Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Noninvasive Assessment of Cardiovascular Disease During the Follow-Up of Patients With Kawasaki Disease

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Background—Kawasaki disease (KD) is the most common cause of acquired coronary artery disease in childhood. In KD, the American Heart Association recommends echocardiography for routine coronary artery surveillance and nuclear perfusion scans and conventional coronary angiography in select patients. Cardiac MRI (CMRI) may be a noninvasive and radiation-free alternative. We applied CMRI during the follow-up of patients with KD and assessed the performance of CMRI compared with echocardiography.

Methods and Results—Patients with KD aged ≥8 years were consecutively included. Sixty-three patients (median age, 14.6 years; 74.6% male sex) underwent a comprehensive CMRI protocol including adenosine stress testing to evaluate coronary artery anatomy, ischemia, and myocardial infarction. All patients underwent CMRI without significant complications. On CMRI, 23 coronary artery aneurysms (CAAs) were identified in 15 patients. CMRI detected thrombus formation in 6 CAAs in 4 patients, wall motion disturbances and ischemia in 4 patients, and delayed hyperenhancement indicating myocardial infarction in 5 patients. Wall motion and perfusion abnormalities were noted in territories supplied by affected coronary arteries. CMRI results were compared with recent echocardiography findings. In 6 of the 15 patients with CAAs on CMRI, CAAs were not detected by echocardiography.

Conclusions—A comprehensive CMRI protocol including adenosine stress testing is feasible to identify coronary artery pathology, ischemia, and myocardial infarction in former patients with KD and compares favorably with echocardiography. CMRI may be used as a noninvasive and radiation-free imaging method for coronary artery surveillance during the long-term follow-up of patients with KD. (Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2011;4:712-720.)

Key Words: mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome ▪ imaging ▪ magnetic resonance imaging ▪ echocardiography ▪ aneurysm

Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute systemic vasculitis of unknown etiology that predominantly occurs in young children.1 KD is associated with the development of coronary artery aneurysms (CAAs) in 15% to 25% of untreated cases and in <10% of cases treated with high-dose intravenous immunoglobulins.2,3 In approximately one half of patients, CAAs resolve within 1 to 2 years. In the other patients, the aneurysms persist long term and may lead to thrombosis and stenotic lesions that can cause myocardial ischemia and infarction.2 As a consequence, KD is the most important cause of acquired coronary artery disease in childhood. Serial coronary artery surveillance is necessary in patients with a history of KD.4

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In 2004, the American Heart Association (AHA) published guidelines for follow-up of patients with KD based on a consensus of experts.1 Patients are stratified into 5 risk levels according to their relative risk of myocardial ischemia and infarction. Serial echocardiography is recommended for patients without CAAs or with transient coronary artery dilatations normalizing within the first 6 to 8 weeks after the acute presentation of the disease (risk levels I–II). For patients with persistent CAAs, serial nuclear stress tests and conventional coronary angiography are recommended in addition to regular echocardiography (risk levels III–V).

The imaging modalities recommended in the AHA 2004 guidelines have some significant limitations.1 Echocardiography is the first choice for routine coronary artery surveillance and is used to screen patients with KD for the presence of coronary artery pathology.1,5 An important disadvantage of echocardiography is that only the proximal part of the coronary arteries can be visualized adequately, and CAAs, therefore, could be missed. In addition, echocardiography...
may be limited by operator dependency and becomes progressively more difficult when a child grows and body size increases." Nuclear perfusion scans are recommended to address ventricular function in relation to vascularization and ischemia with modest specificity, while resulting in high radiation exposure. Conventional coronary angiography is the gold standard for coronary artery evaluation and is able to detect CAAs, coronary artery stenosis, and thrombotic occlusion but results in risks associated with its invasive nature and the exposure to contrast and radiation. A well-known problem of conventional angiography is vascular damage at the puncture site, resulting in thrombosis and occlusion of the femoral artery, which may limit the repeated use of this imaging modality in patients with KD.

Cardiac MRI (CMRI) has emerged as a noninvasive and radiation-free imaging modality with the ability to evaluate the coronary arteries, cardiac function, and myocardial perfusion. CMRI offers a detailed image of the coronary anatomy and may delineate proximal and more peripheral CAAs. CMRI also facilitates both pharmacological stress testing to assess reversible ischemia and delayed contrast enhancement to visualize myocardial scar.

