



CREaTE

Canterbury Research and Theses Environment

Canterbury Christ Church University's repository of research outputs

<http://create.canterbury.ac.uk>

Please cite this publication as follows:

O'Driscoll, J., Gargallo-Fernandez, P., Araco, M., Perez-Lopez, M. and Sharma, R. (2017) Baseline mitral regurgitation predicts outcome in patients referred for dobutamine stress echocardiography. *International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging*. ISSN 1569-5794.

Link to official URL (if available):

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10554-017-1163-6>

This version is made available in accordance with publishers' policies. All material made available by CReaTE is protected by intellectual property law, including copyright law. Any use made of the contents should comply with the relevant law.

Contact: create.library@canterbury.ac.uk



Baseline Mitral Regurgitation Predicts Outcome in Patients Referred for Dobutamine Stress Echocardiography

Jamie M O'Driscoll^{1,2}, PhD, Paula Gargallo-Fernandez¹, MD, Marco Araco¹, MD, Manuel Perez-Lopez¹, MD, Rajan Sharma¹, MD.

¹ Department of Cardiology, St George's Healthcare NHS Trust, London, England.

² School of Human and Life Sciences, Canterbury Christ Church University, Kent, England.

Correspondence to Dr Rajan Sharma, Department of Cardiology, St George's Healthcare NHS Trust, Blackshaw Road, Tooting, London, SW17 0QT. E-mail: rajan.sharma@stgeorges.nhs.uk; Telephone: +44 (0)2087250286; Fax: +44 (0)2087254402.

KEY WORDS: Mitral regurgitation, Dobutamine stress, Prognosis.

Abstract

Purpose: A number of parameters recorded during dobutamine stress echocardiography (DSE) are associated with worse outcome. However, the relative importance of baseline mitral regurgitation (MR) is unknown. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and associated implications of functional MR with long-term mortality in a large cohort of patients referred for DSE.

Methods: 6745 patients (mean age 64.9 ± 12.2 years) were studied. Demographic, baseline and peak DSE data were collected. All-cause mortality was retrospectively analyzed. DSE was successfully completed in all patients with no adverse outcomes.

Results: MR was present in 1019 (15.1%) patients. During a mean follow up of 5.1 ± 1.8 years, 1642 (24.3%) patients died and MR was significantly associated with increased all-cause mortality ($p < 0.001$). With Kaplan-Meier analysis, survival was significantly worse for patients with moderate and severe MR ($p < 0.001$). With multivariate Cox regression analysis, moderate and severe MR (HR 2.78; 95% CI 2.17 - 3.57; and HR 3.62; 95% CI 2.89 - 4.53, respectively) were independently associated with all-cause mortality. The addition of MR to C statistic models significantly improved discrimination.

Conclusions: MR is associated with all-cause mortality and adds incremental prognostic information among patients referred for DSE. The presence of MR should be taken into account when evaluating the prognostic significance of DSE results.

Introduction

Mitral regurgitation (MR) is the most common valvular heart disease and is often clinically silent, with prevalence increasing with age. It is estimated that 5-million of the US population will be affected by moderate or severe MR by 2030.[1] For patients with rheumatic and degenerative mitral valve disease the only definitive treatment is mitral valve repair or replacement. MR is an important long-term predictor of adverse outcome in patients with ischemic heart disease. After acute myocardial infarction,[2] coronary artery bypass graft surgery,[3] and percutaneous coronary intervention [4] outcome is related to the presence and severity of residual MR. For patients with stable coronary artery disease, MR is also associated with outcome.[5]

Dobutamine stress echocardiography (DSE) is a widely accepted non-invasive test for the diagnosis, risk stratification and prognosis of coronary artery disease.[6] Several parameters have been shown to predict prognosis, such as, resting left ventricular (LV) systolic function, scar burden and the presence and extent of myocardial ischemia.[7,8] Functional MR determined using Doppler echocardiography is an independent predictor of cardiac mortality [9]. However, the relative prognostic importance of functional MR in stable patients referred for DSE for evaluation of ischemic heart disease is less clear. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence and associated implications of functional MR with long-term mortality, collectively and independent of other echocardiographic parameters in a large cohort of patients referred for DSE.

