WHO TO REFER FOR AN ECHOCARDIOGRAM

CRISTINA F RADULESCU

HEART FAILURE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the "Guidelines for Appropriatness Criteria for Transthoracic Echocardiography" issued by ACC and ASE in 2007

JASE 2007; 20; 7:787-805

Echocardiography is a highly versatile technique, uniquely informative about cardiac structure and function, cost-effective and non-invasive.

4 Purpose:

- To screen a subject for the possibility of disease
- To investigate symptoms or abnormal physical findings
- To evaluate a known or suspected clinical condition

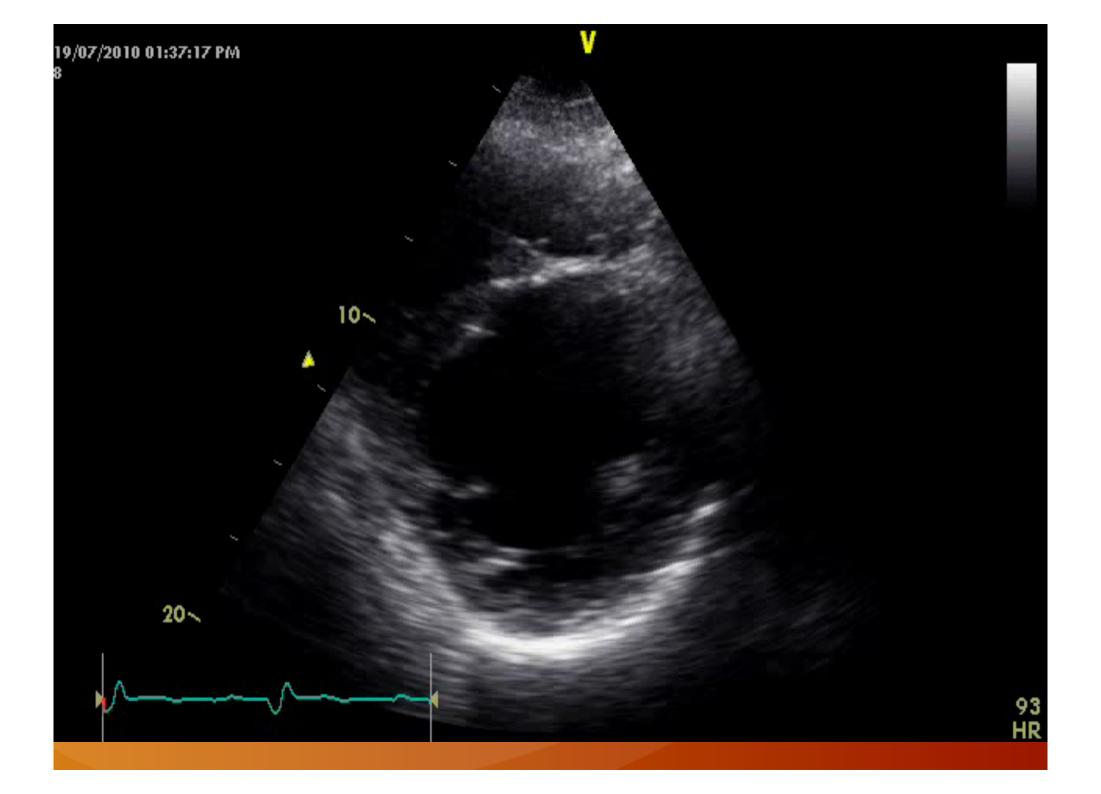
SCREENING

Patients with features of Marfan Syndrome and related connective tissue diseases

Potential donors for cardiac transplantation

First-degree relatives of patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

First-degree relatives of patients with dilated cardiomyopathy of unknown etiology



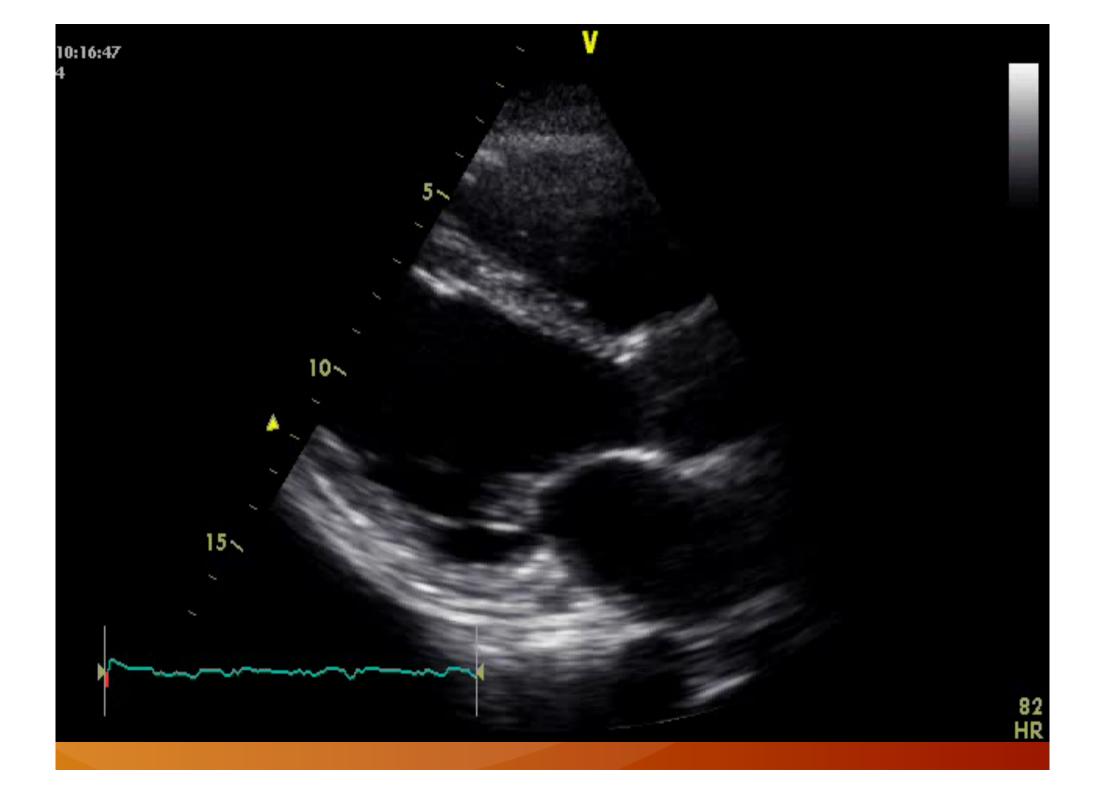
- Patients undergoing chemotherapy with cardiotoxic agents, baseline and reevaluation
- Routine screening for participation in competitive sports in **athletes** without evidence of heart disease
- Patients with systemic autoimmune diseases that may involve the heart
- Patients with history of anorectic drug use

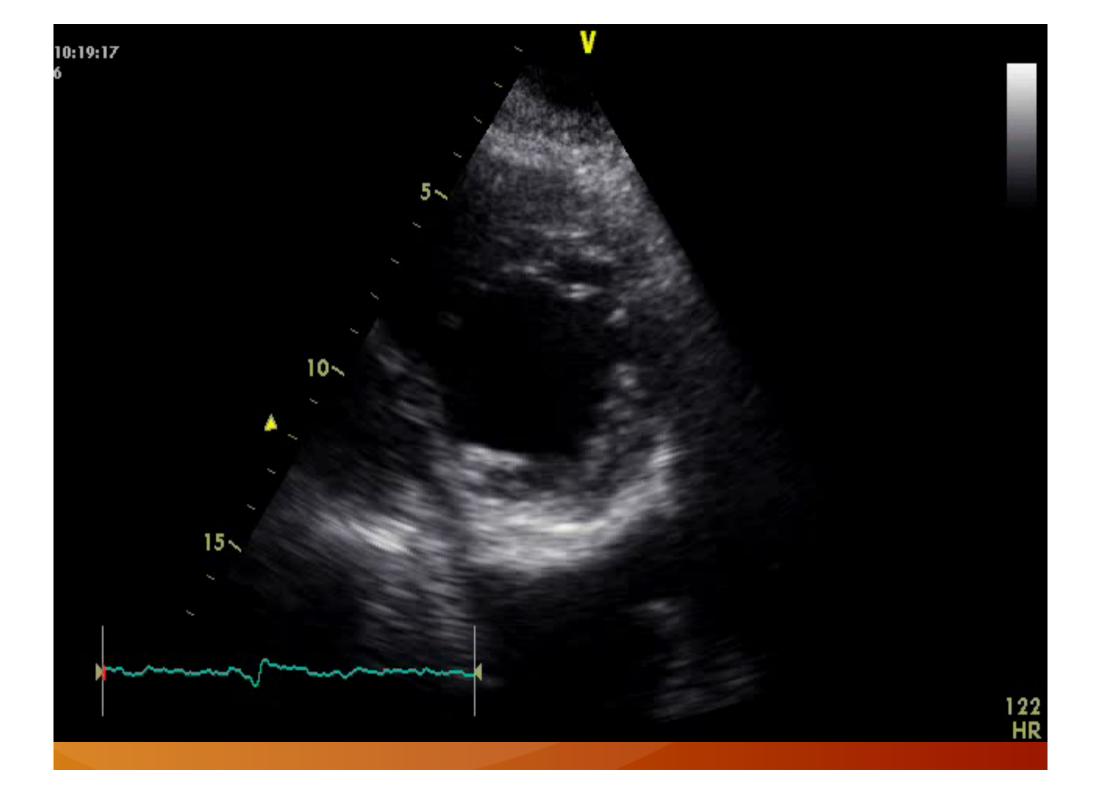
4 DIABETES MELLITUS

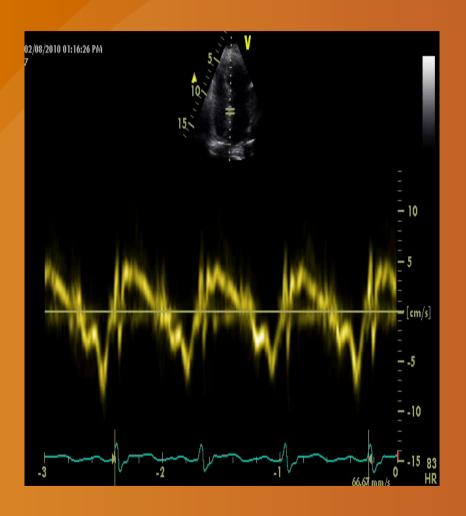
- Routine echocardiogram for preclinical diabetic cardiomyopathy
- Left ventricular systolic/diastolic dysfunction
- Left ventricular hypertrophy

