

Constrictive Pericarditis

Echo Doppler is the GOLD standard

Jae K. Oh, MD Mayo Clinic



From Tamponade to Constriction Non-invasive Hemodynamics



Jae K. Oh, MD

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Pericardial Diseases Contents

- Tamponade vs Effusive Constrictive Pericarditis
- Echo Diagnostic Criteria (4 parameters)
 - Respiratory variation in ventricular septal motion
 - Mitral inflow velocity
 - Mitral annulus e' velocity
 - Hepatic vein diastolic flow reversal with expiration
- Myocardial diseases vs constrictive pericarditis
- Diastolic function is the key for diagnosis and prognosis



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Pericarditis Chest pain, HF Cardiac Surgery Radiation P. Effusion Tamponade Constrictive Tap Cure Cardiac Surgery Radiation Surgery

Cardiac Tamponade Echocardiographic Diagnosis







RV Collapse

RA Collapse

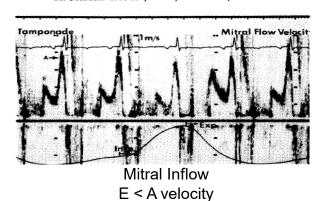
Swinging Heart

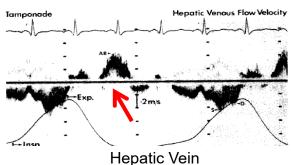
Cardiac Tamponade: Characteristic Doppler

Observations

Pure tamponade : Grade 1 pattern with minimal diastolic forward flow with expiration

DARRYL J. BURSTOW, M.B.,B.S.,* JAE K. OH, M.D., Division of Cardiovascular Diseases and Internal Medicine; KENT R. BAILEY, Ph.D., Section of Biostatistics; JAMES B. SEWARD, M.D., A. JAMIL TAJIK, M.D., Division of Cardiovascular Diseases and Internal Medicine



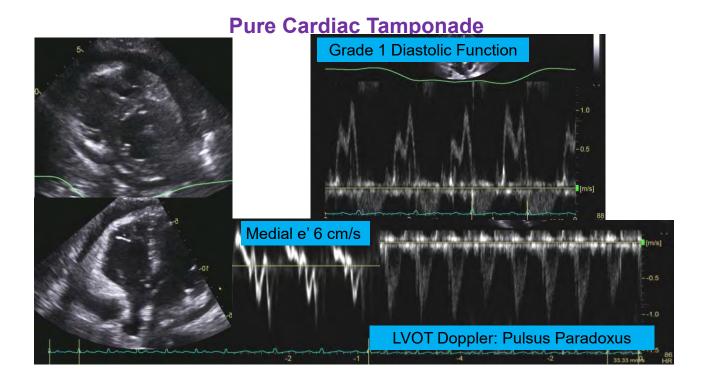


Diastolic reversal with expiration

D. Burstow et al

Mayo Clin Proc 64:312-324, 1989

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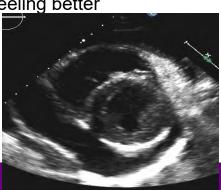
27 year old man underwent a window Referred to Mayo

Acute Pericarditis with effusion

Pericardial Window

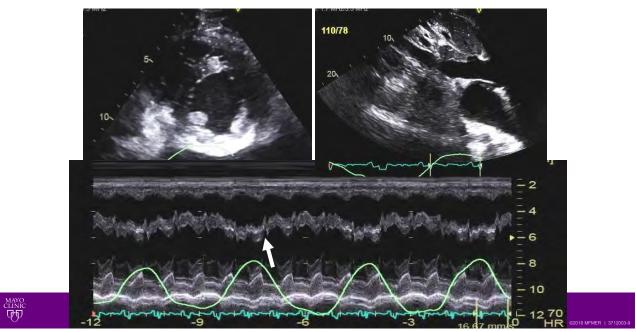
• Pericardial fluid ...studies were negative

