Late systolic onset of regional LV relaxation demonstrated in three-dimensional space by MRI tissue tagging

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METHODS

Ten adult volunteers with no apparent cardiac disease (seven males and three females), 25–43 yr of age, underwent tagged MRI. Their heart rate was 67 ± 12 beats/min (mean ± SD), and the range was 54–85 beats/min. All the participants gave informed consent for the study protocol, which was approved by the Johns Hopkins Hospital Institutional Review Board.

Images were acquired on a whole body magnet (1.5T CVI, General Electric Medical Systems; Waukesha, WI). A four-channel cardiac-phased array surface coil was used for signal reception. After acquisition of axial and oblique scout images, six short-axis slices (apex to base), with striped tags obtained separately in two orthogonal orientations, and six radial long-axis slices were acquired every 30° using an ECG-triggered fast gradient echo pulse sequence with spatial modulation of magnetization (SPAMM). Images were acquired during ~20-s breath holds. A tagged cardiac image is shown in Fig. 1.

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ABNORMAL MYOCARDIAL RELAXATION plays an important role in the pathogenesis of common disorders, including congestive heart failure accompanied by left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy, cardiomyopathies, and valvular diseases (19, 26, 28). However, the full scope of events underlying the onset of myocardial relaxation remains incompletely understood.

It is well established that myocardial displacement during the early stages of relaxation induces LV filling, and that such an activity, which can be expressed in terms of strain changes, plays a central role in myocardial diastolic function. Mitral valve opening is driven by the left atrial (LA)-LV pressure gradient generated by LA filling and LV relaxation. Previous studies demonstrated that ventricular relaxation commences during the ejection period, and the factors affecting its control have also been described previously (4, 23, 25).

Myocardial relaxation is an active process initiated by the Ca2+ reuptake by the sarcoplasmic reticulum. The release of elastic energy stored during systole in the myocardial fibers, in the elastic elements, and in the extracellular matrix augments the process of relaxation. This process is mediated by a unique angular motion termed untwisting (2, 20, 22).

LV untwisting reflects only one part of the consequences of shear strains. Moreover, neither the onset of myocardial relaxation nor the events that characterize the return of the LV to its preceding state in end diastole have been fully elucidated in three-dimensional (3-D) space. Such insight is crucial to a better understanding of the complex 3-D myocardial relaxation process that precedes LV filling and how diastole is triggered in the normal human heart.

Cardiac MRI with myocardial tagging (27) enables tracking of the various components of cardiac deformation throughout the cardiac cycle. 3-D systolic deformation of the heart has been characterized in detail by MRI with tissue tagging (16, 18).

The purpose of this study was to analyze in detail the process of myocardial displacement relative to LV relaxation in the normal human heart. Our aim was to determine the detailed time sequence of LV relaxation in 3-D space as changes in shear and normal strains during late systole and the earliest stages of myocardial relaxation. We focused specifically on the onset of 3-D changes in the angular deformations that represent the release of shear forces inducing myocardial relaxation.
compared with LV volume curves analyzed by a displacement changes in normal and shear strains were plotted over time and lar, and basal slices in the epicardium, midwall, and endocardium. The torsion release). All six strains were computed in apical, midventricular and circumferential direction) is an indicator of torsion (and

B. By virtue of the normal and shear strains, a cube of myocardial tissue without bulk translation or rotations is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Myocardial tagging. A and B: diastolic frames of short-axis slices with vertical and horizontal tags in the plane of the papillary muscles. C: long-axis slice (four-chamber view). D–F: systolic frames. The illustrated white lines indicate the location of the tags, endocardial and epicardial contours. Note the deformation of the tag points during systole.

Imaging parameters were the following: field of view 36 cm; slice thickness 8 mm; tag spacing of 7 mm; slice gap 4–5 mm; repetition time 5.5 ms; echo time 2 ms; flip angle 15°; matrix size 256 × 128; 4–6 phase encoding views per segment; and bandwidth 62.5 kHz. The temporal resolution in the tagged series was 22–35 ms.

Data analysis. Tags were tracked with the use of the FINDTAGS software; 3-D strains were analyzed by a displacement field-fitting program as described previously (10, 18).

Strain is defined by the formula

\[ \text{Strain} = \frac{(L_d - L_s)}{L_s} \]

where \( L_d \) is the length in the deformed state and \( L_s \) is the length in the relaxed state (end diastole).