The aim of the present study was to apply within a single procedure a comprehensive CMRI protocol including adenosine stress testing to assess coronary artery pathology, reversible ischemia, and myocardial infarction during the follow-up of patients with KD and secondly, to assess to what extent CMRI identifies coronary artery lesions missed by echocardiography. We hypothesized that CMRI is suitable for coronary artery surveillance in patients with KD and, hence, can serve as a noninvasive and radiation-free imaging alternative for the imaging modalities recommended in the current AHA guidelines.

Methods

Patients

This study was conducted between September 2007 and October 2010 at the Emma Children’s Hospital (Amsterdam, The Netherlands). Patients were included if they were aged ≥8 years and had a history of KD. The age threshold was raised to avoid the use of anesthetics. Patients were prospectively included in consecutive order of outpatient consultation. Patients were ineligible for the study if they had a known contraindication for CMRI apart from young age. Medical records were reviewed to collect clinical characteristics of the patients with KD. Based on echocardiography data, patients were divided into the following 3 groups before CMRI performance: group I, patients without CAAs; group II, patients with transient CAAs (ie, patients with coronary artery lesions during the acute phase that normalized during follow-up); and group III, patients with persistent CAAs. The study was approved by the ethics committee of our hospital, and written informed consent was obtained from all patients or their families.

Echocardiography

Transthoracic echocardiography was performed during routine follow-up of the patients with KD using a GE Vivid 7 ultrasound imaging system. The 2D examinations were performed by an experienced examiner. The evaluations included display of the main trunk of the coronary arteries and, if possible, display of the more distal segments. Furthermore, left ventricular function, wall motion abnormalities, and the function of the cardiac valves were evaluated. For this study, echocardiographic images were centrally reread and evaluated by an experienced pediatric cardiologist (I.K.).

The time window between echocardiographic and CMRI examination was ≤6 months. We aimed to perform CMRI after echocardiographic evaluation. In some cases, the order was reversed for practical reasons. In all cases, the pediatric cardiologist and radiologist were blinded for each other’s results.

Cardiac MRI

The CMRI protocol was performed on a 1.5-T whole-body MRI scanner equipped with cardiac software (Avanto; Siemens; Erlangen, Germany). The complete imaging protocol included magnetic resonance coronary angiography (MRA), first-pass perfusion, and late gadolinium enhancement studies. The examination was completed within 60 minutes and without the use of any form of sedation. The MRA imaging study was performed during free breathing and without the use of contrast. To compensate for respiratory motion artifacts, a navigator beam was placed on the patient’s right hemidiaphragm for end-expiratory gating. An ECG-gated 3D steady-state free precession sequence with T2 and fat saturation prepulses was used to visualize the coronary arteries in a whole-heart approach. Breath-hold, ECG-gated, 2D steady-state free precession sequences were applied to detect wall motion abnormalities in 2-chamber, 3-chamber, 4-chamber, and short-axis views. Turbo fast low-angle shot sequences were used to evaluate myocardial first-pass perfusion in 3 to 5 short-axis slices during intravenous contrast medium infusion (gadolinium at a dose of 0.1 mmol/kg body weight). This sequence was performed after administration of 1 mg/kg adenosine in 6 minutes to detect ischemia after adenosine stress. It was repeated without adenosine to detect (reversible) ischemia at rest. After 5 to 15 minutes, inversion recovery turbo fast low-angle shot was performed in 2-chamber, 3-chamber, 4-chamber, and short-axis views to detect myocardial scar by delayed hyperenhancement.

CMRI Image Analysis

CMRI studies were analyzed by the 2 radiologists involved in the study. The radiologists were blinded to the echocardiography results and the clinical patient characteristics.

CMRI images were evaluated for the presence of aneurysms of the main epicardial coronary arteries. The right coronary artery, left main coronary artery, left anterior descending coronary artery, and left circumflex coronary artery were assessed. An abnormal coronary artery was defined according to criteria established by the Japanese Ministry of Health in 1984 (ie, a lumen diameter ≥3 mm in children aged <5 years, >3 mm in those aged ≥5 years, or 1.5 times the size of an adjacent segment or an irregular lumen). CAAs with a lumen diameter ≥8 mm were classified as giant. The coronary arteries also were evaluated for the presence of thrombi and stenotic lesions. Thrombi were diagnosed as a low-signal mass against the wall of the aneurysmotic coronary artery, with a filling defect in the aneurysm in both the coronary sequences and the sequences with delayed enhancement. A stenotic lesion was defined as clinically significant if the reduction in vessel diameter was >50%.