Independent of Coronary Artery Disease and Hypertension

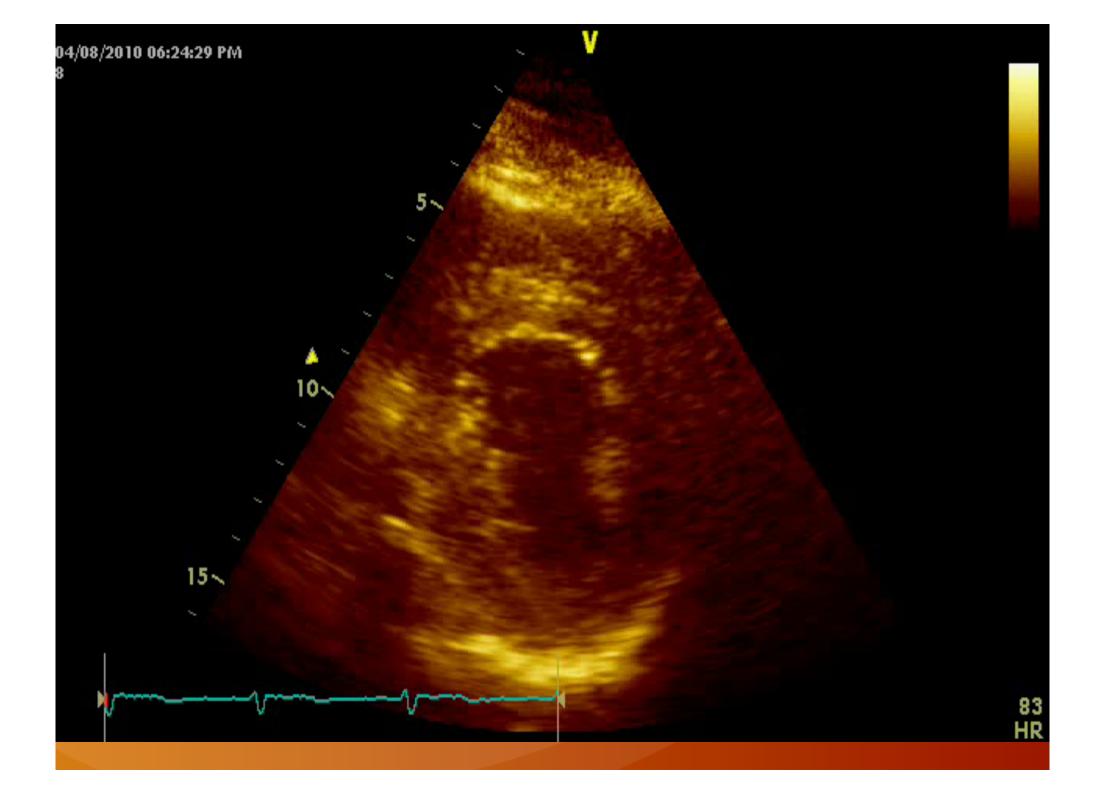
Eur J Heart Failure June 2010







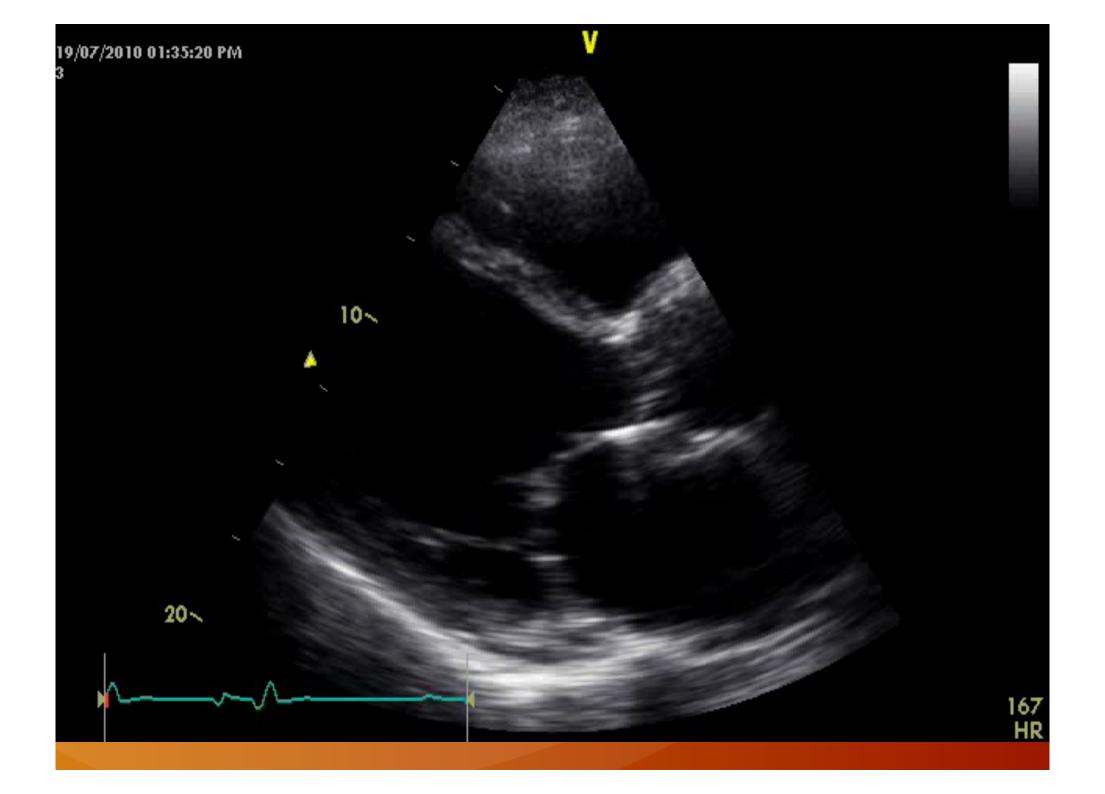


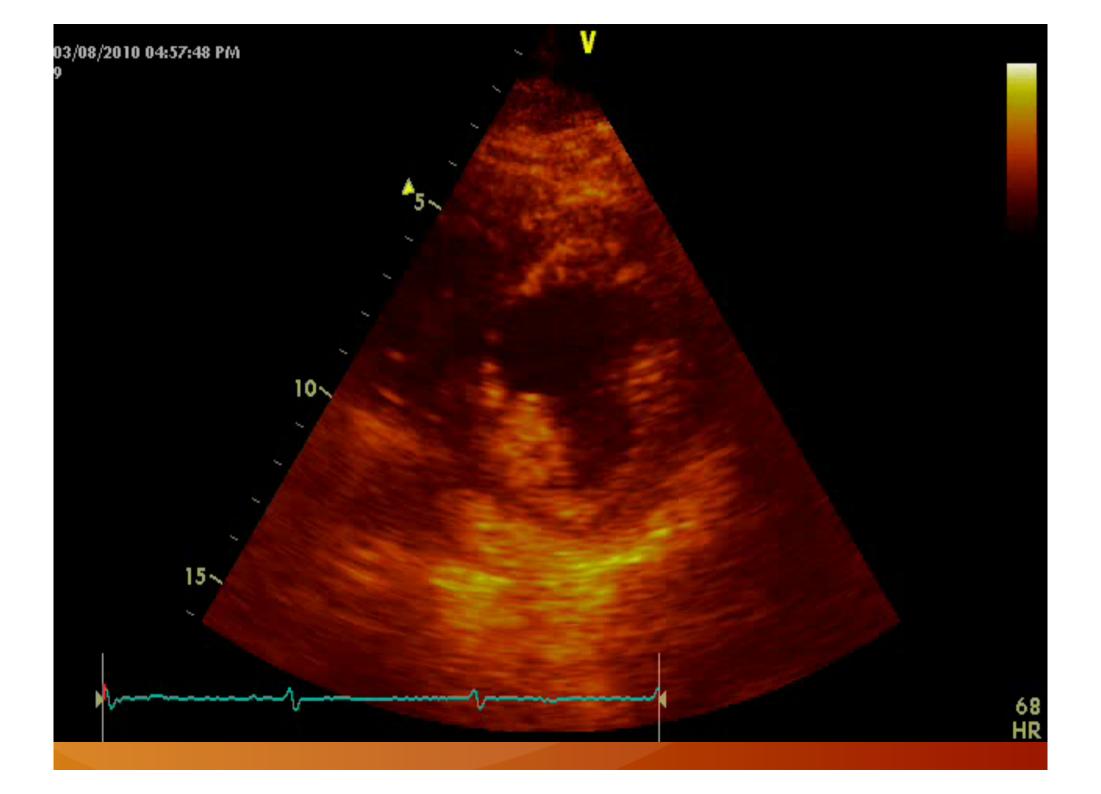


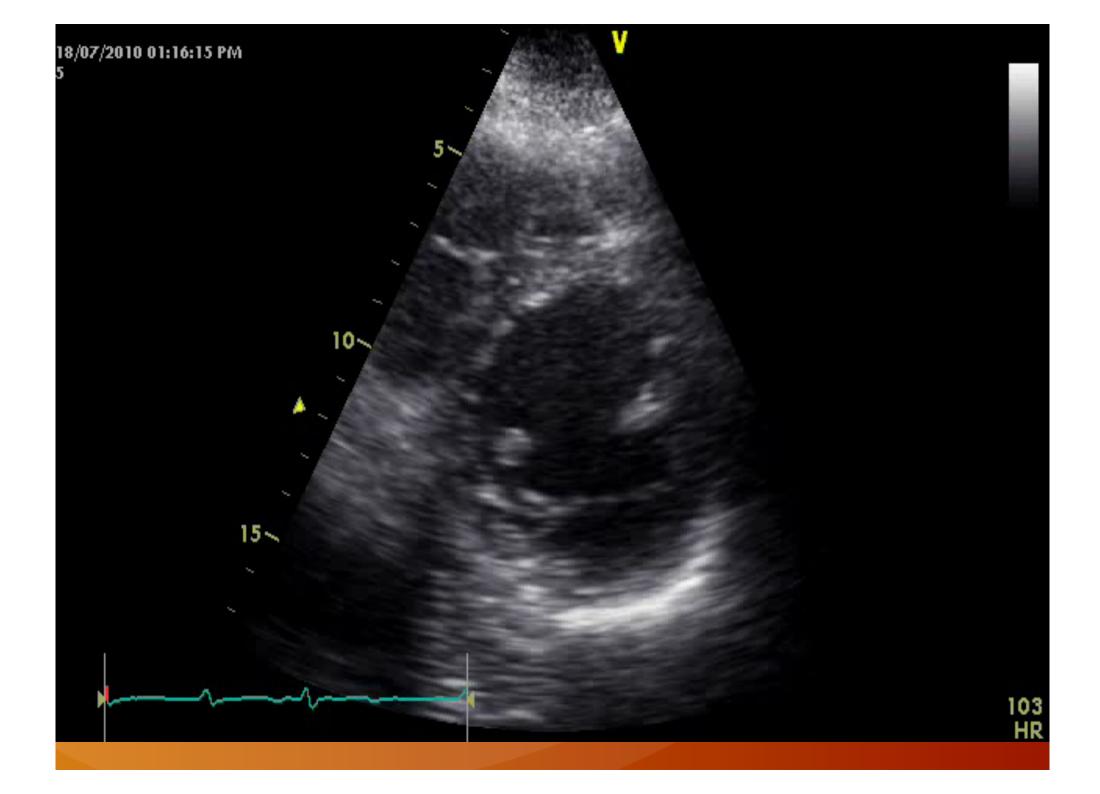
INVESTIGATE AND EVALUATE