We computed three normal strains (Fig. 2A), including radial thickening/thinning \( (E_r) \) and circumferential \( (E_{cc}) \) and longitudinal \( (E_l) \) shortening/elongation, as well as three shear strains: \( E_{cr} \) (shear in the radial and circumferential plane), \( E_{cl} \) (shear in the circumferential and longitudinal plane), and \( E_{rl} \) (shear in the radial and longitudinal). With the use of this reference, whereas \( E_{rad} \) is an index of shear in the commonly obtained short-axis plane, \( E_{rad} \) (shear between the longitudinal and circumferential direction) is an indicator of torsion (and torsion release). All six strains were computed in apical, midventricular, and basal slices in the epicardium, midwall, and endocardium. The changes in normal and shear strains were plotted over time and compared with LV volume curves analyzed by a displacement field-fitting method. Midwall, midventricular strains are reported unless mentioned otherwise. An illustration showing the deformation of myocardial tissue without bulk translation or rotations is shown in Fig. 2B. By virtue of the normal and shear strains, a cube of myocardial tissue is deformed to a parallelepiped.

Principal strains including \( E_1 \) (maximal thickening/thinning), \( E_2 \) (maximal shortening/lengthening close to the horizontal plane), and \( E_3 \) (maximal shortening/lengthening in the circumferential/longitudinal plane) were measured in all volunteers.

The onset of diastolic relaxation of strains (time to breakpoint) was determined as the time from R wave to the time of the development of diastolic strains. The beginning of relaxation was defined by a change in the trend of the first derivative of the particular strain with respect to time, as shown in Fig. 3. Time derivative of the strain is the strain rate (1/s).

In addition, LV torsion was defined as difference between basal and apical rotation angle about the central long axis for each circumferential region divided by the distance between corresponding slices (degrees/cm), and maximal untwisting rate (degrees/s) were calculated using field-fitting displacement mesh. Both parameters were calculated in the midwall layer and reflect an average value for all circumferential regions.

Long-axis tagged images were used to determine times of aortic valve closure (AVC) and mitral valve opening (MVO). Times of AVC and MVO were studied in all subjects, and the times of onset of diastolic strains and volume change were studied in relation to AVC and MVO.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as means ± SD. One-way ANOVA with repeated measures (STATA-7 software; College Station, TX) was used to compare times of strain onset. Individual comparisons were made post hoc using Bonferroni tests. Statistical significance was defined as \( P \leq 0.05 \).

RESULTS

Temporal course of strain changes relative to aortic valve closure. The time course of measured strain components throughout the cardiac cycle in the normal human heart is displayed in Figs. 3 and 4. The breakpoint time is seen 40 ms before aortic valve closure. The time gap between the bars demonstrating aortic valve closure and mitral valve opening indicates isovolumetric relaxation period, which spans 60 ms. Peak midwall systolic strains in the different levels (base, midventricle, and apex) are shown in Table 1. Peak systolic torsion angle at the midwall layer was 1.6 ± 0.4 degrees/cm, and peak apical untwisting rate was \(-50.2 ± 9.4 \) degrees/s.

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Table 2 and Fig. 5 show the times of onset of the different strain components associated with myocardial relaxation in relation to aortic valve closure and mitral valve opening. The onset of shear strains associated with relaxation and radial thinning occurred in late systole, ~70–100 ms before the aortic valve closure. The onsets of $E_{cc}$ and $E_{ll}$ were seen 38 ms before aortic valve closure (times of onset of $E_{cc}$ and $E_{ll}$ vs. AVC, $P < 0.05$).

Temporal course of strain changes relative to previous end diastole. The times of onset of reversal of midwall, midventricular diastolic shear strains $E_{cr}$, $E_{cl}$, and $E_{rl}$, respectively, were 241 ± 34, 256 ± 27, and 282 ± 31 ms after the previous end diastole (defined by the prior R wave), respectively. As indicated above, radial thinning occurred close to the time of development of shear strains (276 ± 30 ms). The times of onset of $E_{cc}$, $E_{ll}$, and volume increase were 311 ms from the previous end diastole. The time points for $E_{cc}$, $E_{ll}$, and LV volume change were significantly delayed compared with the onset of shear strains and radial thinning in the apical, midventricular, and basal levels ($P < 0.05$).

