

Usefulness of Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Images for Prediction of Sudden Cardiac Arrest in Patients with Mitral Valve Prolapse: A Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study

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Abstract

Background: An association has been identified between mitral valve prolapse (MVP) and sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), and ventricular arrhythmias (VA). This study aimed to elucidate risk factors for SCA or VA in MVP patients.

Methods: MVP patients who had undergone cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) were retrospectively included. Patients with other structural heart disease or causes of aborted SCA were excluded. Clinical characteristics (sex, age, body mass index, histories of diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, and dyslipidemia), electrocardiographic (PR interval, QRS duration, corrected QT interval, bundle branch block, and atrial fibrillation), echocardiographic [mitral regurgitation grade, prolapsing mitral leaflet, and right ventricular systolic pressure (RVSP)] and CMR [both ventricular ejection fractions, both ventricular end-diastolic and systolic volume indexes, presence of late gadolinium enhancement (LGE), LGE volume and proportion] parameters were analyzed.

Results: Of the 85 patients [age, 55.0 (41.0–65.0) years; 46 men] included, 7 experienced SCA or VA. Significantly young age and wide QRS complex were observed in the SCA/VA group compared to the no-SCA/VA group. The patients in the SCA/VA group had significantly lower RVSP, more presence of LGE, greater LGE volume, and higher LGE proportion than those in the no-SCA/VA group. A high risk for SCA or VA was observed in patients with LGE (odds ratio, 45.525; 95% confidence interval, 2.558–810.140; $P = .009$).

Conclusions: Presence of LGE on CMR is a risk factor for SCA or VA in MVP patients. High LGE volume and LGE proportion may provide additional information for prediction of SCA or VA.

Background

Mitral valve prolapse (MVP), a common valvular heart disease affects 2–3% of the general population.(1, 2) Although MVP is generally regarded as a benign condition, an association between MVP and sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) has been reported by a number of studies.(3–6) A meta-analysis reported the overall prevalence of SCA in MVP as 217 events per 100,000 person-years, a value noticeably higher than that of the general population with a recently reported 42 to 53 events per 100,000 person-years.(5, 7) The pathogenesis of SCA in MVP remains unclear. Previous studies proposed a number of possible mechanisms with myocardial fibrosis in cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) images, mitral apparatus morphology and electrophysiological characteristics such as ventricular ectopy burden.(6) The growing interest in risk factors or predictors of SCA is attributable to its considerable occurrence in patients with MVP. This study therefore aimed to elucidate the risk factors for SCA or ventricular arrhythmia (VA) in patients with MVP.

Methods

Study population

This was a multicenter retrospective cohort study. The study design was approved by the institutional review board (IRB number:4-2019-0747 and 2019-1151) and the study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The need for the obtainment of informed consent from the study patients, and the need for review by a critical event committee were waived by the IRB due to the retrospective nature of this study and the absence of patient identification data presented.

In total, 117 patients (aged ≥ 18 years) who were diagnosed with MVP and underwent CMR from January 2000 to June 2019 in three university hospitals were retrospectively included. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) presence of concomitant structural heart disease other than MVP; 2) presence of possible causes of SCA other than MVP; 3) CMR performed after mitral valve surgery.

Electrocardiography (ECG) and echocardiography

In all patients, 12-lead ECG was performed using standard methods. The ECG of each patient at the time of diagnosing MVP was reviewed, and their ECG parameters [PR interval, QRS duration, QT interval, QT interval corrected using Bazett's formula (QTc), and presence of bundle branch block and atrial fibrillation] were obtained.

Following standard methods, transthoracic echocardiography was performed in all patients. The echocardiography at initial diagnosis of MVP was initially analyzed. The criteria for diagnosis of MVP included an abnormal systolic valve motion of the mitral leaflet into the left atrium (≥ 2 mm beyond the annulus) on transthoracic echocardiography.(8) The grades of mitral regurgitation (MR) were categorized into mild, moderate, and severe based on Doppler echocardiography following the standard criteria of the American Society of Echocardiography.(9) The prolapsing mitral leaflet and presence of ruptured chordae tendinae were observed from multiple views. Right ventricular (RV) systolic pressure (RVSP) was estimated by maximal velocity of tricuspid regurgitation and the conventional simplified Bernoulli's equation.

