

# Ultrasound Contrast Media

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## Bubbles

- Introduction
- Agents
- Imaging
- Harmonics
- Heart
- Liver
- Spleen
- Pancreas
- Kidneys
- Lymph Nodes
- Intestine
- OB/GYN
- Conclusion

### Gas

- + Intravenous
- + Big difference in acoustic impedance
- + Hyperechoic
- Hyperattenuating
- Reverberation artifacts

Material	Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Speed of sound (m/s)	Acoustic Impedance (kg/m <sup>2</sup> s)
Air	1,2	330	400
Water	1000	1480	1 488 000
Soft tissue	1100	1540	1 630 000
Bone	1900	4080	7 800 000

Albrecht T, Hohmann J. Contrast Agents in Sonography. Toshiba Visions. 2004

## Bubbles

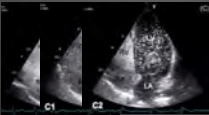
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### Agitated Saline

- Larger than capillaries
- Doesn't cross lungs
- Used to identify R to L shunts

### Contrast Media

- 1-7  $\mu$ m
- Crosses to left-sided circulation
- Can identify and assess vessels and tissue perfusion throughout the body



Normal R to L Microbubble

Gazzanga P, Buscarni E, et al. Contrast Echocardiography for Pulmonary Arteriovenous Malformations: Does Any Bubble Matter? Eur J Echocardiogr 2006;16(1):1-16.  
Albrecht T, Hohmann J. Contrast Agents in Sonography. Toshiba Visions. 2004

## Contrast Media

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### Composition

- Air or high molecular gas
- Albumin or lipid microsphere

### Elimination

- Small doses
- Short 1/2 life
- Exhaled
- Metabolized



Quina E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2006.

# Contrast Media

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Table 1. Microbubble contrast agents classified according to the filling gas

Gas (Nitrogen)	Perfluorocarbon	Sulfur hexafluoride
Advason (Mallinckrodt) <sup>†</sup>	BR14 (Bioson) <sup>†</sup>	SonoVue (Bracco) <sup>†</sup>
Elsonix (Shering) <sup>†</sup>	Definity (Bristol Myers Squibb Medical Imaging)	
Levovist (Shering) <sup>†</sup>	Definity (Bristol Myers Squibb Medical Imaging) <sup>†</sup>	
Myovist (Schering) <sup>†</sup>	Angenon Isosize (Alliance)	
Quantivue (Quantum) <sup>†</sup>	Angenon (B.R. Healthcare) <sup>†</sup>	
Reverist (Shering) <sup>†</sup>	Reverist (B.R. Healthcare)	

Change reported in the literature (in parentheses)

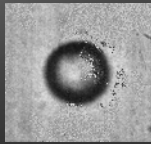
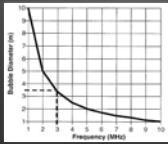
Commercial agent (Manufacturer)	Dosage for venous use	Reference
Levovist (Schering, NJ)	Dose: 100 mg/kg	Schulz et al. (2007) Rademacher et al. (2007)
Definity (Bristol Myers Squibb)	Dose: 200 kg 1.1 mL, 100 kg 0.2 mL, 50 kg 0.1 mL	O'Brien et al. (2006), K. O'Brien (unpublished data)
Optison (Amersham Health Inc.)	Dose: 5.7 mg/kg	Yoneda et al. (2002)
Reverist (Bracco)	Dose: 0.04 (0.04 mg/kg) (0.2 mL/kg), 0.08 kg 0.1 mL (1 mg), 0.04 kg 0.1 mL (1 mg)	Nyberg et al. (2004), O'Brien et al. (2006), O'Brien et al. (2007)

Quisa E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2008.  
Dierckx H. Contrast Ultrasound: General Principles and Vascular Clinical Applications. Vol 3 2007;174:501-612.

# Imaging

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- Ultrasound sine waves have + and - deflections
- Resonant frequency - in sync with microbubble oscillations
- Mechanical Index - force of compression and rarefaction

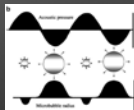
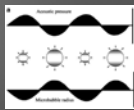


Citations

# Mechanical Index

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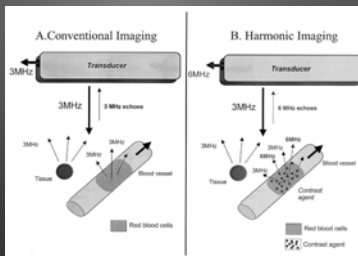
- Low MI (<0.1)
- Linear Oscillation
- Intermediate MI (0.1-0.5)
- Nonlinear Oscillation
  - Expands > shrinks
  - Harmonic frequencies
- High MI (>0.5)
- Transient nonlinear echo
  - Destructive
  - "Stimulated Acoustic Emission"



Quisa E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2008.