Method

Study Cohort

This retrospective study consisted of 6745 (3431 men and 3314 women, age 64.9 ± 12.2 years) patients from a single centre with known or suspected coronary artery disease referred for DSE in the outpatient setting between 2005 and 2012. For patients with multiple DSE studies, only the first study was considered. Clinical characteristics were recorded at the time of DSE. Exclusion criteria included patients referred for viability assessment only and those with primary mitral valve disease. This investigation conformed to the Declaration of Helsinki principles. All patients provided informed consent before testing and the local research ethics committee approved the study.

Transthoracic Echocardiography

Before DSE, all patients underwent a full cross-sectional transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) using a General Electric Vingmed System 7. All image acquisitions and measurements were performed as recommended by the American Society of Echocardiography.[10] LV end diastolic diameter, LV end systolic diameter, interventricular and LV posterior wall thickness at end diastole were measured from parasternal M mode recordings of the LV, with the cursor at the tips of the mitral valve leaflets. LV ejection fraction was determined by the modified biplane Simpson's rule, with measurements averaged over three cardiac cycles. The LV endocardial

border was traced contiguously from one side of the mitral annulus to the other, excluding the papillary muscles and trabeculations.

Transmitral inflow was recorded using pulsed wave Doppler recordings at the mitral valve leaflet tips in the apical four-chamber view. Peak velocity of early filling (E), peak velocity of atrial filling (A), the E/A ratio and E deceleration time were measured. Pulsed wave tissue Doppler imaging was performed at the septal and lateral mitral annulus in the four-chamber view, with results averaged in order to calculate early diastolic (E') velocities. LV filling pressure was estimated from the mitral E/E' ratio.[11]

Color flow imaging was used to determine the presence or absence of MR. In all patients with MR, the degree of MR was graded according to semi-quantitative and quantitative methods.[12] MR was then graded as none/trace, mild, moderate or severe in all patients and where available the quantified degree of MR according to RVol and EROA as previously described.[13] Two accredited TTE imaging specialists retrospectively examined all TTE data in an echocardiography core laboratory.

Dobutamine Stress Echocardiography

DSE was performed according to a standard protocol [14] with dobutamine infusion starting at and increasing every 3-minutes with $10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ to a maximum of $40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ (stage 4). If no end-point was reached, atropine (in doses 0.25 mg up to a maximum of 2 mg) was used. Mean dobutamine dose was $33.1\pm 5 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ and 1956 (29%) patients required atropine

(1.1 ± 0.6 mg) to achieve target heart rate. Images of the heart were acquired in standard parasternal long- and short-axis and apical 2-, 3-, 4-chamber views at baseline and during stepwise infusion of dobutamine. Baseline, low-dose (heart rate 10-15 beats above baseline), peak and recovery (10-minutes post drug infusion) stage images were acquired as digital full cardiac cycle loops in a quad screen format and stored for off-line analysis. The LV was divided into a 17-segment model for qualitative analysis [15] and wall motion was scored on a 4-point scale (1, normal wall motion; 2, hypokinesis; 3, akinetic; and 4, dyskinetic) as is standard.[14] In patients with resting akinetic segments a biphasic response was used to indicate ischemia. Results were classified as a normal response with an overall increase in wall motion or abnormal response. An abnormal response was described as the occurrence under stress of hypokinesia, akinesia or dyskinesia in one or more resting normal segments and/or worsening of wall motion in one or more resting hypokinetic segments.[16] In this way patients were categorised as non-ischemic or ischemic. The extent and location of inducible ischemia were evaluated and a wall motion score index (WMSI) was calculated, both at rest and during stress. Non-viable myocardium was defined as resting akinetic or dyskinetic LV segment without improvement during DSE [17] and referred to as fixed wall motion abnormalities (WMA).

Follow-Up

Patients were followed up from the date of their DSE test through to December 2014 and censored at the time of death or at last known follow-up. Mortality data were established through interrogation of electronic hospital or general practitioner records, contacting patients or a family member and through the national death registry.

