Original article

Normal Left Ventricular Mechanics by Two-dimensional Speckle-tracking Echocardiography. Reference Values in Healthy Adults

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A B S T R A C T

Introduction and objectives: Two-dimensional speckle-tracking echocardiography is a novel tool to assess myocardial function. The purpose of this study was to evaluate left ventricular myocardial strain and rotation parameters by two-dimensional speckle-tracking echocardiography in a large group of healthy adults across a wide age range to establish their reference values and to assess the influence of age, sex, and hemodynamic factors.

Methods: Transthoracic echocardiograms were acquired in 247 healthy volunteers (139 women, 44 years [standard deviation, 16 years old] [range, 18-80 years]). We measured longitudinal, circumferential, and radial peak systolic strain values, and left ventricular rotation and twist.

Results: Average values of global longitudinal, radial, and circumferential strain were −21.5% (standard deviation, 2.0%), 40.1% (standard deviation, 11.8%) and −22.2% (standard deviation, 3.4%), respectively. Longitudinal strain was significantly more negative in women, whereas radial and circumferential strain and rotational parameters were similar in both sexes. Accordingly, lower limits of normality for the strain components were −16.9% in men and −18.5% in women for longitudinal strain, and −15.4% for circumferential and 24.6% for radial strain, irrespective of sex. Longitudinal strain values were more negative at the base than at apical segments. Mean rotational values were −6.9° (standard deviation, 3.5°) for the base, 13.0° (standard deviation, 6.5°) for apical rotation, and 20.0° (standard deviation, 7.3°) for net twist.

Conclusions: We report the comprehensive assessment of normal myocardial deformation and rotational mechanics in a large cohort of healthy volunteers. We found that women have more negative longitudinal strain, accounting for their higher left ventricular ejection fraction. Availability of reference values for these parameters may foster their implementation in the clinical routine.

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Mecánica ventricular izquierda normal mediante ecocardiografía speckle tracking bidimensional. Valores de referencia para adultos sanos

R E S U M E N

Introducción y objetivos: La ecocardiografía con speckle tracking bidimensional es un nuevo instrumento para evaluar la función del miocardio. El objetivo de este estudio fue evaluar los parámetros de rotación y strain del ventrículo izquierdo mediante la ecocardiografía con speckle tracking bidimensional en un gran grupo de adultos sanos de una amplia gama de edades, con objeto de establecer los valores de referencia de dichos parámetros y determinar la influencia de la edad, el sexo y los factores hemodinámicos.

Métodos: Se realizaron ecocardiogramas transtorácicos a 247 voluntarios sanos (139 mujeres; media de edad, 44 ± 16 [intervalo, 18-80] años). Efectuamos determinaciones de los valores de strain sistólico máximo longitudinal, circunferencial y radial, así como de la rotación y el giro del ventrículo izquierdo.

Resultados: Los valores medios de strain total longitudinal, radial y circunferencial fueron −21.5 ± 2.0%, 40.1 ± 11.8% y −22.2 ± 3.4%, respectivamente. El strain longitudinal fue significativamente más negativo en las mujeres, mientras que el strain radial y el circunferencial y los parámetros rotacionales formaron límites similares en ambos sexos. En consecuencia, los límites inferiores de la normalidad para los componentes del strain fueron −16.9% en los varones y −18.5% en las mujeres para el strain longitudinal, −15.4% para el strain circunferencial y 24.6% para el strain radial, con independencia del sexo. Los valores de strain longitudinal fueron más negativos en la base que en los segmentos apicales. Los valores medios de la rotación fueron −6.9° ± 3.5° en la base, 13.0 ± 6.5° para la rotación apical y 20.0 ± 7.3° para el giro neto.

