

# Determination of right ventricular volume and function using multiple axially rotated MRI slices

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## Summary

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**Background:** The conventional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) method for right ventricular (RV) volume and motion, using short-axis (SA) orientation, is limited by RV anatomy and shape. We suggest an orientation based on six slices rotated around the long axis of the RV, rotated long axis (RLA).

**Materials and methods:** Three phantoms were investigated in SA and RLA using cine balanced steady-state free precession MRI. Volumes were calculated based on segmentation and checked against true volumes. In 23 healthy male volunteers, we used six long-axis planes from the middle of the tricuspid valve to the RV apex, rotated in 30° increments. For comparison, short-axis slices were acquired. Imaging parameters were identical in both acquisitions.

**Results:** Right ventricular end-diastolic (EDV), end-systolic (ESV) and stroke volumes (SV) determined in the RLA  $179.1 \pm 29.3$ ;  $80.1 \pm 17.1$ ;  $99.3 \pm 16.9$  ml and in the SA were  $174.0 \pm 21.1$ ;  $78.8 \pm 13.6$ ;  $95.3 \pm 14.5$  ml with P-values for the difference from 0.17 to 0.64 (ns). Interobserver variability ranged between 3.2% and 6.6% and intraobserver variability between 2.8% and 6.8%. In SA views, consensus for the definition of the basal slice was necessary in 39% of the volunteers for whom the average volume change was 20% in ESV and 10% in EDV.

**Conclusions:** The RLA method results in better visualization and definition of the RV inflow, outflow and apex. Accurate measurement of RV volumes for diagnosis and follow-up of cardiac diseases are enhanced by the RLA orientation, even though additional acquisition time is required.

## Introduction

Assessment of left ventricular function (LV) has always been central within cardiac investigations, while right ventricular (RV) volume and motion have, at times, been overlooked. Right ventricular function may be impaired in many different disease states, such as congenital heart disease, pulmonary hypertension, coronary heart disease, as well as in inherited cardiomyopathies. For a comprehensive cardiac assessment, RV function also needs careful attention. The complex shape and orientation of the right ventricle, being more or less 'wrapped around' the left ventricle (Torrent-Guasp et al., 2001), is a challenging factor in the visualization and assessment of RV function. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has offered new opportunities in the study of this cardiac chamber. Compared with other modalities such as cardiac computerized tomography and EKG-gated blood pool scintigraphy, MRI has a higher temporal resolution (Koch

et al., 2005; Lembcke et al., 2005) and avoids the need for ionizing radiation. Furthermore, MRI has the ability to visualize all parts of the RV. This is rarely possible with echocardiography, which is otherwise the primary imaging modality for structural and functional cardiac investigations. In the routine assessment of RV function, multiple slices are acquired in a cross-sectional, short-axis (SA) orientation, covering both the RV and the LV (Sechtem et al., 1987; Higgins et al., 1988). However, this evaluation of the RV is complicated by its asymmetric form. True transverse images of the RV are difficult to acquire, because the long axis is often curved between apex and base. Another limitation is the large longitudinal excursion of the tricuspid annulus which complicates the definition of the basal slice of the RV during the cardiac cycle. This may lead to large uncertainty in RV assessment, because the volume contribution of the basal slice is substantial because of the extreme cone shape of the RV.

We hypothesized that an acquisition method based on six slices rotated around the long axis of the right ventricle would facilitate the visualization and definition of the RV inflow, outflow and apex during the various phases of the cardiac cycle. The feasibility of this acquisition was assessed by validation in phantom studies and in healthy volunteers, comparing the rotated long-axis (RLA) orientation with the traditional acquisition of SA images, and calculating intra- and interobserver variability of calculated volumes.

