The clinical use of stress echocardiography in non-ischaemic heart disease: recommendations from the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging and the American Society of Echocardiography

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Received 11 August 2016; accepted after revision 12 August 2016

A unique and highly versatile technique, stress echocardiography (SE) is increasingly recognized for its utility in the evaluation of non-ischaemic heart disease. SE allows for simultaneous assessment of myocardial function and haemodynamics under physiological or pharmacological conditions. Due to its diagnostic and prognostic value, SE has become widely implemented to assess various conditions other than ischaemic heart disease. It has thus become essential to establish guidance for its applications and performance in the area of non-ischaemic heart disease. This paper summarizes these recommendations.

Keywords
Cardiomyopathy • Congenital heart disease • Heart failure • Pulmonary hypertension • Stress echocardiography • Stress test • Valvular heart disease

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## Abbreviations

ACC: American College of Cardiology  
AHA: American Heart Association  
AR: aortic regurgitation  
AS: aortic stenosis  
AVA: aortic valve area  
AVR: aortic valve replacement  
CHD: congenital heart disease  
CW: continuous wave  
EACTS: European association of cardiothoracic surgery  
EF: ejection fraction  
EOA: effective orifice area  
ESC: European society of cardiology  
HAPE: high altitude pulmonary edema  
HCM: hypertrophic cardiomyopathy  
LF: low flow  
LG: low gradient  
LV: left ventricle  
LVOT: left ventricle outflow tract  
LVOTO: left ventricle outflow tract obstruction  
MR: mitral regurgitation  
MS: mitral stenosis  
PAH: pulmonary arterial hypertension  
PAP: pulmonary artery pressure  
PH: pulmonary hypertension  
PPM: patient–prosthesis mismatch  
PVR: pulmonary vascular resistance  
Q: flow rate  
RV: right ventricle  
RVOT: right ventricular outflow tract  
RVFAC: right ventricular fractional area change  
SPAP: systolic pulmonary artery pressure  
SE: Stress echocardiography  
TAPSE: tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion  
TR: tricuspid regurgitation  

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## Introduction

Stress echocardiography (SE) has most frequently been applied to the assessment of known or suspected ischaemic heart disease.\(^1\)\(^2\)

Stress-induced ischaemia results in the development of new or worsening regional wall motion abnormalities in the region subtended by a stenosed coronary artery; imaging increases the accuracy of the stress electrocardiogram for the recognition of ischaemia and high-risk features.

However, ischaemic heart disease is only one of the many diseases and conditions that can be assessed with SE. In recent years, SE has become an established method for the assessment of a wide spectrum of challenging clinical conditions, including systolic or diastolic heart failure, non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy, valvular heart disease, pulmonary hypertension (PH), athletes’ hearts, congenital heart disease (CHD), and heart transplantation.\(^3\)\(^4\) Due to the growing body of evidence supporting the use of SE beyond the evaluation of ischaemia, its increasing implementation in many echocardiography laboratories and its recognized diagnostic and prognostic value, it has thus become essential to establish guidance for its applications and performance. This paper provides recommendations for the clinical applications of SE to non-ischaemic heart disease. When clinically indicated, ischaemia can also be assessed in conjunction with assessments of non-ischaemic conditions, but it is not the focus of this document.
Stress echocardiography methods

SE provides a dynamic evaluation of myocardial structure and function under conditions of physiological (exercise) or pharmacological (inotrope, vasodilator) stress. The images obtained during SE permit matching symptoms with cardiac involvement. SE can unmask structural/functional abnormalities, which—although occult in the resting or static state—may occur under conditions of activity or stress, and lead to wall motion abnormalities, valvular dysfunction, or other haemodynamic abnormalities.5–8

Exercise is the test of choice for most applications. As a general rule, any patient capable of physical exercise should be tested with an exercise modality, as this preserves the integrity of the electromechanical response and provides valuable information regarding functional status. Performing echocardiography at the time of exercise also allows links to be drawn among symptoms, cardiovascular workload, wall motion abnormalities, and haemodynamic responses, such as pulmonary pressure and transvalvular flows and gradients. Exercise echocardiography can be performed using either a treadmill or bicycle ergometer protocol. Semi-supine bicycle exercise is, however, technically easier than upright bicycle or treadmill exercise, especially when multiple stress parameters are assessed at the peak level of exercise.

Pharmacological stress does not replicate the complex haemodynamic and neurohormonal changes triggered by exercise. This includes psychological motivation and the response to exercise of the central and peripheral nervous systems, lungs and pulmonary circulation, right ventricle (RV) and left ventricle (LV), myocardium, valves, coronary circulation, peripheral circulation, and skeletal muscle.9–11 Dobutamine is the preferred alternative modality for the evaluation of contractile and flow reserve. Vasodilator SE is especially convenient for combined assessment of wall motion and coronary flow reserve, which may be indicated in dilated non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM).12,13

A flexible use of exercise, dobutamine, and vasodilator stresses maximizes versatility, avoids specific contraindications of each, and makes it possible to tailor the appropriate test to the individual patient (Table 1).9

Haemodynamic effects of myocardial stressors

All SE stressors have associated haemodynamic effects. As a common outcome, they result in a myocardial supply/demand mismatch and may induce ischaemia in the presence of a reduction in coronary flow reserve, due to epicardial stenoses, LV hypertrophy, or microvascular disease.10 Exercise and inotropic stressors normally provoke a generalized increase of regional wall motion and thickening, with an increment of ejection fraction (EF) mainly caused by a reduction of systolic dimensions.

Exercise

During treadmill or bicycle exercise, heart rate normally increases two- to three-fold, contractility three- to four-fold, and systolic blood pressure by ≥50%, while systemic vascular resistance decreases. LV end-diastolic volume initially increases (increase in venous return) to sustain the increase in stroke volume through the Frank–Starling mechanism and later falls at high heart rates. For most patients, both duration of exercise and maximum workload and achieved heart rate are slightly lower in the supine bicycle position, due primarily to the development of leg fatigue at an earlier stage of exercise. Then, for a given level of stress in the supine position, the end-diastolic volume and mean arterial blood pressure are higher. These differences contribute to a higher wall stress and an associated increase in myocardial oxygen demand and filling pressures compared with an upright bicycle test.11 In response to exercise, there is a variable increase in pulmonary artery pressure (PAP), for which the degree depends on the intensity of the test. Coronary blood flow also increases three- to five-fold in normal subjects,14 but much less (<2-fold) in one-third of patients with non-ischaemic dilated or HCM. In the presence of a reduction in coronary flow reserve, the regional myocardial oxygen-supply mismatch determines subendocardial myocardial ischaemia and regional dysfunction, which can be observed in 10–20% of patients with angiographically normal coronary arteries and either dilated or HCM.

Dobutamine

Dobutamine acts directly and mainly on β-1 adrenergic receptors of the myocardium, producing an increase in heart rate and contractility. The increase in the determinants of myocardial oxygen consumption is substantial: heart rate increases two- to three-fold, end-diastolic volume 1.2-fold, and systolic arterial pressure 1.5- to 2-fold. Myocardial contractility (measured as elastance) increases over four-fold in normal subjects and much less so (less than two-fold) in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy.15 The activation of β-2 adrenergic receptors by dobutamine contributes to the mild decrease in blood pressure common at higher dobutamine dose, through a vasodilatory effect. During dobutamine infusion, LV end-systolic volume decreases to a greater extent than LV end-diastolic volume while the cardiac output increases as a result of increased heart rate and stroke volume. Compared with exercise, there is a lesser recruitment of venous blood volume with dobutamine, so that LV volumes and wall stress increase less with dobutamine.

Vasodilators

Vasodilator SE can be performed with dipyridamole, adenosine, or regadenoson, all using the same metabolic pathway, increasing endogenous adenosine levels (dipyridamole), increasing exogenous adenosine levels (adenosine), or directly acting on vascular A2A adenosine receptors (with higher receptor specificity for regadenoson and less potential for complications). These vasodilators produce a small decrease in blood pressure, a modest tachycardia, and a minor increase in myocardial function.12,13 In the presence of a critical epicardial stenosis or microcirculatory dysfunction, vasodilator administration results in heterogeneity of coronary blood flow between areas subtended by stenosed vs. normal coronary arteries, a supply–demand mismatch, and a decrease in subendocardial flow in areas of coronary artery stenosis via steal phenomena.

Stress echocardiography protocols

Treadmill

The advantage of treadmill exercise echocardiography is the widespread availability of the treadmill system and the wealth of clinical
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AR, aortic regurgitation; AV, aortic valve; CW, continuous wave; EF, ejection fraction; LV, left ventricle; LVOTO, LV outflow tract obstruction; MR, mitral regurgitation; MS, mitral stenosis; MV, mitral valve; PW, pulse wave; RV, RV; RWMA, regional wall motion abnormality; PPM, prosthesis–patient mismatch; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; TAPSE, tricuspid annular systolic plane excursion; TR, tricuspid regurgitation.

*aCor pulmonale refers to the altered structure (e.g. hypertrophy or dilatation) and/or impaired function of the RV that results from pulmonary hypertension.

*b′often refers to averaged septal and lateral velocities, though either septal or lateral velocity can be used since the goal is to determine the change from rest to exercise.
experience that has accumulated with this form of stress testing (Supplementary data online 1). Commonly used treadmill protocols are the Bruce and modified Bruce protocols. The latter has two warmup stages, each lasting 3 min. The first is at 1.7 mph and a 0% grade, and the second is at 1.7 mph and a 5% grade.

**Bicycle**

Bicycle ergometer exercise echocardiography may be performed with the patient upright or on a special semi-recumbent bicycle, which may have left lateral tilt to facilitate apical imaging. The patient pedals against an increasing workload at a constant cadence (Figure 1). The workload is escalated in a stepwise fashion while imaging is performed. Successful bicycle stress testing requires the patient’s cooperation to maintain the correct cadence and coordination to perform the pedalling action. Causes of test cessation and definition of abnormal stress test are listed in Figure 2.

**Dobutamine**

For detection of inotropic response in HF patients, stages of 5 min are used, starting from 5 up to 20 μg/kg/min (Figure 3). To fully recruit the inotropic reserve in patients with HF and under β-blocker therapy, doses up to 40 μg/kg/min may be required. Atropine coadministration is associated with higher rate of complications in those with a history of neuropsychiatric symptoms, reduced LV function, or small body habitus. In assessment of the patient with possible severe aortic valve stenosis, the maximal dose is usually 20 μg/kg/min; higher doses are less safe and probably unnecessary. The dobutamine infusion is started as usual at 5 μg/kg/min but titrated upward in steps of 2.5–5 μg/kg/min every 5–8 min. After each increment in dobutamine dose, a period of 2–3 min before starting the image acquisition will allow the haemodynamic response to develop.

