Incremental Diagnostic Value of Regional Left Ventricular Function Over Coronary Assessment by Cardiac Computed Tomography for the Detection of Acute Coronary Syndrome in Patients With Acute Chest Pain

From the ROMICAT Trial

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**Background**—The incremental value of regional left ventricular function (LVF) over coronary assessment to detect acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is uncertain.

**Methods and Results**—We analyzed 356 patients (mean age, 53±12 years; 62% men) with acute chest pain and inconclusive initial emergency department evaluation. Patients underwent 64-slice contrast-enhanced cardiac computed tomography before hospital admission. Caregivers and patients remained blinded to the results. Regional LVF and presence of coronary atherosclerotic plaque and significant stenosis (>50%) were separately assessed by 2 independent readers. Incremental value of regional LVF to predict ACS was determined in the entire cohort and in subgroups of patients with nonobstructive coronary artery disease, inconclusive assessment for stenosis (defined as inability to exclude significant stenosis due to calcium or motion), and significant stenosis. During their index hospitalization, 31 patients were ultimately diagnosed with ACS (8 myocardial infarction, 22 unstable angina), of which 74% (23 patients) had regional LV dysfunction. Adding regional LVF resulted in a 10% increase in sensitivity to detect ACS by cardiac computed tomography (87%; 95% confidence interval, 70% to 96%) and significantly improved the overall accuracy (c-statistic: 0.88 versus 0.94 and 0.79 versus 0.88, for extent of plaque and presence of stenosis, respectively; both \(P<0.03\)). The diagnostic accuracy of regional LVF for detection of ACS has 89% sensitivity and 86% specificity in patients with significant stenosis (n=33) and 60% sensitivity and 86% specificity in patients with inconclusive coronary computed tomographic angiography (n=33).

**Conclusions**—Regional LVF assessment at rest improves diagnostic accuracy for ACS in patients with acute chest pain, especially in those with coronary artery disease and thus may be helpful to guide further management in patients at intermediate risk for ACS.

**Clinical Trial Registration**—URL: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Unique identifier: NCT00990262.


**Key Words:** computed tomography ■ left ventricular function ■ acute coronary syndrome ■ emergency department

Patients with acute chest pain represent a global health and economical challenge for the health care systems worldwide. The more than 8 million annual emergency department (ED) visits in United States alone impart a significant economic burden in excess of $8 billion annually, particularly as 80% of these patients are admitted to the hospital.1-4 One major problem is the inability to accurately triage patients early on because neither a single set of biochemical markers for myocardial necrosis (Troponin I, Troponin T, and creatine kinase, MB-type),4-5 nor initial 12-lead ECG alone or in combination identifies a group of subjects that can be safely discharged home.6-8 Although subsequent stress testing such as exercise treadmill testing, single-photon emission computed tomography or stress echocardiography provides valu-
able information for risk stratification, they may be limited in their utilization for early triage and their diagnostic accuracy for the detection of significant coronary artery disease (CAD).9–13 Acute imaging techniques such as rest echocardiography and rest myocardial perfusion imaging have been shown to improve the triage process although their availability is limited in most facilities.14–15

Clinical Perspective on p 383

Several studies suggest that cardiac computed tomographic angiography (CTA), with its unique ability to noninvasively visualize coronary atherosclerotic plaque and stenosis, may improve treatment of patients with acute chest pain.16–18 These studies have established the high negative predictive value of the absence of CAD for ACS. However, they also noted the inability to exclude significant stenosis in the presence of severe calcification or motion artifacts in about 10% of patients and the difficulty to determine whether a detected significant stenotic lesion is actually the underlying reason for the current chest pain presentation. Resting regional left ventricular (LV) function is an accurate predictor of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in the setting of acute chest pain,19 and cardiac CT assessment of resting regional LV function is highly concordant with cardiac MRI and echocardiography.20–25

Thus, the goal of our study was to determine if assessment of LV function may provide incremental diagnostic value to the assessment of coronary morphology for the prediction of ACS in patients with acute chest pain and therefore potentially aid in clinical decision-making, specifically in those patients who have CAD.