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Abbreviations
BP: blood pressure
Ccr: circumferential strain
LVEF: left ventricular strain fraction
Lc: longitudinal strain
LV: left ventricular
Rc: radial strain

INTRODUCTION

Left ventricular (LV) systolic function has been reported to be a powerful predictor of long-term survival in patients affected by a wide spectrum of cardiac diseases.1-3 The most widely used echocardiographic parameter to quantify LV systolic function has been LV ejection fraction (LVEF). While LVEF is a strong predictor of mortality and is used to select patients for device implantation4 surgical procedures5 and pharmacological treatments,6 it is extremely load-dependent, its measurement with echocardiography depends critically on operator expertise, and it is affected by significant intraobserver and interobserver variability.3

Global LV function is the result of the contraction and relaxation of a complex myocardial fiber architecture as a transmural continuum between 2 helical fiber geometries, where right-handed helical geometry in the subendocardial layer of myocardial wall gradually changes into left-handed geometry in the subepicardial layer.7,8 Myocardial fiber contraction determines changes of LV size and shape that are the result of concomitant longitudinal shortening, circumferential rotation, and radial thickening of the myocardium. The LVEF provides a global index of LV chamber function, ignoring the relative role of the different components of myocardial function (deformation in various directions and rotation), which may be affected to a different extent in different cardiac diseases even when LVEF is still in the normal range.9

Two-dimensional speckle-tracking echocardiography has recently emerged as a novel technique for objective and quantitative evaluation of global and regional myocardial function, independent of the angle of myocardial isonotation.10-12 The myocardial deformation data (strain, ε) are obtained by frame-by-frame automatic measurement of the distance between 2 points of each LV segment during the cardiac cycle along 3 dimensions (radial, Rε; circumferential, Cε, and longitudinal, Lε).

In addition, 2-dimensional speckle-tracking echocardiography can be used to assess LV rotational mechanics. LV rotation can be measured on 2-dimensional short-axis views acquired at base and apical levels to allow computation of twist and untwist. Several studies have related the dynamics of cardiac twist to systolic function of the LV.13,14

However, to be clinically useful, all these new parameters of myocardial and LV function need reference values that can be compared with data obtained from patients with suspected myocardial diseases. To date, reference values for deformation and rotational parameters are limited, heterogeneous, and sometimes inconsistent.15-18

Accordingly, we designed this prospective, observational study to use 2-dimensional speckle-tracking echocardiography in healthy volunteers to obtain the reference values for Lc, Cε, and Rc as well as rotation and twist of the LV and to assess their relationship with sex and age.

METHODS

Study Population

A cohort of 260 healthy Caucasian volunteers were prospectively recruited at a single tertiary center among hospital employees, fellows in training, their relatives, and individuals who underwent medical visits for driving or working licenses and met the inclusion criteria. Prospective criteria for recruitment included age >17 years, no history of cardiovascular or lung disease, no symptoms, absence of cardiovascular risk factors (ie, hypertension, smoking, diabetes, dyslipidemia), no cardioactive or vasoactive treatment, and normal results on electrocardiography and physical examination. Exclusion criteria were athletic training, pregnancy, and body mass index > 30 kg/m². Blood pressure (BP) was measured in all participants immediately before the echocardiographic examination. Height and weight were measured using a calibrated stadiometer and scale, and body surface area was calculated according to the Dubois and Dubois formula.19 Body mass index was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m²).

The study was approved by the University of Padova Ethics Committee (protocol number 2380 P, approved on October 6, 2011) and written informed consent was obtained from all volunteers before screening for study eligibility.