**Vasodilators**

Administration of dipyridamole (0.84 mg/kg over 6 min or the same dose over 10 min, or an initial dose of 0.56 mg/kg over 4 min sometimes followed by 4 min of no dose and additional 0.28 mg/kg over 2 min), adenosine (140 μg/kg/min over 4–6 min to a maximum of 60 mg), or regadenoson (0.4 mg over 10 s) is performed without the administration of atropine.

**Image acquisition**

The echocardiographic imaging acquisition protocol of choice varies according to the objectives of the test and the stressor used (Tables 1 and 2). Several parameters can be assessed, including ventricular and valvular function, valvular and subvalvular gradients, regurgitant flows, left and right heart haemodynamics including systolic pulmonary artery pressure (SPAP), ventricular volumes, B-lines (also called ultrasound lung comets, a sign of extravascular lung water), and epicardial coronary flow reserve.

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**Figure 1** Exercise echocardiography protocol and parameters that can be assessed at each stage. bpm, beats per minute; LV, left ventricle; LVOT, LV outflow tract; MR, mitral regurgitation; E/e′, ratio of early transmitral diastolic velocity to early TDI velocity of the mitral annulus; RWM, regional wall motion; RV, right ventricle; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; W, watts; rpm, rotations per minute. Valve refers to aortic or mitral valve.
When either treadmill or upright bicycle exercise is performed, most protocols rely on post-exercise imaging, which is generally limited to apical, parasternal and/or subcostal views. It is imperative to complete post-exercise imaging as soon as possible since wall motion changes, valve gradients, and pulmonary haemodynamics normalize quickly during recovery. To accomplish this, the patient is moved immediately from the treadmill to an imaging table and placed in the left lateral decubitus position so that imaging can be completed within 1–2 min. However, when the LVOT gradient is assessed in athletes or HCM patients, it may be more relevant to

Figure 2 Diagnostic end-points, causes of test cessation and definition of abnormal stress test. Asterisk indicates specific targeted features relates to cut-off values associated with poor outcome in defined population (i.e. >50 mmHg intraventricular obstruction). NS, non-sustained; SVT, sustained ventricular tachycardia.

Figure 3 Dobutamine echocardiography protocol. A low-dose (up to 20 μg/kg/min) test is recommended in patients with low-flow, low-gradient aortic stenosis and reduced LVEF. In patients with heart failure that are receiving beta-blocker therapy, high doses up to 40 μg/kg/min (without atropine) of dobutamine are often required. AVA, aortic valve area; LV, left ventricle; LVOT, LV outflow tract; RWM, regional wall motion; SV, stroke volume. Valve refers to aortic or mitral valve.
obtain this measurement with the patient in the upright position, since cardiac symptoms in these patients are noted most commonly in this position, during or immediately after exercise.

The most important advantage of semi-supine bicycle exercise is the chance to obtain images during the various levels of exercise, rather than relying on post-exercise imaging. With the patient in the supine position, it is relatively easy to record images from multiple views during graded exercise. With upright bicycle ergometer testing, by having the patient lean forward over the handlebars or extend the arms, apical images can be obtained in the majority. During supine exercise echocardiography, imaging should thus be performed throughout the test, in this position, during or immediately after exercise.

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**Interpretation of the test**

The type of SE protocol used should always be included in the report. During both exercise and inotropic stress, a normal response involves the augmentation of function in all LV segments and increases in LVEF and cardiac output.1,2 The presence of a new or worsening wall motion abnormality identifies ischaemia while the improvement of regional wall motion by ≥1 grade in dysfunctioning segments characterizes recruitable viable myocardium.6 Global contractile reserve in patients with no regional resting dysfunction is often defined as an increase by ≥5% in LVEF while a flow reserve is defined as an increase in forward stroke volume by ≥20%. Any change in cardiac function (improvement or worsening in wall motion, EF, or global longitudinal function as assessed by strain rate imaging), haemodynamic parameters (stroke volume, SPAP, E/e′, LV outflow tract (LVOT) gradients), severity of valvular disease (improvement or worsening of mitral regurgitation (MR), aortic valve area and pressure gradients) must be reported according to the specific diagnostic question. Blood pressure and heart rate must also be reported to understand the relationship between contractile and haemodynamic responses. During vasodilator SE, the presence of viability and/or ischaemia and the degree of coronary flow reserve should be described.

**Safety**

SE is an extremely safe diagnostic tool in the evaluation of patients with suspected or known CAD.8 In patients with non-ischaemic heart disease, only limited or indirect data are available regarding the safety of the tests.8,17,18 Further studies and registries are needed to establish the safety of various stressors in these populations.

### Table 2 SE cut-off values associated with clinical significance, outcome or limited response to therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Cut-off values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intraventricular obstruction</td>
<td>• LVOT gradient ≥50 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate functional reserve</td>
<td>• △WMSI &lt;0.25 in dilated cardiomyopathy (ESE, DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate flow reserve</td>
<td>• △LVEF &lt;7.5% in patients with biventricular pacing and heart failure (ESE, DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic mitral regurgitation</td>
<td>• △LVEF&lt;4–5% in Primary MR, AR (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic pulmonary hypertension</td>
<td>• △ global longitudinal strain &lt;2% in Primary MR (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited valve compliance/fixed stenosis</td>
<td>• Δ stroke volume &lt;20% (DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosthesis dysfunction or PPM</td>
<td>• ΔEROA ≥10–13 mm² in MR patients (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional MS after mitral valve repair</td>
<td>• SPAP ≥60 mmHg (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV dysfunction</td>
<td>• Mean transmitral gradient in MS ≥15 mmHg (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in B-lines</td>
<td>• Mean transmitral gradient in MS &gt;18 mmHg (DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced coronary flow reserve (CFR)</td>
<td>• Mean transaortic gradient in AS ≥7 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosthesis dysfunction or PPM</td>
<td>• ΔMPG &gt;18–20 mmHg (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional MS after mitral valve repair</td>
<td>• Mean transmirtal gradient in MV Prosthesis &gt;10 mmHg (ESE or DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV dysfunction</td>
<td>• Mean transaortic gradient in AV Prosthesis &gt;20 mmHg (ESE or DSE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in B-lines</td>
<td>• Δ mean transmitral gradient &gt;7 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced coronary flow reserve (CFR)</td>
<td>• TAPSE &lt;19 mm in Primary MR (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &gt;5 (28-region chest scan) (ESE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CFR &lt;2.0 (VSE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D, changes from rest to peak stress; AS, aortic stenosis; CFR, coronary flow reserve; DSE, dobutamine stress echocardiography; EROA, effective regurgitant orifice area; ESE, exercise stress echocardiography; LVOT, left ventricular outflow tract; MS, mitral stenosis; MR, mitral regurgitation; RV, right ventricle; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; TAPSE, tricuspid annulus plane systolic excursion; VSE, vasodilator stress echocardiography.

Key points

In the SE laboratory, a variety of parameters may be assessed: ventricular function, valvular gradients and regurgitant flows, left and right heart haemodynamics including pulmonary artery systolic pressure, and ventricular volumes. As it is not feasible to assess all possible parameters during stress, the variables of potential diagnostic interest should be prioritized for the individual patient based on the perceived importance of each. Physiology determines the choice of the stress and the key echocardiographic variables of interest. Exercise is the test of choice for most applications. Bicycle ergometer stress testing is optimal for obtaining Doppler data during exercise, but patient endurance is generally less than with treadmill exercise unless the patient has trained cycling muscles. Dobutamine is the preferred alternative modality for the evaluation of contractile reserve (as in dilated cardiomyopathy or aortic valve stenosis with LV dysfunction). Vasodilator is the preferred modality for the evaluation of coronary flow reserve, which can provide prognostically relevant information in cardiomyopathies.
Diastolic stress echocardiography

The importance of diastolic dysfunction for symptoms such as shortness of breath, exertional fatigue, or poor exercise capacity has been increasingly recognized, and diastolic dysfunction is considered to be the main cause in $\sim 40\%$ of patients presenting with clinical HF.\textsuperscript{19,20}

Diastolic SE generally refers to the use of exercise Doppler echocardiography to detect impaired LV diastolic function reserve and the resulting increase in LV filling pressures\textsuperscript{21–23} in patients with unexplained dyspnoea or subclinical diastolic dysfunction (e.g. diabetic cardiomyopathy, hypertensive patients). Nonetheless, it is mainly of value in patients with suspected HF with preserved LVEF and borderline diastolic abnormalities at rest. Figure 4 summarizes when diastolic SE should be considered in clinical practice. Figures 5 and 6 show examples of diastolic stress results.

Exercise using a supine bicycle is the recommended modality for diastolic SE as it allows the acquisition of Doppler recordings throughout the test and the non-invasive assessment of exercise diastolic function reserve. Treadmill exercise SE is an alternative as diastolic abnormalities may persist after exercise. Preload augmentation by passive leg raise might also represent a non-exercise alternative since it provides additional information identifying patients with exercise-induced LV filling pressure elevation and lower exercise capacity.

A diastolic SE protocol can be used as a stand-alone test or it can be added to the assessment of regional wall motion abnormalities. Mitral E, A, E/A (1–2 mm sample volume pulsed wave Doppler placed at the tip of mitral valve), $e'$ (5- to 10-mm sample volume pulsed wave tissue Doppler, septal and/or lateral mitral annulus, Nyquist limit at 15–20 cm/s with adjustment of gain and filter), $E/e'$, and SPAP should be recorded at baseline, at low-level exercise, and during the recovery period. The variables $E$ and $e'$ are usually recorded at 100–110 bpm, when $E$ and $A$ waves are not yet fused. Although less evidence is available, post-exercise assessment during the recovery period can be performed, especially when there has been an abrupt increase in heart rate with low level of exercise.\textsuperscript{19} Recordings are obtained using the apical four-chamber view and a total of 5–10 cardiac cycles should be recorded. For the patient unable to exercise, diastolic function can be assessed during passive leg raise. The patient's legs are passively elevated for 3 min,\textsuperscript{24} and similar Doppler-echocardiographic parameters are recorded. The limitations of $E/e'$ as non-invasive estimates of LV filling pressures as assessed by resting echocardiography are also applicable for diastolic SE.