## Material and methods

### Image acquisition

#### Phantoms

A phantom study was performed to investigate the accuracy of the volume estimation for different geometries using both acquisition strategies: slices acquired in the RLA and SA direction. Because the shape of the right heart is crescentic, coned, and varying over the cardiac cycle, we used a banana, a pear and a bottle to investigate the ability to calculate the volume for different geometries. MR examinations were performed using a Philips 1.5-T Achieva scanner (Philips Healthcare, Best, the Netherlands). We acquired images with a k-space-segmented balanced steady-state free precession (b-SSFP) sequence. For all phantoms, six RLA slices were acquired, and sufficient SA slices to cover the complete phantom. Imaging parameters, echo time (TE) 10 ms, flip angle 60°, slice thickness 8 mm and pixel size  $1.25 \times 1.25 \text{ mm}^2$ , were identical for both the RLA and SA acquisitions. True phantom volumes were measured by immersing the objects in a beaker of water.

#### Human volunteers

We studied 23 healthy male volunteers, mean age 39 years (range 22–64). They were recruited by advertisements on the university web page and among medical students. Exclusion criteria were past medical history, ongoing medication, arrhythmia or elevated blood pressure. All volunteers underwent a cardiac exercise test to confirm the absence of heart disease. The mean body mass index was 23.1 (range 18.8–28.1). The systolic blood pressure ranged between 102 to 140, mean 122 mmHg, with diastolic ranging between 60 to 85, mean 71 mmHg. The study was approved by the Regional Ethics Review Board. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

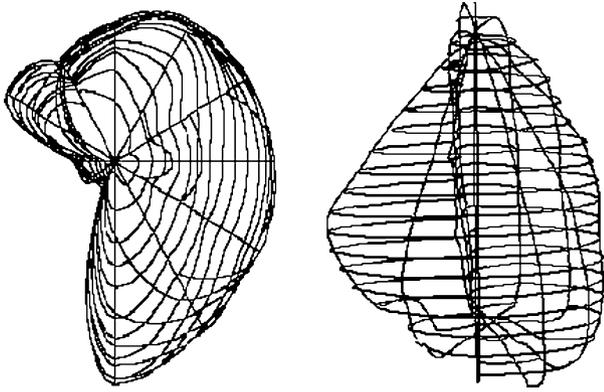
The volunteers were investigated with the 1.5-T MRI system, using a five-element cardiac synergy surface coil. Retrospectively, ECG-gated MR images were obtained during repeated breath holds. Cine MR was performed with a k-space-segmented b-SSFP sequence. Three long-axis planes of the left ventricle (2- and 4-chamber views as well as the apical long-axis view) were obtained for orientation. The SA was planned on the LV, covering the entire heart with an average of 19 (range 17–25) short-axis slices. Six long-axis planes were acquired, rotated in

30° increment around the right ventricular long axis which was drawn from the middle of the tricuspid valve to the right ventricular apex. Acquisition time for every long-axis slice was 12 heartbeats, while every short-axis slice took 6 heartbeats to acquire because of the use of a (Sensitivity encoding) SENSE factor 2. Otherwise, imaging parameters, TE 1.5 ms, repetition time (TR) 3.0 ms, flip angle 60°, slice thickness 8 mm and pixel size  $1.25 \times 1.25 \text{ mm}^2$ , were identical for both RLA and SA acquisition. Thirty cardiac phases were reconstructed for all slices. The order of the sequence of axial and short-axis acquisition was assigned randomly for each patient. Because each slice required a separate breath hold, 6 slices were considered a suitable compromise between the accuracy of the calculation and the time needed for the acquisition.

In addition, two-dimensional cine through-plane PC-MRI velocity data were acquired in a plane perpendicular to the main flow direction in the ascending aorta (AoA), just downstream from the aortic valve. Imaging parameters included a velocity encoding range of  $200 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ , TE of 3 ms, TR 5 ms, flip angle 15°, slice thickness 8 mm and a pixel size of  $1.6 \times 1.6 \text{ mm}^2$ . Three lines of k-space were acquired per heartbeat, resulting in a temporal resolution of 30 ms. All scans were performed by a single operator.