LV motion along the entire cardiac cycle and during diastole is shown in a cine MRI animation provided online at http://ajpheart.physiology.org/cgi/content/full/00080.2004/DC1.1 Early reversal of torsion (or untwisting), occurring before increase in circumference and LV volume, can be noticed in this animation.

**Times of LV volume change and LV filling.** The time of onset of increase in LV volume was noted simultaneously (311 ± 21 ms) with the onset of relaxation in the longitudinal and circumferential directions (time of volume change vs. radial strain $P < 0.05$).

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**Fig. 2.** A: directions of strains. Radial ($E_{rr}$), circumferential ($E_{cc}$), longitudinal ($E_{ll}$), and shear strains: circumferential-longitudinal ($E_{cl}$), circumferential-radial ($E_{cr}$), radial-longitudinal ($E_{rl}$). B: systolic deformation of the myocardial tissue. Illustration of three-dimensional (3-D) strains and their effect on myocardial deformation. For clarity, the effect of each type of strain is shown separately, and the effect of normal strains is presented before shear strains. As a result, the myocardial tissue (cube in end diastole, top, left) is deformed to a parallelepiped configuration (middle, right).
thinning and shear strains, $P < 0.05$). The time point of LV volume increase occurred slightly before the time of aortic valve closure (38 ms, $P < 0.05$) followed by a plateau with minimal volume changes (Fig. 4), until mitral valve opening 410 ± 35 ms after end diastole.

Evolution of principal strains. The onset of myocardial relaxation as measured by principal strains ($E_1$ and $E_2$) occurred at approximately the same time as the onset of shear strains ($E_{sl}$ and $E_{cl}$) and radial thinning ($P = $ not significant). Onset of $E_3$ occurred close to the onset $E_{cc}$ and $E_{ll}$ (Table 2).

Spatial heterogeneity of LV relaxation. The change in magnitude of the strains, which is associated with diastolic relaxation, tended to occur first in the basal level. However, the time differences between the slices were small (10–25 ms) and were not statistically significant (Table 2). Regarding transmural differences, all strains tended to be begin earlier in the endocardium than the epicardium. Again, time differences were too small (5–15 ms) and not statistically significant. LV relaxation was observed first in the shear strains and radial strain, followed by $E_{ll}$, $E_{cc}$, and volume increase in all the slices and layers.

**DISCUSSION**

Detailed insight into myocardial relaxation mechanics is pivotal for a more fundamental understanding of the complex processes that trigger diastole. By utilizing the MRI tagging technique with high temporal resolution, we were able to characterize in detail the onset of regional myocardial tissue displacement and deformation during early relaxation in 3-D space. We report, for the first time in humans, that myocardial displacement associated with LV relaxation starts during late systole. The first event was the development of shear strains, followed by radial thinning, and then the onset of longitudinal and circumferential lengthening ($E_{ll}$ and $E_{cc}$). LV longitudinal and circumferential lengthening occurred simultaneously with LV volume increase, ~40 ms after radial thinning and before aortic valve closure. The early occurrence of torsion release (associated with change in $E_{sl}$), before increase in circumferential (related to $E_{cc}$) and LV volume change, is presented in a kinetic model shown as cine animation provided as previously mentioned in RESULTS.

Several experimental studies in animals have demonstrated evidence that the onset of myocardial relaxation occurs during systole. Solomon et al. (23) showed that the onset of LV relaxation during normal ejection occurred during mid-systole. They demonstrated that the beginning of relaxation occurred soon after the beginning of ejection. With the use of radial

![Fig. 3. Time to break point marked by a large black arrow is the time from previous end diastole (peak R wave) to the development of diastolic strain determined by a change in the trend of the time derivative of the particular strain (when time derivative crosses the zero line). Time is shown in milliseconds, and the time derivatives (strain rate curves) of $E_{cc}$ (dEcc/dt) and $E_{ll}$ (dEll/dt) are presented in units of 1/s. A plot describing the change of two types of strains ($E_{ll}$ and $E_{cc}$, expressed by ratios) with time is shown below for clarification. The black bar indicates the time from end diastole to aortic valve closure, marking the systolic phase, whereas the gray bar marks the time from mitral valve opening to the end of diastole. The time gap between the two bars marks the isovolumetric relaxation time. These plots were obtained from basal region (epicardial layer) in one of the participants.](image3)

