














Electromechanical factors associated with favourable outcome in cardiac resynchronization therapy

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Aims

Electromechanical coupling in patients receiving cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) is not fully understood. Our aim was to determine the best combination of electrical and mechanical substrates associated with effective CRT.

Methods and results

Sixty-two patients were prospectively enrolled from two centres. Patients underwent 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG), cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR), echocardiography, and anatomic-electromechanical mapping (AEMM). Remodelling was measured as the end-systolic volume (Δ ESV) decrease at 6 months. CRT was defined effective with Δ ESV \leq -15%. QRS duration (QRSd) was measured from ECG. Area strain was obtained from AEMM and used to derive systolic stretch index (SSI) and total left-ventricular mechanical time. Total left-ventricular activation time (TLVAT) and transseptal time (TST) were derived from AEMM and ECG. Scar was measured from CMR. Significant correlations were observed between Δ ESV and TST [$\rho = 0.42$; responder: 50 (20–58) vs. non-responder: 33 (8–44) ms], TLVAT [-0.68; 81 (73–97) vs. 112 (96–127) ms], scar [-0.27; 0.0 (0.0–1.2) vs. 8.7 (0.0–19.1)%], and SSI [0.41; 10.7 (7.1–16.8) vs. 4.2 (2.9–5.5)], but not QRSd [-0.13; 155 (140–176) vs. 167 (155–177) ms]. TLVAT and SSI were highly accurate in identifying CRT response [area under the curve (AUC) > 0.80], followed by scar (AUC > 0.70). Total left-ventricular activation time (odds ratio = 0.91), scar (0.94), and SSI (1.29) were independent factors associated with effective CRT. Subjects with SSI $> 7.9\%$ and TLVAT < 91 ms all responded to CRT with a median Δ ESV \approx -50%, while low SSI and prolonged TLVAT were more common in non-responders (Δ ESV \approx -5%).

Conclusion

Electromechanical measurements are better associated with CRT response than conventional ECG variables. The absence of scar combined with high SSI and low TLVAT ensures effectiveness of CRT.

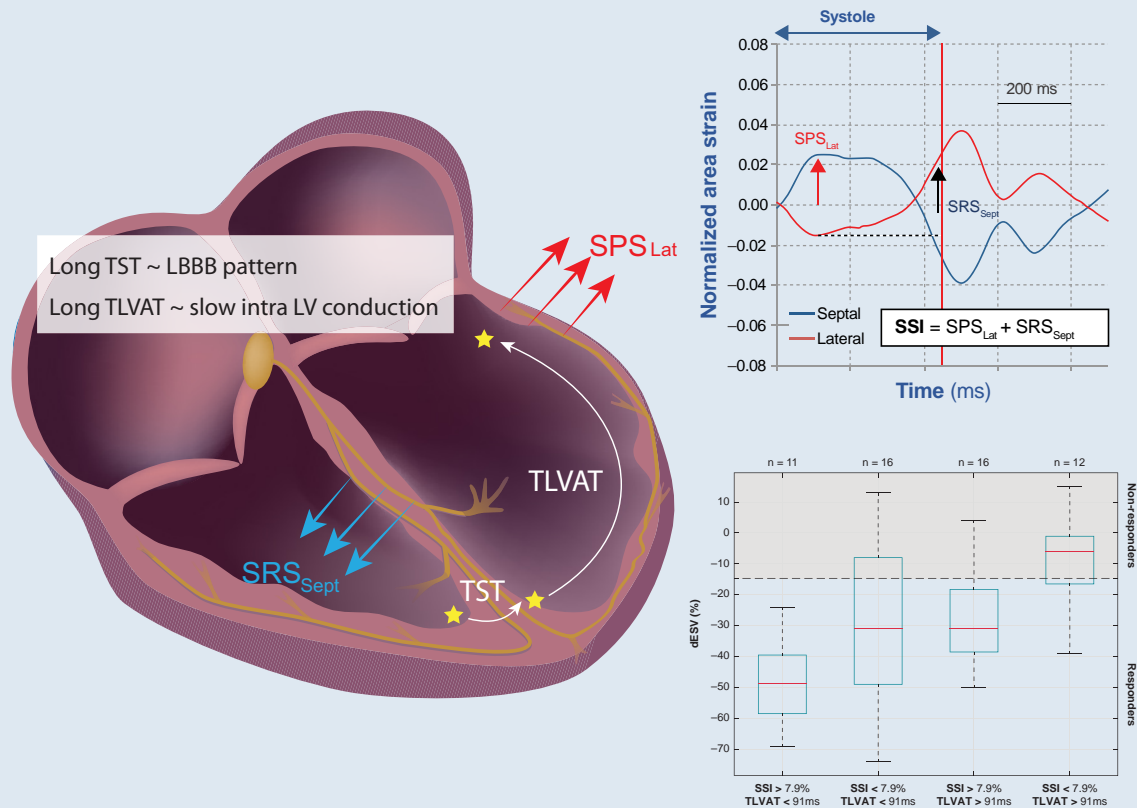
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Graphical Abstract