Methods

Patient Population

This is a subanalysis of the ROMICAT trial,17 which included patients who had a chief complaint of acute chest pain lasting >5 minutes during the previous 24 hours, normal initial troponin, and an initial ECG without evidence of myocardial ischemia. In all patients, experienced ED physicians had sufficient clinical suspicion for an ischemic origin of chest pain and admitted these patients to the hospital to rule out ACS. Most notably, patients with a history of coronary stents or bypass surgery were excluded because of limitation of stenosis assessment caused by either metal, calcium, and/or beam hardening artifacts from either the stents or severely diseased native vessels. Detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria are provided in Table 1.

We screened patients who presented to the ED on weekdays from 7 AM to 7 pm (May 2005 to May 2007) with a chief complaint of chest pain. All eligible patients who agreed to participate underwent contrast-enhanced cardiac CT before admission to the hospital floor. Patients had to be chest pain–free at the time of CT. All physicians, including those in the ED, who were involved in the standard clinical care of the patients, remained blinded to the result of cardiac CT. The institutional review board approved the study protocol and all patients provided written informed consent. Study protocol conformed to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Cardiac CT Imaging

CT imaging was performed using a 64-slice CT scanner (Sensation 64; Siemens Medical Solutions, Forchheim, Germany). In preparation for the scan, patients with a heart rate >60 bpm received an intravenous β-blocker (metoprolol, 5 to 20 mg) unless their systolic blood pressure was <100 mm Hg or other contraindications were present. In addition, patients received 0.6 mg of sublingual nitroglycerin. All image acquisitions were performed during a single breath hold in inspiration.

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Inclusion criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age &gt;18 years</td>
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<td>Chest pain for &gt;5 minutes within the previous 24 hours</td>
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<td>Admitted for rule out myocardial infarction through standard care protocols</td>
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<td>Sinus rhythm</td>
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<td>Ability to perform a breath hold of 10 to 15 seconds</td>
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<td>Negative pregnancy test or post menopause in female subjects</td>
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<th>Exclusion criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elevated Troponin I or creatine kinase-MB levels in the initial blood sample obtained in the ED</td>
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<td>New diagnostic ECG changes (ST-segment elevation or depression &gt;1 mm or T-wave inversion &gt;4 mm in &gt;2 anatomically contiguous leads)</td>
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<td>History of CAD defined as stent implantation or coronary artery bypass graft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemodynamic or clinical instability (systolic blood pressure &lt;80 mm Hg, clinically significant atrial or ventricular arrhythmias, persistent chest pain despite therapy)</td>
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<td>Perceived interference with standard clinical care of patients</td>
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<td>Known allergy to iodinated contrast agent</td>
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<td>Serum creatinine &gt;1.3 mg/dL</td>
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<td>Metformin treatment, hyperthyroidism</td>
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<td>Inability to provide informed consent</td>
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Per standard protocol, a test bolus of 20 mL contrast agent was administered with a flow rate of 5 mL/s to determine the optimal timing of contrast injection. Cardiac CT data sets were acquired with 64×0.6-mm slice collimation, a gantry rotation time of 330 ms, tube voltage of 120 kV, and an effective tube current of 850 mAs, using retrospective gating and ECG-correlated tube current modulation when appropriate.26 Contrast agent (80 to 100 mL, Iodixanol 320 mg/cm³, Visipaque, General Electrics Healthcare, Princeton, NJ) was injected intravenously at a rate of 5 mL/s to ensure homogeneous enhancement of the entire coronary artery tree.

