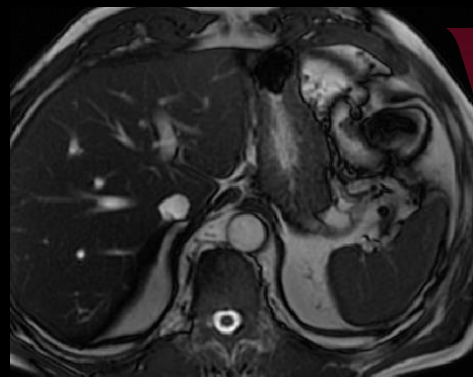
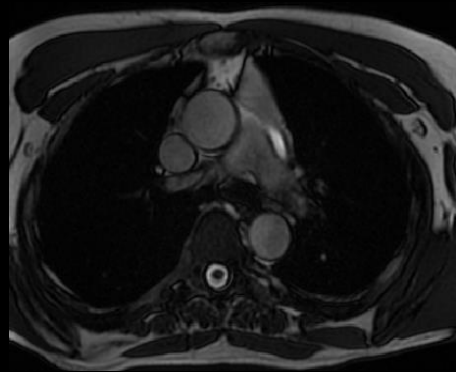


Free-Breathing Radial 2D Phase Contrast MRI for Aortic Pulse Wave Velocity Measurements in Healthy Older Adults



Grant S. Roberts¹
Kevin M. Johnson^{1,2}
Leonardo A. Rivera-Rivera²
Steven R. Kecskemeti²
Ozioma C. Okonkwo³
Laura B. Eisenmenger²
Oliver Wieben^{1,2}



University of Wisconsin-Madison, Dept. of:
Medical Physics¹
Radiology²
Medicine³



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



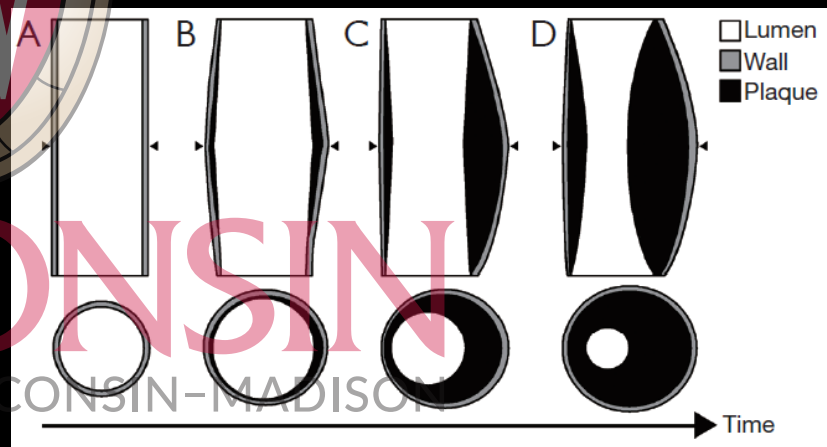
Background: Pulse Wave Velocity (PWV)

- Pulse wave velocity (PWV)
 - Defined as the rate at which pulse pressure propagates through a vessel
 - Indirectly related to vessel stiffness¹
 - Early indicator of CV disease

