# My Patient Needs a Stress Test

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### Absolute and relative contraindications to exercise testing

#### Absolute

- Acute myocardial infarction (within two days)
- Unstable angina
- Uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias causing symptoms or hemodynamic compromise
- Symptomatic severe aortic stenosis
- Uncontrolled symptomatic heart failure
- Acute pulmonary embolus or pulmonary infarction
- Acute myocarditis or pericarditis
- Active endocarditis
- Acute aortic dissection
- Acute noncardiac disorder that may affect exercise performance or be aggravated by exercise (eg, infection, renal failure, thyrotoxicosis)
- Inability to obtain consent

### Relative\*

- Left main coronary stenosis or its equivalent
- Moderate stenotic valvular heart disease
- Electrolyte abnormalities
- Severe hypertension (systolic 200 mmHg and/or diastolic 110 mmHg)
- Tachyarrhythmias or bradyarrhythmias, including atrial fibrillation with uncontrolled ventricular rate
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and other forms of outflow tract obstruction
- Mental or physical impairment leading to inability to cooperate
- High-degree atrioventricular block
- \* Relative contraindications can be superseded if benefits outweigh risks of exercise.

Data from Fletcher, GF, Balady, GJ, Amsterdam, EA, et al. Exercise standards for testing and training: a statement for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association. Circulation 2001; 104:1694; and Gibbons, RJ, Balady, GJ, Bricker, JT, et al. ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for exercise testing: summary article: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee to Update the 1997 Exercise Testing Guidelines). Circulation 2002; 106:1883.

# What should the patient expect?

- > NPO
- Medication Adjustments
  - Hold Beta Blockers, modify insulin therapy
- No Caffeine x 24hrs
- 1-2 hrs for stress ecg alone, immediate results
- 2 hrs for stress echo, immediate results
- 2-4 hrs for stress nuclear, preliminary results available later that day

### What kind of Stress Test?

- Stress: Treadmill vs. Pharmacologic
- Stress ECG alone (no imaging)
- Stress ECG with ECHO imaging
- Stress ECG with nuclear imaging
- Pharmacologic ECG with imaging
  - Adenosine vs. Persantine vs. Dobutamine
  - Nuclear with all
  - ECHO with Dobutamine

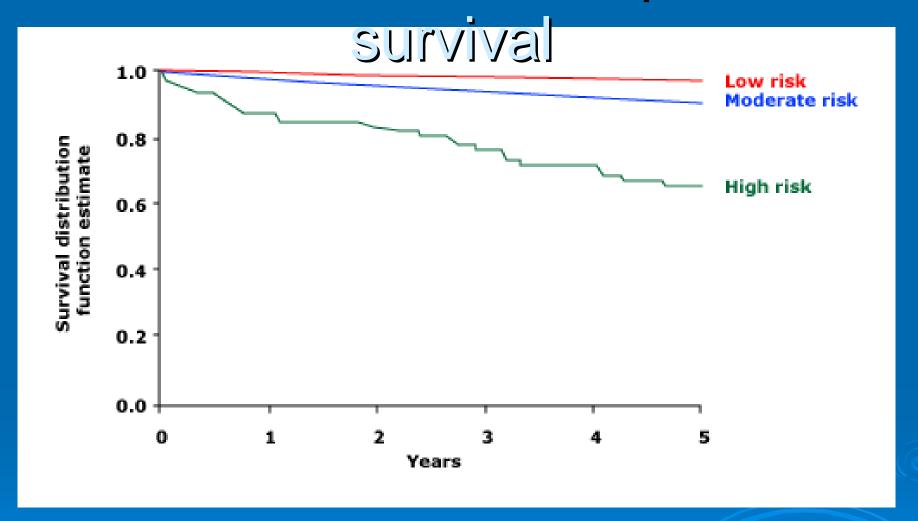
## Stress ECG

- Well established, inexpensive, noninvasive, no radiation, simple
- Indirectly detects myocardial ischemia
- Limited sensitivity and specificity compared with coronary angiography
- Answers clinical questions regarding exercise tolerance and heart disease

### Stress ECG

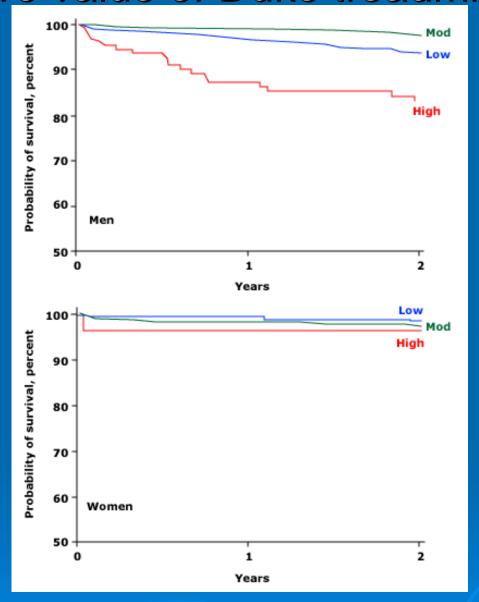
- Clinical questions...
  - Functional capacity
  - BP response to exercise
  - HR response to exercise
  - Assess arrhythmias, both atrial and ventricular
  - Assess effect of medications
  - Gives significant prognostic information in patients with known CAD

## Duke Treadmill score predicts



In a group of 2758 consecutive patients undergoing ECG exercise testing (70 percent male), the prognosis was related to the risk category which was established by Duke treadmill score based upon exercise duration, the degree of ST segment depression, and the presence and severity of angina. The five year survival was 65 percent in high risk patients with a score of -11 compared with a survival of 90 percent in moderate risk patients with a score of -10 to +4 and over 97 percent in low risk patients with a score of +5 (p<0.00001). Data from Shaw, LJ, Peterson, ED, Shaw, LK, et al. Circulation 1998; 98:1622.

### Predictive value of Duke treadmill score



Kaplan-Meier curves for two-year survival in 2249 men (top panel) and 976 women (bottom panel) with chest pain and suspected coronary disease with low (+5), moderate (-10 to +4), and high risk (-11) Duke treadmill scores. The treadmill score effectively risk stratified men but not women. A possible explanation for the lack of predictive value in women is that the mean age was 51 years, an age at which there is a low frequency of clinically important CHD in women. Data from Alexander, KP, Shaw, LJ, Delong, ER, et al, J Am Coll Cardiol 1998; 32:1657.

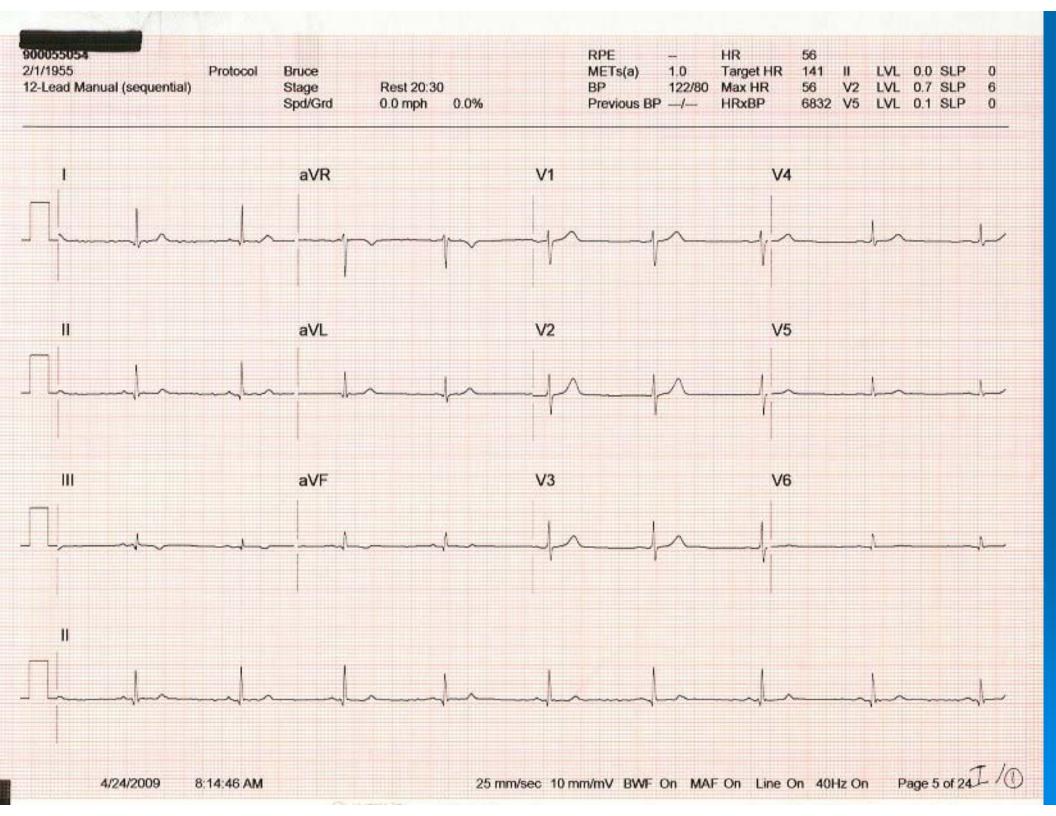
# Patients excluded from Stress ECG

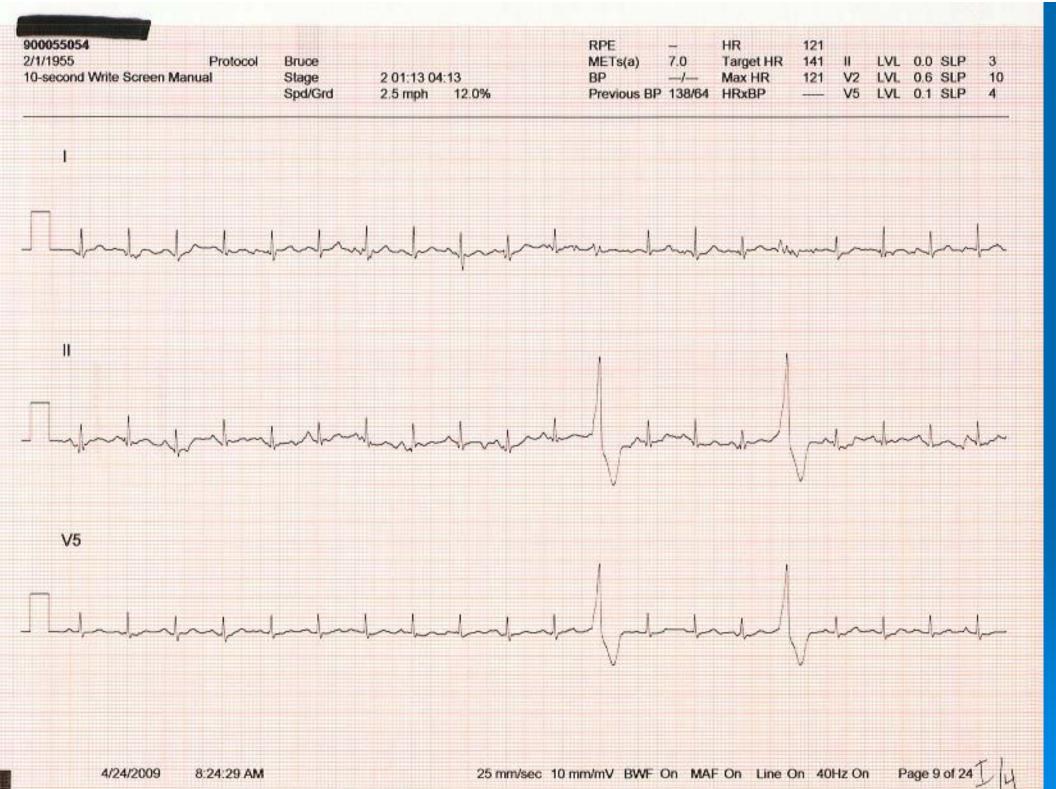
- Patient who fails to achieve 85% MPHR (220-age in years)\*0.85 = MPHR
  - Leg claudication
  - Arthritis
  - Deconditioning
  - Pulmonary disease
  - BETA BLOCKER therapy

