Cardiac T2* magnetic resonance analysis of membranous interventricular septum in assessment of cardiac iron overload in pediatric thalassemia patients: A pilot study

Ishan Kumar, Priyanka Aggarwal¹, Vineeta Gupta¹, Ashish Verma, Suwen Kumar², Ram C Shukla
Departments of Radiodiagnosis and ¹Pediatrics, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India, ²Department of Cardiology, Queen’s Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Correspondence: Dr. Ashish Verma, Department of Radiodiagnosis, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi - 221 005, Uttar Pradesh, India. E-mail: drdnv5@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Cardiac iron deposition in transfusion-dependent thalassemia patients is patchy in distribution. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to assess the correlation between T2* matrices of membranous interventricular septum (MIVS) and T2* values of muscular interventricular septum (IVS) on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and to evaluate the relationship of myocardial T2* at these two locations with MRI-estimated liver iron concentrations (LIC) and electrocardiographic (ECG) parameters. Material and Methods: MRI of heart and liver was performed in 16 consecutive pediatric patients of transfusion-dependent thalassemia major to calculate liver iron concentration and T2* time of membranous and muscular IVS. ECG parameters of these patients were charted and correlated with MRI parameters. Results: No significant correlation between T2* values of muscular IVS and MIVS was observed. Mean T2* of MIVS (9.8 ms) was significantly lower than that of muscular IVS (26.9 ms). T2* of MIVS correlated strongly with LIC where as a weak correlation was observed between T2* of IVS and LIC. Significantly higher mean QTc (corrected QT interval) value (439.86 ms) was seen in patients with T2* IVS <20 ms. Conclusion: Addition of T2* analysis of MIVS to the existing MRI protocol, consisting of muscular IVS analysis, may offer a more sensitive estimation of cardiac iron overload.

Key words: Cardiac; heart; magnetic resonance imaging; pediatrics; thalassemia

Introduction

Thalassemia is one of the most common genetic diseases in the world with highest observed burden in Asia, especially in India and Middle Eastern countries.¹² Severity of this disease can range from mild to fatal. Majority of the disease-related mortalities are due to cardiomyopathy (71%) resulting from iron deposition in the organ because of frequent blood transfusion.¹³ The incidence of

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:
Website: www.ijri.org
DOI: 10.4103/ijri.IJRI_395_18

Cite this article as: Kumar I, Aggarwal P, Gupta V, Verma A, Kumar S, Shukla RC. Cardiac T2* magnetic resonance analysis of membranous interventricular septum in assessment of cardiac iron overload in pediatric thalassemia patients: A pilot study. Indian J Radiol Imaging 2019;29:33-9.
iron-overload cardiac disease in patients with thalassemia is estimated to be approximately 11.4–15.1%.[3] Management of this complication begins by assessment of cardiac iron overload and administration of iron chelating agents in requisite amounts.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) offers an opportunity for noninvasive assessment of systemic iron overload by estimating end-organ iron deposition utilizing a gradient recalled echo T2-weighted sequence with incremental echo times (TEs), referred to as T2* relaxometry or T2* mapping. The region of interest (ROI) measurement on a T2* map gives an estimate of the “relaxation time” (T2*). Alteration in T2* measurement has been considered as a sensitive marker in detection of cardiac iron overload (and thus subclinical cardiomyopathy) even with acceptable serum ferritin and MRI-estimated liver iron concentrations (LIC).[6–8] Recent studies have revealed promising early evidence of improved survival on initiation of ferrochelation, following isolated cardiac iron overload detected by T2* measurements.[5]

Most of the previous studies have used a single location (mid anterior septum) to draw ROI and subsequently generate a T2* value. However, measurement of iron overload of a single myocardial segment, assessed on a single imaging plane, cannot truly represent the complete “global” myocardial burden as the myocardial iron deposition has been shown to be patchy in distribution. Authors of this study visually noticed that, on generating a T2* relaxation map of the myocardium, interventricular septum (IVS) at the membranous portion produced lesser T2* values than rest of the cardiac segments in few patients prior to this study. The aim of this study was to assess whether the T2* matrices of membranous interventricular septum (MIVS) show any correlation with the traditionally obtained muscular interventricular septum (IVS). We also evaluated relationship of the myocardial T2 relaxation time at these two locations with electrocardiographic (ECG) and MRI-estimated LIC parameters.