Stiff artery
↑ PWV



Elastic artery
↓ PWV



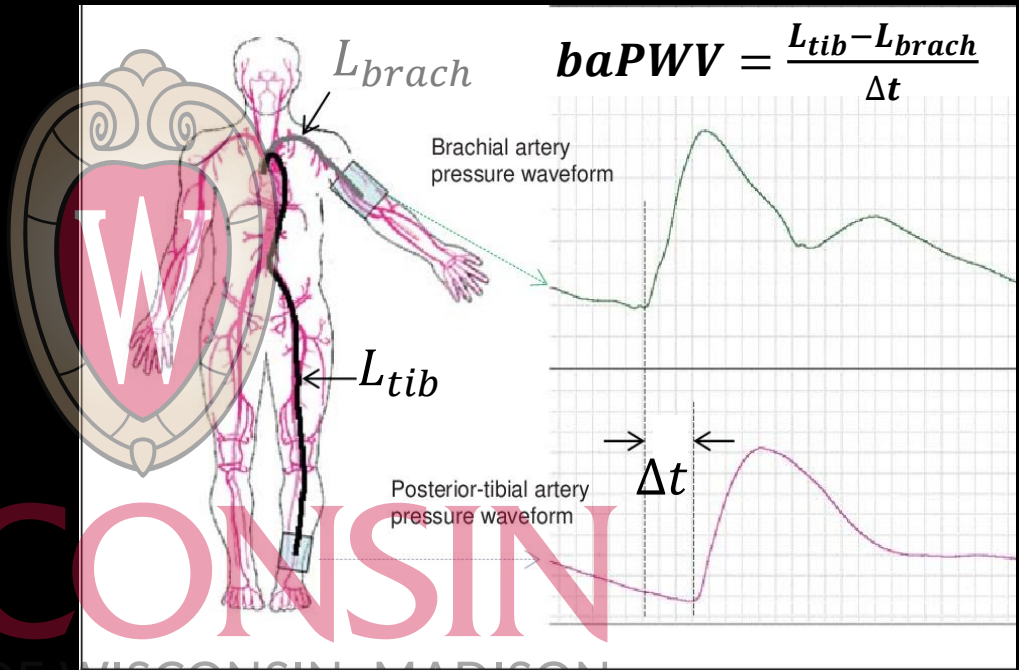
From: Wentland AL, et al. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther.* 2014; 4(2):193-206





Background: Pulse Wave Velocity (PWV)

- Many studies on PWV and CV disease incidence²
- Clinically assessed with applanation tonometry
 - Easy and inexpensive
 - Carotid-femoral (caPWV) or brachial-ankle (baPWV)
 - Distances are approximated
 - Leads to PWV error³



From: J Sugawara and H Tanaka. *Pulse (Basel)*. 2015; 3(2).

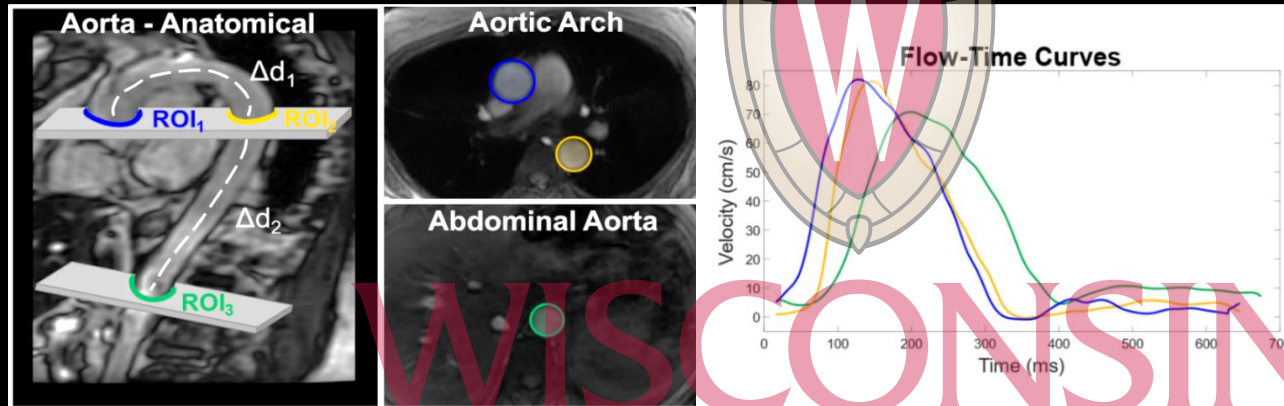
²Kim, HL, et al. *Front Cardiovasc Med*. 2019; 6(40)

³Rajzer, MW, et al. *J Hypertens*. 2008; 26(10):2001-07



Background: MRI-based PWV

- MR can also be used to assess PWV (usually aortic)
 - Often requires breath-holds (BHs)
 - **May be difficult/impossible for some patients**



We present a method to measure aortic PWV using a free-breathing (FB) radial 2DPC sequence