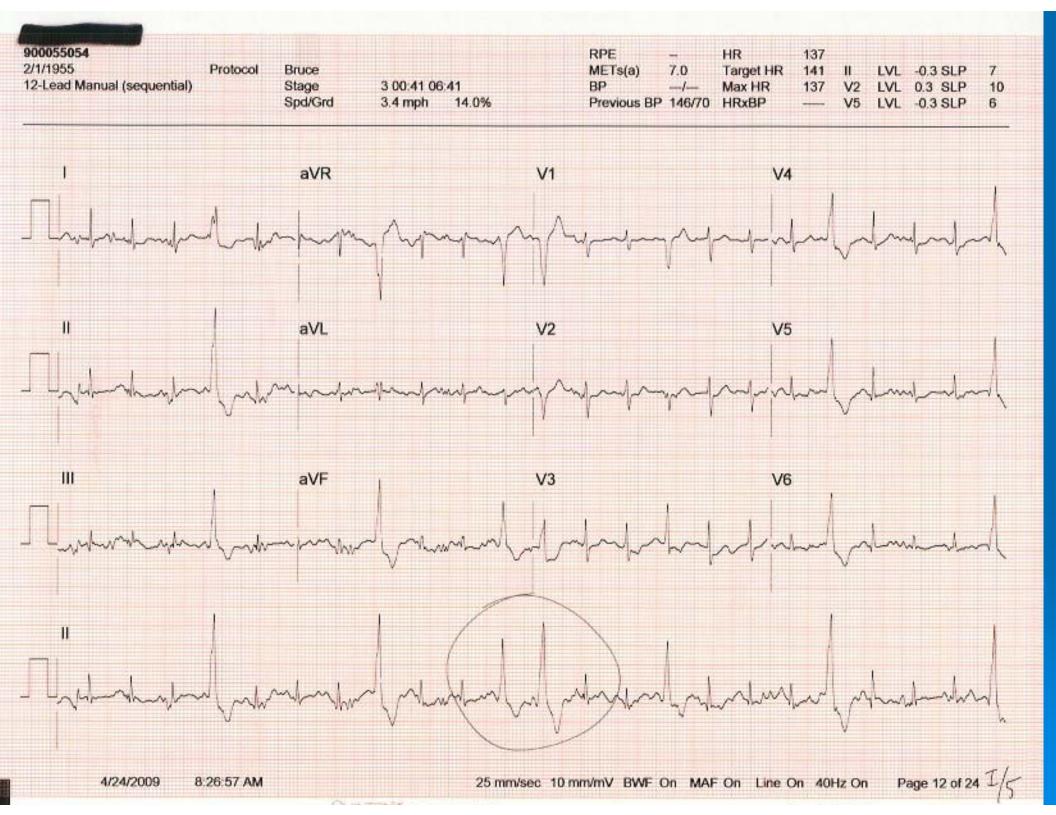
# Patients excluded from Stress ECG

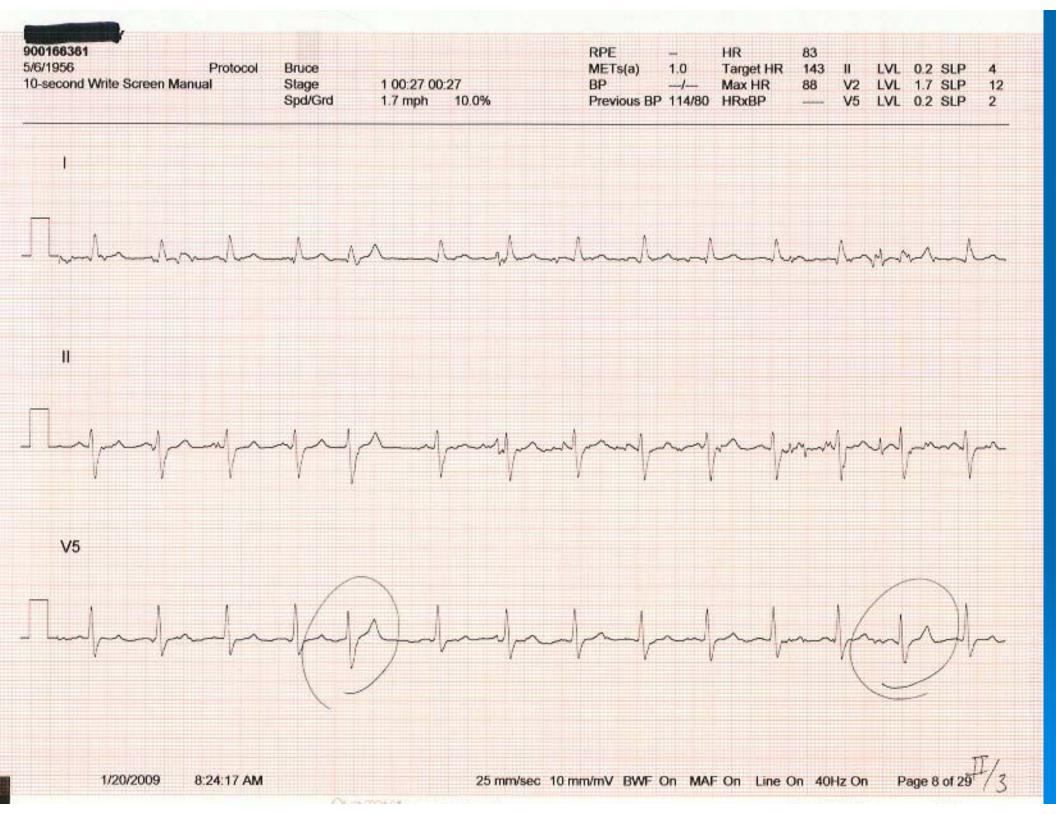
- Abnormal baseline ECG
  - WPW, paced rhythm, LBBB
  - > 1mm ST depression at rest
  - Digoxin
  - LVH
  - Prior MI