Keywords

Cardiac resynchronization therapy • Electromechanics • Left-bundle branch block • Activation time • Interventricular delay • Intraventricular conduction

What's new?

- A long total left-ventricular activation time (TLVAT) indicates slow myocardial conduction within the LV and negatively affects reverse remodelling after CRT.
- A long transeptal time reflects the presence of left-bundle branch block and is associated with reverse remodelling.
- A high systolic stretch index (SSI), an index of mechanical dyssynchrony, constitutes a favourable mechanical substrate for CRT.
- TLVAT, SSI, and scar burden are independent factors contributing to reverse remodelling.

Introduction

Over the last two decades randomized controlled trials showed that cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) creates a consistent benefit in selected patients with heart failure (HF).¹ Nowadays, CRT can treat 25–30% of symptomatic HF patients (NYHA Classes II–IV) and it is recommended in the individuals presenting with electrical conduction delay characterized by QRS duration (QRSd) \geq 130 ms and, most preferably, left-bundle branch block (LBBB). Despite these stringent selection criteria, the benefit of CRT varies considerably among the patients.²

Recent studies indicate that mechanical discoordination parameters (reciprocal shortening and stretching) provide valuable information on top of the conventional measures of electrical dyssynchrony, to identify the substrate for CRT.³ In daily clinical practice, the CRT candidate is routinely assessed using different modalities, such as electrocardiogram (ECG), echocardiography, and cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR).⁴ However, combining the information obtained from these diagnostic tools is problematic due to inaccuracy in matching of the data over space and time.⁵

A technique that provides full electromechanical (EM) mapping is the NOGA-XP system (Biologic Delivery Systems, Division of Biosense Webster, a Johnson & Johnson Company, Irwindale, CA, USA). Beside regular electrograms along the endocardium, the measurement of the motion of the tip of the electrode at all positions provides *in vivo* quantification of local mechanical deformations at exactly the same position and at the same time.⁶

It was the aim of the present study to use the NOGA-XP system to find the best combination of electrical and mechanical parameters associated with the echocardiographic response to CRT. To this purpose, we designed a two-centre, 6-month follow-up study, aiming at: (i) comparing the baseline EM characteristics between CRT responders and non-responders; (ii) evaluating the strength of the association between EM variables and the extent of reverse remodelling; and (iii) identifying the independent EM predictors of positive CRT outcome.

Methods

Study population

Sixty-two patients with moderate to severe HF were prospectively enrolled in the study. All patients were referred for implantation of a CRT device at two centres, Istituto Cardiocentro Ticino ($n = 29$, Lugano, Switzerland) and the Medical University of Silesia ($n = 33$, Katowice, Poland) between 2012 and 2018.

Inclusion criteria were: age >18 years; ischaemic, and non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy; sinus rhythm; QRSd >120 ms; QRS morphology of LBBB (criteria by Strauss et al.⁷); and/or intraventricular conduction delay. Exclusion criteria were: presence of coronary artery disease requiring revascularization; acute coronary syndrome <3 months prior to study enrolment; implantation of pacemaker; presence of implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; left-ventricular thrombus or aneurysm; severe aortic stenosis, renal failure (glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73 m²); history of neoplasm; bleeding diathesis; HIV, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus infection; pregnancy; and contrast allergy.

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of each participating centre, and written informed consents were obtained by each patient before the enrolment. Patient information was de-identified and data were transferred in accordance with General Data Protection Regulation regulations.

Study design

At the time of enrolment, patients were in optimal pharmacological therapy, NYHA Class II/III, and left-ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) $<35\%$.

At baseline, each patient underwent standard 12-lead echocardiography, CMR examination, standard 2D echocardiography and NOGA-based invasive EM study prior to CRT implantation. Left-ventricular volumes and function were reassessed 6 months after the implantation by means of standard 2D echocardiography to evaluate clinical outcome of CRT.