Interpretation and haemodynamic correlation

In middle-aged healthy subjects, the $E/e'$ ratio does not change significantly with exercise because of proportional increases in both the mitral inflow and annular velocities\textsuperscript{25–28}; this represents the normal diastolic response for exercising subjects. Conversely, an increase in the $E/e'$ ratio and/or SPAP with exercise has been shown to parallel increases in the LV end-diastolic pressure as recorded by invasive measurements.\textsuperscript{21}
A diastolic exercise SE is definitively normal if the septal $E/e'$ is <10 at rest and with exercise, and the peak tricuspid regurgitation (TR) velocity is <2.8 m/s at rest and with stress. However, a study is abnormal when the average $E/e'$ ratio is >14, and the septal $e'$ velocity is <7 cm/s at baseline. Peak TR velocity >3.1 m/s with exercise usually indicates an abnormal response, but aerobically trained
athletes can normally generate higher pressures. Additionally, SPAP at rest and with exercise increases with advancing age. Thus, the workload achieved as well as the patient’s age must be taken into consideration. Systolic pulmonary artery pressure measurement with exercise has been found to be helpful in aiding the assessment of diastolic filling pressure with exercise. It has been shown that the upper normal SPAP is <35 mmHg at rest and <43 mmHg at exercise. Exercise E/ septal e′ >13, lower amplitude of changes in diastolic longitudinal velocities, and induced PH (SPAP ≥ 50 mmHg) are markers of adverse outcomes.

Passive leg raise can induce heterogeneous changes in mitral inflow and mitral annular velocities in patients with abnormal relaxation. Patients with relaxation abnormality and E/e′ < 15 at rest but increased E/e′ > 15 during leg raise, defined as ‘unstable’ relaxation abnormality, were older, more often female, and had lower diastolic reserve and exercise capacity when compared with patients with persistent E/e′ < 15. In addition, e′ response to passive leg rise was significantly correlated with diastolic reserve indexes during exercise.

Since e′ velocity is inversely correlated with the time constant of isovolumic relaxation (τ) and administration of dobutamine enhanced LV relaxation and early diastolic recoil, an increase in e′ velocity during dobutamine SE could be an indicator of impaired myocardial longitudinal diastolic contractile reserve. Of note, persistent restrictive LV filling pattern during dobutamine SE is associated with poorer long-term outcome in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy.

Impact on treatment

The diagnosis of impaired diastolic reserve in conjunction with increased E/e′ with exercise, an estimate of LV filling pressure, in patients with suspected HF with preserved LVEF may be beneficial in guiding therapy or monitoring the effect of treatment.

**Key points**

Exercise-induced changes in E/e′ allow recognition of impaired LV diastolic function reserve and the resulting increase in LV filling pressures during exercise in patients with dyspnoea and suspected heart failure with preserved LVEF. Exercise Doppler echocardiography is helpful in the assessment of the symptomatic patient with normal or equivocal diastolic function during resting images.

**Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy**

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a heterogeneous inherited cardiomyopathy with variable phenotypic expression. Although some patients are asymptomatic, others have HF, and some present with sudden death. Disease progression is often due to diastolic dysfunction, MR, and LVOT obstruction (LVOTO). Exercise SE is safe and commonly used to assess inducible LVOTO, especially in patients with equivocal symptoms, to determine functional capacity prior to a corrective therapeutic procedure, and for individual risk stratification (Figure 7). In the ESC guidelines, exercise echocardiography is recommended in symptomatic patients if bedside manoeuvres fail to induce LVOTO ≥ 50 mmHg and is rated as class IIa, level of evidence B in the ACC/AHA guidelines. Post-prandial gradients are higher than those performed in

![Figure 7](https://academic.oup.com/ehjcimaging/article-abstract/17/11/1191/2399858)
the fasting state and pre-treatment with β-blockers is known to reduce the incidence and severity of exercise-induced LVOTO.39

Approximately one-third of patients have resting systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve leaflets that results in LVOTO, while another third have latent obstruction unmasked only during manoeuvres that change loading conditions (standing, Valsalva, nitrates, exercise) and LV contractility.40–43 Of note, pharmacological provocation with dobutamine is not recommended, as it is not physiological, can be poorly tolerated, and can induce LVOTO even in normal subjects.44 However, dobutamine or isoproterenol is used routinely in the operating room both pre- and post bypass to evaluate septal contact of the mitral valve leaflets and to guide the extent of the myectomy and surgical management of the mitral valve, which may require plication. Often, amyl nitrite may not reproduce exercise-induced gradients.45

Exercise Doppler echocardiography can be performed in a standing, sitting, or semi-supine position. The echocardiographic parameters are assessed during exercise and at the beginning of the recovery period, when preload decreases. In patients with equivocal symptoms, if exercise SE does not produce LVOTO gradients, assessment for post-exercise standing gradients should be considered. An upright position after exercise causes a greater decrease in preload. Assessment of post-prandial exercise standing gradient may also be considered.14,46 In patients already under β-blockers, treatment should not be withdrawn prior to exercise SE.

The following parameters can be evaluated during the test, especially during semi-supine exercise: blood pressure, symptoms, heart rate, electrocardiographic changes, LVOTO, LV systolic/diastolic (E/e′) function, MR, and SPAP (Figures 8–10). Post-exercise testing mainly focuses on LVOTO induction, SPAP, and diastolic parameters. Effort should be made to distinguish the subvalvular gradient from the MR jet. A limited exercise capacity, an abnormal blood pressure response (hypotensive or blunted response), significant ST-depression, inducible wall motion abnormalities, blunted coronary flow reserve (dipyridamole test),12 exercise LVOTO (>50 mmHg), and blunted systolic function reserve are all parameters of worse prognosis.37,38,47–49 Dynamic increase in MR, often in relation to systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve, blunted changes in e′ (no diastolic reserve), increase in E/e′, and PH at exercise are all markers of poor exercise tolerance.50,51 2D strain imaging of LV function can be accurately performed at 100–120 bpm52–54 and is more sensitive to identify subtle changes in intrinsic myocardial function. A blunted increase in global longitudinal strain (limited contractile reserve) favours diagnosis of HCM rather than athletes’ heart.55 Intriguingly, some patients can display a paradoxical decrease in LVOTO during exercise, which is associated with a more favourable outcome and suggests alternative reasons for dyspnoea.56

Impact on treatment

Identification of LVOTO (haemodynamically significant if ≥50 mmHg) is important in the management of symptoms and assessment of individual risk. Resting LVOTO carries a moderate increase in overall mortality and risk of sudden cardiac death in patients with HCM. Surgical myectomy with or without mitral valve surgery or alcohol septal ablation may be indicated in symptomatic patients with haemodynamically significant LVOTO despite optimal medical treatment.36,57 Exercise SE also allows monitoring of the efficacy of β-blocker therapy.

Key points

Exercise SE is an important and useful tool for evaluation of symptoms and monitoring the response to therapy in patients with HCM. Dynamic LVOTO (>50 mmHg) can be easily assessed. Abnormal blood pressure response to exercise, blunted contractile (systolic) and diastolic reserve, and worsened MR are associated with poor exercise capacity and outcome. SE is not indicated when a gradient >50 mmHg is present at rest or with Valsalva manoeuvre.
Heart failure with depressed LV systolic function and non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy

Non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy is relatively common in patients presenting with HF and is associated with a high mortality rate. In these patients, increased circulating catecholamines are accompanied by a decreased density and downregulation of β-receptors, which is associated with poor response to β adrenergic blocking agents and worse outcomes. Studies have shown that myocardial contractile response to exogenous catecholamines has important prognostic implications. In early stages of heart failure, when resting LVEF is still preserved, a blunted contractile reserve can identify incipient, pre-clinical myocardial damage. Such a response may be used in detection of early chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity, thalassemia, and hypertensive and diabetic cardiomyopathy. In the overt stage of non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy, residual myocardial contractile reserve as assessed by SE can assist to distinguish ischaemic from non-ischaemic disease, for outcome assessment, and aid to clinical decision making.

Although dobutamine SE is most often used, exercise SE can also be performed. Several protocols including low-dose (10 μg/kg/min) to high-dose (40 μg/kg/min) dobutamine SE have been used to evaluate contractile reserve, changes in LV volumes and EF. There is, however, no consensus on the optimal dobutamine protocol to evaluate patients with non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy. One of the advantages of high-dose compared with low-dose dobutamine in this cohort of patients is that the high dose is more likely to invoke a contractile response especially if the patients are on β-blockers, thus decreasing the chances of a false-negative finding. However, high-dose dobutamine is more likely to cause significant arrhythmias.

Alternatively, exercise SE protocols may be used, sometimes with longer stages to permit acquisition of more data at each stage, including systolic and diastolic reserve, SPAP, dynamic MR, or B-lines (Figure 11). B-lines or lung comets are discrete, laser-like, vertical,
hyperechoic images that arise from the pleural line, extend to the bottom of the screen without fading, and move synchronously with respiration.

Dipyridamole SE is rarely used to assess contractile reserve, but may be useful in patients on β-blockers, and is associated with less arrhythmias.68
In patients with either preserved or reduced LVEF, the absence of contractile reserve is often associated with limited coronary flow reserve. It is a marker of latent LV systolic dysfunction and sub-clinical cardiomyopathy.

In dilated non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy, patients with significant improvement in their wall motion score index and LVEF during dobutamine infusion have a better survival rate, fewer hospitalizations for HF, and an increase in the LVEF during follow-up. Alternately, dobutamine SE can be used in patients with HF with ambulation difficulties. Patients with inotropic contractile reserve respond better to β-blockers. The presence of inotropic contractile reserve was also associated with a decrease in the need for cardiac transplantation and correlates inversely with the extent of interstitial fibrosis and scarred myocardium. These findings have also been extended in specific aetiology of cardiomyopathy, including in peripartum and in HIV cardiomyopathy, where the presence of inotropic contractile reserve correlates with subsequent recovery of LV function at follow-up and also better outcomes. When the purpose of the dobutamine SE is to seek for LV contractile reserve and not myocardial ischaemia, atropine is not administered. In patients with non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy, blunted coronary flow reserve or the absence of contractile reserve during dipyridamole test is also a marker of poor prognosis.