CMR imaging

In institution 1, CMR was performed either with a 1.5-T scanner (InteraAchieva; Philips Medical Systems, Best, the Netherlands) or 3.0-T scanner (Magnetom Trio; Siemens Medical Solutions, Erlangen, Germany). In institution 2, it was conducted with a 1.5-T system (Achieva; Philips Healthcare, Best, Netherlands) and a 32-channel cardiac coil. In institution 3, 1.5-T MR systems (Vision 1.5T and Avanto 1.5T; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) were used for this purpose. The CMR protocol of each institution was previously described in details by studies conducted in each center.(10-13) ECG-gated cine imaging was performed using a balanced steady-state free precession sequence. Late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) imaging was performed 10 minutes following the administration of gadobutrol (0.2mmol/kg,

Gadovist; Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Berlin, Germany) at 2mL/s. Data acquisition was synchronized with ECG in the mid-diastolic phase to minimize motion artifacts.

All CMR images were analyzed off-line using a dedicated software program (cvi2, Circle Cardiovascular Imaging, Calgary, Alberta, Canada). Left ventricular (LV) ejection fraction (EF), right ventricular ejection fraction (RVEF), LV and RV end-diastolic (EDV) and systolic (ESV) volume index, LGE volume and proportion were all estimated from the CMR images. From short-axis cine images, the left and right ventricular volumes and EF were measured using a semi-automatic segmentation in the software and all volume measurements were normalized to the body surface area. LGE is translated as a relative excess of gadolinium in the pathological tissue compared to the healthy tissue. First, the presence of LGE was visually determined, followed by an evaluation of the pattern in cases where LGE was discovered. In short-axis LGE images, the endocardial and epicardial borders of the LV were manually drawn and the volume and extent of LGE (%) was automatically quantified by adopting the 5-standard deviation (SD) method. LGE volume was calculated by multiplying the LGE area by section thickness which was obtained with hyperenhancing pixels on the CMR images with manual tracing. The LGE proportion was calculated by dividing LGE volume by LV myocardium, with the resulting quotient multiplied by 100. To reduce effects from imaging artifacts and other confounders, LGE confined to RV insertion site was ignored.(14, 15)

Grouping of patients and analyses

The medical records, ECG, echocardiography at the time of diagnosing MVP and CMR images were reviewed. Clinical characteristics [sex, age, body mass index (BMI), medical histories of diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, and dyslipidemia] were acquired from the medical records. The VA included ventricular fibrillation and sustained or non-sustained ventricular tachycardia on a single- or 12-lead ECG, Holter monitoring, or treadmill test. The patients were classified based on the presentation of SCA or VA into two categories as follows: SCA/VA group and no-SCA/VA group. The baseline characteristics, ECG (PR interval, QRS duration, QTc, and presence of atrial fibrillation and bundle branch block), echocardiographic (MR grade, prolapsed mitral leaflet, presence of ruptured chordae tendinae, and RVSP), and CMR (LVEF, RVEF, LVEDV index, LVESV index, RVEDV index, RVESV index, presence of LGE, LGE volume and proportion) findings were compared between the groups. Associations of baseline characteristics, ECG, echocardiographic and CMR findings with SCA or VA were analyzed.

Statistical analysis

Baseline characteristics were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Continuous variables were presented as median with inter-quartile range (IQR) for non-normally distributed variables, whereas categorical variables were presented as frequency and percentages. Continuous and categorical variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum test and Fisher's exact test, respectively. To investigate the risk factors for SCA or VA, univariable and multivariable logistic regression were employed to evaluate

possible factors and estimate odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), and *P* values. A *P* value < .05 for a two-sided test was considered statistically significant. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 25.0 for Windows (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) and R software version 3.6.2 (The R foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) were employed in the analysis of data.

Results

Study population and ECG

One hundred seventeen MVP patients [age, 57.5 (42.3–67.0) years; 53 males] who underwent CMR were screened. Thirty-two patients were excluded due to congenital heart disease, ischemic cardiomyopathy and prior mitral valve surgery. Following this, the 85 patients [age, 55.0 (41.0–65.0) years; 46 males] left were finally included; of these, 5 patients experienced SCA and 2 patients have experienced VA on ECG during treadmill test for 7.2 (3.9–9.1) years.

