Tissue Doppler, Speckle Tracking and Strain Imaging

## Left atrial strain reservoir in monitoring heart transplant paediatric patients

Borrelli N.<sup>1</sup>; Panebianco M.<sup>2</sup>; Di Salvo G.<sup>3</sup>; Alfieri S.<sup>2</sup>; De Angelis D.<sup>2</sup>; Chinali M.<sup>2</sup>; Amodeo A.<sup>2</sup>; Parisi F.<sup>2</sup>; Guccione P.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>AORN Ospedali dei Colli - Monaldi Hospital, Adult Congenital Heart Disease Department, Naples, Italy <sup>2</sup>BAMBINO GESU Paediatric Hospital, Rome, Italy <sup>3</sup>University of Padova, Padua, Italy

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Background: In heart transplant (HT) patients, high LV filling pressure is considered a marker of rejection and predictive of increased mortality.

**Purpose:** Our study aims to correlate echocardiographic parameters to left-ventricular end diastolic pressure (LVEDP) at cardiac catheterization in transplant recipients.

**Methods:** This was a retrospective study of 50 HT patients (54% male) who underwent heart transplantation in paediatric age (0-18 yearsold). The echocardiographic evaluation was performed within three weeks from the left heart cardiac catheterization. From apical view, we measured: left atrial strain (LAS) indices [atrial contraction (ɛac), LA filling (reservoir phase, ɛres), and LA passive emptying (conduit phase, ɛcon)], mitral doppler E/A, E/e', global longitudinal strain (LVGLS) and strain rate.

**Results:** Median LVEDP was 10 mmHg (IQR 8.25-12 mmHg) and had the best correlation with decreased  $\epsilon$ res (r= -0.56, p < 0.0001). The other LAS indices and mitral E/e' correlated less strongly with LVEDP ( $\epsilon$ ac: r= -0.42, p = 0.004;  $\epsilon$ con: r= -0.55, p= 0.0001; E/e': r = 0.28, p = 0.04). E/A, LVGLS and LVGLS rate did not correlate with LVEDP. By ROC analysis,  $\epsilon$ res  $\leq$  16.3% was predictive of elevated LVEDP with a good sensitivity (86%) and moderate specificity (57%). A multivariate analysis produced  $\epsilon$ res as the best predictor (p = 0.0001) for high LVEDP.

**Conclusions:** Non-invasive cres seems to be a good surrogate of invasive LVEDP. Monitoring cres may be of value in HT patients to survey for rejection and graft disfunction.

Abstract Figure. Scatter plots LVEDP-Eres correlation