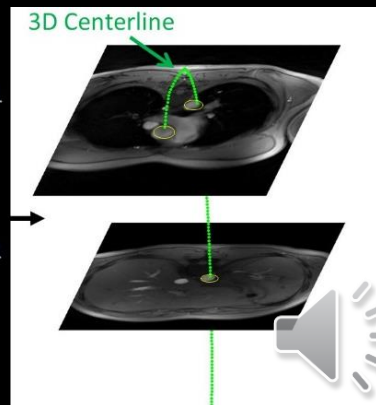
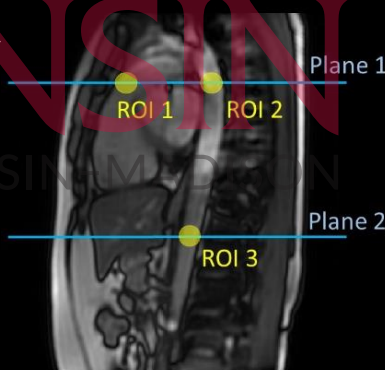


Methods: Acquisition

- A radial FB 2DPC sequence was implemented and compared to a Cartesian BH 2DPC (GE) at 3T
 - Parameters matched
 - 18 subjects (13F, mean age=57y)
- 2 axial planes
 - Aortic arch and abdominal aorta
 - 3 ROI measurements total
- bSSFP images were acquired for aorta centerlines (scan time = 15s)



Parameter	Free-Breathing Radial	Breath-Held Cartesian
Scan time	2:27	0:13
Projections	10,000	N/A
# Frames	40	40
Slice Thickness	6 mm	6 mm
V_{enc}	150 cm/s	150 cm/s
Cardiac Gating	Retros. PG	Pros. PG
Resp. Gating	Retros. Bellows	N/A
Spatial Res.	1.40 mm ²	1.41 mm ²
Temporal Res.	15-33 ms	15-33 ms





- Radial scans were retrospectively subsampled to 2,500 projections
 - Corresponding to 0:37 scan time
- A local low rank reconstruction was used to improve image quality

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{k}\|_2^2 + \sum \lambda_b \|\mathbf{R}_b \mathbf{x}\|_* \right]$$



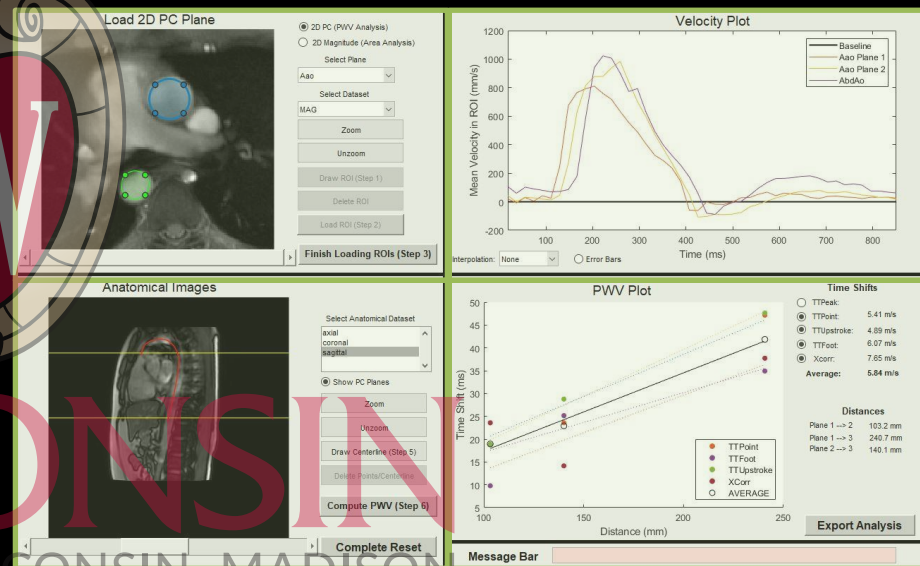
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Methods: Post-Processing

- Circular ROIs manually drawn around vessels (3 measurements total)
 - Flow waveforms smoothed with Gaussian filter
- TT-foot, TT-upstroke, TT-point, and cross-corr. methods were used⁴
- Centerlines drawn manually from the bSSFP and fit to a 3D b-spline
- Measured time shifts were plotted against centerline distances
 - Linear regression was used to fit the 3 data points
 - Inverse of the fitted slope is PWV