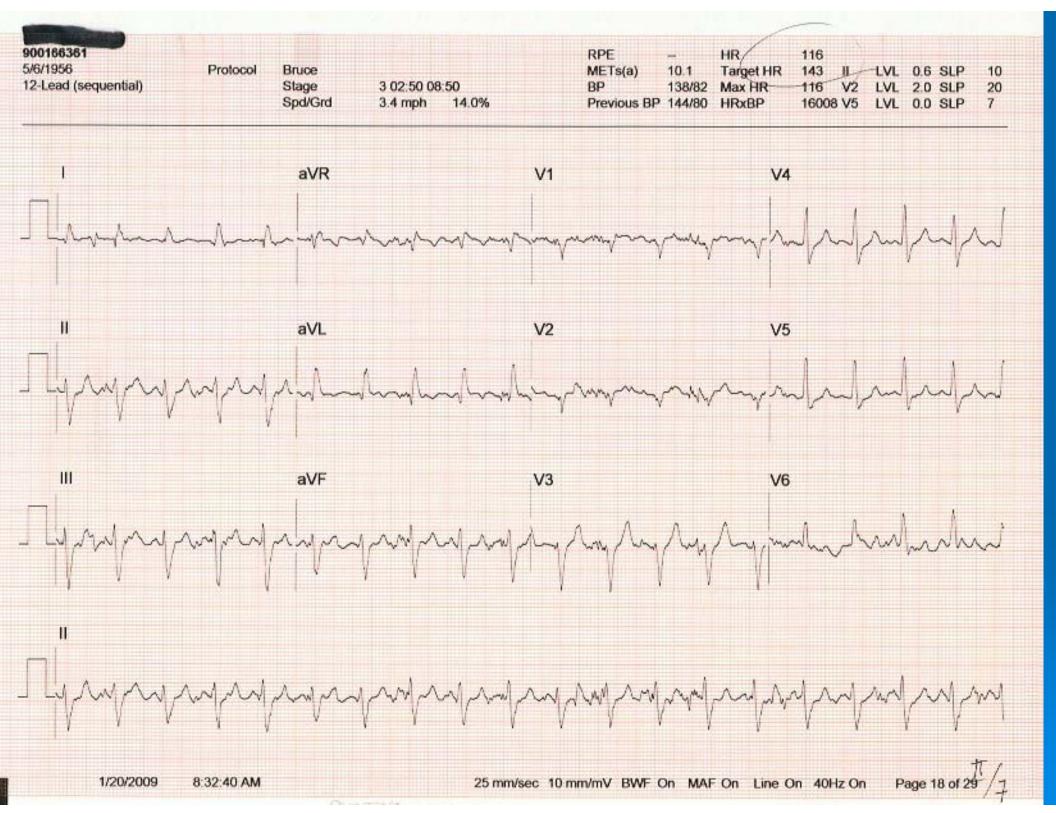
# Stress ECG Examples

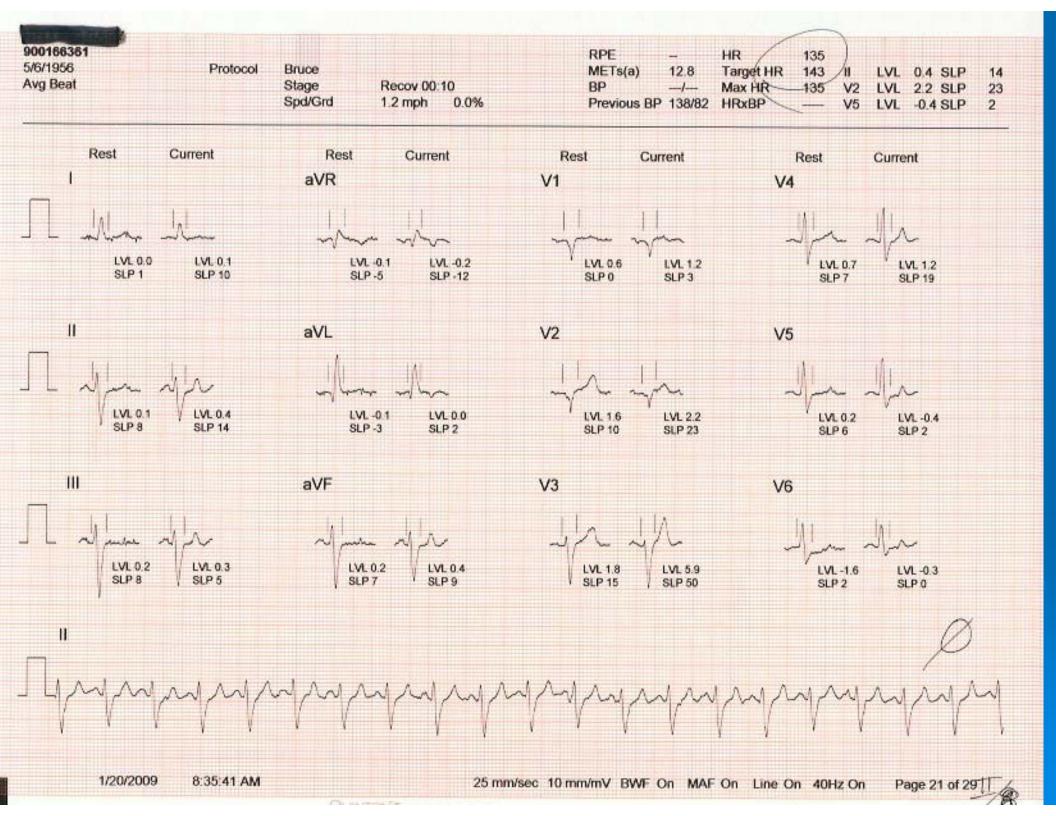


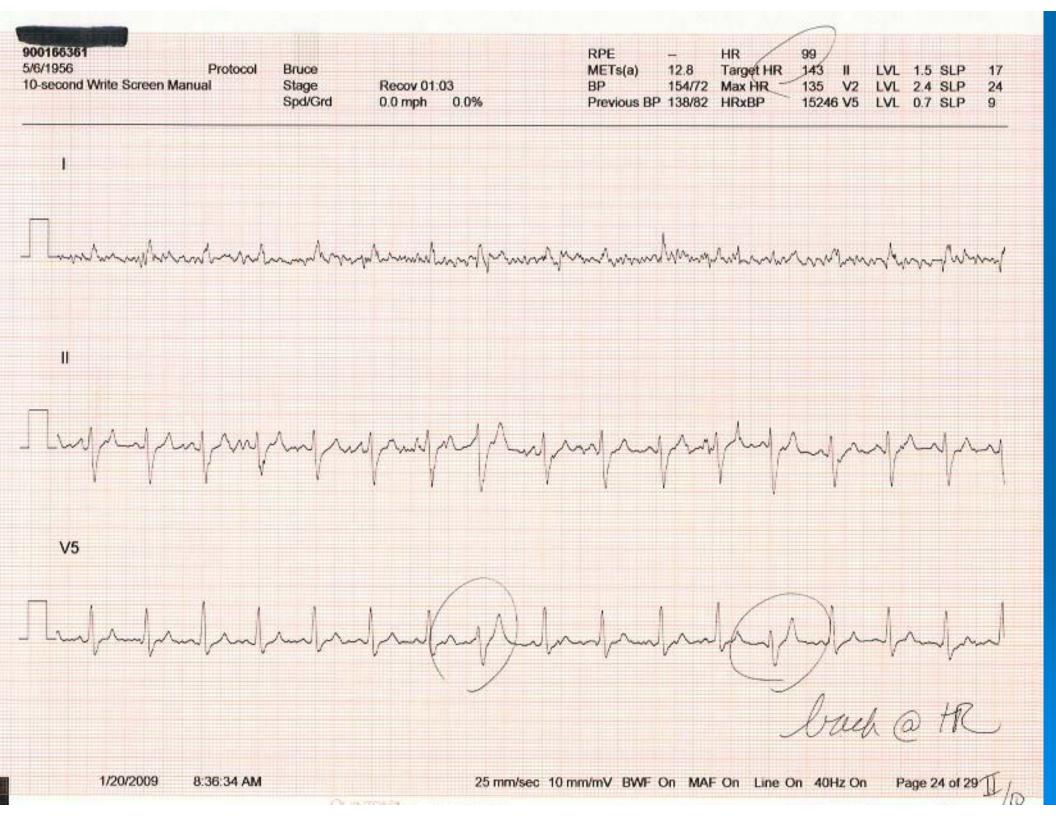


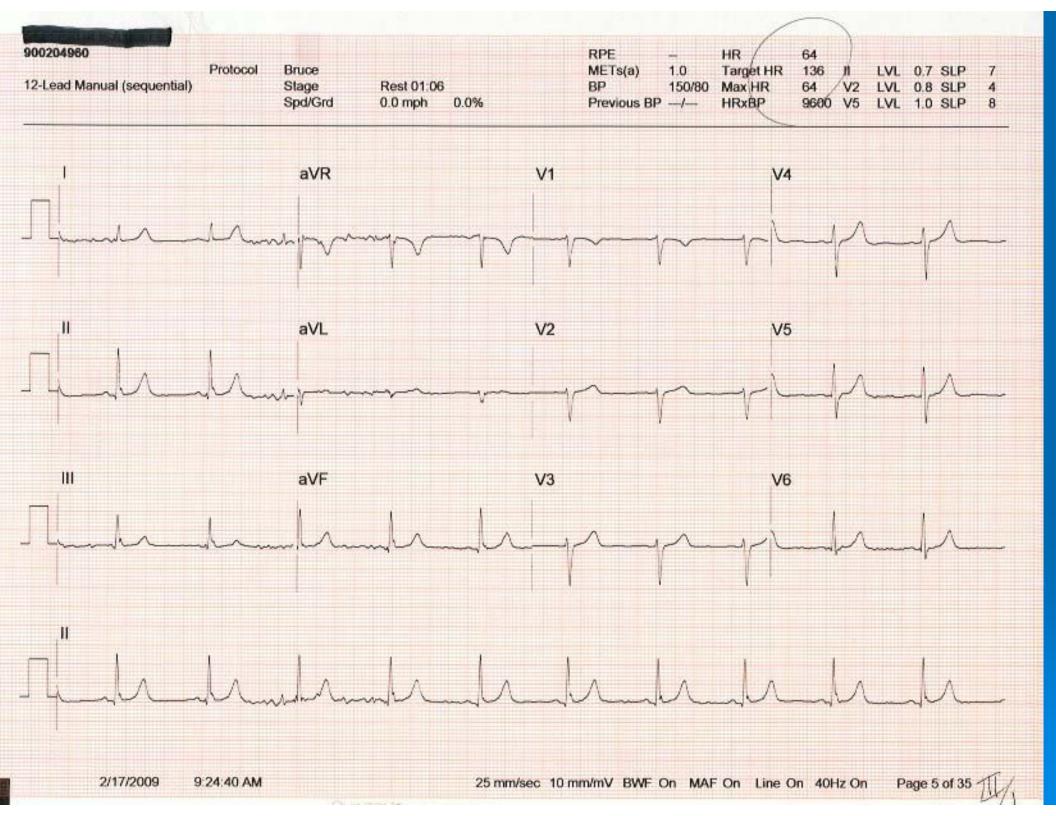


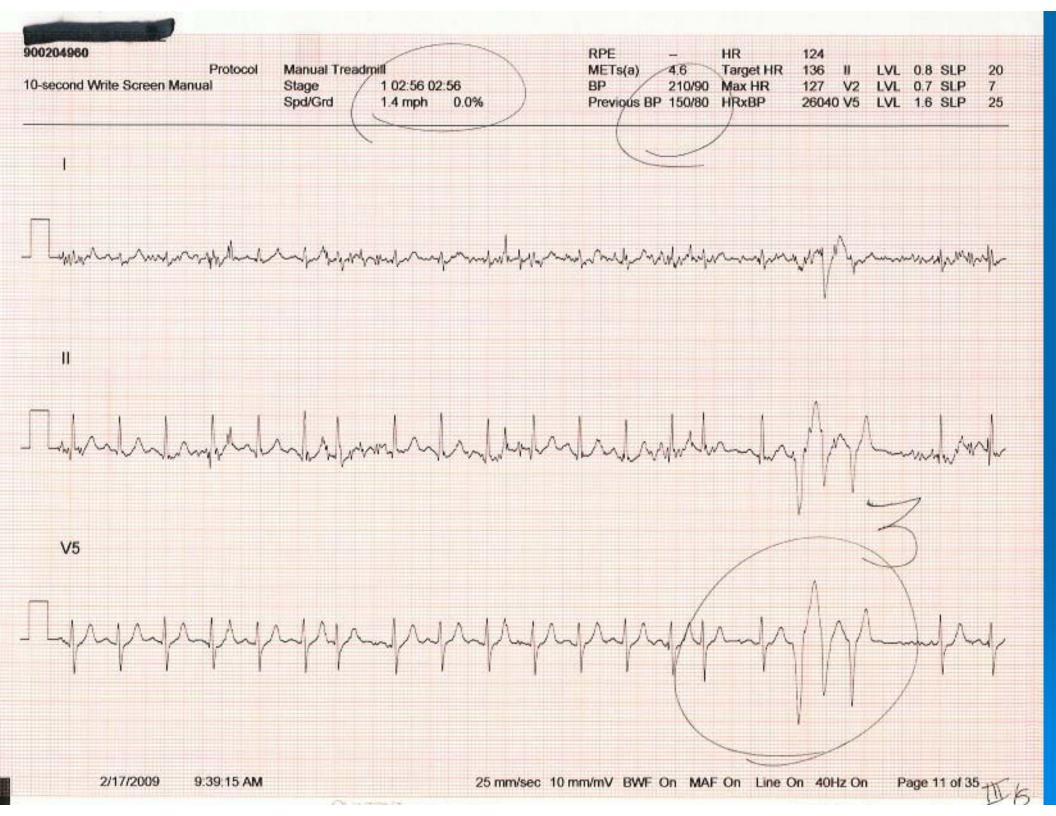


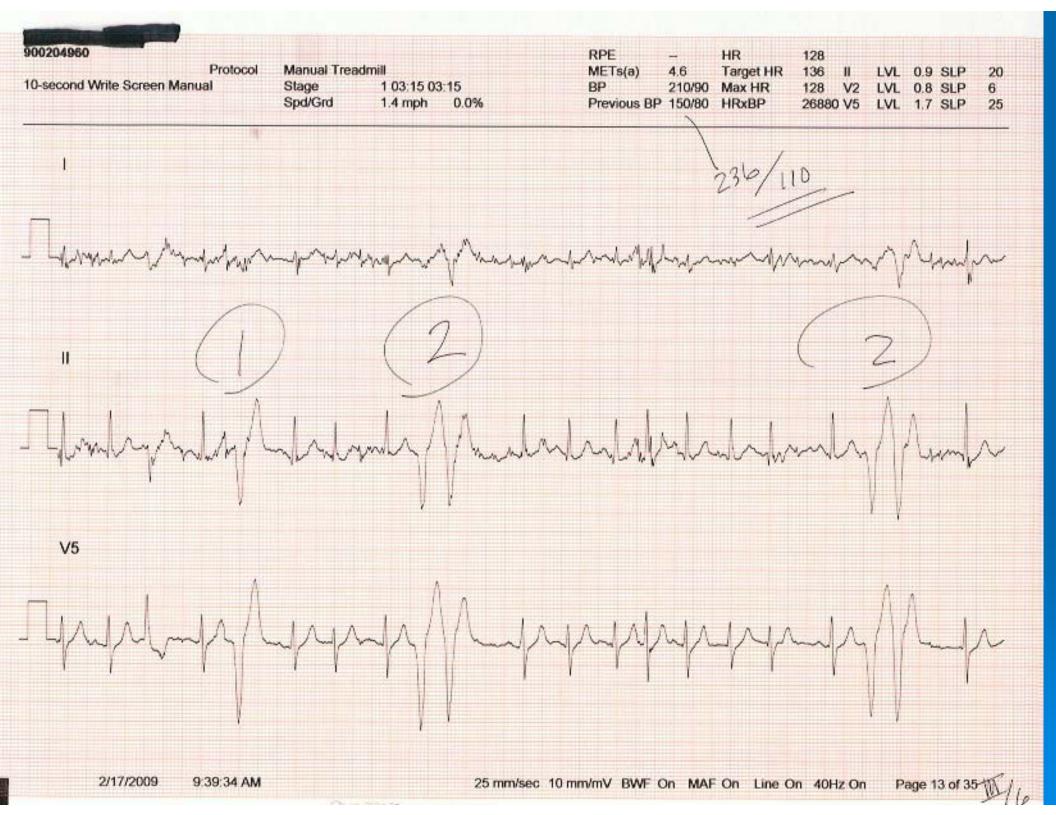


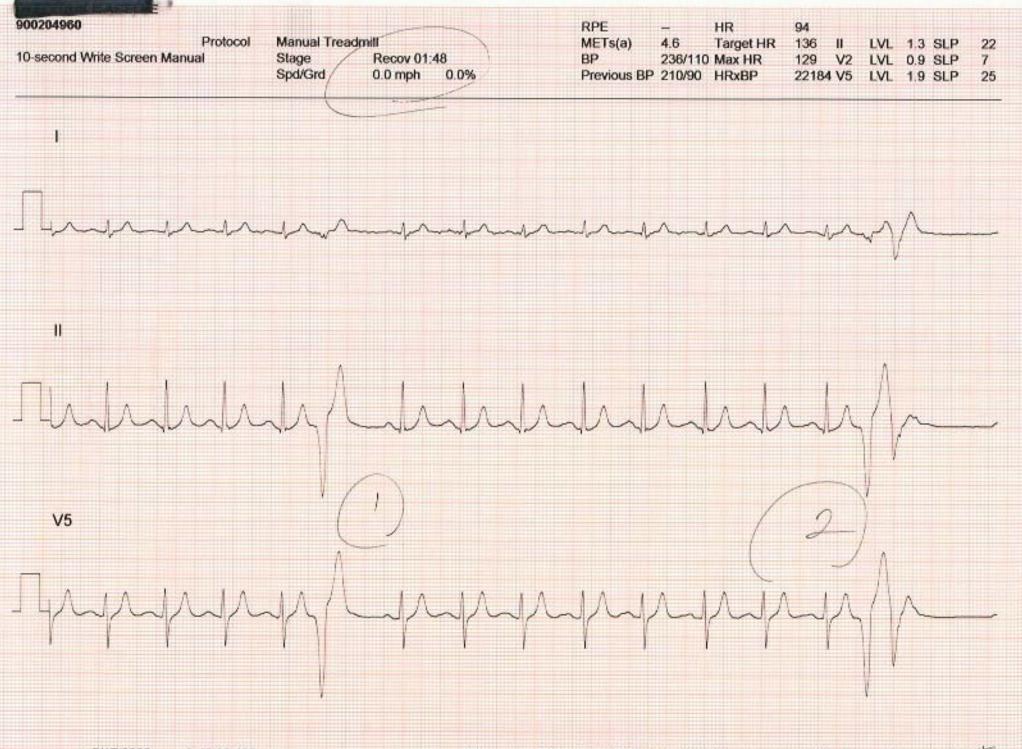




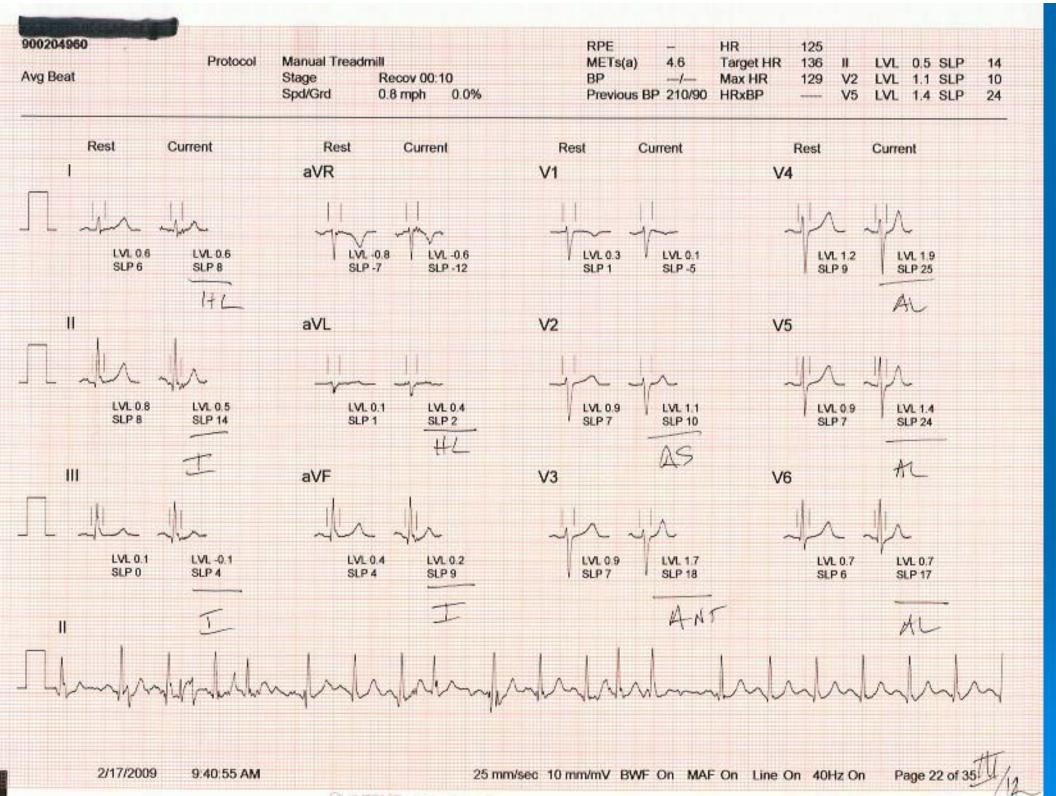








900204960 RPE HR 128 Protocol Manual Treadmill METs(a) 4.6 Target HR 136 LVL 1.1 SLP 19 10-second Write Screen Manual Stage Recov 02:08 208/100 Max HR 136 V2 LVL 0.7 SLP 5 Spd/Grd 0.0 mph Previous BP 236/110 HRxBP 26624 V5 LVL 1.5 SLP 20 Lumangapanangapand V5 The Appropriate of the second of the seco Page 29 of 35 1. 2/17/2009 9:42:53 AM 25 mm/sec 10 mm/mV BWF On MAF On Line On 40Hz On



OLEFERUK, I	SABELLE A									
Stage	Total Stage Time	HR	Current ER	ВР	HRxBP	TM Speed mph	TM Grade %	LVLII	LVL V2	LVL V5
REST	12:45	78	0	150/80	11700	1.2	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.9
Stage 1	Protocol cha	inged to	Manual Treadmill							
	01:00	106	0	/		1.7	4.0	0.6	0.7	1.0
	02:00	119	1	210/90	24990	1.7	4.0	0.9	0.6	1.6
	03:00	126	1	210/90	26460	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.6
	Radionuclide	e Injected	d			0.00				
	04:00	124	18	210/90	26040	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2
	04:26	122	13	210/90	25620	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.3
Stop exercise	at 04:26		1000	10000000	and the second					
RECOVERY	01:00	109	0	236/110	25724	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.8
	02:00	98	6	236/110	23128	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.7
	03:00	85	0	208/100	17680	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.2
	04:00	83	0	208/100	17264	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
	05:00	82	1	172/92	14104	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
	06:00	77	2	172/92	13244	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8
	07.00	100.00		100 To 10		12002	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000