![Fig. 4. Time sequence of the development of shear strains and volume change in the epicardium along a single cycle. Black bar indicates time from end diastole to aortic valve closure, whereas the gray bar marks the time from mitral valve opening to the end of diastole. Time (in ms) is determined from previous end diastole (peak R wave). The strain plots were obtained from basal region (epicardial layer) in one of the participants.](image4)
diopaque markers implanted in dogs and traced by biplanar cine radiograms, the study by Beyar et al. (2) showed that a substantial degree of untwisting occurs before the onset of diastolic filling. Similarly, using two-dimensional MRI tagging in an atrially paced open-chest pig model, Rademakers et al. (20) found that untwisting occurred mainly during the isovolumetric relaxation period. Most of the untwisting occurred before the increase in circumferential strain (20). However, these studies described myocardial strains in two dimensions and therefore could not describe the detailed 3-D mechanisms underlying myocardial deformation in late systole. A recent human study by Kuijer et al. (14) analyzed normal and shear strains from end systole and during diastole with 3-D MRI. They reported changes in LV torque before the occurrence of normal strains. However, in that study, strains were analyzed from end systole defined as the smallest LV cavity. With the use of this approach, changes in strains (shear strains and radial thinning) associated with myocardial relaxation before any change in the size of the LV cavity could not be assessed.

Myocardial relaxation is initiated by an active uptake of the calcium ions back into the sarcoplasmic reticulum and by the release of sarcomeric cross bridges. As a result, the myofibrils elongate. Development of shear strains is due to fiber orientation and interaction of the fibers with the intercellular matrix and the elastic elements. Indeed, the fibers and the elastic elements wrapped around the myocytes tend to recoil and reexpand back to their original state. This recoil reduces LV pressure and causes suction of blood from the left atrium (22).

Because it is assumed that myocardial tissue is incompressible, any change in one dimension must be coupled by a compensatory change in the other dimensions. Thus an increase in circumferential and longitudinal dimensions is associated with radial wall thinning and untwisting in the different layers of the myocardial wall. Finite-element models were developed to describe the 3-D displacement of the myocardial tissue, and the calculated strains fitted the predicted deformations. With the use of a simulation of an incompressible cylindrical model, it has been demonstrated that torsion is a mechanism whereby transmural stress gradients in the LV are reduced (9, 15).

The time sequence of strain development in myocardial relaxation is determined in part by the fiber orientation and the sequence of electrical activation and repolarization.

The arrangement of myocardial fibers along the LV is complex. Epicardial fibers are arranged in a counter-clockwise spiral from apex to base, whereas endocardial fibers are arranged in the opposite direction (8). Moreover, the orientation of the laminar shears, which includes the myocardial fibers, coincides with the maximal shear strains during systole (1).

Table 2. **Onset of Myocardial Relaxation During Late Systole**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Basal Slice</th>
<th>Midcavity Slice</th>
<th>Apical Slice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$E_r$</td>
<td>239 ± 38a</td>
<td>241 ± 34d</td>
<td>250 ± 38e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_t$</td>
<td>251 ± 26b</td>
<td>256 ± 27d</td>
<td>275 ± 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_n$</td>
<td>278 ± 23c</td>
<td>276 ± 30e</td>
<td>302 ± 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_i$</td>
<td>284 ± 38</td>
<td>282 ± 31f</td>
<td>287 ± 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_l$</td>
<td>280 ± 26</td>
<td>288 ± 29</td>
<td>305 ± 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_2$</td>
<td>278 ± 28</td>
<td>292 ± 33</td>
<td>287 ± 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_3$</td>
<td>300 ± 26</td>
<td>301 ± 32</td>
<td>290 ± 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_0$</td>
<td>305 ± 27</td>
<td>311 ± 27</td>
<td>323 ± 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{cc}$</td>
<td>317 ± 26</td>
<td>311 ± 18</td>
<td>321 ± 29b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>311 ± 21</td>
<td>311 ± 21</td>
<td>311 ± 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVC</td>
<td>349 ± 33</td>
<td>349 ± 33</td>
<td>349 ± 33b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVO</td>
<td>410 ± 35</td>
<td>410 ± 35</td>
<td>410 ± 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SD (in ms). Average onset of diastolic relaxation of midwall strains (time to breakpoint) determined as the time (ms) from R wave to the time of the development of diastolic strains. The onset of volume change (Volume), aortic valve closure (AVC), and mitral valve opening (MVO) are also shown. Base: $E_r$ vs. $E_t$, $E_n$, and volume, $P < 0.01$; $E_n$ vs. $E_t$, $E_0$, and volume, $P < 0.05$; $E_i$ vs. $E_0$, $E_3$, and volume, $P < 0.05$. Midventricle: $E_r$ and $E_t$ vs. $E_n$, $E_0$, and volume, $P < 0.05$; $E_i$ vs. $E_0$, and volume, $P < 0.01$; $E_i$ vs. $E_t$, and volume, $P < 0.05$; $E_t$ vs. $E_0$, and volume, $P < 0.05$. Apex: $E_t$ vs. volume and $E_0$, $P < 0.01$; $E_i$ vs. $E_0$, and volume, $P < 0.01$; $E_0$ vs. $E_t$, $E_3$, and $E_i$, and $E_0$, $P < 0.05$; $AVC$ vs. volume $P < 0.05$.

