

Research Article

Value of Pericoronary Adipose Tissue Texture Analysis in Diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease

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Received: March 08, 2021; Accepted: March 26, 2021;

Published: April 02, 2021

Abstract

Peri-Coronary Adipose Tissue (PCAT) was an indicator to detect the coronary inflammation. We aimed to analyze the PCAT characteristics of Right Coronary Artery (RCA) with or without plaque using texture analysis by Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (CCTA). This article was a retrospective case-control study. In total, 67 patients with coronary artery disease were enrolled from December 2018 to September 2019. The patients were divided into two groups according to whether there are plaques existing at the RCA vessels. The radiomic features of RCA vessels calculated on the PCAT regions between groups were compared using Mann-Whitney U test. Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (ROC) analysis was performed to evaluate the performance of each significant features to differentiate the group with or without plaques. 43 patients without RCA plaque and 24 patients with RCA plaque were included in the study. 1218 radiomic features were finally calculated, among which wavelet-based texture features were more significantly different between RCA plaque group and RCA non-plaque group. Furthermore, wavelet_LLL_firstorder_Maximum had the highest Area Under Curve (AUC) 0.78. Therefore, PCAT texture analysis is expected to be used as a new detection method to determine the existence of coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Adipose Tissue; Coronary artery disease; Computed tomography angiography

Introduction

Vulnerable plaques in coronary arteries are at higher risk of rupture and often lead to severe adverse events. Morphological features of vulnerable plaques can be assessed by several methods like coronary angiography, Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS) and Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT). All these procedures are invasive and costly, also they are lacking the ability to evaluate the pathophysiology of the plaques. Noninvasive CT based angiography has shown higher value in detecting both vulnerable plaques and Peri-Coronary Adipose Tissue (PCAT) [1].

PCAT is defined as any adipose tissue that located in the adventitial layer of coronary arteries and is regarded typically as support material. Recently, it has been proved that PCAT is biologically active and responsible for the progression the coronary plaques [2]. The attenuation index of PCAT detected by CCTA was found to be related with plaque characteristics and was associated with severity of coronary artery disease in several studies [3,4]. With the technique advancement of high resolution CT scan, multiple texture features can be acquired and be used to evaluate biological and pathological information of PCAT.

In this study, we performed texture analysis of PCAT using CCTA, and sought to establish the correlation between PCAT texture and coronary plaques.

Methods and Materials

Patients

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Southeast

University Affiliated Jiangyin Hospital and conducted under Helsinki declaration. 67 CAD patients who underwent CCTA in Jiangyin people's hospital from December 2018 to September 2019 were enrolled in our research. Written informed consents were obtained from all participants. Patients with previous history of coronary stent implantation and/or bypass surgery were exclude.

Coronary CTA acquirement

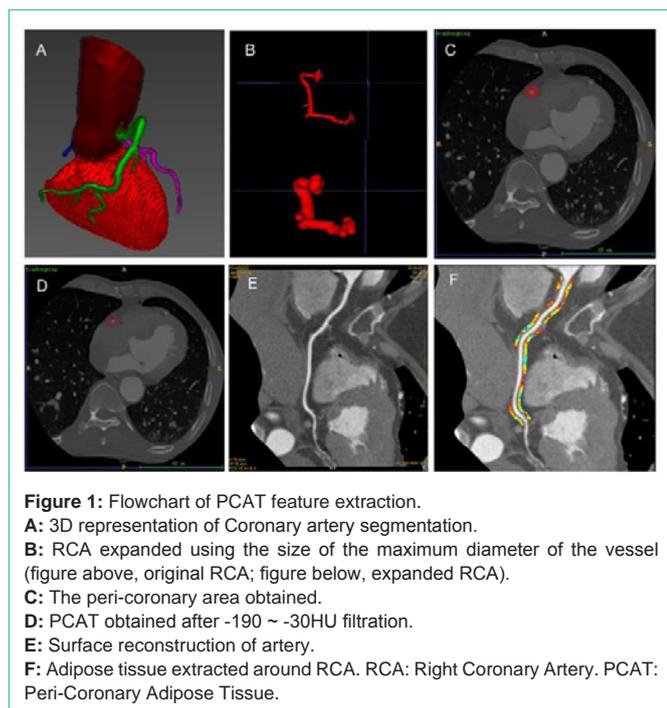
Coronary CTA was performed by using Philips Brilliance iCT 256-slice (tube collimation= 2×128×0.625 mm, pitch=0.18, current=400mAseff, voltage=120kV, tube-rotation-time=270ms), 25-50 mg metoprolol tartrate tablets were administered to acquire a target heart rate of <70beats/min. 50-60 ml commercial contrast media with 320mg/ml iodine concentration (VISIPAQUE 320 GE HEALTHCARE, USA) was given by intravenously at a speed of 4.5-5 ml/s *via* median cubital vein. Retrospective ECG gating techniques was used for plane acquisition and aortic root was used as landmarker with the trigger threshold of 110 Hounsfield units.