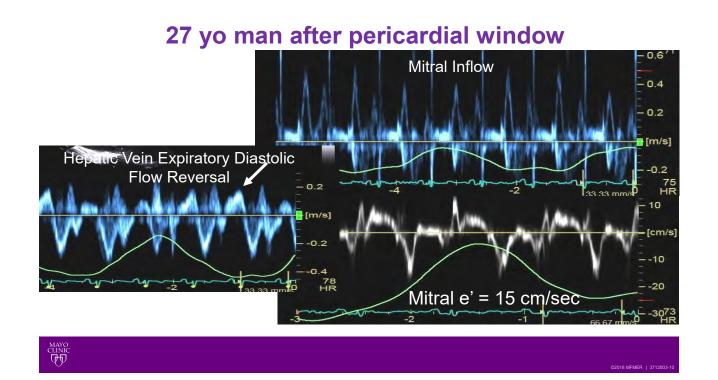
Not feeling better

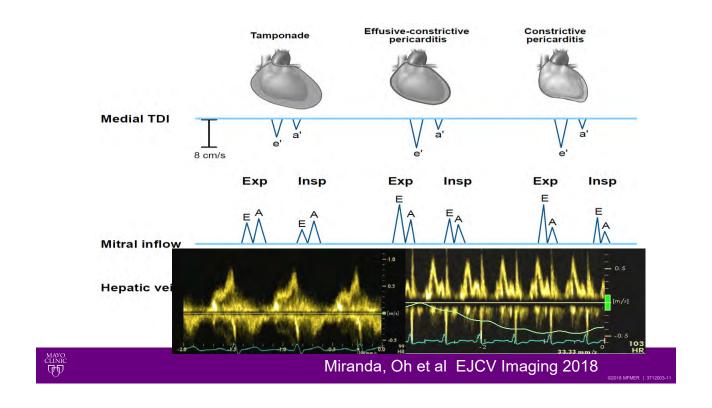


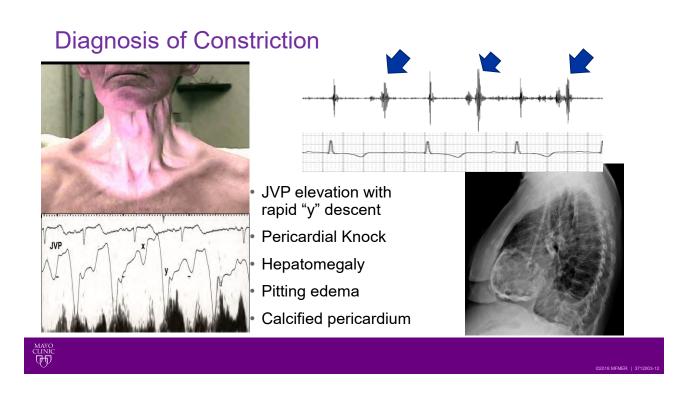


Effusive-Constrictive Pericarditis









Constrictive Pericarditis Traditional Diagnostic Criteria

JVP Elevation: Kussmaul: Can be seen in RCM

Pulsus Paradoxus: Can be seen in COPD, Obesity

Thick Pericardium: Normal in 20% of CP

Calcified Pericardium: In 20 % of CP

Equalization of End-diastolic Pressures: Also in RCM

 Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure < 50 mmHg: 1/3 have PASP higher than 50 mmHg

Diagnosis of constriction should be based on Characteristic HEMODYNAMICS

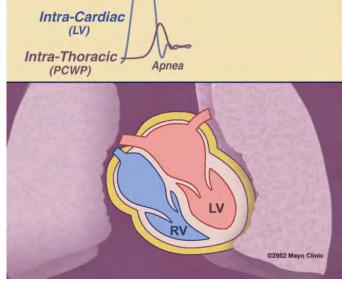


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Hemodynamics in Constriction

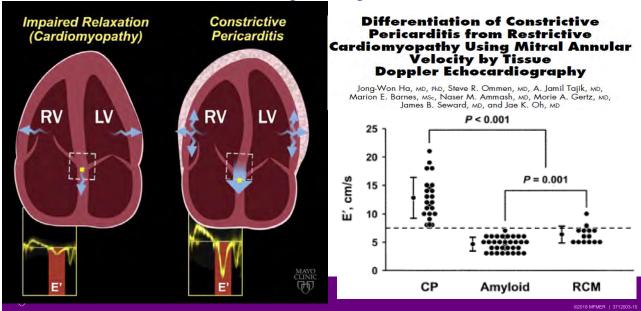
Intracardiac pressure Δ < intrathoracic pressure Δ Interventricular dependence





