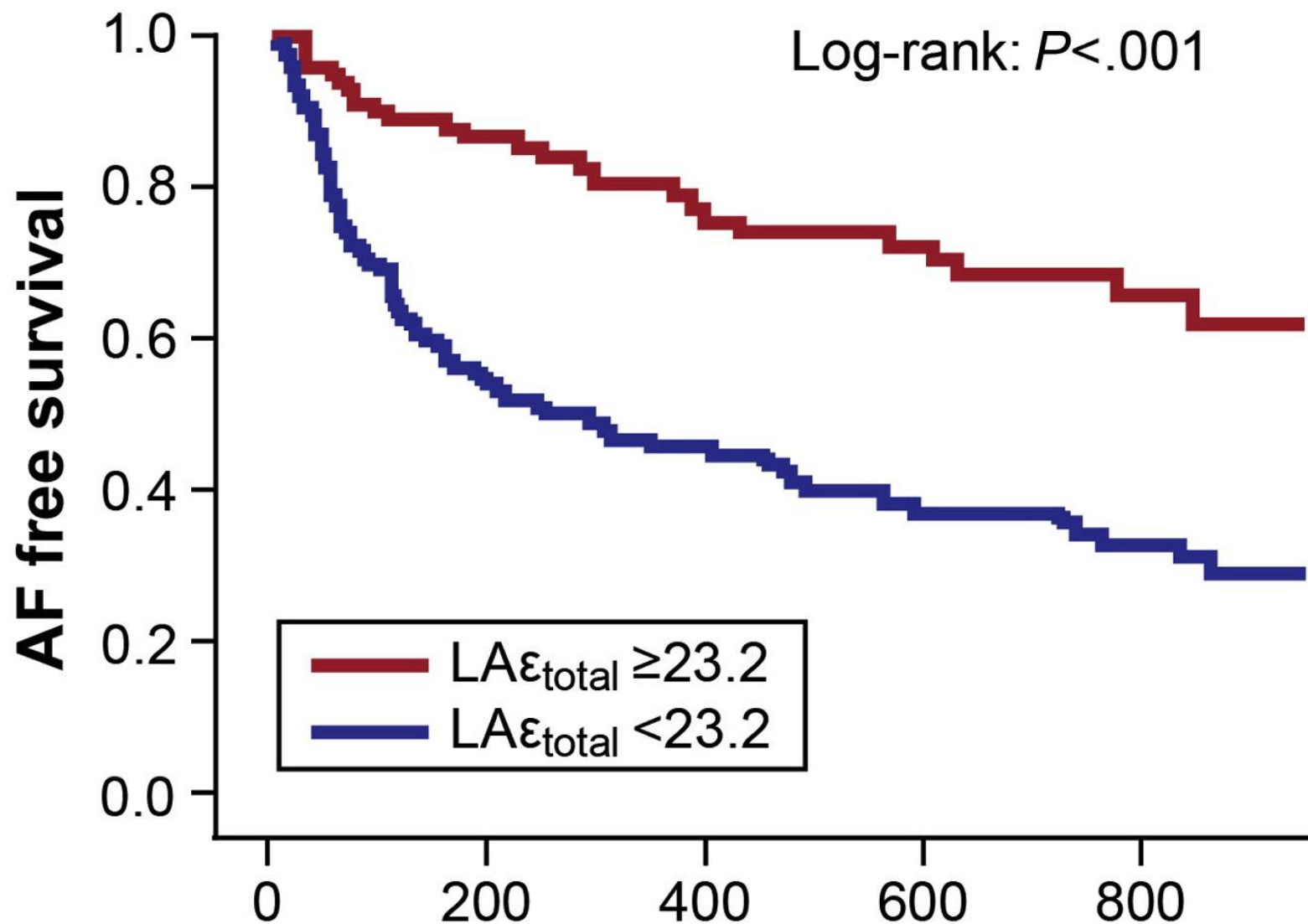
20%



Methods: In 256 patients with AF (paroxysmal, 204; persistent, 52), comprehensive echocardiography was performed with assessment of LA ϵ by using Velocity Vector Imaging to calculate average strain values from apical four- and two-chamber views before ablation (median, 41 days; interquartile range, 1–95 days).



