

ATTR-CM NEWS-BEAT

Cardiac imaging for ATTR-CM: the key to raising suspicion and diagnosing the disease

Dear Physician,

In our latest newsletter, we unraveled the intricate web of diagnosing ATTR-CM. Now, we invite you to join us as we take a deeper dive into the dynamic realm of cardiac imaging, exploring techniques and advancements in suspecting and diagnosing ATTR-CM.

For a reminder of the ESC 2021 guidelines Diagnostic algorithm:

Click Here

Cardiac imaging methodologies that can help **Raise SUSPICION of ATTR-CM**



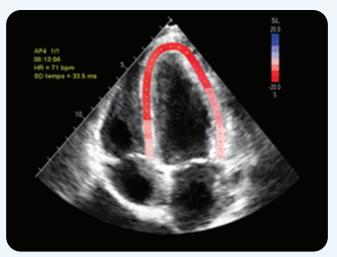
Cardiac MRI (CMR)

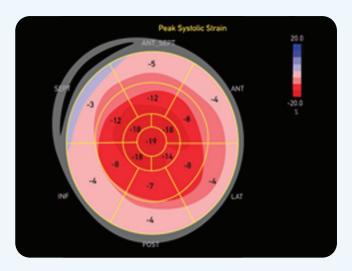


Echocardiography¹⁻³:

an essential tool in raising clinical suspicion of ATTR-CM

- Increased LV and RV wall thickness
- increased atrial septum thickness
- Biatrial enlargement
- thickened valves
- Diastolic dysfunction
- Granular sparkling of myocardium
- Pericardial effusion
- Reduced longitudinal strain with apical sparing pattern ("Cherry on top")

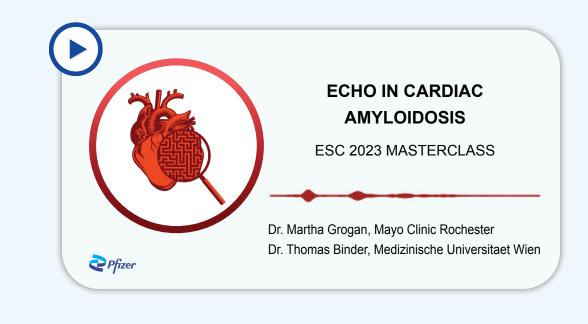




*Illustrative representation

Video - Echocardiography in Cardiac Amyloidosis

Watch Our unique Satellite Symposium at the ESC congress 2023 Amsterdam -Live Echocardiography scanning of patient with amyloid cardiomyopathy





- Subendocardial Late Gadolinium Enhancement
- Elevated native T1 values
- Increased extracellular volume

• Abnormal gadolinium kinetics: myocardial nulling preceding or coinciding with the blood pool

Video - CMR in Cardiac Amyloidosis

Watch the highlights of the interview with Dr. Arik Wolack, Head of Cardiac Imaging Unit at Shaare Zedeck Medical Center



Echocardiography and CMR both cannot distinguish AL amyloidosis from ATTR-CM, requiring evaluation to exclude AL amyloidosis and further imaging studies to definitively diagnose ATTR-CM

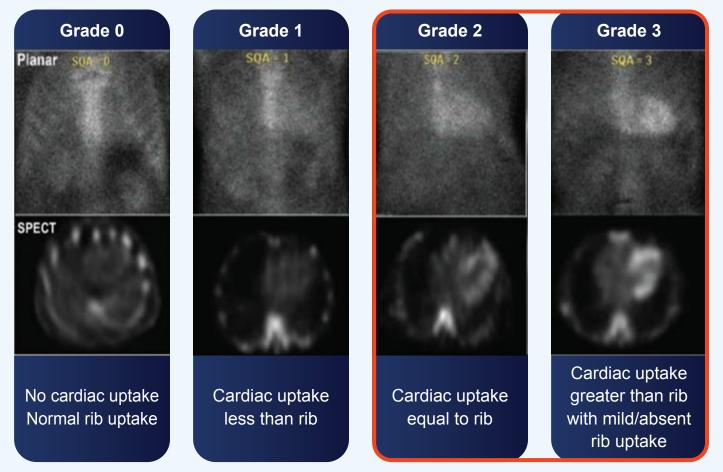
^{99m}Tc-DPD/PYP/HMDP scintigraphy: a non-invasive approach to Confirm a Diagnosis



Cardiac ATTR amyloidosis can be diagnosed in the absence of histology in the setting of typical echocardiographic/CMR findings when 99mTc-PYP, 99mTc-DPD or 99mTc-HMDP scintigraphy shows Grade

2 or 3 myocardial uptake of radiotracer, giving a clonal dyscrasia is excluded by all the following tests: serum free light chain (FLC) assay, serum (SPIE), and urine (UPIE) protein electrophoresis with immunofixation¹.

Planar and SPECT imaging required⁵.



*Illustrative representation

Note that False Negative can occur in some TTR mutations (ATTRm), and specifically in Ser77Tyr which is the most prevalent mutation in Israel (among families of Jewish Yemenite descent)^{1,4}.



For additional educational material regarding ATTR-CM please visit our knowledge center

Thank you for taking time to review this information. Please reach out if you have any questions or would like to discuss further.

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References:

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