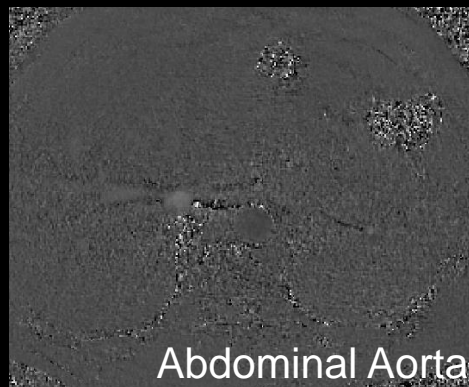
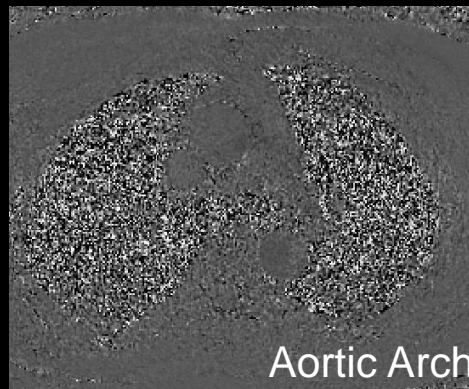
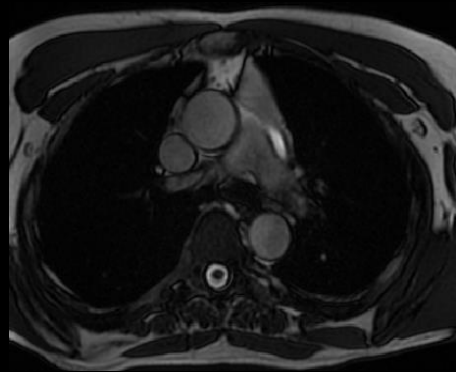


# Free-Breathing Radial 2D Phase Contrast MRI for Aortic Pulse Wave Velocity Measurements in Healthy Older Adults



Grant S. Roberts<sup>1</sup>

Kevin M. Johnson<sup>1,2</sup>

Leonardo A. Rivera-Rivera<sup>2</sup>

Steven R. Kecskemeti<sup>2</sup>

Ozioma C. Okonkwo<sup>3</sup>

Laura B. Eisenmenger<sup>2</sup>

Oliver Wieben<sup>1,2</sup>



**University of Wisconsin-Madison, Dept. of:**

Medical Physics<sup>1</sup>

Radiology<sup>2</sup>

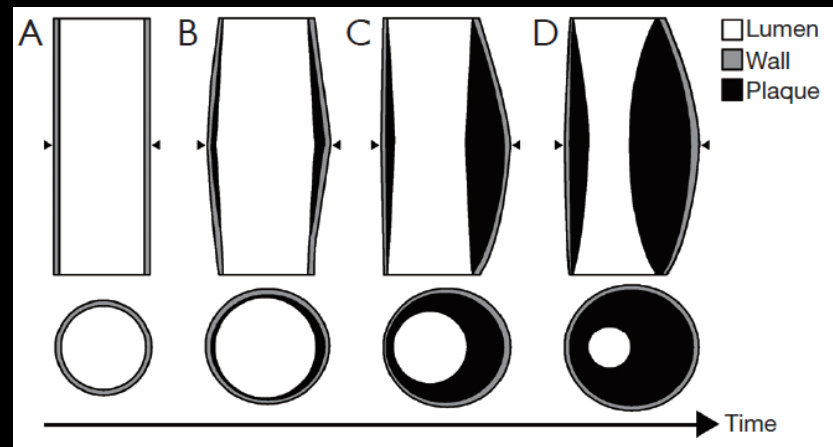
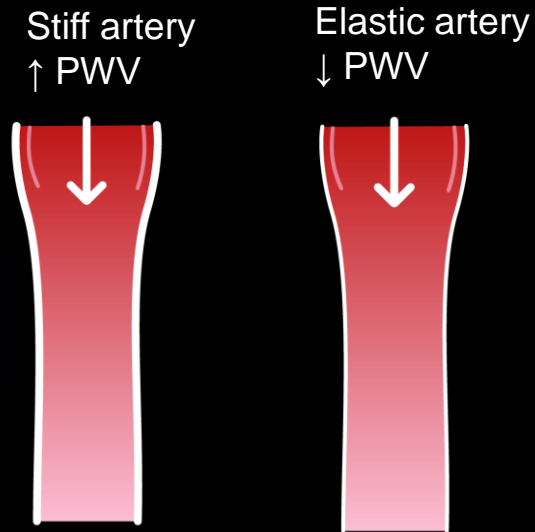
Medicine<sup>3</sup>