# Harmonic Frequencies

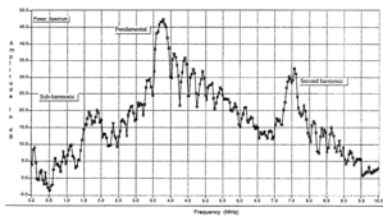
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Burns PN. Instrumentation for Contrast Echocardiography. Echocardiography 2002;19:241-258

# Harmonic Frequencies

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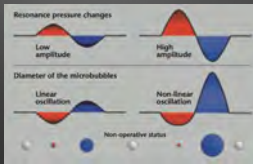


Burns PN. Instrumentation for Contrast Echocardiography, Echocardiography 2002;19:241-258

# Contrast Specific Imaging

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- Second harmonic imaging
- Pulse-inversion harmonic imaging
- Cadence-contrast pulse sequencing

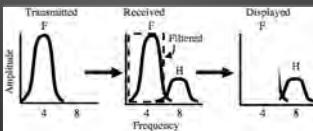


Albrecht T, Hohmann J. Contrast Agents in Sonography, Toshiba Visions, 2004

# Second Harmonic Imaging

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- Fundamental frequency is transmitted
- Only second harmonics are received

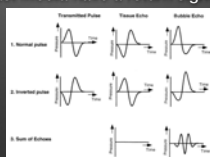


Citations

# Pulse-Inversion Harmonic Imaging

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- Conclusion

- 2 pulses of sound are transmitted with sine waves in opposite directions
- Return echo of linear oscillators cancel out
- Return echo of nonlinear oscillations of contrast media have a return signal

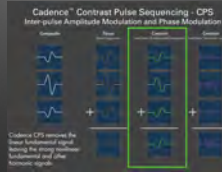


Burns PN. Instrumentation for Contrast Echocardiography, Echocardiography 2002;19:241-258

## Cadence Contrast Pulse Sequencing

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 Conclusion

- 3 pulses of varied phase and amplitude
- Return echo of linear oscillators cancel out
- Nonlinear oscillators have return fundamental and harmonic signals



Citations

## LV Opacification

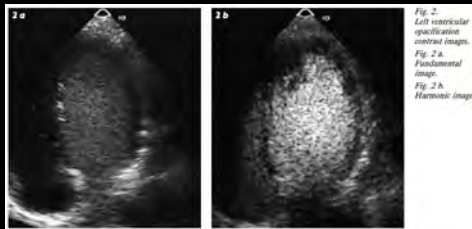
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 Conclusion

Improved Imaging of:

- Delineation of the wall-lumen interface
- LV volume
- Ventricular wall motion
- Mural perfusion

Citations

## LV Opacification



Powers J, Porter TR, et al. Ultrasound Contrast Imaging Research. MedicaMundi 2000;44:28-36.

## Normal Myocardium



**FIGURE 14-18** The process of performing real-time myocardial perfusion imaging. **A**, A high mechanical index of 1.7 is applied to the heart, destroying all microbubbles in the myocardium. **B**, Immediately after the destruction, no microbubbles are present (black areas indicated by arrows). **C**, Myocardium with normal perfusion is replenished with the microbubbles within five to seven cardiac cycles. LV = left ventricle.

(From Oh JK, Seward JB, Tajik AJ. *The Echo Manual*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006. Used with permission of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. Courtesy of Namik Chung, MD.)

Citations

# Normal Myocardium

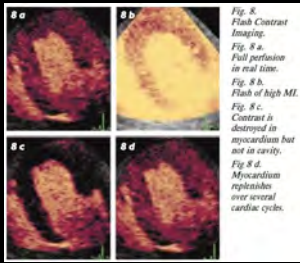


Fig. 8. Flash Contrast Imaging.  
 Fig. 8 a. Full perfusion in real time.  
 Fig. 8 b. Flash of high MI.  
 Fig. 8 c. Contrast is destroyed in myocardium but not in cavity.  
 Fig. 8 d. Myocardium replenishes over several cardiac cycles.

Powers J, Porter TR, et al. Ultrasound Contrast Imaging Research. MedicaMundi 2000;44:28-36.