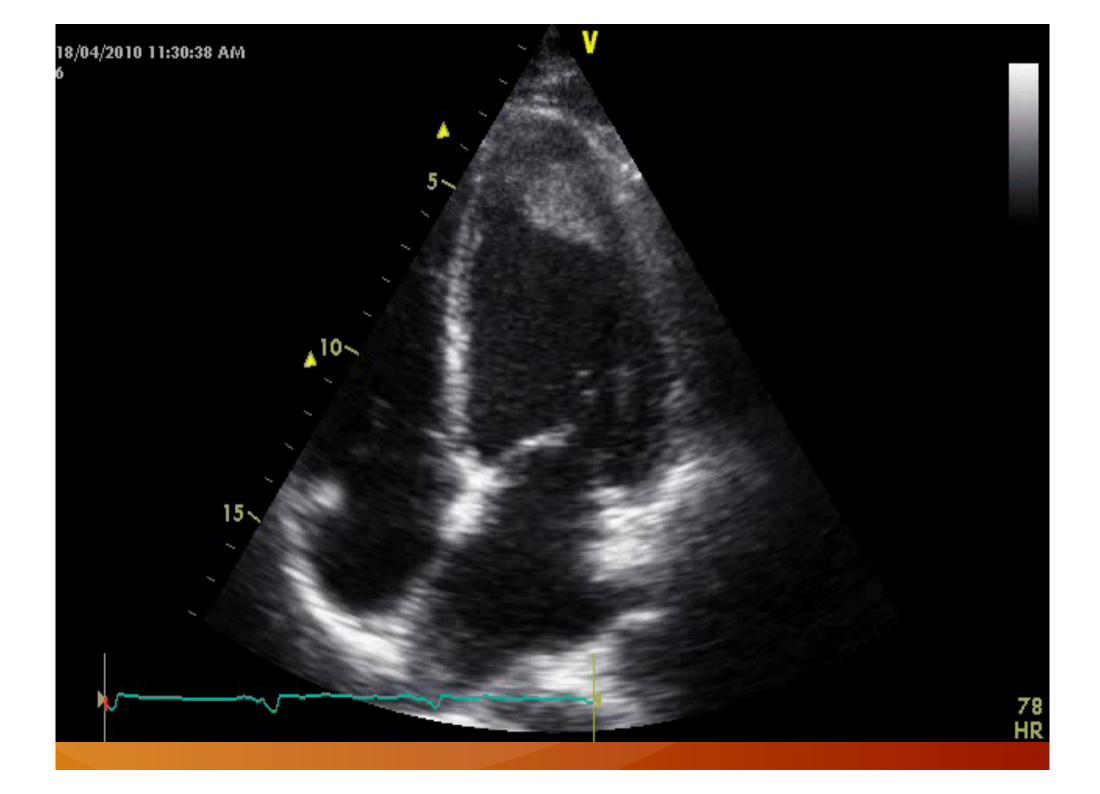
4 CHEST PAINS

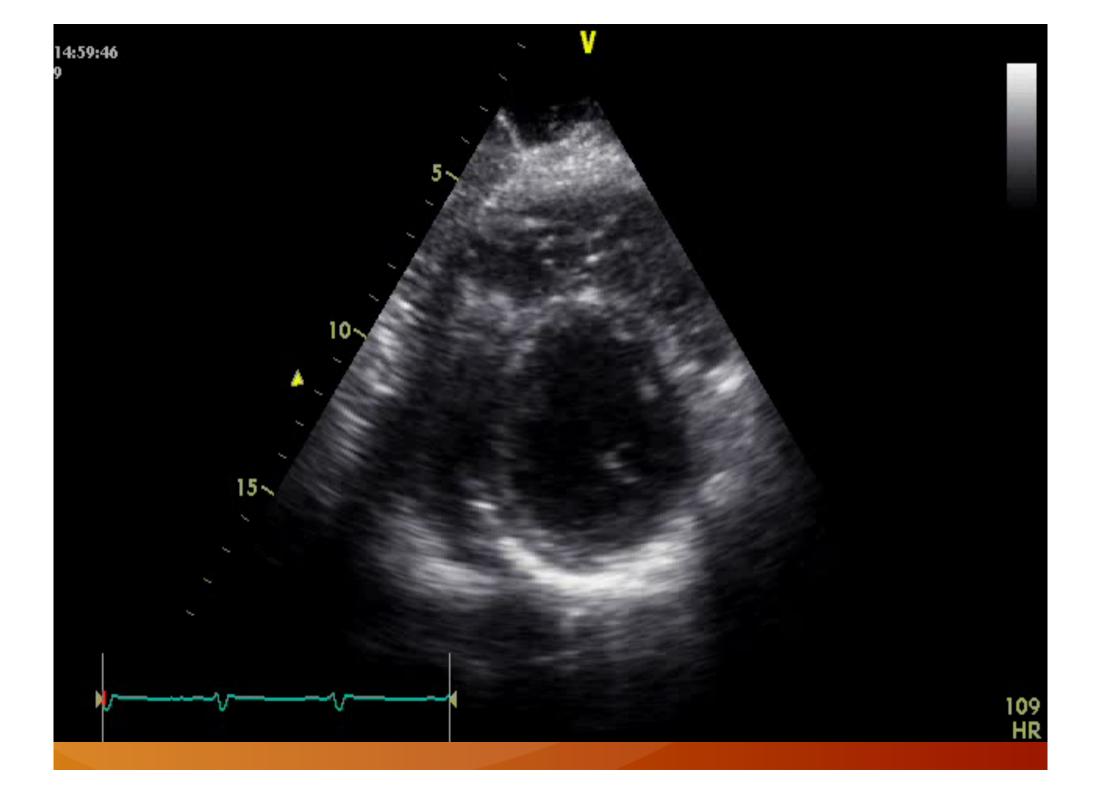
- Wall motion abnormalities
- Evaluation of ventricular function
- Valvular aortic stenosis
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Pulmonary embolism





