Timeline for Evolution of DCMR in the Assessment of Myocardial Ischemia

- **1992**: Van Rugge et al. [41] - Dobutamine quantitative WM modified centerline (n= 39)
- **1994**: Pennel et al. [26] - 1st dobutamine study in patients with CAD using gradient echo imaging (n= 25)
- **1999**: Hamilton et al. [11] - DCMR clinical monitoring requirements (n= 469)
- **2001**: Kuijpers et al. [33] - Dobutamine tissue tagging facilitates diagnosis (n= 211)
- **2002**: Hundley et al. [43] - DCMR accurate in patients with poor echocardiograms (n= 153)
- **2003**: Rerkpattanapipat et al. [52] - DCMR performs preoperative risk assessment (n= 107)
- **2004**: Wahl et al. [9] - Dobutamine CMR safety (n= 1000)
- **2006**: Nandalur et al. [45] - Diagnostic accuracy of DCMR identified in meta-analysis (n= 754)
- **2008**: Lubbers et al. [48] - Addition of 1st pass perfusion to wall motion at peak dobutamine (n= 115)
- **2009**: Korosoglou et al. [34] - Low dose quantitation may ID ischemia (n= 98)
- **2010**: Gebker et al. [50] - Reduced diagnostic accessing of dobutamine in LVH (n= 187)

**Interesting Findings**

- **1994**: DCMR clinical monitoring requirements (n= 469)
- **2002**: Dobutamine tissue tagging facilitates diagnosis (n= 211)
- **2004**: DCMR with high reproducibility and low interobserver variability (n= 150)
- **2008**: DCMR results do not forecast events above and beyond LVEF for those with LVEF ≤40% (n= 209)
- **2010**: DCMR forecasts cardiac prognosis in women (n= 266)
- **2010**: Negative DCMR does not confer favorable cardiac prognosis in LVH (n= 353)
- **2010**: Defines diagnostic accuracy of DCMR and describes utility of perfusion in addition to WM in patients with existing WMA or LVH (n=1493)