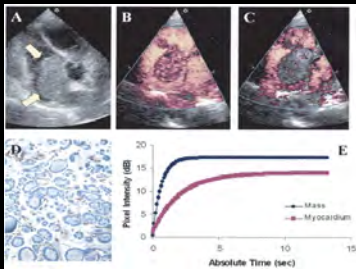
# Intracardiac Mass

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- Contrast detects whether mass is perfused or not
- 16 patients
- Optison or Definity
- High MI flashed to destroy microbubbles and observe replenishment

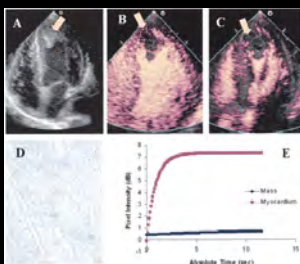
Kirkpatrick JN, Wong T, Bednarsz JE, et al. Differential diagnosis of cardiac masses using contrast echocardiographic perfusion imaging. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 43: 1412-1419.

# Intracardiac Mass



Kirkpatrick JN, Wong T, Bednarsz JE, et al. Differential diagnosis of cardiac masses using contrast echocardiographic perfusion imaging. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 43: 1412-1419.

# Thrombus



Kirkpatrick JN, Wong T, Bednarsz JE, et al. Differential diagnosis of cardiac masses using contrast echocardiographic perfusion imaging. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004; 43: 1412-1419.

# Cardiovascular Events

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Conclusion

- Destroy microbubbles with a flash of high MI
- Normal myocardium replenishes
- Mild or no contrast in poorly perfused areas

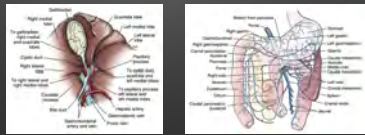
### Non-human primate studies:

- Contamin H, et al. A Minimally-Invasive Closed Chest Myocardial Occlusion-Reperfusion Model in Rhesus Monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*): Monitoring by Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound Imaging. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging*. 2012;28:531-542.
- Grauer SE, Xu J, et al. MRX 115, an Echocardiographic Contrast Agent, Produces Myocardial Opacification after Intravenous Injection in Primates: Studies Before and After Occlusion of Left Anterior Descending Coronary Artery. *Acad Radiol* 1996;Suppl 2:S405-6.

# Liver

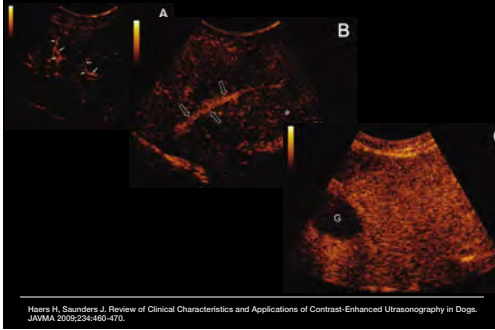
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Conclusion

- 20% hepatic artery, 80% portal vein
- 3 phases of contrast enhancement
  - Arterial: 10-25 s
  - Portal: 30-120 s
  - Delayed: 30 s - several minutes



### Citations

# Normal Liver



Haers H, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. *JWMA* 2009;23(4):68-70.

# Malignant Liver Tumors

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Conclusion

- Have increased arterial blood supply
- Early wash-in, early wash-out
- Hypoechoic in portal and delayed phase
  - Sensitivity: 100%
  - Specificity: 94%
  - PPV: 94%
  - NPV: 100%
  - Accuracy: 97%

O'Brien RT, Iani M, Matheson J, et al. Contrast Harmonic Ultrasound of Spontaneous Liver Nodules in 32 Dogs. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2004;45:547-553.

## Malignant Liver Tumors



B-Mode    Arteries and Arterial Phase    Delayed

Haers H, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAVMA 2009;234:460-470.

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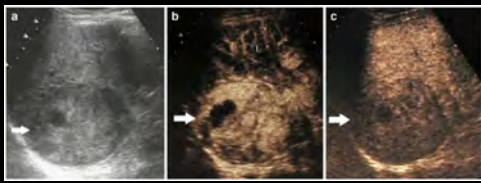
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## Malignant Liver Tumors



Quiaia E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2008.

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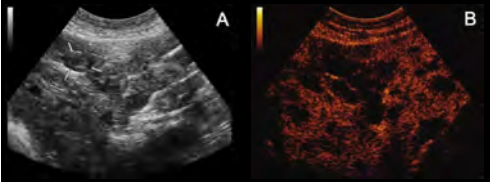
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## Malignant Liver Tumors



B-Mode    Delayed Phase

Haers H, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAVMA 2009;234:460-470.

