Effect of Scatter, Attenuation and Resolution Correction on a Pediatric Myocardial Perfusion SPECT Image

Published On: September 11, 2014 | Pages: 026 - 029

Author(s): Akiko Mogi*, Yasuyuki Takahashi, Kimiko Nakajima, Hiroshi Shimizu, Kyoko Saito and Ken-ichi Tomaru

Scatter correction, attenuation correction, and resolution correction are commonly used to improve the quantify ability of a SPECT image. However, almost none of these are discussed specifically for the pediatric patient. This study aims to suggest practical image processing techniques to improve pediatric SPECT reconstructions. ...

Potential Arrhythmogenic Risk of DDI/DDD Pacing Modes During Atrial Fibrillation

Published On: September 25, 2014 | Pages: 033 - 034

Author(s): Giacomo Mugnai*, Livio Bertagnolli and Ruggero Tomei

In patients with paroxysmal-persistent atrial fibrillation (AF), DDI and DDD pacing modes can be used to assess the clinical burden of AF. This report shows how the DDI mode might trigger ventricular tachyarrhythmias during AF. This potential arrhythmogenic phenomenon should be carefully considered when programming a device in DDI (or DDD) mode in patients with AF. ...
Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection and Implantation of Absorb Bioresorbable Drug-Eluting Stent in Cocaine-Related Acute Coronary Syndrome

Published On: September 13, 2014 | Pages: 030 - 032

Author(s): Roberto Ceravolo, Marco Vatrano, Giuseppe Dattilo, Alessandro Ferraro, Vincenzo Antonio Cicente and Egidio Imbalzano*

The spontaneous dissection of the coronary arteries (SCAD) is rare and few data are available in the worldwide literature. Several diseases and conditions have been associated with SCAD, such as atherosclerosis, connective tissue disorders and the peripartum episode. Cocaine addiction is one of causes of the disease in young patients. In this paper we present a case r ...
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a relatively frequent genetic disease that affects 1/500 human beings. Main problems with this disease are the development of symptoms in 10-20% of affected individuals, and the increased risk of sudden cardiac death (SCD) in a subset of patients with the disease. It is important to clarify the cause of symptoms and to assess the r ...