

Summary

Prediction of Effect of β -Blocker Therapy in Patients with Dilated Cardiomyopathy by Using ^{123}I -BMIPP, ^{123}I -MIBG Scintigraphy

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We investigated prediction of the efficacy of β -blocker therapy in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) by using myocardial scintigraphy with ^{123}I -BMIPP (BMIPP) and ^{123}I -MIBG (MIBG). Thirty-seven patients with DCM were examined by myocardial scintigraphy with BMIPP and MIBG before β -blocker therapy. Patients were classified into two groups, based on whether they improved > 10% of the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) (improved

group, n = 21) or not (unimproved group, n = 16). The extent and severity score of BMIPP for the improved group was significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) than that for unimproved group. It has been suggested that BMIPP is useful in evaluating the prediction of efficacy of β -blocker therapy in patients with DCM.

Key words: ^{123}I -BMIPP, Prediction of efficacy, Dilated cardiomyopathy.