Echocardiography

Study participants underwent a transthoracic echocardiographic examination in the left lateral recumbent position using a commercial ultrasound scanner (Vivid E9, GE Vingmed; Norway) equipped with a 2.5 MHz transducer. Two-dimensional (grayscale) views were obtained from the apical (4-, 2-chamber, and long-axis views) and parasternal (short-axis views at mitral valve, papillary muscle, and apical levels) approaches. Three consecutive cardiac cycles of each view were acquired during a breath hold at end-expiration. Special care was taken to obtain correct apical and short-axis images using standard anatomic landmarks and checking for foreshortening.10 To obtain the apical short-axis view, the transducer was placed on the chest wall at the level of the apical impulse and then moved one intercostal space upward and properly angulated in order to obtain a circular short-axis view of the LV with the smallest right ventricular area.20 All the images were obtained at a frame rate of 50 frames to 80 frames per second. Timing of aortic valve closure was assessed looking at the aortic valve motion in the long-axis apical view. All studies were digitally recorded and transferred to a dedicated workstation for further analysis.
The LV end-systolic and end-diastolic volumes were measured using the biplane disc summation rule and LVEF was calculated.21

Speckle-tracking imaging analysis was performed using a commercially available software (EchoPAC BT 12, GE-Vingmed; Norway). The endocardial border of the LV was manually traced slightly inside the myocardium; a second, larger, concentric circle was then automatically generated near the epicardium in order to include all the LV myocardium. Then, the software automatically divided each LV view into 6 equal segments and performed the speckle-tracking on a frame-to-frame basis.

The 3 apical views were used for Lc measurements. Short-axis views were used for measurement of Rc, Cc, and rotation. In particular, Rc and Cc were measured on the short-axis view obtained at the level of the papillary muscle (mid-ventricle), while rotation was measured on the short-axis views obtained at basal and apical levels. The software automatically divided each echocardiographic view into 6 segments, provided an automated tracking confirmation (which must be checked by the operator) and generated the c values, expressed in percentage. If more than 3 of the 16 LV segments were inadequately tracked, the patient was excluded from the final analysis. Thirteen healthy individuals were excluded from analyses because of inadequate tracking. Myocardial Lc values were displayed as a bull’s-eye view (Figure 1).

Rotation is an angular displacement of a myocardial segment in short-axis view around the LV longitudinal axis measured in a single plane.11 To measure LV rotation, the software defined the ventricular centroid for the mid-myocardial line on each frame and calculated the time domain rotation for each segment in both basal and apical short-axis views. Averaged LV rotations from 6 segments were used for the measurement of rotation at basal and apical levels. The tracking quality of each segment was indicated by the software and segments with insufficient tracking were excluded. The mean rotation was measured at aortic valve closure. Counterclockwise rotation is expressed with positive values when viewed from the apex, and clockwise rotation with negative values. Twist was calculated as the net difference between apical and basal rotation (Figure 2). Rotation and twist are expressed in degrees.

**Statistical Analysis**

Normal distribution of data was checked by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Data are summarized as mean (standard deviation [SD]). Enrolled participants were stratified according to age (18-35, 36-55, and 56-80 years) and sex. Comparison of strain values between men and women, among different age groups, and among different segments or walls were performed by unpaired 2-tailed Student t test and analysis of variance (ANOVA), as appropriate. The data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows version 17.0 (SPSS Inc.; Chicago, Illinois, United States) and p values <.05 were considered statistically significant.

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**Figure 1.** Strain profiles from three apical views. Speckle-tracking echocardiography analyses in the apical 4- (A), 2-chamber (B) and apical long-axis (C) view with the respective speckle-tracking echocardiography measurements. Average segmental values in each segment are used to generate a “bull’s-eye” display of left ventricular myocardial deformation (D).
Reproducibility

Interobserver reproducibility of strain measurements was assessed in 18 randomly selected patients by 2 independent observers who analyzed the data blind to the other observer results. Intraobserver reproducibility was assessed by 1 observer who analyzed the data sets twice, more than 1 month apart. For both intraobserver and interobserver reproducibility, Bland–Altman analyses (bias–limits of agreement) were performed and the intraclass correlation coefficient calculated.

