



FORUM EUROPÉEN, CŒUR, EXERCICE & PRÉVENTION



Quoi de neuf: Cardiologie du sport

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Conflits d'intérêts

AbbVie, Astra Zenecca, BMS, GSK, Sanofi, Servier

Nouveau consensus : interprétation ECG athlète

Abnormal electrocardiogram findings in athletes

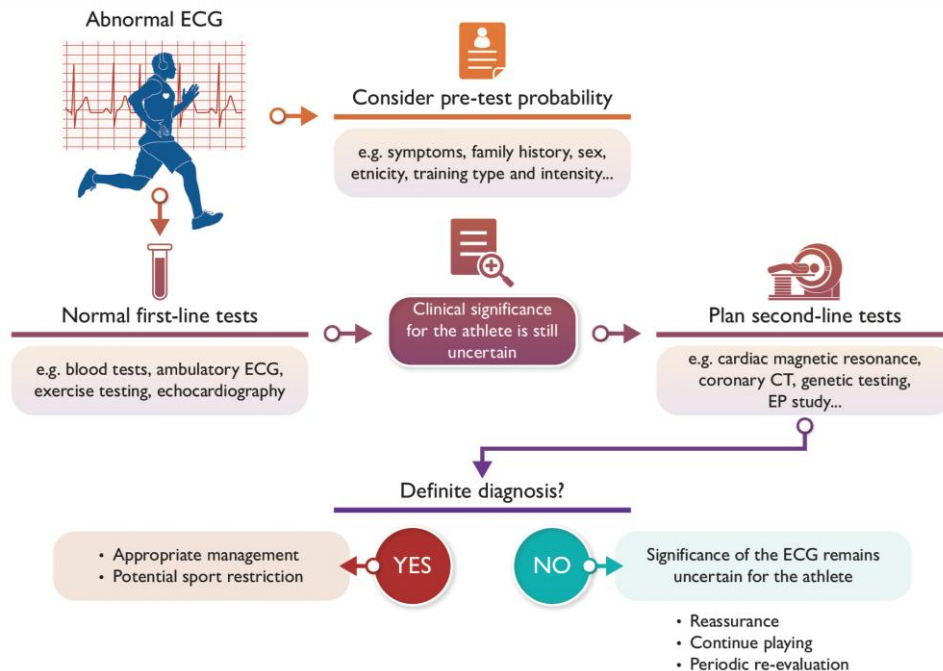
A consensus statement of the European Association of Preventive Cardiology of the European Society of Cardiology

Gherardo Finocchiaro¹, Alessandro Zorzi², Mark Abela³, Aaron Baggish⁴, Silvia Castelletti⁵, Elena Cavarretta⁶, Guido Claessen⁷, Domenico Corrado², Maria Sanz de la Garza⁸, Sabiha Gati⁹, Viviana Maestrini¹⁰, Anil Malhotra¹¹, Josef Niebauer¹², David Niederseer¹³, Michael Papadakis¹, Antonio Pelliccia¹⁰, Sanjay Sharma^{1*}, and Flavio D'Ascenzi¹⁴

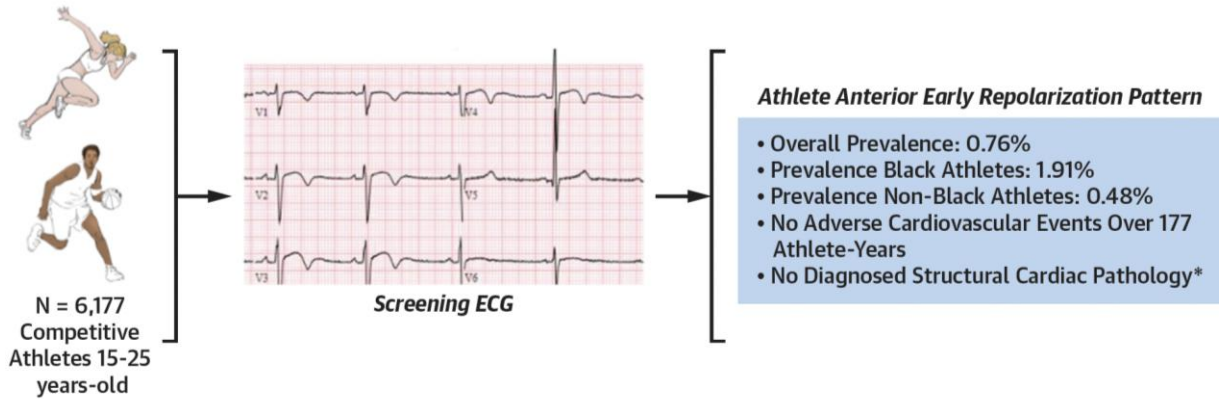
- ECG anormal ≠ maladie
- importance de la probabilité pré-test
- ne pas restreindre automatiquement le sport