Statistical Analysis

Unless otherwise specified, data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation or n (%). Group comparisons were performed with use of Student's *t* test, analysis of variance, or χ^2 test, as appropriate. The relationship between clinical characteristics, MR severity, DSE results and all-cause mortality was assessed using multivariable adjusted Cox regression analysis. The severity of MR and all-cause mortality was firstly analyzed as a categorical variable using both semi-quantitative and quantitative techniques (n=1019) and then with the quantified degree of MR (n=813) using both RVol and EROA. All models were adjusted for standard cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors and included age, gender, previous history of coronary revascularization, myocardial infarction, and presence or absence of diabetes, family history of CVD, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertension, and smoking history as well as long-term cardiac medication (anti-anginal medication is defined as any treatment alone or in combination of beta-blockers, calcium antagonists, or nitrates). All other variables that reached a *P* value <0.05 were entered into the final multivariate Cox model. Hazard ratios (HR) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) are reported.

Kaplan-Meier survival curves were constructed and compared using the log-rank test and a *P* value <0.05 was used to report statistical significance. The survival curves were stratified first according to MR severity as a categorical variable, and second, according the presence or absence of MR with or without myocardial ischemia on DSE. Survival curves were then constructed according to the quantified degree of MR for both RVol (0 ml, 1-29 ml, and ≥ 30 ml) and EROA (0 mm², 1-19 mm², and ≥ 20 mm²). We then calculated the C statistic as a measure of

the incremental value of selected baseline TTE parameters (LVEF, Scar, and MR) and myocardial ischemia on DSE to standard CVD risk factors (basic model) and anti-anginal therapy. All analyses were conducted using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 21 release version of SPSS for Windows; SPSS Inc., Chicago IL, USA).

Results

Of 7042 patients referred for DSE between January 2005 and December 2012, 297 patients were excluded from our final analysis (104 lost at follow up, 109 referred for viability assessment only and 84 had primary mitral valve disease). The remaining 6745 patients are the subjects of this report. The patients' mean age was 64.9 ± 12.2 years, with 51% of the population male. The prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, family history of CVD, and prior history of myocardial infarction and coronary revascularization were 56, 26, 46, 25, 9, 35%, respectively. Seven percent of patients were current smokers.

Table 1 details the baseline characteristics of the patient population according to survived and all-cause mortality. Of the demographic, clinical history, and long-term medication parameters; gender, body weight, body mass index, prevalence of hypertension, prior coronary revascularization, coronary revascularization during the follow-up period, smoking history, Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) angina classification, and use of aspirin, diuretics, and anti-anginal therapy were significantly different between groups.

Transthoracic Echocardiography

As shown in Table 1, left ventricular end diastolic and end systolic diameters, LVEF, mitral E/E', and the prevalence of mitral annular calcification, MR, and aortic regurgitation were significantly different between survived versus all-cause mortality patients. MR was present in 1019 (15.1%) patients, with 522 (7.7%) graded mild, 371 (5.5%) graded moderate, and 126

(1.9%) graded severe. MR was quantitatively assessed in 813 (79.8%) of these patients, with 561 (69%) determined by the proximal isovelocity surface area technique, 191 (23.5%) by quantitative Doppler and 61 (7.5%) by both techniques. In the remaining 206 (20.2%) patients, semi-quantitative techniques were used. When the patient population is divided into groups according to MR severity using semi-quantitative and quantitative techniques (Table 2); age, the prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, family history of CVD, prior myocardial infarction, prior coronary revascularization, smoking history, CCS angina classification, and beta blockade use significantly differed between groups. In addition, LVEF, resting and peak WMSI, fixed and new WMA significantly differed between groups based on MR severity (Table 2).

Dobutamine Stress Echocardiography

DSE was completed in all patients. 4457 (66.1%) patients had a normal DSE study, 1642 (24.3%) patients developed a new or worsening WMA, and 1036 (15.4%) patients had fixed WMA. Of the patients with fixed WMA, 390 (37.6%) developed a new or worsening WMA during DSE. As shown in Table 1, baseline heart rate, peak diastolic blood pressure, resting and peak WMA, and fixed and new WMA significantly differed between survived and all-cause mortality patients.

