

ECHO PATTERN OF ACUTE COR PULMONALE

Antoine Vieillard-Baron, Boulogne, France

1- Unlike the left ventricle, the RV is able to dilate acutely under abnormal conditions.

Its diastolic function is tolerant
A failed RV is dilated

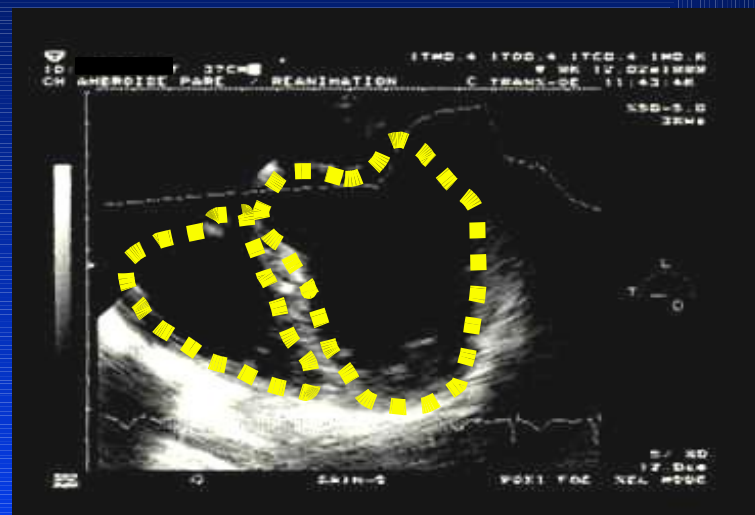
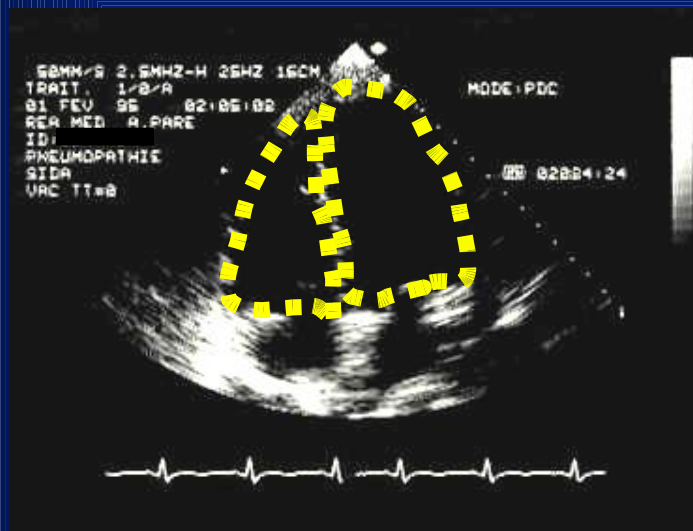
2- Unlike the left ventricle, the RV not easily adapts to an acute increase in its afterload.

Its systolic function is sensitive
A paradoxical septal motion can be visualized in certain conditions

ACP = Echocardiographic definition
Diastolic overload (dilatation)
+ systolic overload (paradoxical septal motion)

I

RV DIASTOLIC FUNCTION IS
TOLERANT



No dilatation: $RVEDA/LVEDA < 0.6$

Moderate dilatation: $RVEDA/LVEDA \ 0.6 - 1$

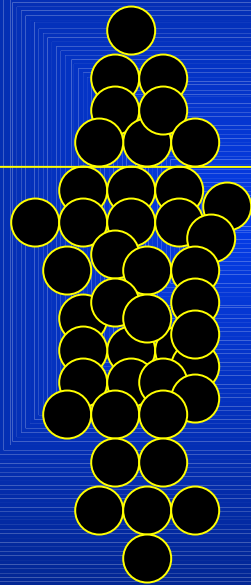
Major dilatation: $RVEDA/LVEDA > 1$

Healthy volunteers (n=44)

