Methods employed to assess left ventricular ejection fraction in patients referred for cardiac resynchronization therapy in Poland as compared to other European countries. Results from European Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Survey II

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A - Research concept and design, B - Collection and/or assembly of data, C - Data analysis and interpretation, D - Writing the article, E - Critical revision of the article, F - Final approval of article

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Abstract

Background
Precise evaluation of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) 35%, i.e. an indication outside of the guidelines, was found in 15.9% of PL (Polish) patients vs. 24.2% of OEC (other European countries) patients (p*). LVEF > 50% was found in 0.8% and 1.9% of patients respectively (p*). Concerning methodology, echocardiography was used in 99.2% of PL and 97.5% of OEC patients (p*). Other imaging tools such as cardiac MRI, CT and scintigraphy were used in 2.2% vs 16.7% (p*), and in 1.4% and 14.2% respectively (p*) more than one method was used.

Conclusions
Echocardiographic LVEF measurement is the most frequent diagnostic tool both in Poland and OEC. Other methods such as cardiac MRI, CT and scintigraphy or multiple methods were more common in OEC than in Poland. CRT implantations, both in PL and OEC, are performed in a significant proportion of patients with LVEF > 35%.

Key words:
cardiac resynchronization therapy, imaging, echocardiography, left ventricular ejection fraction
Abstract

Precise evaluation of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) < 35% is a crucial guideline indication criterion for implanting cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) in patients with congestive heart failure (HF). Current guidelines recommend CRT with defibrillation function (CRT-D) in patients with LVEF depressed to less than or equal to 35% and pacing-only units (CRT-P) additionally in HF patients with reduced LVEF, expected to depend on RV pacing[1]. Echocardiography is suggested as a preferred method of LVEF assessment. Analysing sub-group data collected in the COMPANION, CARE-HF, MADIT-CRT, REVERSE, and RAFT trials proved that despite severely depressed LVEF (less than or equal to 35%), CRT improves outcome for heart failure patients (NYHA II-IV) with complete left bundle branch block (LBBB) and QRS duration greater than or equal to 150 ms[2]. Therefore, current European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines provide strong recommendations for CRT in patients who do not respond sufficiently to medical therapy. Analysing the data from registry surveys – such as the recently terminated European Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Survey II database. Mean LVEF in CRT recipients was 26.4 ± 8.0% vs. 28.7 ± 8.1%. LVEF > 35%, i.e. an indication outside of the guidelines, was found in 15.9% PL patients vs. 24.2% in OEC patients (p*).

Methods and study population

In 2015-2017 the European Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Survey II was led by the European Heart Rhythm Society (EHRA) and Heart Failure Association (HFA), designed to collect the large volume of clinical and demographic data of CRT practice in member nations of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and divided here into Poland (PL) and OEC for simplification (though some of them are not in geographical Europe)[3,4]. The results allow each parameter such as either demographic data or procedural information from one county to be compared to all other remaining countries, thus permitting centres and countries to benchmark their own practice with international practice. An important section of the collected data was the indications for CRT implantation according to current ESC guidelines, including LVEF assessment data. The methods and the main findings of the CRT Survey II have been published[3,4]. However, the methods and results of LVEF measurements have not been specifically addressed.

Data collection, management, analyses and statistical methods

The web-based eCRF used for data collection was developed by Institut für Herzinfarktforschung Ludwigshafen (IFH), which also conducted data management and statistical analyses[8]. All percentages are relative to the total number of patients with available information. Median and interquartile (IC) ranges are given. Statistical significance of compared results is marked by p*, non-significance by ns.

Results

Survey data were obtained from 288 hospitals from 42 countries, involving a total of 11 088 patients. Poland was the greatest contributor and included 1241 patients, which was the largest cohort, representing 11.2% of the entire survey.

