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Myocardial Damage Detected by Late Gadolinium Enhancement Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Is Associated With Subsequent Hospitalization for Heart Failure

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Background—Hospitalization for heart failure (HHF) is among the most important problems confronting medicine. Late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) robustly identifies intrinsic myocardial damage. LGE may indicate inherent vulnerability to HHF, regardless of etiology, across the spectrum of heart failure stage or left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

Methods and Results—We enrolled 1068 consecutive patients referred for CMR where 448 (42%) exhibited LGE. After a median of 1.4 years (Q1 to Q3: 0.9 to 2.0 years), 57 HHF events occurred, 15 deaths followed HHF, and 43 deaths occurred without antecedent HHF (58 total deaths). Using multivariable Cox regression adjusting for LVEF, heart failure stage, and other covariates, LGE was associated with first HHF after CMR (HR: 2.70, 95% CI: 1.32 to 5.50), death (HR: 2.13, 95% CI: 1.08 to 4.21), or either death or HHF (HR: 2.52, 95% CI: 1.49 to 4.25). Quantifying LGE extent yielded similar results; more LGE equated higher risks. LGE improved model discrimination (IDI: 0.016, 95% CI: 0.005 to 0.028, \(P=0.002\)) and reclassification of individuals at risk (continuous NRI: 0.40, 95% CI: 0.05 to 0.70, \(P=0.024\)). Adjustment for competing risks of death that shares common risk factors with HHF strengthened the LGE and HHF association (HR: 4.85, 95% CI: 1.40 to 16.9).

Conclusions—The presence and extent of LGE is associated with vulnerability for HHF, including higher risks of HHF across the spectrum of heart failure stage and LVEF. Even when LVEF is severely decreased, those without LGE appear to fare reasonably well. LGE may enhance risk stratification for HHF and may enhance both clinical and research efforts to reduce HHF through targeted treatment. (J Am Heart Assoc. 2013;2:e000416 doi: 10.1161/JAHA.113.000416)

Key Words: late gadolinium enhancement • magnetic resonance imaging • myocardial delayed enhancement • myocardial fibrosis • myocardial infarction

Myocardial “scar” visualized by late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) indicates irreversible damage to the myocardium, and this insult to myocardial structure may increase the risk of subsequent hospitalization for heart failure (HHF). HHF remains one of the most important problems confronting medicine. HHF is a sentinel event that indicates disease progression from outpatient heart failure and a clear decrement in patients’ health status. Mortality and rehospitalization after HHF remain unacceptably high after discharge. Furthermore, HHF costs nearly $40 billion annually and incurs the largest costs for Medicare. Yet, HHF remains...
poorly understood. Clinical risk scores derived from clinical parameters do not predict HHF well. More than 20 phase 3 drug trials have not improved intermediate to long-term clinical outcomes. Similarly, increased adherence to performance measures has not improved outcomes. A common theme underlying these sobering findings might be the failure to address a potential root cause of HHF, myocardial damage. There remains an urgent need to identify and understand HHF substrates in order to enhance risk stratification and ultimately develop targeted prevention strategies.

LGE mostly indicates fundamental and irreversible derangements in myocardial structure, including myocardial infarction; focal replacement myocardial fibrosis from nonischemic causes; or infiltrative disease such as amyloidosis. LGE is associated with poor response to medical therapy, revascularization, or device-based therapy and is associated with poor prognosis. Whether the presence and extent of myocardial “scar” or “damage” detected by LGE culminates in actual HHF events across the spectrum of heart failure stage and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is unknown. This issue is important because prognostically relevant LGE is prevalent in heart failure and other cohorts. Whether the presence and extent of myocardial scar detectable by LGE and first HHF after CMR, we followed a large cohort of consecutive patients after referral for LGE CMR. We hypothesized that after adjusting for LVEF by CMR and other important covariates, the presence and extent of LGE would be associated with subsequent HHF, mortality, or both. These data may be relevant for both clinical and research efforts to reduce HHF through targeted treatment.