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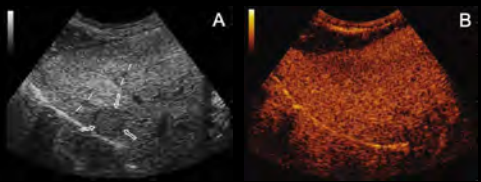
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## Benign Liver Tumors



B-Mode    Delayed Phase

Haers H, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAVMA 2009;234:460-470.

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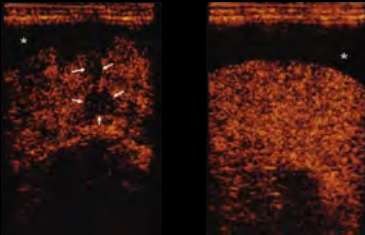
# Spleen

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Conclusion

- 2 phases of contrast enhancement
- Arterial phase
    - Non-homogeneous enhancement
    - Variable flow rates through sinuses
    - Unreliable interpretation
  - Delayed phase
    - 1-7 minutes

Citations

## Normal Spleen



Arterial Phase

Delayed Phase

Haers H, Saenders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAWMA 2009;234:460-470.

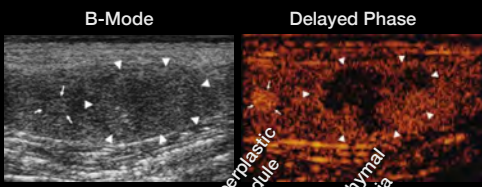
## Splenic Lesions

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Conclusion

- Not very accurate for discriminating between benign and malignant lesions
- HSA and LSA - distinct perfusion patterns
- Malignant lesions and hematomas - Hypo
- Improved detection of:
  - Hemangiosarcoma
  - Lymphoma
  - Microabscesses
  - Traumatic lesions
  - Infarctions

Catalano O, Sandomenico F, et al. Contrast-Enhanced Sonography of the Spleen. Am J Roentgenol 2005;184:1150-1155.

## Splenic Tumors



B-Mode

Delayed Phase

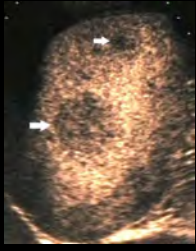
Hyperplastic  
Nodule

Mesenchymal  
Neoplasia

Haers H, Saenders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAWMA 2009;234:460-470.

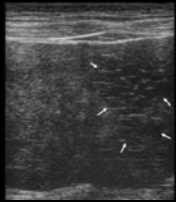


## Lymphoma Nodules

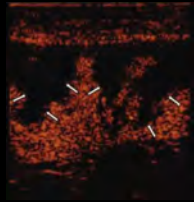


Quaila E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2008.

## Splenic Hematoma



B-Mode



Delayed Phase

Haere M, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. JAWMA 2009;234:460-470.

## Pancreas

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Conclusion

- Pancreatic carcinomas - Hypo in all phases
- Insulinomas - Hyper
- Pancreatitis - Heterogeneous with variably areas of hyperperfusion and edema

D'Onofrio M, Zamboni G, et al. Mass-Forming Pancreatitis: Value of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography. World J Gastroenterol 2006;12(4):611-614.  
D'Onofrio M, Martini E, et al. Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography of the Pancreas. JOP 2007;8:71-76.

## Pancreatic Cystadenoma



Quaila E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. Eur Radiol 2007;17:1995-2008.

# Kidneys

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## Contrast Enhancement

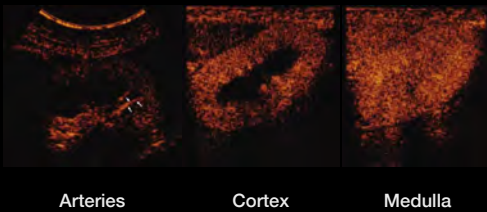
- Renal arteries - 10 s
- Cortex - 15 s
- Medulla - 30 s

## Characterization of various lesions:

- Renal carcinoma
- Hemangiosarcoma metastases
- Renal cysts
- Hematomas

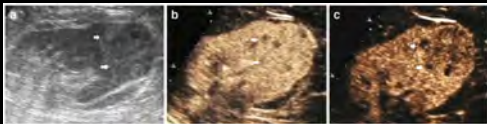
Waller KR, O'Brien RT, et al. Quantitative Contrast Ultrasound Analysis of Renal Perfusion in Normal Dogs. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2007;48:373-377.