Electromechanical mapping

Electromechanical mapping of the left endocardial cavity was performed using the NOGA-XP system (Biologic Delivery Systems, Division of Biosense Webster a Johnson & Johnson Company) and a conventional 7 Fr deflectable-tip mapping catheter (NAVI-STAR, Biosense Webster). The mapping and navigation systems have been described in detail elsewhere.^{4,6} The catheter recorded unipolar and bipolar electrograms at 1 kHz, as well as the position of the contact point at 100 Hz. Care was taken to cover the whole endocardial cavity. The acquired electrical and mechanical signals at different positions were aligned over time by the system with respect to the simultaneously recorded 12-lead surface ECG.

Definitions and post processing of electromechanical data

The acquired data sets were subsequently imported and processed in MATLAB (Mathworks, USA) to obtain a set of EM measurements to be investigated as factors associated with the procedural outcome. Data were filtered removing all those points showing non-physiological motion (excessive spatial excursion, open trajectories, and/or catheter sliding) or belonging to the papillary muscles and protruding inside the reconstructed cavity. For the electrical activity, the local time of depolarization (TD) was identified in correspondence of the steepest change of the local unipolar electrogram in a time window belonging to the QRS complex (Figure 1A). For the mechanical contraction, local area strain was computed following a procedure previously described.⁴ The first strain peak was used to identify the time-to-peak shortening (TPS) interval (Figure 1B). From the processed signals a set of EM measurements were derived:

- (1) EM coupling, defined as the Pearson's correlation coefficient R between local TD and TPS⁶ (Figure 1C);
- (2) transeptal time (TST), a measure of interventricular delay, defined as the time interval between the onset of the QRS complex and the earliest LV endocardial depolarization (Figure 1A);
- (3) total left-ventricular activation time (TLVAT), a measure of intra-LV conduction delay, determined as the time interval between the earliest and latest LV endocardial depolarization ($TD_{\max} - TD_{\min}$; Figure 1A and C);

- (4) TST/TLVAT ratio was considered to describe the proportion between interventricular and intraventricular conduction intervals;
- (5) total mechanical activation time (TLVMT), a measure of mechanical dyssynchrony, determined as the time interval between earliest and latest negative peak of area strain ($TPS_{\max} - TPS_{\min}$; Figure 1C);
- (6) systolic stretch index (SSI), a measure of mechanical discoordination, defined as the sum of the posterolateral pre-stretch and the septal rebound stretch (Figure 1D) of the area strain curve during the ejection phase.^{8,9}

Cardiovascular magnetic resonance

Cardiovascular magnetic resonance was performed with a 3 T scanner (MAGNETOM Skyra; Siemens Healthcare, Germany) at Cardiocentro Ticino and a 1.5 T scanner at Medical University of Silesia (SIGNA; GE Medical Systems, USA), equipped with standard torso coil. A stack of delayed enhancement short-axis images covering the whole long axis were obtained 7–12 min after the intravenous bolus injection of gadolinium (0.2 mmol/kg body weight). The epicardial and endocardial boundaries were manually traced in each slice and then scar was automatically identified using the full-width half-maximum criterion.¹⁰ The scar burden was expressed as the per cent volume of scar with respect to the total myocardial volume.

Transthoracic echocardiography

Echocardiographic examinations were performed using iE33 (Philips Medical Systems, Andover, MA, USA; Cardiocentro Ticino) and Epiq 7G (Philips Ultrasound, Inc, Reedsville, PA, USA; Medical University of Silesia) ultrasound systems. Patients were evaluated in the left lateral decubitus position and images acquired from standard parasternal, suprasternal, and apical windows. Data were digitally recorded and analysed offline by a single observer for the two centres. Left-ventricular end-systolic and end-diastolic volumes, and ejection fraction were obtained using the modified biplane Simpson method.

Endpoint

Left-ventricular (LV) remodelling at 6-month follow up was measured in terms of per cent change in end-systolic volume with respect to the baseline value (Δ ESV). Significant response to CRT was defined as a reduction in ESV $\geq 15\%$ at 6-month evaluation.