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- Pulse wave velocity (PWV)
  - Defined as the rate at which pulse pressure propagates through a vessel
  - Indirectly related to vessel stiffness<sup>1</sup>
  - Early indicator of CV disease

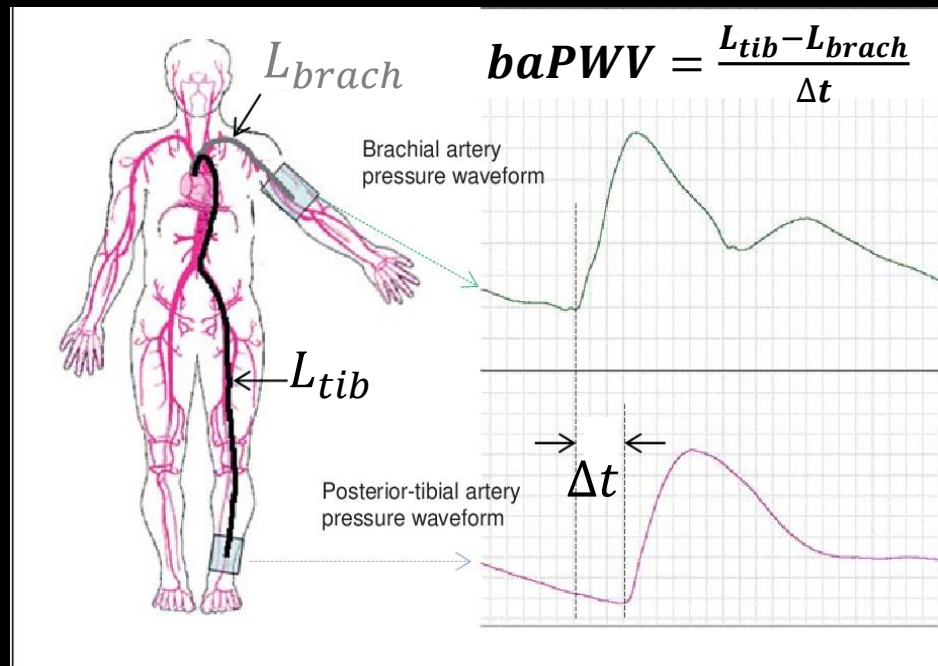


From: Wentland AL, et al. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther.* 2014; 4(2):193-206



# Background: Pulse Wave Velocity (PWV)

- Many studies on PWV and CV disease incidence<sup>2</sup>
- Clinically assessed with applanation tonometry
  - Easy and inexpensive
  - Carotid-femoral (caPWV) or brachial-ankle (baPWV)
  - Distances are approximated
    - Leads to PWV error<sup>3</sup>