Finocchiaro G, et al. Abnormal electrocardiogram findings in athletes. EHJ 2025

Management of athletes with ECG abnormalities of uncertain clinical significance



Repolarisation précoce antérieure + ondes T- (V1–V4)



Rim AJ, et al. JACC Adv. 2025;4(9):102102.

ECG = electrocardiogram. *60% of athletes proceeded with transthoracic echocardiography.

6177 athlètes (15–25 ans)

Prévalence : **0,76 %**

Athlètes noirs : **1,9 %**

Athlètes non noirs : **0,48 %**

➔ **Aucun événement cardiovasculaire au suivi**

➔ Variant ECG bénin chez l'athlète, indépendamment de l'origine ethnique

Rim AJ, et al. Prevalence and Outcomes of Competitive Athletes From the United States With Electrocardiographic Athletic Anterior Early Repolarization. JACC: Advances 2025

Repolarisation précoce antérieure + ondes T- (V1-V4)

8758 ECG d'athlètes (âge moyen 18 ans)

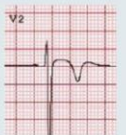
T négatives précordiales : plus fréquentes chez les femmes

- ➔ peu de différences selon l'origine ethnique
- ➔ le pattern convexe antérieur : rare (0,26 %)


Rethinking Race in Athlete ECGs

THE CURRENT GUIDELINE:
A RACE-BASED INTERPRETATION

A specific ECG pattern is considered normal only in Black athletes.



Convex anterior T-wave inversion (TWI) pattern.



Based on older European studies.


Those studies reported the pattern was much more common in Black athletes (5-14%).

PROBLEM

Using race as a biological shortcut in medicine is increasingly challenged.

Race is an unreliable proxy for genetics, especially in diverse populations.

THE NEW EVIDENCE:
WHAT U.S. DATA REVEALS



KEY FINDING
The pattern shows **NO** significant difference across racial groups.

Black Athletes	White Athletes	Asian Athletes	Hispanic Athletes
0.25%	0.24%	0.40%	0.40%

— Self-reported race —
It may be a normal variant in athletes of any race.

0.26%

The "Black athlete" pattern is extremely rare overall.

Found in only 23 out of 8,758 athletes studied.

CONCLUSION
Sex and heart rate are the primary drivers of T-wave variation, not race.

Female athletes consistently showed different T-wave amplitudes than males.




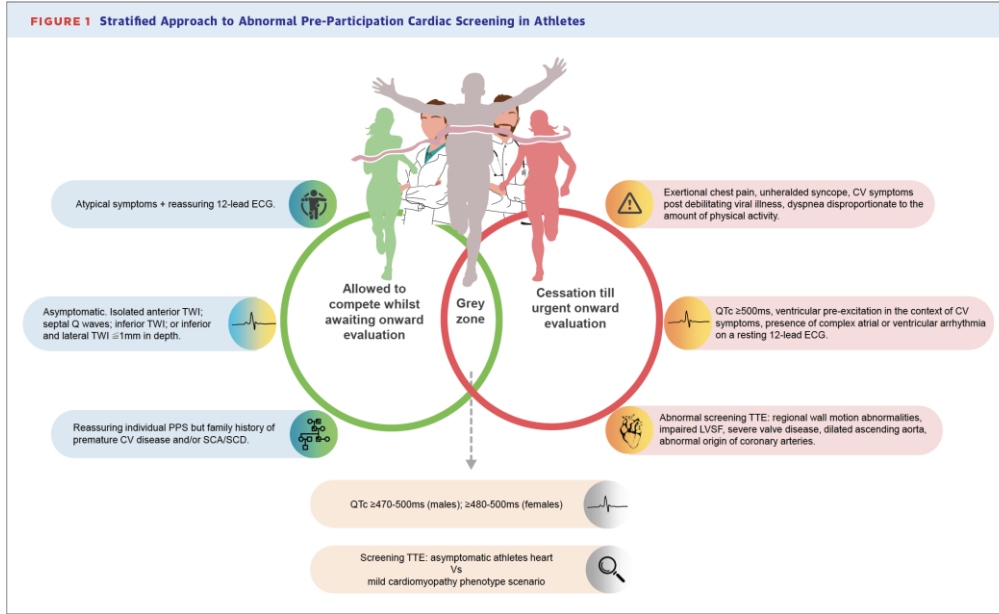
TABLE 3 T-Wave Inversion Prevalence by Race

