Association of persistent or worsened echocardiographic dyssynchrony with unfavourable clinical outcomes in heart failure patients with narrow QRS width: a subgroup analysis of the EchoCRT trial

John Gorcsan III1*, Peter Sogaard2, Jeroen J. Bax3, Jagmeet P. Singh4, William T. Abraham5*, Jeffrey S. Borer6, Kenneth Dickstein7, Daniel Gras8, Henry Krum9, Josep Brugada10, Michele Robertson11, Ian Ford11, Johannes Holzmeister12, and Frank Ruschitzka12*

1University of Pittsburgh, Scaife 564, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-2582, USA; 2Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark; 3Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands; 4Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA; 5Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Ohio State University Medical Center, Davis Heart and Lung Research Institute, Columbus, USA; 6Department of Cardiology, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine and Howard Gilmanand Ron and Jean Schiavone Institutes, State University of New York Downstate College of Medicine, New York, USA; 7University of Bergen, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; 8Nouvelles Cliniques Nantaises, Nantes, France; 9Monash Centre of Cardiovascular Research and Education in Therapeutics, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; 10Cardiology Department, Thorax Institute, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; 11Robertson Centre for Biostatistics, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; and 12Department of Cardiology, University Heart Center Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Received 2 July 2015; revised 26 July 2015; accepted 29 July 2015; online publish-ahead-of-print 30 August 2015

This paper was guest edited by John Camm (St. George’s University of London, jcamm@sgul.ac.uk).

See page 60 for the editorial comment on this article (doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv458).

Aims

EchoCRT was a randomized trial of cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) in severely symptomatic heart failure (HF) patients with narrow QRS width <130 ms, ejection fraction <35%, and echocardiographic dyssynchrony. All received CRT implants which were then randomized to CRT-On or CRT-Off. While the trial showed no benefit of CRT to these patients, the aim of this subgroup analysis was to test the hypothesis that persistent or worsening dyssynchrony is associated with unfavourable clinical outcomes.

Methods and results

We studied 614 EchoCRT patients with baseline and 6-month echocardiograms. Baseline dyssynchrony required for study inclusion was either tissue Doppler imaging longitudinal velocity delay ≥80 ms or speckle-tracking radial strain delay ≥130 ms. Persistent dyssynchrony at 6 months was observed similarly in both groups (77% in CRT-On; 76% in CRT-Off). Persistent dyssynchrony was associated with a significantly higher primary end point of death or HF hospitalization (HR = 1.54, 95% CI 1.03–2.30, P = 0.03), and in particular secondary endpoint of HF hospitalization (HR = 1.66, 95% CI 1.07–2.57, P = 0.02). HF hospitalizations were also associated with worsening longitudinal dyssynchrony (HR = 1.45, 95% CI 1.02–2.05, P = 0.037), and worsening radial dyssynchrony (HR = 1.81, 95% CI 1.16–2.81, P = 0.008). Associations of persistent or worsening dyssynchrony with outcomes were similar in CRT-Off and CRT-On groups.

Conclusions

Persistent or worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony in HF patients with narrow QRS width was a marker for unfavourable clinical outcomes unaffected by CRT. In particular, echocardiographic dyssynchrony on follow-up was strongly associated with HF hospitalizations and appears to be a prognostic marker of disease severity.

* Corresponding author. Tel: +412 647 6570, Fax: +412 647 0568, Email: gorcsanj@upmc.edu

Published on behalf of the European Society of Cardiology. All rights reserved. © The Author 2015. For permissions please email: journals.permissions@oup.com.
Introduction

Cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) has been an important advance in the treatment of heart failure (HF) patients with reduced left ventricular (LV) ejection fraction (EF) and QRS widening. Many studies have demonstrated that HF patients with widened QRS who have measureable differences in timing of regional LV contraction, known as mechanical dyssynchrony, have a more favourable response to CRT than those without dyssynchrony. Mechanical dyssynchrony is also commonly observed in HF patients with reduced LVEF without QRS widening. EchoCRT tested the hypothesis that CRT may benefit HF patients with narrow QRS width (< 130 ms) and echocardiographic dyssynchrony in a large multicenter randomized controlled clinical trial. Patients qualified for EchoCRT with New York Heart Association (NYHA) Class III or ambulatory Class IV HF with LVEF ≤ 35%, increased LV end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) ≥ 55 mm, and dyssynchrony by either tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) longitudinal velocity or speckle-tracking radial strain before randomization. The main trial randomized 809 patients from 115 centres. EchoCRT was prematurely terminated due to futility in affecting the primary combined end point of death or HF hospitalization and for an observed increased mortality in patients with CRT-On. EchoCRT concluded that CRT does not benefit HF patients with mechanical dyssynchrony without QRS widening.