### Image analysis

Phantom volumes from still images, as well as cardiac cine images were evaluated using the freely available analysis software SEGMENT (v1.702, <http://segment.heiberg.se>). The six axially rotated slices of the right ventricle were presented in cine. Volume measurements were performed on right ventricular-rotated axial images in addition to left and right ventricular short-axis acquisitions. For the RLA presentation of the right ventricle, the software 'Segment' calculates the volume of a polygon delimited by the boundaries of the six rotated slices, in diastole as well as in systole. Each slice will contribute two wedges of 30° central angle opposite to each other and united by the centreline of the polygon. Segment sweeps the boundary from one edge to the other of the wedges in small incremental steps. A description and validation of the Segment software has been recently published (Heiberg et al., 2010). LV and RV volumes were also calculated as summed stacks of slices from the short-axis view. The endocardial borders of the LV and RV were proposed automatically by the software. The operator was allowed to manually adjust the endocardial LV and RV contours at end diastole (first cine phase of the retrospectively R-wave gated stack) and at end systole, defined visually as the image phase with the smallest cavity areas guided by the valves opening and closing movements. For both ventricles, trabeculae and papillary muscles were excluded from the delineated ventricular wall. The LV and RV end-diastolic (EDV) and end-systolic volumes (ESV) were calculated, and based on them, stroke volume (SV) and ejection fraction (EF) were calculated. From the rotated slices, a polyhedral structure was determined from the segmentation and its volume calculated (Figs 1 and 2).



**Figure 1** 3D visualization of the six slices rotated around the long axis of the right ventricular chamber.

Two observers measured all the data independently. For the short-axis data sets, a consensus was reached before segmentation on which basal slice to include. The volume of added, as well as of deleted slices was analysed independently and the SV recalculated. Consensus was not necessary for the left ventricle, when using the principle of requiring at least half of the periphery of the ventricular slice to be present in each time frame. For the subsequent analysis of the performance of both methods, the mean value from the two observers was used. To determine the intraobserver variability, one observer repeated measurements of RV volumes at least 3 months later. In the second analysis, the operator was blinded to the results of the first measurements.

Aortic flow volume (SV) was calculated with View Forum R6.3 (Philips Healthcare) as the mean velocity time flow area and was measured on phase-contrast images of the AoA, just above the coronary ostia.

## Statistics

All values are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. The statistical significance of differences was calculated using the paired Student's *t*-test. Significance was based on *P* values of  $<0.05$ . To examine the agreement of the two views, the method of Bland and Altman (1983) was used. Agreement was determined as the mean difference between the two views, with limits determined from the mean value  $\pm$  1.96 standard deviations. The intra- and interobserver variabilities were expressed as the coefficient of variability (CV), which is the standard deviation of the differences divided by the mean of the measurements and expressed as a percentage. Statistical analyses were performed using STATISTICA 8.0 (Statsoft Inc, Tulsa, OK, USA).

## Results

Phantom volume calculations performed from both the SA and RLA acquisitions agreed closely with each other and with the volume of displaced water. For the pear and the bottle, the difference compared with the real volume was only 1 ml (0.5%) while for the banana, it was 3 ml (2.3%) smaller for the

short-axis calculation and 3 ml larger for the long-axis calculation. In the volunteer studies, image quality was satisfactory and a successful calculation of LV and RV volumes was possible on all recordings. Mean heart rate during SA acquisition was  $69.6 \pm 12.2$  and during RLA  $66.9 \pm 9.9$ , with a mean difference of  $2.6 \pm 6.6$  bpm. After consensus between the two observers (SA view), the EDV, ESV, SV and EF for the right ventricle did not differ between the RLA and SA views measure (after consensus about the basal slice) with *P*-values in excess of 0.05 (Table 1, Fig. 3).