Material and Methods

Patients
This was a prospective observational study and was carried out at a tertiary level, university-based teaching hospital over a period of 1 year after approval from institutional review board. A total of 24 patients with diagnosis of β-TM were referred from pediatric hemato-oncology division of the institute for MRI assessment of cardiac and liver iron overload. Out of 24, only 16 patients underwent MRI, predominantly due to financial reasons. All the patients had been regularly transfused and were on iron chelation therapy. All the 16 consecutive cases done within a year were included in this analysis and none was excluded. Informed consent was obtained from parents of all the patients.

Data were collected from clinical files such as duration and frequency of blood transfusion as well as chelation therapy, type of chelation therapy, laboratory parameters such as serum ferritin, and liver function test. Echocardiography and ECG were performed in all the patients on the day of MRI scan. Moreover, MRI and ECG were performed a day before the next transfusion date and at least 3 weeks after the previous blood transfusion.

Protocol for MRI and image analysis
MRI was done on a 1.5-T (Siemens Avanto, Erlangen, Germany) system with an actively shielded whole body superconducting magnet. Imaging was done using an 8 channel Torso phased-array body coil.

Liver iron concentration (LIC) was measured by the most widely recognized method developed by Gandon et al.[9] A set of five breath-hold Gradient Echo sequence with fixed TR and different TE and flip angles prescribed for 1.5-T scanner was used and a free, online worksheet provided by University of Rennes was employed to obtain LIC.[10]

Cardiac imaging was performed using body matrix coil and prospective ECG triggering. A short breath-hold coaching session was performed for each patient prior to the scan. Quantitative T2* relaxation maps (MapIt, Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) were obtained in a single 10-mm mid-ventricular short-axis view and four-chambered view using a single breath-hold gradient echo sequence with eight TEs (2.4-16 ms). The field of view varied between 300 and 320 mm. The TR between each radiofrequency was 20 ms. The matrix was 128 × 192. Acquisition time per slice was 8–12 s. The addition of a four-chambered sequence added less than 1 min to the overall scan time. Adequate breath-hold was achieved in all the patients in our study.

MRI of all the patients was analyzed by two radiologists in tandem (IK, AV) with 6 and 14 years of experience, respectively. T2* value of muscular IVS was obtained using a full thickness ROI in short-axis view [Figure 1]. T2* value of MIVS was obtained in four-chambered view, drawing ROI near atroventricular junction on the IVS [Figure 2].

ECG analysis
A surface, 12-lead ECG of each patient was recorded with 25 mm/s paper speed at 10 mm/mV amplitude. ECGs were first evaluated by a pediatrician (PA) who was blinded to MRI findings, were scanned at high resolution, and were sent to a cardiologist (SK) who was blinded to both MRI and clinical diagnosis. Final consensus was made by both these investigators along with a senior pediatrician (VG) in tandem, and ECG findings were charted in terms of presence/absence of arrhythmia, heart rate, PR interval, QRS duration, QT, QTc, QTp (predicted QT interval), Tp Te (T peak  T end), and T axis.
Kumar, et al.: Cardiac MRI in Thalassemia patients

Statistical methods
Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software (IBM Corp 2013. Version 22.0, Armonk, NY). Student’s t-test was applied to determine difference of two groups for the parametric variables. A Pearson correlation test was used to assess correlation between two parameters. P value of 0.05 or less was considered significant.

Results
A total of 16 children were included in this study with mean age of 10.9 years (range 7–14 years). Of these patients, 14 cases were male and 2 were female. All these 16 cases were on deferasirox therapy. A summary of patients’ clinical, laboratory, ECG, echocardiographic, and MRI data is charted in Table 1.

There was no significant correlation between T2* values of muscular IVS and MIVS [Figure 3]. Mean values of T2* of MIVS (9.8 ms) were significantly (P = 0.001) lower than that for muscular IVS (26.9 ms).