RESULTS

A total of 247 healthy volunteers, 139 (56.2%) women, were enrolled in the study. Mean age was 44 (SD, 16 years) (range, 18–80 years). Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics and LV geometry and function of the study population. Men had larger body surface area and body mass index and higher BP values than women (all, P<.001). Men also had larger LV volumes; women had significantly higher LVEF (P = .014) than the men.

Longitudinal Strain

Global LV was −21.5 (SD, 2.0%) and it was more negative in women than in men (P <.001, Table 2), accounting for their higher LVEF. Therefore, the lower level of normality (average −2 SD) was −16.5% in men and −18.5% in women. Global LV was similar among the 3 age groups (P = .106) (Table 3).

At the segmental level, less-negative LV values were measured in basal segments and LV became more negative from base to apex (P = .009, Table 2). Among the basal LV segments, septal and anteroseptal segments showed the least negative LV and inferior wall showed the most negative LV. Among LV segments at mid-ventricle, the least negative LV was found in the posterior wall and the most negative LV in the inferior and anteroseptal walls. Among the apical LV segments, the least negative LV was found in the lateral wall and the most negative LV in the anteroseptal wall.

Mean averaged LV at base, mid-ventricular, and apical levels were more negative in women than in men, accounting for the higher global LV measured in women (Table 2).

In our healthy participants, there was no significant correlation between hemodynamic parameters, such as heart rate, systolic and diastolic BP, and global LV values (r = 0.01, P = .84; r = 0.12, P = .05 and r = 0.12, P = .06, respectively). However, we found a positive correlation between global LV values and both body mass index (r = 0.25; P <.001) and body surface area (r = 0.24; P <.001).

Circumferential and Radial Strain

Global Cc and Rc were −22.2% (SD, 3.4%) and 46.9% (SD, 10.7%), respectively, and did not differ between men and women (−22.0% [SD, 3.4%] vs −22.3% [SD, 3.4%]; P = .526 for Cc, and 47.4% [SD, 9.2%] vs 46.7% [SD, 11.7%]; P = .655 for Rc, respectively). Accordingly, the lower limit of normality can be set at −15.4% for Cc and 24.6% for Rc, irrespective of sex.

Similar to LV, there were no differences in global Rc and Cc between the 3 age groups (for all, P=NS) (Table 3).

Left Ventricular Rotation and Twist

Of the 247 enrolled participants, 194 (78.5%) had short-axis views of sufficient quality to allow measurement of LV rotation at both apical and basal levels. In each view, a minimum of 4 segments with an excellent tracking score was required to measure...
Table 1
Demographics and Left Ventricular Geometry and Function of the Study Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall (n = 247)</th>
<th>Men (n = 108)</th>
<th>Women (n = 139)</th>
<th>P value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>44 (16)</td>
<td>43 (15)</td>
<td>44 (15)</td>
<td>.927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height, cm</td>
<td>170 (9)</td>
<td>177 (7)</td>
<td>165 (7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight, kg</td>
<td>67 (11)</td>
<td>76 (9)</td>
<td>61 (8)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
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<td>Body surface area, m²</td>
<td>1.78 (0.20)</td>
<td>1.92 (0.14)</td>
<td>1.66 (0.12)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
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<td>Body mass index, kg/m²</td>
<td>23 (3)</td>
<td>24 (3)</td>
<td>22 (3)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure, mmHg</td>
<td>122 (14)</td>
<td>128 (13)</td>
<td>117 (14)</td>
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<td>Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg</td>
<td>73 (8)</td>
<td>76 (8)</td>
<td>71 (8)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate, bpm</td>
<td>67 (10)</td>
<td>67 (11)</td>
<td>67 (10)</td>
<td>.557</td>
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<td>LV end-diastolic volume, mL</td>
<td>88 (22)</td>
<td>105 (17)</td>
<td>77 (16)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexed LV end-diastolic volume, mL/m²</td>
<td>49 (9)</td>
<td>54 (8)</td>
<td>46 (8)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV end-systolic volume, mL</td>
<td>33 (9)</td>
<td>40 (7)</td>
<td>28 (6)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexed LV end-systolic volume, mL/m²</td>
<td>18 (4)</td>
<td>21 (3)</td>
<td>16 (3)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV ejection fraction, %</td>
<td>63 (5)</td>
<td>62 (3)</td>
<td>64 (5)</td>
<td>.014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LV, left ventricular.
Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation).
* Men vs women.

rotation. Feasibility (in particular, acquisition of adequate apical views) was similar in women (83%) and in men (73%) (P = .09).