Myocardial wall motion was qualitatively analyzed and classified as normal or abnormal, which includes hypokinetic, dyskinetic, or akinetic wall motions. A 17-segment model was used for analysis. Segmental myocardial first-pass perfusion after adenosine stress was evaluated qualitatively and assessed as normal or as revealing a perfusion defect. In patients with first-pass perfusion defects after adenosine stress, myocardial perfusion at rest also was assessed. Delayed contrast-enhanced images were evaluated visually for areas of delayed hyperenhancement indicating scar due to myocardial infarction. Delayed hyperenhancement was categorized as subendocardial (<50% wall thickness) or transmural (>50% of wall thickness).
Patients with CAAs are presented in Table 2. CMRI detected patients, 23 CAAs were identified, and the aneurysms were for the right proximal coronary arteries. In 15 (23.8%) patients, CMRI and echocardiography measurements of maximal proximal coronary arteries in these unaffected patients showed no systematic differences in the maximal diameter of proximal coronary artery diameter in patients without CAAs and the maximal CAA diameter in affected patients with KD.

Results

Patient Characteristics

Sixty-three patients with KD (median age, 14.6 years; inter-quartile range, 12.5–18.6 years; 74.6% male sex) were consecutively enrolled during follow-up as outpatients. Patient characteristics are described in Table 1. Three patients had retrospectively received a diagnosis of KD after presentation with an acute myocardial infarction at a young age. Group I (normal coronary arteries) comprised 41 patients; group II (transient aneurysms), 12 patients; and group III (persistent aneurysms), 10 patients. The median interval between echocardiography and CMRI was 1.3 months (interquartile range, 0.62–2.63 months).

CMRI

All CMRI examinations were performed without significant medical complications. In 2 patients, first-pass perfusion studies were not completed because of adenosine-related side effects (nausea, headache, and palpitations).

On CMRI, normal coronary arteries were observed in 46 (73.0%) patients. The mean vessel diameter in these non-affected patients was 3.3 ± 0.5 mm for the left and 2.8 ± 0.4 mm for the right proximal coronary arteries. In 15 (23.8%) patients, 23 CAAs were identified, and the aneurysms were classified as giant in 5 patients. CMRI results of the 15 patients with CAAs are presented in Table 2. CMRI detected CAA-associated thrombus formation in 6 CAAs in 4 patients. In 2 patients, the coronary arteries could not be evaluated because of insufficient CMRI quality due to breathing artifacts.

Normal first-pass perfusion studies after adenosine stress were observed in 53 (84.1%) patients. In 4 (6.3%) patients, first-pass perfusion defects were detected in 13 myocardial segments after adenosine stress. In 11 of the 13 (84.6%) segments, wall motion abnormalities were noted. All patients with first-pass perfusion defects had severe coronary artery pathology, and the defects were detected in territories of affected coronary arteries (Table 2). In 1 of these 4 patients, the ischemia was reversible at rest. First-pass perfusion studies after adenosine stress could not be evaluated in 5 (7.9%) patients. In the 2 patients with adenosine-related side effects, first-pass perfusion studies were not completed, and in 3 patients, technical problems occurred because of inadequate bolus timing. CMRI documented CAAs in 1 of the patients with unsuccessful first-pass perfusion studies after adenosine stress. This patient had normal first-pass perfusion studies at rest (Table 2, patient 13).

Segmental late gadolinium enhancement was normal in 58 patients. Delayed hyperenhancement was noted in 16 segments of 5 patients and was transmural in 9 segments and subendocardial in 7 segments (Table 2). In 4 of these 5 patients with delayed hyperenhancement, wall motion abnormalities were detected in the same myocardial areas. In the remaining patient, the hyperenhancement was subendocardial and did not result in wall motion abnormalities. In 2 patients, the myocardial infarction went unnoticed in the medical history examination. Both patients were referred for a coronary artery bypass graft procedure after confirmation of the severe lesions by conventional coronary angiography. In none of the patients without coronary artery pathology were wall motion abnormalities or perfusion defects detected. Examples of CMRI studies of a normal coronary artery, a giant CAA with thrombosis, and delayed hyperenhancement are shown in Figure 1.