1

0.6

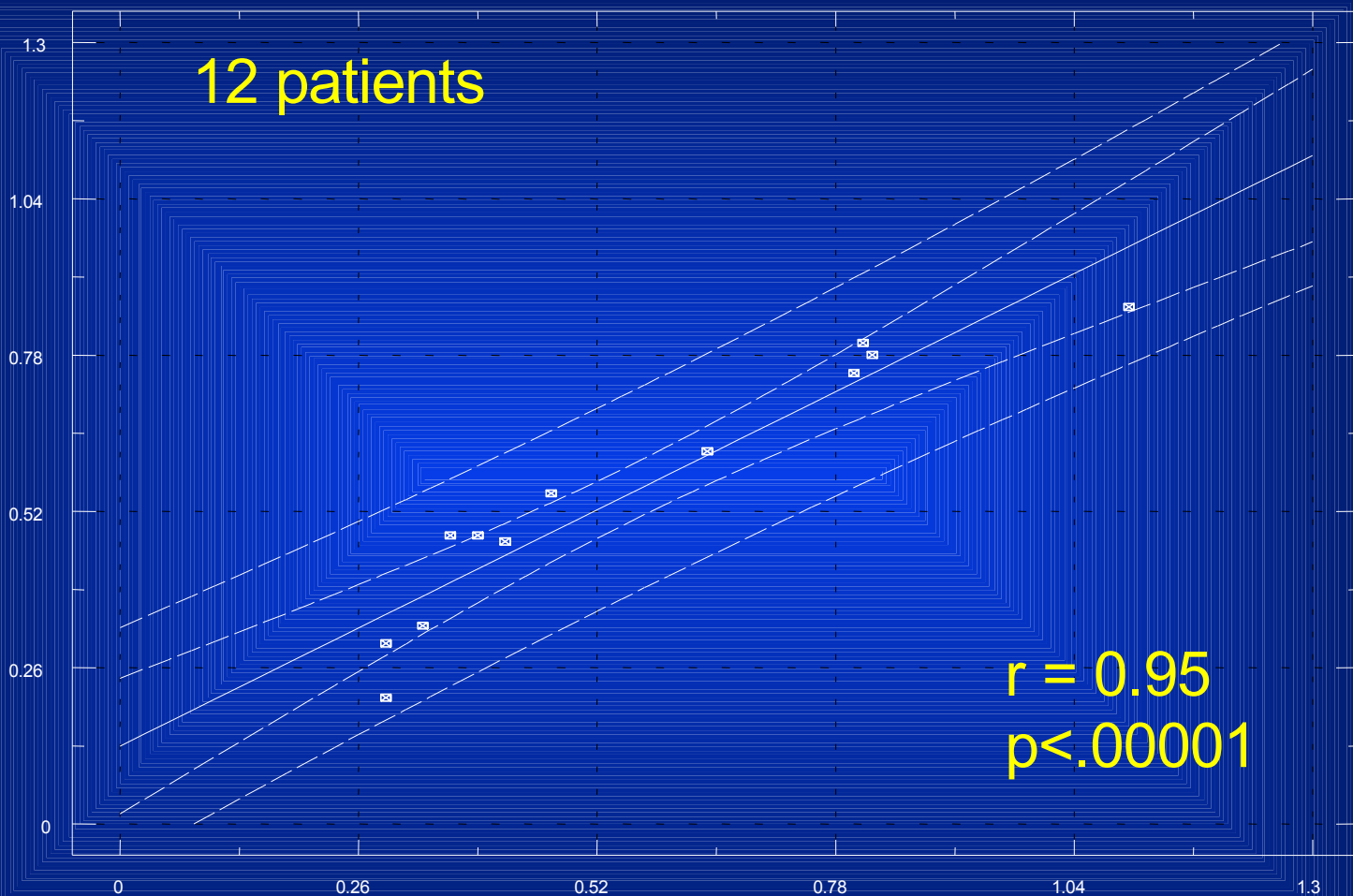
0



$$\begin{aligned} &RVEDA/LVEDA \\ &= \\ &0.48 \pm 0.11 \end{aligned}$$

STDVD/STDVG (ETO)