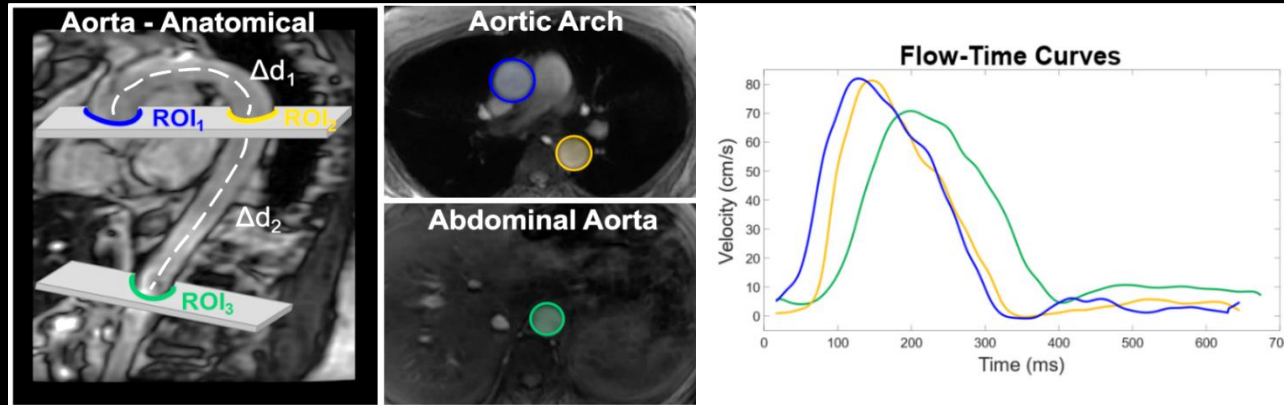


From: J Sugawara and H Tanaka. *Pulse (Basel)*. 2015; 3(2).

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

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

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



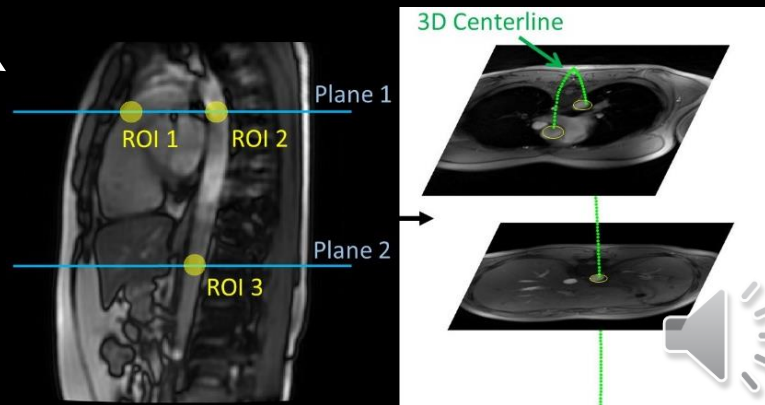
**We present a method to measure aortic PWV using a free-breathing (FB) radial 2DPC sequence**



# 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 <sup>2</sup>	1.41 mm <sup>2</sup>
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

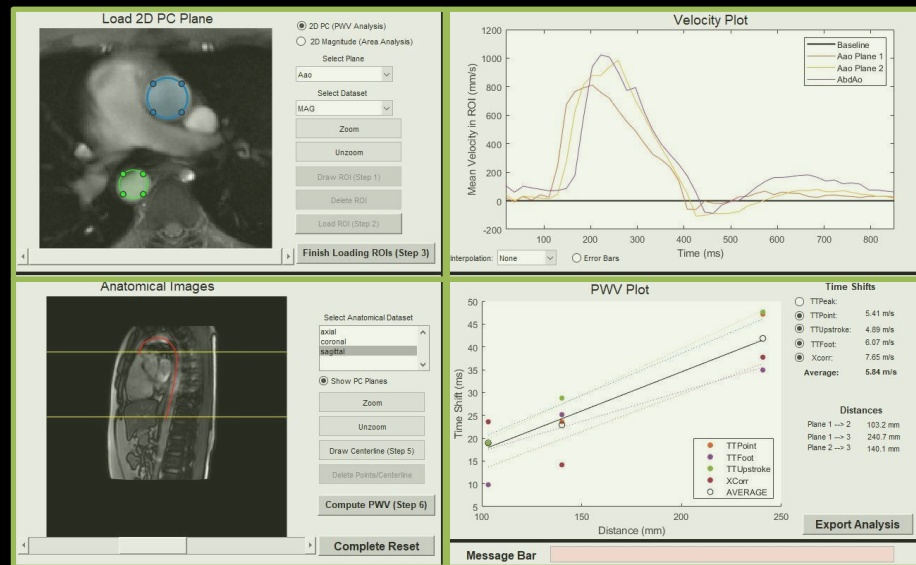
$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \min_{\mathbf{x}} \left[ \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{k}\|_2^2 + \sum \lambda_b \|\mathbf{R}_b \mathbf{x}\|_* \right]$$





# 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 used<sup>4</sup>
- 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