The baseline characteristics of patients in the SCA/VA and no-SCA/VA groups are presented in Table 1. Patients in the SCA/VA group had significantly younger age and wider QRS complex than those in the no-SCA/VA group. Between the groups, no significant differences were observed in sex, BMI and medical histories of diabetes, and hypertension. The ECG findings revealed no significant differences in the PR interval, QTc, the presence of atrial fibrillation, and right bundle branch block (RBBB) between the groups.

Table 1
Baseline characteristics of MVP patients between two groups.

	SCA/VA group (n = 7)	No-SCA/VA group (n = 78)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)	41.0 (33.0–49.0)	55.0 (42.0–65.0)	0.043
Male sex	6 (85.7)	40 (51.3)	0.118
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.6 (22.2–28.0)	22.7 (20.9–24.9)	0.332
DM	1 (14.3)	6 (7.7)	0.465
Hypertension	1 (14.3)	21 (26.9)	0.671
CAD	0 (0)	4 (5.1)	—*
Dyslipidemia	0 (0)	8 (10.3)	—*
ECG			
PR interval (ms)	181.0 (166.0–198.0)	160.0 (144.0–186.0)	0.151
QRS duration (ms)	114.0 (104.0–127.0)	96.0 (88.0–104.0)	0.005
QTc (ms)	437.0 (421.5–458.5)	444.0 (426.0–462.0)	0.693
AF	2 (28.6)	23 (29.5)	>0.999
LBBB	0 (0)	1 (1.3)	—*
RBBB	1 (14.3)	5 (6.4)	0.413
<p>Values are presented as number (%) and median (first and third quartiles) for categorical, and continuous variables, respectively.</p> <p>AF, atrial fibrillation; BMI, body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters; CAD, coronary artery disease; DM, diabetes mellitus; ECG, electrocardiography; LBBB, left bundle branch block; MVP, mitral valve prolapse; QTc, QT interval corrected by Bazett's formula; RBBB, right bundle branch block; SCA, sudden cardiac arrest; VA, ventricular arrhythmia.</p> <p>*Statistical comparison could not be performed because the number of patients was small.</p>			

Imaging findings

The echocardiographic and CMR findings of patients in the SCA/VA and no-SCA/VA groups are presented in Table 2. Examples of echocardiographic and CMR images of a MVP patient who experienced SCA are illustrated in Figure 1. A significantly low RVSP was observed in the SCA/VA group compared to the no-SCA/VA group, as demonstrated by echocardiographic findings. However, no significant differences were

observed in the MR grade, involved leaflet, and presence of ruptured chordae tendinae between the groups. As revealed by CMR findings, presence of LGE, and LGE volume and proportion were significantly higher and greater in the SCA/VA group than the no-SCA/VA group. Notably, no significant differences were observed in LVEF, RVEF, LVEDV index, LVESV index, RVEDV index, and RVESV index between the groups.

Table 2
Imaging findings of MVP patients between two groups.

	SCA/VA group (n = 7)	No-SCA/VA group (n = 78)	<i>P</i>
Echocardiography			
MR grade			
No	1 (14.3)	3 (3.8)	0.296
Mild	2 (28.6)	7 (9.0)	0.158
Moderate	0 (0)	15 (19.2)	0.334
Severe	4 (57.1)	53 (67.9)	0.679
Involved leaflet			
Anterior	5 (71.4)	43 (55.1)	0.462
Posterior	1 (14.3)	28 (35.9)	0.414
Both	1 (14.3)	7 (9.0)	0.513
RVSP (mmHg)	23.0 (21.0–27.0)	35.0 (28.0–51.0)	0.002
Ruptured chordae tendinae	1 (14.3)	25 (32.1)	0.431
CMR			
LVEF (%)	51.0 (46.6–69.9)	59.7 (51.4–67.9)	0.587
LVEDV index (mL/m ²)	127.0 (103.2–148.2)	122.3 (98.5–159.5)	0.941
LVESV index (mL/m ²)	63.7 (31.1–76.0)	49.0 (32.6–72.7)	0.776
RVEF (%)	54.1 (46.7–60.2)	53.2 (41.4–59.2)	0.603
RVEDV index (mL/m ²)	99.4 (84.1–134.5)	90.5 (69.3–128.7)	0.567
RVESV index (mL/m ²)	47.0 (31.0–60.8)	41.3 (30.5–73.4)	0.956
Presence of LGE	4 (57.1)	4 (5.1)	<0.001
LGE volume (g)*	15.1 (1.6–44.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	0.029
LGE proportion (%)*	7.8 (1.6–16.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.028

Values are presented as number (%) and median (first and third quartiles) for categorical, and continuous variables, respectively.

CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement.; LVEDV, left ventricular end diastolic volume; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVESV, left ventricular end systolic volume; MR, mitral regurgitation; MVP, mitral valve prolapse; RVEDV, right ventricular end diastolic volume;

RVEF, right ventricular ejection fraction; RVESV, right ventricular end systolic volume; RVSP, right ventricular systolic pressure; SCA, sudden cardiac arrest; VA, ventricular arrhythmia.

*LGE volume and proportion were measured in 8 patients with LGE in CMR.

Risk factors for SCA/VA

In univariable analysis, a significant relationship was observed between SCA or VA and young age, wide QRS complex, low RVSP, presence of LGE, large LGE volume, and high LGE proportion. Multivariable analysis demonstrated a significant association between the presence of LGE and SCA or VA (Table 3). Notably, no significant association was observed between the male sex, age, QRS duration, RVSP, LGE volume and proportion, and SCA or VA.

Table 3

Clinical and CMR findings of patients in SCA/VA group and in no SCA/VA group with presence of LGE.

	Range of age	Sex	SCA/VA type	Event ECG	LGE on CMR	LGE location and pattern
SCA/VA group	30's–40's	Male	Aborted sudden cardiac death	VF	Yes	Multifocal with patchy pattern -Mesocardial at anteroseptal segment of basal to mid LV -Mesocardial to transmural at anterior, anterolateral, inferolateral, inferior, and inferoseptal segment of basal to mid LV
	40's–50's	Male	Aborted sudden cardiac death	VF	Yes	Mesocardial at inferoseptal segment of basal LV
	20's–30's	Male	Aborted sudden cardiac death	VF	Yes	Multifocal -Transmural at inferior segment of basal LV -Subendocardial at anterolateral and inferolateral segment of basal LV
	40's–50's	Male	Aborted sudden cardiac death	VF	Yes	Anterolateral and posteromedial papillary muscles of LV
	10's–20's	Male	Aborted sudden cardiac death	VF	No	-
	60's–70's	Female	VA during treadmill test	VT	No	-
	50's–60's	Male	VA during treadmill test	NSVT	No	-
No SCA/VA group	60's–70's	Female	-	-	Yes	Focal anterolateral papillary muscle
	50's–60's	Male	-	-	Yes	Basal septum of LV with linear pattern
	50's–60's	Male	-	-	Yes	Basal septum mid layer of LV with linear pattern
	60's–70's	Male	-	-	Yes	Multifocal with subendocardial pattern -Inferior and inferoseptal segment of mid to apical LV -Inferolateral segment of mid to basal LV

60's- 70's	Female	-	-	Yes	Anteroseptal segment of mid to basal LV
70's- 80's	Male	-	-	Yes	Focal distal portion of posterior papillary muscle

CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG, electrocardiography; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LV, left ventricle; NSVT, non-sustained ventricular tachycardia; SCA, sudden cardiac arrest; VA, ventricular arrhythmia; VF, ventricular fibrillation; VT, ventricular tachycardia.

Table 4
Risk factors for SCA or VA.