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as median (first to third quartiles), or as absolute count (and per cent frequency), as appropriate. Comparison between groups has been evaluated by means of Mann–Whitney U test or Fisher's exact test for continuous and categorical variables, respectively. The strength of the association between EM variables and the extent of remodelling at 6-month follow up (Δ ESV) was quantified by Spearman's correlation coefficient (ρ). Area under the curve (AUC) was determined from receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis to determine the ability of the baseline EM variables to classify the response to CRT. The association between single factor and CRT response was also evaluated using binary logistic regression and expressed in terms of odds ratio. Factors significantly associated with CRT response at univariate analysis were entered in a stepwise multivariate binary logistic regression. A P -value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

Out of the 62 enrolled patients, 4 patients did not undergo CRT, 2 were excluded for poor acoustic window either at baseline or at follow-up echocardiographic evaluation and one patient did not show up at follow up. The baseline clinical characteristics of the remaining 55 patients, overall as well as separately for the two centres, are summarized in Table 1. The patients in the two centres were similar in terms of clinical characteristics, except for a larger prevalence of ischaemic cardiomyopathy and LBBB in Centre #2.

Endocardial mapping (approximately 30 min/patient) and CRT implantation were feasible in all patients with no peri- and post-procedural complications. For each patient, 225 (179–251) unique LV endocardial