10500

11400

10950

0.0

0.0

0.0

150/90

150/90

150/90

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.2

0.2

0.2

0.7

0.6

0.5

07:00

08:00

08:20

70

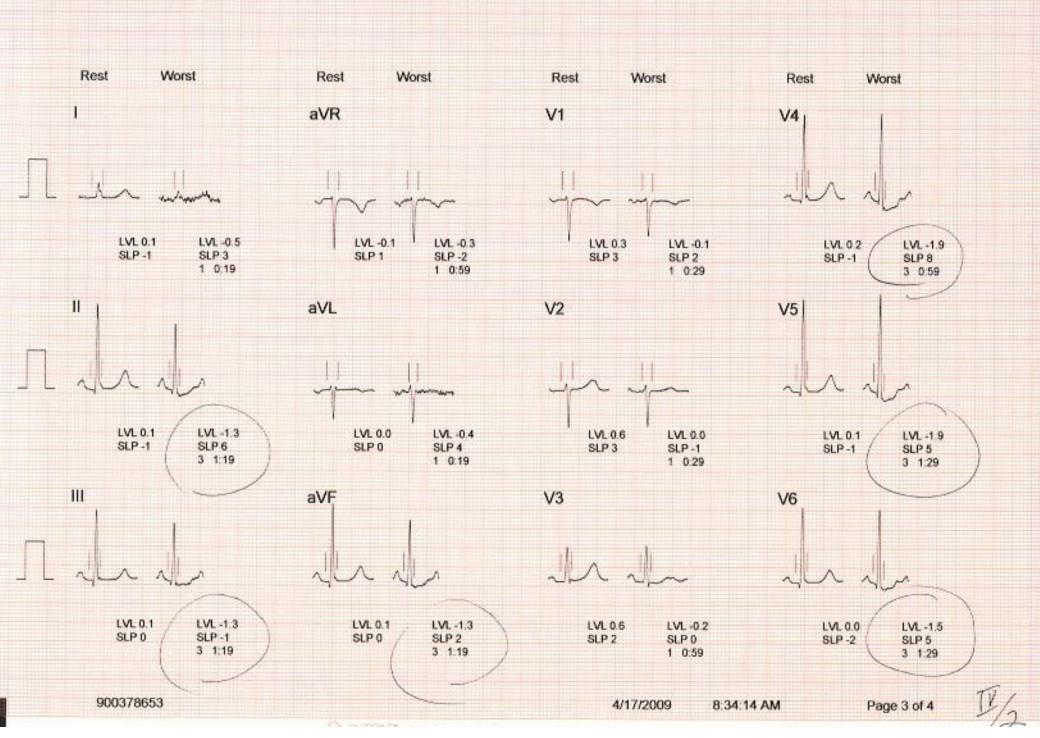
76

73

0.0

0.0

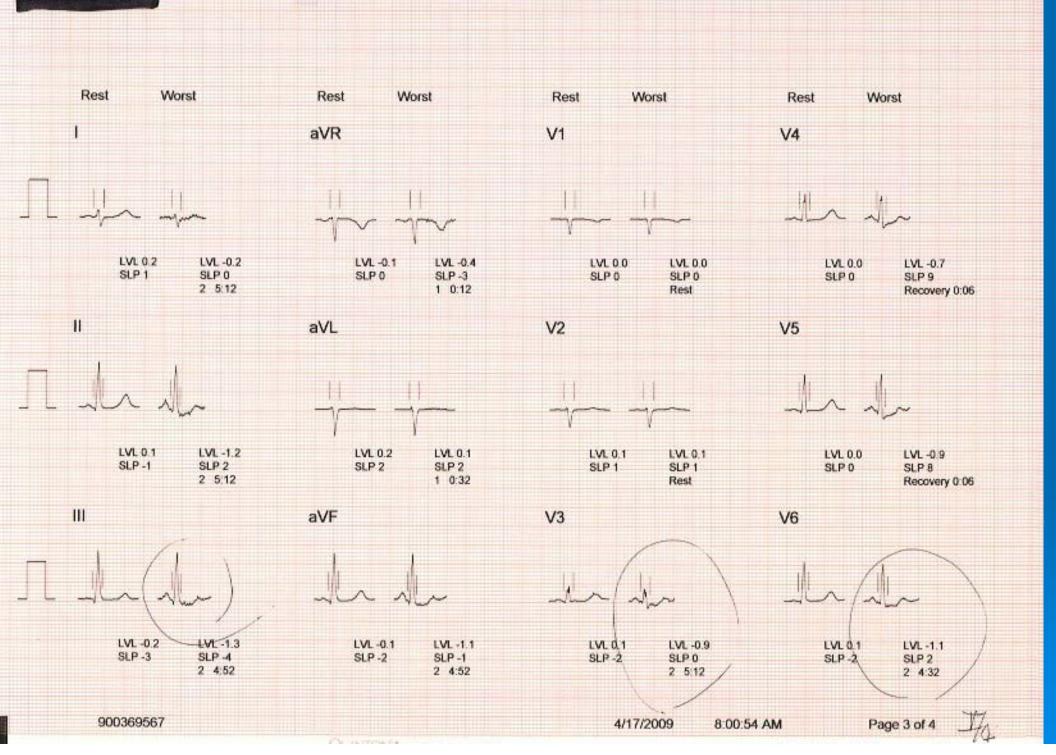
0.0



Tabu	lar	Su	mm	arv
	_	-		

Stage	Total Stage Time	HR	Current ER	BP	HRxBP	TM Speed mph	TM Grade %	LVLII	LVL V2	LVL V5
REST	Standing		7	_	7					-
	14:44	57	0 (	160/ 82	9120	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1
Stage 1	01:00	93	0			1.7	10.0	0.0	0.1	-0.5
	02:00	105	0	/		1,7	10.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.3
Stage 2	01:00	119	0	1	\~	2.5	12.0	-0.5	0.3	-0.7
	02:00	123	0	180/100	22140	2.5	12.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.9
	03:00	127	0	180/100	22860	2.5	12.0	-1.0	0.4	-1.3
Stage 3	Stage held Protocol cha	nged to f	Manual Treadmill		/					
	01:00 Stage resum	141	0	/		3.7	14.0	-1.0	0.6	-1.8
	01:43	143	0	/	***	3.7	3.5	-1.0	0.7	-1.9
Stop exercise a	at 06:43					37/2		1070		1270
RECOVERY	01:00	92	0	208/110	19136	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
	02:00	74	0	208/110	15392	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.4
	03:00	66	0	170/100	-11220	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.4
	04:00	68	0	170/100	11560	0,0	0.0	-0.6	0.4	-0.5
	05:00	67	0	168/ 98	11256	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.4	-0.3
	06:00	66	1	168/98	11088	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.5
	06:55	64	0	168/98	10752	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.5

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Tabular Summary	Ta	bu	ar	Su	m	ma	rv
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Stage	Total Stage Time	HR	Current ER	BP	HRxBP	TM Speed mph	TM Grade %	LVLII	LVL V2	LVL V5
REST	15:55	89	0	119/80	10591	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
Stage 1	01:00	107	0	/	1	1.7	10.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
	02:00	117	0	/	100	1.7	10.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
	03:00	124	0	168/90	20832	1.7	10.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Stage 2	01:00	133	0	/	-	2.5	12.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1
	Protocol changed to Manual Treadmill									
	02:00	137	. 0	/	-	2.5	0.0	-0.4	0.4	0.0
0.0	Radionuclide 02:59	132	0	180/90	23760	2.5	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Stop exercise	at 05:59	\		4-7				1850	1000	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
RECOVERY	01:00	121	0			0.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5
	02:00	108	0	//		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
	03:00	100	0	148/68	14800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	04:00	96	Õ ,	148/68	14208	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0:1
	04:32	95	0	148/68	14060	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

About HAR recovery

Page 2 of 4

	Rest Worst	Rest Worst	Rest Worst	Rest Worst
	Ţ	aVR	V1	V4
Л	LVL 0.1 LVL -0.1 SLP 2 SLP 0 2 1:06	LVL-0.2 LVL-0.5 SLP-3 SLP-12 2 236	LVL 0.2 LVL 0.0 SLP 0 1 0.16	LVL 0.8 LVL 0.4 SLP 7 1 1:06
	ıı ,	aVL	V2	V5
П	de de	-y	-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\	afr afr
	LVL 0.2 LVL -0.6 SLP 4 SLP 15 2 1:16	LVL 0.1 LVL -0.1 SLP 1 SLP -8 Recovery 1:47	LVL 0.4 LVL 0.3 SLP 3 SLP 2 1 0:06	LVL 0.6 LVL 0.0 SLP 8 SLP 17 2 1:06
	111	aVF	V3	V6
Л		dh dh	of of	
	LVL 0.0 LVL -0.5 SLP 1 SLP 12 2 1:16	LVL 0.0 LVL -0.5 SLP 2 SLP 14 2 1.16	LVL 0.9 LVL 0.6 SLP 10 SLP 8 1 0.56	LVL 0.3 LVL -0.3 SLP 4 SLP 14 2 1.56

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# Stress with Imaging

- TM vs. Pharmacologic
  - Similar accuracy
  - Similar positive and negative predictive values
- Pharmacologic Stress
  - Accurate assessment of CAD in patients unable to exercise
  - Very useful in pre-op risk assessment
  - Relatively safe
  - ECG abnormalities more predictive
  - More specific in patients with LBBB
  - Contraindicated in hypotension, SSS, asthma

### Stress echo vs Stress MPI

### Advantages of stress echocardiography

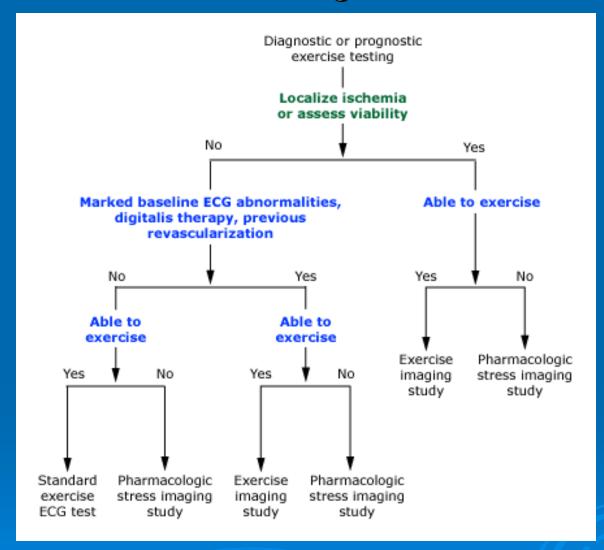
- 1. Higher specificity
- 2. Versatility more extensive evaluation of cardiac anatomy and function
- 3. Greater convenience, efficacy, availability
- 4. Lower cost

#### Advantages of stress perfusion imaging

- 1. Higher technical success rate
- 2. Higher sensitivity especially for single vessel coronary disease involving the left circumflex
- 3. Better accuracy in evaluating possible ischemia when multiple resting left ventricular wall motion abnormalities are present
- 4. More extensive published data base especially in evaluation of prognosis

From: ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for the management of patients with chronic stable angina--summary article: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on the Management of Patients With Chronic Stable Angina). Circulation 2003; 107:149. Copyright © 2003 American College of Cardiology.