Comparison of CMRI and Echocardiography for CAA Identification

CMRI results were compared with the echocardiography findings (Figure 2A). In all patients without CAAs on CMRI, recent echocardiography also showed normal coronary arteries. Bland-Altman analysis for CMRI and echocardiography showed no systematic differences in the maximal diameter of the proximal coronary arteries in these unaffected patients (Figure 3A).

In 6 of the 15 patients with CAAs on CMRI, the lesions were missed by recent echocardiography because of the peripheral localization of the CAAs or poor echocardiographic windows. CMRI and echocardiographic images of these 6 patients are presented in Figure 2B. In 2 patients, the coronary artery lesions had remained unrecognized on all previous echocardiographic evaluations (group I). The 4 remaining patients with CAAs missed by recent echocardiography had shown transient dilatations in the past on echocardiography (group II).
In the other 9 patients with CAAs on CMRI, coronary artery pathology also was identified on echocardiography (group III). Of the 16 CAAs documented in these 9 patients on CMRI, 4 were invisible with echocardiography. Bland-Altman analysis of maximal diameter of the 12 visible aneurysms revealed good agreement between CMRI and echocardiography measurements, although the wider aneurysms tended to show larger differences, which can be related to wall-associated thrombus in these coronary artery aneurysms (Figure 3B).

### Table 2. CMRI Results of 15 Patients With CAAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pt. No.</th>
<th>Age, y</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Group*</th>
<th>MRA: Location (Diameter of CAA, mm)</th>
<th>First-Pass Perfusion Adenosine/Rest</th>
<th>Location First-Pass Perfusion Defect</th>
<th>Delayed Hyperenhancement</th>
<th>Wall Motion Abnormalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1†</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>LCA bifurcation (5.1)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2†</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>LMCA (5.8)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3†</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Proximal RCA (5.1)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4†</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Proximal LAD (4.8)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5†</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Proximal LCA (5.8)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6‡‡</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Proximal LAD (4.9)</td>
<td>Yes/yes</td>
<td>Midanteroseptal/Basal inferoseptal</td>
<td>Mid/basal inferior (subendocardial)</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LCA bifurcation (6.7)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LMCA (5.8)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LAD (7.3)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>RCA (8.1)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LAD (7.5)</td>
<td>Normal/…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12‡</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LAD (15.0 + thrombus), RCA (22.1 + thrombus, 17.6 = thrombus)</td>
<td>Yes/normal</td>
<td>Mid/apical inferior (subendocardial)</td>
<td>Hypokinesis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13§</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Proximal LAD (6.8), LCX (9.1)        Proximal RCA (12 + thrombus)</td>
<td>Failed/normal</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>Basal/mid inferior (transmural)</td>
<td>Akinesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14§</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>LAD (14.2 + 11.5 mm) RCA (39.8 + slow flow/thrombus)</td>
<td>Yes/yes</td>
<td>Basal/mid inferior (transmural)</td>
<td>Akinesis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15§</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Proximal LAD (26.2 + thrombus) Mid LAD (10.0) Distal LAD (7.5)</td>
<td>Yes/yes</td>
<td>Apex</td>
<td>Apex (transmural)</td>
<td>Akinesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAD indicates left anterior descending coronary artery; LCA, left coronary artery; LCX, left circumflex coronary artery; LMCA, left main coronary artery; RCA, right coronary artery. Other abbreviations as in Table 1.

*Before CMRI performance, patients with KD were divided into 3 groups based on their coronary artery status: normal coronary arteries (group I), transient coronary abnormalities (group II), and persistent coronary abnormalities (group III).

†These 6 patients showed discrepancies between echocardiography and CMRI for the identification of CAA (see Figure 2).

‡Patients were referred for a coronary artery bypass graft procedure after the CMRI examinations.

§These 3 patients presented with an acute myocardial infarction and had been treated with successful thrombectomy (patient 13) and a coronary artery bypass graft procedure (patient 15), and 1 is planned for surgery (patient 14). In all cases, the diagnosis of KD was made retrospectively.

