P2.1: CAROTID PLAQUE MICROVASCULATURE ASSESSED USING DYNAMIC CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: COMPARING DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE VASCULAR WALL


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Abstracts

P2.1 CAROTID PLAQUE MICROVASCULARITY ASSESSED USING DYNAMIC CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: COMPARING DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE VASCULAR WALL

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CAROTID PLAQUE MICROVASCULATURE ASSESSED USING DYNAMIC PWV in hypertensive subjects. PWV reduction is associated with higher doses of RAAS-inhibitors and amloidipine (r = -0.58, p < 0.05)

Conclusion: There is modulating effect of target pressure achievement on PWV in hypertensive subjects. PWV reduction is associated with higher doses of RAAS-inhibitors and amloidipine.

P2.2 CAROTID PLAQUE MICROVASCULARITY ASSESSED USING DYNAMIC CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: COMPARING DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE VASCULAR WALL

R. Van Hoof a,b, E. Hermeling a,c, N. Wijnena, F. Schreudera

There was significant difference in baseline PWV (G1 15.9, 6.2 vs G2 13.6, 1.9 vs G3 10.9, 1.7 m/s, p < 0.05), but at the end of the study PWV was similar: respectively, 13.0, 2.1, 1.6, 1.9 and 13.4, 1.9 m/s. 72.7% pts in G1 and 66.7% in G2 received the highest recommended doses of RAAS-inhibitors and A10mg vs 28.6% in G3 (P<0.001). Indapamide SR 1.5mg was added in 36.4%, 20% and 9.5%, respectively. Correlation and multiple regression analysis revealed the association between PWV decrease and doses of RAAS-inhibitors and amloidipine (r = -0.58, p < 0.05)

Conclusion: Modulation of echolocal plaque exceeds those of hyperechogenic ones. Difference in mobility between plaque segments may help identify plaque vulnerability.

P2.3 SUBLCLINICAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS: TEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WITH IMT PLUS® IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Study population consisted of 39 patients with carotid atherosclerosis. Subclinical atherosclerosis remains a reliable surrogate to assess atherosclerosis development.

P2.4 FEASIBILITY OF AORTIC ARCH MEASUREMENTS - A STUDY IN NORMAL SUBJECTS

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There are no data in the literature regarding aortic arch mechanics assessed with 2D speckle tracking (2D-ST) echocardiography.

Purpose: To study the feasibility of measuring vascular mechanics in the aortic arch with 2D-ST echocardiography and to define normal values.