Clinical Outcomes

During a mean follow-up period of 5.1 ± 1.8 years, all-cause mortality occurred in 1642 (24.3%) patients. The unadjusted Kaplan-Meier curves for the cumulative incidence of long-term all-cause mortality, dichotomized according to A) the severity of MR as a categorical variable using semi-quantitative and quantitative techniques and B) MR with or without myocardial ischemia are presented in figure 1. The quantified degree of MR for A) RVol and B) EROA are presented in figure 2. The differences amongst these curves were significant (all $p < 0.001$). The all-cause mortality event rate for patients with no MR was 4% per year, increasing to 8% for those with mild MR, 8.7% with moderate MR and peaking at 13.7% in those with severe MR. The all-cause mortality event rate for non-ischemic patients with no MR was 3.1% per year, increasing to 6.2% in non-ischemic patients with MR, 8.1% in ischemic patients with no MR and greatest at 13.8% in those with ischemia and MR.

Following adjusted multivariate Cox regression, the demographic, clinical history, and long-term medication parameters that independently predicted all-cause mortality were the presence of hypercholesterolemia (HR 1.25; 95% CI 1.11 - 1.42; $p < 0.001$), CCS angina classification Class II and Class III (HR 1.14; 95% CI 1 - 1.31 and HR 1.89; 95% CI 1.6 - 2.22; $p < 0.001$, respectively) and anti-anginal therapy (HR 1.07; 95% CI 1.03 - 1.19; $p = 0.04$). Previous percutaneous coronary intervention (HR 0.84; 95% CI 0.74 - 0.96; $p = 0.008$), coronary revascularization during the follow-up period (HR 0.67; 95% CI 0.53 - 0.86; $p = 0.001$) and treatment with lipid-lowering medication (HR 0.59; 95% CI 0.23 - 0.87; $p = 0.02$) was associated with improved survival benefit. Of the TTE parameters, moderate and severe mitral regurgitation

were significantly associated with all-cause mortality (HR 2.78; 95% CI 2.17 - 3.57; and HR 3.62; 95% CI 2.89 - 4.53; $p < 0.001$, respectively), independent to parameters associated with adverse LV remodeling, including LV dimensions, LVEF, and resting and fixed WMA. When MR severity was added to the model expressed as RVol, an RVol of 1-29 ml (HR 1.99; 95% CI 1.74 - 2.27; $p < 0.001$) and ≥ 30 ml (HR 2.48; 95% CI 1.97 - 3.12; $p < 0.001$) were independent predictors of all-cause mortality. In addition, when MR severity was added to the model and expressed as EROA, an EROA of 1-19 mm² (HR 1.84; 95% CI 1.61 - 2.1; $p < 0.001$) and ≥ 20 mm² (HR 6.29; 95% CI 4.96 - 7.99; $p < 0.001$) were independent predictors of all-cause mortality.

DSE parameters significantly associated with all-cause mortality were resting (HR 1.07; 95% CI 1.02 - 1.25; $p < 0.001$) and peak WMSI (HR 17.2; 95% CI 6.43 - 46.15; $p < 0.001$), fixed (scar) WMA (HR 1.31; 95% CI 1.05 - 1.63; $p = 0.02$), and new WMA (HR 1.32; 95% CI 1.11 - 1.74; $p = 0.004$) (Table 3).

The C statistic for the basic model (CVD risk factors only) was 0.55, which failed to significantly improve with the addition of anti-anginal therapy (0.56; $p = 0.73$). However, there was a significant stepwise improvement with the addition of LVEF (0.6; $p = 0.002$), myocardial ischemia on DSE (0.6; $p < 0.001$), and MR (0.7; $p = 0.02$), which indicates an improvement in discrimination (Table 4).