In the other 9 patients with CAAs on CMRI, coronary artery pathology also was identified on echocardiography (group III). Of the 16 CAAs documented in these 9 patients on CMRI, 4 were invisible with echocardiography. Bland-Altman analysis of maximal diameter of the 12 visible aneurysms revealed good agreement between CMRI and echocardiography measurements, although the wider aneurysms tended to show larger differences, which can be related to wall-associated thrombus in these coronary artery aneurysms (Figure 3B).

**Figure 1.** Examples of cardiac MRI images from patients with Kawasaki disease, showing a normal right coronary artery (**A**), a giant aneurysm of the right coronary artery with thrombosis (**B**), and a basal inferoseptal-inferior myocardial infarction (**C**).
Figure 2. A, A flow diagram containing the comparison of echocardiography and CMRI findings for the identification of CAAs in the 3 groups of patients with KD. B, Images are shown from the 6 patients with discrepancies between echocardiography and CMRI as follows: Left (reading upside down): patient 1, left coronary artery bifurcation aneurysm (5.1 mm); patient 2, left main coronary artery aneurysm (5.8 mm); Right: patient 3, left anterior descending coronary artery aneurysm (4.9 mm); patient 4, right coronary artery aneurysm (5.1 mm); patient 5, proximal left coronary artery aneurysm (5.8 mm); and patient 6, left anterior descending coronary artery aneurysm (4.8 mm). CAA indicates coronary artery aneurysms; CMRI, cardiac MRI; KD, Kawasaki disease.
Implementation of the Current Guidelines

Considering the current AHA guidelines, we determined how many of the imaging studies in addition to routine echocardiography should at least have been performed compared with reality (Table 3). The number of nuclear perfusion scans and conventional coronary angiographies was considerably lower than recommended according to the guidelines.

Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate that CMRI is feasible in former patients with KD to assess the presence of CAAs, wall motion disturbances, ischemia, and myocardial infarction. The comprehensive CMRI protocol including adenosine stress testing can be performed without anesthetics in patients aged ≥8 years. We identified CAAs on CMRI that were not detected by recent echocardiography in almost 10% of the patients, including 2 patients without prior coronary artery lesions on serial echocardiography. CMRI identified perfusion defects and delayed hyperenhancement in 5 patients with KD with persistent CAAs. In patients without coronary artery pathology, no wall motion or perfusion abnormalities were noted.

Current AHA Guidelines

Echocardiography, conventional coronary angiography, and nuclear perfusion scans are the imaging modalities recommended in the current guidelines for follow-up of patients with KD.1 These AHA 2004 guidelines are based on a consensus of experts until long-term studies facilitate a more evidence-based practice. According to the guidelines, we rely on serial echocardiography in patients without CAAs or with transient dilatations (levels I–II). However, the experts have recognized the limitations of echocardiography and mention that CMRI may therefore be of value in selected patients with KD. Results of the present CMRI study confirm that a considerable number of CAAs remain unrecognized by echocardiography only because of peripheral localization or poor echocardiographic windows.

For patients with persistent coronary artery lesions (levels III–V), the AHA guidelines recommend serial stress tests and perfusion imaging. Current AHA guidelines are based on a consensus of experts until long-term studies facilitate a more evidence-based practice. According to the guidelines, we rely on serial echocardiography in patients without CAAs or with transient dilatations (levels I–II). However, the experts have recognized the limitations of echocardiography and mention that CMRI may therefore be of value in selected patients with KD. Results of the present CMRI study confirm that a considerable number of CAAs remain unrecognized by echocardiography only because of peripheral localization or poor echocardiographic windows.

Table 3. Number of SPECT and Conventional CAG as Recommended by the Current AHA Guidelines and Performed in 63 Patients With KD Before CMRI Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AHA Risk Level</th>
<th>No. of Patients</th>
<th>No. Recommended Examinations (at Least) by Current Guidelines*</th>
<th>Current Practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I–II: no or transient coronary artery dilatations</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0 SPECT 0 CAG 0 SPECT 0 CAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III: solitary CAA of 3–6 mm in ≥1 coronary artery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 SPECT 0 CAG 0 SPECT 0 CAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV: CAA ≥6 mm or multiple CAA in 1 coronary artery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7 (15)† SPECT 5 CAG 2 SPECT 4 CAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V: coronary artery obstruction†</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7 (14)† SPECT 5 CAG 4 SPECT 4 CAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AHA indicates American Heart Association; CAG, coronary angiography; SPECT, single-photon emission CT. Other abbreviations as in Table 1.