To investigate the associations between the presence and extent of myocardial scar detectable by LGE and first HHF after CMR, we followed a large cohort of consecutive patients after referral for LGE CMR. We hypothesized that after adjusting for LVEF by CMR and other important covariates, the presence and extent of LGE would be associated with subsequent HHF, mortality, or both. These data may be relevant for both clinical and research efforts to reduce HHF through targeted treatment.

Methods

Patient Population

After Institutional Review Board approval, we prospectively recruited 1439 adult patients referred for clinical CMR with contrast at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) CMR Center at the time of their CMR scan from December 4, 2009 to September 20, 2012 and followed them through December 20, 2012. Patients were approached at the time of CMR scanning to acquire their informed consent to use their data for research purposes. This cohort derived entirely from clinical referrals was formed a priori to examine whether CMR data predict patient outcomes. We excluded those with adult congenital heart disease (n=127), which is a unique pathophysiologic subgroup. Otherwise, we minimized exclusions because we were interested in studying the entire spectrum of

Data Elements

Study data were collected and managed using REDCap (Research Electronic Data Capture) electronic data capture tools hosted at the University of Pittsburgh. Hospitalization status and baseline comorbidity data were determined according to the medical record at the time of CMR scanning. Such data represent the actual data used for medical decision-making, which is relevant for generalizability. Therefore, prior heart failure diagnosis and adjudication for first HHF admission after CMR required documentation during the admission from the physicians responsible for the patient’s care. Vital status was ascertained by both Social Security Death Index queries and medical record review.

“First HHF after CMR” included any HHF following CMR scanning (regardless of any prior HHF), and was identified by medical record review using a definition from prior epidemiologic studies. HHF required physician documentation and: (1) documented symptoms (eg, shortness of breath, fatigue, orthopnea, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea) and physical signs (eg, edema, pulmonary rales) consistent with heart failure; (2) supporting clinical findings (eg, pulmonary edema on chest x-ray); or (3) therapy for heart failure, including diuretics, digitalis, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, or beta-blockers. HHF was confirmed by 2 investigators blinded to LGE. There were no disagreements.

We also addressed the question of whether LGE adds incremental prognostic value beyond ischemic cardiomyopathy, which is believed to have worse outcomes than nonischemic cardiomyopathy. We employed the definition of ischemic cardiomyopathy by Felker et al, which required LVEF ≤40% as well as one of the following: (1) patients with history of myocardial infarction (MI) or revascularization (CABG or PCI); (2) patients with ≥75% stenosis of left main or proximal LAD; or (3) patients with ≥75% stenosis of ≥2 epicardial vessels. We added LGE to a model with risk adjustment similar to the approach adopted by Felker and colleagues, which adjusted for LVEF, age, mitral regurgitation, heart failure stage...
Late Gadolinium Enhancement

Late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) imaging was performed 10 minutes after a 0.2 mmol/kg intravenous gadoteridol bolus (Prohance, Bracco Diagnostics) with optimization of inversion times. To optimize LGE, we used a phase-sensitive inversion-recovery (PSIR) pulse sequence to increase signal-to-noise ratios, correct for surface coil intensity variation, and render signal intensity proportional to T1 recovery. When patients could not hold their breath or had arrhythmia, single-shot steady-state free precession (SSFP) LGE and motion corrected, averaged PSIR images were acquired.

Myocardial infarction was identified when LGE involved the subendocardium in a coronary distribution; other “atypical” patterns of LGE were designated “nonischemic.” This strategy yields sensitivities and specificities >90% for MI detection. Atypical LGE and MI were not necessarily mutually exclusive. LGE required confirmation in orthogonal planes and was interpreted with the intent of prioritizing specificity over sensitivity to avoid confusing LGE with artifact and noise. The extent of LGE was assessed visually in terms of the segmental extent of LGE (none, <25%, 26% to 50%, 51% to 75%, >75%) from which the percent of left ventricular myocardium exhibiting LGE was computed.

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables were summarized as frequencies and percentages, and continuous variables were summarized as median and interquartile range, because some continuous variables exhibited skewed distributions on visual inspection, and the Shapiro-Wilk test indicated non-normal distributions. Chi square ($\chi^2$) tests or Fisher’s exact tests compared categorical variables. Wilcoxon rank sum tests compared continuous variables. Survival analysis for first HHF after CMR right censored for mortality and examined only the first HHF event. Statistical tests were 2 sided, and $P<0.05$ was considered significant.