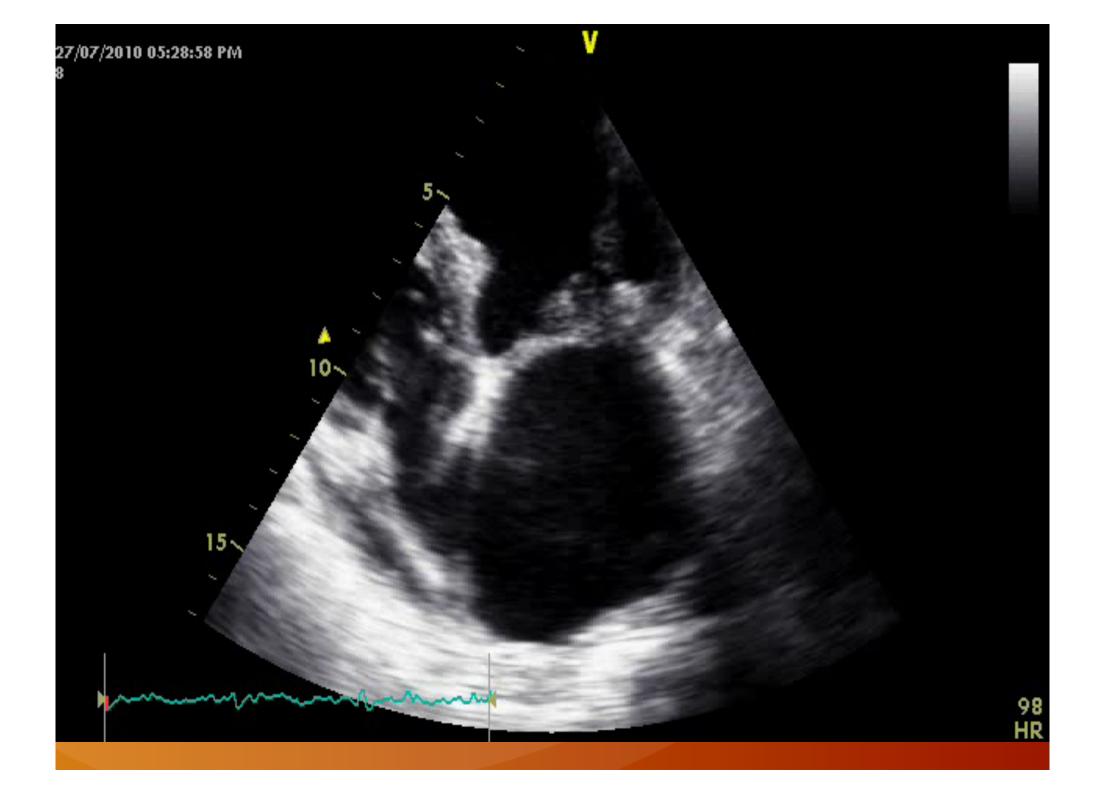


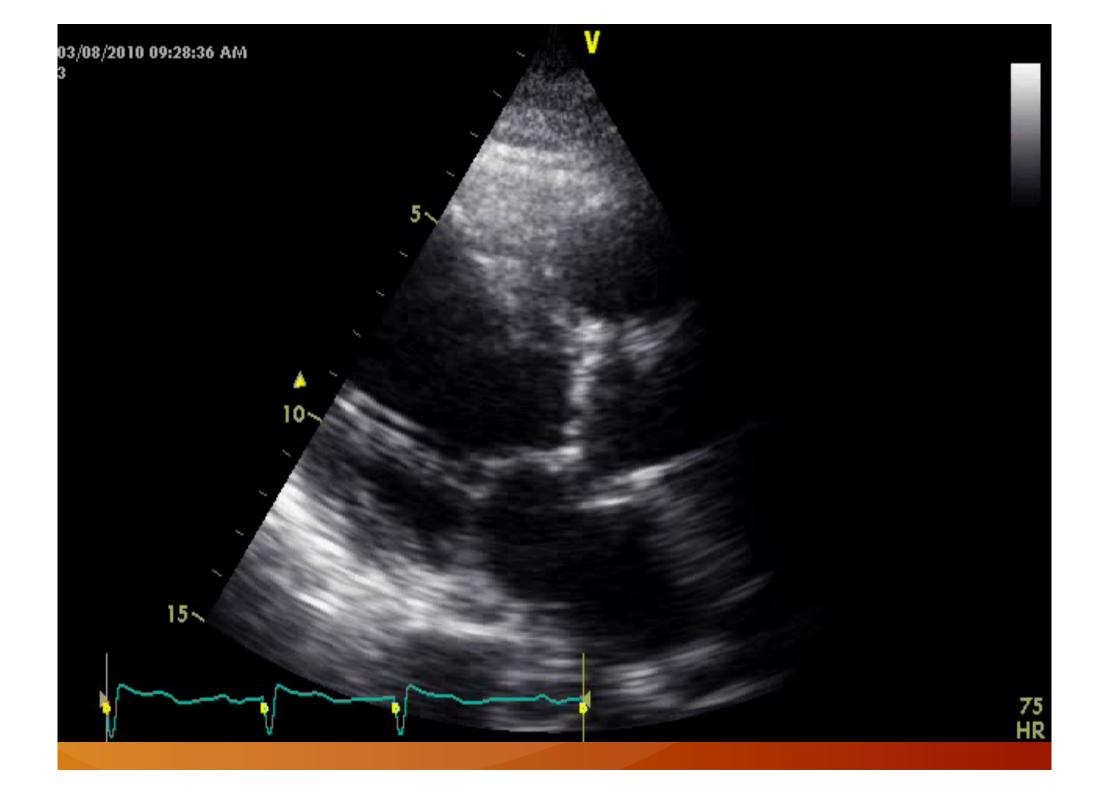


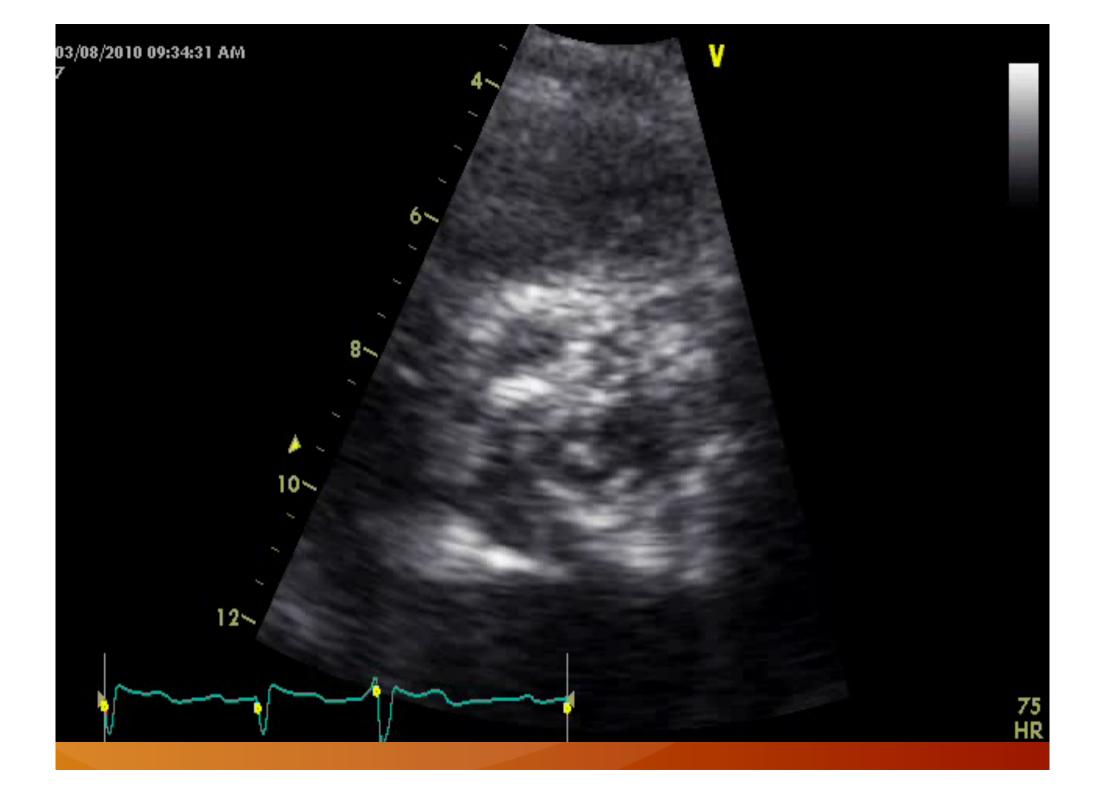


4 SYNCOPE

- Underlying structural heart disease
 - Severe aortic stenosis
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - Systolic dysfunction
 - Obstructive cardiac tumours or thrombi
 - Aortic dissection
 - Pericardial tamponade