*The number of examinations is calculated from the date that the guidelines were published in 2004.
†Considering biannual SPECT to be sufficiently informative; annual SPECT (as recommended in the current guidelines in level IV–V patients) would increase the number as indicated in parentheses.
‡Three of these 4 patients presented with an acute myocardial infarction. Numbers of examinations are calculated from the date of presentation.
conventional coronary angiography to evaluate the coronary anatomy and to assess the existence and functional consequences of CAAs. Nuclear stress tests are proposed annually or once every 2 years, depending on the diameter and number of CAAs. Conventional coronary angiography is reserved for patients with large (≥6 mm) and multiple CAAs, in cases of symptoms indicating myocardial ischemia, and for patients with an abnormal stress test. If these guidelines are implemented, patients with level III to V KD need repeated diagnostic examinations, leading to a great number of invasive procedures and a high radiation burden. It is important to reduce the exposure to ionizing radiation to a minimum because of the carcinogenic effects. Especially in children, the radiation burden has to be reduced because children are more sensitive to the carcinogenic effects than adults and have a longer life expectancy, resulting in a larger time window for expressing damage due to the radiation.22

In this cohort of patients with KD referred from all over the country, implementation of the AHA 2004 guidelines was evaluated. Considering the results, implementation had not become routine in level III to V patients. Invasiveness, radiation burden, and the complication rate of nuclear perfusion scans and conventional coronary angiography are assumed to be the main reasons for lack of adherence.

Cardiac MRI
CMRI is a noninvasive and radiation-free imaging method that overcomes many of the aforementioned disadvantages. Previous studies have shown complete agreement between CMRI and conventional coronary angiography for identification of CAA, coronary occlusions, and coronary stenosis in patients with KD.12,23 A high accuracy of CMRI for measurement of the diameter and length of coronary aneurysms also has been reported previously.11,23–25 Suzuki et al25 applied CMRI and echocardiography in a relatively large cohort of patients. Sixty-nine aneurysms were observed in 106 patients on echocardiography, and an additional 28 aneurysms were observed by CMRI. The present study confirms that CAAs remain unrecognized by echocardiography in a considerable number of patients. The study of Suzuki et al was limited to MRA studies only. In the present study, we combined coronary artery visualization with wall motion analysis, adenosine stress testing, and late-enhancement imaging. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first to evaluate a comprehensive CMRI protocol including adenosine stress testing in a relatively large cohort of only patients with KD.

Studies comparing first-pass perfusion CMRI and single-photon emission CT imaging have indicated that CMRI is more sensitive for the identification of flow-limiting stenosis.15 CMRI late-enhancement imaging is the reference tool for the assessment of areas of myocardial infarction. The high spatial resolution of CMRI facilitates identification of small subendocardial areas of infarction.16 In the present study, 2 patients with a small infarction were identified, unnoticed by the medical history examination. Both patients underwent a coronary artery bypass graft procedure.

Other Imaging Modalities
Echocardiography is readily and widely available, takes little operator time, and is relatively less expensive compared with CMRI; therefore, it will remain the mainstay for routine follow-up of patients with KD. As is also suggested in a recent review by Mavrogeni et al,26 we believe that CMRI will not substitute echocardiography in the future but may be performed as a second step after echocardiography during the follow-up of patients with KD. Bland-Altman analysis showed good agreement between echocardiography and CMRI for maximal coronary artery diameter and maximal CAA diameter. There tended to be a larger difference in measurements in cases of wider CAAs. This may be explained by thrombus formation and irregularities in these aneurysms, limiting echocardiographic evaluation.1

CT angiography is another noninvasive imaging method that could be of value in patients with KD because of its excellent sensitivity for the detection of coronary aneurysms, stenosis, and calcifications.27,28 The radiation burden of CT angiography is again an important drawback, although the radiation dose has already been reduced greatly with recent improvements.26 Further developments may result in CT angiography being another reasonable alternative for detailed coronary artery evaluation, although perfusion and late-enhancement studies are not possible with CT angiography.