# Choice of exercise testing modality in different clinical settings



Marked baseline ECG abnormalities" include preexcitation (Wolff-Parkinson-White) syndrome, more than 1 mm of ST depression at rest, and patients taking digoxin or with ECG criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy, even if they have less than 1 mm of baseline ST depression. Evaluation of patients with left bundle branch block or paced ventricular rhythm is not included in this algorithm. UpToDate – Performance of exercise ECG Testing

# Pearls for the referring practitioner

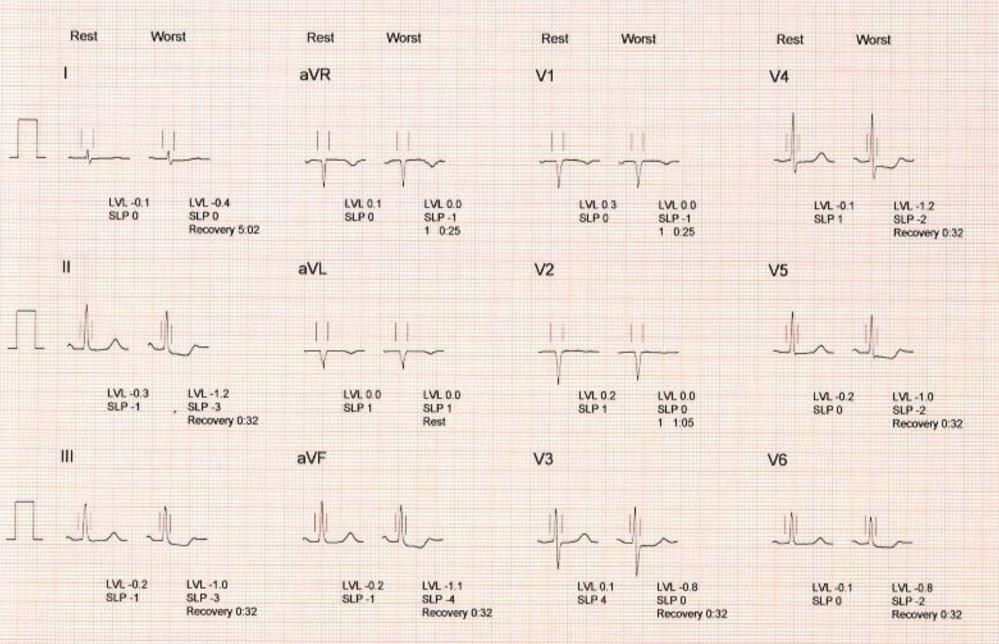
- Stage I Bruce protocol
  - 3 minutes @ 1.7mph on 10% grade
  - <= 4.6 METS = low workload</p>
- Goal is 5 minutes on TM at any speed +/grade
- Image patients
  - Can not exercise or exercise to 85% MPHR
  - Abnormal baseline ECG
  - Prior revascularization
- The optimal strategy for diagnosing CAD in women is not yet defined per guidelines

Tabular Summary

Stage	Total Stage Time	HR	Current ER	BP	HRxBP	TM Speed mph	TM Grade %	LVL II	LVL V2	LVL V5
REST	Protocol cha	inged to	Adenosine							
	15:05	69	0	142/90	9798	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.2
Stage 1	01:00	79	0	/	_	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
	Radionuclide	e Injecte	d			222				5009777
	02.00	82	0	140/90	11480	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
	03:00	86	0	140/90	12040	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.4
Stage 2	THROAT BU	JRNING	LIKE ANGINA							
	01:00	85	0	J	900	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.7
533	01:03	87	0	132/70	11484	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.7
Stop exercise	at 04:03							10-000		
RECOVERY	01:00	88	0	/		0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.3	-0.8
	02:00	72	0	/	a box	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.3
	03:00	72	0	/		0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.4
	STILLL WIT		THROAT TIGHT	NESS			7/7	W1-11	7.5	
	04:00	68	0	150/72	10200	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.4
	05:00	68	1	150/72	10200	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.5
	05:46	77	0	150/72	11550	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.3	-0.4

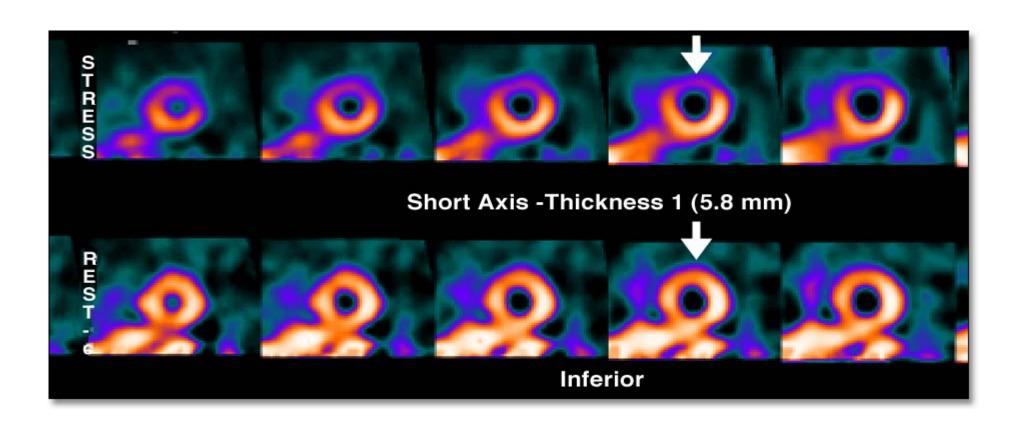
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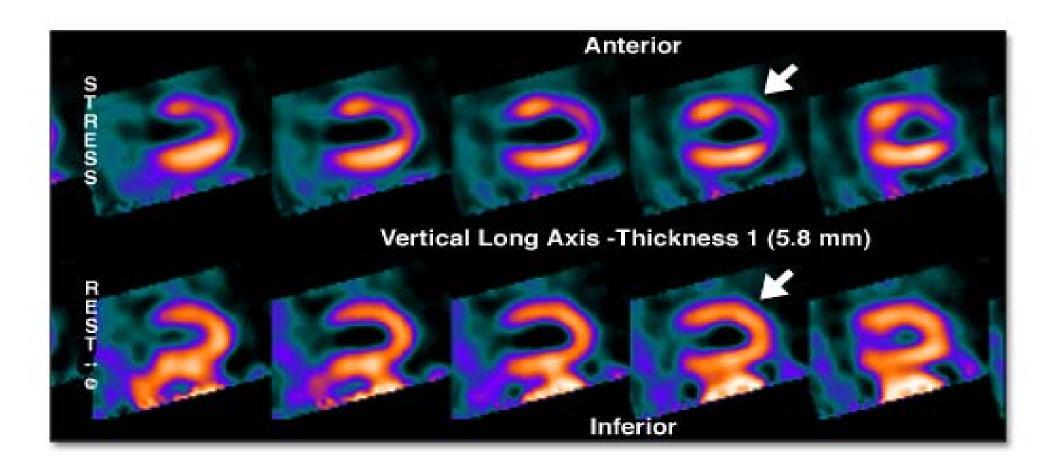


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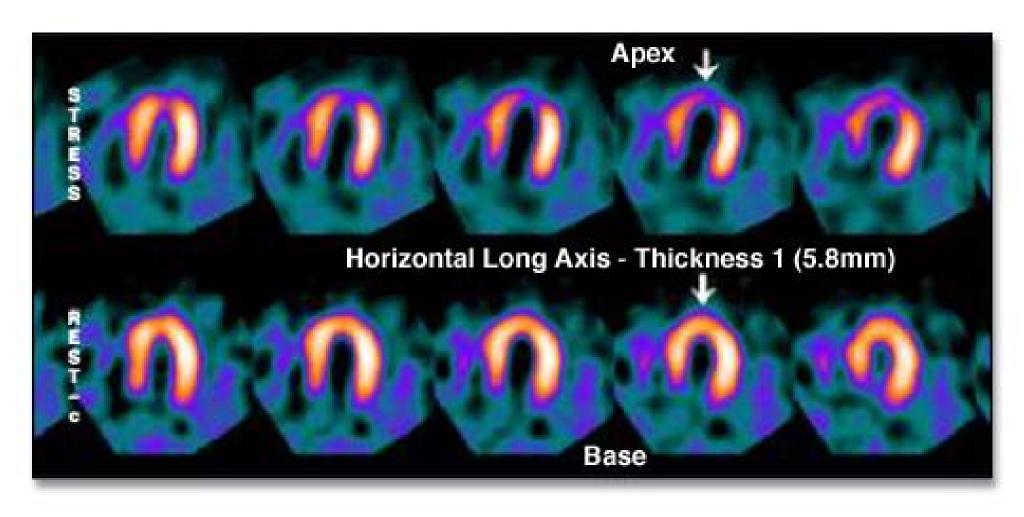
## Anterior Ischemia