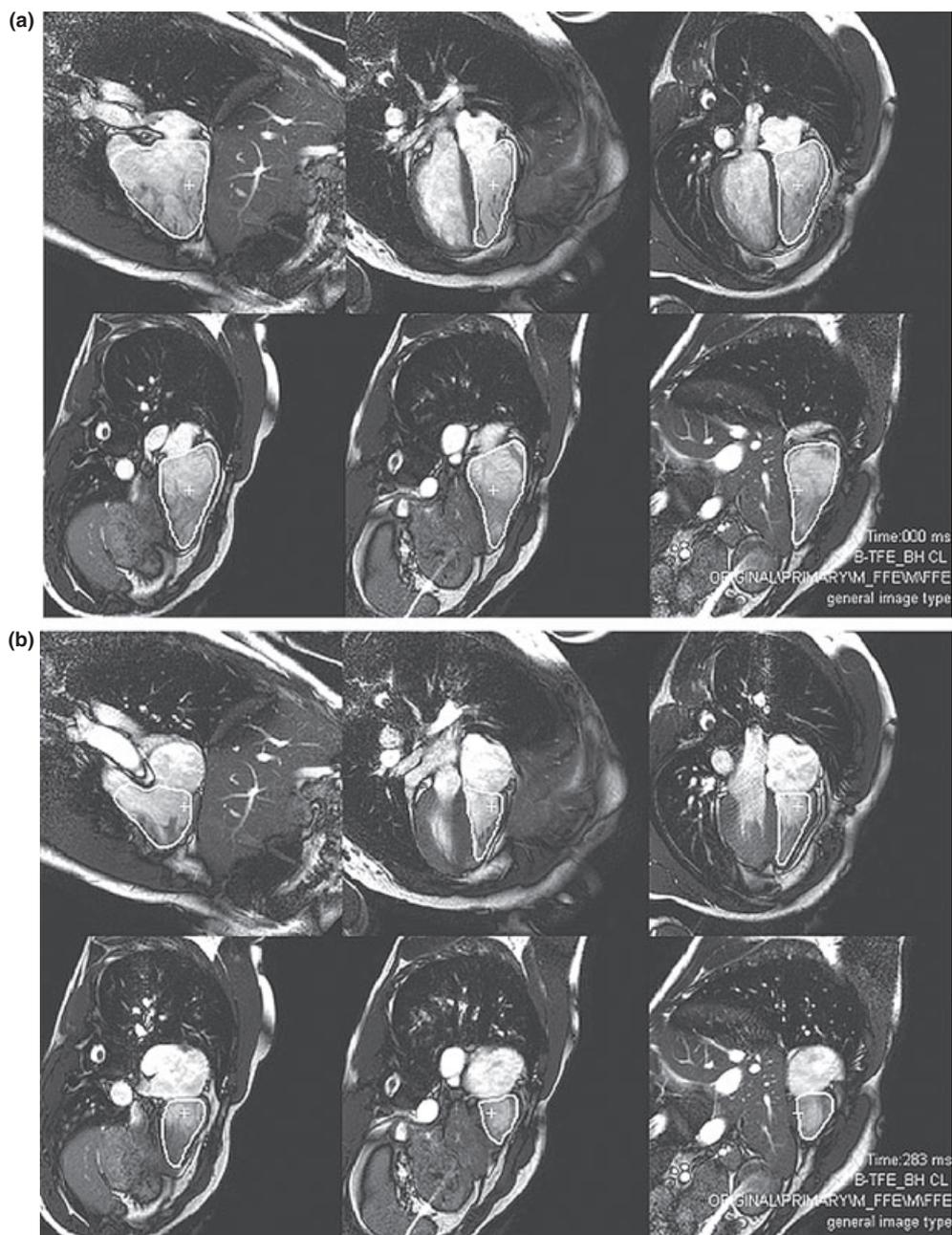
Left ventricular SV was successfully measured with phase-contrast MRI in 20 of the 23 volunteers and did not differ from anatomical LV SV calculations,  $104.5 \pm 21.3$  versus  $107.8 \pm 17.3$ ,  $P > 0.57$  (Table 1), respectively. Three flow studies could not be retrieved from the Picture Archiving and Communication System for technical reasons. Interobserver coefficients of variability were for the left ventricular EDV, ESV, SV and EF 2.46%, 5.53%; 2.57% and 2.12%, respectively. The inter- and intraobserver variability for the RV volumes and ejection fraction were with the SA orientation 3.2–6.9% and for the RLA 2.8–6.3%, with a tendency towards a lower CV for SV determined in the RLA compared with the SA (Table 2).