Discussion

This large observational study has demonstrated that amongst patients referred for DSE, baseline MR is prevalent and a major determinant of all-cause mortality. This excess mortality was observed independently of parameters associated with LV remodeling, dobutamine induced wall motion abnormalities and traditional CVD risk factors. Similar to other ischemic MR studies [18,19,4,20,13,21,22] increasing severity of MR had a progressively negative impact on survival, with moderate and severe MR associated with poor outcome. The presence of moderate and severe MR provided incremental determination of long-term mortality when compared to established DSE markers of long-term adverse outcome, namely LV ejection fraction, scar burden, and myocardial ischemic burden. When the impact of MR severity was expressed quantitatively, a higher RVol and EROA are independently associated with greater all-cause mortality. An EROA ≥ 20 mm² demonstrated a stronger association with all-cause mortality compared to a RVol of ≥ 30 ml. Nevertheless, both parameters are associated with poor outcome and allow further risk stratification of patients referred for DSE. This data supports previous research of functional MR in patients with prior myocardial infarction.[13]

The AHA/ACC [23] and ESC [24] guidelines for stress echocardiography emphasize the importance of baseline LV ejection fraction, scar burden and presence and extent of myocardial ischemia as markers of adverse outcome. All of these parameters were associated with mortality in our patient population. The 5.1 ± 1.8 year mortality of this patient population was 24.3% in keeping with previous large observational DSE studies [8,25,26] and recently in diabetic patients referred for stress echocardiography.[27] However, the prevalence and prognostic significance of

MR in a DSE population has not been specifically evaluated. MR was prevalent, being present in 15.1% of the total population and moderate and severe MR in 7.4%. As well as being independently associated with all cause mortality, the presence of moderate and severe MR provided incremental prognostic information in our population when the C statistic model was constructed using standard CVD risk factors, anti-anginal therapy, LV ejection fraction, scar, ischemic burden and MR added in the final model. We therefore believe the presence and extent of MR should be clearly documented in a DSE report and should be taken into consideration when determining the management strategy for the patient. The timing and most appropriate surgical treatment option for patients with ischemic MR remains controversial, with no convincing evidence that surgical correction improves mortality and is therefore listed as Class IIb, except when the patient is undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery or aortic valve repair (Class IIa).[28-30] Current guidelines suggest patients with moderate and severe MR should have a multidisciplinary discussion involving an interventional cardiologist, mitral valve surgeon, and valve specialist.[31] In addition, correction of MR may impact other important outcomes, such as heart failure, which has significant financial implications for healthcare providers as well as patient quality of life.[32-34]

Anti-anginal therapy in patients referred for stress echocardiography has been shown to adversely affect outcome.[27,35] In our study, anti-anginal therapy was independently associated with all-cause mortality and a greater proportion of patients with severe MR were prescribed beta-blockers.

MR can be a dynamic lesion and as such its severity may change over time and under stress conditions. Evaluation of MR under exercise provides prognostic information over resting measures and identifies high-risk patients with poor outcome.[36,37] However, DSE often improves MR [38] and patients referred are usually unable to exercise or have poor exercise capacity. This study however, has demonstrated that qualitative and quantitative baseline MR has a significant impact on all-cause mortality and should be considered in conjunction with DSE results.

Study Limitations

This is a single centre observational study and may be limited by potential referral, selection, ascertainment, and reporting biases and limited generalizability. Functional MR is a heterogeneous disease and in this study the different categories were not determined. In addition, measurements associated with MR severity are complex and subject to limitations.[39] However, quantitative techniques have been shown to be accurate and reproducible in single centers.[40] Furthermore, the dynamic nature of MR was not assessed during dobutamine infusion. However, as detailed previously, MR usually improves with dobutamine stress and the authors believe dynamic changes are better investigated using dynamic exercise.

Conclusions

Baseline MR was independently associated with greater mortality. As such, it could be suggested that qualitative and quantitative interrogation of valvular function be routinely evaluated and

reported in patients referred for DSE. The rate of all-cause mortality increased with worsening MR and was exacerbated with the addition of myocardial ischemia. In lower-risk patients optimal medical management and careful follow-up with repeated assessment of MR should be performed.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interests:

JOD declares no conflict of interests, PGF declares no conflict of interests, MA declares no conflict of interests, MPL declares no conflict of interests, RS declares no conflict of interests.