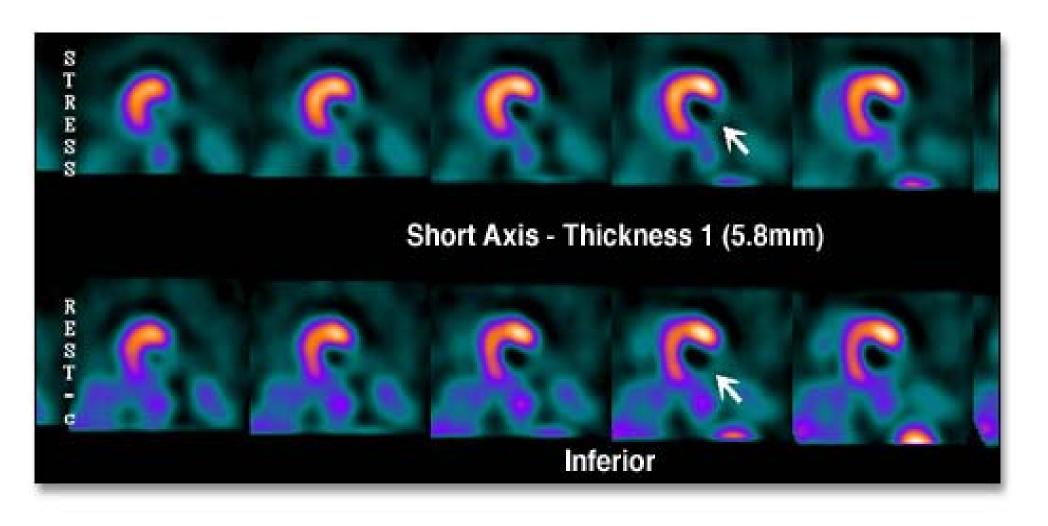
#### Anterior Ischemia



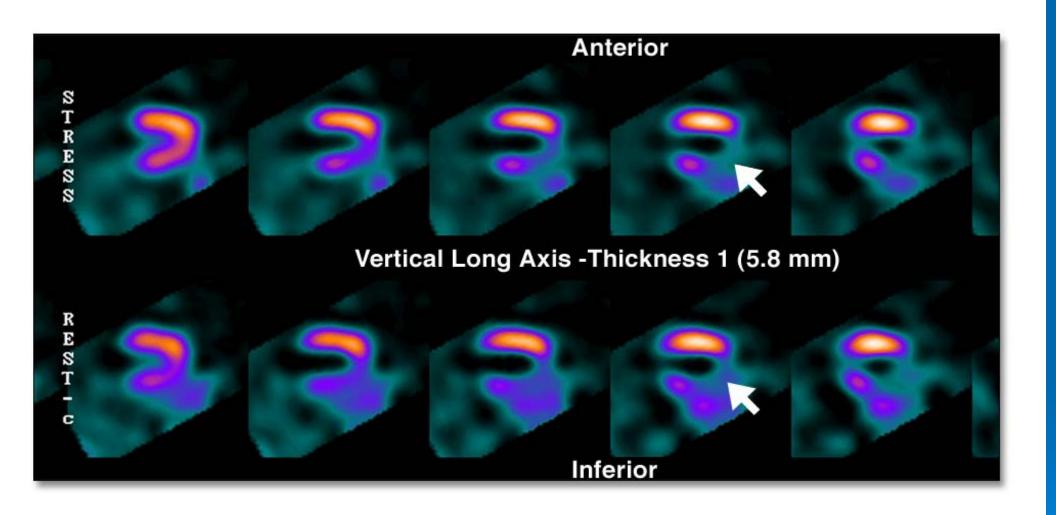
#### Anterior Ischemia



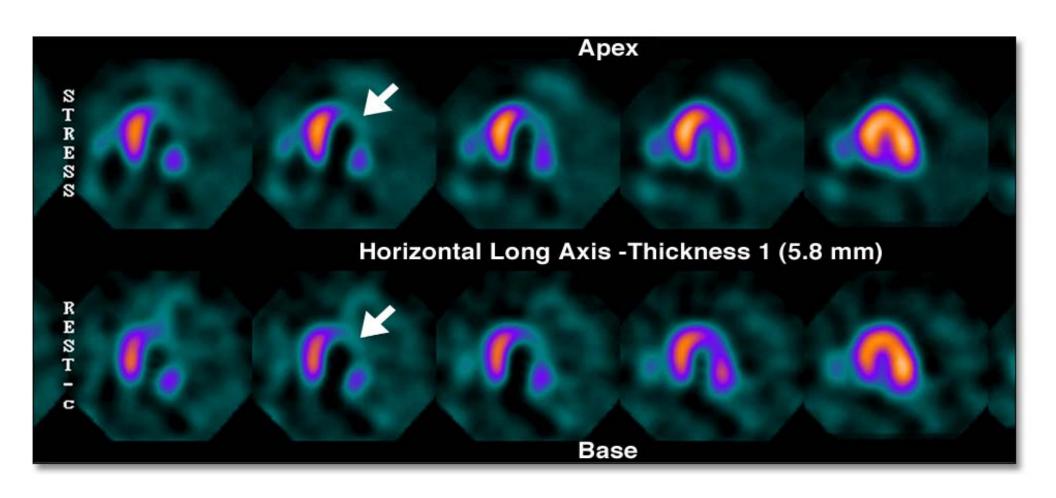
#### Fixed Inferolateral



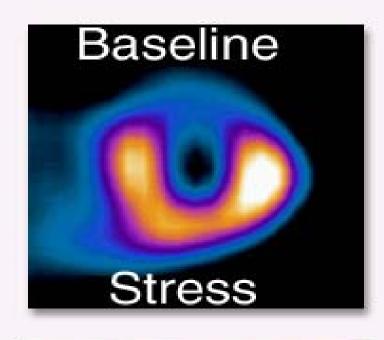
#### Fixed Inferolateral



#### Fixed Inferolateral

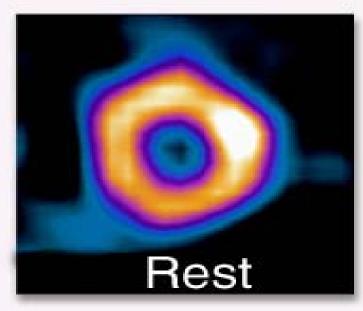


#### Optimal Medical Therapy - WOW!

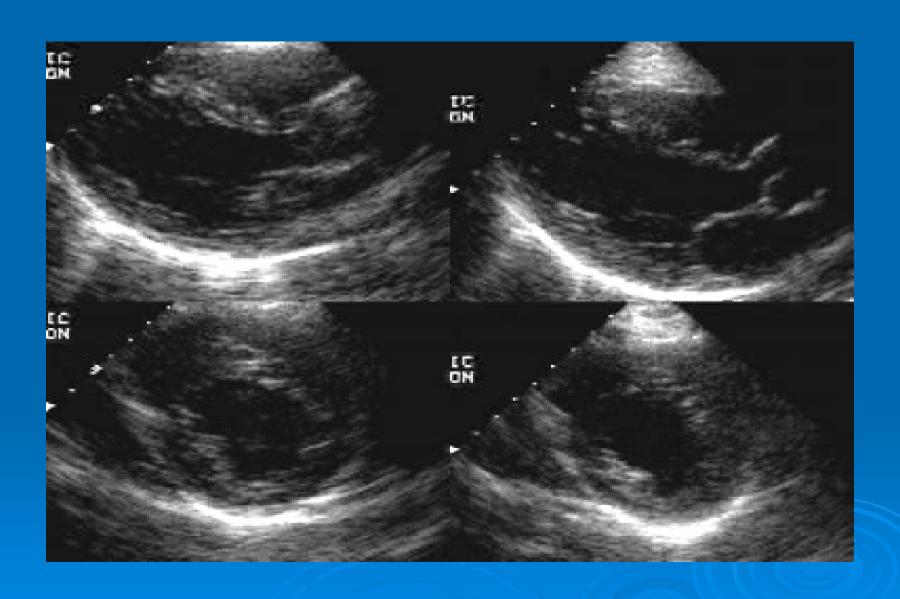




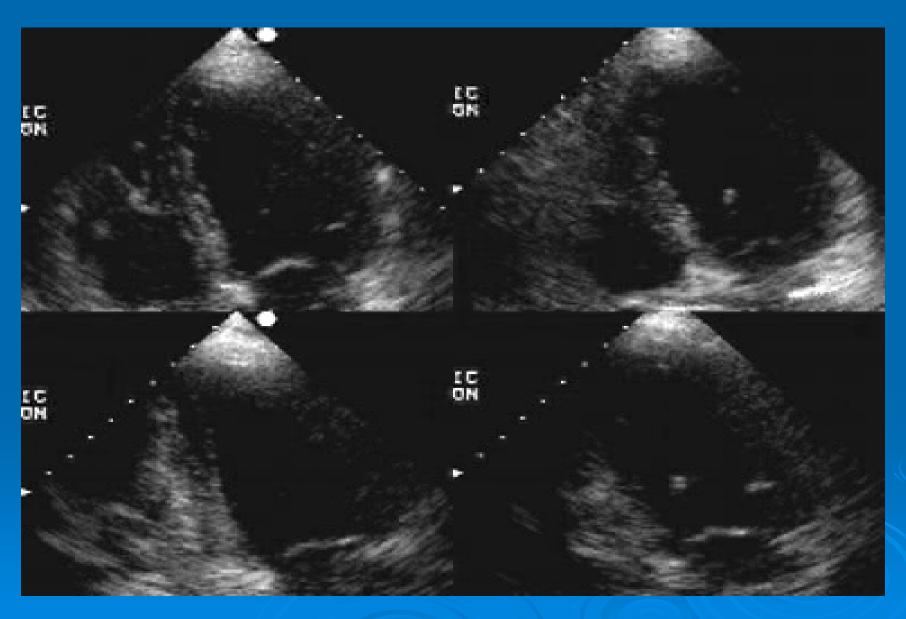




### RCA Ischemia



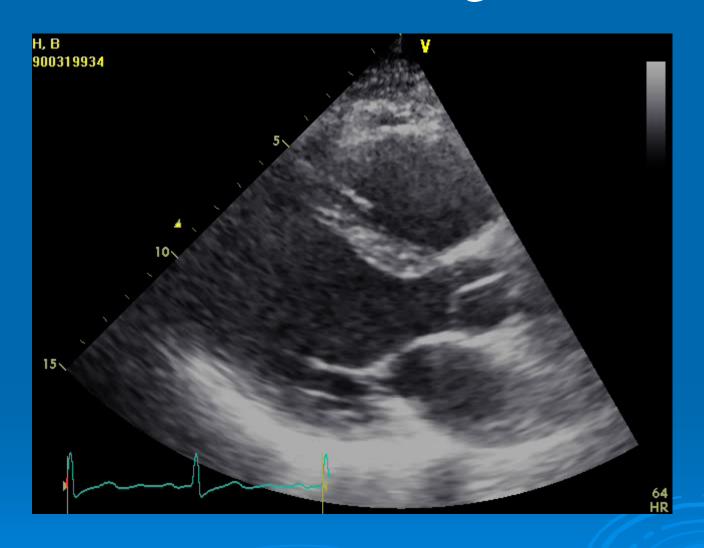
## RCA Ischemia



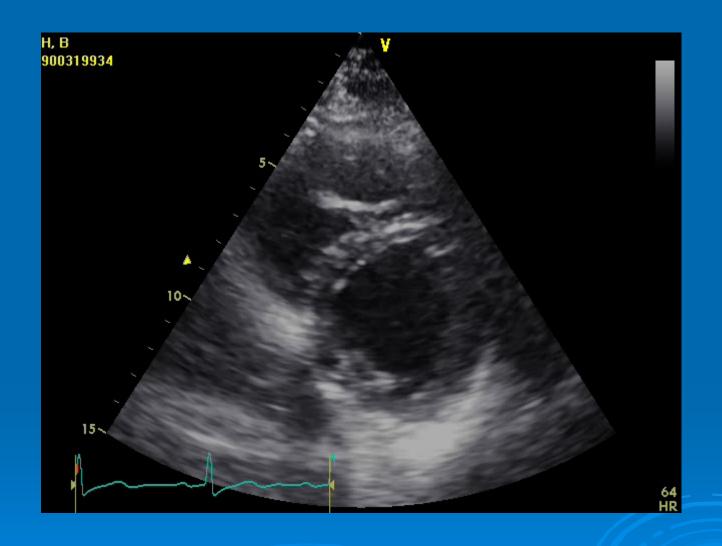
## Normal Dobutamine



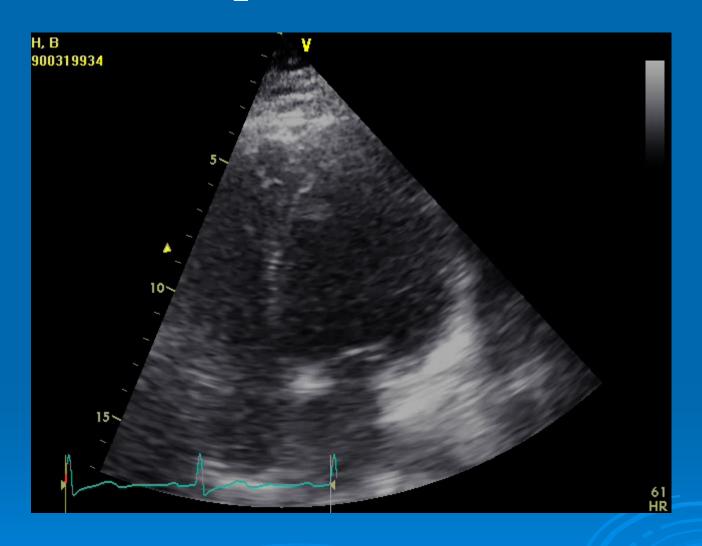
# Parasternal Long Rest



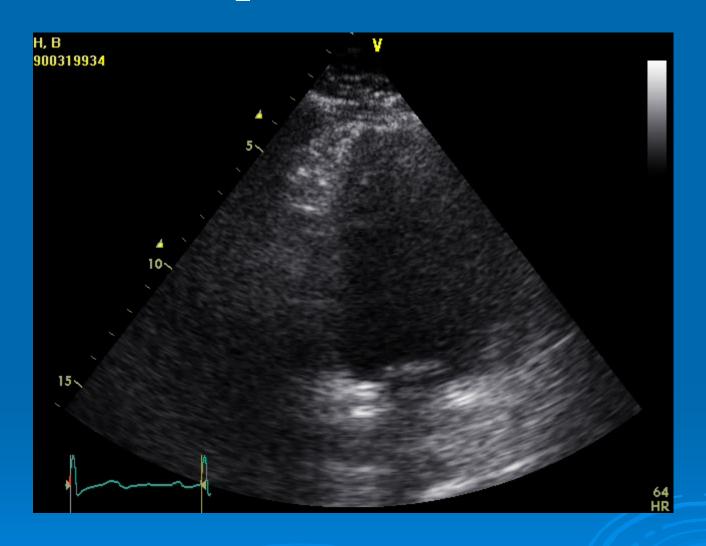
#### Parasternal Short Rest



# Apical 4 Rest

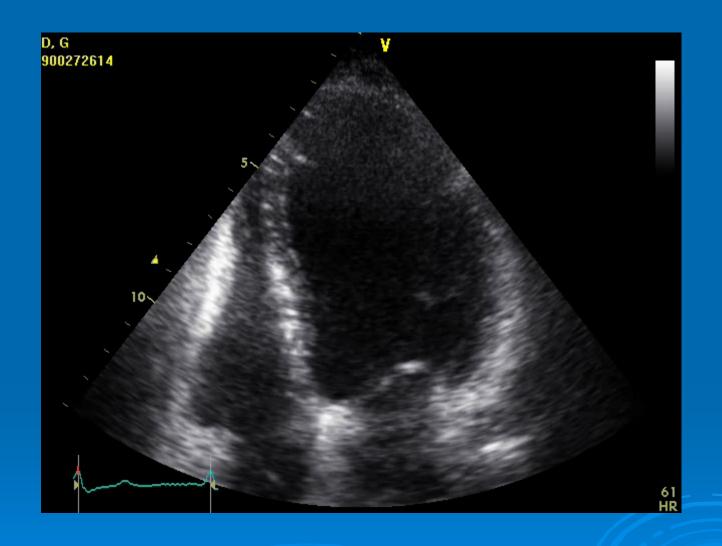


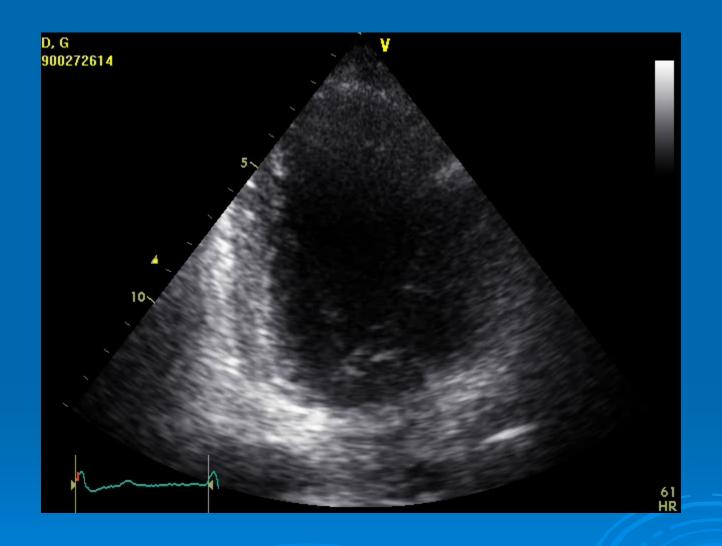
# Apical 2 Rest

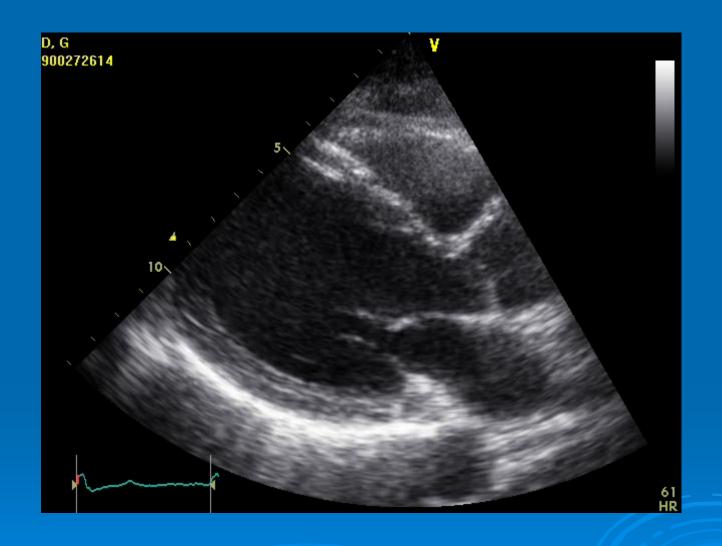


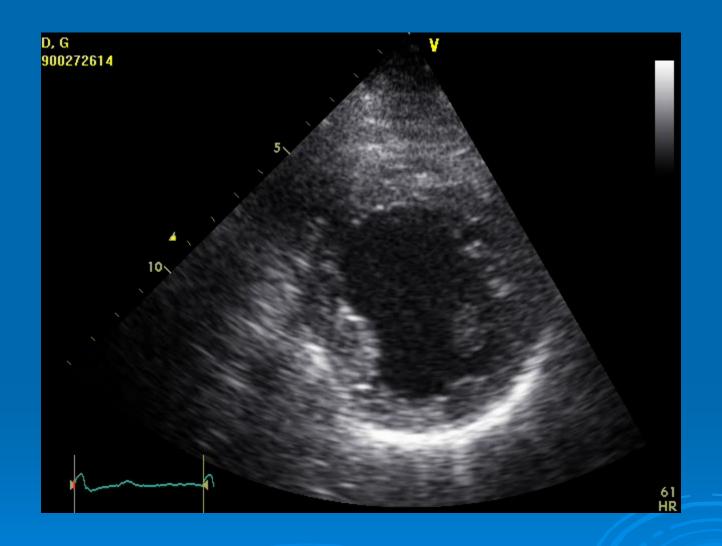
# Stress Echo











# Exercise Test Endpoints

#### Patient-determined endpoints

- Patient wants to stop