The Kaplan-Meier method with log-rank test and Cox regression examined associations between covariates and outcomes, and the number of covariates was constrained to yield roughly 10 events per predictor variable. Multivariable Cox regression models were stratified for hospitalization stage and heart failure stage. These disease severity variables do not provide insight into etiology and are known to indicate a different clinical trajectory than outpatients without heart failure. Because we were not interested in quantifying their association with first HHF after CMR, stratification still permitted adjustment for hospitalization and baseline heart failure stage with further risk adjustment from additional covariates. We confirmed the proportional hazards assumption with nonsignificant time interaction terms for LGE. We tested for interactions between variables in the HHF model by adding terms that were the product of the variables. We used the integrated discrimination improvement (IDI) and net reclassification improvement (NRI) indices to evaluate the added predictive ability of survival models with the introduction of the LGE variable.

HHF survival analysis right censored for mortality, but deaths were not random events (informative dropouts) and may share some of the same risk factors as HHF. To further evaluate the association between LGE and HHF while accounting for competing risks of death, we used a joint modeling approach with the “proc nlmixed” procedure in SAS. The 2 submodels included a Weibull regression model for time to HHF (censored for death) and a Weibull regression model for time to death (censored for HHF), which were then linked via a shared random term. Both submodels included the covariates previously selected for each stratified Cox model (based on univariable models for each outcome) and stratified by hospitalization and baseline heart failure. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS 9.2.

Results

Patient Characteristics

Patient characteristics are summarized in Table 1 according to LGE. Those with LGE generally had higher comorbidity. Myocardial infarction was less prevalent than nonischemic scar (203 versus 273, $P<0.001$). Similar to previous
Table 1. Patient Characteristics (n=1068)

| Variable                                                                 | LGE (N=448)     | No LGE (N=620)   | P Value   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| **Demographics**                                                        |                 |                  |           |
| Age, median (Q1 to Q3), y                                               | 59 (51 to 69)   | 53 (39 to 63)    | <0.001    |
| Female, n (%)                                                           | 123 (27)        | 313 (50)         | <0.001    |
| White race, n (%)                                                       | 397 (89)        | 545 (88)         | 0.72      |
| Black race, n (%)                                                       | 44 (10)         | 52 (8)           | 0.42      |
| **General indication for CMR exam**                                     |                 |                  |           |
| Known or suspected cardiomyopathy, n (%)                                | 211 (47)        | 274 (44)         | 0.35      |
| Possible coronary disease/viability/vasodilator stress testing, n (%)   | 233 (52)        | 215 (35)         | <0.001    |
| Evaluation for arrhythmia substrate*, n (%)                             | 85 (19)         | 207 (33)         | <0.001    |
| Possible mass or thrombus, n (%)                                        | 25 (6)          | 23 (4)           | 0.15      |
| **Comorbidity**                                                         |                 |                  |           |
| Diabetes, n (%)                                                         | 117 (26)        | 93 (15)          | <0.001    |
| Hypertension, n (%)                                                     | 268 (60)        | 260 (42)         | <0.001    |
| Dyslipidemia, n (%)                                                     | 206 (46)        | 196 (32)         | <0.001    |
| Current cigarette smoking, n (%)                                       | 79 (18)         | 81 (13)          | 0.04      |
| Atrial fibrillation or flutter, n (%)                                   | 38 (8)          | 57 (9)           | 0.69      |
| Hospitalized/Inpatient status, n (%)                                    | 188 (42)        | 165 (27)         | <0.001    |
| Prior coronary revascularization, n (%)                                 | 149 (33)        | 35 (6)           | <0.001    |
| Body mass index, median (Q1 to Q3), kg/m²                                | 28 (25 to 33)   | 28 (24 to 34)    | 0.44      |
| Baseline heart failure, n (%)                                           | 123 (27)        | 91 (15)          | <0.001    |
| Heart failure stage, n (%)                                              |                 |                  |           |
| 0                                                                       | 25 (6)          | 169 (27)         | <0.001    |
| A                                                                       | 60 (13)         | 223 (36)         |           |
| B                                                                       | 248 (55)        | 164 (26)         |           |
| C or D                                                                  | 115 (26)        | 64 (10)          |           |
| **Medications**                                                         |                 |                  |           |
| ACE inhibitor, angiotensin receptor blocker, or mineralocorticoid antagonist | 233 (52)        | 200 (32)         | <0.001    |
| Beta-blockers                                                           | 299 (67)        | 240 (39)         | <0.001    |
| Aspirin or other antiplatelet                                            | 277 (62)        | 248 (40)         | <0.001    |
| Statin                                                                  | 227 (51)        | 183 (30)         | <0.001    |
| Loop diuretic                                                           | 127 (28)        | 97 (16)          | <0.001    |
| **Laboratory and CMR characteristics**                                  |                 |                  |           |
| Creatinine, median (Q1 to Q3), mg/dL                                    | 0.9 (0.9 to 1.2) | 0.9 (0.8 to 1.0) | <0.001    |
| Glomerular filtration rate, median (Q1 to Q3), mL/min per 1.73 m²       | 81 (64 to 93)   | 90 (73 to 92)    | 0.001     |
| Ejection fraction, median (Q1 to Q3), %                                 | 49 (34 to 61)   | 60 (54 to 66)    | <0.001    |
| Left ventricular mass index, median (Q1 to Q3), g/m²                    | 69 (57 to 88)   | 53 (44 to 64)    | <0.001    |
| End diastolic volume index, median (Q1 to Q3), mL/m²                    | 91 (72 to 112)  | 78 (66 to 91)    | <0.001    |
| End systolic volume index, median (Q1 to Q3), mL/m²                     | 44 (28 to 72)   | 30 (23 to 40)    | <0.001    |
| Moderate or severe mitral regurgitation by cine CMR, n (%)              | 22 (5)          | 17 (3)           | 0.06      |
| Myocardial infarction, n (%)                                            | 203 (45)        | —                |           |
| Acute myocardial infarction, n (%)                                      | 63 (14)         | —                |           |
| Nonischemic or atypical scar evident on LGE images, n (%)               | 273 (61)        | —                |           |
| Amyloid suspected by LGE, n (%)                                         | 15 (3)          | —                |           |