There was no significant correlation between MRI estimated LIC, T2* values of muscular IVS, T2* value of MIVS, and serum ferritin with any of the ECG parameters. Moreover, no significant correlation was observed between serum ferritin and LIC, and T2* IVS

Table 1: Summary of patients clinical, laboratory, ECG, echocardiographic, and MRI data

|                  | Mean   | Range       |
|------------------|--------|-------------|
| Age (years)      | 10.9   | 7-14        |
| S. Ferritin (mg/ml) | 3763   | 650-8915    |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction | 70.2   | 65-77       |
| Total bilirubin (mg/dl) | 2.28   | 0.9-5.1     |
| Indir bilirubin (mg/dl) | 1.83   | 0.6-4.4     |
| AST (U/l)        | 36.33  | 19-73       |
| ALT (U/l)        | 45.33  | 26-65       |
| HR (bpm)         | 97.6   | 69-124      |
| PR interval (ms) | 130    | 107-170     |
| QRS duration (ms) | 76.2   | 65-89       |
| QT (ms)          | 336.9375 | 297-408   |
| QTc (ms)         | 432.9375 | 397-480  |
| QTp (ms)         | 248    | 200-308     |
| T2* (IVS)        | 26.9875 | 4.6-51     |
| T2* (MIVS)       | 9.8125  | 4.6-22.4    |
| LIC (MRI) (µmol/g) | 297.5  | 190-350     |
and $T_2^*$ MIVS. There was a weak linear inverse correlation between LIC and $T_2^*$ IVS ($r = -0.513; P = 0.042$) [Figure 4]. Better, inverse linear correlation was observed between LIC and $T_2^*$ MIVS ($r = -0.615; P = 0.015$), which further improved on addition of quadratic effect [Figure 5]. The quadratic effect (one bend in the regression line) was tested using a hierarchical multiple regression model which showed that addition of a nonlinear quadratic component resulted in significant incremental predictive capability of this model ($P = 0.042$).

Only one of the patients in the present study had arrhythmia (premature atrial contraction) who had $T_2^*$ IVS and $T_2^*$ MIVS values of 6.5 and 4.6 ms, respectively. The cases were divided into those with cardiac iron overload and those without, based on $T_2^*$ values at muscular IVS. Mean values of various ECG parameters were compared between the two groups using independent Student’s $t$-test and the results are summarized in Table 2. Mean QTc interval (439.86 ms) was significantly higher in the group with $T_2^*$ IVS <20 ms. Rest of the ECG parameters were not significantly different amongst the two groups.

Since none of the previous studies have analyzed $T_2^*$ value of MIVS, we could not ascertain the value of cutoff for this region to predict cardiac iron overload, and median value of 8.5 ms was chosen to compare the ECG parameters between two groups [Table 2]. Mean QTc was higher (437.25 ms) in the group with $T_2^*$ MIVS <8.5 ms, although the difference with group $T_2^*$ MIVS ≥8.5 ms was not statistically significant.

**Discussion**

The need to quantify cardiac iron burden carries significant therapeutic and prognostic significance in thalassemia patients. Tissue diagnosis was previously considered as gold standard in this regard; however, myocardial biopsy is a risky procedure and due to patchy distribution of iron deposition, endomyocardial biopsies can miss the area of iron deposition and can lead to false-negative results.[11‑13] In the modern-day noninvasive cardiology, cardiac MRI is considered gold-standard technique for quantification of cardiac iron overload. Studies have shown that inclusion
of cardiac MRI in management of thalassemia patients improves patient survival. The advantages of cardiac MRI include its noninvasive nature, ability to detect preclinical iron deposition, and ensure complete iron removal with aggressive chelation therapy and quantitative monitoring of therapeutic outcome.

Magnetic resonance evaluation of tissue iron deposition is done by assessment of T2* relaxation time. With increasing TE, all tissues become progressively darker and those with iron deposit darken more rapidly. T2* is the TE for a tissue to become twice as dark. Normal T2* reference values at the level of muscular IVS range from 33.3 ± 7.8 to 52 ± 16 ms. Anderson et al. first assessed T2* values of thalassemia patients and reported that there was a progressive decline in ventricular performance (ejection fraction) with decreasing T2* values, especially in patients with T2* < 20 ms.

