



































First author	Year published		Vendor (software)	Follow up	Average GLS for HCM	Endpoint	Major findings		
araskevaidis et al.	2009	50	GE (EchoPac)	12 months	-14 ± 4	Death and hospitalization	Strain predicted worse outcomes in univariate but not multivariate analysis.		
)i Salvo et al	2010	93	GE (EchoPac)	2 years	-15.95 ± 3.24	NSVT	Patients with NSVT had lower basal and mid wall regional strain. >3 segments with peak LS of ≥-10% was predictive of outcome.		
ito et al	2012	48	GE (EchoPac)	42 ± 12 months	-12.7 ± 2.9	SCD, fatal arrhythmia, hospitalization for CHF	Significantly more events in those with GLS less than median (-12.9%).		
Funabashi et al	2013	44	Philips (Qlab)	18 months	-9.89 ± 2.59	Cardiac death, syncope, sustained VT/VF,	Worsening GLS associated with worse outcomes. GSL significantly worse in subjects with MACE than in those without MACE ($-8.2 \pm 2.0\%$ and $-10.6 \pm 2.5\%$, respectively $R < 0.0011$)		
Debonnaire et al	2014	92	GE (EchoPac)	4.7 years	-13.3 ± 3.5	Appropriate ICD therapy	GLS was an independent predictors of appropriate ICD therapy on multivariate analysis. GLS 2-14% associated with worse outcome.		
Reant et al	2015	115	GE (EchoPac)	19 ± 11 months	-16.6 ± 3.6	Death, sustained VT, appropriate ICD discharge, progression to NYHA class III/IV	Cox backward-entry selection model revealed that GLS <= 15% at rest was independently associated with an increased risk for poor outcomes.		
Hetero	ogenou	IS CO	ohorts	^{4.3} Inco	mplet	e evaluati	on 🔤 Variability in		
Hetero an	ogenou Id outc	is co om	ohorts es	4.3 Inco 30 (omplet of	e evaluati frisk	on ^{anfi} Variability in thresholds		
Hetero an	ogenou Id outc	is co om	ohorts es	4.3 Inco 30 (omplet of	e evaluati risk	on ^{gnifi} Variability in thresholds		
Hetero an	ogenou Id outc	om	ohorts es _{GE (EchoPac})	4.3 Inco 30 1 21.5 ± 6.9 month	omplet of	ce evaluati risk discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge	on gnifi Variability in thresholds		
Hetero an Candan et al Moneghetti et al	2017 2017	63 131	GE (EchoPac) Philips (Qlab)	4.3 Incc 30 1 21.5 ± 6.9 month 56 months	-12.1 ± 3.4 -14.3 ± 3.9	ce evaluati risk discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge Death, worsening HF, hospitalization for CHF, heart transolanation	On gnft Variability in preceitity Mechanical dispersion and GLS were found to be independent predictors of occurrence of appropriate ICD therapy. Global LS was predictive of outcome on univariate analysis but not multivariate analysis. The worst outcomes were observed for patients with lateral LS <16.1%.		
Hetero an Candan et al Moneghetti et al	2017 2017 2017	63 131 400	GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac	 4.3 Inco 30 e 21.5 ± 6.9 month 56 months 3.1 years 	-12.1 ± 3.4 -14.3 ± 3.9 -16 ± 4	discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge Death, worsening HF, heart transplantation Death, heart transplantation, sustained water, out	On snift Variability in thresholds pre- city pre- pre- city pre- pre- city Mechanical dispersion and GLS were found to be independent predictors of occurrence of appropriate ICD therapy. Global LS was predictive of outcome on univariate analysis but not multivariate analysis. The worst outcomes were observed for patients with lateral LS <16.1%.		
Heterc an Candan et al Moneghetti et al	2017 2017 2017	63 131 400	GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac	 4.3 Inco 30 1 21.5 ± 6.9 month 56 months 3.1 years 	-12.1 ± 3.4 -14.3 ± 3.9 -16 ± 4	discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge Death, warsening HF, heart transplantation Death, heart transplantation, sustained VT/VF, CHF.	On snift Variability in thresholds pre- city pre- pre- city pre- pre- city Mechanical dispersion and GLS were found to be independent predictors of ccurrence of appropriate ICD therapy. Global LS was predictive of outcomes were observed for patients with lateral LS <16.1%.		
Heterc an Candan et al Moneghetti et al iu et al	2017 2017 2017 2017	63 131 400 427	GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac	 4.3 Inco 30 / 21.5 ± 6.9 month 56 months 3.1 years 6.7 years 	-12.1±3.4 -14.3±3.9 -16±4 -15±4	discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge Death, Waizening HF, heart transplantation Death, heart transplantation, sustained VT/VF, CHF. Death, heart transplantation, appropriate ICD discharge	On grift Variability in thresholds pred toty Pred toty Pred toty		
Heterce and Candan et al Moneghetti et al Liu et al Hiemstra et al	2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	63 131 400 427 1019	GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac) GE (EchoPac GE (EchoPac GE (EchoPac Siemens (Velocity	 4.3 Inco 30 0 21.5 ± 6.9 month 56 months 3.1 years 6.7 years 9.4 ± 3 years 	-12.1 ± 3.4 -14.3 ± 3.9 -16 ± 4 -15 ± 4 -13.7	ce evaluati risk discharge, hospitalization for CHF Appropriate ICD discharge Death, worsening HF, hospitalization for CHF, heart transplantation Death, heart transplantation, sustained VT/VF, CHF. Death, heart transplantation, appropriate ICD discharge Death or a pDropriate ICD discharge	On Briff Variability in thresholds pred city Pred bill Pred bill Mechanical dispersion and GLS were found to be independent predictors of occurrence of appropriate ICD therapy. Social LS was predictive of outcome on univariate analysis but not multivariate analysis. The worst outcomes were observed for patients with lateral LS <16.1%.		