In both patients with preserved or reduced LVEF, the presence and the amount of B-lines (lung comets) likely correlate with the estimated LV filling pressure and the presence of pulmonary interstitial edema. The demonstration of B-lines during exercise SE seems a feasible way for demonstrating that exertional dyspnoea is related to pulmonary congestion.

Differentiating non-ischaemic from ischaemic cardiomyopathy

Differentiating non-ischaemic from ischaemic cardiomyopathy may be challenging since patients with non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy may have frequent episodes of chest pain and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial infarction. Moreover, the distinction between ischaemic and non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy with SE may be impossible in patients presenting with severely dilated LV with very low EF and extensive and severe wall motion abnormalities. It should be emphasized that in such patients, only coronary angiography may be able to make the distinction between ischaemic and non-ischaemic aetiology. However, it has been shown using SE that patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy are more likely to display ≥ 6 akinetic segments at peak dobutamine test, less improvement in regional wall motion at low-dose dobutamine, and more frequently a biphasic response (improvement at low-dose followed by subsequent deterioration at peak dose). In a study using stress long-axis function (long-axis M-mode and pulse wave tissue Doppler of the lateral, septal, and posterior walls), ischaemic cardiomyopathy was identified with greater sensitivity and specificity than with standard wall motion score index, particularly in the presence of a left bundle branch block.

Cardiac resynchronization therapy

Several studies have shown a direct relationship between the presence of inotropic contractile reserve as assessed by low-dose dobutamine SE and improvement in ventricular function after cardiac resynchronization therapy. During dobutamine infusion, an increase of LVEF by ≥7.5% identified responders to cardiac resynchronization therapy. Furthermore, patients are more likely to be non-responders to cardiac resynchronization therapy if the LV pacing lead is placed in the region of no contractile reserve (scarred myocardium). The presence of inotropic contractile reserve during dobutamine SE also has incremental but lower predictive power than echocardiographic mechanical dysynchrony parameters such as septal flash (Figure 12). The degree of response (improvement of EF during dobutamine infusion) correlates directly with the number of segments demonstrating inotropic contractile reserve.

Response to therapy

β-Blockers are an important treatment option for patients with HF. Data on the role of dobutamine SE for identifying responders to β-blocker therapy in HF patients are emerging. These studies have consistently shown that patients with inotropic contractile reserve not only tend to have improvement in global LV function and EF but also respond better to β-blockers. Hence, in patients with inotropic contractile reserve, β-blocker therapy results in improvement in both regional and global LV functions compared with patients without inotropic contractile reserve. The improvement in regional and global LV functions is more pronounced in patients with non-ischaemic compared with ischaemic cardiomyopathy. Thus, in patients with non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy the presence of inotropic contractile reserve can predict who will respond to β-blocker therapy.

Native valve disease

The clinical indications for SE in native valve disease can be classified into three categories: severe valve disease without symptoms, non-severe valve disease with symptoms, and valve disease with low flow. In all cases, the purpose of the test is to identify the patients in need of intervention, namely those patients with severe valve disease and symptoms, LV systolic dysfunction, or other haemodynamic consequences (Figure 13). Therefore, in severe valve disease without symptoms the main aim of the test is to elicit symptoms, which may not be otherwise appreciated because of sedentary lifestyle. Additionally, the haemodynamic consequences of exertion in the patient with severe valve disease, such as exercise-induced hypotension or arrhythmia, may be uncovered. In non-severe valve disease with symptoms, the main aim of the test is to question whether the valve disease is actually severe, re-grading...
Figure 12 Patient with idiopathic cardiomyopathy and limited exercise capacity. (A–C) Rest evaluation; (D–F) exercise echocardiography results. From rest to exercise, there is an increase in mitral regurgitation severity (A and E) and in left ventricular dyssynchrony (B–F). (A and D) increase in effective regurgitant orifice area (EROA) during test. (B and F) Bulls-eye figures of longitudinal peak systolic strain values in the LV. From rest to exercise, global strain increases (−6.3% to −10.4%) indicating the presence of contractile reserve. During exercise, there is a significant dysynchrony between the infero-lateral wall and the anteroseptum wall (regional strain color-coded changes from orange to blue). (C and F) M-Mode echocardiogram showing the occurrence of a septal flash (rapid inward motion of the septum within the isovolumic contraction period) at exercise. SPWD, septal posterior wall motion delay.

Figure 13 Usefulness of exercise SE in patients with valvular heart disease (VHD). The three components of VHD consequences are examined allowing individual risk stratification. Δ, changes from rest to peak exercise (*from rest to peak dobutamine); AR, aortic regurgitation; AS, aortic stenosis; EROA, Effective regurgitant orifice area; FR, flow reserve; GLS, global longitudinal strain; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MPG, mean pressure gradient; MR, mitral regurgitation; MS, mitral stenosis; RV, right ventricle; PH, systolic pulmonary hypertension; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; SV, stroke volume; TAPSE, tricuspid annulus plane systolic excursion; WMSI, wall motion score index.
the severity based on stress-induced changes or a potential dynamic component. In valve disease with low flow, the aim of the test is to determine whether the valve disease is severe based on flow-dependent changes in severity parameters with stress.110

**Mitral regurgitation**

The severity of MR can have a dynamic nature, being load dependent or increasing with exercise.111 Increase in severity during exertion has been reported regardless of etiology.112–116 Images should be acquired at baseline and immediately post-exercise when using a treadmill, and at baseline, low workload, and peak exercise when using a supine bicycle. Dobutamine should not be used instead of exercise to assess the dynamic behaviour of MR because its effects on MR severity are not physiologic. One exception to this is when inducible ischaemia is suspected in a patient who cannot complete an exercise test, as ischaemia may be the mechanism of MR.105

**Primary MR**

In patients with primary MR, exercise echocardiography may provoke symptoms and be useful to assess the SPAP response and stratify risk.108,109 Although there is less evidence, the test is also reasonable in symptomatic patients with at least moderate MR. The increase in MR severity (≥1 grade),117,118 dynamic PH (SPAP ≥ 60 mmHg),119–123 the absence of contractile reserve (<5% increase in EF or <2% increment in global longitudinal strain) (Figure 14),124–129 and a limited RV contractile recruitment (quantified by tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) <19 mm)123 are all parameters of poor prognosis. The lack of contractile reserve predicts decrease in LVEF and symptoms at follow-up in medically managed patients; it also predicts post-operative LV systolic dysfunction in surgically treated patients.124–129

When MR is not severe at rest, the dataset should include colour flow Doppler (to allow off-line quantification of severity by PISA method and vena contracta of the regurgitant jet), MR CW Doppler for quantification of severity by PISA method, TR CW Doppler for estimation of the SPAP, and LV views for global and regional systolic function assessment.107,112 Image acquisition should be performed in this order as MR severity and SPAP may decrease immediately on termination of the test. The assessment of MR severity parameters becomes more difficult at heart rates >115 bpm.112 It is important to scan for TR jet velocity by CW Doppler ideally early during exercise since early increase in SPAP is a marker for more significant disease.

When MR is severe at rest, there is no need to assess MR severity during stress.107 Image acquisition should focus on SPAP and LV contractile reserve.

**Secondary MR**

SE may provide helpful information in patients with the following symptoms and circumstances: shortness of breath on exertion disproportionate to LV systolic dysfunction or MR severity at rest108,109; recurrent and unexplained acute pulmonary edema108; intermediate severity of MR who are scheduled for coronary artery bypass grafting (to identify those who may benefit from combined revascularization and mitral valve repair), for individual risk stratification, or persistent PH after mitral valve repair.120 Increase in MR severity (increase in ERO ≥ 13 mm²) (Figure 12)130–134 and dynamic PH (SPAP ≥ 60 mmHg)135 are predictors of worse prognosis. Conversely, a decrease in MR severity, often related to recruited LV basal contractile reserve, is a marker of better outcome with medical treatment.133

**Impact on treatment**

The current ESC/EACTS guidelines consider combined surgery as a class IIa, level of evidence C, indication in patients with moderate secondary MR, planned coronary artery bypass grafting, shortness of breath, and exercise PH in the setting of dynamic worsening of
secondary MR. In severe primary MR, an SPAP $\geq 60$ mmHg on exertion is a class IIb, level of evidence C, indication for surgery in case of high likelihood of durable repair and low surgical risk.108 No specific recommendation has been provided in the AHA/ACC guidelines.109

### Aortic regurgitation

In severe aortic regurgitation (AR), the onset of symptoms heralds a dramatic change in prognosis,136 with mortality being reported as high as 10–20% per year. Exercise testing is recommended to reveal symptoms in the patient with severe AR who reports being asymptomatic.109 Neither exercise nor dobutamine SE can be used to regrade AR severity in the patient with symptoms, because the test-induced increase in heart rate shortens diastole, limiting quantification of AR severity.

#### Severe aortic regurgitation without symptoms

Exercise testing is recommended to reveal symptoms.108 Exercise echocardiography can serve this purpose, concomitantly providing LV contractile reserve assessment, but there is limited evidence to support this indication. The lack of contractile reserve (<5% increase in LVEF) was found to predict LV systolic dysfunction development at follow-up or post-operatively.136,137 Rest and exercise longitudinal function assessment (by TDI parameters) may reveal early signs of LV systolic dysfunction.138

#### Non-severe aortic regurgitation with symptoms

Exercise testing is recommended to confirm equivocal symptoms.109 Exercise SE can reveal another cause for symptoms (e.g. diastolic dysfunction, PH, or dynamic MR) but evidence in support of this indication is lacking.

Exercise SE rather than pharmacological SE is recommended for assessment of symptoms. Supine bicycle exercise is most appropriate for the assessment of contractile reserve, because images can be acquired at both low and high workloads.