Fig. 5. **Time to development of diastolic midwall strains in the midventricular level, determined by time to break point. Time to break point describes the time of onset of the various strains. AoVC, aortic valve closure; $E_{cc}$, circumferential strain; Vol, volume change; MVO, mitral valve opening. Bar indicates standard deviation. Time is shown in milliseconds. $^aE_r$ vs. $E_t$, $E_0$, and Vol, $P < 0.01$; $^bE_t$ vs. $E_0$, $E_3$, and $E_i$, and $P < 0.05$; $^cAVC$ vs. Vol, $P < 0.05$.**
mitral valve opening as shown in Fig. 4. It is important to note, however, that this time (38 ms) difference between MVO and LV volume change approaches the limits of current temporal resolution employed in our MRI study.

Methodological considerations. The information from each study showed similar patterns that enabled us to depict the timing of late systolic and early diastolic deformation despite a relatively small number of study participants. In all study participants, the onset of relaxation as noted by the different strain components preceded aortic valve closure.

The participants in the present study were normotensive, healthy adults, with no risk factors for coronary artery disease. The magnitudes of their peak systolic strains, torsion angles, and peak untwisting rates fall in the normal range as described in previous studies (11, 14, 16, 24). In a previous study (6), elderly (60–74 yr) individuals were found to have increased regional asynchrony, slower peak relaxation rates, and a longer time to peak relaxation. However, the pattern of relaxation, earlier peak torsion recovery, and only later, circumferential and longitudinal relaxation were similar to our study although they did not measure the times of their onset as was performed in the present normal volunteer study.

The temporal resolution obtained in this MRI study was high (25–35 ms) and enabled a detailed insight into myocardial diastic properties. This allowed us to evaluate regional myocardial deformation in 3-D, a task that cannot be performed yet by any other imaging modality. Whereas our temporal resolution was high, uncertainties in the exact timing of short-term events such as MVO and AVC may still remain. It might be possible that this uncertainty in timing may have contributed to our finding of relatively short isovolumetric relaxation time as seen in Fig. 4 [60 ms compared with the reported normal range by echocardiography, which is 76 ± 11 ms (13)]. Whereas a higher temporal resolution can be achieved by echocardiography, 3-D myocardial displacement cannot be measured using echo-Doppler. Midwall layers in the basal, midventricular, and apical levels were studied in our study. Despite the existence of regional heterogeneity in the magnitude of contraction and the timing of relaxation phenomenon, the differences were too small for detection by our MRI methods (3).

Systolic strain development is crucial to a complete understanding of events occurring during early diastolic relaxation given the intertwined sequence of myocardial deformation as cross-bridges release at end systole. Indeed, the temporal boundary between systole and diastole is artificial and difficult to define such that previous studies have classified myocardial events in the early relaxation period as part of the systolic phase (5, 23, 28). Hence, ventricular unfolding is best understood as a continuum with end-systolic myocardial deformation.

In conclusion, LV motion associated with myocardial relaxation is characterized by the release of mechanical energy stored during systole in the form of shear and torsion. This ventricular unfolding mechanism leads to radial thinning that occurs before aortic valve closure and the development of longitudinal and circumferential strains and ventricular filling. Thus shear and torsion forces and radial thinning produce the rapid reduction of LV pressure that induces early diastolic filling. Further understanding of diastolic strains and their intrinsic mechanisms during pathological conditions could enhance our ability to better conceptualize diastolic dysfunction.

GRANTS

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DISCLOSURES

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