Assessment of Regional LV Function

CT Image Reconstruction

Ten data sets of axial images of the entire heart with a temporal resolution of 83 to 165 ms (automatically chosen depending on the heart rate) and a slice thickness of 1.5 mm were reconstructed at increments of 10% of the R-R interval increment, starting at 5% throughout the cardiac cycle (5% to 95%), using a retrogressive ECG-gated half-scan algorithm and a special cardiac reconstruction kernel (B25f). The reconstructed data set permitted the visualization of the entire cardiac cycle in a cine mode, and all cardiac standard orientations used in echocardiography (4-chamber, 2-chamber, and LV short-axis) were reconstructed.

Image Analysis

All assessments were performed as consensus reading by 2 independent and experienced observers (S.K.S. and M.D.S.) blinded to the clinical course of the patient and the CTA findings on coronary artery stenosis and plaque. Disagreement was resolved by consensus. Regional LV dysfunction including wall motion and wall thickening of the myocardium were assessed qualitatively based on the American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology (AHA/ACC) 17-segment model.27 Regional LV dysfunction had to be present in at least 2 contiguous myocardial segments or in 1 segment visualized in 2 different views to be considered a true positive finding. Each LV segment was graded as normal, hypokinetic...
(impaired contraction), akinetic (absent contraction), dysskinetic (paradoxical outward wall motion during systole without aneurysmal formation in diastole), or aneurysmal. However, for the purpose of subsequent analysis, each segment was classified as having either normal or abnormal (hypokinetic, akinetic, dysskinetic, or aneurysmal) function. “In Space” software was used for post processing (Siemens Medical Solutions).

**Assessment of Presence and Extent of CAD by Cardiac CT**

Assessment of the CT data sets for the presence of significant coronary stenosis (>50% luminal narrowing) and the presence of coronary atherosclerotic plaque was performed as a consensus reading by 2 experienced investigators blinded to the subject’s clinical presentation and history using a modified 17-segment model of the coronary artery tree. A CT scan was labeled inconclusive if the presence of significant stenosis could not be excluded. If a consensus could not be reached, a third expert reader made the final diagnosis. This method has been demonstrated to be highly reproducible; details of this analysis have been previously published.

**Clinical Covariates**

We prospectively collected data on demographics, risk factor profile, and clinical course in all patients. Medical records were reviewed to obtain results of all diagnostic tests performed during index hospitalization and a period of 1 week after discharge. Presence of risk factors (ie, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes mellitus) and TIMI risk score were established from actual measurements obtained during the hospitalization or related medication use.

**Clinical End Points**

**ACS During Index Hospitalization**

To establish a diagnosis of ACS, 2 experienced board-certified physicians with more than 10 years of experience (1 ED physician [J.T.N] and 1 cardiologist [S.K.S.]) reviewed patient data forms containing prospectively collected information on the history and nature of chest pain, risk factors, and medical history, as well as medical records pertaining to the hospital admission. The reviewers were blinded to the findings of cardiac CT. Disagreement was resolved by consensus, which included an additional senior cardiologist (C.C.). ACS was defined as either an acute myocardial infarction (MI; ie, patients had a positive troponin (>0.09 ng/dL during serial testing) or unstable angina pectoris (UAP) according to the AHA/ACC/European Society of Cardiology guidelines. UAP was defined as clinical symptoms suggestive of ACS (unstable pattern of chest pain: at rest, new onset, or crescendo angina) optimally with objective evidence of myocardial ischemia.

**Statistical Analysis**

Univariate analysis was performed to determine the crude association between regional LV function and ACS. The significance of differences of the prevalence of ACS between subjects with normal versus abnormal LV function was tested using the Fisher exact test. For the entire cohort, we calculated sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value (NPV), and positive predictive value (PPV) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) of regional LV dysfunction for ACS as well as the incremental diagnostic accuracy of regional LV function for the inability to rule out significant stenosis (significant stenosis or nondiagnostic scan).