12 patients



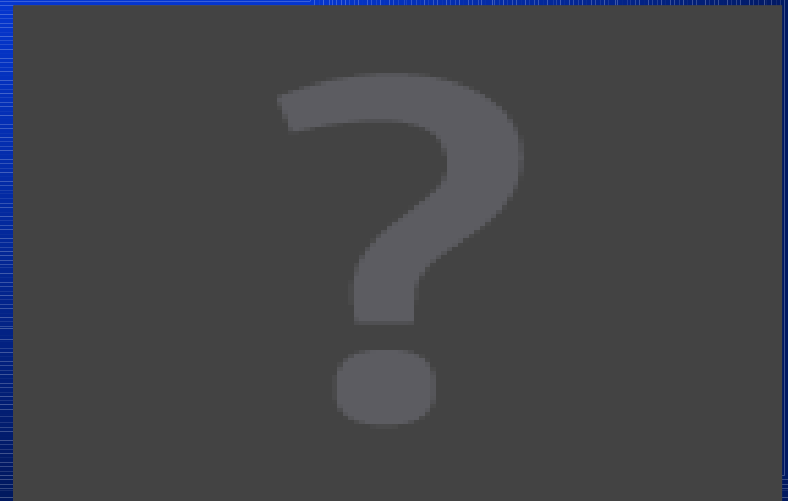
$r = 0.95$
 $p < .00001$

STDVD/STDVG (A4C)