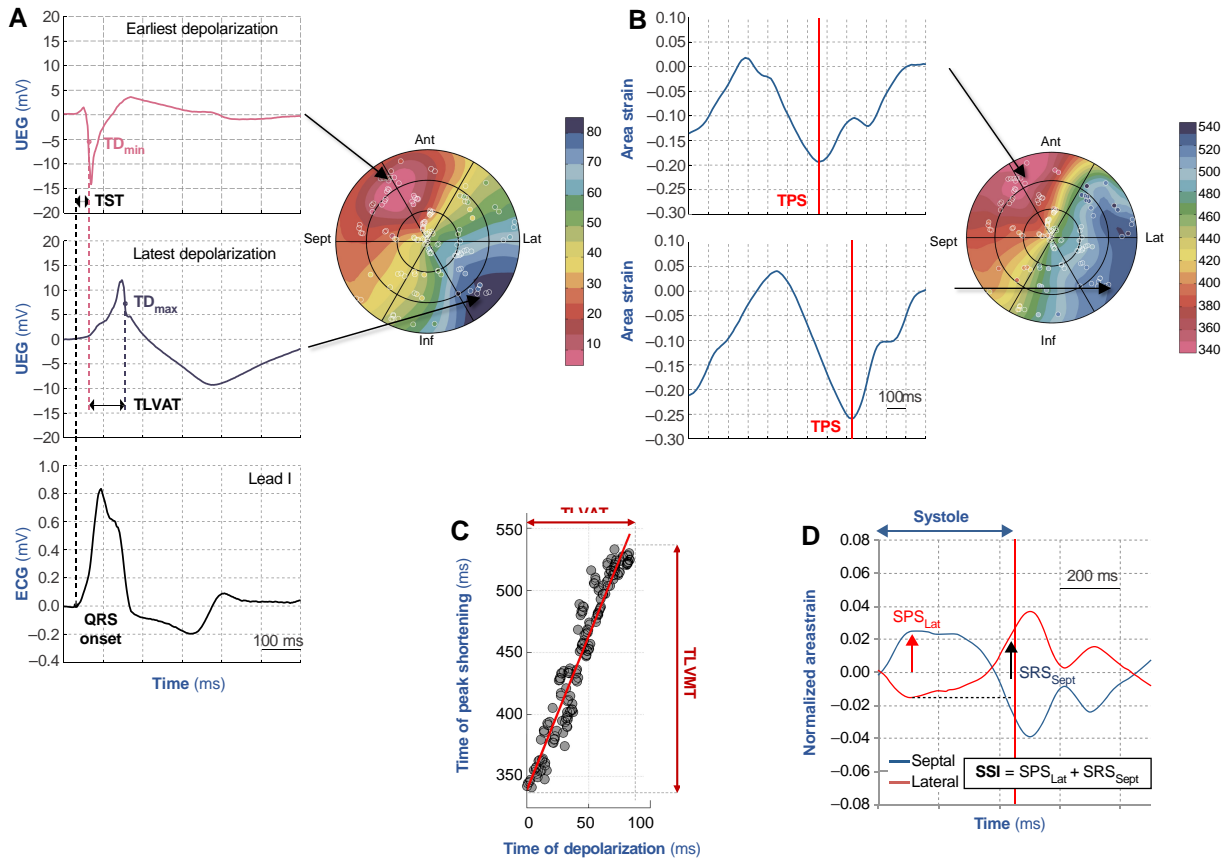


Figure 1 Schematic of electromechanical measurements. (A) Identification of local time of depolarization (TD) and its left-ventricular endocardial distribution in a bullseye view. Transeptal time (TST) is defined as the time interval between the onset of the QRS complex and the earliest TD measured in the left-ventricular endocardial cavity. Total left-ventricular time (TLVAT) is defined as the time interval between the earliest and latest TD. (B) Identification of the local time-to-peak shortening (TPS) as the earliest peak of the local area strain curve. (C) The time intervals between the earliest and latest TD or TPS define TVLAT and the total left-ventricular activation mechanical time (TLVMT). The regression line between TD and TPS describes the electromechanical coupling. (D) Schematic for the computation of the systolic stretch index (SSI). After normalizing the strain curves by subtracting the average strain curve, SSI is defined as the sum of the early systolic posterolateral stretch (SPS_{Lat}) and the late septal systolic rebound stretch (SRS_{Sept}). See text for details.

sites were mapped and used for post processing. Mean fluoroscopy and radiation dose were 22 min 26 s and 322.8 mGy, respectively.

Echocardiographic response to cardiac resynchronization therapy

Cardiac resynchronization therapy resulted in a significant reduction of EDV [from 230 (180–274) to 196 (145–250) mL] and ESV [from 170 (131–205) to 112 (81–170) mL], and an increase in LVEF [from 25 (23–30)% to 39 (32–46) %]. With respect to the endpoint, the observed reduction in Δ ESV was 34 (7–47) mL, with 39 patients (71%) experiencing a reduction in Δ ESV(%) \geq 15%, and thus classified as responders.

Baseline electromechanical characteristics in cardiac resynchronization therapy responders and non-responders

Table 2 shows that at baseline responders had lower scar burden, longer TST, shorter TLVAT, and higher SSI values than non-responders. Conversely, QRSd, LVEF, and TLVMT were similar between the two groups.

Relation between extent of left-ventricular remodelling and baseline electromechanics

Significant correlations were observed between $\%$ Δ ESV and TST, TLVAT, scar burden, and SSI (Table 3), while LVEF, EM coupling, QRSd, and TLVMT did not significantly relate to reverse remodelling. Importantly, higher TST and SSI values were associated with a larger reduction in ESV, whereas larger scar burden and more prolonged TLVAT related to a lower extent of remodelling.

The performance of EM measurements in identifying responders is shown in Table 3. The best discriminatory capability was found for TLVAT and SSI (AUC > 0.80). Scar burden and TST moderately predicted the response to CRT (AUC 0.71 and 0.68, respectively).

Independent electromechanical predictors of cardiac resynchronization therapy response

Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified TLVAT, scar burden, and SSI as independent factors associated with significant response to

Table 1 Patient characteristics

	Overall	Centre #1	Centre #2	P-value
<i>Demographics</i>				
Number of patients	55	22	33	
Male	42 (76)	16 (73)	26 (79)	0.60
Ischaemic cardiomyopathy	43 (78)	10 (45)	33 (100)	<0.01
NYHA (II/III)	27(49)/28(51)	10(45)/12(55)	17(52)/16(48)	0.66
<i>ECG characteristics</i>				
Sinus rhythm	45 (82)	19 (86)	26 (79)	0.48
Atrial fibrillation	10 (18)	3 (14)	7 (21)	0.48
Heart rate (b.p.m.)	70 (60–76)	72 (64–83)	67 (60–75)	0.15
QRS duration (ms)	158 (143–176)	162 (139–180)	158 (144–170)	0.56
LBBB	51 (93)	18 (82)	33 (100)	0.01
IVCD	4 (7)	4 (18)	0 (0)	0.03
<i>CMR LV function</i>				
EF (%)	25 (21–32)	25 (20–32)	26 (21–32)	0.77
Mass (g)	157 (136–184)	156 (140–175)	160 (131–192)	0.96
EDV (mL)	248 (214–314)	250 (178–320)	243 (224–310)	0.68
ESV (mL)	191 (147–224)	182 (141–240)	194 (157–219)	0.65
<i>Medications</i>				
ACE inhibitors	49 (89)	21 (95)	28 (85)	0.22
Diuretics	48 (87)	18 (82)	30 (91)	0.32
Beta-blockers	55 (100)	22 (100)	33 (100)	—

Data expressed as median (1st–3rd) quartiles for continuous variables or count (%) for categorical variables. P-value refers to Centre #1 vs. Centre #2, Mann–Whitney *U* test or Fisher's exact test when appropriate. Bold values refers to significant p-values ($p < 0.05$), consistently with the description in the statistical analysis sub-section.