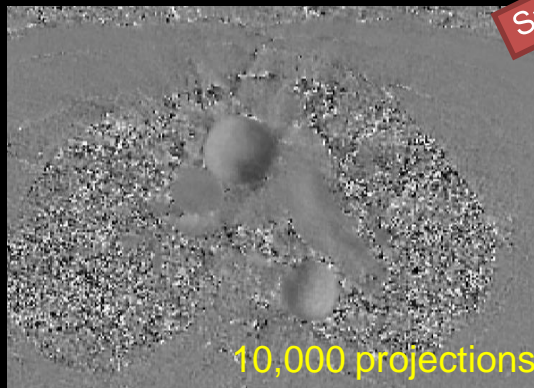
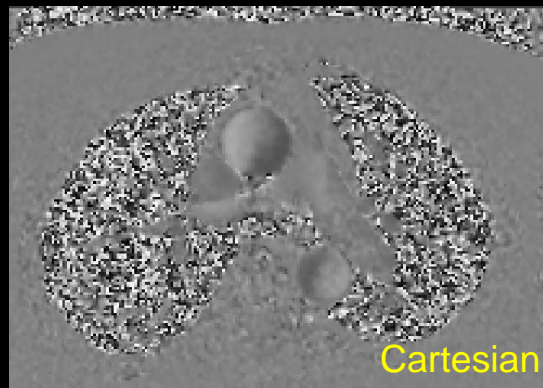


# Results: Local Low Rank Reconstruction



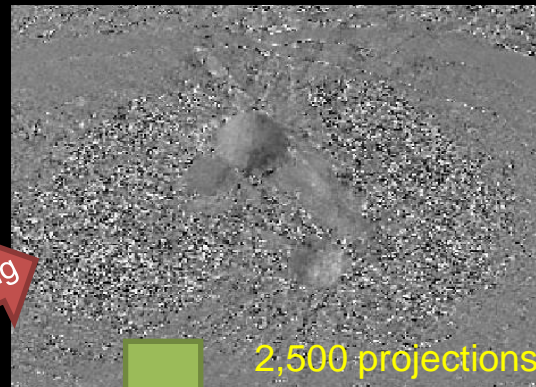
- Local low rank reconstruction mitigated undersampling artifacts