ACE indicates angiotensin-converting enzyme; CMR, cardiovascular magnetic resonance; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement.

*Arrhythmia substrate refers to evaluating patients with known or suspected ventricular arrhythmia for structural heart disease.
community-based epidemiologic studies, our cohort revealed a similar bimodal distribution of LVEF in those with baseline heart failure (Figure 1). Examples of LGE are shown in Figure 2.

Survival Analysis

LGE was associated with HHF and/or mortality regardless of LVEF status. After a median of 1.4 years (Q1 to Q3: 0.9 to 2.0 years), 57 HHF events occurred after CMR, 15 deaths followed HHF, 43 deaths occurred without antecedent HHF (58 total deaths and 100 total death/HHF events). In those exhibiting LGE, there were 43 HHF events, 42 deaths, and 74 total death/HHF events. In those without LGE, there were 14 HHF events, 16 deaths, and 26 total death/HHF events. Cardiac amyloid evident by LGE (n=15) constituted <10% of events (5 deaths, 5 HHF, 8 death or HHF events). Only 2 of the 57 individuals (<4%) with HHF had a concurrent acute myocardial infarction (without ST elevation) with peak troponins of 6 and 13. Kaplan-Meier curves show a relation between LGE and outcomes, regardless of whether LVEF is preserved (Figure 3), and regardless of LGE etiology (Figure 4). LGE remained associated with outcomes in those with preserved LVEF after excluding those with suspected amyloid (not shown). More extensive LGE is associated with higher risk, indicating a dose-response relationship (Figure 5). Conversely the absence of LGE was prognostically favorable, even in the setting of severe systolic dysfunction with LVEF ≤30%, which represented the lower 10th percentile of LVEF (Figure 6).