Lead	Overall (%)	Black (%)	White (%)	Asian (%)	Hispanic (%)	Other (%)	P Value	
							Overall	Black vs Non-Black
V ₁	61.85	50.21	63.59	68.95	61.66	60.82	<0.001	<0.001
V ₂	8.73	6.92	9.13	10.53	6.57	9.20	0.01	0.019
V ₃	0.85	0.99	0.77	1.32	0.13	1.70	0.02	0.70
V ₄	0.26	0.82	0.16	0.40	0.00	0.17	0.001	<0.001
V ₅	0.16	0.66	0.09	0.00	0.13	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
V ₆	0.17	0.66	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
II	0.25	1.15	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
III	18.69	32.40	15.84	18.68	17.69	18.06	<0.001	<0.001
aVF	1.61	5.85	0.84	1.18	0.67	1.70	<0.001	<0.001
I	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.30
aVL	15.86	11.13	17.33	15.00	14.07	15.33	<0.001	<0.001

Tso J, et al. Race and Sex-Associated Electrocardiographic Repolarization Characteristics in Young American Athletes in the Digital Age. JACC Advances 2026

Que faire en attendant le bilan cardio complet

FIGURE 1 Stratified Approach to Abnormal Pre-Participation Cardiac Screening in Athletes



→ La pause d'entraînement n'est pas systématique : elle est réservée aux anomalies ECG à haut risque

BhatiaR, et al. Abnormal Pre-Participation Cardiac Screening in Athletes. Can an Athlete Train While Waiting for a "Diagnosis"? JACC ADVANCES. 2025.

Nouveau consensus : anomalies imagerie athlète vétérán

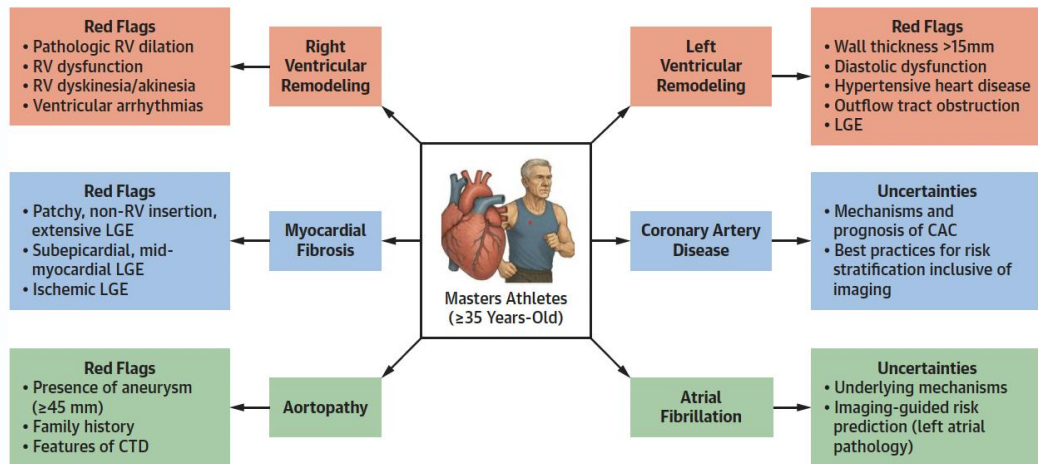
Masters athletes = triple interaction

Training adaptation + CV ageing + comorbidities

➔ Physiologie vs pathologie : frontière floue

👉 Imagerie multimodale indispensable mais interprétation contextualisée

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Cardiovascular Imaging Findings and/or Conditions in Masters-Aged Athletes (≥35 Years of Age)



