

Significant contrast dose-reduction with Digital Variance Angiography in carotid and cerebral X-ray angiography

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Disclosure

Speaker name: Viktor Orias MD

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Employment in industry: Kinepict Health Ltd.

Kinetic imaging (or DVA)

- New, patented x-ray image processing method
- Digital *Variance* Angiography (DVA) instead of *subtraction* (DSA)
- Significant image quality advantage over current reference-standard DSA in lower extremity arteriography with iodinated contrast media (1) and carbon-dioxide (2)
- First aim: DVA feasibility in carotid angio setting

1: Gyano M, Gog I, Orias VI, et al. Kinetic Imaging in Lower Extremity Arteriography: Comparison to Digital Subtraction Angiography. *Radiology*. 2019;290(1):246-53

2: Orias VI, Gyano M, Szollosi D, et al. Digital Variance Angiography as a Paradigm Shift in Carbon-Dioxide Angiography, *Investigative Radiology* (forthcoming 2019)

Carotid and cerebral X-ray angiography

- Contrast medium
 - Nephrotoxicity
 - „Selective injections of hyperosmolar contrast material into the common and internal carotid arteries may...
 - Cause pain, resulting in patient movement
 - Decreased image quality
 - Increased patient discomfort
 - “May produce transient disruption of the blood-brain barrier with associated neurologic deficit or seizure” (3)
- Second aim: to reduce contrast dose without image quality loss

3: Bird et al, Am J of Neuroradiology, 1984

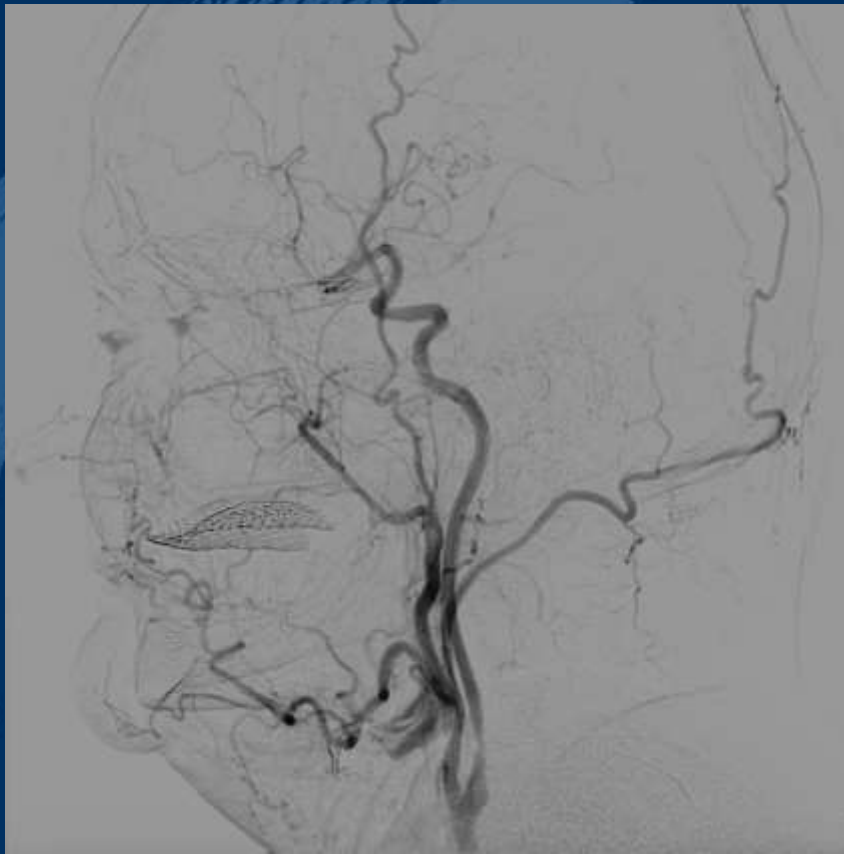
Materials and methods

- Bács-Kiskun County Hospital Kecskemét, GE Innova IGS530 (4 fps, low X-ray dose setting)
- Iobitridol (Xenetix 350) 350 mg I / ml, 5fr Simmons 2 catheter
- 26 patients undergoing carotid PTA, GFR over 60 ml/min/1,73 m²
- Standard protocol: 6 ml ICM with 0,5 s rise time, 3 ml/sec flow angiography before and after carotid intervention (DSA of both common carotid arteries selectively, AP and lateral view, 105 image pairs)
- Low-dose protocol: 1 run with 50% ICM dose (3 ml) with 0,2 s rise time and same flow (19 image pairs)
- No patient received more than 100 ml of ICM