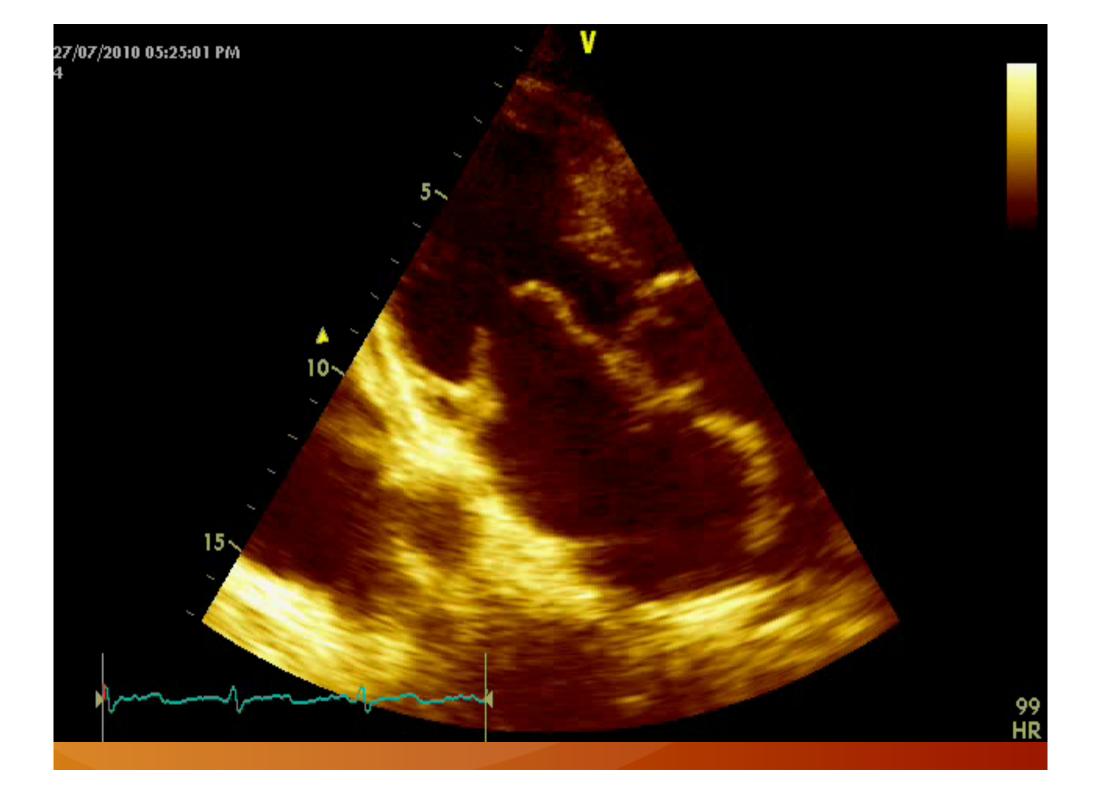


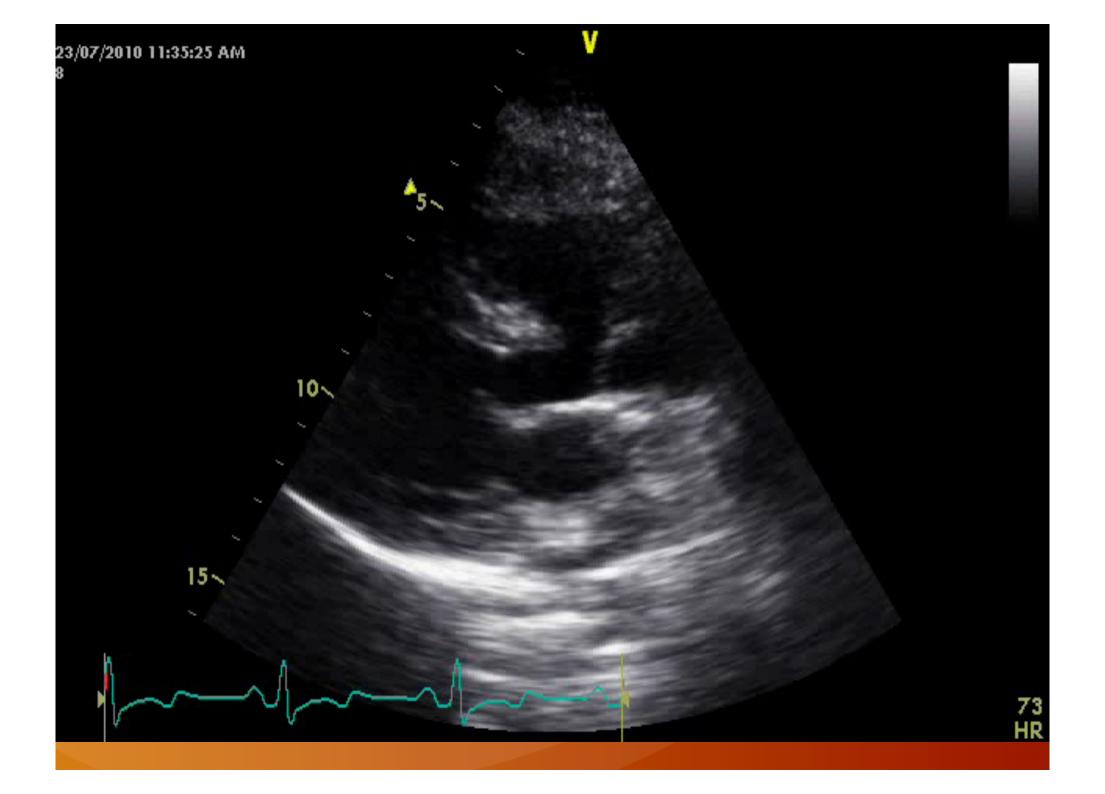




PALPITATIONS

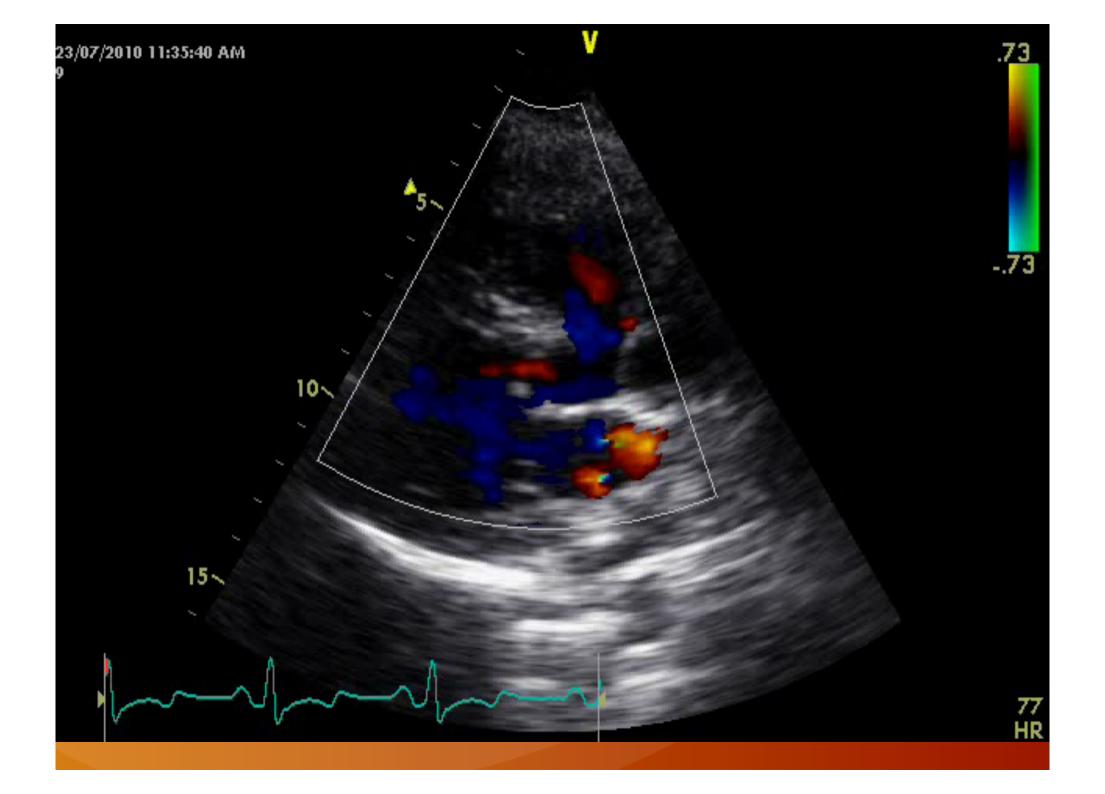
- Left ventricular systolic dysfunction
- Mitral valve prolapse
- Congenital heart disease
 - ASD
 - Ebstein"s anomaly
 - Tetralogy of Fallot