Plaque analysis

Coronary plaques were diagnosed by two independent experienced coronary radiologists visually. Whether there were calcium, non-calcium or mixed plaques all need to be identified by radiologists.

PCAT analysis and feature extraction

A CQK software (Coronary Artery Quantitative Analysis Kit, GE Healthcare, China) dedicated to coronary analysis was used to extract the PCAT region (Figure 1). Firstly, the coronary CTA



DICOM images were imported into CQK software, then, the RCA was segmented using a pre-trained V-NET model, the RCA was expanded using the size same to the vessel diameters. The expanded vessels extracted the initial vessels to obtain the pericoronary regions. Finally, -190HU to -30HU were adopted as adipose CT decaying range to filter the non-adipose voxels to get the ROI of PVAT.

Pyradiomics software (version 3.0.1, <https://pyradiomics.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>) was used to extract the radiomic features of PCAT using example CT.yaml setting files. Pyradiomics is a widely accepted feature extraction tools complied with the ISBI. 1218 features including shape features, first-order features and texture features were extracted. Shape features describe the geometry of the ROI, first-order represent the gray value distribution within the ROI. Texture features reflect the gray value distribution in space.

Statistical analysis

R software (version 4.0.1, www.r-project.org) was used to conduct the statistical analysis. Mann-Whitney U test was performed to compare the radiometric features between non-plaque and plaque groups. Univariate logistic regression analysis was performed to find whether the feature was a significant factor. The performance of the significant feature to differentiate the non-plaque and plaque RCA were evaluated using ROC analysis. We also aimed to build a RF model for discriminating the plaque RCA and non-plaque RCA. mRMR was firstly used to filter the maximum relevant features and minimum redundancy features, and 10 features were finally enrolled into our small sample. Then, a multivariate logistic regression model was built using remaining features. The performance of the model was evaluated using ROC analysis, meanwhile, the cross-validation was used to verifying the robust of the model. We also compared 10 selected features among the patients with different types of RCA plaques. A two-tailed P of <0.05 was regarded as significant.

Table 1: Patient characteristics comparison.

Characteristics	Positive group (n=24)	Negative group (n=43)	P-value
Age, y (mean±SD)	66.96±2.33	67.44±3.24	0.53
Male sex, n (%)	16(66.67)	22(51.16)	0.33
Smoking, n (%)	4(16.67)	3(6.98)	0.41
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	5(20.83)	5(11.6)	0.51
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	10(41.67)	20(46.5)	0.9
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	16(66.67)	32(74.4)	0.69

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± SD; P-value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Patient characteristics

Patients were divided into two groups according to whether there was significant lesion in right coronary artery. The demographic and risk factors of all the subjects were presented in (Table 1). Finally, we have 24 CAD patients have plaques at RCA (positive group) and 43 patients without RCA plaques (negative group). There was no significant difference between the patients with RCA lesions and patients without RCA lesions regarding age and sex. There was no significant difference in frequency of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, and smoking between two groups.

Correlation between radiomic features and clinical data

As shown in (Figure 2), most of significant features were wavelet-based, especially, LHL, LHH and LLL-filtered wavelet features. After mRMR feature selection, 10 features were kept and analyzed using ROC analysis, as shown in (Figure 3), the AUC values of them were all larger than 0.67, and wavelet_LLL_first order_Maximum had highest AUC 0.78.

The ROC of the differentiation model was shown in (Figure 4), the AUC was 1 (95% CI: 0.99-1.00). The accuracy, specificity and sensitivity were 0.98, 0.99, and 0.97, respectively. The most important feature in the model is original_shape_Flatness.