We also calculated sensitivity, specificity, NPV, and PPV with 95% CI of regional LV dysfunction for ACS in 4 groups of patients: (1) definitive coronary assessment, (2) inconclusive coronary assessment (indeterminate lesions or inability to exclude significant stenosis caused by motion artifact or calcification), (3) presence of plaque but no stenosis, and (4) presence of significant stenosis.

Area under the receiver operating curve (AUC) was calculated using the c-statistic of logistic regression. Baseline models included the CT finding for the extent of plaque, defined as the number of coronary artery segments with plaque based on the 17-segment model, and presence of stenosis separately and subsequent models included these individual CT findings with the addition of regional LV. To determine the incremental discriminatory power of regional LV function to coronary assessment by CT, we compared the c-statistic of nested models using the likelihood ratio test (no effect modification, interaction terms for LV dysfunction with extent of plaque and presence of stenosis did not reach statistical significance; \( P=0.66 \) and \( P=0.29 \), respectively). All analyses were performed using SAS (Version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC). A 2-sided probability value <0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

**Results**

**Patient Population**

A total of 1869 patients with a primary complaint of chest pain lasting >5 minutes were screened. Exclusion criteria were present in 1270 patients [impaired renal function (n=454), history of CAD defined as previous stent placement or coronary bypass (n=231), ECG diagnostic for myocardial ischemia or positive initial biomarkers (n=209), arrhythmia (n=97), inability to pause metformin (n=68), who enrolled in different research study or were previously included in this study (n=63), history of allergy to iodine (n=58), inability to administer β-blocker due to asthma (n=37), clinically unstable (n=31), or lack of pregnancy testing (n=20)]. In addition, we excluded 231 patients who were ineligible because of interference with standard clinical care (n=100), who refused participation (n=124), or did not complete the CT examination (n=7). We further excluded 12 patients who had an incomplete LV function study. The baseline characteristics of the 356 study patients are shown in Table 2. On average, patients were 53 years old, predominantly male (62%), and...
Table 3. Diagnostic Accuracy of CTA for the Detection of ACS Using Coronary Assessment Only and Coronary With Regional LV Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTA Evaluation</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>PPV</th>
<th>NPV</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coronary assessment only</td>
<td>24/31, 77%</td>
<td>283/325, 87%</td>
<td>24/66, 36%</td>
<td>283/290, 98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronary + regional LV function</td>
<td>27/31, 87%</td>
<td>266/325, 82%</td>
<td>27/66, 31%</td>
<td>266/270, 99%</td>
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Abnormal CTA is defined as the presence of significant >50% stenosis or nondiagnostic CT scan for coronary assessment and/or presence of regional LV dysfunction; 95% CIs are provided in parentheses.

had 2 cardiovascular risk factors (median); the majority of patients had a TIMI risk score between 0 to 2 (n = 336, 95%). There were 16 patients (4.5%) with a self-report history of MI but no documented CAD in the medical records and no stent or coronary artery bypass graft on CTA. Overall, 8.7% of patients (n = 31) had ACS (MI: n = 8, UAP: n = 23) during the index admission, whereas in the remaining 325 patients (91.3%) ACS was ruled out. There were no cardiac events during a follow up period of 6 months.

The average time to perform a cardiac CTA including patient preparation was 16 ± 7 minutes. The mean actual scan time to obtain the CT data set was 14 ± 2 seconds. The mean dose length product was 984 ± 258 milliGray (mGy) × centimeter (cm), range of 574 to 1380 mGy × cm, which when multiplied by the chest-weighting factor of 0.014, corresponded to a mean estimated radiation dose of 13.8 ± 3.6 millisievert (mSv), range of 8.0 to 19.3 mSv. Average time for the interpretation of CT images (coronary anatomy and LV function) was 17 ± 9 minutes (range, 6 to 30) with 73% of the exams being classified as having excellent image quality for both coronary and LV function assessment. Disagreement as to whether regional LV function was normal was solved by consensus in six patients (1.6%).