Normal RV function

Massive PE
D1

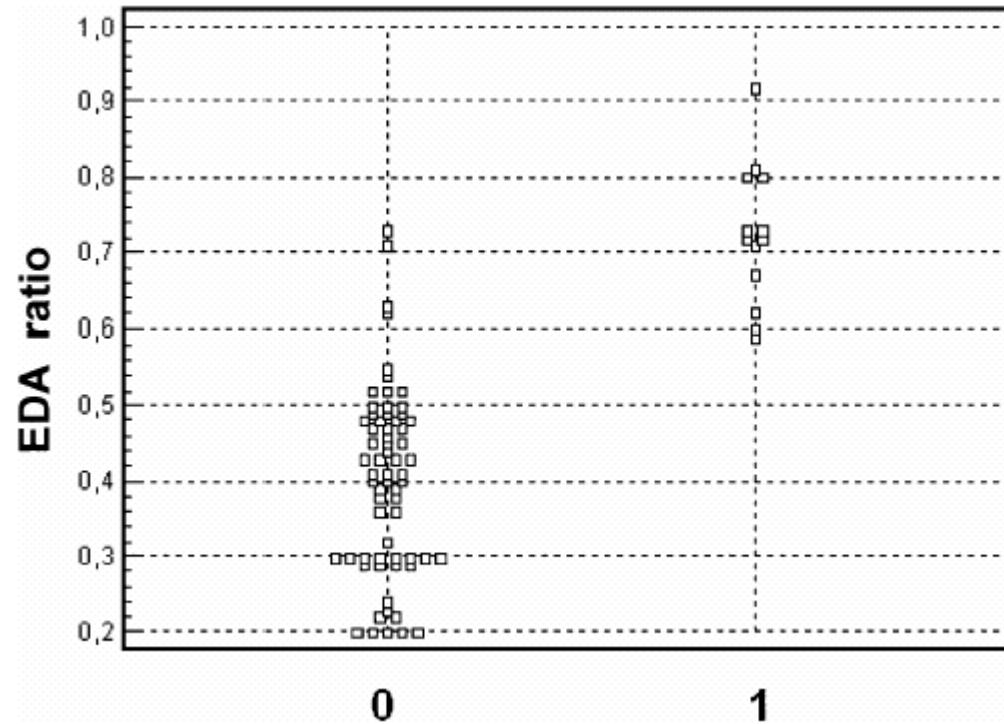




Normal RV function

ARDS related to varicellous
pneumonia

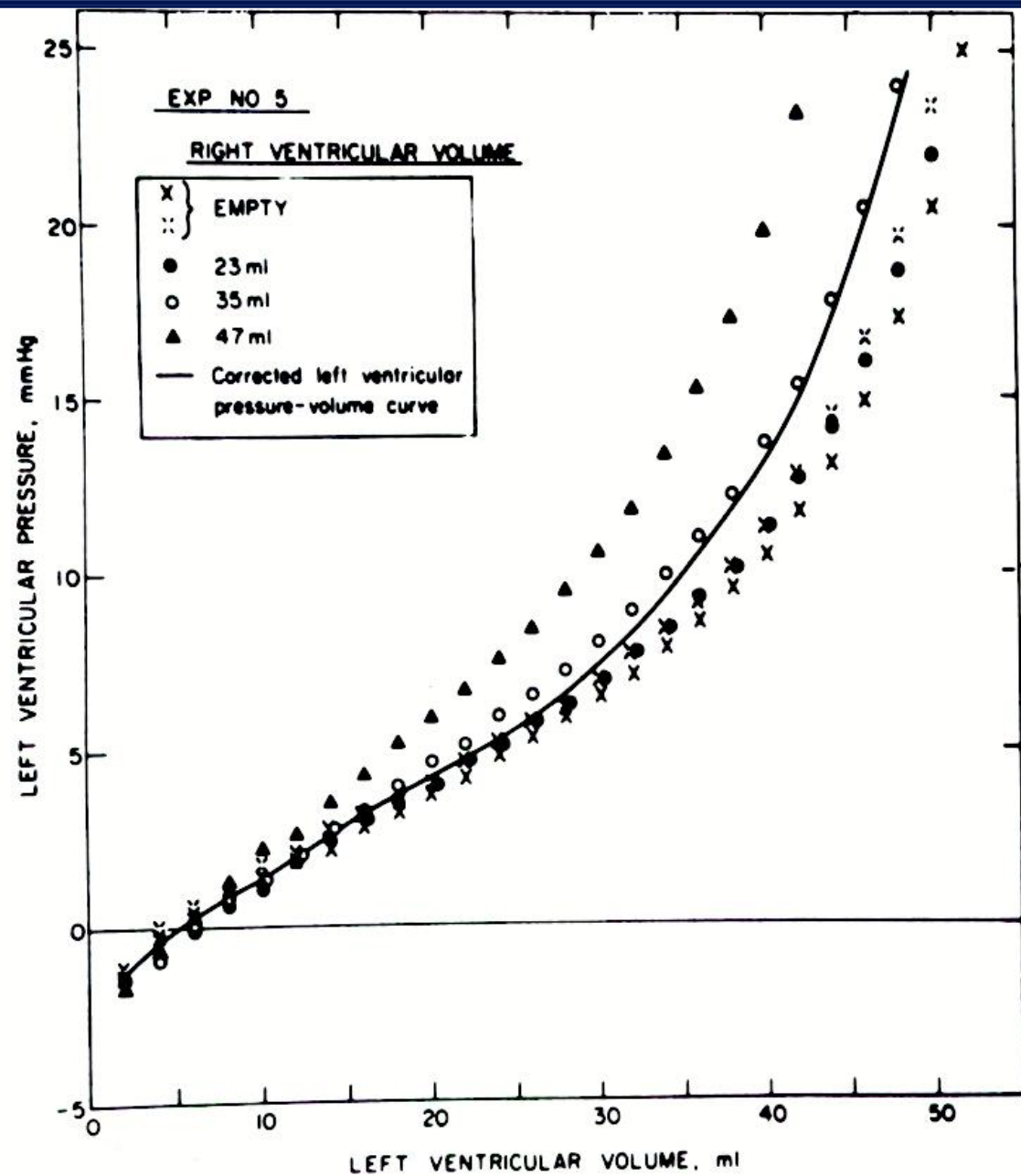




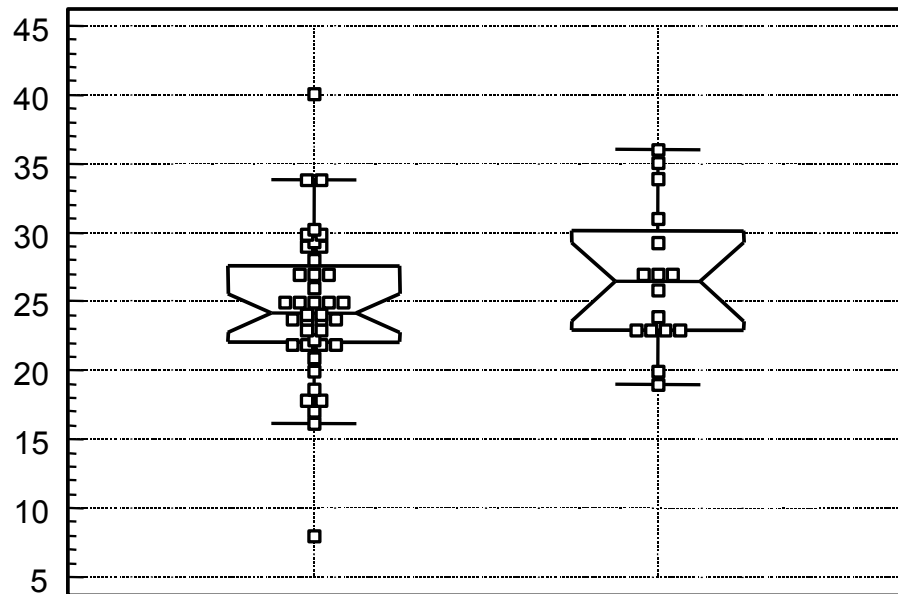
Vieillard-Baron ICM 2006

THE LV CONSEQUENCES OF AN ACUTE RV DILATATION

- Because of the pericardium, the sum of cardiac cavities keep constant in acute conditions.