CMR, cardiovascular magnetic resonance; ECG, electrocardiogram; EDV, end-diastolic volume; EF, ejection fraction; ESV, end-systolic volume; IVCD, interventricular conduction disturbance; LBBB, left-bundle branch block; NYHA, New York Heart Association.

CRT (Figure 2). Of note, regression analysis performed on the subgroup of patients with any scar showed a poor, although significant, correlation between TLVAT and the per cent scar burden ($R^2 = 0.20$, $P = 0.04$), suggesting that the slow intraventricular conduction can only be marginally explained by the presence of scar.

Focusing on the EM variables TLVAT and SSI, patients were subdivided into subgroups according to the median values of these variables in the study population (Figure 3). Subjects with high SSI and short TLVAT all responded to CRT with a median reduction in LVESV of ~50%. Conversely, most of the subjects with prolonged TLVAT and low SSI fell in the non-response area (median reduction in LVESV ~5%). Intermediate reductions on LVESV were observed in the subgroups with low SSI and TLAVT and with high SSI and TLVAT.

Discussion

The main findings of the present study are that: (i) of the electrical measures, TLVAT and TST have opposite relationships with reverse remodelling, (ii) a large SSI value constitutes a favourable mechanical substrate for CRT; (iii) TLVAT, SSI, and scar burden are independent factors contributing to reverse remodelling.

Electrical substrate of cardiac resynchronization therapy response

A novel finding of the present study is that a long TLVAT seems to hamper reverse remodelling. This seems at odds with the idea that

longer QRSd enhances CRT response. However, more recently, LBBB morphology rather than QRSd was found to be predictive of CRT response.¹¹ The latter also supports the other main finding of the present study, that TST relates to reverse remodelling, because a long TST, with RV activation preceding LV activation, is a specific feature of LBBB.

In contrast, TLVAT describes the time required for the electrical impulse to travel along the entire LV endocardium. The mean TLVAT values of 81 and 112 ms in responders and non-responders, respectively, are considerably larger than can be expected to be caused by conduction along the Purkinje fibres. Therefore, TLVAT in these patients probably reflects the impulse conduction through the LV working myocardium. Prolongation of this impulse conduction may be caused by fibrosis or other kinds of electrical uncoupling. These poor conduction properties persist during biventricular pacing, therefore a long baseline TLVAT likely translates into a slower conduction during pacing, hampering CRT effectiveness. These findings appear in conflict with the positive correlation between reverse remodelling and LV activation time, calculated as QRSd minus RV activation time (time until the first notch in the QRS complex of the LBBB morphology on a surface ECG).¹² Therefore, these discrepant findings are likely due to the difference in definitions and therefore we deliberately called this variable TLVAT, expressing that the mapping covered the entire LV endocardium.

More recent mapping studies have shown that in two-thirds of LBBB patients, the location of the block is proximal in the Purkinje system, because pacing in the His-bundle or left-bundle branch can significantly

Table 2 Comparison between electrical and mechanical variables in the responder and non-responder subgroups

	Responder (n = 39)	Non-responder (n = 16)	P-value
EF (%)	26 (23–31)	23 (22–28)	0.70
EM coupling (unitless)	0.80 (0.63–0.88)	0.83 (0.60–0.89)	0.94
QRS duration (ms)	155 (140–176)	167 (155–177)	0.11
TST (ms)	50 (20–58)	33 (8–44)	0.04
TLVAT (ms)	81 (73–97)	112 (96–127)	<0.01
TST/TLVAT (%)	55 (23–84)	29 (6–43)	0.01
TLVMT (ms)	123 (95–163)	145 (115–161)	0.28
SSI (unitless)	10.7 (7.1–16.8)	4.2 (2.9–5.5)	<0.01
Scar (%)	0.0 (0.0–1.2)	8.7 (0.0–19.1)	0.01

Data expressed as median (1st–3rd) quartiles, or expected value (95% confidence interval). Bold values refers to significant p-values ($p < 0.05$), consistently with the description in the statistical analysis sub-section.

P-value refers to responder vs. non-responder, Mann–Whitney *U* test.

CI, confidence interval; EF, ejection fraction; EM, electromechanical coupling; Pearson's *R* of TD–TPS; TLVAT, total left-ventricular activation time; TLVMT, total left-ventricular mechanical time; TD, time of depolarization; TPS, time-to-peak shortening; TST, transseptal time.

shorten QRSd.¹³ We propose that a long TST reflects LBBB and a short TLVAT good LV conduction properties and that also enhance relatively fast activation during biventricular pacing. Therefore, patients with a high TST/TLVAT ratio are most likely patients with a proximal LBBB.