Diagnostic Accuracy of LV Function for ACS in the Overall Cohort
Regional LV function was impaired in 46 patients (12.9%), with overall 241 abnormal segments. Of these, 205 were hypokinetic, 32 akinetic, and 4 dyskinetic. There were no aneurysmal segments. The most common segments with abnormal function were midanterior and mid anterolateral walls (30/46). Overall, 8 of 310 patients with normal regional LV function had ACS (NPV: 97%; 95% CI, 95 to 98), 23 of 325 patients without ACS had regional LV dysfunction (specificity: 93%; 95% CI, 90 to 96), 23 of 31 patients with ACS had regional LV dysfunction (sensitivity: 74%; 95% CI, 55 to 88), and 23 of 46 patients with regional LV dysfunction had ACS (PPV: 50%; 95% CI, 35 to 65). Of the 46 patients with regional LV dysfunction, 10 patients (21.7%) had regional LV dysfunction and coexisting self-report history of MI. Of this subgroup of patients, 4 patients (17.4%) had ACS during index hospitalization whereas 6 patients (26.1%) did not have ACS (P = 0.72).

Symptom Onset and Assessment of LV Function
Time from onset of most recent chest pain symptoms and the assessment of LV function was 10.3 hours (median, interquartile range 6.0 to 21.3). There was no association between the presence LV dysfunction and characteristics of chest pain such as time from onset of chest pain to cardiac CTA (P = 0.13), duration of chest pain (P = 0.50), or presence of chest pain on ED arrival (P = 0.55). In patients with regional LV dysfunction, the median time from onset of chest pain symptoms to CT evaluation of LV function was not different between those with and without a self-reported history of MI (7.4 versus 8.7 hours, P = 0.91).

Stratification by Presence of Plaque and Stenosis
By coronary CTA, 49.4% (n = 176) were free of CAD, 32% (n = 114) had plaque but no stenosis, 9.1% (n = 33) had a significant stenosis, and 9.1% (n = 33) had plaque and a significant stenosis could not be ruled out. Among 180 patients with any plaque, 47 (26%) had calcified, 116 (64%) mixed, and 17 (10%) exclusively noncalcified plaque. None of the patients without CAD had ACS during the index admission or follow-up. Only 1 patient with exclusively noncalcified plaque had ACS.

Incremental Diagnostic Value of Regional LV Function to Coronary Assessment
Overall Cohort (n = 356)
The sensitivity of CT to detect ACS improved by 10% from 77% based on significant stenosis to 87%, based on combined assessment (Table 3).

Patients Without CAD (n = 176)
There was no incremental value of LV function assessment because none of these patients had ACS.

Patients With Definitive Coronary Stenosis Assessment by CT (n = 323)
The specificity of combined stenosis and LV function assessment by CT for ACS was excellent, with 94%; the PPV was 51%; and a high NPV was maintained (98%) (Table 4).

Patients With Inconclusive Coronary Stenosis Assessment by CT (n = 33)
In this group, 5 patients had ACS and 7 had regional LV dysfunction (21%) (Table 4). In these patients, LV function assessment was helpful to rule out ACS as the absence of LV dysfunction correctly ruled out ACS in 24 of 26 patients (NPV: 92%). PPV and sensitivity were limited as only 3 of 7 patients with LV dysfunction had ACS and LV dysfunction was present in only 3 of 5 patients with ACS. In addition, LV function was normal in 24 of 28 subjects without ACS (specificity: 86%).

Patients With Nonobstructive CAD (n = 114)
In this group, 7 patients had ACS and 11 had regional LV dysfunction (10%) (Table 4). Among the 7 patients with ACS, 3 had regional LV dysfunction (sensitivity: 43%). A clinical example of a patient with nonobstructive CAD, ACS,
and regional LV dysfunction is shown in Figure 1. LV dysfunction was present in all patients who had troponin elevation in subsequent measurements (2nd or 3rd serial measurements 6 and 12 hours after presentation) and were diagnosed with non–ST-segment MI (n=11005), whereas LV function was normal in 4 patients with UAP (only 1 underwent invasive angiography to demonstrate a significant stenosis, which was missed by coronary CTA).