	Univariable		Multivariable	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	<i>P</i>	Odds ratio (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Male sex	5.70 (0.66–49.58)	0.115	0.47 (0.02–11.62)*	0.646*
Age (year)	0.95 (0.90–0.99)	0.042	0.98 (0.90–1.06)*	0.556*
BMI (kg/m ²)	1.13 (0.96–1.34)	0.147		
DM	2.00 (0.21–19.45)	0.550		
Hypertension	0.45 (0.05–3.98)	0.475		
ECG				
PR interval (ms)	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.359		
QRS duration (ms)	1.05 (1.01–1.09)	0.017	1.07 (1.00–1.14)*	0.069*
QTc (ms)	0.99 (0.97–1.02)	0.607		
AF	0.96 (0.17–5.29)	0.959		
BBB	2.00 (0.21–19.45)	0.550		
Echocardiography				
MR grade				
Severe	0.63 (0.13–3.03)	0.563		
Involving leaflet				
Anterior	3.26 (0.36–29.36)	0.293		
Both	4.00 (0.22–72.18)	0.348		
Ruptured chordae tendinae	0.35 (0.04–3.09)	0.347		
RVSP (mmHg)	0.83 (0.72–0.97)	0.018	0.89 (0.76–1.04)*	0.135*
CMR				
LVEF (%)	0.99 (0.93–1.06)	0.844		
LVEDV index (mL/m ²)	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	0.878		
LVESV index (mL/m ²)	1.00 (0.98–1.03)	0.927		
RVEF (%)	1.02 (0.96–1.09)	0.538		

RVEDV index (mL/m ²)	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	0.968		
RVESV index (mL/m ²)	1.00 (0.96–1.03)	0.769		
Presence of LGE	24.67 (4.06–149.77)	<0.001	45.53 (2.56–810.14)*	0.009*
LGE volume (g)	39.86 (1.67–953.09)	0.023	159.61 (0.23–110593.73) [†]	0.129 [†]
LGE proportion (%)	77.059 (1.00–5940.94)	0.050	0.926 (0.81–1.06) [‡]	0.266 [‡]

AF, atrial fibrillation; BBB, bundle branch block; BMI, body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters; CAD, coronary artery disease; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; DM, diabetes mellitus; ECG, electrocardiography; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LVEDV, left ventricular end diastolic volume; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVESV, left ventricular end systolic volume; MR, mitral regurgitation; RVEDV, right ventricular end diastolic volume; RVEF, right ventricular ejection fraction; RVESV, right ventricular end systolic volume; RVSP, right ventricular systolic pressure; SCA, sudden cardiac arrest; VA, ventricular arrhythmia.

*Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval that were not adjusted by LGE volume and proportion due to multicollinearity.

[†]Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval that were not adjusted by presence of LGE and LGE proportion due to multicollinearity.

[‡]Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval that were not adjusted by presence of LGE and LGE volume due to multicollinearity.

Discussion

Main findings

The following are the main findings of this study: (1) MVP patients who experienced SCA or VA were younger, had wider QRS complex, lower RVSP, more frequent LGE presence, greater LGE volume, and higher LGE proportion than those who did not experience SCA or VA. (2) The presence of LGE was a risk factor for SCA or VA in MVP patients.

Previous studies on risk factors for SCA in patients with MVP

Young age, female sex, severe valve dysfunction, bileaflet MVP, ventricular ectopy, and LGE in CMR have been suggested as risk factors for SCA in patients with MVP.(5, 6, 16)However, results are not consistent through the studies. It might be because the inclusion of different study populations and clinical, laboratory, and imaging parameters in the analysis, and the adoption of several definitions of arrhythmic

events in the studies were various. Thus, there is no consensus on risk stratification for SCA in MVP patients. A number of studies commonly reported young age and female sex as likely risk factors.(3-5, 16) A partial similarity was observed between the present study and past studies with regard to age being a risk factor for SCA though it was not revealed as an independent predictor of SCA. It might be because of the exclusion of old patients who experienced SCA or VA due to other concurrent cardiac diseases or other possible causes of SCA rather than MVP. A possible early detection of MVP in young patients due to SCA occurrence is another likely explanation. Unlike previous studies, no association was demonstrated between sex and SCA or VA in this study.