Physiological studies have shown that mechanical dyssynchrony impairs LV ejection efficiency. However, the prognostic significance of mechanical dyssynchrony in HF patients with narrow QRS width and reduced LVEF remains unclear. Furthermore, dyssynchrony has been observed to change overtime and may relate to the underlying disease process. Accordingly, the aim of this EchoCRT sub-study analysis was to test the hypothesis that persistent or worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony is associated with unfavourable clinical outcomes, in comparison to HF patients who improve dyssynchrony over time. A second aim was to test for the potential for an interaction of CRT treatment on persistent or worsening dyssynchrony and clinical outcomes. This EchoCRT subgroup consisted of patients with follow-up echocardiograms for dyssynchrony analysis at 6 months after randomization.

Methods

Patient selection

The study was compliant with institutional review board or ethics panel review and all patients provided written informed consent. All patients were 18 years of age or older, with NYHA class III or IV HF on stable medical therapy; QRS duration ≤ 130 ms; an LVEDD ≥ 55 mm a standard indication for an implantable cardiac defibrillator and echocardiographic evidence of LV dyssynchrony. Dyssynchrony was defined by means of colour-coded TDI as an opposing delay in the peak systolic velocity of > 80 ms in apical four-chamber or apical long-axis views or by means of speckle-tracking radial strain as a delay in the anteroseptal-to-posterior wall of ≥ 130 ms or more in the mid-LV short-axis view. Patients were excluded with acute decompensated HF, intravenous inotropic therapy, atrial fibrillation requiring pacing. Patients were implanted with a CRT and defibrillator (CRT-D) (Biotronik Lumax, Berlin, Germany) with LV leads placed through epicardial coronary veins targeting the posterior or lateral free wall. Patients with successful CRT-D implantation were equally randomized to CRT-On or CRT-Off groups. The cohort for the present study consisted of 614 patients who had echocardiography at baseline and at 6 months follow-up after randomization. The flowchart (Figure 1) shows the details of patients included in this sub-study.

Echocardiographic dyssynchrony analysis

Quantitative echocardiographic analysis was performed using identical methods at baseline and at 6-month follow-up at the University of Pittsburgh echo core lab by investigators blinded to randomization and all other clinical data. All sites had formal training classes requiring certification of site individuals for image acquisition and analysis, and screening analysis was performed by on-site investigators, with confirmatory qualifying analysis performed by the core lab. Acquisition used a uniform ultrasound system vendor (GE Vivid 7 or E9, Horton, Norway) and analysis software (GE EchoPAC version BT08-09, Horton, Norway). Off-line dyssynchrony analysis by TDI was applied to apical four-chamber and apical long-axis views using colour coding of the time to peak velocity (tissue synchronization imaging) and high frame rates (> 100 Hz) (Figure 2). Two 7 x 15 mm regions of interest were applied to septal and opposing walls of four-chamber and apical long-axis views in basal and mid segments. The maximal time difference in peak longitudinal velocity from opposing walls between aortic valve opening and aortic valve closure was averaged from 3 or more beats. Dyssynchrony by speckle-tracking radial strain was assessed from the mid-LV.
short-axis views at frame rates 60–90 Hz. Regions of interest were manually drawn on the endo- and epicardial borders. The regions of interest were manually adjusted to optimize the timing of peak septal thickening (in either anteroseptal or septal segments) and posterior wall segments and averaged from three or more beats. Either a TDI opposing-wall longitudinal velocity delay $\geq 80$ ms or a speckle-tracking delay $\geq 80$ ms for septal thickening and $\geq 90$ ms for posterior wall was considered dyssynchronous.