Phelan DM, et al. Cardiovascular Imaging Considerations for Masters-Aged Athletes. JACC CV Imaging. 2025

Déterminants du remodelage VG de l'athlète

Population

151 athlètes d'endurance (16–71 ans)
Charge d'entraînement mesurée **objectivement**
par **cardiofréquencemètre**

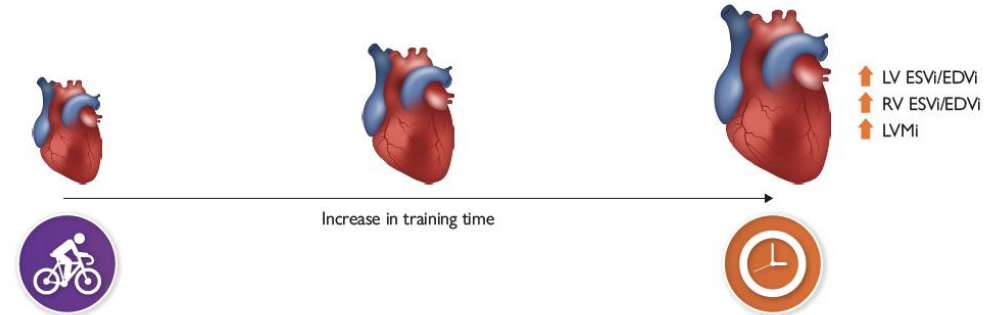
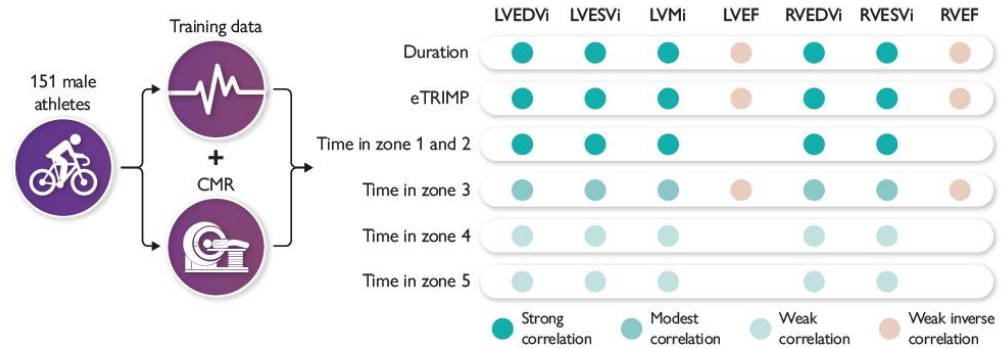
→ La durée d'entraînement

= le principal déterminant de l'augmentation
des **vol. ventriculaires**

Pas l'intensité

Implication

👉 Le remodelage cardiaque dépend surtout
du **volume total d'exercice**



CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; ETRIMP, Edwards TRIMP; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDVi, indexed left ventricular end diastolic volume; LVESVi, indexed left ventricular end systolic volume; LVMi, indexed left ventricular mass; RVEF, right ventricular ejection fraction; RVEDVi, indexed right ventricular end diastolic volume; RVESVi, indexed right ventricular end systolic volume

Dausin C, et al. Cardiovascular adaptation to training load in endurance athletes: a longitudinal study. EHJ 2026

