Summary

Prediction of Effect of $\beta$-Blocker Therapy in Patients with Dilated Cardiomyopathy by Using $^{123}$I-BMIPP, $^{123}$I-MIBG Scintigraphy

Aritomo Inoue, Junichi Yamazaki, Shuji Nanjou, Yuko Togane and Hideo Amano

First Department of Internal Medicine, Ohmori Hospital, Toho University School of Medicine

We investigated prediction of the efficacy of $\beta$-blocker therapy in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) by using myocardial scintigraphy with $^{123}$I-BMIPP (BMIPP) and $^{123}$I-MIBG (MIBG). Thirty-seven patients with DCM were examined by myocardial scintigraphy with BMIPP and MIBG before $\beta$-blocker therapy. Patients were classified into two groups, based on whether they improved > 10% of the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) (improved group, n = 21) or not (unimproved group, n = 16). The extent and severity score of BMIPP for the improved group was significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) than that for unimproved group. It has been suggested that BMIPP is useful in evaluating the prediction of efficacy of $\beta$-blocker therapy in patients with DCM.

Key words: $^{123}$I-BMIPP, Prediction of efficacy, Dilated cardiomyopathy.