**Fully-sampled**

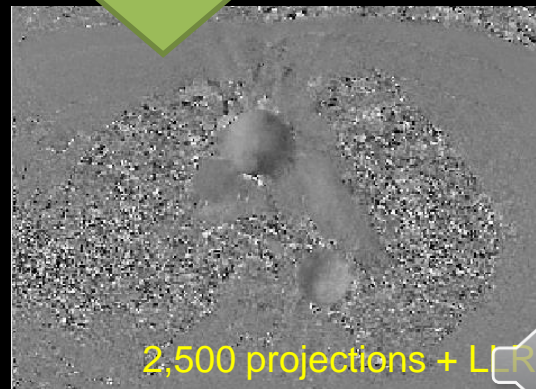


Subsampling

**Sub-sampled**



LLR

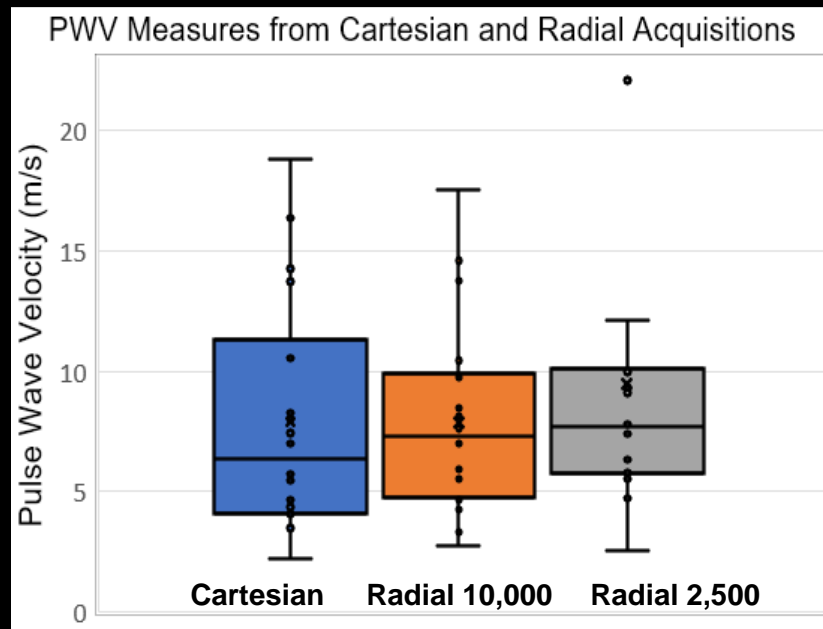






# Results: Radial vs. Cartesian

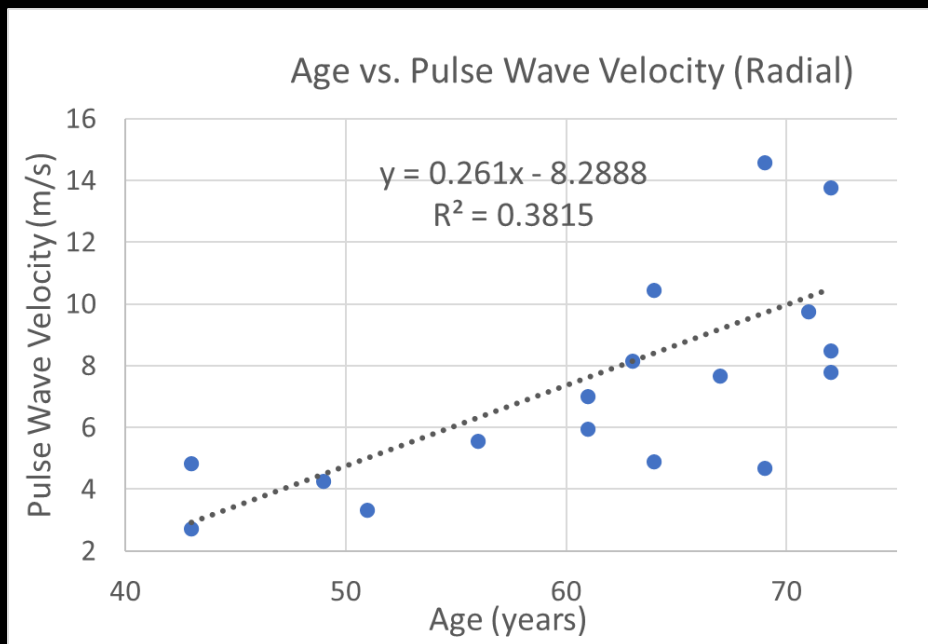
- No significant differences between FB radial and BH Cartesian
  - 10,00 radial → Cartesian:  $p=0.58$
  - 2,500 radial → Cartesian:  $p=0.97$
- No significant differences in variance were found (all  $p>0.4$ )
- Mean PWV ( $\pm$ standard deviation) for each acquisition are:
  - BH Cartesian:  $7.90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



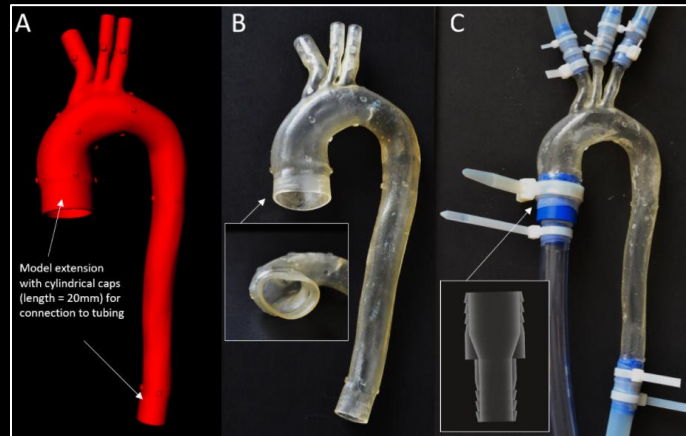


# Results: Radial vs. Cartesian

- Moderate, positive correlation between age and aortic PWV
- Other studies have demonstrated this relationship<sup>5</sup>



- 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.



# Acknowledgements



## UW CVMR Team:

Oliver Wieben, PhD  
Laura Eisenmenger, MD  
Kevin Johnson, PhD  
Leonardo Rivera-Rivera, PhD  
Carson Hoffman, PhD  
Phillip Corrado, MS  
Dan Seiter, MS  
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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