- Any RV dilatation leads to a LV restriction which impairs its filling. This induces a pattern of relaxation impairment of the LV.



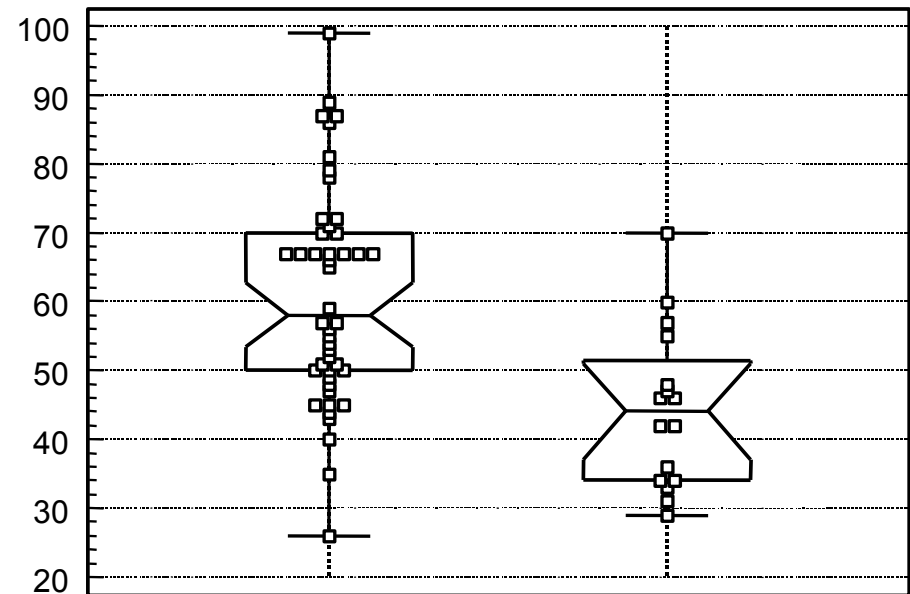
EDA RV+LV
(cm²)



ACP = 0

ACP = 1

LVEDV
(cm³)



ACP = 0

ACP = 1

TEE study at D3

75 SDR (1996-2001)

Gr I (56 patients)
no ACP (75 %)

Gr II (19 patients)
ACP (25 %)

LVEDV 60 ± 16
E/A mit 1.3 ± 0.4

$50 \pm 15^*$ (cm^3/m^2)
 $0.8 \pm 0.2^*$

SI 32 ± 9
HR 96 ± 19

$25 \pm 9^*$ (cm^3/m^2)
 $112 \pm 16^*$ (bt/mn)