Significances of LGE on CMR as a risk factor for SCA in patients with MVP

LGE on CMR may indicate focal myocardial fibrosis, which can be substrate of VA.(17, 18) There is an established association between presence of LGE and SCA in patients with ischemic heart disease. However, LGE is an ischemia-related finding in most cases.(18-20) Previous study supported that LGE could be a promising marker of prediction for SCA in patients with MVP.(3) In line with the previous studies, the present study demonstrates the suitability of LGE in the prediction of SCA. Several attempts have been conducted regarding the prediction of SCA or VA with CMR with advancements in CMR technology. In a previous study, the extent of LGE by full width at half maximum method was reported as a strong predictor of recurrent adverse events among SCA survivors.(20) This concept was employed in MVP patients in this study. LGE volume and proportion were larger and higher in the SCA group than the no-SCA group although those were not independent predictors of SCA or VA in patients with MVP. Assessment of the utility of LGE volume and proportion in SCA prediction therefore warrants large-scale studies.

ECG and echocardiographic findings

Past studies have reported a relationship between T wave inversion in the inferior leads, RBBB, as well as frequent ventricular ectopy, and SCA risk in MVP patients.(3, 21) No relationship was demonstrated between bundle branch block and SCA or VA in MVP in the present study. It is well known that an association exists between wide QRS complex and sudden cardiac death in the general population.(22) Although QRS duration as an independent predictor of SCA or VA was not observed in this research, a wider QRS complex was noticed in the SCA/VA group than the no-SCA/VA group. QRS duration as a risk factor of SCA in MVP has not been demonstrated by any study. Further studies are therefore necessary to elucidate the relationship between QRS duration and SCA in MVP patients.

A probable association has been proposed between the severity of MR, myxomatous degeneration of the mitral valve leaflets, involvement of both leaflets, ruptured chordae tendinae, as well as mitral annular disjunction, and SCA in MVP by previous studies.(4, 23-25) Notwithstanding, the present study revealed

no relationship between MR grade, affected leaflets, as well as rupture of chordae tendinae and SCA or VA. The results are indicative of the fact that other noble factors, rather than functional deterioration alone would probably affect the development of SCA or VA. In addition, the present study revealed a low RVSP in the SCA/VA group compared to the no-SCA/VA group. There are no reports on the association between SCA/VA and RVSP in MVP patients yet. The reason for this association remains ambiguous.

Study Limitations

This was a multicenter retrospective cohort study. The number of patients was small. In addition, a few number of patients had their LGE volume and proportion estimated because of the low incidence of LGE occurrence. In this study, non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (NSVT) was classified alongside SCA. An association between episodes of non-sustained ventricular tachycardia and SCA remains unclear. However, it was reported that patients with MVP and NSVT were more likely to have inducible sustained ventricular tachycardia with programmed stimulation compared with a structurally normal heart.(26) The prevalence of SCA or VA was relatively high (1,143 events per 100,000 person-years) in the present study. It might be because patients who did not undergo CMR were not included and the result could have been influenced by selection bias. Further prospective large-scale studies are therefore necessary.

Conclusions

The presence of LGE on CMR is a risk factor for SCA or VA in MVP patients. Large LGE volume and high LGE proportion may provide additional information for prediction of SCA or VA.

Abbreviations

BMI: Body mass index; CI: Confidence interval; CMR: Cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG: Electrocardiography; EDV: End-diastolic volume; EF: Ejection fraction; ESV: End-systolic volume; IQR: Interquartile range; IRB: Institutional review board; LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement; LV: Left ventricular; MR: Mitral regurgitation; MVP: Mitral valve prolapse; NSVT: Non-sustained ventricular tachycardia; OR: Odds ratio; RBBB: Right bundle brunch block; RV: Right ventricular; RVEF: Right ventricular ejection fraction; RVSP: Right ventricular systolic pressure; SCA: Sudden cardiac arrest; SD: Standard deviation; VA: Ventricular arrhythmia.

Declarations

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Authors' contributions

LJH, UJS, and LMH participated in designing of the work, statistical analysis, and interpretation of data and drafted the manuscript. SYJ, HYJ, LHJ, and KYJ carried out the analysis and interpretation of CMR images. KM, KIS, JMN, YHT, KTH, SJY, KJY, JBY, HGR, PHN, NGB, CKJ, and KYH participated in data collection. CMS, and KJ helped draft and revise of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Yonsei University Health system and Asan Medical Center. Informed consent was waived because of the retrospective nature of this study.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