Although the differences between observers before and after consensus were generally small using the SA view, in eight of 23 volunteers, consensus required the addition or deletion of a basal slice, most often in the calculation of ESV. This basal slice represented on average a change of 20% in ESV and 10% in EDV (Table 3).

## Discussion

The optimal method for measuring right ventricular volumes is under debate (Watanabe et al., 1986; Koch et al., 2005; Nesser et al., 2006; Williams & Frenneaux, 2008; Shiota, 2009). The most frequent image orientation uses a series of short-axis slices covering both the RV and the LV cavities. This study assesses the use of an alternative orientation for measuring right ventricular volumes with MRI based on six slices equiangularly rotated around an RV long axis between the apex and the tricuspid valve. With this approach, long-axis motion will be handled in a better way and motion abnormalities of the wall will be seen more easily. The inter- and intraobserver variability in the measurements showed a tendency to lower values with the RLA approach than with the standard SA orientation (Table 2). In 39% of volunteers, a large part of the variation in RV volumes in the SA orientation arose from the difficulty in defining the basal slice, especially in end systole. Volumes obtained with the RLA approach corresponded with those from the SA view (after consensus) and were in agreement with previous reports (Alfakih et al., 2003b; Fritz et al., 2005; Tandri et al., 2006).

It is well known that the challenge using the short-axis slices for RV volume measurement has been the definition of the basal slice of the RV and how to handle the RV outflow tract. The latter is out of the plane of the short-axis slices, which creates difficulties in the delimitation of the pulmonary valve and the

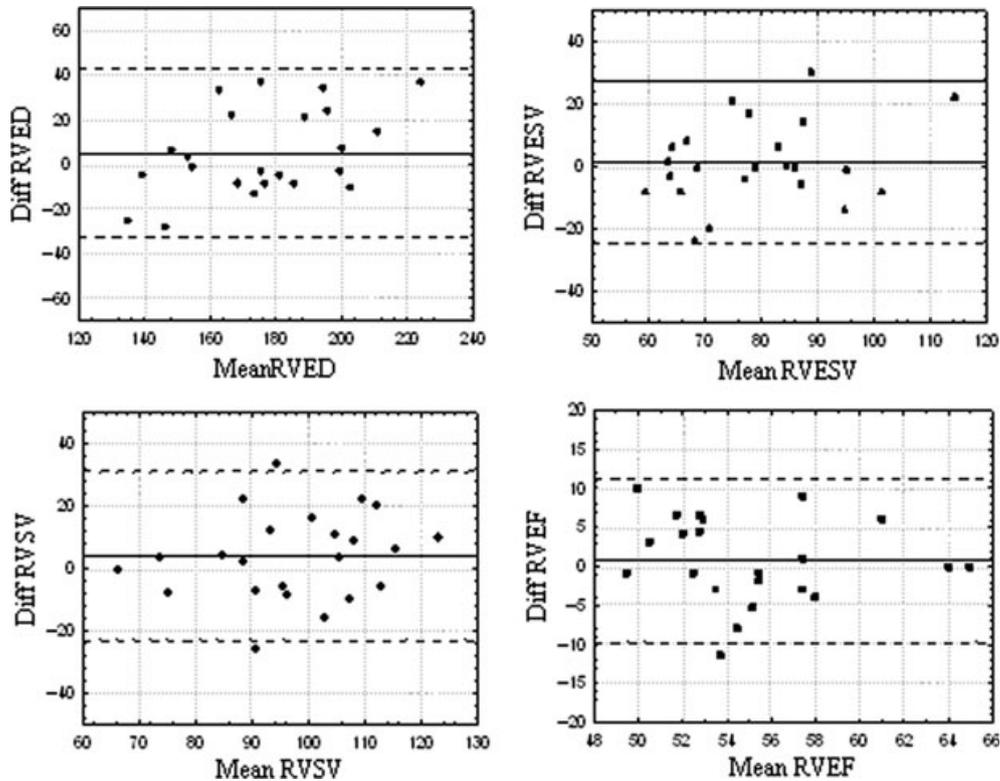


**Figure 2** Rotated axial images with endocardial contours defined for the right ventricle in end diastole (A) and in end systole (B).