Euro CRT Survey II Polish arm contributors list (inclusions per site order):

Mariusz Gaśior (Zabrze); Piotr Ponikowski, Dariusz Jagiel- ski (Wrocław); Hanna Szwed, Mariusz Pytkowski (Warszawa); Andrzej Przybylski (Rzeszów); Zbigniew Kalarus (Zabrze); Grzegorz Opolski (Warszawa); Krzysztof S. Golba, Jacek

Introducion

Precise evaluation of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is considered to be a crucial part of qualification for cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) in patients with congestive heart failure (HF). Current guidelines recommend CRT with defibrillation function (CRT-D) in patients with LVEF depressed to less than or equal to 35% and pacing-only units (CRT-P) additionally in HF patients with reduced LVEF, expected to depend on RV pacing[1]. Echocardiography is suggested as a preferred method of LVEF assessment. Analysing sub-group data collected in the COMPANION, CARE-HF, MADIT-CRT, REVERSE, and RAFT trials proved that despite severely depressed LVEF (less than or equal to 35%), CRT improves outcome for heart failure patients (NYHA II-IV) with complete left bundle branch block (LBBB) and QRS duration greater than or equal to 150 ms[2]. Therefore, current European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines provide strong recommendations for CRT in patients who do not respond sufficiently to medical therapy. Analysing the data from registry surveys – such as the recently terminated European Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Survey II database. Mean LVEF in CRT recipients was 26.4 ± 8.0% vs. 28.7 ± 8.1%. LVEF > 35%, i.e. an indication outside of the guidelines, was found in 15.9% PL patients vs. 24.2% in OEC patients (p*).

Aim

To compare imaging methods, LVEF values and their distribution in patients in Poland and in other European countries (OEC), indicated for CRT implantation.
Wilczek (Katowice); Stefan Grajek, Przemysław Mitkowski, Lidia Michalak (Poznań); Dariusz Wojciechowski (Warszawa); Paweł Czaja (Kalisz); Grzegorz Raczk, Maciej Kempa, Szymon Budrejko (Gdańsk); Andrzej Skrobowski, Zbigniew Orski (Warszawa), Marianna Janion, Anna Polewczak (Kielce); Wojciech Gnyp, Marek Ujda, Jerzy Ozga (Stalowa Wola); Hubert Krupa (Polanica Zdrój); Barbara Pankiewicz, Bogusław Grzegorzewski (Chorzów); Ryszard Grzywna (Lublin); Paweł Jesionowski, Piotr Anders (Zielona Góra); Jerzy Górny, Tomasz Godlewski (Olsztyn); Dorota Kołodziejska, Marmak (Łęczyca); Jacek Lelakowski, Justyna Piekarz (Kraków); Robert Gil, Dariusz Kosior, Karol Król (Warszawa); Grzegorz Skonieczny (Toruń); Jerzy Krzysztof Wranicz, Krzysztof Kaczmarek (Łódź); Tomasz Sadowski (Lublin); Katarzyna Mizia-Stec, Wojciech Kwaśniewski (Katowice); Aleksander Goch, Bartosz Topoliński (Bydgoszcz); Antoni Przyprawia (Krosno); Artur Oręziak (Warszawa); Krystyna Łoboz – Grudzień, Mateusz Kuśmierz (Wrocław); Roman Szełemej, Ryszard Serafin (Wałbrzych) As can be seen, more patients in Poland received a CRT-D, were in sinus rhythm and had a previous device.

Patients in the Polish and OEC cohorts

Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of Polish and other European countries subgroups are shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>All other countries</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>9847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age [years]</td>
<td>67.7 ± 9.7</td>
<td>68.6 ± 10.9</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/Female</td>
<td>81.3%/18.7% [1002/231]</td>
<td>75.0% /25.0% [7364/2455]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary HF aetiology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic</td>
<td>58.5% [722/1234]</td>
<td>42.7% [4153/9719]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-ischaemic</td>
<td>39.9% [492/1234]</td>
<td>51.0% [4961/9719]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.6% [20/1234]</td>
<td>6.2% [605/9719]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-implant clinical evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous device</td>
<td>30.7% [378/1232]</td>
<td>27.5% [2681/9760]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.9% [11/1230]</td>
<td>3.7% [359/9618]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>38.3% [471/1230]</td>
<td>37.6% [3612/9618]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>58.3% [717/1230]</td>
<td>54.0% [5192/9618]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>2.5% [31/1230]</td>
<td>4.7% [455/9618]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leading rhythm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinus</td>
<td>70.1% [861/1228]</td>
<td>69.1% [6635/9608]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrial fibrillation</td>
<td>24.3% [299/1228]</td>
<td>25.8% [2479/9608]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrial paced</td>
<td>3.5% [43/1228]</td>
<td>2.7% [260/9608]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.0% [25/1228]</td>
<td>2.4% [234/9608]</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succesfully implanted devices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRT-P/CRT-D</td>
<td>13%/87% [155/1037]</td>
<td>32.4%/67.6% [3101/6476]</td>
<td>p*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of study population
Methodology for LVEF assessment