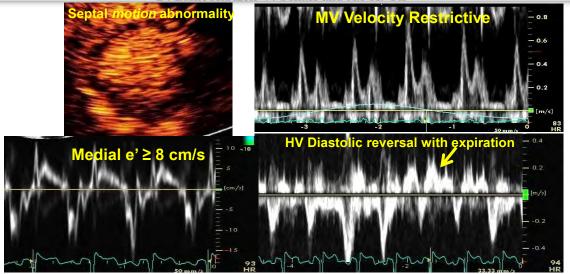
CP1051850-1

Medial e' velocity a key in CP vs RCM



Echocardiographic Diagnosis of Constrictive Pericarditis: Mayo Clinic Criteria

Terrence D. Welch, Lieng H. Ling, Raul E. Espinosa, Nandan S. Anavekar, Heather J. Wiste, Brian D. Lahr, Hartzell V. Schaff and Jae K. Oh



Welch et al Circ Imaging 2014

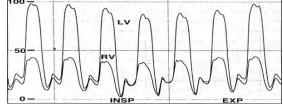
Myocardial or Pericardial?



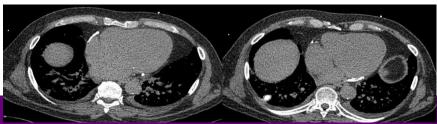
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71 yo man with worsening dyspnea 2 years after CABG

- Physical Examination
 - JVP elevation
 - Prominent S3
 - Peripheral edema



- Cardiac Cath...Equalized end-diastolic pressures
- CT was obtained: Calcified Pericardium





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71 year old man with calcified pericardium Referred for Pericardiectomy



70 year old man with HF referred to Cardiomyopathy Clinic

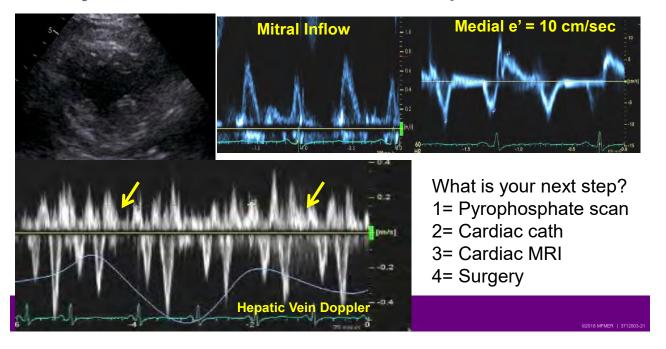
- 2 months history of increasing dyspnea and fluid retention
- Pleural effusion : Treated with thoracentesis
- Abnormal light chain with increased kappa
- Family history of Myeloma and Amyloidosis
- Cardiac catheterization : Normal coronaries
 - LVEDP = 28, PA = 41/21, PAWP = 23, RV = 38/13, CI = 1.9





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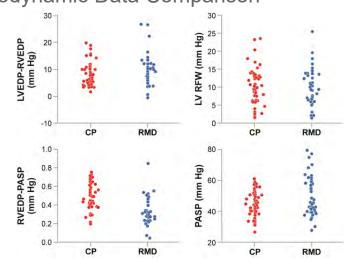
70 year old man with heart failure with preserved LVEF



Constriction vs Restrictive Myocardial Disease

Traditional Hemodynamic Data Comparison

- Equalization LV/RV Enddiastolic pressure
- Pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP)
 ≤ 50 mmHg
- RVEDP / PASP ≥ 1/3

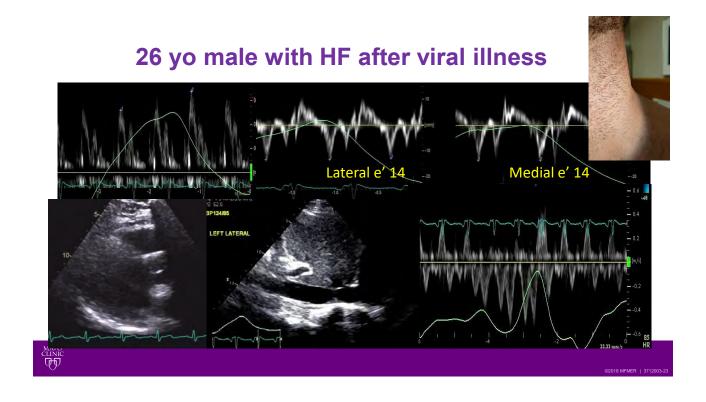


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Vaitkus and Kussmaul AHJ 1991

Talreja , Nishimura et al. JACC 2008

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Right and left heart catheterization No Constriction !