Figure 2 Representative echocardiographic examples of study patients with (A) persistent dyssynchrony and (B) improved dyssynchrony at 6 months. At Baseline, Patient A had tissue Doppler longitudinal peak velocity delay (arrows) of 140 ms within the ejection interval (top row left) and speckle-tracking radial strain septal (yellow line) to posterior wall (purple line) delay (arrows) of 197 ms (2nd row left). At 6-month follow-up, Patient A had persistent longitudinal velocity delay (arrows) of 150 ms (top row right) and radial strain delay (arrows) of 184 ms (2nd row right). At baseline, Patient B had longitudinal velocity delay (arrows) of 139 ms (3rd row left) and radial strain delay (arrows) of 165 ms (bottom row left). At 6-month follow-up, Patient B had improvement in longitudinal velocity delay (arrows) to 14 ms (3rd row right) and radial strain delay (arrows) to 27 ms (bottom row right). AVO, aortic valve opening; AVC, aortic valve closure.
radial strain septal to posterior wall delay $\geq 130$ ms was required for qualification for EchoCRT.

**Change in dyssynchrony from baseline to 6 month follow-up**

The same pre-defined criteria for significant dyssynchrony at baseline above were used at 6 months. Criteria for worsening dyssynchrony were derived post hoc. Worsening dyssynchrony at 6 months by TDI longitudinal septal to lateral wall delay as an increase by $\geq 30$ ms ($\geq 40\%$ greater than the baseline entry criterion of 80 ms). Worsening dyssynchrony at 6 months by radial strain septal to posterior wall delay by defined as an increase by $\geq 60$ ms ($\geq 50\%$ greater than the baseline entry criterion of 130 ms). A 10% greater increase in radial strain delay than in TDI velocity delay was chosen to indicate worsening dyssynchrony to account for the higher variability in speckle-tracking radial strain.

**Echocardiographic dyssynchrony variability analysis**

The inter-observer variability of physicians in the core laboratory in a sample of 50 randomly selected EchoCRT echocardiograms as previously reported had agreement for dyssynchrony as follows: TDI opposing-wall delay apical four-chamber view 96% (kappa coefficient 0.92), TDI opposing-wall delay apical long-axis view 92% (kappa coefficient 0.84), and speckle-tracking radial strain septal to posterior wall delay 90% (kappa coefficient 0.79), as previously reported.

**Patient outcomes**

The primary outcome for EchoCRT was the combined end point of all-cause mortality or first hospitalization for worsening HF. Secondary outcomes analysed in this present sub-study were HF hospitalization alone and all-cause mortality alone. Hospitalization for worsening HF was defined as a hospitalization for administration or augmentation of intravenous or oral HF therapy, including inotropes, diuretics, and/or vasodilators. Hospitalization was defined as a non-elective admission of at least one overnight stay. Therapeutic, non-elective interventional procedures were considered hospitalizations (such as percutaneous coronary interventions and cardiac surgery). Time to first event from randomization was counted for the duration of the study. Follow-up was until the time the study was terminated.

**Statistics**

The study results were analysed at the independent Statistical Centre at the Robertson Centre for Biostatistics, University of Glasgow. Baseline characteristics were reported as means and standard deviations for continuous variables (except BNP/NT-proBNP where medians and lower and upper quartiles were reported) and counts and percentages for categorical variables and treatment group comparisons were based on two-sample $t$-test (or Mann–Whitney test) and $\chi^2$ (or Fisher’s exact) tests as appropriate. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated from Cox proportional hazards models including treatment group as a covariate. Follow-up was censored at study closure, date of death, LV assist device implantation, heart transplant or withdrawal from the study or loss to follow-up whichever came first. Interactions between treatment effects and dyssynchrony subgroups were tested for in Cox models that included treatment and dyssynchrony subgroup main effects and interaction terms. Time-to-event curves were estimated using the method of Kaplan and Meier.