Ethical Approval:

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Informed Consent:

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

References

1. Nkomo VT, Gardin JM, Skelton TN, Gottdiener JS, Scott CG, Enriquez-Sarano M (2006) Burden of valvular heart diseases: a population-based study. *Lancet* 368 (9540):1005-1011.
2. Barzilai B, Gessler C, Jr., Perez JE, Schaab C, Jaffe AS (1988) Significance of Doppler-detected mitral regurgitation in acute myocardial infarction. *Am J Cardiol* 61 (4):220-223.
3. Fattouch K, Sampognaro R, Speziale G, Salardino M, Novo G, Caruso M, Novo S, Ruvolo G (2010) Impact of moderate ischemic mitral regurgitation after isolated coronary artery bypass grafting. *Ann Thorac Surg* 90 (4):1187-1194.
4. Ellis SG, Whitlow PL, Raymond RE, Schneider JP (2002) Impact of mitral regurgitation on long-term survival after percutaneous coronary intervention. *Am J Cardiol* 89 (3):315-318.
5. Gahl K, Sutton R, Pearson M, Caspari P, Lairet A, McDonald L (1977) Mitral regurgitation in coronary heart disease. *Br Heart J* 39 (1):13-18.
6. Geleijnse ML, Fioretti PM, Roelandt JR (1997) Methodology, feasibility, safety and diagnostic accuracy of dobutamine stress echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 30 (3):595-606.
7. Marwick TH, Case C, Vasey C, Allen S, Short L, Thomas JD (2001) Prediction of mortality by exercise echocardiography: a strategy for combination with the duke treadmill score. *Circulation* 103 (21):2566-2571.
8. Marwick TH, Case C, Sawada S, Rimmerman C, Brenneman P, Kovacs R, Short L, Lauer M (2001) Prediction of mortality using dobutamine echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 37 (3):754-760.
9. Grayburn PA, Appleton CP, DeMaria AN, Greenberg B, Lowes B, Oh J, Plehn JF, Rahko P, St John Sutton M, Eichhorn EJ, Investigators BTES (2005) Echocardiographic predictors of

morbidity and mortality in patients with advanced heart failure: the Beta-blocker Evaluation of Survival Trial (BEST). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 45 (7):1064-1071.

10. Lang RM, Badano LP, Mor-Avi V, Afilalo J, Armstrong A, Ernande L, Flachskampf FA, Foster E, Goldstein SA, Kuznetsova T, Lancellotti P, Muraru D, Picard MH, Rietzschel ER, Rudski L, Spencer KT, Tsang W, Voigt JU (2015) Recommendations for cardiac chamber quantification by echocardiography in adults: an update from the American Society of Echocardiography and the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 28 (1):1-39.

11. Ommen SR, Nishimura RA, Appleton CP, Miller FA, Oh JK, Redfield MM, Tajik AJ (2000) Clinical utility of Doppler echocardiography and tissue Doppler imaging in the estimation of left ventricular filling pressures: A comparative simultaneous Doppler-catheterization study. *Circulation* 102 (15):1788-1794.

12. Lancellotti P, Moura L, Pierard LA, Agricola E, Popescu BA, Tribouilloy C, Hagendorff A, Monin JL, Badano L, Zamorano JL, European Association of E (2010) European Association of Echocardiography recommendations for the assessment of valvular regurgitation. Part 2: mitral and tricuspid regurgitation (native valve disease). *Eur J Echocardiogr* 11 (4):307-332.

13. Grigioni F, Enriquez-Sarano M, Zehr KJ, Bailey KR, Tajik AJ (2001) Ischemic mitral regurgitation: long-term outcome and prognostic implications with quantitative Doppler assessment. *Circulation* 103 (13):1759-1764.

14. McNeill AJ, Fioretti PM, el-Said SM, Salustri A, Forster T, Roelandt JR (1992) Enhanced sensitivity for detection of coronary artery disease by addition of atropine to dobutamine stress echocardiography. *Am J Cardiol* 70 (1):41-46.

