temporal resolution and reduced radiation doses, these developments include the introduction of complementary explorations for the detection of ischemia (perfusion, noninvasive determination of functional repercussion of stenosis, etc.). These advances have made MDCT one of the most sensitive and specific methods for ruling out significant coronary artery disease, second only to invasive coronary angiography. The noninvasive nature of MDCT moreover brings added benefits, including the detection of subclinical coronary artery disease, the potential to characterize high-risk plaques, and prognostic value.

2. Technical considerations. The diagnostic performance of MDCT could have been improved with an optimized spatial resolution of the reconstructions, achievable by modifying the slice thickness, the between-slice increase and filters as described by other authors working with exactly the same type of scanner. Additionally, given the mean body surface area observed in the study population (although the benchmark parameter in cardiac CT is body-mass index), a tube potential of 100 kV would have improved luminal contrast in the coronary arteries, thereby facilitating image interpretation and exponentially reduces the radiation dose. Such dose reductions are line with Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography guidelines, which recommend the establishment of quality assurance procedures to meet the following objectives: sufficient diagnostic quality in ≥ 95% of scans, a demonstrable diagnostic accuracy at least 75% that of invasive coronary angiography, and a mean radiation dose at the reference level (12 mSv according to the most recent guidelines). Today, with a careful acquisition protocol and the latest scanners, doses are normally in the region of 1-2 mSv or even lower, well below the 7-10 mSv in invasive coronary angiography and the 8-10 mSv in isotope studies with gamma radiation, demonstrated to be more harmful than X rays.

3. Methodological considerations. An Agatston score > 400 is not equivalent to the detection of significant coronary artery disease by MDCT because this threshold drags down the specificity of the method, with 20% of patients with this score having no disease. The authors’ statement in the Discussion that “MDCT has low diagnostic specificity” seems to me to be inappropriate. What limits specificity is setting the significance threshold at ≥ 50% when the “reference pattern” is ≥ 70% for invasive coronary angiography (luminogram) and MDCT is based on this same “luminogram”, with the advantage of assessing the coronary wall. The ≥ 50% significance threshold was established in the cited study by Hoffmann, in which final cost-effectiveness did not reach statistical significance. In contrast, the Goldstein study, using a significance threshold of ≥ 70%, showed a significantly positive cost-effectiveness for MDCT ($2137 for MDCT compared with $3458 for standard; P < .0001).

The major scientific societies now accept the diagnostic value of both techniques and their complementary nature, especially in non-diagnostic MDCT studies and studies that indirectly evaluate the functional repercussion of intermediate or limiting stenosis, an evaluation achieved directly with pressure guides in invasive coronary angiography.

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The Genetic Background of Left Ventricular Hypertrabeculation / Noncompaction Remains Vague

El trasfondo genético de la hipertrabeculación/miocardiofibrosis no compactada ventricular izquierda sigue sin estar claro

To the Editor,

We read with interest the article by Rodríguez-Serrano et al.1 about familial left ventricular hypertrabeculation/noncompaction (LVHT) associated with a novel alpha-cardiac actin gene (ACTC1)-mutation in 4 family members (II:4, III:4, III:6, IV:1), of whom 3 (II:4, III:4, III:6) presented with noncompaction and 1 with hypertrabeculation of the explanted heart. We have the following comments and concerns.

We do not agree with the statement that the described ACTC1-mutation “caused” LVHT.1 LVHT is associated with mutations in a large number of different genes but no proof has ever been provided for any of these associations that a particular mutation is truly causative of this myocardial abnormality. Reservations against a causal relation comes from the following arguments: first, in most cases of hereditary disease in which LVHT has been described, only a limited number of mutation carriers also had LVHT.2 Second, LVHT may be a dynamic abnormality that may not be present at birth in single patients (acquired LVHT)3 and may more rarely even disappear during life.4 Third, most of the few patients with acquired LVHT did not carry a mutated gene and did not have LVHT on previous echocardiographic or other cardiac imaging studies.5 Fourth, according to the authors themselves, the pathogenicity of the detected ACTC1 variant was neither confirmed nor excluded by in silico analysis.1 Fifth, the mutated genes so far associated with LVHT are responsible for a variety of hereditary disorders, ranging from cardiac to neuromuscular disease, including hereditary neuropathies and cohabalamin-C deficiency.5 Sixth, LVHT frequently occurs in patients with chromosomal defects (eg, p13.36 syndrome).6 Given these arguments, we consider LVHT to be a secondary myocardial abnormality in compensation for other cardiac disease, possibly induced by upregulation of regulatory genes.

Concerning the index patient, some confusion derives from the description of the explanted heart as having shown LVHT but this is not mentioned in the pedigree. Instead, the authors describe the patient as having “left ventricular hypertrabeculation”. What is the difference between noncompaction and left ventricular hypertrabeculation? In our understanding, noncompaction and hypertrabeculation are 2 different terms for the same entity.6 The term hypertrabeculation, however, appears to be the more favorable one since it is descriptive and does not imply a causal relation.

Since there is no general agreement on the definition of LVHT, it would be interesting to know if LVHT in the 4 individuals presented would meet Chin’s or Stöllberger’s diagnostic criteria.

The echocardiographic image of patient IV:1 is not convincing. Why was LVHT absent on echocardiography? Were the cine loops of this investigation revised? Was LVHT truly absent? If truly absent, what was the reason for the discrepancy with the histologic finding in the explanted heart? Since it is mentioned that this patient had undergone heart transplantation, a picture of the explanted heart would be helpful.

Although involvement of the skeletal muscle in ACTC1-mutations has not been reported, it is advisable to investigate all individuals with LVHT neurologically. This is because neuromuscular disorders

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