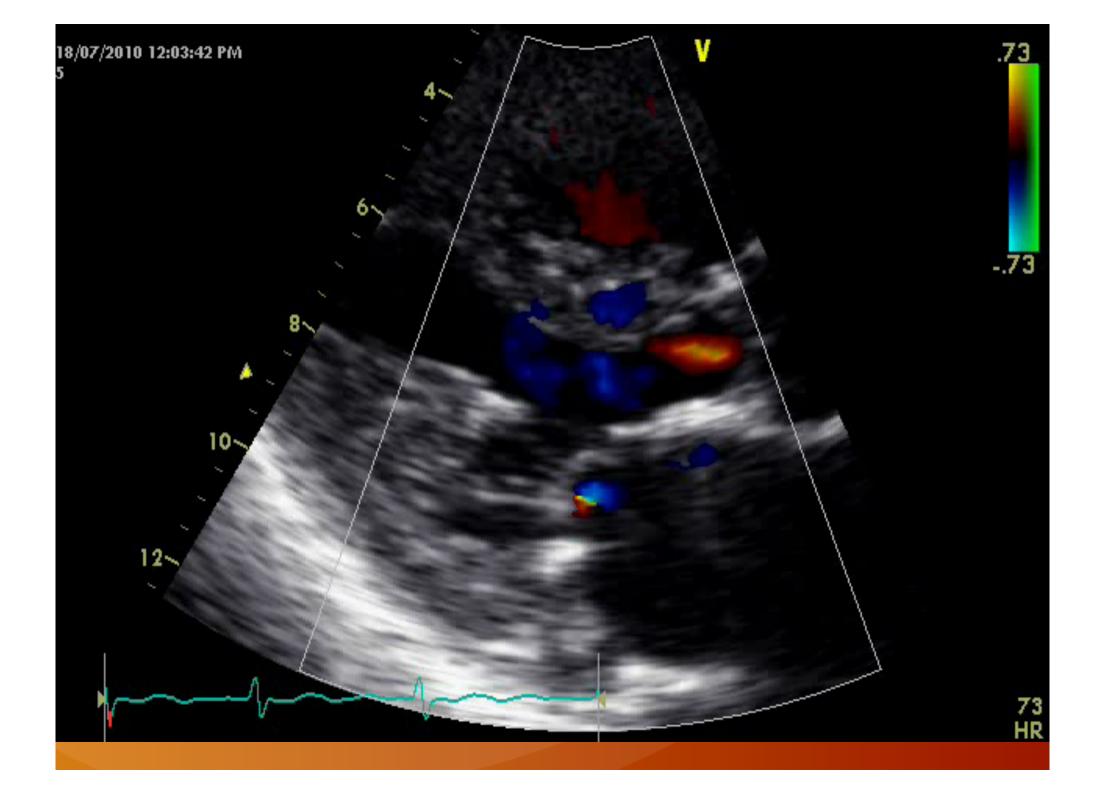


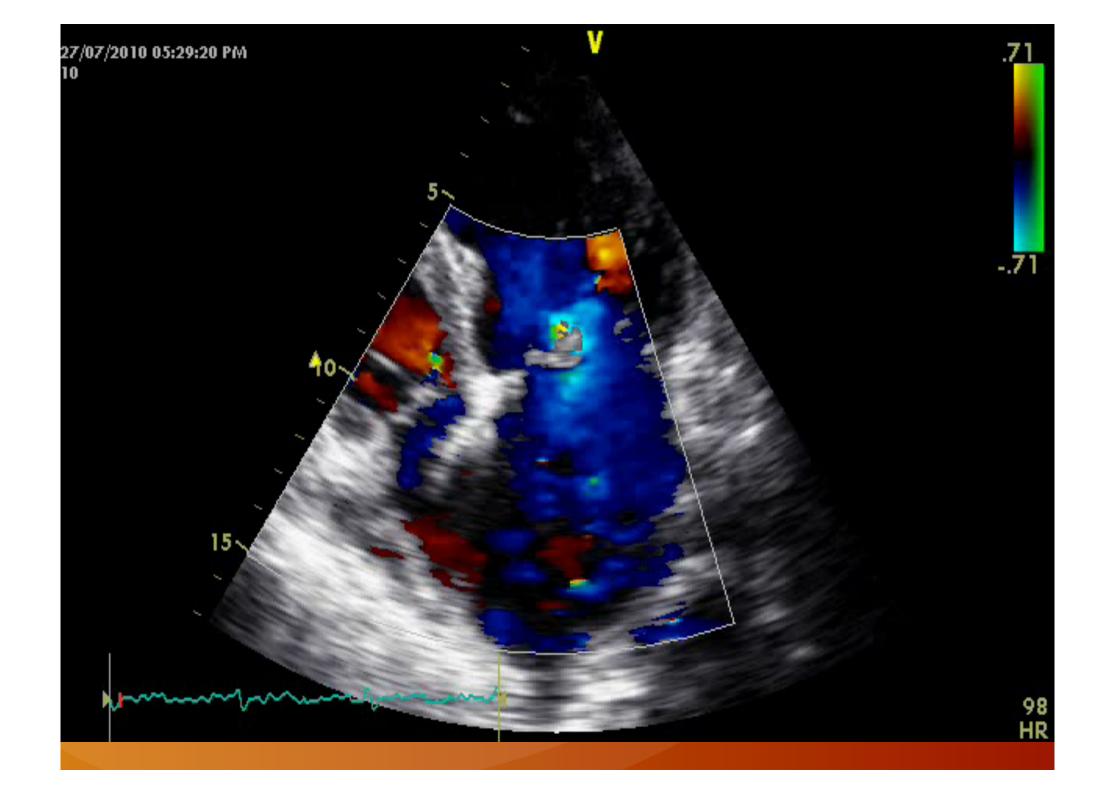


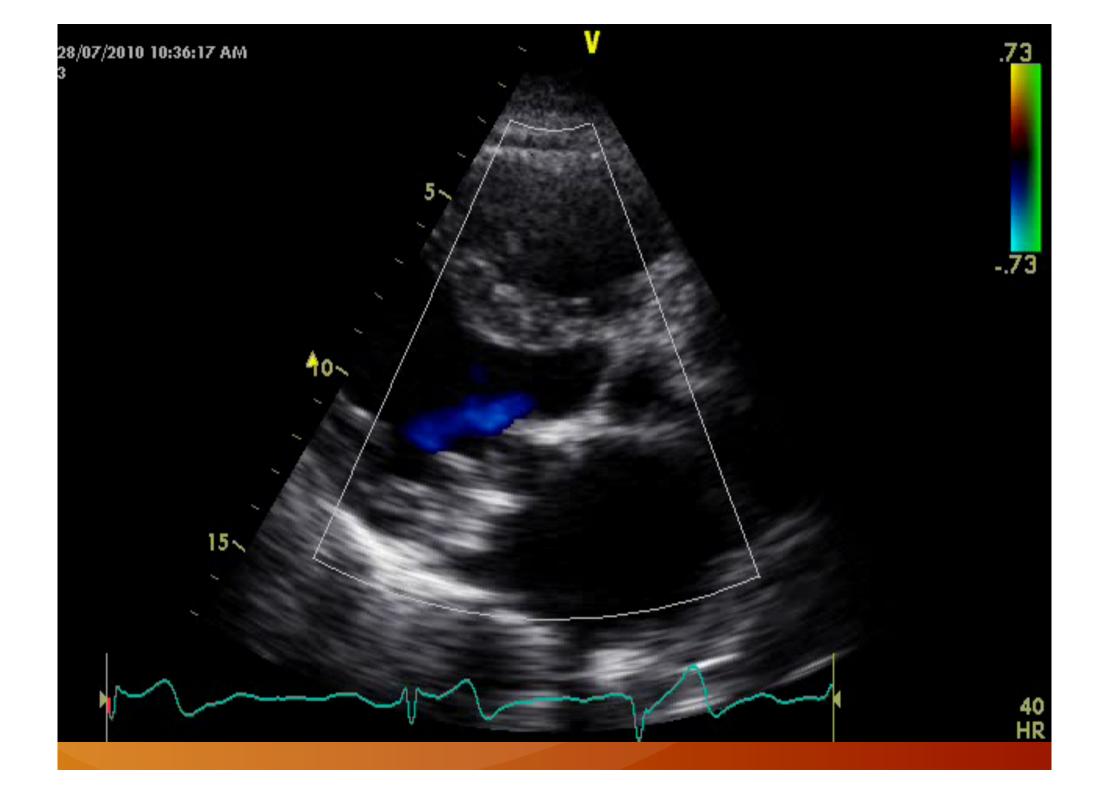
4 CARDIAC MURMUR

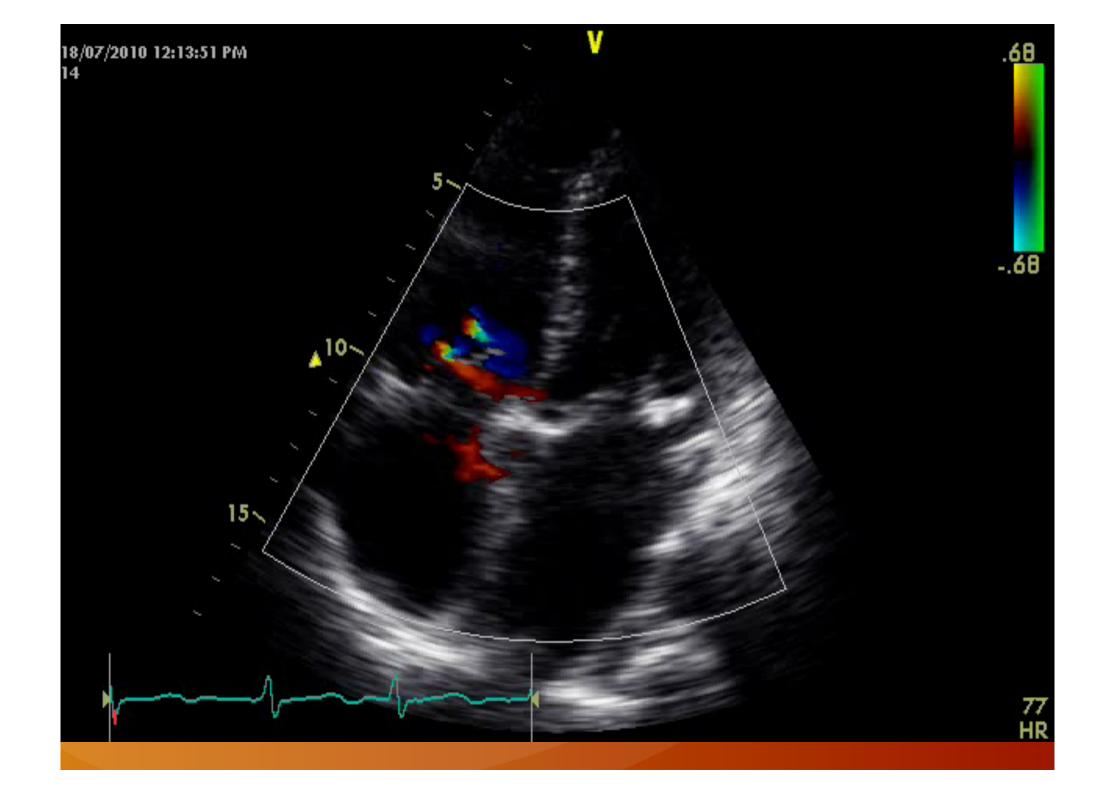
- Valvular regurgitation
- Valvular stenosis
- Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- Ventricular septal defect
- **4 NEW CARDIAC MURMUR**
- Infective endocarditis