The cross-validation also showed the model had accuracy. The accuracy, specificity and sensitivity were 0.84, 0.82, and 0.86,

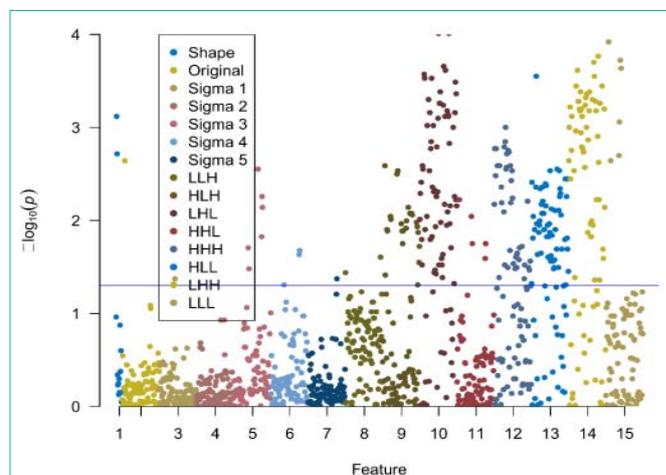


Figure 2: The Mahanttan figure of radiomics features' -log₁₀(p) values. The p-values were calculated using Mann-Whitney U test. The blue line represented as p=0.05.

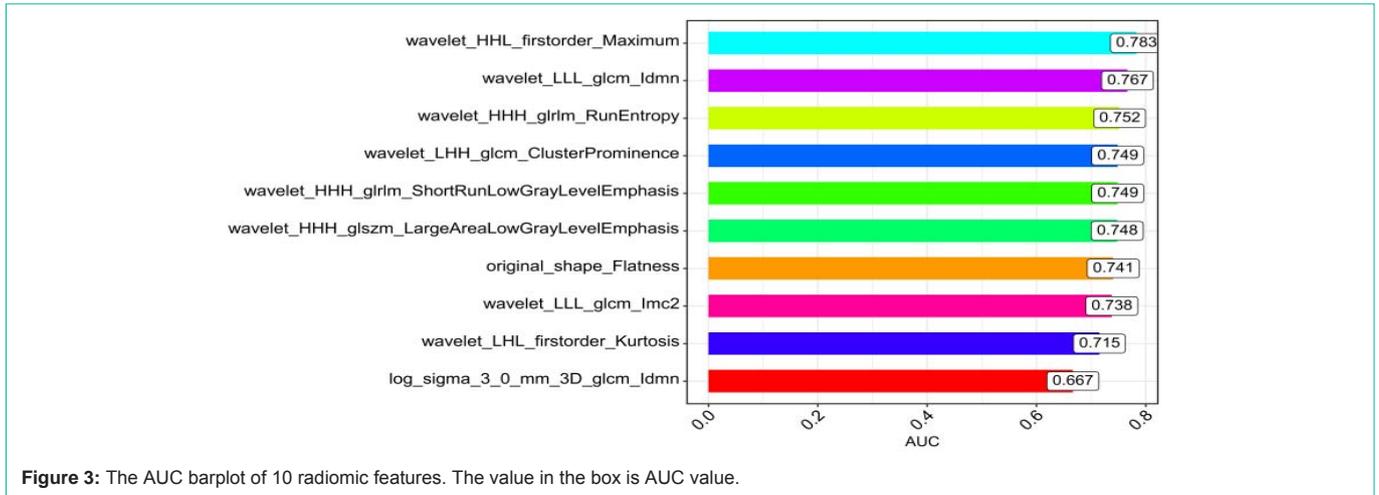


Figure 3: The AUC barplot of 10 radiomic features. The value in the box is AUC value.