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

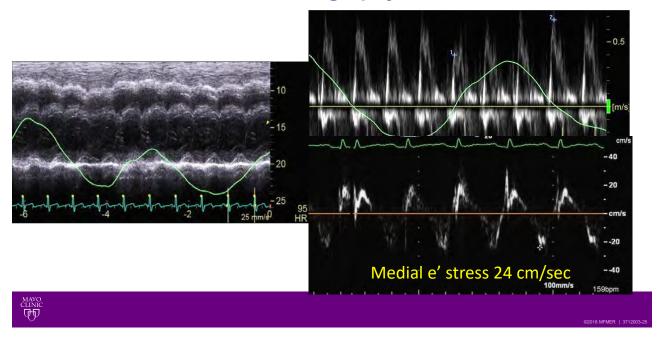
- 1. Mildly elevated multichamber diastolic pressures
- 2. Normal dominant left coronary artery
- 3. 2500cc saline bolus administered

	RA	RV	PA	LV	PCWP
Rest	11	30/7, 16	25/14/19		12
After 2.5 L saline		29/10, 16		124/8, 18	13

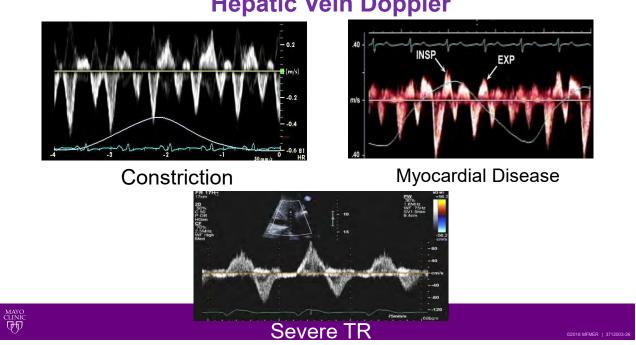


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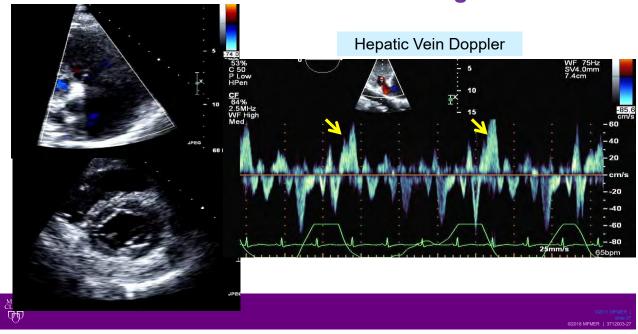
Exercise Echocardiography in Constriction