15. Cerqueira MD, Weissman NJ, Dilsizian V, Jacobs AK, Kaul S, Laskey WK, Pennell DJ, Rumberger JA, Ryan T, Verani MS (2002) Standardized myocardial segmentation and nomenclature for tomographic imaging of the heart: a statement for healthcare professionals from the Cardiac Imaging Committee of the Council on Clinical Cardiology of the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 105 (4):539-542.
16. Armstrong WF (1991) Stress echocardiography for detection of coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 84 (3 Suppl):I43-49.
17. Rizzello V, Poldermans D, Schinkel AF, Biagini E, Boersma E, Elhendy A, Sozzi FB, Maat A, Crea F, Roelandt JR, Bax JJ (2006) Long term prognostic value of myocardial viability and ischaemia during dobutamine stress echocardiography in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy undergoing coronary revascularisation. *Heart* 92 (2):239-244.
18. Arcidi JM, Jr., Hebel RF, Craver JM, Jones EL, Hatcher CR, Jr., Guyton RA (1988) Treatment of moderate mitral regurgitation and coronary disease by coronary bypass alone. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 95 (6):951-959.
19. DeJa MA, Grayburn PA, Sun B, Rao V, She L, Krejca M, Jain AR, Leng Chua Y, Daly R, Senni M, Mokrzycki K, Menicanti L, Oh JK, Michler R, Wrobel K, Lamy A, Velazquez EJ, Lee KL, Jones RH (2012) Influence of mitral regurgitation repair on survival in the surgical treatment for ischemic heart failure trial. *Circulation* 125 (21):2639-2648.
20. Pellizzon GG, Grines CL, Cox DA, Stuckey T, Tchong JE, Garcia E, Guagliumi G, Turco M, Lansky AJ, Griffin JJ, Cohen DJ, Aymong E, Mehran R, O'Neill WW, Stone GW (2004) Importance of mitral regurgitation in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for acute myocardial infarction: the Controlled Abciximab and Device Investigation to Lower Late Angioplasty Complications (CADILLAC) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 43 (8):1368-1374.

21. Rossi A, Dini FL, Faggiano P, Agricola E, Cicoira M, Frattini S, Simioniuc A, Gullace M, Ghio S, Enriquez-Sarano M, Temporelli PL (2011) Independent prognostic value of functional mitral regurgitation in patients with heart failure. A quantitative analysis of 1256 patients with ischaemic and non-ischaemic dilated cardiomyopathy. *Heart* 97 (20):1675-1680.
22. Trichon BH, Felker GM, Shaw LK, Cabell CH, O'Connor CM (2003) Relation of frequency and severity of mitral regurgitation to survival among patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction and heart failure. *Am J Cardiol* 91 (5):538-543.
23. Nishimura RA, Otto CM, Bonow RO, Carabello BA, Erwin JP, 3rd, Guyton RA, O'Gara PT, Ruiz CE, Skubas NJ, Sorajja P, Sundt TM, 3rd, Thomas JD, American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice G (2014) 2014 AHA/ACC guideline for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 63 (22):e57-185.
24. Sicari R, Nihoyannopoulos P, Evangelista A, Kasprzak J, Lancellotti P, Poldermans D, Voigt JU, Zamorano JL, Echocardiography EAo (2008) Stress echocardiography expert consensus statement: European Association of Echocardiography (EAE) (a registered branch of the ESC). *Eur J Echocardiogr* 9 (4):415-437.
25. Biagini E, Elhendy A, Bax JJ, Rizzello V, Schinkel AF, van Domburg RT, Kertai MD, Krenning BJ, Bountiukos M, Rapezzi C, Branzi A, Simoons ML, Poldermans D (2005) Seven-year follow-up after dobutamine stress echocardiography: impact of gender on prognosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 45 (1):93-97.