Labile iron is magnetically silent, whereas ferritin is weakly detectable on MRI. T2* values measure tissue concentration of hemosiderin which is a breakdown product of ferritin. Since labile iron is in dynamic equilibrium with ferritin and hemosiderin, cardiac T2* can serve to act as a gauge for clinical iron toxicity. Estimation of T2* value has been done by MRI in most of the studies by obtaining a cardiac-gated, single breath-hold, eight-echo sequence of a mid-ventricular short-axis slice. ROI drawn to calculate T2* value in most of the studies is limited to mid-anterior septum or mid-inferior septum. However, because of patchy distribution of iron deposition, calculation of T2* time of a single myocardial segment can underestimate or miss the overall myocardial burden. Magnetic resonance “sampling” of more areas is thus required for complete myocardial iron burden assessment. Unfortunately, T2* measurements of thin atrial septum and lateral myocardial wall are difficult to assess accurately as they are limited by partial volume effects.

Various studies have shown that although atrial arrhythmias are more common in cardiac iron overload, iron deposition is greater in the ventricles. Pepe et al. propose a “global T2* value” by averaging T2* value of all the American Heart Association cardiac segments after obtaining a scan at three parallel short-axis views (basal, medium, and apical) of the left ventricle. However, calculation of T2* value of 16 segments of heart is a time-consuming process. Moreover, averaging the T2* value might normalize cardiac deposition limited to a small area and result into a false-negative result. In this study, we have included an eight-echo sequence of a four-chambered view in the imaging protocol and have drawn ROI over the MIVS. The results of this study show that MIVS might be a more sensitive location of early cardiac iron overload. Moreover, liver iron concentration was more significantly correlated with the T2* values of MIVS in this study, compared to muscular IVS. Furthermore, this study confirmed the patchy deposition of iron in the myocardial tissues as there was no correlation between T2* relaxation times of membranous and muscular iron.

We observed a weak correlation between LIC and T2* value of muscular IVS. T2* of MIVS better correlated with LIC which further improved on addition of nonlinear effect, that is, T2* value declined more rapidly as LIC increased. The ability of LIC in predicting cardiac iron load (cardiac T2*) has also been challenged in various MRI studies. Noetzi et al. suggested that although there is no linear relation between LIC and cardiac T2* measurements made at the same time, a clear relation exists if a third variable, that is, time, is included in the analysis by longitudinal monitoring of liver and heart iron. They proposed that there is a time lag between loading and unloading of iron in heart with respect to the liver in response to chelation therapy.

Excessive myocardial iron can hinder the electrical function of heart and consequently lead to various arrhythmias. Various arrhythmias that have been reported to occur in cardiac iron overload include atrioventricular block, conduction defects, brady and tachyarrhythmias, and QT prolongation. These ECG abnormalities have been attributed to various mechanisms such as increased intracellular iron, production of free radicals, selective dysfunction of Na channels, apoptosis, and fibrosis. Various investigators have evaluated the ability of cardiac T2* value in prediction of these ECG abnormalities with...
variable results. Kayrak et al., in his study of 22 patients, could not demonstrate any significant difference in transmynocardial repolarization parameters in patients with T2* >20 ms and those with T2* <20 ms. Magri et al. demonstrated significant correlation between T2* value and QT variability index but not QTc. A study by Datterich et al. showed that cardiac iron overload was associated with statistically significant lower heart rates, QTc prolongation, and leftward shift of the P- and T-wave axis. They also observed high rate of ECG abnormalities in patients with T2* <20 ms, such as nonspecific ST–T wave changes, sinus bradycardia, symmetric T-wave inversions, and left ventricular hypertrophy. In the present study, although there was no correlation between T2* values of muscular and MIVS, there was a statistically significant difference in QTc values of patients with cardiac T2* <20 ms and T2* ≥20 ms with QTc prolongation in iron overload category.