**Results**

**Echocardiographic dyssynchrony at 6 months**

The EchoCRT trial was terminated early after interim analysis because of futility in reaching the primary endpoint and an observed increase in mortality in the CRT-On group. There were 614 patients with 6-month follow-up echocardiograms included in this sub-study analysis. Their baseline dyssynchrony by randomization was similar as follows: TDI opposing-wall delay (four-chamber view) 89.1 $\pm$ 33.6 ms in CRT-On and 89.4 $\pm$ 38.9 ms for CRT-Off. TDI opposing-wall delay (apical long-axis view) 90.1 $\pm$ 36.3 ms for CRT-On and 87.7 $\pm$ 41.2 ms, speckle-tracking radial strain 217.1 $\pm$ 95.4 ms for CRT-On and 223.4 $\pm$ 101.7 ms for CRT-Off. Their baseline characteristics grouped by presence or absence of significant dyssynchrony on the 6-month follow-up echocardiogram appears in Table 1. All baseline clinical characteristics were similar in both groups except for a greater LVEDD in patients with persistent dyssynchrony (66.9 $\pm$ 7.70 mm vs. 65.3 $\pm$ 6.98 mm, $P = 0.02$). Baseline characteristics with $P < 0.1$ by comparison of groups were LVEF (27.2 $\pm$ 5.42% vs. 28.2 $\pm$ 5.40%, $P = 0.051$) and QRS width (106.3 $\pm$ 12.1 ms vs. 104.4 $\pm$ 12.9 ms, $P = 0.091$). The proportion of patients randomized to CRT-On vs. CRT-Off had similar significant dyssynchrony at 6 months as follows: 61% with CRT-On and 60% with CRT-Off had persistent dyssynchrony by TDI in any view ($\geq 80$ ms), 45% with CRT-On and 51% with CRT-Off had persistent dyssynchrony by radial strain ($\geq 130$ ms), and 76% with CRT-On and 77% with CRT-Off had persistent dyssynchrony by either TDI or radial strain (Figure 3). In other words, overall 24% had resolution at 6 months of their significant baseline echocardiographic dyssynchrony required for study enrolment, regardless of being in CRT-On or CRT-Off groups.

**Associations of echocardiographic dyssynchrony at 6 months with clinical outcomes**

The mean follow-up period was 19.4 months for all patients and 19.8 months for surviving patients. In this study cohort of 614 patients, 234 patients reached an end point: 146 HF hospitalizations and 88 deaths. The CRT-On subgroup had 74 HF hospitalizations and 29 deaths and the CRT-Off subgroup had 70 HF hospitalizations and 18 deaths. This comparatively greater mortality in the CRT-On group is similar to as reported previously in EchoCRT. At 6 months, there were 469 patients (24%) with improvement in baseline dyssynchrony regardless of being in CRT-On or CRT-Off groups. Further, 145 patients (24%) with persistent dyssynchrony regardless of being in CRT-On or CRT-Off had improvement in both TDI longitudinal velocity ($\geq 80$ ms) or speckle-tracking radial strain ($\geq 130$ ms) and LVEF ($\geq 5.42\%$ vs. $\geq 5.40\%$) ($P = 0.091$).

In other words, overall 24% had resolution at 6 months of their significant baseline echocardiographic dyssynchrony required for study enrolment, regardless of being in CRT-On or CRT-Off groups.
Association of dyssynchrony at 6 months with heart failure hospitalization after adjustment for baseline characteristics

We examined 24 baseline characteristics potentially associated with patient outcomes (Table 1). Patients were balanced with only three variables identified as potentially co-varying with 6-month echocardiographic dyssynchrony ($P < 0.10$): LVEDD, LVEF, and QRS width. After statistical adjustment for these, persistent dyssynchrony at 6 months remained significantly associated with HF hospitalization, HR $= 1.57$ (95% CI 1.01 – 2.44), $P = 0.045$. After examining further, there was no impact of randomization groups of CRT-On vs. CRT-Off and results were similar. There was also a trend toward persistent dyssynchrony to be associated with the combined end point of HF hospitalization and death in the model further adjusted for LVEDD, LVEF, QRS width, and CRT treatment randomization, $P = 0.06$, HR $= 1.47$ (95% CI 0.98 – 2.20).

Association of longitudinal and radial dyssynchrony at 6 months with clinical outcomes