Déterminants du remodelage coronarien de l'athlète

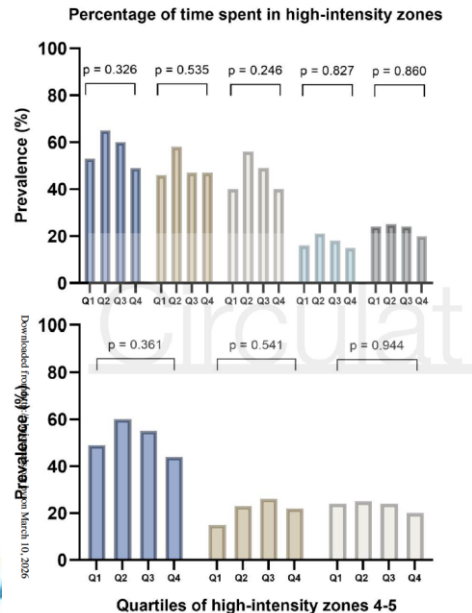
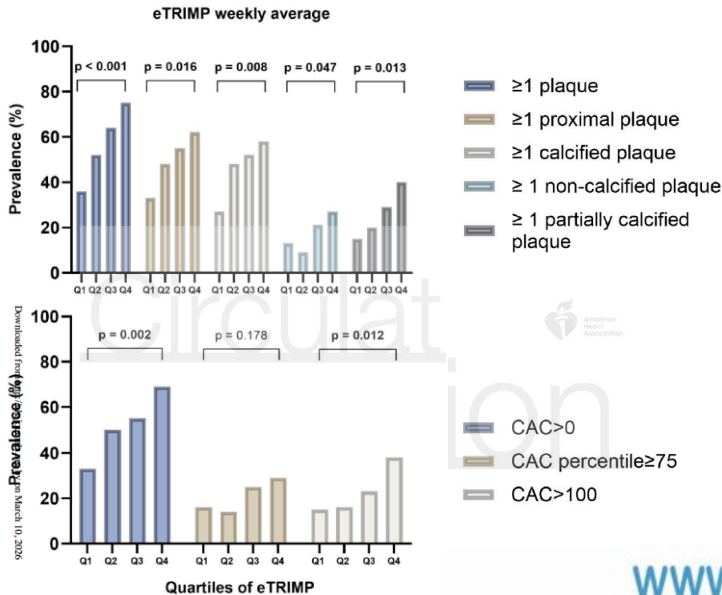


Master@Heart study

222 hommes – CCTA + wearables (12 mois)

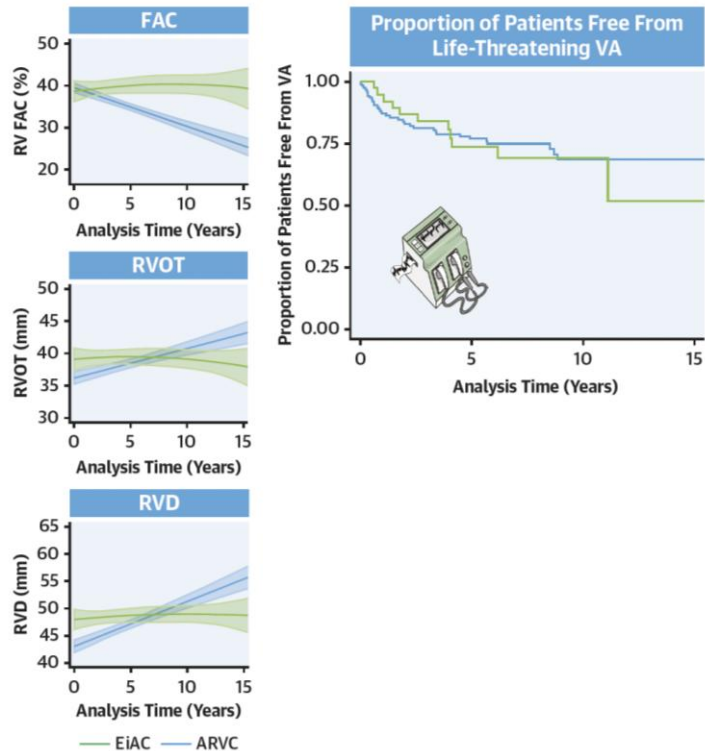
➔ Volume d'entraînement élevé → plus d'athérosclérose subclinique

✗ L'intensité seule n'est pas associée au risque coronaire



Pauwels R et al., Wearable-Derived Training Load and Coronary Atherosclerosis in Middle-Aged and Older Athletes and Physically Active Controls. Circ 2026

EiAC vs ARVC – évolution de la maladie



41 athlètes d'endurance avec **EiAC**
125 patients **ARVC génétique**
Suivi médian ≈ 7–8 ans

- Pas de progression structurelle du VD dans EiAC
- Détérioration progressive ARVC
- Incidence d'arythmies ventriculaires similaire dans les 2 groupes