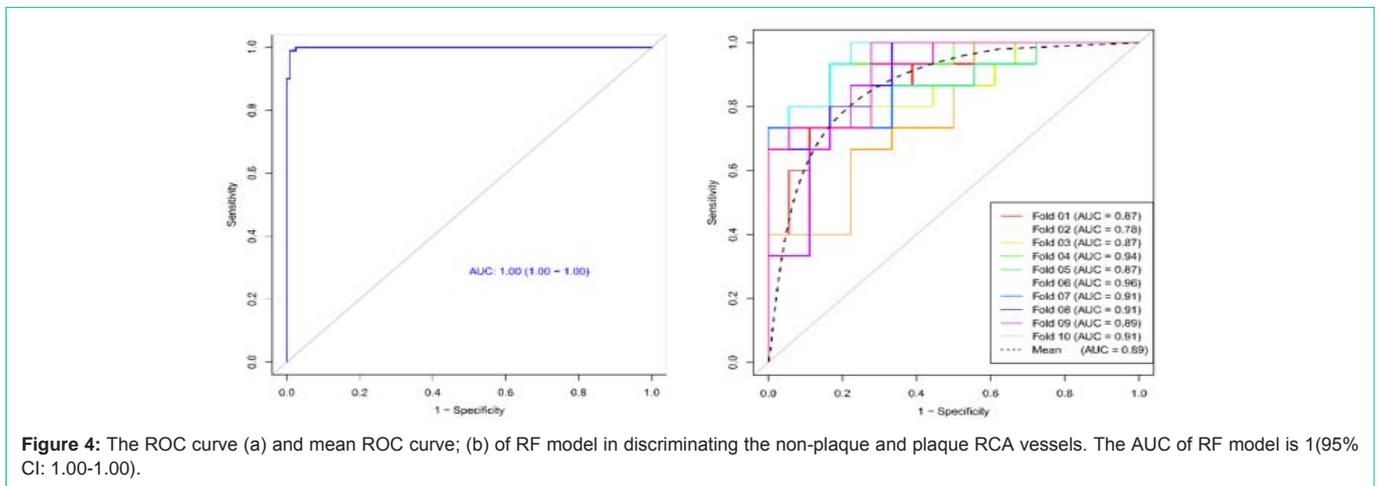


Figure 4: The ROC curve (a) and mean ROC curve; (b) of RF model in discriminating the non-plaque and plaque RCA vessels. The AUC of RF model is 1(95% CI: 1.00-1.00).

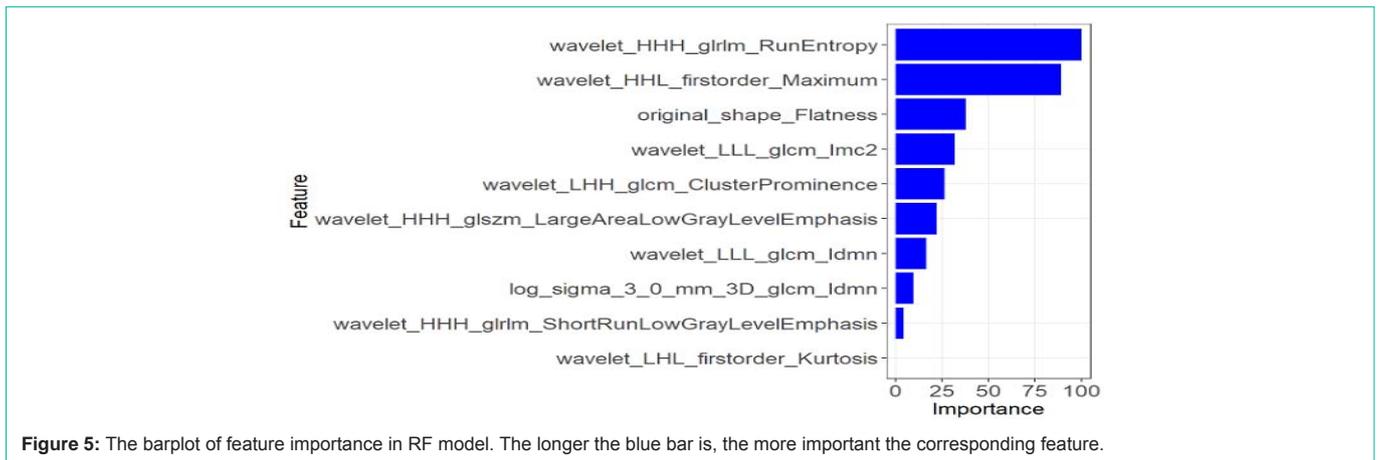


Figure 5: The barplot of feature importance in RF model. The longer the blue bar is, the more important the corresponding feature.

respectively. The cross validation AUC curve was shown in (Figure 4b), and mean AUC was 0.89.