- Significant chest discomfort
- Marked fatigue or severe dyspnea
- Other limiting symptoms (dizziness, leg cramps, joint discomfort, etc)

#### Physician-determined endpoints

- Patient does not look well (eg, ataxia, confusion, pallor, cyanosis, etc)
- Exertional hypotension (systolic BP below standing at rest systolic BP)
- Systolic BP >250 mmHg
- Diastolic BP >120 mmHg
- Equipment failure

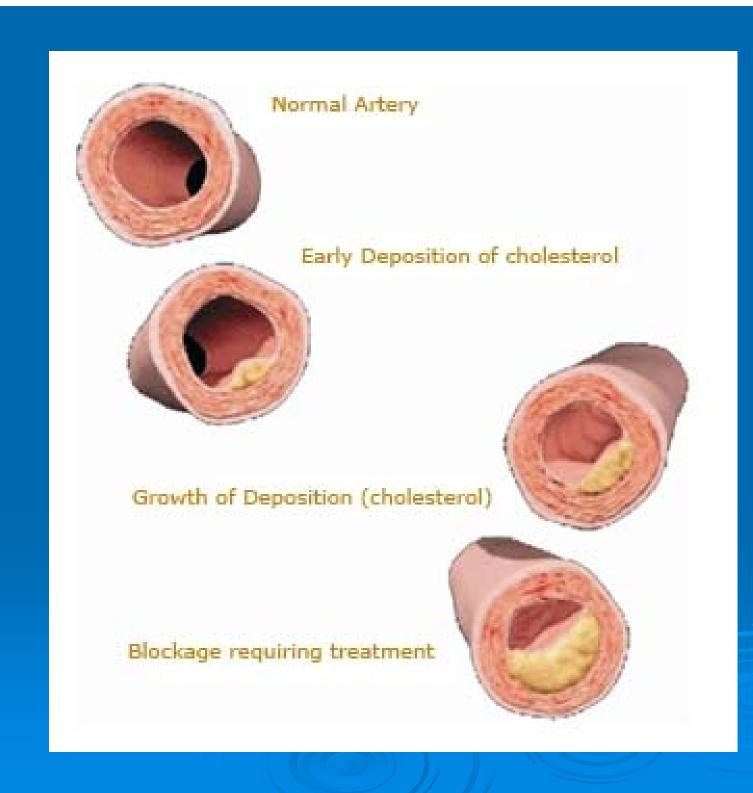
#### Exercise Test Endpoints (cont'd)

#### ECG endpoints

- Marked ST segment depression
- New bundle branch block or AV heart block
- Ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation
- Increasing frequency of ventricular arrhythmia (premature beats, couplets or nonsustained ventricular tachycardia), especially if ischemia present
- Onset of supraventricular tachyarrhythmias

#### Protocol-determined endpoints (submaximal tests)

- Heart rate determined (eg, 120 to 140 bpm)
- Workload determined (eg, 5 METs)



# THANK YOU!

Questions?