— LA ϵ_{total} (AUC=0.73±0.03), $P < .001$
— Total LAEF (AUC=0.64±0.03)*, $P < .001$
— Max LAVi (AUC=0.59±0.04)*, $P = .010$,
* $P < .001$ vs. LA ϵ_{total}



Number at risk

≥ 23.2

127

68

48

39

23

< 23.2

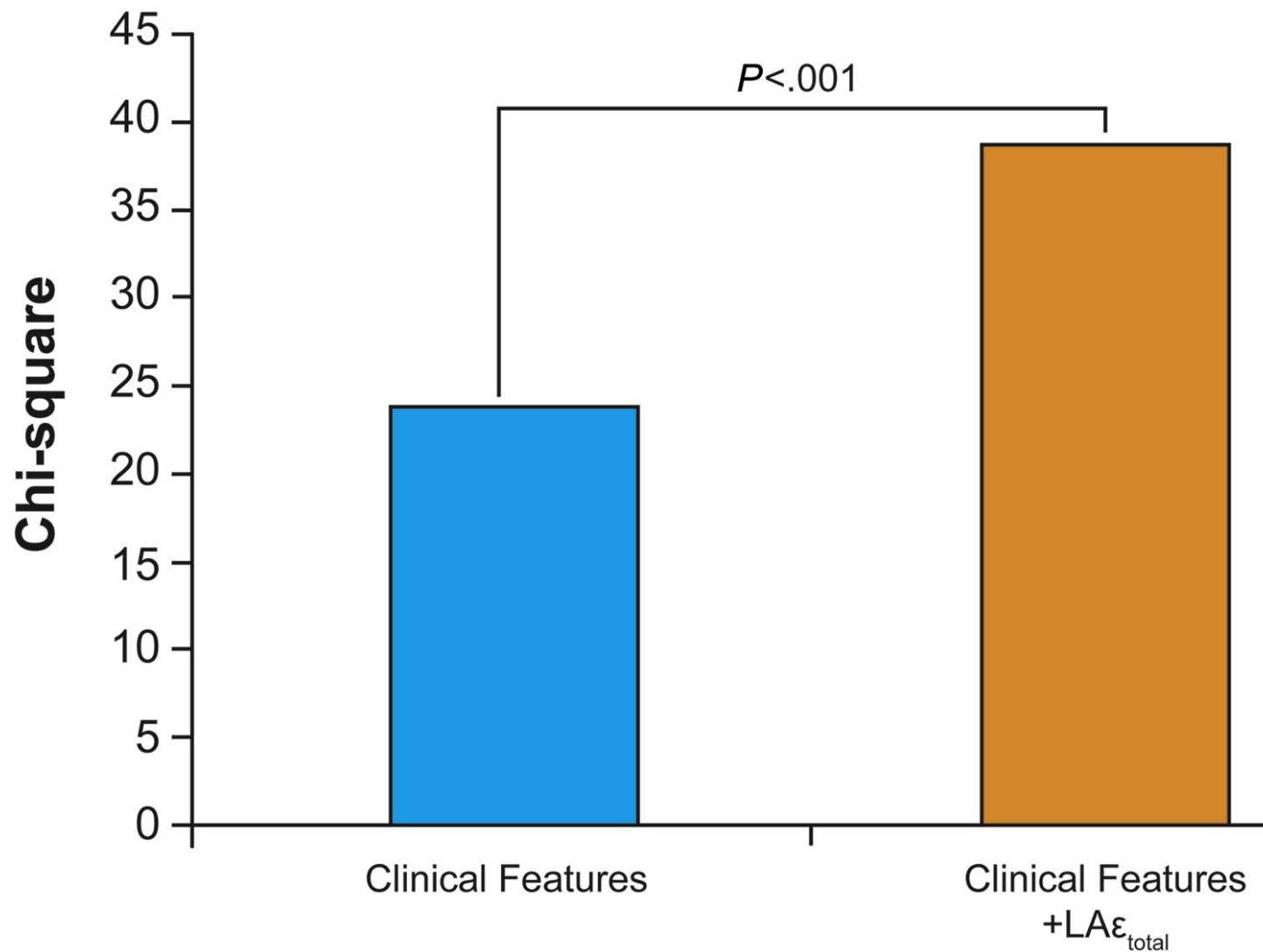
129

55

42

28

21

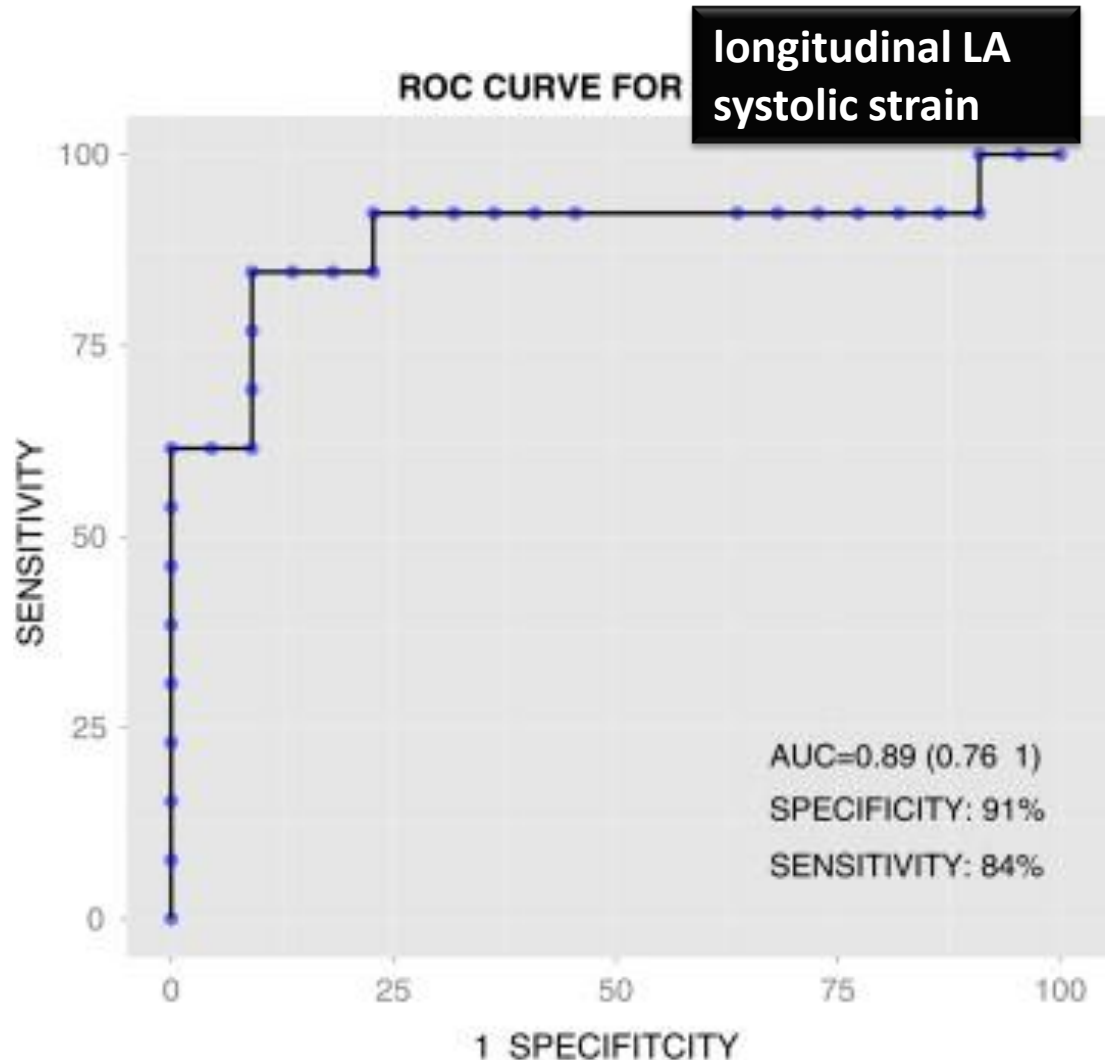


clinical features : age, sex, AF duration, AF type, prior AF ablation, CHADS2 score, and permanent pacemaker or cardioverter-defibrillator implantation.

ROC-curve of LASs for predicting arrhythmia elimination with a second radiofrequency catheter ablation.

Keep in mind a
cut-off value of