We realize that there are several limitations of this study. First was the choice of T2* threshold to define cardiac iron overload. A T2* value of 20 ms for muscular IVS is imprecise and some patients with 20–25 ms also have mild cardiac iron overload. Moreover, due to lack of literature, we could not assign a T2* threshold value of MIVS to demarcate the onset of iron accumulation. A second major limitation was a small sample size. The statistical analysis provided in our study should be interpreted very cautiously as it may be an over- or underestimation owing to small sample size. Third limitation of this study was the lack of control group because of financial limitations. Another limitation of our study was that the interobserver variability and reproducibility of the data could not be assessed as all of the patients were scanned only once using a single scanner and were analyzed by two radiologists in tandem. Lastly, we did not perform a follow-up ECG evaluation of the patients, which can potentially result into underestimation of ECG abnormalities as the literature shows that there is a time lag in loading of cardiac iron.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the present study shows that MIVS may be a more sensitive location for assessment of iron overload on MRI, in comparison with muscular IVS. Second, we also show that T2* value of MIVS better correlates with the liver iron concentration in comparison with T2* of muscular IVS. Third, in assessment of predictive capabilities for arrhythmias, T2* values of both these locations might have different electrophysiological implications. It would still be required to see whether the results of this study are reproducible in another and a larger cohort.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to acknowledge their team of magnetic resonance technicians led by Mrs. Raichel Luyees and Dr. B.N. Maurya for their role in this study.

**Financial support and sponsorship**

Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.

**References**

1. Taghizadeh Sarvestani R, Moradveisi B, Kompany F, Ghaderi E. Correlation between heart and liver iron levels measured by MRI T2* and serum ferritin in patients with beta thalassemia major. Int J Pediatr 2016;4:1559-67.
2. Vichinsky EP. Changing patterns of thalassemia worldwide. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2005;1054:18-24.
3. Wood JC, Origa R, Agus A, Matta G, Coates TD, Galanello R. Onset of cardiac iron loading in pediatric patients with thalassemia major. Haematologica 2008;93:917-20.
4. Zurlo MG, De Stefano P, Borgna-Pignatti C, Di Palma A, Piga A, Melevendi C, et al. Survival and causes of death in thalassemia major. Lancet 1989;2:27-30.
5. Choulaiaras G, Berdoukas V, Ladis V, Kattamis A, Chatziiliam A, Fragodimitri C, et al. Impact of magnetic resonance imaging on cardiac mortality in thalassaemia major. J Magn Reson Imaging 2011;34:565-9.
6. Hekmatnia A, Radmard AR, Rahmani AA, Adibi A, Khademi H. Magnetic resonance imaging signal reduction may precede volume loss in the pituitary gland of transfusion-dependent beta- thalassemic patients. Acta Radiol 2010;51:71-7.
7. Tanner MA, Galanello R, Dessi C, Westwood MA, Smith GC, Nair SV, et al. Myocardial iron loading in patients with thalassaemia major on deferoxamine chelation. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson 2006;8:543-7.
8. Aessopos A, Fragodimitri C, Karabatsos F, Hatziliamia A, Yousel J, Giakoumis A, et al. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging R2* assessments and analysis of historical parameters in patients with transfusion-dependent thalassaemia. Haematologica 2007;92:131-2.
9. Gandon Y, Olivié D, Guyader D, Aubé C, Oberti F, Sebille V, et al. Non-invasive assessment of hepatic iron stores by MRI. Lancet 2004;363:357-62.
10. Gandon Y. On-line liver iron quantification. Available from: https://imagemed.univ-rennes1.fr/en/mrquantif/online_quantif.php. [Last accessed on 2017 Mar 25].
11. Fahmy HS, Khater NH, El-Shahat HM, Madani AA, El Hadidy SS. Reassessing the value of MRI T2* in evaluation of hepatic and myocardial iron concentration: An institutional study. Egypt J Radiol Nucl Med 2015;46:1085-90.
12. Voskaridou E. Magnetic resonance imaging in the evaluation of iron overload in patients with beta thalassemia and sickle cell disease. Br J Haematol 2004;126:736-42.
13. Fischer R, Longo F, Nielsen P, Engelhardt R, Hider RC, Piga A. Monitoring long term efficacy of iron chelation therapy by deferiprone and deferoxamine in patients with beta-thalassemia major application SQUID biomagnetic liver susceptometry. Br J Haematol 2003;121:938-48.
14. Modell B, Khan M, Darlison M, Westwood MA, Ingram D, Pennell DJ. Improved survival of thalassaemia major in the UK and relation to T2* cardiovascular magnetic resonance. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson 2008;10:42.
15. Wood JC. Impact of iron assessment by MRI. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2011:43-50.
16. Anderson LJ, Holden S, Davis B, Prescott E, Charrier CC, Bunce NH, et al. Cardiovascular T2 star (T2*) magnetic resonance for early diagnosis of myocardial iron overload. Eur Heart J 22:2171-9.
17. Westwood M, Anderson LJ, Firmin DN, Gatehouse PD, Charrier CC, Wonke B, et al. A single breath-hold multislice T2* cardiovascular magnetic resonance technique for diagnosis of myocardial overload. J Magn Reson Imaging 2003;18:33-9.