Mechanical substrate of cardiac resynchronization therapy response

The superiority of SSI over other mechanical markers (TPS, TLVMT) to predict CRT response is in agreement with those reported by previous studies.^{8,14} This good performance can be explained considering the two components of SSI, early systolic LV lateral wall stretch and mid-systolic septal rebound stretch: both are dependent septal-to-lateral wall contraction dyssynchrony, likely induced by an LBBB activation pattern, as well as preserved myocardial contractility.⁸ The latter likely takes into account the presence of scar, which is known to be associated with poor response, both in patients with ischaemic and non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy.¹⁵

Interplay between electromechanical substrates

While we hypothesized that the combination of electrical and mechanical measures would improve the association with CRT response, this turned out not to be true for the relation between time of depolarization and peak shortening (TD–TPS relation). In a previous study, Maffessanti *et al.*¹⁶ showed that presence of scar impairs EM coupling, even when scar is remote from late activated segments. Furthermore, Jadczyk *et al.*¹⁷ presented data confirming influence of EM coupling on kinetics and rotational pattern in patients with HF and LBBB. The poor performance of the TD–TPS relation in predicting CRT response may be explained by the limitations of TPS as mechanical marker, because in particular in the septum its measurement is complicated by multiple peaks.¹⁴ While poor TD–TPS relations in other studies might have been caused by difficulties in spatial or temporal alignment of the different measurements, in the present study all measurements were performed exactly at the same time and location. These unique *in vivo*

Table 3 Correlation between left-ventricular reverse remodelling (Δ ESV) and baseline electromechanical variables

	Spearman's rho (P-value)	AUC (95% CI)
EF	0.16 (0.25)	0.59 (0.44–0.74)
QRS duration	–0.13 (0.35)	0.64 (0.48–0.78)
TST	0.42 (<0.01)	0.68 (0.51–0.81)
TLVAT	–0.68 (<0.01)	0.87 (0.75–0.95)
TST/TLVAT	0.56 (<0.01)	0.74 (0.58–0.86)
TLVMT	–0.08 (0.56)	0.60 (0.45–0.73)
SSI	0.41 (<0.01)	0.81 (0.68–0.91)
EM coupling	–0.09 (0.54)	0.51 (0.33–0.68)
Scar	–0.27 (0.03)	0.71 (0.56–0.87)

Receiver operating characteristic analysis for electromechanical measurements in identifying significant response to CRT (Δ ESV > 15%). Positive rho values indicate a larger reduction in ESV with increasing value of the related variable.

AUC, area under the curve; CI, confidence interval; EF, ejection fraction; EM coupling: Pearson's *R* of TD–TPS; SSI, systolic stretch index; TLVAT, total left-ventricular activation time; TLVMT, total left-ventricular mechanical time; TD, time of depolarization; TPS, time-to-peak shortening; TST, transseptal time.

	Responders (n=39)	Non-responders (n=16)		Odds-ratio (95% Confidence interval)	p-value
SSI (unitless)	10.7 [7.1-16.8]	4.2 [2.9-5.5]		1.50 [1.09-2.06]	0.01
TLVAT (ms)	81 [73-97]	112 [96-127]		0.90 [0.84-0.97]	<0.01
Scar (%)	0.0 [0.0-1.2]	8.7 [0.0-19.1]		0.91 [0.83-0.99]	0.04

Figure 2 Multivariate binary logistic regression of factors associated with 6-month positive response to cardiac resynchronization therapy.

data sets provided results that could be used as a reference for other studies based on conventional mapping systems and imaging techniques, such as strain ultrasound.

On the other hand, combining electrical (TLVAT) and mechanical (SSI) variables improves the prediction of CRT response. While the excellent response in patients with small TLVAT and large SSI and the poor response in those with large TLVAT and small SSI were expected, it was worth noticing that reverse remodelling was comparable in the two intermediate categories, suggesting the need of a combined EM evaluation in the selection of CRT patients. Wouters et al.¹⁸ showed a similar additive predictive value for septal rebound stretch (the major component of SSI) and QRSarea, the area under the QRS complex in vectorcardiograms.