Patients in Whom Significant Stenosis Was Detected (n=33)
In this group, 19 patients had ACS and 19 had regional LV dysfunction (58%) (Table 4). In these patients, LV function assessment was helpful to assess hemodynamic significance of stenosis because the presence of LV dysfunction correctly predicted ACS in 17 of 19 patients (PPV: 89%). A clinical case is demonstrated in Figure 2. This finding was substantiated as territory of LV dysfunction matched the location of stenosis in 15 of those patients (88%). In addition, absence of regional LVF was highly predictive for the absence of ACS (NPV: 86%).

Incremental Value of LV Function Over Coronary CTA for Risk Stratification
When regional LVF was added to baseline models of the extent of plaque and presence of stenosis for the detection of ACS, it was independently associated with a 25-fold increased risk in the model with plaque (odds ratio, 25.3; 95% CI, 9.4 to 68.6; P=0.0001) and a 20-fold increased risk in the model with stenosis (odds ratio, 20.1; 95% CI, 7.2 to 55.4; P<0.0001). Moreover, the area under the receiver operating characteristics curve (Figure 3) improved significantly after the addition of regional LVF to both the extent of plaque (AUC improved from 0.88 to 0.94) and the presence of stenosis (AUC improved from 0.79 to 0.88), both P<0.03.

Discussion
In the present study, we demonstrate that cardiac CT-derived regional LV function has incremental value over the assessment of coronary morphology for the diagnosis and prediction of ACS in patients with acute chest pain but inconclusive initial ED evaluation. Specifically, we demonstrate (1) that in the overall population (8% ACS) regional LVF resulted in a modest 10% increase in sensitivity to detect ACS (87%; 95% CI, 70 to 96), (2) however, that regional LVF particularly adds diagnostic value and may enable effective treatment in patients with plaque or stenosis detected by CT. This is suggested by a PPV of 89% when adding regional LVF to the assessment of patients with significant stenosis and by a NPV of 92% when added to the evaluation of patients with nondiagnostic CT scan, which cannot exclude significant

Table 4. Accuracy of Regional LV Functional Analysis for Detecting ACS in Subgroups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CT with definitive coronary stenosis assessment (n=323)</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>PPV</th>
<th>NPV</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/26, 77% (56–91)</td>
<td>278/297, 94% (90–96)</td>
<td>20/39, 51% (35–68)</td>
<td>278/284, 98% (96–99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT with inconclusive coronary stenosis assessment (n=33)</td>
<td>3/5, 60% (15–95)</td>
<td>24/28, 86% (67–96)</td>
<td>3/7, 43% (10–82)</td>
<td>24/26, 92% (75–99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT with nonobstructive plaque (n=114)</td>
<td>3/7, 43% (10–82)</td>
<td>99/107, 93% (86–97)</td>
<td>3/11, 27% (6–61)</td>
<td>99/103, 96% (90–99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT with significant stenosis (n=33)</td>
<td>17/19, 89% (67–99)</td>
<td>12/14, 86% (57–98)</td>
<td>17/19, 89% (67–99)</td>
<td>12/14, 86% (57–98)</td>
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95% CIs are provided in parentheses.
stenosis. These results suggest that regional LVF may aid clinical decision-making of patients with acute chest pain specifically in those with CAD.