analysis)

Age, y

Atrial fibrillation during follow-up

LV-GLS (for every % worsening)

Atrial fibrillation during follow-up

LV-GLS (for every % worsening)

Surgical myectomy

Surgical myectomy

Incremental Prognostic Utility of Left Ventricular Global Longitudinal Strain in Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy Patients and Preserved Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction Altres TowerRader, MD; Togas Bistaroo, MD; "Zoran B. Popovic, MD, PhD; Kimi Sato, MD, PhD; Maran Thamilarasan, MD; Nicholas G. Smedin, MD; Hay M., Lewer, MD; Nimi O, Deal, MD

(A) Model 1 (with standard major ACC/AHA SCD risk factors included in

Following potential |additional predictors were considered for analysis, but were not significant standard ACC/AHA major SCD risk factors (none, 1, \geq 2), sex, maximal LVOT gradient, medical therapy

Following potential additional predictors were considered for analysis, but were not significant ESC risk score, sex, medical therapy

(B) Model 2 (with ESC risk score included in analysis)

Subhazard Ratio

1.04 [1.02–1.07]

1.39 [1.11-1.69]

1.11 [1.05-1.22]

0.44 [0.25-0.72]

1.47 [1.17-2.21]

1.13 [1.08-1.22]

0.42 [0.22-0.64]

P Value

<0.001

<0.001

<0.001

<0.01

<0.001

<0.001

<0.01

1019 patients with obstructive physiology Follow-up: 9.4 years Outcome: death or appropriate ICD discharge





Summary Slide on Clinical Utility of Strain in HCM Characterized by a reduction in LS strain at the site of hypertrophy and fibrosis. May be helpful in diagnosing mild HCM – no pathognomonic findings Reduction in strain at the basal anteroseptum has been noted in gene-positive, phenotype-negative patients Does define risk of SCD but no reliable threshold. Largest study used a threshold of -13.7% Those with a gradient of >30mmHg and GLS worse than -13.7% had the worst outcome – may be considered in decisions regarding myectomy.



























What about to differentiate patients with mild-moderate LVH?

 Table 3 Diagnostic accuracy in patients with mild to moderate LVH with and without strain polar map

Diagnosis	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
CA					
Baseline read	40	84	70	55	75
Strain read	86	95	92	92	94
Р	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001
HCM					
Baseline read	44	75	65	45	73
Strain read	52	84	73	63	78
Р	.054	.01	.001	<.001	.005
HHD					
Baseline read	60	59	60	42	72
Strain read	70	74	73	59	84
Р	.061	.002	.001	.001	.004
NPV negative pr	edictive valu		itive predic	tive valu	<u>م</u>

🛞 Atrium Health