Associations of clinical outcomes with longitudinal and radial dyssynchrony individually were then determined. There were 608 of 614 total patients (99%) overall with 6-month TDI data available. There was a significant association of persistent longitudinal dyssynchrony with HF hospitalization, HR $= 1.49$ (95% CI 1.05 – 2.12), $P = 0.027$ (Figure 6A). For the primary end point of total mortality or HF hospitalization, there was a trend toward an association of persistent longitudinal dyssynchrony, HR $= 1.37$ (95% CI 0.99 – 1.90), $P = 0.061$, HR $= 1.37$ (95% CI 0.99 – 1.90). There was no significant association of persistent longitudinal dyssynchrony with total mortality, $P = 0.31$, HR $= 0.74$ (95% CI 0.41 – 1.32). There was no evidence of an interaction between CRT-On and CRT-Off status and association between persistent longitudinal dyssynchrony at 6 months and the outcomes of HF hospitalization or death, $P =$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Baseline characteristics of all 614 patients grouped by presence or absence of echocardiographic dyssynchrony at 6-month follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients without dyssynchrony at 6 mo. ($n = 145$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRS width (ms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking distance (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of life score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA class (I/II, III, IV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNP (pg/mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT-proBNP (pg/mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg/m$^2$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior stroke or TIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic lung disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic kidney disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF Biplane (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV end-diastolic diameter (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyssynchrony qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDI only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radial strain only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both TDI and radial strain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE inhibitor or ARB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldosterone antagonist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ß-Blocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuretic agent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYHA, New York Heart Association; BNP, brain naturetic peptide; TIA, transient ischaemic attack; LV, left ventricular; EF, ejection fraction; TDI, tissue Doppler imaging; ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blockers; mo., months.
There were 536 of 614 total patients (87%) overall with 6-month speckle-tracking radial strain data available. There was a significant association of persistent radial dyssynchrony with the primary outcome of HF hospitalization or death with an HR = 1.43 (95% CI 1.03–1.99), \( P = 0.032 \). There was also a significant association of persistent radial dyssynchrony of the secondary outcome variable of HF hospitalization alone HR = 1.53 (95% CI 1.08–2.18), \( P = 0.018 \) (Figure 6B). There was no significant association of persistent
radial dyssynchrony with total mortality, $P = 0.62$, HR $= 1.15$ (95% CI 0.62–2.13). There was no evidence of an interaction between CRT-On and CRT-Off status and the association between CRT treatment and the primary outcome of HF hospitalization or death ($P = 0.41$), HF hospitalization alone ($P = 0.68$), or mortality alone ($P = 0.37$).

Association of worsening dyssynchrony at 6 months with clinical outcomes

There were 155 of 608 patients (25%) with increasing dyssynchrony by TDI longitudinal velocity from baseline to 6 months (increasing $\geq 30$ ms). There was a significant association of worsening longitudinal dyssynchrony with the primary outcome of HF hospitalization or death with an HR $= 1.42$ (95% CI 1.02–1.97), $P = 0.037$. There was also a significant association of worsening longitudinal dyssynchrony with HF hospitalization, HR $= 1.46$, 95% CI 1.03–2.06, $P = 0.034$ (Figure 7A). Worsening longitudinal dyssynchrony was not associated with mortality, $P = 0.788$. These results appeared unaffected by CRT with no interaction observed between randomization treatment (CRT-On vs. CRT-Off) and these clinical end points ($P = 0.128$ and 0.340). There were 64 of 507 patients (13%) with worsening dyssynchrony by radial strain from baseline to 6 months (increasing $\geq 60$ ms). There was a significant association of worsening radial dyssynchrony with the primary outcome of HF hospitalization or death with an HR $= 1.62$ (95% CI 1.06–2.49), $P = 0.027$. There was also a highly significant association of worsening radial dyssynchrony with HF hospitalization with an HR $= 1.81$, 95% CI 1.16–2.81, $P = 0.008$ (Figure 7B). Once again, there was no association of worsening dyssynchrony with mortality, $P = 0.899$ and no interaction observed between randomization treatment and clinical end points.

Discussion

This sub-study of the EchoCRT randomized clinical trial of HF patients with narrow QRS width demonstrated that persistent or worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony from baseline to 6-month follow-up was associated with unfavourable clinical outcomes, in particular HF hospitalizations. The post hoc observation that dyssynchrony on follow-up echocardiography was associated with patient outcome was similar in both randomization groups, and thus appeared unaffected by CRT. Because the primary study was designed as a randomized clinical trial, these observations may be considered hypothesis generating. EchoCRT enrolled HF patients with relatively narrow QRS duration (<130 ms), LV dilatation, reduced LVEF, and baseline echocardiographic dyssynchrony, and concluded that CRT was not of benefit. All patients required baseline echocardiographic dyssynchrony for entry into the trial. Of interest, 76% were observed to have persistent dyssynchrony at 6 months and 24% improved to having no significant dyssynchrony at follow-up. Improvement in dyssynchrony was similar in CRT-On and CRT-Off groups, and no interaction with treatment randomization was demonstrated. Importantly, persistent dyssynchrony at 6 months was significantly associated with the primary outcome variable of HF hospitalization or death and HF hospitalization alone. Even after adjusting for the potential confounding variables, persistent dyssynchrony remained significantly associated with HF hospitalization. As further evidence to support this association, both TDI longitudinal dyssynchrony and speckle-tracking radial strain dyssynchrony at 6 months when examined separately were significantly associated...
with HF hospitalization, which was also unaffected by CRT randomization. Furthermore, increases in either TDI longitudinal or speckle-tracking radial dyssynchrony from baseline to 6 months were significantly associated with both the primary outcome variable and in particular HF hospitalization alone. These consistent observations support echocardiographic dyssynchrony as potentially a new prognostic marker in HF patients with reduced LVEF and narrow QRS width, in particular for HF hospitalizations. Since these associations were similar in CRT-On and CRT-Off groups, our results suggest that echocardiographic dyssynchrony may possibly be a marker for unfavourable LV mechanics and more severe myocardial disease in patients with narrow QRS width.

