

WALKING POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Myocardial native T1 relaxation times are highly dependent on the blood T1 values

Jesus G Mirelis^{1,2}, Javier Sanchez-Gonzalez^{4,2}, Esther Gonzalez-Lopez^{1,2}, Josebe Goirigolzarri-Artaza^{1,2}, Maria Gallego-Delgado^{1,2}, Ana Garcia-Alvarez^{3,2}, Jose Manuel Garcia-Ruiz², Leticia Fernandez-Friera², Rodrigo Fernandez-Jimenez^{2,6}, Gonzalo Lopez-Martin², Javier Sanz⁵, Valentin Fuster^{5,2}, Borja Ibanez^{2,6*}

From 18th Annual SCMR Scientific Sessions
Nice, France. 4-7 February 2015

Background

Pre- (native) and post-contrast myocardial T1 time calculated from T1 mapping sequences on Magnetic Resonance (MR) is currently being applied to study diffuse myocardial fibrosis in various cardiac diseases both in research and clinical area. However, because myocardium is highly perfused, its T1 time may be influenced by that of blood. Our aim was to study this association in an animal model of left ventricular hypertrophy.

Methods

23 “large white” pigs underwent contrast-enhanced 3.0 T MR (Achieva[®], Philips Healthcare) before and several times (up to 5) after surgical ascending aortic banding. T1 mapping was performed using MOLLI before and 40 minutes after administration of Gd-DTPA (0.1 mmol/kg bodyweight; Magnevist, Bayer Healthcare) and a continuous perfusion of Gd-DTPA (0.011mmol/kg/min), so-called equilibrium protocol. T1 maps were generated by pixel-wise fitting of the appropriate model curves to the signal intensities. Signal intensities in

pre-and post-contrast images were determined in myocardium, skeletal muscle, fat and blood.

Results

Main findings, summarized in Table 1 and Figure 1, were: 1. A strong correlation between myocardial and blood T1 times, which was stronger in the post-contrast setting (Person $r=0.65$ and $r=0.88$, respectively; both $p<0.01$). 2. A weak but significant correlation between skeletal muscle and blood pre and post-contrast T1 times (Person $r=0.37$ and $p<0.05$ for both) relation. 3. Finally, no significant relation was found between fat and blood.

Conclusions

Myocardial T1 time appears to be highly influenced by T1 time of the blood. This influence was reduced or non-existent in tissues with intermediate or poor levels of perfusion, such as skeletal muscle or fat, respectively. These findings should be taken into account when interpreting myocardial T1 and its relation with interstitial fibrosis.

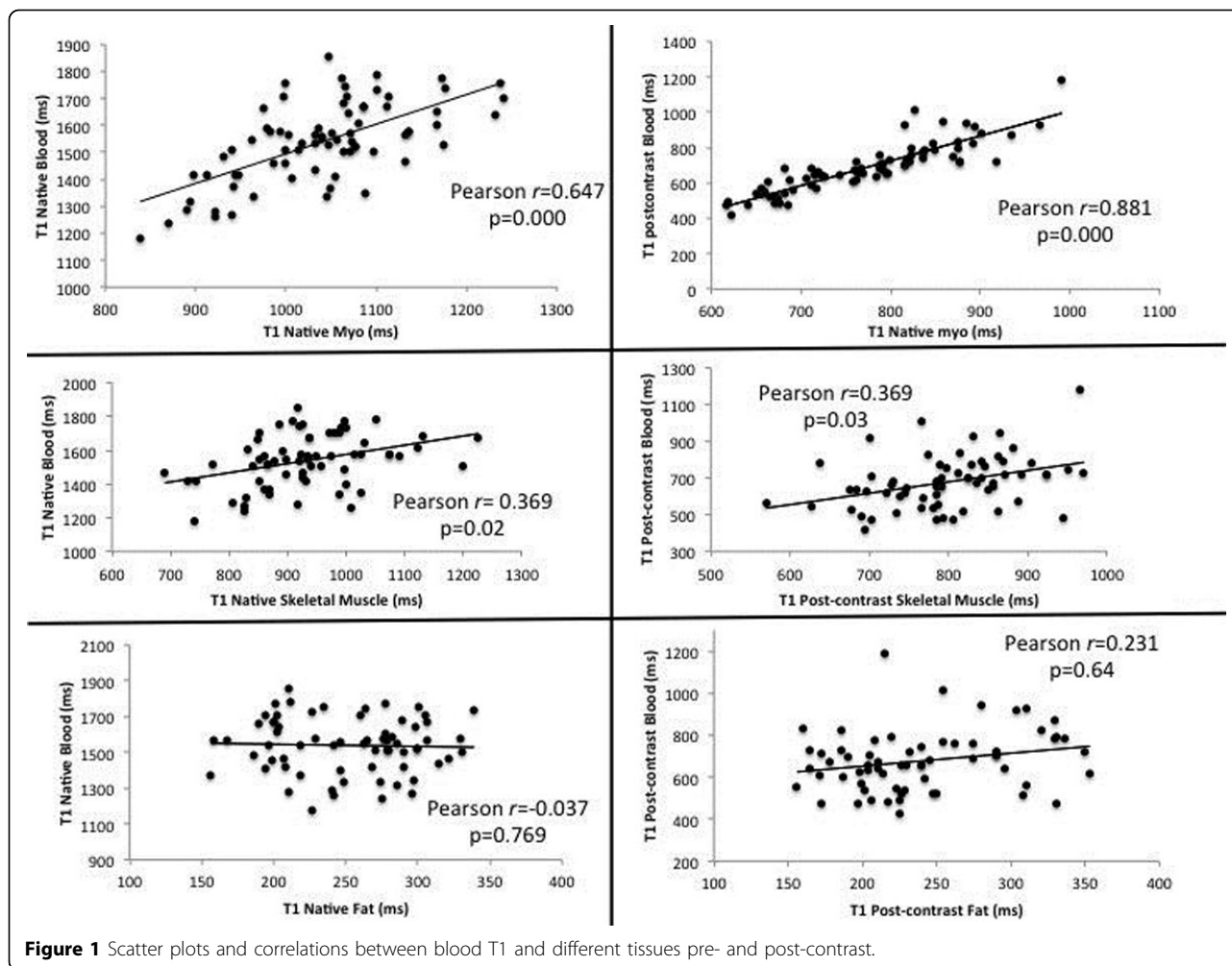
Table 1 T1 signal relation between blood and different tissues

Tissue	Level of perfusion	T1 relation between tissues and blood	Person r pre-contrast	Person r post-contrast	p
Myocardium	High	High	0.647	0.881	<0.01 for both
Skeletal muscle	Intermediate	Intermediate	0.369	0.369	<0.05 for both
Fat	Low	Low	-0.037	0.231	>0.05 for both

p: p-value

²CNIC, Madrid, Spain

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



Funding

N/A.

Authors' details

¹Cardiology, Puerta de Hierro, Madrid, Spain. ²CNIC, Madrid, Spain.
³Cardiology, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain. ⁴Philips Healthcare, Madrid, Spain. ⁵The Zena and Michael A. Wiener Cardiovascular Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine., New York, NY, USA. ⁶Hospital Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain.

Published: 3 February 2015

doi:10.1186/1532-429X-17-S1-Q3

Cite this article as: Mirelis et al.: Myocardial native T1 relaxation times are highly dependent on the blood T1 values. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2015 **17**(Suppl 1):Q3.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