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Figures

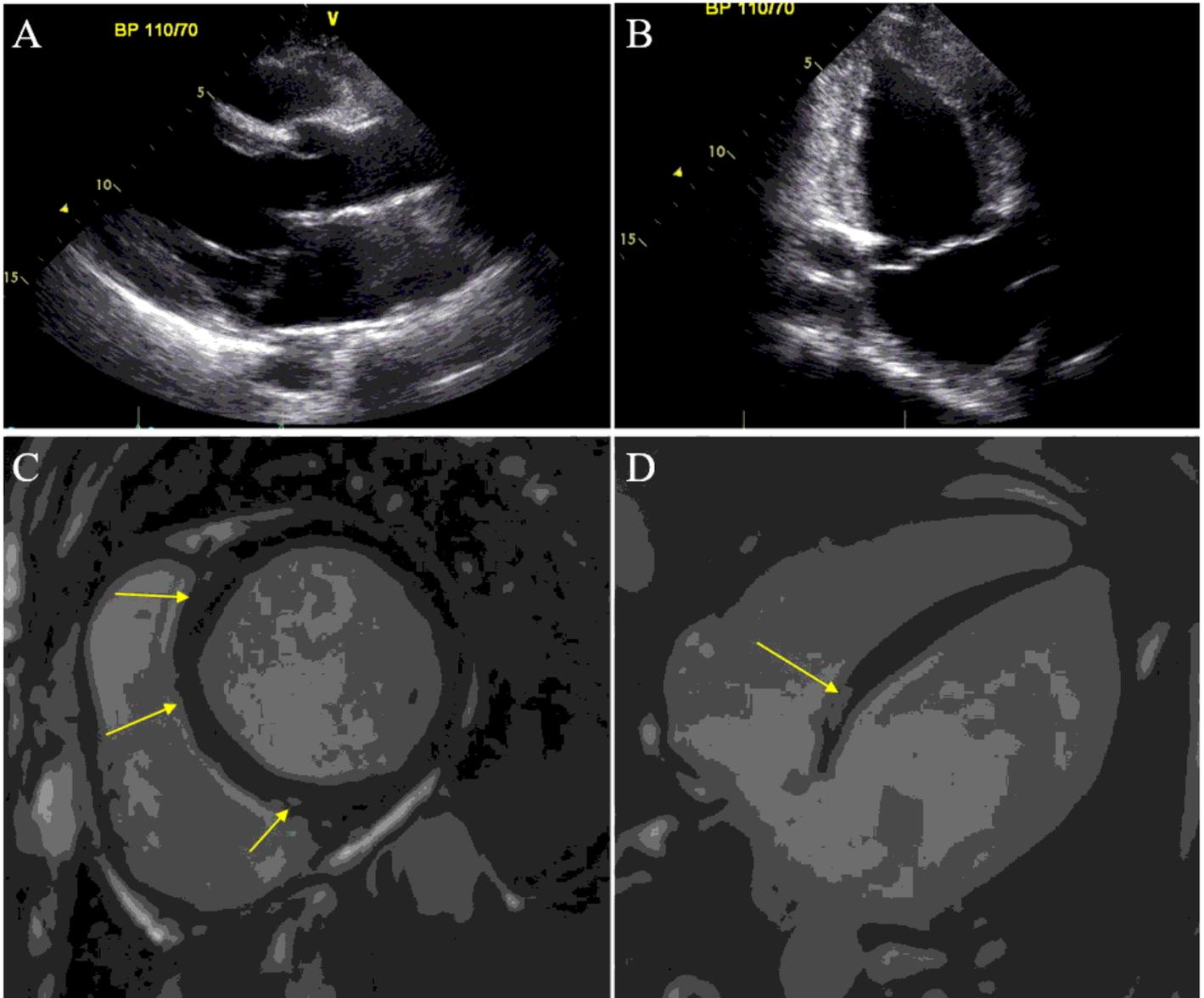


Figure 1

Echocardiographic and CMR findings of a MVP patient who experienced SCA. Echocardiographic images of parasternal long axis view (A) and apical two chamber view (B) showing prolapse of both mitral leaflets. CMR images of short axis view (C) and four-chamber view (D) showing LGE (arrows) at the mid layer of basal septum. CMR = cardiac magnetic resonance; LGE = late gadolinium enhancement; MVP = mitral valve prolapse; SCA = sudden cardiac arrest.