Images should be acquired at baseline and immediately post-exercise when using a treadmill, and at baseline, low workload, and peak exercise when using a supine bicycle. For both indications, the minimum acquired dataset comprises LV views, TR CW Doppler for estimation of SPAP, and colour flow Doppler to detect MR, obtained in this order. The sequence of image acquisition always depends on the relative importance of the available information and the likelihood of the persistence of abnormalities into recovery.105

### Mitral stenosis

In mitral stenosis (MS), SE demonstrates the haemodynamic significance of the disease, which can contrast with its anatomically defined severity based on valve area.139,140 This could be explained by the indexed valve area being low for the patient or by valve non-compliance to the increase in flow during stress. SE is recommended for the assessment of patients with both severe asymptomatic disease and non-severe disease with symptoms based on extensive evidence.141–145

#### Severe mitral stenosis without symptoms

MS is defined as severe when the valve area is $< 1$ cm$^2$ in the ESC/EACTS guidelines108 or $< 1.5$ cm$^2$ in the ACC/AHA guidelines.108 This difference has little implication for management because, when the valve area is $< 1.5$ cm$^2$, the guidelines recommend consideration of the suitability of the valve for balloon valvotomy. Exercise testing is indicated to reveal symptoms when the valve area is $< 1$ cm$^2$.108,109 If the valve area is $< 1.5$ cm$^2$ and the mitral valve is suitable for balloon valvotomy, SE is indicated to reveal symptoms and assess haemodynamic consequences.109,145 Regardless of suitability for balloon valvotomy, when the valve area is $< 1.5$ cm$^2$ but $> 1$ cm$^2$, SE is indicated when planning pregnancy or major surgery.108,109

#### Non-severe mitral stenosis with symptoms

SE is indicated to assess the haemodynamic significance of MS, which if severe, may account for symptoms.139,146 MS is diagnosed as severe if the mean gradient is $> 15$ mmHg on exertion (Figure 15) or $> 18$ mmHg during dobutamine infusion.141,142 A SPAP is $> 60$ mmHg on exertion is another marker of haemodynamically significant MS.

Exercise echo provides concomitant mitral valve gradient and SPAP assessment. Early increase in SPAP, at low-level exercise, should be looked for since it is correlated with higher rate of exercise-induced symptoms in asymptomatic patients with mitral valve area $< 1.5$ cm$^2$.141 Dobutamine SE can be used to assess mitral valve gradients during stress if the patient cannot exercise, but it is not recommended for assessment of SPAP.

Images should be acquired at baseline and immediately post-exercise when using a treadmill; at baseline, low dose and peak when using dobutamine; and at baseline, low workload and peak when using supine bicycle exercise. The minimum acquired dataset

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**Key points**

- Exercise SE provides information about disease severity and individual outcome in MR. MR severity, SPAP, and left and right ventricular contractile reserve should be evaluated according to the clinical context. An increase by $\geq 1$ grade in MR (from moderate-to-severe MR), a SPAP $\geq 60$ mmHg, and a lack of contractile reserve (<5% increase in EF or <2% increase in global longitudinal strain) are markers of poor prognosis.

- In AR, SE is used to assess symptoms, exercise tolerance, and the LV response to stress but not the valve disease severity. A lack of contractile reserve is associated with post-operative LV dysfunction.

**Impact on treatment**

ESC/EACTS and AHA/ACC guidelines consider aortic valve replacement (AVR) class I indication, level of evidence B, in patients with severe AR and symptoms revealed by exercise testing.129,130

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**Figure 15**
comprises TR CW Doppler for estimation of SPAP and mitral valve CW Doppler for gradient measurement.

Maximal sweep speed and minimal velocity scale should be used for mitral valve continuous Doppler acquisition. In case of atrial fibrillation, SE is better performed during continuation of rate control medication to avoid early rise in heart rate during the test.

Impact on treatment
ESC/EACTS and AHA/ACC guidelines consider symptomatic MS as a class I indication for intervention, but suitability for percutaneous balloon valvotomy plays a central role in the final decision to treat.108,109

Key points
SE is indicated to reveal symptoms and assess haemodynamic consequences of MS—based on the gradient and SPAP increase during stress—in patients with discordance between symptoms and stenosis severity. Exercise SE is preferred for SPAP assessment. MS should be considered severe if exertion results in a mean gradient >15 mmHg and SPAP >60 mmHg.

Aortic stenosis
Asymptomatic severe aortic stenosis
In patients with aortic stenosis (AS), the onset of symptoms and/or LV systolic dysfunction represents a clear indication (Class I, level of evidence B) for AVR. Exercise testing is contraindicated in patients with severe AS with definite or probable cardiac symptoms. However, exercise testing is recommended to unmask symptoms or abnormal blood pressure responses in patients with AS who claim to be asymptomatic.108,109 Approximately one-third of patients exhibit exercise-limiting symptoms; these patients have worse outcomes. Exercise testing, with appropriate physician supervision and close monitoring of the ECG and blood pressure, is safe in AS patients without apparent symptoms. In patients with asymptomatic severe AS (Stage C1 in ACC/AHA guidelines), exercise SE has been shown to provide incremental prognostic value beyond exercise testing alone.148,149

Images should be acquired at baseline and immediately post-exercise when using a treadmill or at low and peak workload when using supine bicycle exercise. The minimum acquired dataset includes aortic valve CW Doppler for measurement of peak aortic velocity and mean gradient, acquisition of apical four- and two-chamber views for the assessment of LVEF by biplane Simpson, then TR CW Doppler for estimation of SPAP (Table 1). Continuous wave Doppler should ideally be performed from the window from which the maximum velocity was obtained at rest.

An increase in mean aortic pressure gradient by ≥18–20 mmHg (Figure 16),148,149 the absence or limitation of LV contractile reserve (decrease or no change in LVEF suggesting subclinical LV dysfunction),147,150 and induced PH (SPAP >60 mmHg)151 during exercise are markers of poor prognosis.

The increase in mean gradient may reflect either the presence of more severe AS or a non-compliant rigid aortic valve.148,149 The lack of LV contractile reserve with exercise may reflect more advanced disease with LV afterload mismatch and/or exhaustion of coronary flow reserve with exercise. LVEF lacks sensitivity to detect subclinical LV systolic dysfunction and assessment of longitudinal LV strain seems to be a more powerful parameter in predicting the occurrence of symptoms, exercise intolerance, and cardiac events in asymptomatic AS patients with preserved LVEF.152 Further studies are needed to determine the best cut-point value of exercise-induced change in LVEF or global longitudinal strain to identify patients at increased risk of developing symptoms, LV systolic dysfunction, or cardiac events.

Figure 15 Patient with moderate mitral stenosis (mitral valve area (MVA) measured by pressure half time (PHT) (A) and planimetry methods (D)) and dyspnoea. With exercise, there was a significant increase in systolic PAP (tricuspid pressure gradient (TTPG)) (D) and in transmural pressure gradient (MPG) (E), indicating haemodynamically significant mitral stenosis. (A–D) Rest evaluation; (E and F) exercise echocardiography results.
Impact on treatment

The increase in mean gradient may be considered an indication for early elective AVR (Class IIb recommendation, level of evidence C in ESC/EACTS guidelines) in asymptomatic patients with severe AS. Patients with severe AS developing PH or with limited contractile reserve and those with moderate AS having a marked increase in pressure gradient during exercise should probably have closer clinical and echocardiographic follow-up.

Key points

In patients with asymptomatic severe AS, exercise SE may uncover the development of symptoms, necessitating consideration for AVR. The main risk markers are a marked (>18–20 mmHg) increase in mean pressure gradient, a deterioration of LV systolic function, the lack of LV contractile reserve, and the development of PH (SPAP > 60 mmHg) during exercise. These markers can also be used to adjust the timing of follow-up in patients with moderate AS.
Low-flow, low-gradient AS

Low-flow, low-gradient (LF-LG) AS may occur with depressed (i.e. classical LF-LG) or preserved (i.e. paradoxical LF-LG) LVEF. In both cases, the decrease in gradient relative to AS severity is due to a reduction in transvalvular flow. The main challenge in LF-LG AS is to distinguish between patients with true-severe AS and thus usually benefiting from surgical or transcatheter AVR, vs. patients with pseudo-severe AS who may not necessarily benefit from this intervention. Furthermore, patients with LF-LG severe AS have poor outcomes with conservative management but increased operative risk with surgical AVR.

Low-flow, low-gradient AS with reduced LV ejection fraction

Classical LF-LG AS is defined as an aortic valve area (AVA) < 1.0 cm², a mean gradient < 40 mmHg and an LVEF < 50%. Low-dose dobutamine SE is useful in these patients to assess stenosis severity and LV contractile reserve (Figures 17–20). Absence of LV flow reserve during dobutamine SE is observed in patients with LF-LG AS, regardless of whether or not it is pseudo-severe. 153–159

The peak stress values of stroke volume index, LVEF, or longitu-
dinal strain rate may be better than the absolute or relative changes in these parameters because the peak stress values represent a composite measure accounting for both baseline resting LV function and LV contractile reserve.

Impact on treatment

Patients with pseudo-severe stenosis have no indication for AVR but require optimization of HF therapy and close echocardiographic follow-up. 108,109,162 AVR should be considered in patients with evidence of true-severe AS on dobutamine SE. According to ESC/EACTS and ACC/AHA guidelines, 108,109 symptomatic patients with classical LF-LG AS and evidence of severe AS on dobutamine SE (Stage D2) have a class IIa, level of evidence C, indication for AVR. 108,109 However, patients with no LV flow reserve have high operative risk and therefore, the ESC/EACTS guidelines provided a weaker recommendation (IIb, level of evidence C) for AVR in these patients. Less invasive procedures such as transcatheter AVR could be considered in these patients with no LV flow/contractile reserve and evidence of severe AS.

Low-flow, low-gradient AS with preserved ejection fraction

Paradoxical LF-LG AS is defined as LVEF ≥ 50%, stroke volume index < 35 mL/m², AVA < 1.0 cm², indexed AVA < 0.6 cm²/m², and mean gradient < 40 mmHg at rest. 108,109 Recent studies suggest that exercise- (in patients with no/mild/ambiguous symptoms) or low-dose dobutamine- (in symptomatic patients) SE may be useful in patients with paradoxical LF-LG AS to corroborate stenosis severity. The same parameters and criteria as those described for classical LF-LG AS can be applied. About one-third of the patients with paradoxical LF-LG AS have pseudo-severe stenosis, which is similar to what has been reported in patients with classical LF-LG AS. 163 However, dobutamine SE is often not feasible or inconclusive in patients with paradoxical LF-LG AS due to the presence of LV restrictive physiology pattern. If such is the case, aortic valve calcium
Interpretation of the dobutamine SE results in patients with low-flow, low-gradient AS, and reduced LVEF. The first step is to determine the presence of flow reserve, which is generally defined as a relative increase in stroke volume (SV) >20%. If there is flow reserve and if the mean pressure gradient (MPG) exceeds 40 mmHg and the effective aortic valve area (AVA) remains < 1 cm², the stenosis is considered severe.