The relationship between LGE and outcomes remained significant in multivariable Cox regression models (Table 2). For Cox regression models with HHF as the outcome, there was no interaction between LVEF and LGE (interaction term: HR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.04, P=0.79) or between nonischemic LGE and myocardial infarction (interaction term: HR 0.33, 95% CI: 0.09 to 1.20, P=0.09). Adding LGE to the fully adjusted stratified Cox regression model for HHF (Table 2) also increased its discrimination (IDI: 0.016, 95% CI: 0.005 to 0.028, P=0.002) and improved the classification of individuals as shown by the continuous NRI (0.40, 95% CI: 0.04 to 0.27, P=0.006) using arbitrarily selected 0.05 and 0.25 risk categories.

LGE expressed as a continuous variable (% of LV mass) remained similarly associated in multivariable stratified models with HHF (HR: 1.17 per 10% increase in myocardial mass affected, 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.33, χ²=5.8, P=0.016), death (HR: 1.28 per 10% increase, 95% CI: 1.12 to 1.45, χ²=13.5, P<0.001), and HHF or death (HR: 1.10 per 10% increase, 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.18, χ²=8.6, P=0.003) where more LGE equated higher risk.

Adjusting for the competing risk of death and the covariates specified in the multivariable models from Table 2, the LGE hazard ratio for HHF events was HR 3.83 (95% CI: 1.13 to 13.0) in stratified models. The estimated coefficient of the random term φ trended positive (0.84, 95% CI: −0.06 to 1.73, P=0.07), suggesting that HHF and death shared similar risk factors (Table 2) and therefore were positively correlated to each other. Thus, patients with LGE who died before HHF still would have had a high probability for HHF if they had survived.

Figure 1. The distribution of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) measures by cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) (n=214) in those with heart failure approximates a bimodal distribution (shown by the moving average trend line) observed in previous reports from community-based epidemiologic studies.

Figure 2. Clinical examples of significant late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) are shown, including: normal myocardium without significant LGE (A); inferior wall transmural myocardial infarction (B); midwall fibrosis following anthracycline chemotherapy (C); cardiac amyloidosis pattern from light chain (AL) systemic amyloidosis with brighter signal in the myocardium compared to blood pool from diffuse myocardial LGE and rapid gadolinium contrast clearance from the blood (D).
Those with ischemic cardiomyopathy defined by Felker et al\textsuperscript{27} were vulnerable and had worse outcomes than those without ischemic cardiomyopathy in univariable Cox regression models (HHF: HR 3.30, 95% CI: 1.67 to 6.54; death or HHF: HR 3.67, 95% CI: 2.22 to 6.05; or death: HR 4.36, 95% CI: 2.35 to 8.08). For predicting HHF, LGE added incremental prognostic value beyond the Felker et al\textsuperscript{27} definition of ischemic cardiomyopathy. Adjusting for LVEF, age, mitral regurgitation, heart failure stage, and ischemic cardiomyopathy, LGE was associated with increased risks of HHF (HR: 2.35, 95% CI: 1.23 to 4.50), IDI 0.0086 (95% CI: 0.001 to 0.0188, $P_{0.048}$), continuous NRI 0.50 (95% CI: 0.16 to 0.82, $P_{0.006}$), and categorical NRI 0.11 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.20, $P_{0.002}$ using arbitrary 0.05 and 0.25 risk categories).

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves for those with or without late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) showing time to event for: hospitalization for heart failure (top row), all cause mortality (middle row), or either event (bottom row). The cohort is also stratified according to whether preserved left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is preserved ($\geq 55\%$, middle column), or not (<55%, right column). LGE was significantly associated with adverse events for all outcomes, even when LVEF was preserved ($\geq 55\%$) or reduced (<55%). CMR indicates cardiovascular magnetic resonance.
The principal finding of this study is the association between the presence and extent of myocardial damage detected by LGE and first hospitalization for heart failure (HHF) after CMR across the spectrum of both heart failure stages and LVEF in a large cohort of consecutive patients referred for CMR. LGE was prevalent, and the association with outcomes appeared similar in our cohort regardless of ischemic or nonischemic etiology. LGE was associated with outcomes in those with depressed LVEF or preserved LVEF. These associations persisted even after adjustment for LVEF and several other important variables using a variety of statistical measures, and more extensive LGE was associated with higher risks.