 $\pm 20\%$

Left atrial deformation
predicts success of first and
second percutaneous AF on
ablation



Take Home messages

Atrial function can be assessed **especially using the speckle tracking approach** for a relevant assessment of LA Remodeling in many clinical condition

Great expectations for the assessment of the atrial Reservoir function in many clinical condition

A lot of researches and validations remain necessary

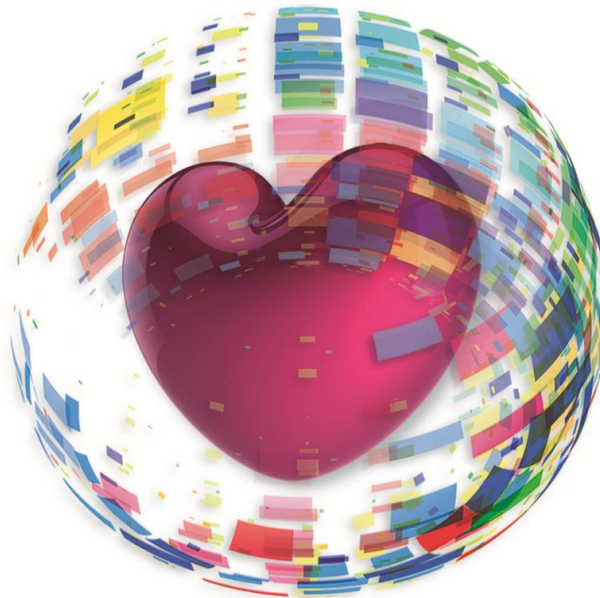
European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging (EACVI)



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