At aortic valve closure, basal rotation was −6.9° (SD, 3.5°) clockwise and apical rotation was 13.0° (SD, 6.5°) counterclockwise. There were no significant differences between men and women either at the basal or apical level (P > .05). Mean apical and basal rotations at the time of aortic valve closure in the study population are shown in Table 4.

Twist increased with advancing age and was accompanied by a steady increase in basal rotation, whereas apical rotation increased

Table 2
Regional and Global Longitudinal Strain Values in the Overall Study Population and Compared Between Men and Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>P value*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior, %</td>
<td>−21.7 (3.9)</td>
<td>−20.7 (3.8)</td>
<td>−22.5 (4.0)</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteroseptal, %</td>
<td>−18.7 (3.1)</td>
<td>−17.8 (2.5)</td>
<td>−19.4 (3.3)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septal, %</td>
<td>−19.0 (3.3)</td>
<td>−18.0 (3.2)</td>
<td>−19.7 (3.3)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior, %</td>
<td>−22.8 (5.0)</td>
<td>−21.5 (3.8)</td>
<td>−23.8 (5.6)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior, %</td>
<td>−21.2 (4.3)</td>
<td>−20.2 (4.0)</td>
<td>−21.9 (4.3)</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral, %</td>
<td>−22.1 (3.8)</td>
<td>−21.4 (3.8)</td>
<td>−22.7 (3.9)</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average value, %</td>
<td>−20.8 (4.2)</td>
<td>−19.8 (3.7)</td>
<td>−21.7 (4.5)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior, %</td>
<td>−22.6 (3.5)</td>
<td>−21.3 (3.3)</td>
<td>−23.6 (3.4)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anteroseptal, %</td>
<td>−22.9 (3.1)</td>
<td>−21.9 (2.8)</td>
<td>−23.6 (3.0)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septal, %</td>
<td>−21.2 (3.7)</td>
<td>−20.4 (4.6)</td>
<td>−21.8 (2.7)</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior, %</td>
<td>−23.1 (3.3)</td>
<td>−22.1 (3.3)</td>
<td>−23.9 (3.0)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior, %</td>
<td>−20.5 (3.7)</td>
<td>−19.8 (3.6)</td>
<td>−21.1 (3.7)</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral, %</td>
<td>−21.2 (3.3)</td>
<td>−20.1 (3.2)</td>
<td>−22.0 (3.2)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average value, %</td>
<td>−21.9 (3.5)</td>
<td>−20.9 (4.2)</td>
<td>−22.7 (3.1)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior, %</td>
<td>−23.0 (4.1)</td>
<td>−22.5 (4.1)</td>
<td>−23.4 (4.1)</td>
<td>.093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteroseptal, %</td>
<td>−24.3 (4.9)</td>
<td>−23.3 (6.0)</td>
<td>−24.9 (3.7)</td>
<td>.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior, %</td>
<td>−24.0 (3.5)</td>
<td>−23.5 (3.6)</td>
<td>−24.3 (3.4)</td>
<td>.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral, %</td>
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<td>−20.9 (3.7)</td>
<td>−21.9 (3.4)</td>
<td>.034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average value, %</td>
<td>−23.1 (4.3)</td>
<td>−22.5 (4.8)</td>
<td>−23.7 (3.6)</td>
<td>.026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Global longitudinal strain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>P value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-chamber view, %</td>
<td>−22.4 (2.3)</td>
<td>−21.4 (2.2)</td>
<td>−23.2 (2.1)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-chamber view, %</td>
<td>−21.3 (2.2)</td>
<td>−20.5 (2.1)</td>
<td>−21.8 (2.2)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-axis view, %</td>
<td>−20.6 (3.8)</td>
<td>−19.6 (5.0)</td>
<td>−21.3 (2.4)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global, %</td>
<td>−21.5 (2.0)</td>
<td>−20.7 (2.0)</td>
<td>−22.1 (1.8)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation).
* Men vs women.
after 55 years of age (Table 5). The twist and apical rotation were comparable between the groups aged 18 to 35 years and 36 years to 55 years (no significant differences), whereas they increased significantly in the group aged 56 years to 80 years (both, P < .05). Basal LV rotation was also correlated with increasing age (r = −0.23; P = .001).