Many previous investigations have focused on baseline echocardiographic dyssynchrony in HF patients with QRS widening before CRT as a marker for a more favourable response to CRT.4–9,19,21,22 Several other studies in HF patients with QRS widening have reported dyssynchrony after CRT as a marker for unfavourable outcomes. Bleecker et al demonstrated lack of improvement in TDI longitudinal velocity opposing-wall delay assessed immediately after CRT was associated with lack of LV reverse remodelling at 6 months.23 Auger et al also reported the association of worsening dyssynchrony by TDI velocity after CRT with less LV reverse remodelling and worse survival.24 Saba et al using an echo-guided LV lead placement strategy, demonstrated that patients who did not improve radial strain dyssynchrony had higher rates of death or HF hospitalization after CRT.25 Stankovic et al also showed that lack of improvement of dyssynchrony assessed by apical rocking was associated with less favourable clinical outcomes after CRT.26 Furthermore, Doltra et al recently showed that lack of

Figure 6 Kaplan–Meier plots demonstrating the significant association echocardiographic dyssynchrony at 6 months by (A) longitudinal velocity or (B) radial strain with heart failure hospitalization in all patients. Dys, dyssynchrony; mo., months.
improvements in septal flash, abnormal ventricular filling, or exaggerated inter-ventricular dependence after CRT were associated with less LV reverse remodelling and patient survival. Echocardiographic dyssynchrony after CRT in HF patients with QRS widening is also a marker for ventricular arrhythmias. Interesting, patients with severe HF and worsening dyssynchrony after CRT were shown to be at the greatest risk for serious ventricular arrhythmias.

There is much less reported on the significance of dyssynchrony in HF patients with narrow QRS duration unrelated to CRT. Mechanical dyssynchrony may likely represent different pathophysiological phenomena in patients with widened vs. narrow QRS durations.

Yamada et al. also reported mechanical dyssynchrony to precede widening of the QRS complex as a marker for progression of myocardial disease in knockout murine surrogate of human cardiomyopathy. Tanaka et al. studied dyssynchrony in 201 HF patients with narrow QRS and acute non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy. They observed dyssynchrony to be present in 54% at HF presentation which decreased to 12% at 6-month follow-up when treated with routine medical therapy. Improvements in LV dyssynchrony and cardiac function in non-ischaemic disease were perhaps related to changes in myocardial inflammation which may have heterogeneous effects on regional contractility. Recent work has demonstrated that pattern of dyssynchrony by strain imaging might be more important than a delay in time to peak between segments in differentiating the electromechanical substrate that is responsive to CRT from pure mechanical delay resulting from regional contraction heterogeneity or scar that is unresponsive to CRT. Myocardial ischaemic, infarction, and scar represent other pathophysiological basis for LV dyssynchrony in patients with narrow QRS width. Accordingly, LV dyssynchrony may originate from different myocardial substrates, including an electromechanical substrate regional contraction delays from delayed electrical activation, and non-electrical dyssynchrony substrates, such as contraction heterogeneity or

**Figure 7** Kaplan–Meier plots demonstrating the significant association of worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony at 6 months by (A) longitudinal velocity or (B) radial strain with heart failure hospitalization in all patients. mo., months.
scar. The basis for improvements in LV dyssynchrony observed in the present sub-study of HF patients with narrow QRS, including improvements in the control group is unknown. We may hypothesize that improvements in LV dyssynchrony may result from favourable effects of CRT in a yet to be defined subgroup, or effects of medical therapy on LV reverse remodelling. Overall, EchoCRT patients received intensive medical therapy of agents with known effects on reverse remodelling; 95% were on an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or an aldosterone receptor blocker and 97% were on β-blocker therapy. Further investigation of factors influencing LV mechanical dyssynchrony in HF is warranted.