Our study confirms the results of previous studies using echocardiography and cardiac MRI that resting regional LV function has excellent diagnostic accuracy for ACS using contrast enhanced cardiac CT. LV dysfunction in this setting can be a result of either myocardial infarction (before a rise of troponin) but could also be an expression of unstable angina pectoris as well as myocardial stunning, which renders wall motion abnormalities observable for several hours even after the resolution of acute chest pain in an ischemic rather than infarct setting. Although we did not find a relationship between the time of onset of chest pain and presence of regional LV dysfunction, potential explanations include the intrinsic challenges of establishing accurate temporal history from patients as well as the prolonged median time symptom onset until CT LV function evaluation of 10.3 hours in our study. The strengths of this study include a large well characterized and prospectively enrolled cohort, the observational design (clinicians and patients blinded to the CT findings; CT readers blinded to the clinical findings), the systematic and standardized review of CT findings, and the adjudication of clinical events by independent expert readers.

Overall, the diagnostic characteristics of adding LV function to coronary assessments are excellent but not perfect. Although the evaluation of regional LVF resulted in only a modest sensitivity of 43% for ACS detection in the 114 patients with nonobstructive CAD, these are 3 extra patients (of 7) who were accurately identified to have ACS with subsequent troponin elevation that would have otherwise been a “missed” diagnosis if coronary assessments were solely performed.

It is well known that the presence of severe calcification often defined as an Agatston score of >400 significantly
impairs the accuracy of coronary CTA to detect significant stenosis with a specificity dropping to 48%. In our study, 90% of patients with coronary plaques had some degree of calcification (26% had exclusively calcified plaques and an additional 64% with mixed plaques). Although we did not obtain a calcium score as part of the ROMICAT trial and thus could not assess the incremental value of LV function in various patient groups with increasing calcium scores, our stratified analysis was performed to highlight the benefit of LV function where a significant stenosis could not be excluded due to severe calcification or motion artifacts and found the assessment of regional LV function to improve the specificity to 86% and the NPV to 92% for detection of ACS. Although this less-than-perfect NPV at first glance appears subpar, this effect is driven by the high prevalence of disease in our subgroup analysis, leading to a resultant lower NPV than anticipated if all-comers were included (NPV of 99%) and should be interpreted within this context of high disease prevalence.

Our results also suggest that assessment of regional LV function may be able to provide information on the hemodynamic significance of lesions deemed to be stenotic by coronary CTA because almost 90% of patients with a significant stenosis, who also had impaired regional LV function, had ACS (PPV: 89%). This finding emphasizes that cardiac CT may be highly effective in guiding appropriate further testing and specifically limiting unnecessary referrals to invasive coronary angiography. An additional benefit of LV function assessment is the improved ability to identify patients with ACS due to stenosis of small vessels or side branches, when the spatial resolution of coronary CTA is limited and may result in a false-negative scan. Regional LVF could also aid in the detection of ACS due to coronary vasospasm, which may occur on top of nonobstructive atherosclerotic plaque. In our study, we identified 3 additional patients with ACS in whom stenosis assessment was negative, resulting in an improvement in sensitivity of 10% from 77% to 87%. These results are further substantiated by demonstrating that regional LV dysfunction is an excellent predictor of ACS independent (20- to 25-fold increase in risk) and incremental to coronary assessment (significant increase in c-statistic). Thus, if regional LV dysfunction is present, these patients are at higher risk for ACS and a conservative approach with hospitalization and further diagnostic testing may be warranted.

Notably, assessment of LV function from retrospectively ECG-gated protocols can be performed without additional administration of contrast or radiation. In our study, the mean radiation exposure was 13.8 mSv, which is comparable to the median 12 mSv (range, 8 to 18 mSv) reported in the Prospective Multicenter Study On Radiation Dose Estimates of Cardiac CT Angiography in Daily Practice I (PROTEC-TION I) multicenter, observational study of 50 international sites. In contrast, sequential scanning or prospectively triggered CT scans permit a significant reduction of radiation, with up to a 78% reduction in radiation dose, even doses <2.5 mSv. However, this algorithm requires the patient to have a regular and slow heart rate for diagnostic image quality and the benefit of the radiation dose reduction must be balanced against the loss of incremental LV functional data. Further studies are required to determine whether the potential to avoid subsequent testing justifies the increased radiation exposure.