- 👉 EiAC = phénotype distinct de l'ARVC
- 👉 Risque rythmique persistant malgré une structure stable
- suivi cardiologique nécessaire

Aaserud LT, et al. Disease Progression in Exercise-Induced Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy Compared With Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy. JACC CV Imaging. 2025

Fibrose myocardique chez l'athlète

Fibrose myocardique chez l'athlète d'endurance Population

296 jeunes athlètes - 138 athlètes âge moyen – 66
contrôles
IRM cardiaque + Holter

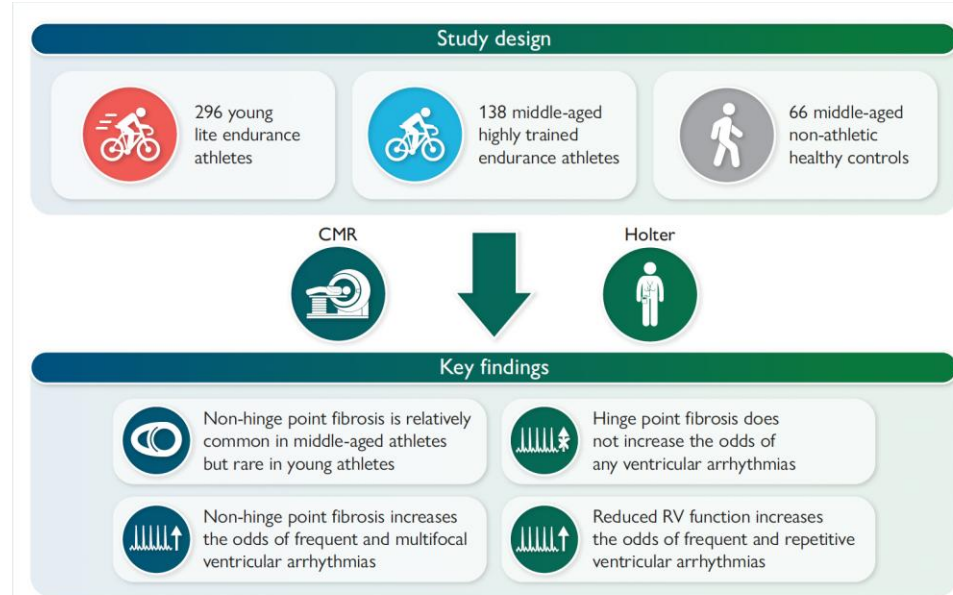
→ Fibrose myocardique non–points de jonction

VGVD 20 % chez les athlètes d'âge moyen

3 % chez les jeunes athlètes

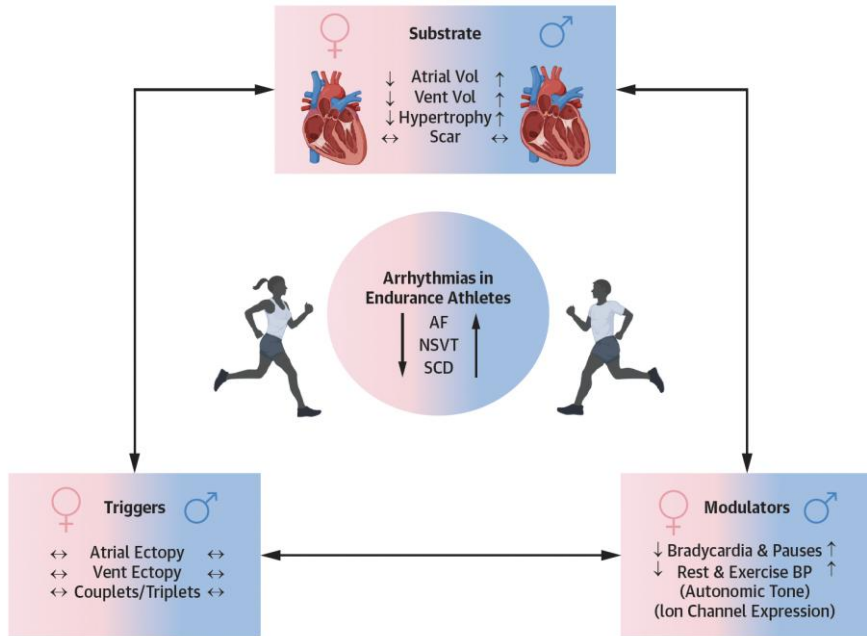
9 % chez les contrôles

→ Associée à plus d'arythmies ventriculaires



De Paepe J, et al. Myocardial fibrosis and its relationship with ventricular arrhythmias and reduced ventricular systolic function in young and veteran endurance athletes. *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*. 2025