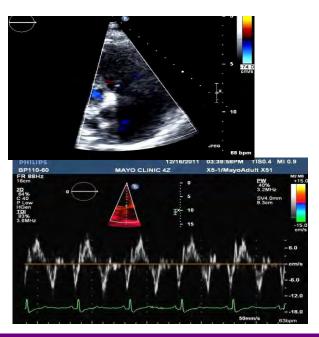


Hepatic Vein Doppler

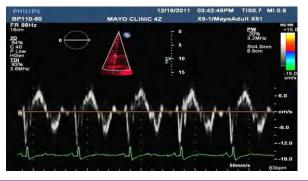


Heart failure with ascites and leg edema





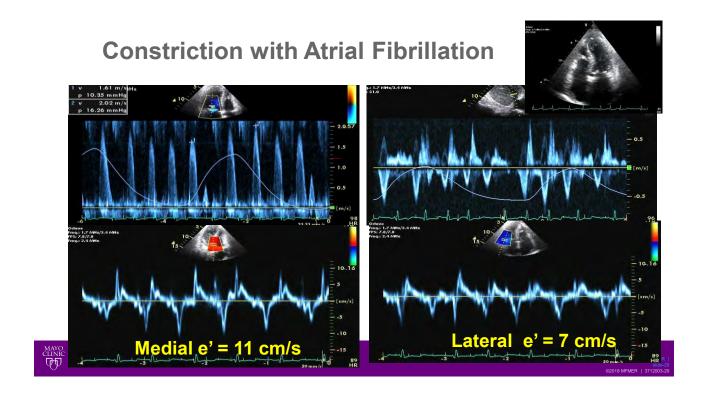
Annulus Reversus Severe TR and CP



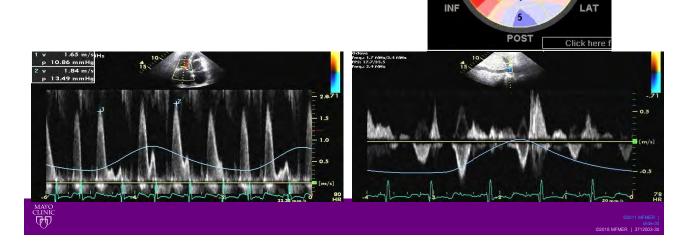
člinic G Medial e' = 12 cm/sec

Lateral e'= 9 c/sec

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Constriction with A. Fibrillation After Cardioversion



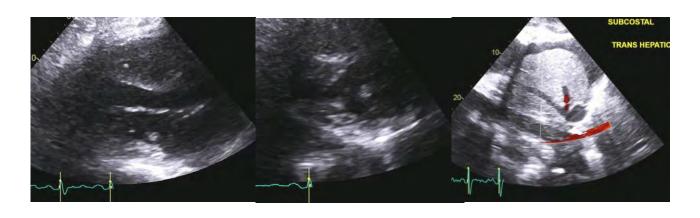
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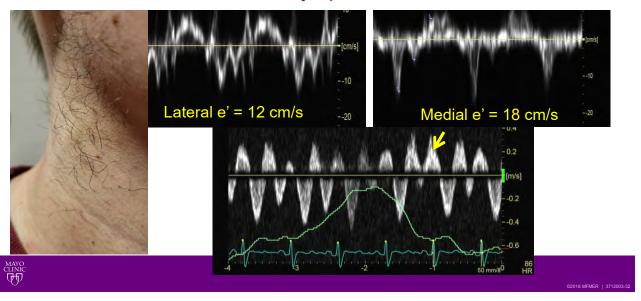
SEPT

33 yo male with morbid obesity BMI 76 Referred from Lymphedema Clinic



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33 yo male with morbid obesity BMI 76 (550 lbs) Referred from Lymphedema Clinic



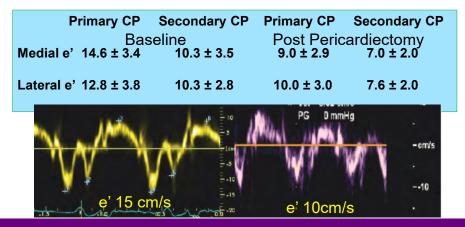
Pure vs Mixed Constriction



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Mitral and Tricuspid Annular Velocities Before and After Pericardiectomy in Patients With Constrictive Pericarditis

Gabriella Veress, MD; Lieng H. Ling, MD; Kye-Hun Kim, MD, PhD; Jacob P. Dal-Bianco, MD; Hartzell V. Schaff, MD; Raul E. Espinosa, MD; Rowlens M. Melduni, MD; Jamil A. Tajik, MD; Thoralf M. Sundt, III, MD; Jae K. Oh, MD





Veress et al. Circulation CV Imaging July 2011

Constrictive Pericarditis in 26 Patients With Histologically Normal Pericardial Thickness

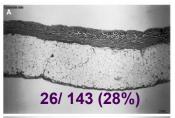
Deepak R. Talreja, MD; William D. Edwards, MD; Gordon K. Danielson, MD; Hartzell V. Schaff, MD; A. Jamil Tajik, MD; Henry D. Tazelaar, MD; Jerome F. Breen, MD; Jae K. Oh, MD

Background—Traditionally, increased pericardial thickness has been considered an essential diagnostic feature of constrictive pericarditis. Although constriction with a normal-thickness pericardium has been demonstrated clinically by noninvasive imaging, the details of clinicopathological correlates have not been described.