## Normal Kidneys



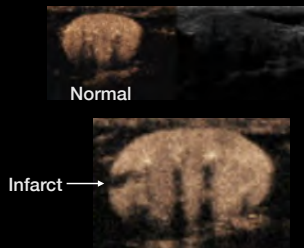
Haers W, Saunders J. Review of Clinical Characteristics and Applications of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography in Dogs. *JAVMA* 2009;234:460-470.

## Renal Carcinoma



Quaila E. Microbubble Ultrasound Contrast Agents: An Update. *Eur Radiol* 2007;17:1995-2008.

## Acute Renal Infarction

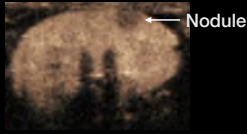


Citations

# Renal Nodule



Normal



Nodule

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# Lymph Nodes

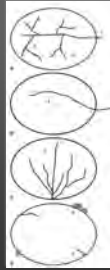
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Characteristics to differentiate benign vs malignants

- Size
- Vascular architecture
- Pulsatility Index

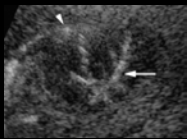
Contrast Ultrasonography

- Over 2x vessel detection compared to power Doppler



Nyman HT, Kristensen AT, et al. Characterization of Normal and Abnormal Cervical Superficial Lymph Nodes using Gray-Scale B-Mode, Color Flow Mapping, Power, and Spectral Doppler Ultrasonography: A Multivariate Study. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2010;51:404-410

# Early Detection of LSA



Citations

# Small Intestine

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Normal values:

- Wash-in & wash-out perfusion pattern
- Dose: Definity 0.03 mL/kg IV bolus

May provide baseline information for studying:

- Infarction
- Necrosis from obstruction
- Infiltrative inflammatory or neoplastic disease

Jimenez DA, O'Brien RT, et al. Intraoperative Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography of the Normal Canine Jejunum. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2011;52:196-200.

# Small Intestine



Jimenez DA, O'Brien RT, et al. Intraoperative Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography of the Normal Canine Jejunum. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2011;52:196-200.

# Time-Intensity Curve

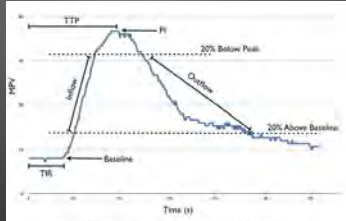


Fig. 1. Representative time-intensity curve collimated to the time period of visible contrast enhancement. The baseline mean pixel value (MPV) is unchanged throughout the time to initial rise (TIR). Contrast enhancement increases during inflow until reaching peak intensity (PI). Time to peak (TTP) is the time from injection to the PI. Outflow of contrast medium is more gradual than inflow.

Jimenez DA, O'Brien RT, et al. Intraoperative Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography of the Normal Canine Jejunum. *Vet Radiol Ultrasound* 2011;52:196-200.

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# Genitourinary

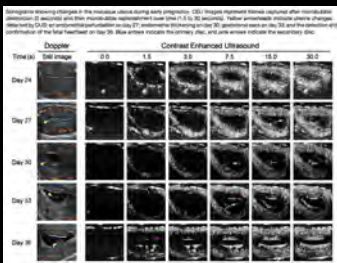
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- Assess uterine perfusion during embryo implantation
- Identify corpus luteum from adjacent ovarian tissue
- Evaluate uterine intervillous flow in early pregnancy

Non-human primate studies:

- Hastings JM, Morris KD, et al. Contrast Imaging Ultrasound Detects Abnormalities in the Marmoset Ovary. *Am J Primatol* 2012;74:1088-1096.
- Keator CS, Lindner JR, et al. Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound Reveals Real-Time Spatial Changes in Vascular Perfusion During Early Implantation in the Macaque Uterus. *Fert Steril* 2011;95:1318-1321.
- Schmidt UP, Komarnick K, et al. Assessment of Fetal and Placental Blood Flow in Primates Using Contrast Enhanced Ultrasonography. *J Ultrasound Med* 1998;17:75-80.
- Simpson NA, Nimrod C, et al. Sonographic Evaluation of Intervillous Flow in Early Pregnancy: Use of Echo-Enhancement Agents. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 1993;1:204-209.

# Gravid Uterus



Keator CS, Lindner JR, et al. Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound Reveals Real-Time Spatial Changes in Vascular Perfusion During Early Implantation in the Macaque Uterus. *Fert Steril* 2011;95:1318-1321.

## Conclusion

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Conclusion

- Ultrasound contrast agents enhance evaluation of cardiac, abdominal, and superficial soft tissue structures
- Increase sensitivity for perfusion deficits
- Can increase accuracy diagnosing certain specific diseases
- Large potential for expanding research

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