Spécificités en cardiologie du sport chez la femme: arythmie



Risque rythmique global plus faible chez les sportives malgré un volume d'entraînement comparable

Substrat: Chez les sportives remodelage cardiaque moindre même prévalence de fibrose myocardique

Triggers: ESSV / ESV/ doublets et triplets similaires




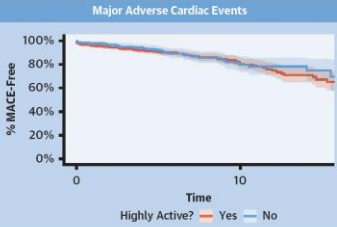
Modulateurs physiologiques: Moins de bradycardie, PA plus basse, différences tonus autonome ? différences d'expression canaux ioniques ?

D'Ambrosio P, et al. Mechanistic Insights Into Reduced Arrhythmia Prevalence in Female Endurance Athletes. JACC Clinical Cardiol 2025

Spécificités en cardiologie du sport chez la femme: dissection coronaire

Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection (SCAD) in Highly Active Individuals

833 participants from the Mayo Clinic SCAD Registry
245 Highly Active Individuals vs 588 Non-Highly Active Individuals

Pathophysiology	Characteristics & Presentation	Outcomes & Implications												
 <p>SCAD: A coronary artery hematoma ± tear causes myocardial injury</p>	<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ↓ Hypertension, ↓ BMI, ↓ smoking  <p>At Initial SCAD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ↑ Exercise-associated SCAD • ↓ STEMI, ↑ NSTEMI• ↑ Cardiac arrest• ↓ Multivessel or left main SCAD• ↓ Peripartum SCAD	<p>Major Adverse Cardiac Events</p>  <table border="1"><caption>Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACE-Free Survival)</caption><thead><tr><th>Time (years)</th><th>Highly Active? Yes (%)</th><th>Highly Active? No (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>~70</td><td>~70</td></tr><tr><td>10+</td><td>~65</td><td>~65</td></tr></tbody></table>	Time (years)	Highly Active? Yes (%)	Highly Active? No (%)	0	100	100	10	~70	~70	10+	~65	~65
Time (years)	Highly Active? Yes (%)	Highly Active? No (%)												
0	100	100												
10	~70	~70												
10+	~65	~65												



Main Finding: Highly Active individuals with SCAD differ in presentation but not long-term outcomes. Further research needed to guide safe return-to-exercise after SCAD.

SCAD reste majoritairement féminin (91 % de femmes)

→ Les patients très actifs présentent plus souvent un SCAD déclenché par l'exercice plus d'arrêts cardiaques initiaux mais un pronostic similaire à long terme.

Battenberg A, et al. Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection in Highly Active Individuals. JACC Advances 2026

ACC/ AHA pratique sportive athlète avec anomalie CV

AHA/ACC SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Clinical Considerations for Competitive Sports Participation for Athletes With Cardiovascular Abnormalities: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association and American College of Cardiology

➔ Individualisation du risque et décision partagée et non restriction sportive systématique