As shown in (Figure 5), the barplot of feature importance in RF model. The longer the blue bar is, the more important the corresponding feature.

We also compared 10 selected features among the patients with

different type of plaque, and found wavelet_HHH_glrIm_RunEntropy was significantly different between calcified plaque and soft plaque ($p = 0.016$), and original_shape_Flatness and wavelet_LHH_glcM_ClusterProminence had the trend to be different (Figure 6).

Discussion

This article mainly discussed the difference of texture features of

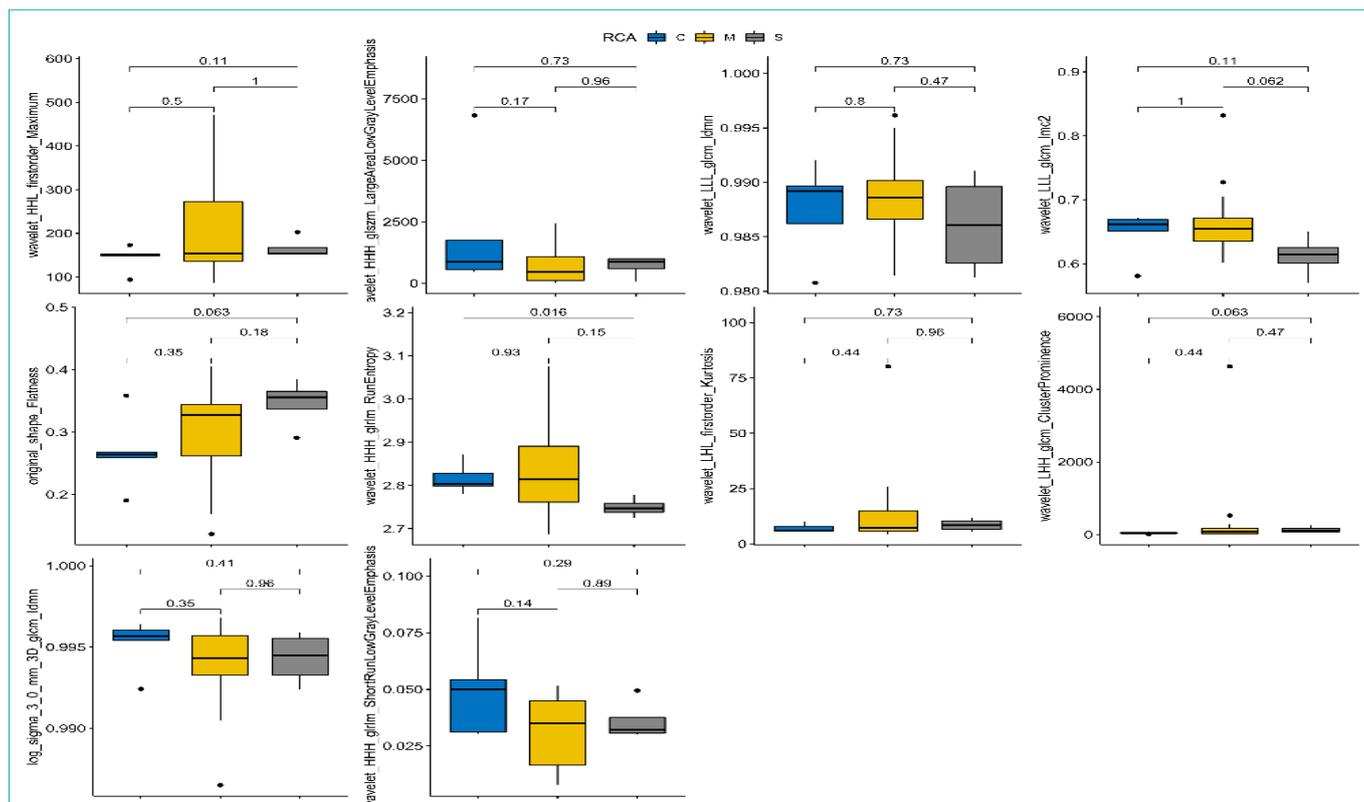


Figure 6: 10 radiomics features comparison among 3 classes plaque. C: Calcified Plaque, M: Mixed Plaque, S: Soft Plaque.