26. Chaowalit N, McCully RB, Callahan MJ, Mookadam F, Bailey KR, Pellikka PA (2006) Outcomes after normal dobutamine stress echocardiography and predictors of adverse events: long-term follow-up of 3014 patients. *Eur Heart J* 27 (24):3039-3044.
27. Cortigiani L, Borelli L, Raciti M, Bovenzi F, Picano E, Molinaro S, Sicari R (2015) Prediction of mortality by stress echocardiography in 2835 diabetic and 11 305 nondiabetic patients. *Circ Cardiovasc imaging* 8 (5).
28. Enriquez-Sarano M, Sundt TM, 3rd (2010) Early surgery is recommended for mitral regurgitation. *Circulation* 121 (6):804-811.
29. Gillam LD, Schwartz A (2010) Primum non nocere: the case for watchful waiting in asymptomatic "severe" degenerative mitral regurgitation. *Circulation* 121 (6):813-821.
30. Acker MA, Parides MK, Perrault LP, Moskowitz AJ, Gelijns AC, Voisine P, Smith PK, Hung JW, Blackstone EH, Puskas JD, Argenziano M, Gammie JS, Mack M, Ascheim DD, Bagiella E, Moquete EG, Ferguson TB, Horvath KA, Geller NL, Miller MA, Woo YJ, D'Alessandro DA, Ailawadi G, Dagenais F, Gardner TJ, O'Gara PT, Michler RE, Kron IL, Ctsn (2014) Mitral-valve repair versus replacement for severe ischemic mitral regurgitation. *N Engl J Med* 370 (1):23-32.
31. Head SJ, Kaul S, Mack MJ, Serruys PW, Taggart DP, Holmes DR, Jr., Leon MB, Marco J, Bogers AJ, Kappetein AP (2013) The rationale for Heart Team decision-making for patients with stable, complex coronary artery disease. *Eur Heart J* 34 (32):2510-2518.
32. Badiwala MV, Verma S, Rao V (2009) Surgical management of ischemic mitral regurgitation. *Circulation* 120 (13):1287-1293.
33. Castleberry AW, Williams JB, Daneshmand MA, Honeycutt E, Shaw LK, Samad Z, Lopes RD, Alexander JH, Mathew JP, Velazquez EJ, Milano CA, Smith PK (2014) Surgical

revascularization is associated with maximal survival in patients with ischemic mitral regurgitation: a 20-year experience. *Circulation* 129 (24):2547-2556.

34. Grossi EA, Woo YJ, Patel N, Goldberg JD, Schwartz CF, Subramanian VA, Genco C, Goldman SM, Zenati MA, Wolfe JA, Mishra YK, Trehan N (2011) Outcomes of coronary artery bypass grafting and reduction annuloplasty for functional ischemic mitral regurgitation: a prospective multicenter study (Randomized Evaluation of a Surgical Treatment for Off-Pump Repair of the Mitral Valve). *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 141 (1):91-97.

35. Sicari R, Cortigiani L, Bigi R, Landi P, Raciti M, Picano E, Echo-Persantine International Cooperative Study G, Echo-Dobutamine International Cooperative Study G (2004) Prognostic value of pharmacological stress echocardiography is affected by concomitant antiischemic therapy at the time of testing. *Circulation* 109 (20):2428-2431.

36. Lancellotti P, Magne J (2013) Stress echocardiography in regurgitant valve disease. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 6 (5):840-849.

37. Lancellotti P, Troisfontaines P, Toussaint AC, Pierard LA (2003) Prognostic importance of exercise-induced changes in mitral regurgitation in patients with chronic ischemic left ventricular dysfunction. *Circulation* 108 (14):1713-1717.

38. Heinle SK, Tice FD, Kisslo J (1995) Effect of dobutamine stress echocardiography on mitral regurgitation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 25 (1):122-127.

39. Grayburn PA, Bhella P (2010) Grading severity of mitral regurgitation by echocardiography: science or art? *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 3 (3):244-246.

40. Thavendiranathan P, Phelan D, Collier P, Thomas JD, Flamm SD, Marwick TH (2012) Quantitative assessment of mitral regurgitation: how best to do it. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 5 (11):1161-1175.

Figure Legends

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier curve for the cumulative survival and freedom from long-term mortality dichotomized according to the degree of mitral regurgitation as a categorical variable (A) and according to the presence or absence of mitral regurgitation with or without myocardial ischemia during dobutamine stress echocardiography (B).

Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curve for the cumulative survival and freedom from long-term mortality dichotomized according to the quantified severity of mitral regurgitation using regurgitant volume (A) and effective regurgitant orifice area (B).