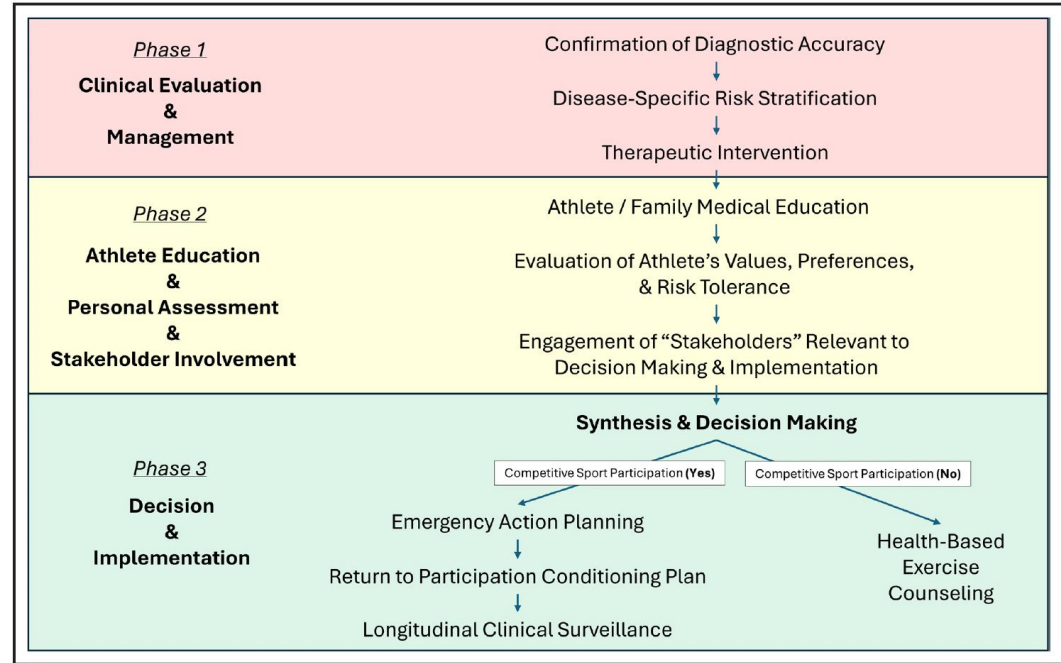
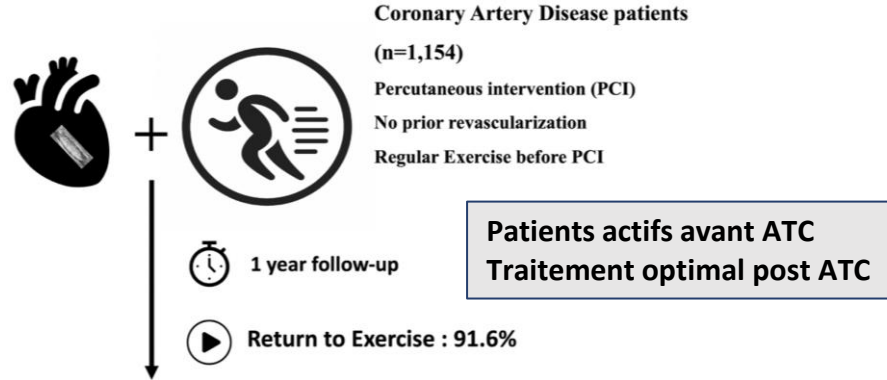


Figure 2. A stepwise approach to the implementation of shared decision-making regarding participation in competitive sports among athletes with cardiovascular disease.

Kim J, et al. Clinical considerations for competitive sports participations for athletes with CV abnormalities: a scientific statement of AHA and ACC. Circ. 2025

Reprise du sport intense après angioplastie



No cardiovascular death

30 coronary events (2.6%)

= 4 Acute Coronary Syndromes + 26 exertional angina/silent ischemia

= 21 new stenoses + 4 in-stent restenoses + 5 stent thromboses

High-intensity exercise in the first year after PCI	Yes (n=205; 18%)	No (n=937; 82%)	p
Duration of exercise practice	7.0 [5.0-8.0]	4.0 [2.0-6.0]	p< 0.0001
Time to resumption (months)	1.0 [1.0-3.0]	1.0 [1.0-3.0]	0.404
Total cardiovascular events	5.9% (n=12)	7.0% (n=66)	0.541
- New coronary events	1.5% (n=3)	2.9% (n=27)	0.250
- Atrial fibrillation	2.9% (n=6)	2.2% (n=21)	0.558
- Ischemic stroke	-	0.4% (n=4)	0.349
- Ventricular arrhythmia	-	1.0% (n=9)	0.159
- Acute heart failure	1.5% (n=3)	0.5% (n=5)	0.148

No increase in short-term CV events among previously active patients resuming high-intensity exercise after PCI

AF : n=27 (2,3 %); Ischemic Stroke: n= 4 (0,3 %); Ventricular Arrhythmia: n= 9 (0,8 %); Acute HF: n= 8 (0,7 %)

Pour plus de détails...

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