Recommendations
Based on the results of the present study, CMRI may be a reliable imaging method for coronary artery surveillance during the follow-up of patients with KD. CMRI may identify CAAs missed by echocardiography and may be a valuable alternative for patients with KD with persistent CAAs, combining anatomic and functional evaluation into 1 examination without the use of radiation or any invasive procedure.

In patients with a history of KD, we therefore recommend CMRI performance during follow-up as a second step after echocardiography. The exact place and applicability of CMRI in the guidelines for follow-up of patients with KD has to be assessed in future studies. The CMRI protocol could be restricted to MRA studies for patients without known coronary artery pathology because we did not identify first-pass perfusion defect or delayed hyperenhancement in patients without coronary artery lesions. When coronary artery lesions are unexpectedly identified on MRA, perfusion and late gadolinium enhancement also may be performed. This has to be validated in future research as well.

Limitations
There are limitations to the present study. First, a comparison of CMRI with conventional coronary angiography as the gold standard is lacking because of ethical judgment. However, previous studies have already reported excellent agreement between coronary angiography and CMRI for coronary artery evaluation.11–14,22–24 Second, although we included patients in consecutive order of outpatient consultation, the study population contains a high percentage of patients with KD with CAAs compared with the literature of cardiovascular sequelae in KD (<10% CAA). This is explained by referral bias (ie, the more severe cases are being referred to a tertiary hospital). Moreover, patients with coronary artery pathology visit the outpatient department more frequently after an acute...
KD phase, which also explains male predominance—another risk factor of CAAs in KD. Finally, we only included patients aged ≥8 years during follow-up of the disease to avoid the use of anesthetics. For use of CMRI during the acute phase or in the follow-up of younger patients, general anesthesia will be necessary to obtain diagnostic image quality.

Conclusions
A comprehensive CMRI protocol for coronary artery surveillance is feasible during the follow-up of patients with KD aged ≥8 years and compares favorably with simultaneous echocardiography. CMRI is able to detect the presence of CAAs, wall motion abnormalities, reversible ischemia, and myocardial infarction without the use of radiation or invasive procedures. We recommend future studies to incorporate CMRI in the guidelines for follow-up of patients with KD.

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Disclosures
None.

References
Kawasaki disease (KD) was first reported 40 years ago in Japan and is the most important cause of acquired heart disease in childhood. This acute pediatric vasculitis is associated with the development of coronary artery aneurysms that may cause myocardial ischemia and infarction at a young age. In 2004, the American Heart Association published guidelines for the follow-up of patients with KD. Echocardiography is recommended for routine coronary artery surveillance, but it can only visualize the proximal coronary arteries and becomes progressively more difficult as a child grows. Coronary artery lesions, therefore, can be missed when relying on echocardiography only. According to the guidelines, nuclear stress testing and conventional coronary angiography are advised for patients with KD with persistent coronary artery aneurysms but carry risks associated with radiation exposure and the invasive nature of angiography. Cardiac magnetic resonance is a noninvasive and radiation-free imaging modality that overcomes these disadvantages. The present study applied a comprehensive cardiac magnetic resonance protocol during the follow-up of 63 patients with KD aged ≥8 years to detect coronary artery aneurysms, reversible ischemia, and myocardial infarction, all in 1 procedure. The results support cardiac magnetic resonance as a safe and informative imaging modality to identify coronary artery aneurysms (including lesions missed by prior echocardiography), ischemia, and myocardial infarction in a single imaging procedure. As a safe, noninvasive, and radiation-free imaging method for coronary artery surveillance, cardiac magnetic resonance warrants consideration for incorporation in future guidelines for long-term follow-up of patients with KD.
Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Noninvasive Assessment of Cardiovascular Disease During the Follow-Up of Patients With Kawasaki Disease
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/content/5/1/e10.full.pdf

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In the article, “Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Noninvasive Assessment of Cardiovascular Disease During the Follow-Up of Patients with Kawasaki Disease,” by Tacke et al, which appeared in the November 2011 issue of the journal (Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2011;4:712–720), there is an error in Figure 2.

On page 716 in Figure 2A (flowchart), in Group III, the CMRI results should read: CAA pos n=9 (90%), not CAA neg n=9 (90%) as it is shown.

The online version of the article has been corrected.

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