Pericardium was of normal thickness (≤ 2 mm) in 18% and this group was mostly from cardiac surgery, radiation and previous MI with same hemodynamics.

ansence of increased inferress

Conclusions—Pericardial thickness was not increased in 18% of patients with surgically proven constrictive pericarditis, although the histopathological appearance was focally abnormal in all cases. When clinical, echocardiographic, or invasive hemodynamic features indicate constriction in patients with heart failure, pericardiectomy should not be denied on the basis of normal thickness as demonstrated by noninvasive imaging. (Circulation. 2003;108:1852-1857.)





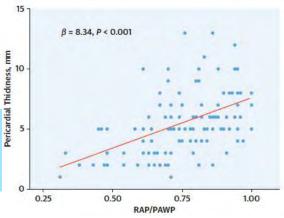
MAYO CLINIC Talreja, Oh et al. Circulation 2003

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Right Atrial/Pulmonary Arterial Wedge Pressure Ratio in Primary and Mixed Constrictive Pericarditis

Jeong Hoon Yang, MD, Ab William R. Miranda, MD, Barry A. Borlaug, MD, Rick A. Nishimura, MD, Hartzell V. Schaff, MD, Kevin L. Greason, MD, Joseph J. Maleszewski, MD, Jae K. Oh, MD, Da, Borlaug, MD, Ab Lack Robert L. Greason, MD, Robert L. Greason, MD, Lack Robert L. Greason, MD, La

RAP/PAWP is lower in patients with relatively normal pericardial thickness



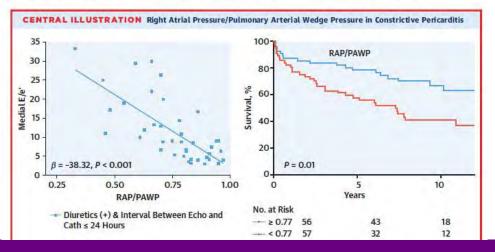




Yang JH et al. JACC 2019

Right Atrial/Pulmonary Arterial Wedge Pressure Ratio in Primary and Mixed Constrictive Pericarditis

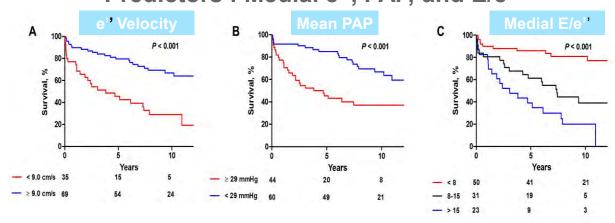
Jeong Hoon Yang, MD, ^{a,b} William R, Miranda, MD, ^a Barry A, Borlaug, MD, ^a Rick A, Nishimura, MD, ^a Hartzell V, Schaff, MD, ^c Kevin L, Greason, MD, ^c Joseph J, Maleszewski, MD, ^d Jae K, Oh, MD^{a,b}



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Yang JH et al. JACC 2019

Survival after Pericardiectomy Predictors: Medial e', PAP, and E/e'



MAYO

Yang, Miranda, Oh et al. Submitted

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THE LANCET]

[SEPT. 7, 1935

ADDRESSES AND ORIGINAL ARTICLES

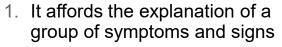
CHRONIC CONSTRICTIVE PERICARDITIS
(PICE'S DISEASE)

TREATED BY PERICARDIAL RESECTION*

By Paul D. White, M.D. Harvard from the massachusetts general hospital, boston, mass.