Discussion

The principal finding of this study is the association between the presence and extent of myocardial damage detected by LGE and first hospitalization for heart failure (HHF) after CMR across the spectrum of both heart failure stages and LVEF in a large cohort of consecutive patients referred for CMR. LGE was prevalent, and the association with outcomes appeared similar in our cohort regardless of ischemic or nonischemic etiology. LGE was associated with outcomes in those with depressed LVEF or preserved LVEF. These associations persisted even after adjustment for LVEF and several other important variables using a variety of statistical measures, and more extensive LGE was associated with higher risks.
Those without LGE had a more favorable prognosis, even when systolic function was severely reduced. Adjustment for the competing risk of death, which shares common risk factors with HHF, further strengthened the association between LGE and HHF.

These data are important because clinical risk scores summarizing clinical information without LGE data do not estimate risk of hospital readmission well. LGE introduces vulnerability. LGE represents irreversible myocardial damage and is associated with poor response to: (1) medical therapy, (2) revascularization, or (3) device-based therapy. In this study, we link LGE to HHF after CMR. While defining optimal treatment of those with scar remains requires further investigation, LGE may provide opportunities...

Figure 5. More extensive LGE is associated with higher risks of adverse outcomes demonstrating a dose–response relationship. CMR indicates cardiovascular magnetic resonance; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LV, left ventricle.
to improve cardiac care by enhancing risk stratification, which is essential to optimize medical decision-making. Conceptually, the intensity of follow-up as well as the selection of medical therapy, revascularization, or device-based therapy can be calibrated to patient vulnerability to HHF and other outcomes that may be informed by LGE.

In a landmark study, Gulati et al recently reported an association between midwall fibrosis detected by LGE and HHF. Among 102 (of 1068) patients with severely reduced systolic function (LVEF ≤30%), of whom 73 were hospitalized, absence of LGE was prognostically favorable where no events occurred during follow-up, except in 1 of the 2 remaining patients still being followed after 2 years who experienced HHF. In contrast, those with LGE were a very high-risk group with 1-year event rates of 28% for HHF, 22% for mortality, and 42% for either HHF or mortality. LGE was prevalent when LVEF was ≤30%; 46 had nonischemic scar and 44 had MI (8 had both). CMR indicates cardiovascular magnetic resonance; HHF, hospitalization for heart failure; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction.

Figure 6. Among 102 (of 1068) patients with severely reduced systolic function (LVEF ≤30%), of whom 73 were hospitalized, absence of LGE was prognostically favorable where no events occurred during follow-up, except in 1 of the 2 remaining patients still being followed after 2 years who experienced HHF. In contrast, those with LGE were a very high-risk group with 1-year event rates of 28% for HHF, 22% for mortality, and 42% for either HHF or mortality. LGE was prevalent when LVEF was ≤30%; 46 had nonischemic scar and 44 had MI (8 had both). CMR indicates cardiovascular magnetic resonance; HHF, hospitalization for heart failure; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction.
### Table 2. Association Between Variables and Outcomes in Univariable and Multivariable Models