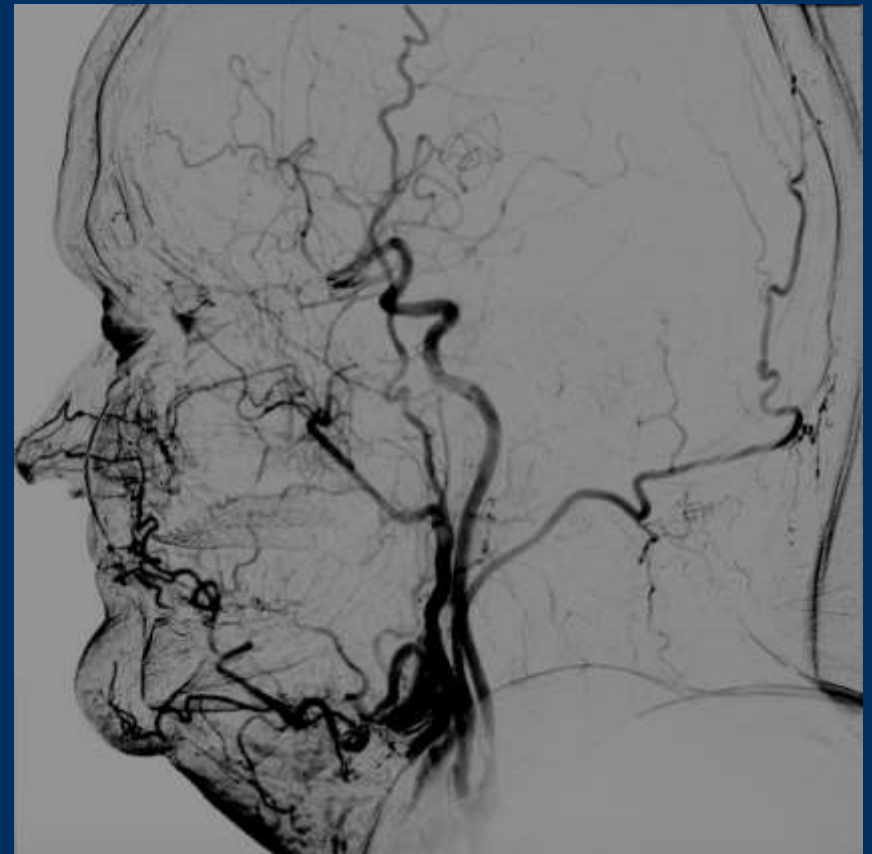
Materials and methods

- Comparison of DVA and DSA by signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and visual image quality evaluation
 - SNR measurement and comparison: intravascular and extravascular (background) ROIs selected and compared
 - Visual evaluation of single images on a scale from 1 (no diagnostic value) to 5 (outstanding image quality) by 6 raters

Images



GE postprocessed DSA



Postprocessed DVA

Results – SNR comparison

	DVA (100%)	DSA (100%)	DVA (50%)	DSA (50%)
SNR mean	14.65	7.09	11.66	4.91
SNR median	10.95	5.41	9.13	4.00

	DVA(100%) to DSA(100%)	DVA(50%) to DSA(100%)
Mean SNR(R)	2.89	1.64
Median SNR(R)	2.09	1.69

SNR(R): SNR(DVA) / SNR(DSA)

Results – visual evaluation scores

	DSA		DVA		
	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	
standard protocol	3.49	0.08	3.53	0.04	n=1260
low-dose protocol	3.00	0.11	3.51	0.10	n=168

No significant image quality loss with low-dose protocol DVA

Results – visual evaluation scores

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	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	
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Low-dose protocol DVA has same image quality
as standard protocol DSA

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Notable image quality loss with low-dose protocol DSA

Conclusions

- DVA has an *obvious quality advantage* over DSA in carotid and cerebral X-ray angiography setting
 - 50% ICM dose reduction *does not cause noticeable loss* of image quality while using DVA
 - Low-dose protocol DVA *still outperforms* standard-dose protocol DSA
 - Further investigation needed to safely *decrease X-ray dose* as well

Thank you for your
attention!

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