Limitations

It is a limitation that this study was confined to patients in the EchoCRT trial who had 6-month echocardiograms available for analysis. Since the study was terminated prematurely, several patients did not have 6-month echocardiograms performed. It is a limitation that dyssynchrony measures are limited to baseline and 6-month time points, so we are unable to exclude possible changes in dyssynchrony that may have occurred in the interim. A limitation was that dyssynchrony analysis was limited to peak-to-peak timing and further analysis of velocity or strain was not part of this present study. Another limitation is that speckle-tracking echocardiography could not be performed on all patients and was available on 87%, similar to the yield on previous studies. TDI data were available on 99% of patients. The advantage of speckle-tracking strain over TDI velocity is that strain is less affected by passive motion or tethering, such as occurs in scar. It is a major limitation that scar as a source of dyssynchrony was not assessed by an alternate imaging technique, such as contrast cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. It was a limitation that the definitions we used for worsening dyssynchrony were determined post hoc and there are no previous published criteria for worsening dyssynchrony in this unique population. Our major results were reported on persistent dyssynchrony using pre-defined criteria and findings on worsening dyssynchrony should be considered as supplemental. Future prospective study of criteria for worsening dyssynchrony is warranted. Another limitation was that the relationship of LV lead position to patient outcome was not part of the present study, but the associations of persistent or worsening dyssynchrony with clinical outcomes were similar in CRT-On and CRT-Off groups. A significant limitation in previous studies has been variability of dyssynchrony measures. This study limited variability by using a single ultrasound vendor and analysis software and a core echocardiography laboratory with documented favourable reproducibility. However, the interplay of variabilities in complex measurements including differences between measurements taken at baseline and 6 months are not clearly defined and remains a limitation.

Conclusions

Persistent or worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony in HF patients with narrow QRS width and reduced LVEF at 6 month follow-up was associated with the combined end point of HF hospitalizations or death and in particular HF hospitalizations alone, regardless of CRT-On or CRT-Off. Accordingly, improvement in dyssynchrony was associated with less HF hospitalizations or deaths. Persistent or worsening echocardiographic dyssynchrony appears to be a marker for disease severity in HF patients and has prognostic significance. The relative value of persistent dyssynchrony in comparison to established markers of HF prognosis are unknown and further prospective multivariable study is warranted.

Conflict of interest

The EchoCRT trial was sponsored by Biotronik, Inc. with an equipment grant from G.E. J.G. reports grants and personal fees from Biotronik, grants from GE, during the conduct of the study; grants from Medtronic, grants from St. Jude, outside the submitted work. P.S. has received consultant fees from Biotronik, speaker fees from GE HealthCare, and research grants from Biotronik, GE Health Care, Bayer, and EBR systems. J.B. reports grant support from GE Healthcare, Biotronik, Boston Scientific, Medtronic, Lantheus, Servier, and Edwards Lifesciences. J.P.S. reports grants and personal fees from Biotronik, grants and personal fees from Boston Scientific, and personal fees from from Sorin Group, grants and personal fees from Medtronic, grants and personal fees from St. Jude Medical, personal fees from Cardiodynamics, outside the submitted work. W.T.A. reports grant support and personal fees from Biotronik during the conduct of the study; and grant support and personal fees from Medtronic and St. Jude Medical. J.S.B. reports personal fees from BioTRONIK, during the conduct of the study; personal fees from Servier Laboratoires, personal fees from Amgen, personal fees from Takeda USA, personal fees from Pfizer, personal fees from Cardiorentis, personal fees from Novartis, personal fees from ARMGO, personal fees from Celladon, outside the submitted work. K.D. reports personal fees from Biotronik; and personal fees from Medtronic, Sorin, and Boston Scientific. D.G. reports personal fees from Medtronic, St. Jude Medical, Boston Scientific, and Biotronik. H.K. reports personal fees from Biotronik. J.B. reports personal fees and other from BioTRONIK, during the conduct of the study; M.R. has nothing to declare. I.F. reports grant support from Biotronik; grant support and personal fees from Servier, and Medtronic, and personal fees from RESMED. J.H. reports grant support from St. Jude Medical and grant support and personal fees from Biotronik; and other support from Cardiorentis. F.R. reports personal fees from Biotronik; and personal fees from Servier, Cardiorentis, and St. Jude Medical.

References

Association of dyssynchrony on outcomes in narrow QRS