Potential implications

Current measurements were performed using invasive measurements, but TLVAT and SSI may be assessed with less invasively. The recently introduced ultra-high frequency ECG provides a measure of conduction velocity underneath the precordial electrodes, called Vd, which may be indicative of TLVAT.¹⁹

Speckle tracking echocardiography is already well established. However, reliable SSI determination depends on proper timing of end systole, because especially septal strain may change considerably around this time (see Figure 1). Some investigators used single (septal and lateral) wall imaging at a smaller angle to achieve a higher sampling rate.¹⁴

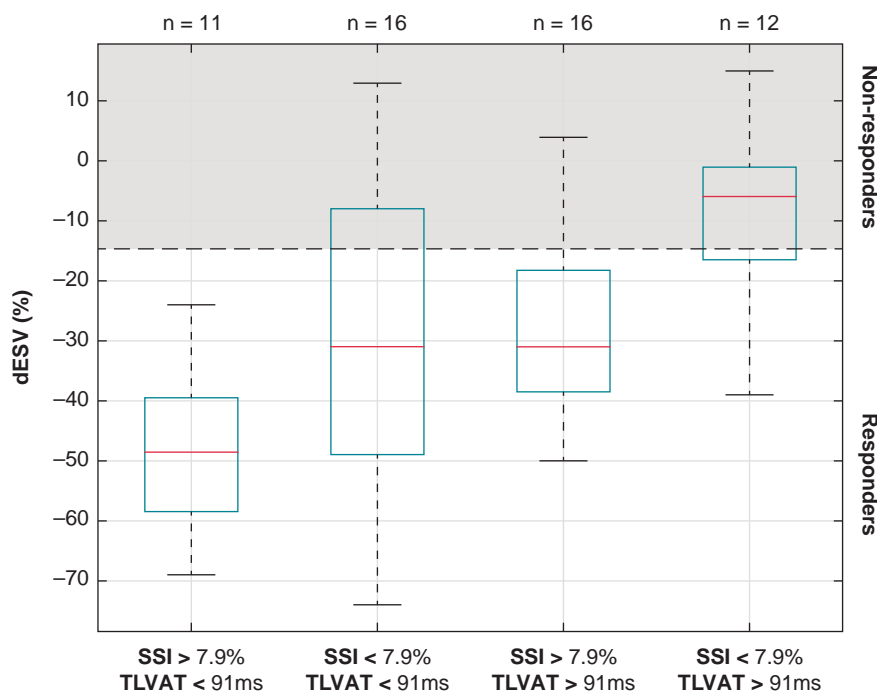


Figure 3 Overview of in left-ventricular end-systolic volume change (Δ ESV) in patients grouped according to the systolic stretch index (SSI) and total left-ventricular activation time (TLVAT) with respect to the median values observed in the study population. The central mark in the box indicates the median, and the bottom and top edges of the box indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. The whiskers extend to the most extreme data points not considered outliers.

Albeit the present study focused on CRT, the characterization of the EM substrate could help identifying the patients most amenable to conduction system pacing (CSP), which is emerging as a valid method for delivering effective ventricular resynchronization.¹³ Accordingly, the NOGA-XP mapping system allows for spatio-temporal assessment of both electrical and mechanical activation patterns. This information may help to stratify patients referred to resynchronization therapy based on EM characteristics, i.e. (i) preserved/dispersed EM coupling and/or (ii) concordant/discordant latest electrical and mechanical activation regions. Furthermore, based on NOGA study results and coronary venous anatomy, a feasibility of optimal lead placement and pacing strategy could be simulated pre-procedurally supporting personalized clinical approach on conventional CRT vs. CSP.

Limitations

Study population of this study is relatively small compared with randomized trials on CRT. However, the novelty of the study relies on the approach adopted to derive EM measures based on mapping data, without the need of multimodality integration. Also, although scar burden was assessed from CMR, the current gold standard, this did not require spatial integration and could eventually be derived from mapping.⁴ The study focused on the effects of EM substrate only, and did not consider other procedural correlates, such as lead positioning. Furthermore, we used a traditional definition of CRT response as $\Delta\text{ESV}(\%) \geq 15\%$. Other studies employed other echocardiographic parameters (i.e. LV end-diastolic diameter),²⁰ but ΔESV is the most commonly used index in large clinical trials corresponding with mortality and HF-related hospitalizations.²¹

Conclusion

Effectiveness of CRT significantly relies on the EM substrate and the scar burden. A combined EM approach was able to identify, despite similar ECG morphology, the opposite effects of TLVAT and TST on the reverse remodelling, the first associated with interventricular delay, the latter pointing to an adverse effect of slow intraventricular conduction on the left side.

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Data availability

The data underlying this article cannot be shared publicly due to the privacy reasons of individuals that participated in the study. The data will be shared on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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