Limitations
The study was performed in a single center. However, this is the first study performing a combined assessment of LV function and coronary morphology, and the results may justify larger multicenter studies. The relatively small number of events limits the statistical power of this study, especially for sensitivity and positive predictive values in subgroup analysis except for patients with significant stenosis where the majority of clinical events (ACS) occurred. Unfortunately, tight 95% CIs within subgroups would require a study of about 10 000 patients using our entry criteria. In addition, our study has substantially higher event rates compared with other larger CT studies, and we have recently shown that this may be the population, in which CT may be effective. The generalizability of the results and thus the applicability of cardiac CT imaging in the ED may be limited to one third of ED patients because 2 of 3 of patients who presented with acute chest pain were not enrolled in the study because of contraindications for contrast-enhanced CT imaging or limitations of current technology (ie, arrhythmias). Although the radiation exposure in our study is similar to that of published multicenter registries, the relatively high radiation exposure remains a limitation, especially once techniques such as prospective triggering with a medium radiation exposure below <10 mSv become clinical standard. The current study does not provide a comparison with cardiac MRI, the gold standard of LV function assessment, or more widely available echocardiography. However, a number of studies demonstrate an excellent agreement between cardiac CT and cardiac magnetic resonance tomography for the assessment of both global and regional LV dysfunction.

Clinical Implications
Our results demonstrate that assessment of LV function has incremental value to assessment of coronary artery morphology by cardiac CT in patients with acute chest pain, specifically in those who have detectable coronary artery disease by CT. Because the presence of regional LV dysfunction has excellent PPV for ACS in patients with a significant stenosis detected by cardiac CT, it may guide appropriate and early referral for invasive coronary angiography without the need for additional stress testing. In addition, the high specificity in patients with an inconclusive coronary CTA may also alter the need for subsequent stress testing or coronary interventions.

Conclusion
Regional LVF assessment at rest improves diagnostic accuracy for ACS in patients with acute chest pain, especially in those with coronary artery disease. Thus, combined assessment of coronary morphology and regional LVF by cardiac CT may be helpful to guide further treatment in patients at intermediate risk for ACS.
Acknowledgments

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Disclosures

None.

References

Contrast-enhanced multidetector cardiac computed tomography (CT) has become an established tool to image the coronary arteries, with vast data demonstrating its high diagnostic accuracy when compared with invasive coronary angiography. For patients with acute chest pain in the emergency department with low-to-intermediate likelihood for acute coronary syndrome (ACS), the high negative predictive value of CT, particularly when there is no coronary plaque, has provided clinicians with an alternative triage approach that may facilitate discharge in a large percentage of patients. However, only coronary assessment has been used in determining the diagnostic performance of CT for ACS detection. Functional data are readily available and typical of a standard retrospectively gated CT examination. This study evaluates the incremental diagnostic value of adding regional left ventricular function and found a 10% improvement in sensitivity from 77% to 87% for ACS detection. Moreover, regional left ventricular function conferred a 20- to 25-fold increase in risk of ACS, after agreement between formal and medical record criteria for the diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome. Circulation. 2002;106:1893–1900.

It can also aid in the detection of the small but non-negligible subset of patients with ACS but no significant coronary stenosis. It can also aid in the detection of the small but non-negligible subset of patients with ACS but no significant coronary stenosis. This incremental value must be balanced with the concern of increase radiation dose inherent with prospective electrocardiogram-gated computed tomography coronary angiography comparison with retrospective electrocardiogram-gated helical scan. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008;52:1450–1455.

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Incremental Diagnostic Value of Regional Left Ventricular Function Over Coronary Assessment by Cardiac Computed Tomography for the Detection of Acute Coronary Syndrome in Patients With Acute Chest Pain: From the ROMICAT Trial
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