**Table 1** Right and left ventricular volumes. Mean values  $\pm$  SD of left ventricular (LV) and right ventricular (RV) short axis (SA), RV-rotated long-axis (RLA) dimensions and functions using cine SSFP MRI. Aortic SV from cine phase-contrast MRI.

	Right ventricle			Left ventricle	Aortic flow
	RLA	SA	P		
EDV (ml)	179.1 $\pm$ 29.3	174.0 $\pm$ 21.1	0.21	168.4 $\pm$ 24.2	104.5 $\pm$ 21.3
ESV (ml)	80.1 $\pm$ 17.1	78.8 $\pm$ 13.6	0.64	60.7 $\pm$ 12.7	
SV (ml)	99.3 $\pm$ 16.9	95.3 $\pm$ 14.5	0.17	107.8 $\pm$ 17.3	
EF (%)	55.6 $\pm$ 4.6	54.9 $\pm$ 5.2	0.50	63.9 $\pm$ 5.2	

EDV, end-diastolic volume; ESV, end-systolic volume; SV, stroke volume; EF, ejection fraction; SSFP, steady-state free precession.



**Figure 3** Bland–Altman plot for rotated long axis (RLA) and short axis (SA) acquisition for RVEDV, RVESV, RVSV and RVEF. Solid line = mean difference, dashed lines = mean  $\pm$  1.96 standard deviations.

**Table 2** Inter- and intraobserver variability (coefficient of variability, %) for right ventricular volume and function for the rotated long-axis and short-axis orientations.

	Rotated long axis				Short axis			
	RVEDV	RVESV	RVSV	RVEF	RVEDV	RVESV	RVSV	RVEF
Interobserver (%)	3.3	6.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	6.9	5.9	5.2
Intraobserver (%)	2.8	5.7	4.8	3.3	3.4	6.6	5.5	6.3

RVEDV, right ventricular end-diastolic volume; RVESV, right ventricular end-systolic volume; RVSV, right ventricular stroke volume; RVEF, right ventricular ejection fraction.

outflow region. In most previous studies, the acquisition protocol for short-axis imaging has focused on the left ventricle only. In LV imaging, most slices are parallel to the mitral valve and perpendicular to the interventricular septum (Beygui et al., 2004; Grothues et al., 2004; Kramer et al., 2008; Winter et al., 2008). However, for the right ventricle, this slice positioning does not take into account that the right ventricle more or less wraps around the left ventricle, which results in slices oblique to the right ventricular long axis, especially in the complex anatomy seen in congenital heart disease. Also, the curvature of the right ventricular long axis in combination with the rapid reduction in short-axis dimension from the base to the apex creates partial volume effects that make volume measurements imprecise. The definition of the RV basal slice in the short-axis views is complicated by the large RV free wall longitudinal excursion (Pattynama et al., 1995; Grothues et al., 2004) which may account for almost 80% of the RV SV (Carlsson et al.,

2007). One property used for differentiating atrial from ventricular slices is the myocardial thickness. However, the RV wall is almost as thin as the atrium and the trabeculations otherwise characteristic of the RV can be less evident. As the basal slice represents a large contribution of RV volume area, an error in the definition of the inflow part of the RV may result in a significant volume variation.

Right ventricular short-axis slices may have the potential advantage of being acquired in the same data set as the LV. However, the time needed for recording all RLA slices was only 72 heartbeats, which can be compared to 114 heartbeats for the average SA study. If enlarged hearts are studied, this difference will be accentuated. Furthermore, the RLA views were acquired without the use of parallel imaging, which, if applied in the future, could speed up acquisition.