Reproducibility of Left Ventricular Mechanics by Speckle-tracking Echocardiography

Intraobserver and interobserver reproducibility of 2-dimensional LV strain parameters are shown in Table 6.

DISCUSSION

Studies reporting a comprehensive assessment of LV mechanics in healthy adult participants, including data about both myocardial deformation and rotational mechanics and the impact of age and sex on these parameters, are scarce. The main results of our study can be summarized as follows: a) we provided reference values for all the main deformation components (namely LE, Cc, and Re) as well as LV rotational mechanics obtained from a large cohort of healthy volunteers; b) global LE values were significantly more negative in women than in men, accounting for the higher LVEF in women. Cc and Re were similar between the sexes; c) age did not significantly affect LV myocardial deformation, and d) LV rotational mechanics is similar in men and women and increases in the later decades of life.

Reference Values for Left Ventricular Myocardial Deformation

Previous studies which have reported reference values of global LE included relatively small cohorts and/or enrolled patients referred to echocardiographic studies for clinical indications and subsequently found to have a normal echocardiographic study. Despite the recommendation that reference values for echocardiographic variables should be derived from a random sampling of healthy volunteers, only one study included completely healthy individuals from the community. The enrollment criteria of our study population differentiates the present study from most of the previous studies that have provided reference intervals for myocardial deformation parameters.

There is a lot of uncertainty about the reference values for LE, Cc, and Re. Marwick et al. enrolled 242 healthy individuals without cardiovascular risk factors or a history of cardiovascular disease and found normal global LV LE equal to −18.6% (SD, 0.1%). Reference values for Cc and Re were reported by Hurlbut et al. Reckefuss et al. demonstrated regional reference values for global LE and found that LE was lower in basal segments and showed a significant increase from base to apex. Finally, they reported a mean global LE of −20.6% (SD, 2.6%) in their cohort of normal probands. According to a recent meta-analysis that included 24 studies with a total of 2597 subjects (age 47 years [SD, 11 years], 51% [SD, 24%] men), normal values of global LE varied from −15.9% to −22.1% (mean, −19.7%), normal global Cc varied from −20.9% to −27.8% (mean, −23.3%), and global Re ranged from 35.1% to 59.0% (mean, 47.3%). Additionally, they found that all directional components of strain showed heterogeneity and inconsistency between studies.

We found more negative values of LE and less negative values of Cc than reported in literature. Our Re data are similar to those reported in literature but there was a large inconsistency of data, resulting in a wide SD. This may be explained by technical rather than biological factors. The Re is a rather inaccurate measure, especially in lateral and basal segments because the distance between endocardium and epicardium is small and the spatial resolution in this tracking direction is reduced.