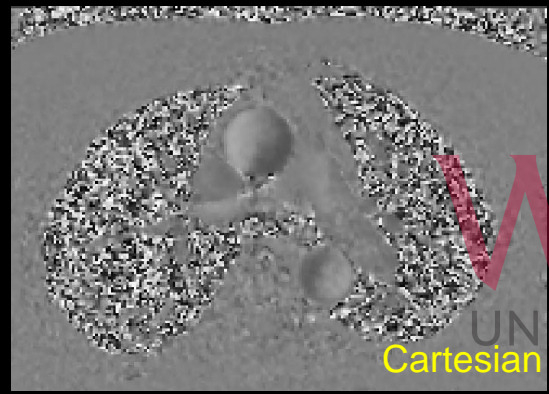




Results: Local Low Rank Reconstruction

- Local low rank reconstruction mitigated undersampling artifacts

Fully-sampled



Cartesian

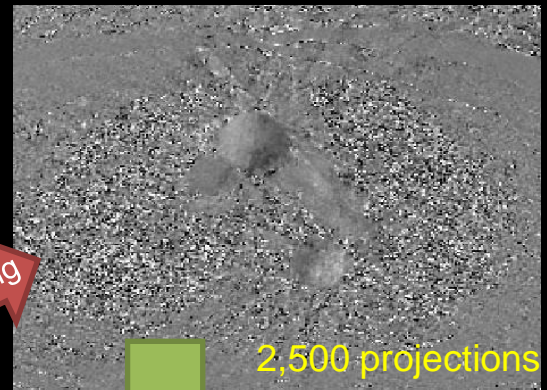


10,000 projections



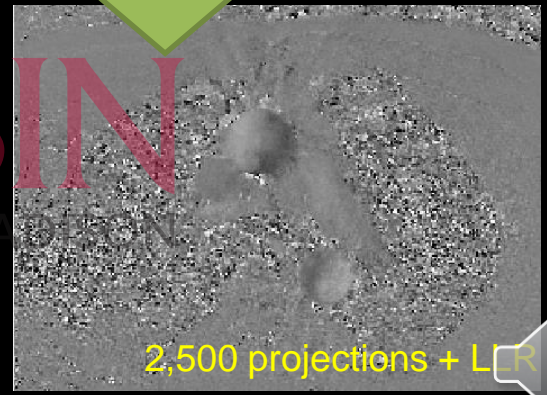
Subsampling

Sub-sampled



2,500 projections

LLR



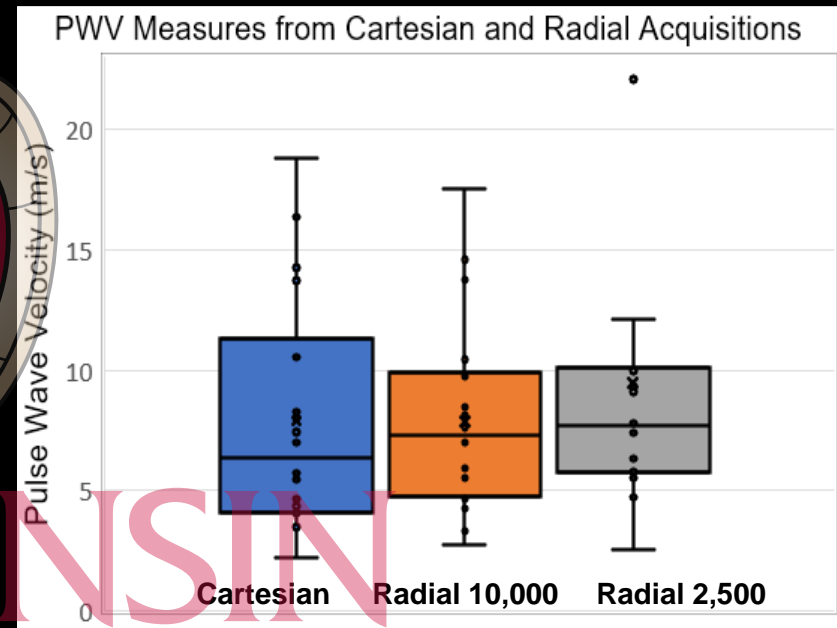
2,500 projections + LLR





Results: Radial vs. Cartesian

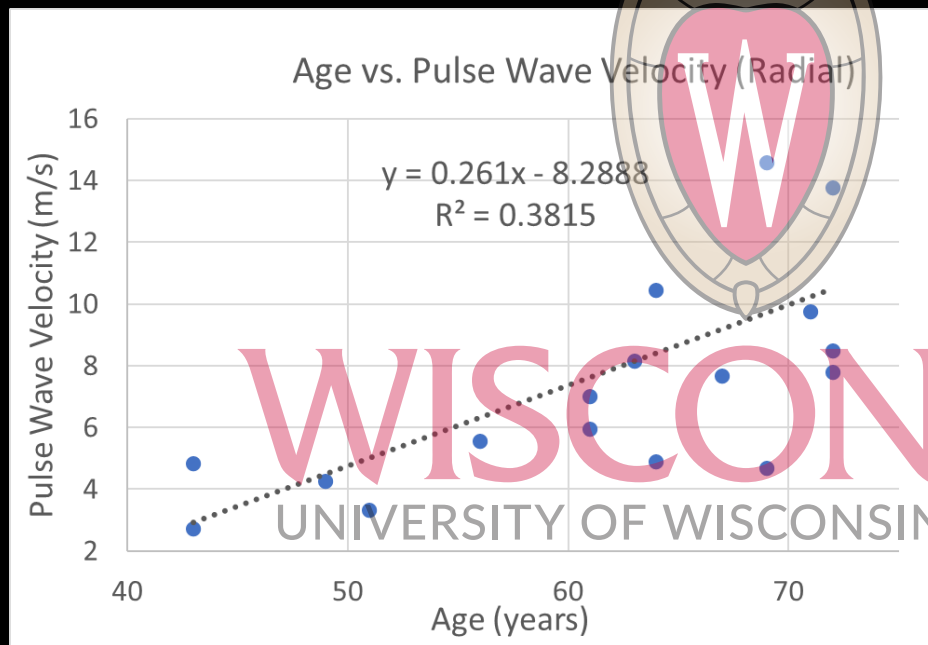
- No significant differences between FB radial and BH Cartesian
 - 10,00 radial → Cartesian: $p=0.58$
 - 2,500 radial → Cartesian: $p=0.97$
- No significant differences in variance were found (all $p>0.4$)
- Mean PWV (\pm standard deviation) for each acquisition are:
 - BH Cartesian: 7.90 ± 4.88 m/s
 - FB Radial (10,000): 7.85 ± 4.07 m/s
 - FB Radial (2,500): 9.46 ± 6.03 m/s





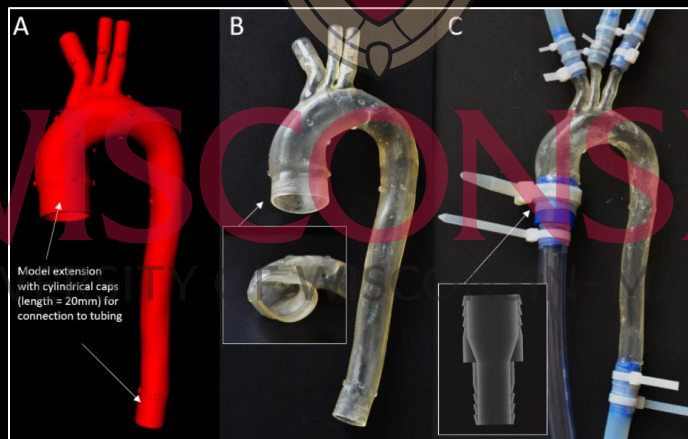
Results: Radial vs. Cartesian

- Moderate, positive correlation between age and aortic PWV
- Other studies have demonstrated this relationship⁵





- FB PWV measures were comparable to BH Cartesian PC scans
 - Demonstrates feasibility of FB acquisitions for PWV assessment
- Useful for PWV assessment in populations with breath-hold difficulty
- Local low rank reconstructions can be used to reduce scan time, improve image quality, or increase temporal resolution
- Validation studies are needed to compare acquisitions to ground-truth



From: Zimmerman, J, et al. *Proc Intl Soc Mag Reson. Med* 28. 2020; #2280.



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Oliver Wieben, PhD
Laura Eisenmenger, MD
Kevin Johnson, PhD
Leonardo Rivera-Rivera, PhD
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Phillip Corrado, MS
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Ruiming Chen, BS
Alexander Niver, BS
Alma Spahic, BS
Archana Dhyani



Okonkwo Lab:

Ozioma Okonkwo, MD
Sarah Lose, MS
Alexandri Moellner, MPH

Waisman Center:

Steve Kecskemeti, PhD
Ronald Fisher, BS



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