If there is no flow reserve, it is difficult to get a definitive answer with regard to stenosis severity. In this case, the use of projected AVA or the evaluation of calcium score by computed tomography (MDCT) should be considered. The estimation of the projected AVA may not be reliable when the ΔQ is <20%. If the projected AVA is < 1 cm², the stenosis is severe. MPG, mean pressure gradient; Q, flow rate; SV, stroke volume.

**Figure 17** Interpretation of the dobutamine SE results in patients with low-flow, low-gradient AS, and reduced LVEF. The first step is to determine the presence of flow reserve, which is generally defined as a relative increase in stroke volume (SV) >20%. If there is flow reserve and if the mean pressure gradient (MPG) exceeds 40 mmHg and the effective aortic valve area (AVA) remains < 1 cm², the stenosis is considered severe. If there is no flow reserve, it is difficult to get a definitive answer with regard to stenosis severity. In this case, the use of projected AVA or the evaluation of calcium score by computed tomography (MDCT) should be considered. The estimation of the projected AVA may not be reliable when the ΔQ is <20%. If the projected AVA is < 1 cm², the stenosis is severe. MPG, mean pressure gradient; Q, flow rate; SV, stroke volume.

**Figure 18** Example of low-flow, low-gradient - true-severe AS identified during dobutamine SE. During test, the increase in stroke volume (SV) (>20%, flow reserve) was accompanied by a significant rise in pressure gradients (mean pressure gradient (MPG) > 40 mmHg), while the aortic valve area (AVA) remained < 1 cm². Note that the EF increased. PPG, peak pressure gradient.
scoring by multidetector computed tomography may be used to confirm stenosis severity. According to ESC/EACTS and ACC/AHA guidelines, symptomatic patients with paradoxical LF-LG AS and evidence of severe AS (Stage D3) have a class IIa, level of evidence C, indication for AVR.

Key points

In classical low-flow, low-gradient AS with reduced LVEF, a low-dose dobutamine SE is recommended to: (i) assess LV flow reserve, which is helpful for surgical risk stratification and (ii) differentiate true- from pseudo-severe AS, which is key for guiding the decision to perform AVR. In paradoxical low-flow, low-gradient AS with preserved LVEF, exercise or dobutamine SE may also be used to differentiate true- from pseudo-severe AS.

**Multivalvular heart disease**

Although assessment of multivalvular disease is technically challenging clinically as well as with imaging, SE is well suited for this assessment. Mixed stenotic and regurgitant lesions can be assessed with a combination of colour flow imaging and Doppler, and multiple valves can be systematically assessed during exercise. Limited data, however, exist regarding the assessment and management of patients with multivalvular disease.108,164 Evaluation of multivalvular disease with SE is indicated when the patient’s symptoms are disproportionate to the resting haemodynamics. 108,109 In this case, exercise testing can uncover an explanation for symptoms, e.g. the gradient or regurgitation increases or PH develops. When the valve disease is severe but

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**Figure 19** Example of low-flow, low-gradient—pseudo-severe AS. Example of pseudo-severe AS identified during dobutamine SE. During test, the increase in stroke volume (SV) (>20%, flow reserve) was not accompanied by a significant rise in pressure gradients (mean pressure gradient (MPG) <40 mmHg), while the aortic valve area (AVA) increased over 1 cm². Note that the EF increased significantly during test. PPG, peak pressure gradient.

**Figure 20** Example of low-flow, low-gradient AS with indeterminate stenosis severity. During dobutamine SE, the increase in stroke volume (SV) was <20%, indicating no flow reserve, and the peak (PPG) and mean (MPG) pressure gradients and aortic valve area (AVA) did not change significantly. Note that the EF changed slightly.
the patient is asymptomatic, exercise testing may uncover an abnormal haemodynamic response, arrhythmia, marked ST-segment shifts, or may demonstrate that the patient is indeed limited by symptoms.

Bicycle stress testing is best suited for the evaluation of multivalvular disease, as multiple valves can be assessed during exercise, rather than during recovery.

The strategy for assessment of the valves should be based on the rest echocardiographic images, including a sequence for interrogation of each valve of interest. There is usually one dominant lesion and the strategy of valve interrogation must take this into consideration. It may be necessary to prolong the stages of exercise from 2 or 3 – 5 min to complete the indicated colour flow and Doppler assessment. It is valuable to assess haemodynamic changes occurring during the early stages of exercise, especially in patients who are limited by exertional symptoms that may abruptly result in inability to exercise further. Exercise flow augmentation is known to differ for the mitral and aortic valves; the mean mitral orifice area increases with exercise, whereas increases in stroke volume at the level of the aortic valve are mediated by increases in the aortic time velocity integral. Rheumatic mitral valve disease may include both stenosis and regurgitation and the relative importance of these lesions may vary during exercise; recognition of this is important for treatment. Similarly, in aortic valve disease with combined stenosis and regurgitation, the consequences of the combination may be additive.

**Figure 21** Example of the calculation of the projected aortic valve area (AVAproj) during dobutamine stress echocardiography (DSE) in a patient with low-flow, low-gradient AS and reduced left ventricular EF. The projected AVA confirmed the presence of true-severe AS. Ao, aortic; LVET, left ventricular ejection time; LVOTd, LV outflow tract diameter; MPG, mean pressure gradient; Q, mean flow rate; SV, stroke volume; VTI, velocity time integral.

**Post heart valve procedures**

SE is a valuable tool for the evaluation of prosthetic valve haemodynamic function and may be useful when there is discordance between the patient’s symptomatic status and the prosthetic valve haemodynamics. In patients with no, mild, or equivocal symptoms, the preferred modality is exercise SE using a protocol with graded bicycle exercise performed in the semi-supine position (Table 1). Low-dose (up to 20 μg/kg/min) dobutamine SE is used in patients with moderate or severe symptoms.

**Aortic and mitral prosthetic valves**

Given that most prosthetic valves with normal function cause some degree of stenosis, the resting values of transprosthetic velocity and gradient overlap considerably between the normally and abnormally functioning prostheses. However, with the increase in flow achieved during exercise or dobutamine SE, patients with significant prosthetic valve stenosis or prosthesis–patient mismatch (PPM) will generally show a marked increase in transprosthetic gradient often accompanied by the development of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PH), symptoms, and subsequent impaired exercise capacity. On the other hand, patients with normal prosthetic valve function or with a bileaflet mechanical valve with a localized high gradient through the central valve orifice usually have minimal increase in gradient during SE.
Exercise or dobutamine SE may be helpful in confirming the presence of haemodynamically significant prosthetic valve stenosis or PPM in patients with mildly to moderately elevated transprosthetic gradients at rest: i.e. between 20 and 40 mmHg in the aortic position or 5–10 mmHg in the mitral position. A disproportionate increase in transvalvular gradient (>20 mmHg for aortic prostheses or >10 mmHg for mitral prostheses) generally indicates severe prosthetic stenosis (e.g. calcification, pannus overgrowth) or PPM, especially when there is a concomitant rise in SPAP (>60 mmHg) (Figure 22). A potential limitation of SE in this setting is the interference of the prosthetic material with the Doppler signal. This may lead to appearance of spectral Doppler artefacts, therefore, decreasing the accuracy of transprosthetic pressure gradient measurements, especially during exercise. High resting and stress gradients occur more often with smaller (≤21 mm for aortic and ≤25 for mitral) and mismatched prostheses.

Like LF-LG native AS, a low-dose dobutamine SE may be useful to differentiate true from pseudo-stenosis or mismatch in patients with prosthetic valves and low cardiac output (Figure 23) associated or not with reduced LVEF. In the situation of pseudo-stenosis/mismatch, the resting transprosthetic flow rate and thus the forces applied on the prosthetic valve leaflets are too low to completely open them. The measurement of a LG in concomitance with a small effective orifice area (EOA) (EOA < 1.0 cm² or EOA < normal reference value – 2 SD), a small indexed EOA (<0.85 cm²/m² in aortic position and <1.2 cm²/m² in the mitral position) and/or an abnormal Doppler velocity index (<0.35 in the aortic position and >2.2 in the mitral position) should alert the clinician and prompt further evaluation. On dobutamine SE, patients with pseudo-severe AS have a substantial increase in valve EOA and no or minimal elevation in gradients with increasing flow rate. On the other hand, true stenosis or mismatch is associated with no or small increases in EOA, a marked increase in gradient, and most often the occurrence of indirect signs (LV dysfunction, marked elevation in SPAP, etc.) and symptoms. Patients with isolated mismatch (i.e. with no concomitant acquired stenosis) generally have a peak stress EA that is close to the normal reference value of EOA for the implanted model and size of prosthesis. Patients with stenosis have a stress EA that is substantially smaller than the normal reference value.

**Mitral valve annuloplasty**

In patients with ischaemic MR, restrictive mitral valve annuloplasty may create some degree of functional MS. This abnormality may also occur in patients with degenerative MR following mitral valve repair, especially when complete ring annuloplasty is used. Some degree of functional MS (Figure 22) may occur in up to 50% of patients undergoing mitral valve annuloplasty and this haemodynamic sequel is associated with higher SPAP, worse functional capacity, and poorer quality of life.

Resting Doppler-echocardiographic assessment of mitral valve haemodynamics and SPAP may grossly underestimate the incidence and severity of functional MS following mitral valve annuloplasty because an important proportion of these patients have reduced transmitial flow rate. Indeed, the majority of patients with ischaemic MR have persistent LV systolic dysfunction and thus, LF state after surgery. β-Blocker therapy in these patients lengthens diastole and reduces transvalvular flow rate for a given stroke volume, mitigating the impact of significant functional MS.

**Figure 22** Examples of dobutamine stress test in patients with aortic and mitral valve prosthesis or repair. DVI, Doppler velocity index; EOA, effective orifice area; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MPG, mean pressure gradient; MR, mitral regurgitation; PPG, peak pressure gradient; SPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; SV, stroke volume.
Exercise or dobutamine SE may be useful to unmask functional MS in patients who underwent mitral valve repair. This test should be considered in patients with resting mean gradient >3 mmHg who have persistent or recurrent symptoms following surgery. An absolute increase in mean transmitral gradient ≥7 mmHg with concomitant peak exercise SPAP ≥50 mmHg suggests the presence of functional MS.175,180–182

**Key points**

- In patients with aortic or mitral prosthetic valves and mild-to-moderate elevation of the resting transprosthetic gradients, exercise SE is useful to confirm: (i) the presence of significant prosthetic valve stenosis or PPM, (ii) the symptomatic status. In patients with aortic or mitral prosthetic valves and LF state with small resting EOA or abnormal Doppler velocity index, low-dose dobutamine SE is useful to differentiate true significant prosthesis dysfunction or PPM vs. pseudo-dysfunction. In symptomatic patients with mitral valve annuloplasty and mild increase in resting transmitral gradients, exercise or dobutamine SE is useful to confirm the presence of functional MS.

**Pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary arterial pressure assessment**

Pulmonary artery pressure is known to rise with exercise in patients with PH (mean PAP ≥25 mmHg at rest),183 and in a variety of cardiac conditions (e.g. mitral and aortic valve disease, cardiomyopathy and the dyspnoic patient referred for a diastolic SE) as previously discussed. An elevation in PAP and/or the development of RV dysfunction with exercise has notable clinical significance generally denoting a poorer prognosis. Hence, SE has a role to play in evaluating patients with known or suspected PH.184

Graded semi-supine exercise SE with imaging acquisition appropriate to the objectives of the test is the preferred approach. Post-exercise SE imaging is less reliable since SPAP is known to return to baseline quite quickly (declining by up to 25% within 3–5 min).184,185 Doppler recordings should be obtained within 1 min of test completion. The administration of a hypoxic challenge represents an alternative stress test in patients at risk for PH or high altitude pulmonary oedema (HAPE). Hypoxic challenge has the advantage that patients are stationary, and imaging is easier. While a variety of protocols may be used including assessment in a hypoxia chamber, the administration of a gas mixture of 12% oxygen and 88% nitrogen (corresponds to an altitude of 15 000 ft ≈4500 m) by facemask is quite feasible.186 Patients are exposed to this hypoxic challenge for 90–120 min, with periodic haemodynamic and oxygen saturation assessment and Doppler echocardiography performed before, midway through, and at the end of hypoxia.

During the stress test, images and Doppler recordings should be acquired at each stage of stress. Contrast may aid in imaging of the RV and may enhance the Doppler signal of TR; administration is safe in patients with PH.18 The minimum acquired dataset includes TR velocity, if possible pulmonary regurgitation (PR) velocity, and RV size and function (TAPSE), lateral annular tissue Doppler’s, and free wall systolic strain; all are known to increase by 50% in normal subjects,187 cardiac output, and depending on the referral indication, LV size and function. SPAP is calculated as the systolic transmitral pressure gradient plus right atrial pressure.183,184 Often an arbitrary value of 5 or 10 mmHg is assumed for right atrial (RA) pressure at exercise. However, this assumption may result in an
underestimation of SPAP with stress. An assessment of RA pressure by imaging of the size and collapsibility of the inferior vena cava as recommended for rest echocardiography has been used in the setting of SE, although validation studies are limited. Total pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) may be estimated by either the ratio of TR peak velocity to the time velocity integral of the RV outflow tract or the Doppler-derived mean PAP divided by cardiac output. Since hypoxia may trigger PA vasoconstriction, oxygen saturation should be measured and reported when Doppler stress assessment of PAP is performed. Finally, as PAP is a flow-dependent variable, it will increase in the setting of anaemia, hyperthyroidism, and exercise.

A number of technical considerations are worth highlighting to optimize feasibility and diagnostic accuracy: (i) As Doppler-derived velocity measures are angle-dependent signals, a variety of windows should be interrogated to ensure the peak Doppler signals are obtained. This same window should be used to capture velocities during or following stress; (ii) If there is an insufficient TR Doppler envelope for measurement, the intravenous administration of agitated saline or contrast will frequently provide a more complete Doppler envelope, permitting measurement of the peak TR velocity; (iii) As with all Doppler signals, particularly those obtained with agitated saline, the echocardiographer must be mindful to measure the true Doppler maximum rather than the faint or low-level noise on spectral Doppler signal, and hence avoid overestimation of a velocity that by being squared leads to a significantly overestimated pressure.

**Pulmonary artery pressure with exercise in normal individuals**

Evaluations in large cohorts of normal subjects have demonstrated that in response to exercise, the increase in PAP with exercise is quite variable, and only in part relates to the intensity of exercise. Grunig et al. demonstrated that in normal subjects there is a bimodal distribution of peak TR velocities with exercise and hypoxia challenge with \(~5–10%\) of normal subjects having a pulmonary hypertensive response. A TR velocity of \(>3.1\) m/s (SPAP = 38 mmHg + RAP) appears to serve as a threshold for determining an abnormal PAP with exercise. Exceptions to this might be older patients or athletes at high workloads (160 W) who may display higher PAP with exercise in the absence of disease.

**Screening for susceptibility for high altitude pulmonary oedema and chronic mountain sickness**

HAPE is a potentially life-threatening disorder that occurs in \(~10%\) of individuals that climb to 15 000 ft \((\sim 4500\) m). Hypoxia-induced PH appears to be a key pathophysiologic component. HAPE susceptible individuals may be identified by an abnormal rise in PAP in response to either low altitude hypoxia or exercise stress. Exercise Doppler SE has also been found to identify individuals at risk for developing chronic mountain sickness with higher PAP and reduced RV function with exercise.

**Screening for PH in patients at high risk for pulmonary arterial hypertension**

While PAH is rare, with an estimated prevalence of 30–50 cases per million individuals, certain cohorts are at a significantly increased risk for PAH development. Annual screening with rest transthoracic echocardiography has been proposed for patients with either known heritable mutations for PAH or a first-degree relative of familial PAH, patients with scleroderma, patients with portal hypertension, and patients with congenital heart disease.
hypertension, adults with sickle cell disease, or those with HIV infection. While the role for SE in the screening evaluation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, there is emerging evidence that SE identifies patients at risk or early in development of disease. Rather than simply focusing on PAP with exercise, studies have suggested that an assessment of PVR is more sensitive. Measures of SPAP and cardiac output are made at rest and with stress. A steeper slope of the dynamic PVR curve suggests a cohort at increased risk for the development of PAH. Alternatively an assessment of PVR using the equation of Abbas et al. (PVR proportional to the TR velocity divided by RVOT TVI) as validated with rest echocardiography could be considered for the assessment of PVR with stress.

SE in patients with established PH

In patients with PH, PAP increases in response to even modest activity. However, the clinical value of exercise Doppler SE for the assessment of PAP in patients with known resting PH is unproven. The degree of elevation in PAP in patients with PH is not of clear prognostic benefit. Outcome in PH is invariably dictated by the RV response to loading. Therefore, there is growing interest in the echocardiographic assessment of RV function, particularly with enhanced techniques such as 2D speckle-tracking strain and 3D volumetrics. Yet, overt signs of right HF at rest typically exist only at late stages of disease, so there may be utility in assessing RV contractile reserve with stress. The inability to augment PAP with exercise, likely an indirect surrogate of impaired contractile reserve, is associated with worse outcome. Others have shown that conventional RV contractility measures augment less in PAH compared with control. Sharma and colleagues recently evaluated low-dose dobutamine SE (at incremental doses of 5, 10, 15, and 20 μg/kg/min) in patients with PAH to assess contractile reserve. Patients with PAH had an impaired ability to augment RV contractility. Furthermore, RV contractile reserve correlated with exercise capacity.

Key points
- SE can be used in athletes if a dynamic obstruction is suspected or if they report symptoms that may be related to the development of an intraventricular systolic pressure gradient such as dizziness or syncope.
- A substantial increase in LVEF in athletes during SE suggests normal LV systolic function.

Athletes’ hearts

SE using isotonic or isometric (i.e. handgrip) exercise in athletes can have three different clinically relevant targets besides assessment of ischaemia: (i) intraventricular gradients (detected by CW Doppler examination of the LVOT), (ii) pulmonary haemodynamics (i.e. SPAP, LV filling pressure) and evolution of MR (by colour Doppler echocardiography), (iii) lung sonography for detection of pulmonary congestion (as B-lines). These echocardiographic findings can underlie symptoms of chest pain, near syncope, and dyspnoea in symptomatic athletes.

An exercise SE test in athletes can give valuable information about cardiac function, reserve, exercise capacity, and arrhythmias. A typical test can be performed in athletes with LV hypertrophy complaining of shortness of breath or tendency to syncope. One suggestive finding could be an LVOT gradient of >50 mmHg during or immediately after exercise in the presence of symptoms. The occurrence of a gradient during exercise in symptomatic athletes is, however, a frequent finding and might help link the reported symptoms (post-exercise dizziness or syncope) to a potential cause (the development of an intraventricular gradient).

Some athletes, particularly those performing endurance activity, may have low resting LVEF, but can mobilize a very large volume with exercise. A considerable increase of EF during exercise suggests that the low rest LVEF is not related to significant LV systolic dysfunction. B-lines detected by lung ultrasound, also called ultrasound lung comets, represent a useful and simple way to image directly the extravascular lung water. The anterior chest is scanned and the number of B-lines in each intercostal space is summed. Stress lung ultrasound (B-lines detection during or immediately post-exercise) is useful in two separate settings, HF and extreme physiology. In high altitude trekkers, healthy elite apnoea and scuba divers or underwater fishermen, and extreme athletes involved in sports such as triathlon or marathon, B-lines can be detected in the absence of symptoms of pulmonary oedema.

Congenital heart disease

SE has been applied to a variety of CHD, including atrial septal defect, coarctation of the aorta, univentricular heart, systemic RV, and post-operatively in tetralogy of Fallot.

Atrial septal defect

SE in atrial septal defect can be applied to evaluate myocardial performance and pulmonary haemodynamics. Although pharmaceutical stress may be used to evaluate the myocardial performance, exercise SE is preferred to evaluate the pulmonary haemodynamics in patients with CHD. Data on the effect of SE on the RV are scarce. In a bicycle SE study in patients with open and closed atrial septal defect, an increase in RV fractional area change (RVFAC) was inversely related to the SPAP at maximal exercise and positively related to peak oxygen consumption. Both findings suggest a significant contribution of the SPAP on the RV workload. Increased SPAP at rest is associated with a worse outcome in atrial septal defect. Normal SPAP at rest seems to indicate normal pulmonary haemodynamics. However, in some atrial septal defect patients (open and closed) with normal SPAP at rest, a more pronounced pressure increase during bicycle SE can be observed.
Such a rise was more common when the atrial septal defect was closed at older age (≥34 years). The steeper slope of the corresponding pressure flow plots suggests increased dynamic PVR during exercise and minimal pulmonary vascular damage. 220.221 The clinical importance of this increased dynamic PVR is not yet clearly understood but seems to correlate with maximal oxygen consumption. Abnormal dynamic response seems related to larger right atrial size and more significant degree of TR. 201.224 The prognostic implication of an abnormal dynamic PVR response is still uncertain. Gabriels et al. failed to prove that increased dynamic PVR was related to the later development of PH in atrial septal defect patients. 201 Recent data have suggested that the dynamic PVR response could be modulated with the administration of pulmonary vascular dilatory therapy, 225 suggesting that mild or early pulmonary vascular disease may be reversible.