Axial slices perpendicular to the long axis of the body, covering the heart from the pulmonary bifurcation to a level

Volunteer number	Obs	Difference in RVEDV (ml)	Difference in RVESV (ml)	SV before consensus (ml)	SV after consensus(ml)
1	1		-20	65	85
2	1		-16	69	86
2	2		+12	91	79
3	1	+18		95	113
7	2		-21	82	103
9	1	+17		71	88
13	1		+15	134	119
15	1		+16	93	77
17	2	+16		104	120

Volume differences and stroke volume (SV) are expressed in millilitres (ml) for the individual observer when the number of slices has changed.

RVEDV, right ventricular end-diastolic volume; RVESV, right ventricular end-systolic volume.

below the diaphragm, have been used as an alternative and have shown superior reproducibility when compared to short-axis views in normal individuals and patients with congenital heart disease (Jauhiainen et al., 2002; Lotjonen et al., 2004; Fratz et al., 2009). This orientation, standard for MR imaging, has been advocated as optimal for the visualization of the base, apex and outflow tract of the RV. However, axial imaging can encounter problems with the definition of the outflow tract on the most cranial slice. Another difficulty is the identification of the blood-myocardial boundary especially close to the diaphragm, where the RV wall runs almost parallel to the axial slice (Alfakih et al., 2003a; Fratz et al., 2009). Axial orientation has also been used as localizer for SA orientation and suggested to improve the accuracy of RV volume measurements (Jauhiainen et al., 2002; Strugnell et al., 2005).

We propose that both RLA and the axially oriented slices have the same advantage in bringing out clearly the different parts of right ventricle. Furthermore, RLA has the potential to fully account for the right ventricular longitudinal motion. Regardless of selected slice orientation, the delineation of the endocardium and the trabeculae in the thin RV wall is, at times, problematic.

Regional wall motion abnormalities (WMA) are important in the diagnosis of arrhythmogenic RV cardiomyopathy (ARVC), myocardial infarction with RV extension and in some systemic diseases with RV involvement. The rotated long-axis orientation allows a better visualization of all the relevant segments, including the inferior and subtricuspid area. The detection of microaneurysm is an important diagnostic finding in patients suspected of having ARVC and requires an optimal visualization of the perimeter of the RV. In family screening for ARVC, WMA are an important clue to possible early disease and equivocal initial findings necessitate follow-up. Objective echocardiographic and MRI measurements have been suggested to complement the visual assessment of the human eye (Kjaergaard et al., 2004; Youssef et al., 2008; Maret et al., 2009). Axially rotated slices could bring out the motion of the RV wall and allow an optimal detection of WMA. This has to be explored in future studies.

We conclude that acquiring six slices rotated around the long axis of the right ventricle results in a better visualization and

**Table 3** Effect of deletion (-) or addition (+) of the basal right ventricular slice on the stroke volume in the consensus procedure between observer (obs) 1 and 2 in eight of 23 healthy volunteers.

definition of the RV inflow, outflow and apex. The definition of the rotated slices is unambiguous, in contrast to the short-axis slices. The only substantial drawback is the additional time required for extra acquisition, as the short-axis RV is obtained as a by-product of the assessment of the LV. However, this is time well spent to obtain an accurate RV diagnosis and follow-up of potentially serious cardiac diseases.

## Limitations

The short axis and the rotated longitudinal stacks were acquired in sequence with a small time difference. The biological variation of heart rate and SV could possibly have affected the measurements. However, the order of acquisition was random and there were no significant differences in heart rate. The limitation on the use of parallel imaging for rotated acquisition has been removed in presently marketed coils and software. The use of SENSE in future studies could shorten the time needed for such acquisitions.

The number of male volunteers was limited. The full range of biological variation owing to age, sex and body size, and to different diseases involving the right ventricle, should be the subject of further investigations.

## Authors' contributions

MÅA planned the study, investigated all patients, performed measurements and analyses and played a major part in writing of the manuscript. JE performed measurements and analyses and took part in writing and reviewing the manuscript. EN took part in planning the study, reviewed and discussed the manuscript text. TE took part in the technical support in the MR acquisitions and writing and reviewing the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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