Peri-Coronary Adipose Tissue (PCAT) with and without coronary artery lesions by coronary CTA imaging, and found that texture features of PVAT is helpful to predict the existence of plaques in coronary arteries. Among these features, waveket_LLL_firstrorder_Maximum and wavelet_LLL_gldm_Idmn were both good predictors.

Ma’rton Kolossva’ry et al found that coronary CTA radiomics can identify plaque vulnerability by relevant radionuclide imaging markers, which had high diagnostic accuracy and was significantly better than the conventional CT in the quantitative and qualitative analysis of high-risk plaque features. For radiomics, Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS) was more accurate in judging delayed plaque progression, while Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) was more suitable for identifying Thin-Cap Fibroatheroma (TCFA), and NaF18-PET was more suitable for identifying invasive and radionuclide imaging markers, the performance of which were all better than the traditional CT index ($P < 0.001$) [5]. Coronary 18F-NaF uptake reflected the rate of calcification of coronary atherosclerotic plaques, and the increase of (PCAT) concentration was related to vascular inflammation. Jacek Kwiecinski et al found that PCAT density in patients with stable high-risk plaques was associated with coronary artery uptake of CTA [6].

The heart and coronary arteries are surrounded by a layer of adipose tissue, which is a complex organ composed of osteoblasts, stromal cells, macrophages and neuronal networks, nourished by rich coronary microcirculation. PCAT is a kind of visceral adipose tissue originating from mesothelium, which is usually wrapped around the main coronary artery on the surface of the heart and

functionally different from the epicardial adipose tissue on the surface of myocardium [7,8]. PVAT is composed of small adipocytes with irregular shape, small accumulation of lipid droplets and low degree of differentiation. Mouse PVAT is composed of white and brown adipocytes. The expression of adipocyte-related genes in PVAT, such as PPAR γ , C/EBP α , Perilipin, ATGL, Leptin and adiponectin, are lower than that in subcutaneous and peri-renal adipose tissue [9]. PVAT can secrete factors locally, increase coronary artery tension and promote inflammation [10]. The pathological processes involved in PVAT include increase or decrease of insulin resistance, vasomotor, vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, arterial stiffness, anti-atherosclerotic and atherogenic effects (by enhancing ROS production, stimulating angiogenesis, endothelial dysfunction and release of TNF- α , MCP-1, TGF- β , IL-1, angiotensin , etc.) [9].

Based on the biological and anatomical relationships between Perivascular AT (PVAT) and coronary arteries, PVAT imaging may provide useful information for cardiovascular risk stratification. However, due to the lack of special algorithms, PVAT imaging in most studies was limited to rough analysis of epicardial adipose tissue. Coronary artery CT angiography provides the best features of PCAT [2]. In our study, we analyzed the texture of adipose tissue around RCA and found that wavelet_LLL_firstrorder_Maximum, wavelet_LLL_gldm_Idmn, original_shape_Flatness, wavelet_HHH_gldm_LargeDependenceLowGrayLevelEmphasis and wavelet_LHL_firstrorder_Kurtosis were the most important five features in discriminating RCA with or without plaques. Some studies have shown that in the presence of exogenous inflammatory stimulation, PCAT showed the smaller size of adipocytes, lipid accumulation

and poor differentiation, which was related to the transformation of lipophilic components to hydrophilic components in adipose tissue, as well as the decaying gradient of adipose tissue on Computed Tomography (CT). In Conventional Coronary CTA, we can track the three-dimensional changes of PVAT phenotype and use it as a dynamic marker of inflammatory state of adjacent vessels [2]. PCAT decaying and Non-Calcified Plaque Load (NCP) measured by coronary CTA were associated with the occurrence of cardiac events and contributed to the quantitative assessment of cardiovascular risk [11].

There are still limitations in this study. The laboratory data of patients were not obtained and the relationship between biochemical indicators and coronary plaque characteristics cannot be analyzed. The relationship between vulnerable plaque characteristics and PCAT was also not further studied.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we found that PCAT texture analysis is expected to be used as a new detection method to determine the existence of coronary artery disease.

Acknowledgment

This paper and the research behind it would not have been possible without the exceptional support of my friend, Dr. Dong Wang. He is an excellent radiologist. During the whole study, he kept giving inspiration and technique support.

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