Effect of Age on Left Ventricular Myocardial Deformation

The effects of age on myocardial deformation remains controversial. While some studies have shown reduced e values with increasing age, others have reported no change. In a very recent study, Sun et al. reported that global LE became less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3</th>
<th>Age-related Changes in Global Longitudinal, Circumferential, and Radial Strain Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age groups, years</td>
<td>P value*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–35 (n = 77)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36–55 (n = 107)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56–80 (n = 63)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global LE</td>
<td>0.0621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Cc</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Re</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive and negative values of rotation indicate counterclockwise and clockwise rotation, respectively. Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
<th>Rotational Mechanics of the Left Ventricle and Its Comparison Between Men and Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basal rotation, degrees</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–35 (n = 225)</td>
<td>−6.9 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36–55 (n = 202)</td>
<td>13.0 (6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56–80 (n = 194)</td>
<td>20.0 (7.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive and negative values of rotation indicate counterclockwise and clockwise rotation, respectively. Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5</th>
<th>Age-related Changes in Left Ventricular Rotation and Twist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age groups, years</td>
<td>P value*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–35</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36–55</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56–80</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basal rotation, degrees</td>
<td>0.0621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants, no.</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apical rotation, degrees</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants, no.</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive and negative values indicate counterclockwise and clockwise rotation, respectively. Data are expressed as mean (standard deviation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6</th>
<th>Reproducibility of Left Ventricular Strain Parameters by Two-dimensional Echocardiography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intraobserver</td>
<td>Interobserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias</td>
<td>LOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global LE</td>
<td>−0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Cc</td>
<td>−2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Re</td>
<td>−0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cc, circumferential strain; ICC, intraclass correlation coefficient; LE, longitudinal strain; LOA, limits of agreement; Re, radial strain.
negative with aging, while the global \( \text{C}_{\text{c}} \) became more negative and
the \( \text{R}_{\text{c}} \) remained unchanged. Similarly, Zghal and et al.\(^\text{28} \) reported
that global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) became less negative in elderly patients but there
was no significant change in global \( \text{R}_{\text{c}} \) and \( \text{C}_{\text{c}} \). Another study used
three-dimensional magnetic resonance imaging tissue tagging and
compared healthy adults by age, and reported less-negative \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) and \( \text{C}_{\text{c}} \) in the elderly, with a change that was larger at the apex than at
the base.\(^\text{29} \)

In our study population, which included participants between
18 years and 80 years of age, there was no correlation between age
and myocardial deformation. One possible reason may be the
relatively low number of elderly participants enrolled (only 34 >
60 years). However, it is not easy to find healthy participants > 60
years using our strict criteria. In addition, our results are in
agreement with those of the meta-analysis by Yingchoncharoen
et al.,\(^\text{24} \) which failed to document a significant effect of age on
global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \).

Sex-related Differences in Left Ventricular Myocardial Deformation

The effect of sex on LV myocardial deformation remains
debatable. Several studies found no difference in \( \varepsilon \) measure-
ments between men and women.\(^\text{17,23,26,30} \) However, Kuznetsova
et al.\(^\text{24} \) reported higher \( \text{R}_{\text{c}} \) in women than in men. Recently, Cheng
et al.\(^\text{31} \) found that, on average, \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) was 1.7% more negative in women
than in men. Hurlburt et al.\(^\text{32} \) found that global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) and \( \text{C}_{\text{c}} \) were
significantly more negative in women than in men. These findings
were confirmed by Reckfuss et al.,\(^\text{16} \) who reported more negative
\( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) in women. Finally, the HUNT-study showed that myocardial
deformation was consistently higher in women, except in the
group of participants > 60 years.\(^\text{25} \)

In our study, we observed that women have more negative
\( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) measurements, while global \( \text{C}_{\text{c}} \), \( \text{R}_{\text{c}} \) values and LV rotational were
similar between men and women. This may account for the higher
LVEF that we and others consistently found in normal women
compared to normal men.\(^\text{32,33} \)