### Tetrality of Fallot

Tetrality of Fallot repair includes relief of RV outflow tract obstruction and closure of the ventricular septal defect. The most common residual problem is severe pulmonary regurgitation leading to progressive RV dilatation and dysfunction. 224 SE could help with identification of early signs of RV and LV dysfunction. Exercise SE is the most commonly used technique as it is more physiological. Lamia Ait-Al et al. studied in 128 young adults after tetralogy of Fallot repair the RV response to stress. 227 In one group of 74 patients, RVFAC increased with exercise while in a second group of 49, no increase or even a decrease in RVFAC was observed. The clinical significance of these different functional responses is uncertain. Exercise SE was also used in children after tetralogy of Fallot repair; patients demonstrated a significant increase in markers of LV and RV dyssynchrony during exercise. 228 The same group found a blunted response in RV isovolumic acceleration with increased heart rate. 229,230 This suggests a decreased RV and LV response to exercise. Hasan et al. utilized exercise SE to evaluate RV functional response during exercise in 20 patients with residual right outflow tract obstruction. The authors assessed changes in the exercise response before and after transcatheter pulmonary valve implantation 231 and showed a substantial increase in RVFAC and RV global strain at rest and at peak exercise after intervention. Further data are required regarding the clinical utilization of exercise echocardiography in tetralogy of Fallot patients.

### Treated coarctation of the aorta

Patients after surgical or interventional repair of coarctation of the aorta can have residual coarctation of the aorta and are at risk of developing systemic arterial hypertension, which influences long-term outcomes. 232 Stress testing can be used to reveal subclinical hypertension. Exercise-induced systemic arterial hypertension (defined as a peak systolic blood pressure ≥200 mmHg) was predictive for chronic hypertension in adults after coarctation repair. 233 Peak blood pressure during exercise correlated with LV mass index in children and young adults after coarctation stenting. 234 Exercise testing can also be used to assess dynamic residual gradients (Figure 25). Recoarctation can be difficult to assess at rest and exercise SE can be used to study the response of the residual arch obstruction during exercise. 235 The detection of a significant arch gradient during exercise (mean gradient ≥30 mmHg at any stage) together with systemic arterial hypertension proximal to the stenosis is a relevant clinical finding that may require further investigation and treatment. 236 In adult patients with coarctation of the aorta, an abnormal contractile response has been demonstrated with a flattened increase in myocardial isovolumetric acceleration and s' with increase in heart rate. 237 Interestingly, the isovolumic acceleration slope correlated with the exercise-induced increase in systolic and diastolic blood pressure. This may suggest that there is an effect of the increase in afterload during exercise on contractile function or alternatively isovolumetric acceleration could be afterload dependent.

### Univentricular hearts

Exercise stress testing in patients with univentricular cardiac physiology can be used to evaluate exercise and working capacities. 238–240 However, minimal data are available on the SE assessment of exercise performance in these patients.

SE can be uniquely challenging due to the variability in cardiac anatomy, specifically the ventricular morphology. In patients with a single ventricle of RV morphology, the evaluation of systolic performance is particularly difficult since no standardized methods have been established. In hearts with a single LV, conventional functional assessment techniques can be employed (Figure 26), though the lack of a well-formed RV impacts the LV as well through the absence of normal ventricular interactions.

Exercise SE of the single ventricle may be helpful in collecting data in combination with the electrocardiographic and metabolic analysis routinely performed during exercise testing. 241 Staged imaging can be helpful in the visual assessment of myocardial contractility during incremental increases in afterload. Strain imaging during post-processing may allow for a more detailed analysis of myocardial mechanics. 242 Doppler assessment of regurgitant or obstructive valvar
and vascular lesions as exercise increases may be beneficial for surgical planning.\textsuperscript{243}

**Systemic right ventricle**

In patients with a congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries and in patients who underwent an atrial switch repair for transposition of the great arteries, the morphological RV functions as systemic ventricle and the systemic atrio-ventricular valve is anatomically the tricuspid valve. Chronic systemic pressure load on the RV might lead to ventricular dysfunction, progressive TR, and HF.\textsuperscript{244} Theoretically, SE may provide more information about myocardial contractile reserve (Figure 27), and the behaviour of the TR during stress. In patients who underwent Mustard repair, systemic

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**Figure 25** Stress continuous wave (CW) Doppler echocardiography in a 14-year-old patient with residual aortic coarctation post repair. A pre-exercise CW Doppler tracing obtained (left panel) displays a mildly increased resting velocity. At maximum exercise, the peak velocity obtained (right panel) increases slightly demonstrating no significant obstruction. PG, pressure gradient.

**Figure 26** Exercise (Exer) SE in a 13-year-old patient with tricuspid atresia and single LV displaying end-systolic frames in the parasternal short axis (upper panels) and apical four-chamber (lower panels) views taken at rest (PRE) and peak exercise (POST). The displayed images showed the desired response of increased global myocardial thickening with a significant decrease in end-systolic volume.
ventricular function, an independent predictor of the exercise capacity, is often depressed. Stroke volume did not increase during dobutamine SE whereas EF increased. The insufficient preload of the ventricle could explain the lack of increase in stroke volume during exercise due to the baffles used for the atrial switch repair. Finally, Vogt et al. found a correlation between increase in myocardial acceleration during isovolumic contraction under dobutamine and the brain natriuretic peptide levels. In congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries dobutamine infusion increased the overall wall motion less than in a healthy control group. During dobutamine stress, patients showed significantly less regional wall thickening than controls, particularly in the septal and in the anterior segments. In patients with congenitally corrected transposition, ischaemia of the RV myocardium may contribute to the development of RV dysfunction.

Figure 27 Exercise (Exer) SE in a patient with situs inversus and congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries where the morphologic RV is the systemic ventricle. Resting and peak exercise image format are shown displaying end-systolic frames in the parasternal short axis and apical four-chamber views taken at rest (PRE) and peak exercise (POST). The desired response of increased global myocardial thickening and base-to-apex shortening with a significant decrease in right ventricular end-systolic volume is evident in the post-exercise images.

Key points
Dobutamine SE might be useful to evaluate in the systemic RV ventricular function, wall thickening, and regional myocardial wall motion abnormalities. Dobutamine stress-induced echocardiographic findings might correlate with patient’s functional capacity and levels of neurohormones.

Training and competencies
While currently SE is used by a limited number of cardiology departments and echocardiography laboratories, the increase in evidence increases demand and the increase in demand requires training of more operators. The usual technology and training requirements needed for application of SE to coronary artery disease also apply for other indications. The additional skills needed for SE assessment of the many conditions described in this document can be more difficult to acquire but are easier to measure and more amenable to quantification than regional wall motion assessment. Therefore, these applications may be less dependent upon the subjectivity of interpretation. The checklist for starting and maintaining an SE laboratory includes training requirements recommended by the American Society of Echocardiography (including training with at least 100 stress echo studies with supervision and maintenance of skills with > 15 studies per month, with more experience and higher volumes recommended for the specialized studies described in this document), the requirements suggested by the Task Force of the ACC/AHA (including competence in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of the different agents), and staff and organization/equipment requirements as proposed by the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging (including resuscitation facilities readily available and performing a minimum of 100 studies/year per laboratory). As an additional requirement, the Council on Cardiovascular Sonography of the American Society of Echocardiography recommends for cardiac sonographers a dedicated training course in radiation safety, since echocardiography (and more frequently SE) is often performed in radiation-emitting (‘hot’) patients injected with radionuclides for myocardial perfusion studies. This leads to a significant exposure (up to 0.5 mSv, around 25 chest X-rays) per exam to the sonographer.
with potential for significant cumulative risk in case of protracted exposure, especially worrying in women, young people, during pregnancy, and in individuals who may require additional time scanning, such as novice sonographers including students and fellows. Training in SE entails exposure to a mix of exercise and pharmacological stress testing, including patient selection, stress modality choice, stress test supervision, and integration of all diagnostic information.

The increased demand for SE activity posed by recent recommendations, growing concern about radiation exposure and the cost of alternative imaging techniques, and the expansion of indications and applications of SE well beyond coronary artery disease can only be met with optimization of training, cardiology staff, and resources.

Summary and future directions

The indications for the clinical use of SE in non-ischaemic heart disease are continuously evolving. The test can be used in a serial manner in the assessment of a certain patient for diagnosis, risk stratification, follow-up, and evaluation of treatment. Whereas guidelines recommend the use of SE in the evaluation of many patients with dyspnoea, valvular heart disease, and HCM, further information is needed about the role of testing in patients with other cardiomyopathies, CHD, and PH. Information regarding the impact of testing on improving patient outcomes is needed. Additional efficiencies may be gained in some cases by combining SE with comprehensive thoracic echocardiography, or by combining assessment of ischemia with evaluation of other conditions. Deformation imaging and multidimensional imaging may also enhance the utility of SE. The versatility of SE is great and expanded use is likely.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at European Heart Journal – Cardiovascular Imaging online.

Conflict of interest: The following authors reported no actual or potential conflicts of interest relative to this document: Patrizio Lancellotti, MD, PhD, FESC, Patricia A. Pellikka, MD, FASE, Sue D. Phillip, RCS, FASE, Juan Carlos Plana, MD, FASE, Vera H. Rigolin, MD, FASE, Brad J. Roberts, ACS, RCS, FASE, Lawrence G. Rudski, MD, FASE, Vandana Sachdev, MD, FASE, Anita Sadeghpour, MD, FASE, Fadi Shamoun, MD, FASE, Elaine Shea, ACS, RCS, RCCS, FASE, Roman M. Sniecinski, MD, FASE, Raymond F. Stainback, MD, FASE, Cynthia Taub, MD, FASE, Steven Walling, RCS, RCCS, FASE, Neil J. Weissman, MD, FASE, Susan E. Wieggers, MD, FASE.

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