| Outcome | Variable | Univariable Models | Multivariable Model (Stratified by Hospitalization and Heart Failure Stage) |
|---------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |          | $\chi^2$ | HR (95% CI) | $P$ Value | $\chi^2$ | HR (95% CI) | $P$ Value |
| Hospitalization for heart failure (n=57 events) | LVEF (per 5% decrement) | 40.8 | 1.27 (1.18 to 1.35) | <0.001 | 0.5 | 1.04 (0.93 to 1.16) | 0.51 |
|         | LGE | 24.1 | 4.54 (2.48 to 8.29) | <0.001 | 7.4 | 2.70 (1.32 to 5.50) | 0.006 |
|         | Left ventricular mass index (per 10 g/m$^2$ increment) | 21.9 | 1.18 (1.10 to 1.27) | <0.001 | 1.9 | 1.08 (0.97 to 1.20) | 0.17 |
|         | eGFR (per 10 mL/min per 1.73 m$^2$ decrement) | 19.1 | 1.32 (1.16 to 1.49) | <0.001 | 2.7 | 1.11 (0.98 to 1.24) | 0.10 |
|         | Diabetes (type 2) | 17.2 | 3.07 (1.81 to 5.21) | <0.001 | 3.0 | 1.65 (0.94 to 2.90) | 0.08 |
|         | Age (per 10 year increment) | 12.8 | 1.40 (1.16 to 1.68) | <0.001 | 1.1 | 1.12 (0.91 to 1.38) | 0.30 |
|         | Moderate or severe mitral regurgitation by cine CMR | 12.4 | 4.15 (1.88 to 9.15) | <0.001 | 6.4 | 1.79 (0.94 to 3.39) | 0.08 |
|         | History of atrial fibrillation | 5.2 | 2.11 (1.11 to 4.00) | <0.001 | 3.4 | 1.11 (0.99 to 1.24) | 0.067 |
|         | Number of known diseased coronary vessels | 3.6 | 1.31 (0.99 to 1.72) | 0.056 | 2.9 | 1.71 (0.92 to 3.18) | 0.09 |
|         | Smoker | 2.9 | 0.93 (0.55 to 1.58) | 0.80 | 0.1 | 1.00 (0.82 to 1.22) | 0.99 |
| Mortality (n=58 events) | LVEF (per 5% decrement) | 23.0 | 1.20 (1.11 to 1.29) | <0.001 | 2.7 | 1.10 (0.98 to 1.23) | 0.10 |
|         | Left ventricular mass index (per 10 g/m$^2$ increment) | 21.9 | 1.18 (1.10 to 1.27) | <0.001 | 0.0 | 0.99 (0.89 to 1.11) | 0.87 |
|         | Number of known diseased coronary vessels | 21.7 | 1.70 (1.36 to 2.12) | <0.001 | 0.8 | 1.12 (0.87 to 1.45) | 0.38 |
|         | LGE | 20.0 | 3.72 (2.09 to 6.62) | <0.001 | 4.7 | 2.13 (1.08 to 4.21) | 0.030 |
|         | Diabetes (type 2) | 16.1 | 2.94 (1.73 to 4.97) | <0.001 | 4.0 | 1.78 (1.01 to 3.15) | 0.047 |
|         | Age (per 10 year increment) | 17.9 | 1.50 (1.24 to 1.81) | <0.001 | 5.7 | 1.28 (1.05 to 1.57) | 0.017 |
|         | Moderate or severe mitral regurgitation by cine CMR | 11.0 | 3.80 (1.73 to 8.38) | <0.001 | 6.4 | 2.42 (1.22 to 4.81) | 0.012 |
|         | History of atrial fibrillation | 6.4 | 2.42 (1.22 to 4.81) | 0.012 | 5.4 | 2.01 (1.12 to 3.62) | 0.020 |
|         | Smoker | 5.4 | 2.01 (1.12 to 3.62) | 0.020 | 3.4 | 1.11 (0.99 to 1.24) | 0.067 |
|         | eGFR (per 10 mL/min per 1.73 m$^2$ decrement) | 3.4 | 1.11 (0.99 to 1.24) | 0.067 | 2.0 | 1.49 (0.86 to 2.61) | 0.16 |
|         | Female | 2.0 | 1.49 (0.86 to 2.61) | 0.16 | 0.5 | 1.20 (0.71 to 2.01) | 0.50 |
| Hospitalization for heart failure or mortality (n=100 events) | LVEF (per 5% decrement) | 57.7 | 1.24 (1.17 to 1.31) | <0.001 | 1.6 | 1.06 (0.97 to 1.15) | 0.20 |
|         | LGE | 39.8 | 4.24 (2.70 to 6.59) | <0.001 | 11.8 | 2.52 (1.49 to 4.25) | <0.001 |
|         | Age (per 10 year increment) | 27.6 | 1.46 (1.27 to 1.68) | <0.001 | 4.7 | 1.20 (1.02 to 1.41) | 0.031 |
|         | Diabetes (type 2) | 27.3 | 2.92 (1.96 to 4.37) | <0.001 | 6.4 | 1.79 (1.14 to 2.81) | 0.011 |
|         | Number of known diseased coronary vessels | 21.8 | 1.5 (1.28 to 1.84) | <0.001 | 0.0 | 1.00 (0.82 to 1.22) | 0.99 |
|         | Left ventricular mass index (per 10 g/m$^2$) | 21.2 | 1.15 (1.08 to 1.22) | <0.001 | 0.6 | 1.00 (0.99 to 1.01) | 0.45 |
|         | eGFR (per 10 mL/min per 1.73 m$^2$ decrement) | 18.8 | 1.15 (1.08 to 1.22) | <0.001 | 2.3 | 1.07 (0.98 to 1.17) | 0.13 |
|         | Moderate or severe mitral regurgitation by cine CMR | 16.7 | 3.69 (1.97 to 6.91) | <0.001 | 4.0 | 1.97 (1.02 to 3.82) | 0.045 |
|         | History of atrial fibrillation | 9.6 | 2.18 (1.33 to 3.57) | 0.002 | 5.2 | 1.80 (1.09 to 2.98) | 0.023 |
|         | Hypertension | 8.7 | 1.89 (1.23 to 2.80) | 0.003 | 1.0 | 0.79 (0.49 to 1.25) | 0.31 |
|         | Smoker | 4.1 | 1.63 (1.02 to 2.62) | 0.042 | 0.3 | 1.10 (0.74 to 1.65) | 0.63 |