18. Buja LM, Roberts WC. Iron in the heart: Etiology and clinical significance. Am J Med 1971;51:209-21.

19. Kirk P, Roughton M, Porter JB, Walker JM, Tanner MA, Patel J, et al. Cardiac T2* magnetic resonance for prediction of cardiac complications in thalassemia major. Circulation 2009;120:1961-8.

20. Pepe A, Meloni A, Rossi G, Cuccia L, D’Ascola GD, Santodirocco M, et al. Cardiac and hepatic iron and ejection fraction in thalassemia major: Multicentre prospective comparison of combined deferiprone and deferoxamine therapy against deferiprone or deferoxamine monotherapy. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson 2013;15:1.

21. Christoforidis A, Haritandi A, Tsitouridis I, Tsatra I, Tsantali H, Karyda S, et al. Correlative study of iron accumulation in liver, myocardium and pituitary assessed with MRI in young thalassemic patients. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2006;28:311-5.

22. Eghbali AMD. Association between serum ferritin level, cardiac and hepatic T2-star MRI in patients with major B-thalassemia. Iranian J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2014;4:17-21.

23. Mandal S, Sodhi KS, Bansal D, Sinha A, Bhatia A, Trehan A, et al. MRI for quantification of liver and cardiac iron in thalassemia major patients: Pilot study in Indian population. Indian J Pediatr 2017;84:276-82.

24. Tziomales K, Perifanis V. Liver iron content determination by magnetic resonance imaging. World J Gastroenterol 2010;16:1587-97.

25. Noetzli LJ, Carson SM, Nord AS, Coates TD, Wood JC. Longitudinal analysis of heart and liver iron in thalassemia major. Blood 2008;112:2973-8.

26. Olivieri NF, Nathan DG, MacMillan JH, Wayne AS, Liu PP, McGee A, et al. Survival in medically treated patients with homozygous β-thalassemia. N Engl J Med 1994;331:574-8.

27. Murphy CJ, Oudit GY. Iron-overload cardiomyopathy: Pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment. J Cardiac Failure 2010;11:888-900.

28. Kayrak M, Acar K, Gul EE, Ozbek O, Abdulhalikov T, Sonmez O, et al. The association between myocardial iron load and ventricular repolarization parameters in asymptomatic beta-thalassemia patients. Adv Hematol 2012;2012:1705-10.

29. Magri D, Sciomer S, Fedele F, Gualdi G, Casciani E, Pugliese P, et al. Increased QT variability in young asymptomatic patients with β-thalassemia major. Eur J Haematol 2007;79:322-9.

30. Detterich J, Noetzli L, Dorey F, Bar-Cohen Y, Harmatz P, Coates T, et al. Electrocardiographic consequences of cardiac iron overload in thalassemia major. Am J Hematol 2012;87:139-44.

31. Scheiber-Mojdekar B, Zimmermann I, Dresow B, Goldenberg H. Differential response of non-transferrin bound iron uptake in rat liver cells on long-term and short-term treatment with iron. J Hepatol 1999;31:61-70.