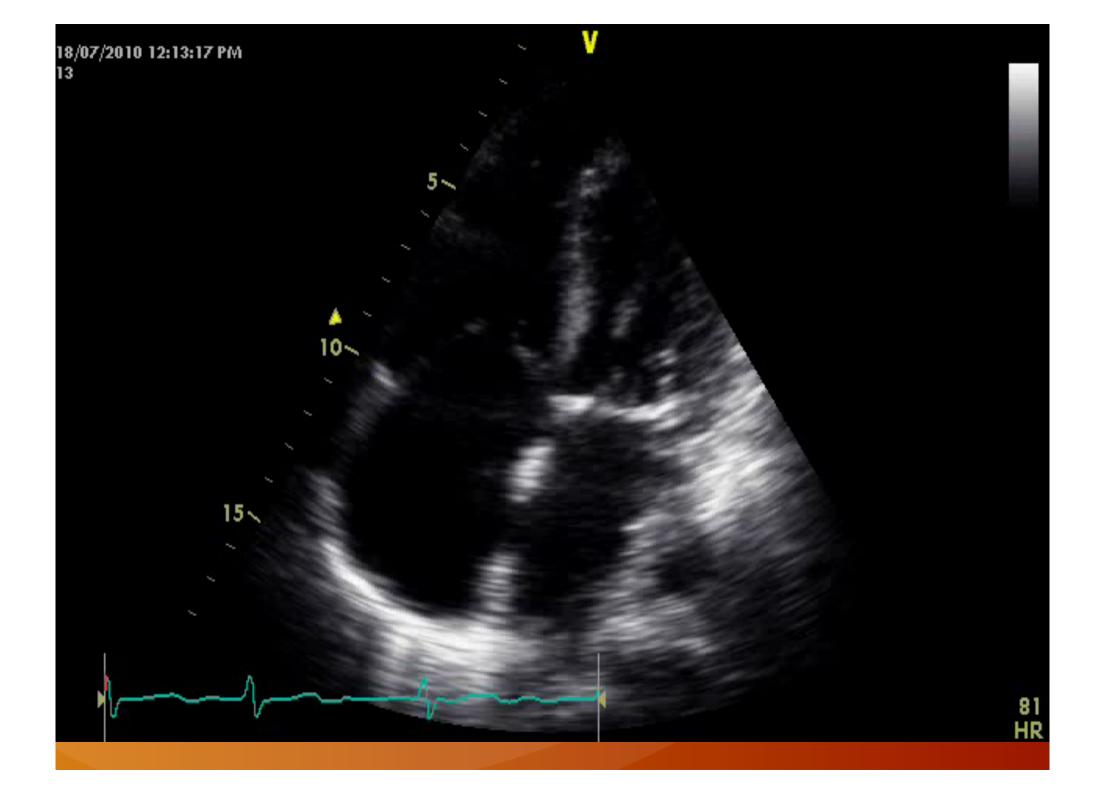


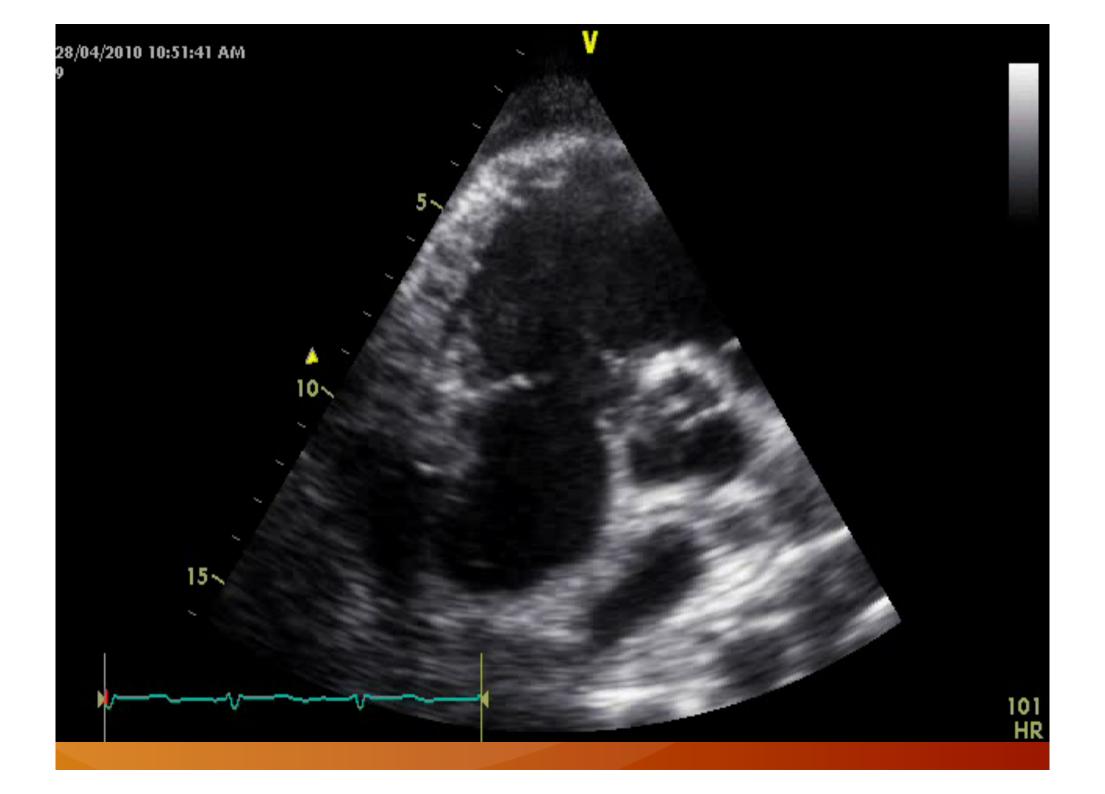




4 CARDIOMEGALY

- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Pericardial effusion
- Specific chamber enlargement
- **ABNORMAL ECG FINDINGS**
- Arrhythmias
- Conduction disturbances
- Left ventricular hypertrophy
- ST/T changes

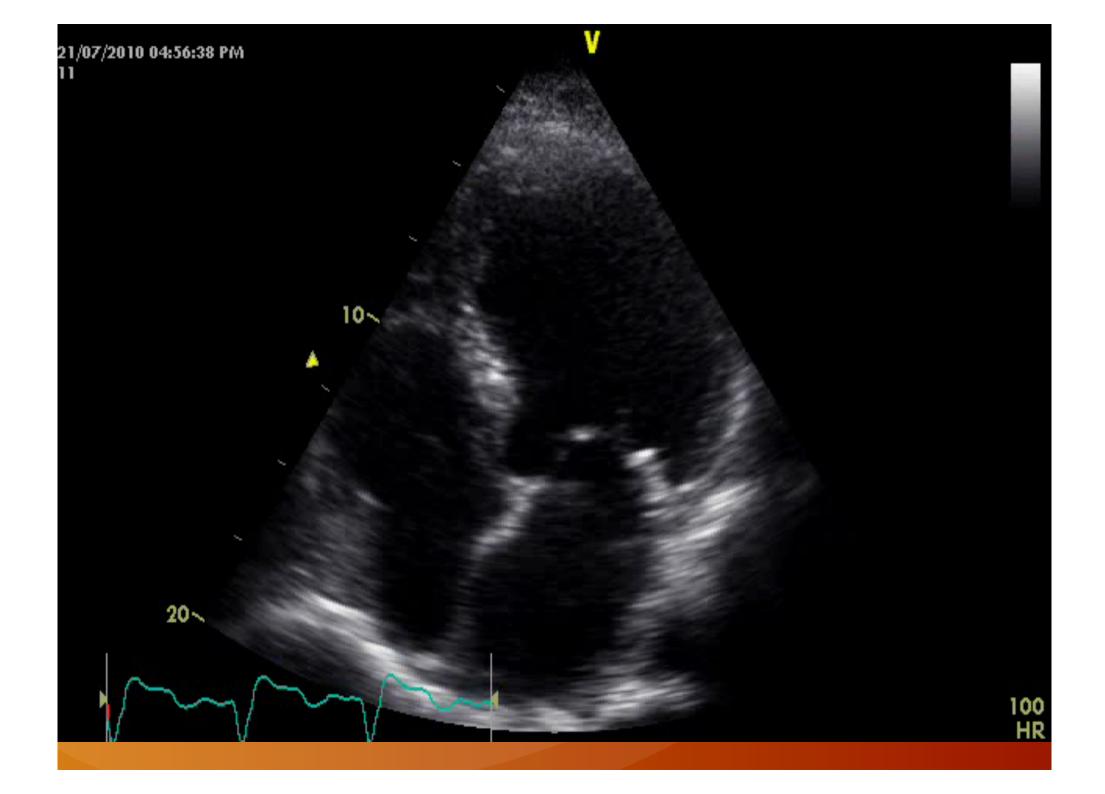


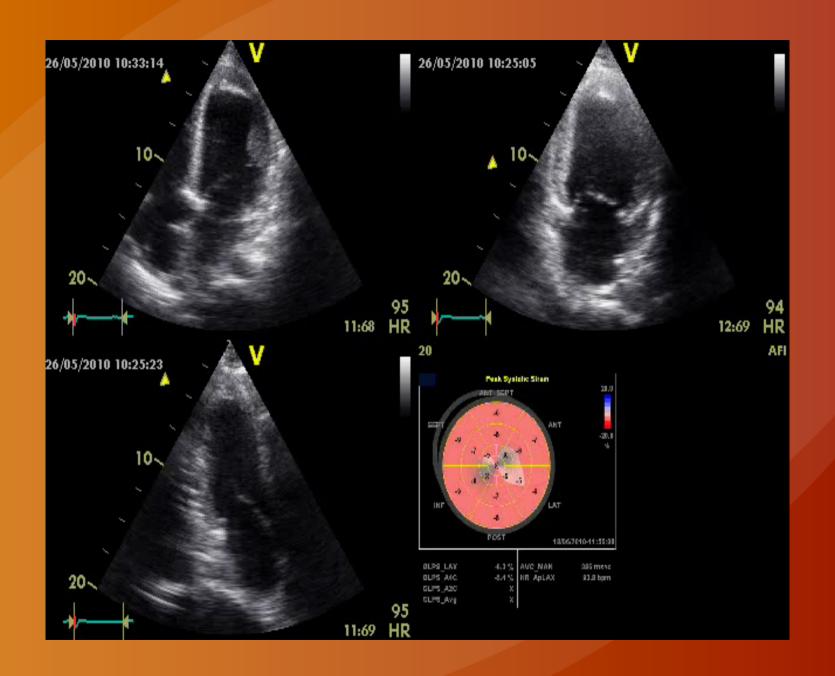


DYSPNOEA AND OEDEMA

Echocardiography: single most useful tool for diagnosis, aetiology, risk stratification, monitoring treatment response in **Heart Failure**