Percentages of echocardiography, cardiac MRI, CT scan and scintigraphy used for LVEF determination are shown in Figure 1. In 1.4% and in 14.2% respectively (p*) more than one method has been used to confirm the LVEF value. Scar evaluation by any method to adjust optimal LV lead placement was used in 1.8% (22/1230) in the Polish group vs 3.1% (299/9540) (p*) in the OEC cohort.

Results of LVEF measurements

In the Polish vs. OEC population mean LVEF determining CRT indication was 26.4 ± 8.0% vs. 28.7 ± 8.1%, median: 25% (20,30) vs. 30% (24,34). There were no patients with LVEF lower than 10%. LVEF > 35% was recorded in 15.9% vs. 24.2% of patients in Poland and in OEC; in this subgroup LVEF greater than or equal to 50% was found in 0.8% and 1.9% of patients respectively (p*). LVEF value distribution with p for compartments is shown in Figure 2.
Methods to Assess LVEF in CRT. Euro CRT Survey II Results.

Discussion

Guidelines base their indications for CRT on results of randomized trials and the inclusion criteria applied in these studies. However, patients in randomized trials are often younger and healthier than HF patients in the community. Therefore the survey data better reflect how the guidelines are used in clinical practice. Data from European CRT Survey II bring much important knowledge on actual national practice with reference to the average European background[9,10].

Focusing on imaging methods, echocardiography is the method most commonly used to estimate LVEF all over Europe, thanks to its availability, ease of use, safety, low cost and potential accuracy. Nevertheless, echocardiographic results may vary over time and between investigators and confirmation by other diagnostic tools seems reasonable for providing such complex treatment as CRT[11,12]. In patients with ischemic heart disease such methods may help in localizing scar tissue, thus indicating areas to avoid as regards left ventricular lead placement. There was a significant difference between Poland and OEC in use of additional imaging modalities, especially cardiac MRI, and in application of more than one method to determine LVEF. This difference cannot be explained by the organizational and financial aspects only, as the availability of radiology methods in cardiology increased visibly in Poland over the last decade, and this fact is worth emphasizing.

Regarding LVEF values, a greater proportion of patients in Poland than in OEC had LVEF < 35%. Likewise a LVEF > 35% was found in 15.9% in the Polish vs. 24.2% of patients in the OEC cohort. Those results may account for the proportion of the clinical indication for CRT-P in LVEF depressed HF patients, such as subjects who are dependent on RV pacing or scheduled to undergo His ablation, which is supported by current guidelines[1]. Surprisingly, 195 patients out of the whole survey population underwent off-label CRT implantation since LVEF was > 50%.

In recent years, long-term LVEF performance and CRT effects in patients with borderline LVEF, especially in non-coronary aetiology, have been discussed[13,14]. The presented findings stress that physicians should be aware of the diagnostic and decision-making efforts to provide CRT as optimally as possible for its expected and recommended results. Since CRT most often is an elective procedure, there is time to perform additional diagnostic procedures such as cardiac MRI or CT. Such methods may also clarify venous access and guide LV
lead placement, thus ensuring that the patients get optimal results of CRT.

Limitations were typical for an observational registry study. Nevertheless, the significant number of recruited patients both in OEC and Poland may indicate high representativeness of the analysed data.

Conclusions

Echocardiographic left ventricular ejection fraction measurements determine CRT indication and are used in the vast majority of European, including Polish, patients, while the use of other methods such as MRI, CT and scintigraphy and the use of more than one method are visibly higher in other European countries than in Poland. CRT implantations are performed in a significant proportion of patients with left ventricular ejection fraction greater than or equal to 35%.

References