The establishment of the diagnosis of chronic constrictive pericarditis has a three-fold importance: (1) it affords the explanation of a group of symptoms and signs in an obscure case; (2) it obviates confusion

The establishment of the diagnosis of CP has a three-fold importance



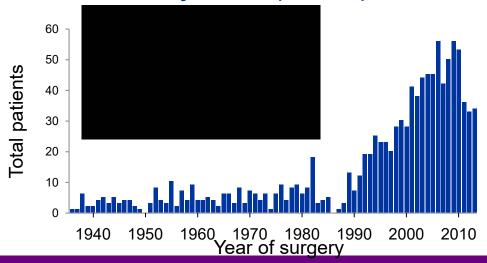
- It obviates confusion with other conditions
- 3. Expert thoracic surgery may now lead to cure what was once a hopeless disease

P.D. White The Lancet 1935





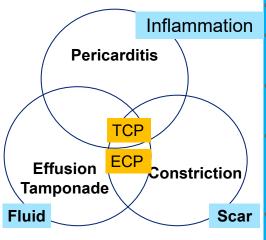
Pericardiectomy for Constrictive Pericarditis Mayo Clinic (n=1,066)



Murashita, Schaff, Greason et al Ann Thorac Surg 2017



Tamponade to Constriction: Summary Non-invasive Hemodynamics



- A spectrum of disease
- **Tamponade and Constriction** diagnosed by Echo hemodynamics
- Mitral inflow pattern can predict effusive constrictive pericarditis
- Effusive CP
 - 10-20% after Tap
 - Medical Rx possible
- Non-invasive hemodynamic assessment can be more reliable than invasive hemodynamics

Pericardial Diseases Team Department of CV Diseases

Cardiology

MAYO TT

- · Nandan Anavekar, MD
- · Raul Espinosa, MD
- · Sharonne Hayes, MD
- Garvan Kane, MD
- Allen Luis, MD
- Rowlen Melduni, MD
- · William Miranda, MD
- · Jae Oh, MD

Cardiac Surgery

- · Kevin Greason, MD
- · Hartzell Schaff, MD
- · Josheph Dearani, MD
- John Stulak, MD
- · Rocky Daily, MD

Cardiac Pathology

Rheumatology

- · Eric Matteson, MD
- Kevin Moder, MD

Imaging

- · Eric Williamson, MD
- · Phillip Young, MD
- James Glockner, MD
- Joseph Maleszewski, MD . CV Echo Lab

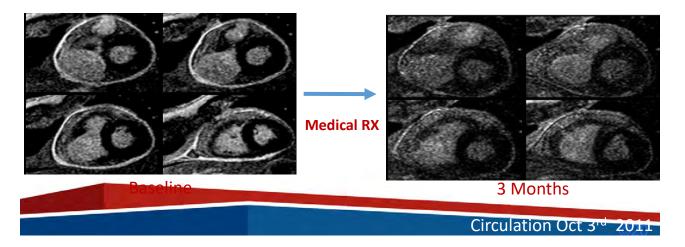
Fellows (Old and Current)

- JW Ha, MD
- Michel Senni, MD
- Gabriella Veress, MD
- · Lieng Ling, MD
- Smonporn Boonyaratavej, MD
- Terrence Welch, MD
- F. Syed, MD, KH Kim, MD
- Dali Feng, MD J. Haley, MD
- D. Talreja, MD C. Tei, MD
- WM Soo, MD JH Yang, MD
- J. Dal-Bianco, MD G. Achyraya, MD



Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging Pericardial Late Gadolinium Enhancement and Elevated Inflammatory Markers Can Predict the Reversibility of Constrictive Pericarditis After Antiinflammatory Medical Therapy A Pilot Study

DaLi Feng, MD; James Glockner, MD, PhD; Kyehun Kim, MD; Matthew Martinez, MD; Imran S. Syed, MD; Philip Araoz, MD; Jerome Breen, MD; Raul E. Espinosa, MD; Thoralf Sundt, MD; Hartzell V. Schaff, MD; Jae K. Oh, MD

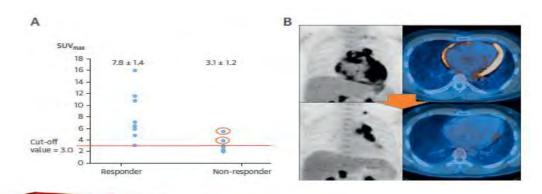


Transient Constrictive Pericardities ASE American Society of One week of Steroid Rx