Covariates in univariable models are ranked in terms of strength of association with outcomes as measured by $\chi^2$ values. Multivariable models employing the strongest univariable predictors indicate a greater than 2-fold risk of adverse outcomes for LGE. Values in bold indicate key data. CI indicates confidence interval; CMR, cardiovascular magnetic resonance; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HR, hazard ratio; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.
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HHF in the dilated cardiomyopathy subset. We extend these results by studying HHF across the full spectrum of LGE (regardless of cause), heart failure stage, and LVEF in a large cohort with minimal exclusions, and we further analyzed the competing risk of mortality. Given the apparent myocyte loss indicated by LGE, the implication of additional afterload on remaining myocytes, and the stimulus for further ventricular remodeling, LGE may lead to supply-demand mismatch and contribute to energy starvation, a proposed mechanism of myocardial dysfunction that may culminate in HHF.

HHF remains a recalcitrant problem that imposes enormous burden on patients and society, reflecting disease progression and a significant decrement in health status. For the evaluation of new therapies under development, it may be important to understand how treatment responses vary by LGE status. Populations with a high prevalence of LGE may be less responsive to new therapies designed to prevent HHF compared to populations with a low prevalence of LGE. Conversely, opposite effects may be expected for anti-arrhythmic strategies where treatment benefits may be apparent only if baseline risk, which has been linked with LGE, is sufficiently high. Notably, LGE is prevalent in heart failure, and unexpected, prognostically relevant LGE is common in both referred and population-based samples. Given the diverse and frequently international populations recruited for contemporary clinical trials where baseline characteristics can be linked with outcomes, LGE may be an important confounder in the evaluation of new treatments. LGE may be an important descriptor in trials and influence power calculations. These issues may be especially important given the lack of progress, cost, and challenge of developing new therapies to prevent HHF.

The similar prevalence of ischemic LGE (ie, myocardial infarction) and nonischemic scarring by LGE and their similar associations with HHF highlight nonischemic LGE as a significant contributor to HHF. If confirmed in community-based cohorts, this finding linking nonischemic disease to HHF has important implications for heart disease prevention strategies, which currently revolve around coronary disease prevention. Prevention efforts targeted at nonischemic myocardial fibrosis and not solely coronary disease might be a useful strategy to lower the incidence of HHF but requires further investigation.

Conclusions

Regardless of etiology, the presence and extent of scar or myocardial damage detected by LGE are associated with first HHF after CMR in a large cohort of consecutive patients referred for CMR, across heart failures stages and LVEF. In contrast, those without LGE fare better, even when LVEF is severely reduced. Collectively, these observations and other data support the general principle that myocardial structural abnormalities detectable by LGE are common and clinically important phenomena. LGE appears important regardless of LVEF, a central parameter in cardiology that currently governs medical, surgical, and device-based therapy. Because LGE typically indicates irreversible injury, these data may be relevant to efforts to improve outcomes in HHF and develop new therapies.

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