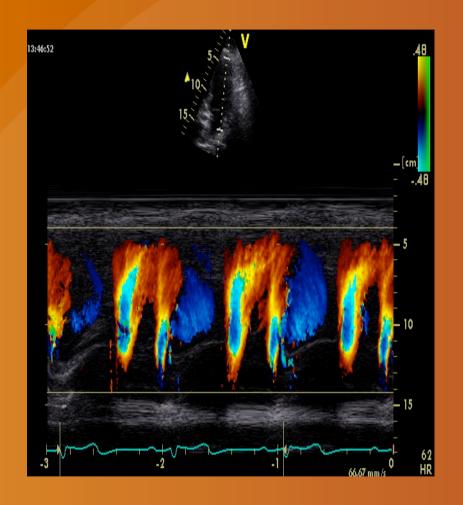
- Cardiac anatomy: volumes, geometry, mass
- Wall motion abnormalities
- Valvular function
- Left Ventricular systolic dysfunction
 - LVEF/Global longitudinal strain
- Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction



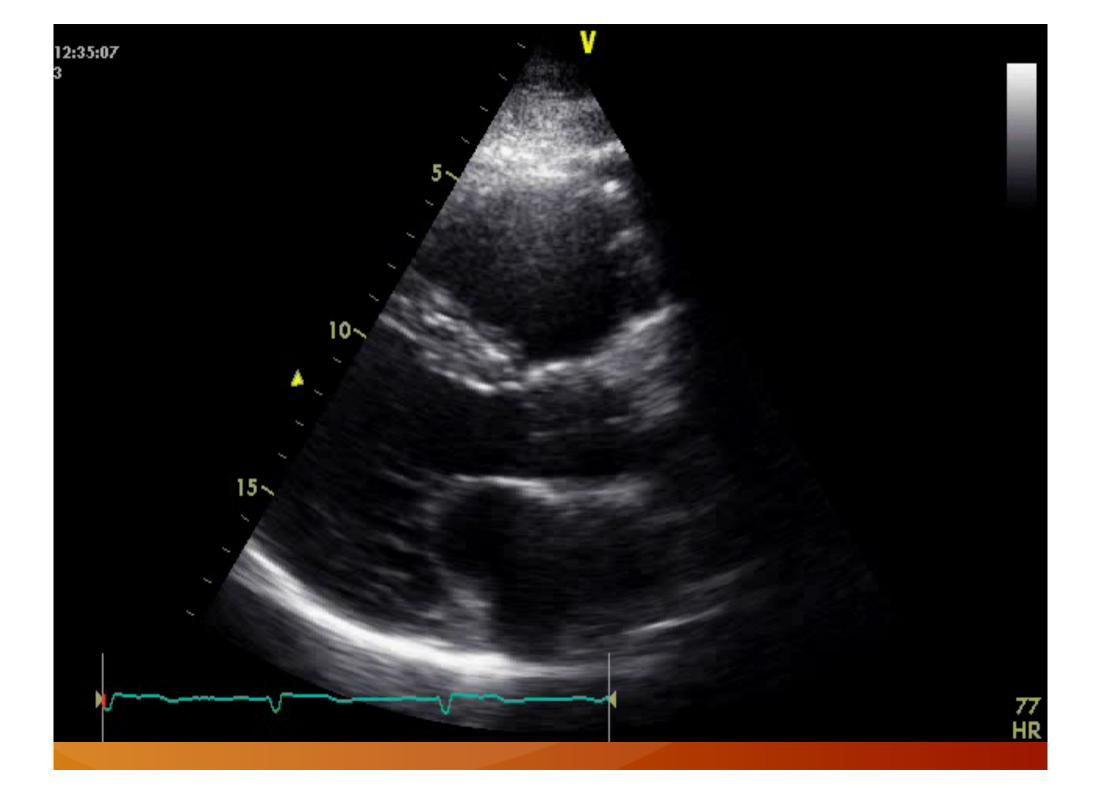


HYPERTENSION

- Echocardiogram routinely in all patients
- Estimation of total cardiovascular risk
- Identification of subclinical target organ damage
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy (concentric)
 - Left ventricular systolic/diastolic function

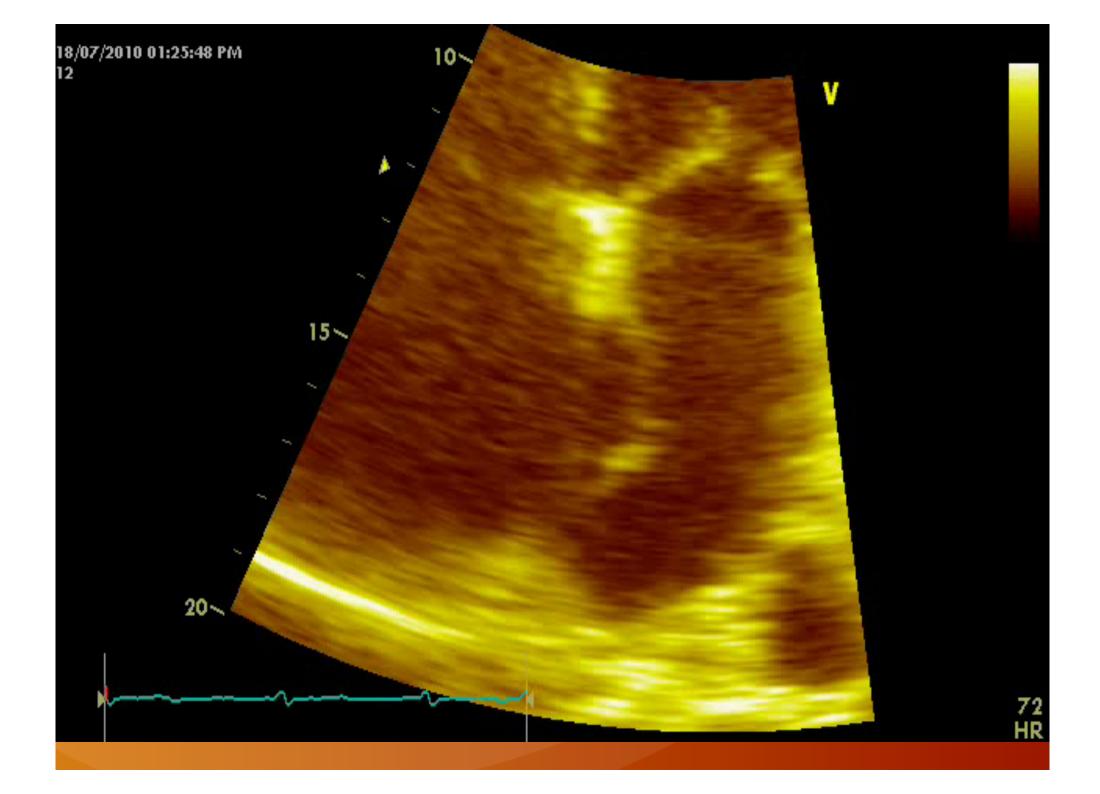


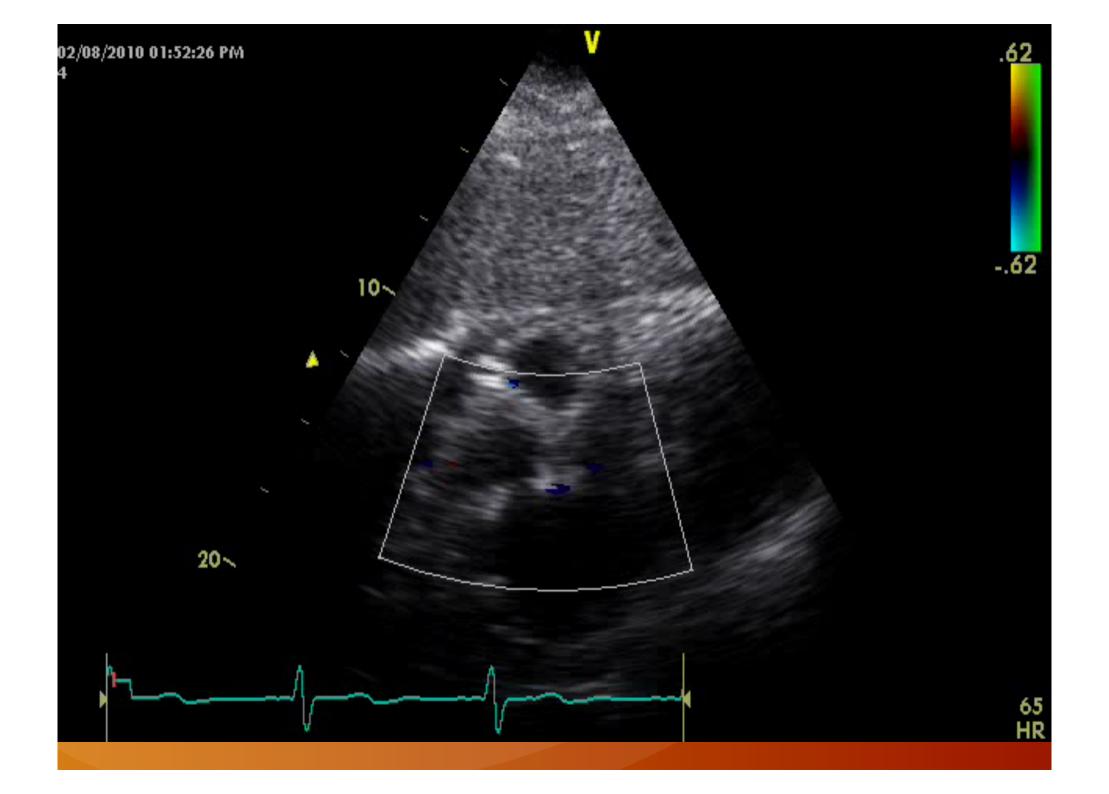




4 CARDIOVASCULAR EVALUATION IN ACUTE SETTING

- Hypotension or hemodynamic instability
- Acute chest pain
- Respiratory failure
- Acute embolism/Pulmonary embolism
- Cerebrovascular event/Stroke
 - Patent Foramen Ovale
 - Atrial septal aneurysm





THANK YOU