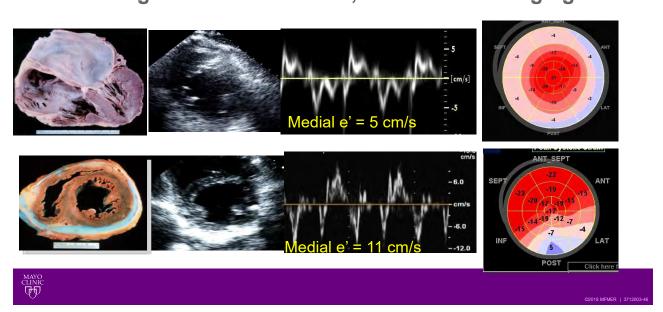
[18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose PET/CT Predicts Response to Steroid Therapy in Constrictive Pericarditis



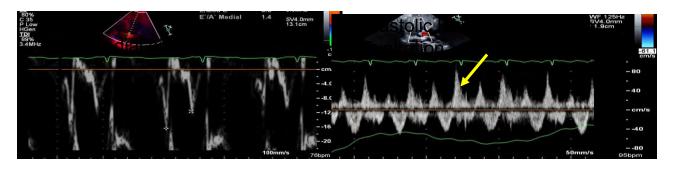


SA Chang, IK Oh et al JACC Feb 2017

Restriction or Constriction? Diagnosis based on 2-D, e' and strain imaging

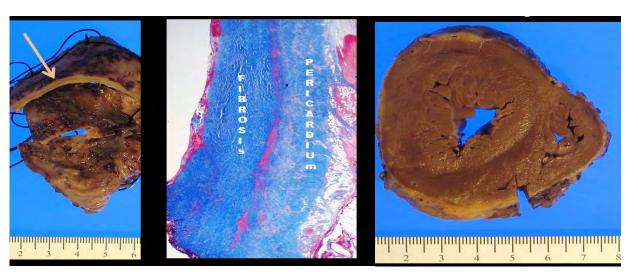


An e-mail from a junior staff at a major MC 52 year old man with RCM waiting for heart transplantation (Had Echo, MRI, and cardiac cath performed)





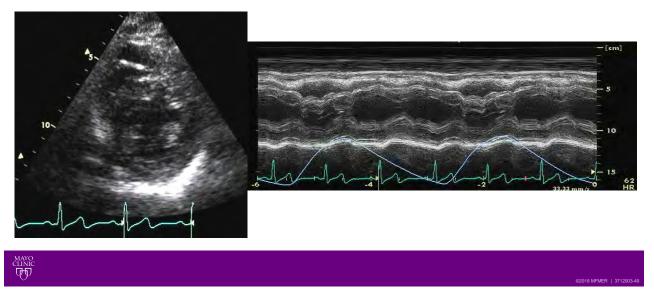
Explanted Heart



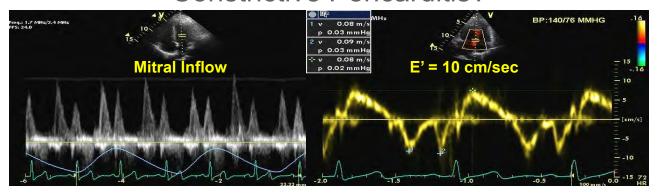


A 27 yo woman with Asthma

Marked Septal Motion Abnormality

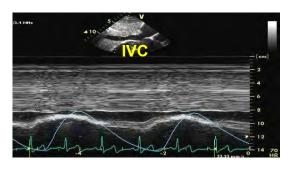


A 27 yo woman with dyspnea Constrictive Pericarditis?





A 27 yo woman with dyspnea Pulsus Paradoxus with Asthma





MAYO

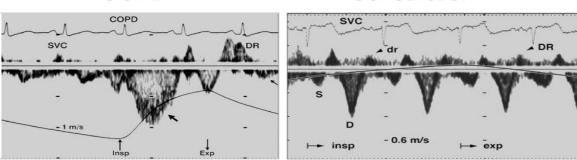
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Constrictive vs COPD/Asthma

SVC Flow Velocities

COPD

Constriction



MAYO

Boonyaratavej S, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1998 Dec; 32: 2043-8

983059-17 018 MFMER | 3712003-52

Echo Asia 2020 in HongKong (May 22-24)