Effect of Hemodynamic Factors and Body Size on Strain Measurements

Recently published meta-analysis of 2597 subjects showed that
systolic BP was associated with variation in normal global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \)
values.\(^\text{23} \) Besides systolic BP, differences in vendor and other
variables such as sex, age, and body mass index were not
significantly associated with the mean value of global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) in
normal patients.\(^\text{23} \) Although this meta-analysis showed systolic BP
to be an important determinant of strain, we did not confirm this
finding in our study. Additionally, height, systolic BP, and heart rate
did not correlate with global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) in a large study of healthy
volunteers.\(^\text{17} \) Our study showed that body size parameters were
related with global \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \). This finding is rather controversial in
literature: a previously published report confirms this finding,\(^\text{34} \)
but the recently published meta-analysis showed that body mass
index was not a significant determinant for normal ranges of global
\( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \).\(^\text{23} \)

Rotational Mechanics of the Left Ventricle

Both LV rotation and torsion have been demonstrated to be
important determinants of LV function.\(^\text{32} \) Apical rotation is usually
greater than basal rotation and more strictly correlated with global
LV function.\(^\text{35} \) Takahashi and et al.\(^\text{15} \) reported normal values in
different age groups. They found that basal and apical rotation
were 4.9° (SD, 2.0°) and 10.1° (SD, 1.9°), respectively in 20 normal
individuals between 33 years and 40 years old. Our data show
higher values of LV rotation, particularly at the apex. The reasons
for these differences are difficult to explain. Although we cannot
exclude an ethnic factor, we think that the most likely explanation
is due to the level of the LV apical short-axis view. Van Dalen et al.\(^\text{20} \)
have clearly shown how critical this factor is and how much the
measurements can change if the view is taken just few millimeters
more towards the apical or more caudal level. Unfortunately, there
is no clear anatomical landmark that allows us to standardize this
view. We have taken great care to obtain the most apical (just
before right ventricular apex disappears) and circular view. However,
the large SD in our rotational data should raise caution
about the overall accuracy of our reference values. In the present
study, the twist and apical rotation were comparable between the
groups aged 18 years to 35 years and 36 years to 55 years.
However, both of them showed significant increase in the group
aged 56 years to 80 years. Likewise, Maharaj and et al.\(^\text{16} \) reported
that twist changed substantially after 40 years of age.

Zhang et al.\(^\text{37} \) found a significantly larger apical rotation in
participants aged 55 years to 65 years (9.65° [SD, 1.56°]) than in
those aged 45 years to 55 years (7.94° [SD, 1.20°]). Maharaj et al.\(^\text{38} \)
demonstrated that apical and basal rotations and net twist
increased with age. Our data are consistent with these findings.
LV twisting increased with age, mostly related to the increase of LV
rotation at the apex.\(^\text{38} \) This increase is most likely related to an
imbalance between the subendocardial and subepicardial layers,
with a greater dominance from the epicardial fibers with
advancing age.\(^\text{38} \)

Limitations

There are some limitations in this study. Deformation values
depend on the equipment used, suggesting that reference values
may change depending on the echo machine used to acquire
images and the software used to analyze them.\(^\text{33,39} \) Our data can be
applied only to patients examined with the equipment employed
in this study. For the future, there is hope that a standardization
of strain values across different vendors will be reached.\(^\text{40} \)

All participants were of European Caucasian descent. Therefore,
the results of this study cannot be extended to other ethnic groups.

CONCLUSIONS

We report the comprehensive assessment of normal myocardial
deformation and LV rotational mechanics in a large cohort of
healthy volunteers with a wide age range. We found that women
have more negative \( \text{L}_{\text{c}} \) than men, which accounts for the higher
LVEF in women. Moreover, age is a major determinant of rotation
values in healthy participants, with an increase in apical rotation
and LV twist in the elderly.

The availability of reference values for these parameters may
foster their implementation in the clinical routine. According to
our results, sex should be taken into consideration when
evaluating the pathologic changes in myocardial function, whereas
age is a significant determinant of rotational mechanics.

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REFERENCES


