## Assessment of contractile response to dobutamine stress by means of ECG-gated myocardial SPECT: Comparison with myocardial perfusion and fatty acid metabolism

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The present study assessed left ventricular performance during dobutamine stress measured using gated SPECT, and compared the results to myocardial perfusion and fatty acid metabolism. *Methods:* Thirty-six patients with myocardial infarction given <sup>99m</sup>Tc-sestamibi or <sup>99m</sup>Tc-tetrofosmin were examined by gated SPECT at rest and during dobutamine stress (4–20 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>). After acquiring data at the highest dose, <sup>201</sup>TICl was injected and dual-isotope SPECT was performed to assess myocardial ischemia. Thirty of 36 patients also underwent myocardial SPECT with 123I-BMIPP. Regional wall motion changes during dobutamine infusion were determined from the gated SPECT data and classified as: (1) Improvement, (2) Worsening, (3) No change, and (4) Biphasic response. For myocardial segments of each infarct area, stress 201Tl, rest 99mTc and 123I-BMIPP uptakes were graded on a five-point scoring system of defects from 0 (normal) to 4 (grossly defective). Results: Rest 99mTc defect score index (DSI) in No change area was significantly higher than that in Biphasic area. The ΔDSI (stress <sup>201</sup>Tl – rest <sup>99m</sup>Tc) in Biphasic area was significantly higher than those in Improvement and No change areas. The ∆DSI (BMIPP – 99mTc) in Worsening area tended to be higher than that in No Change area. Conclusions: Regional contractile response to dobutamine stress analyzed by gated SPECT showed that the response in-myocardial infarct areas could be classified by rest and stress myocardial perfusion and BMIPP accumulation.

**Key words:** dobutamine, gated SPECT, myocardial infarction, fatty acid metabolism