P/F 80
Crs 25 mL/cmH₂O



P/F 40
Crs 20 mL/cmH₂O
NE 0.6 µg/kg/min



P/F 35
Crs 11 mL/cmH₂O
NE 1.5 µg/kg/min

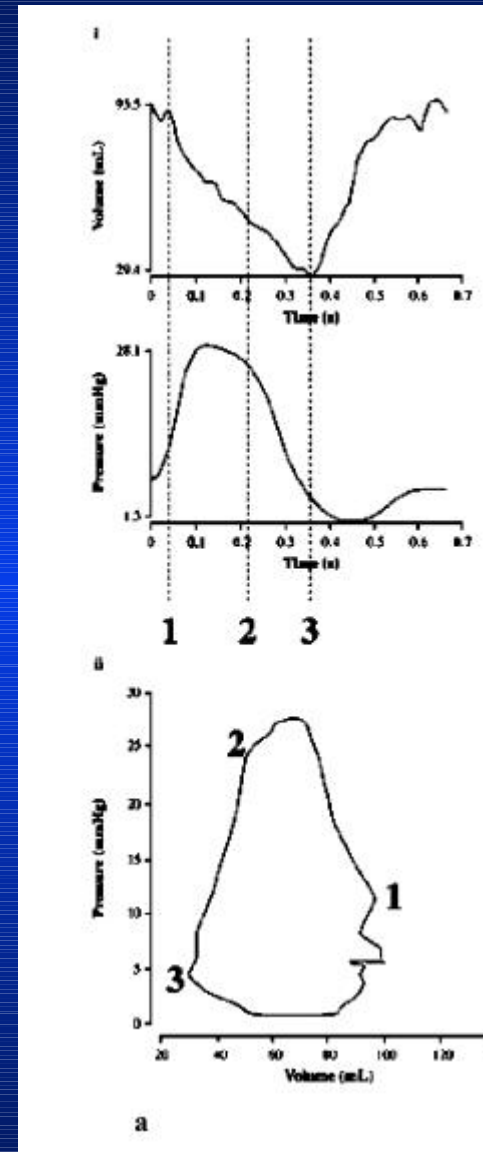
II

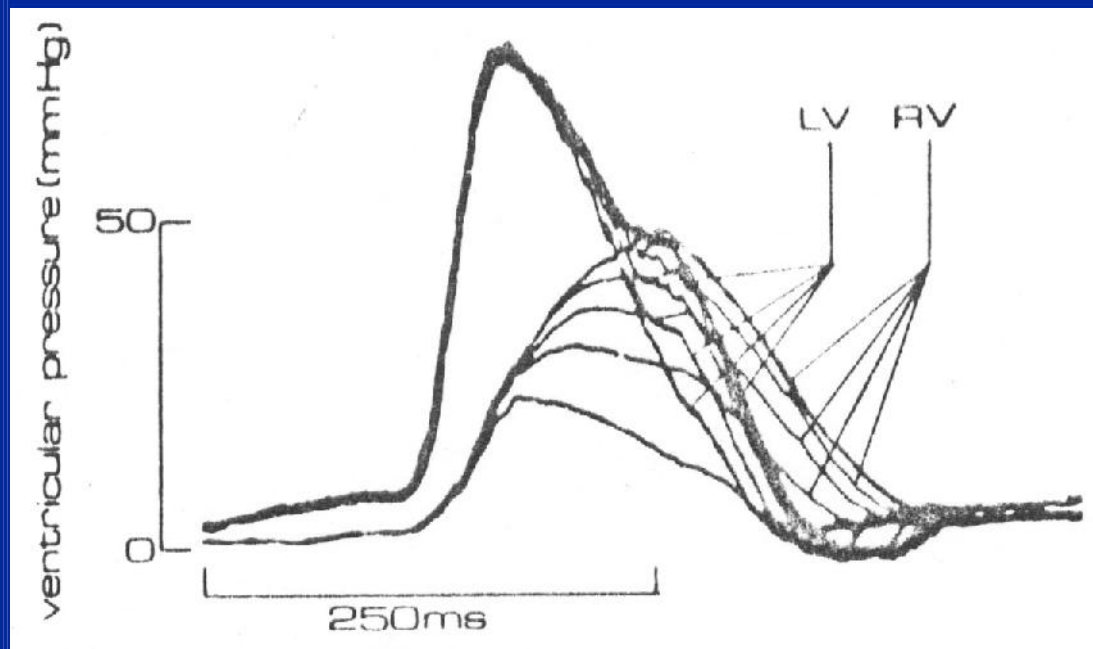
RV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION IS
SENSITIVE

1: Opening of the pulmonic valve

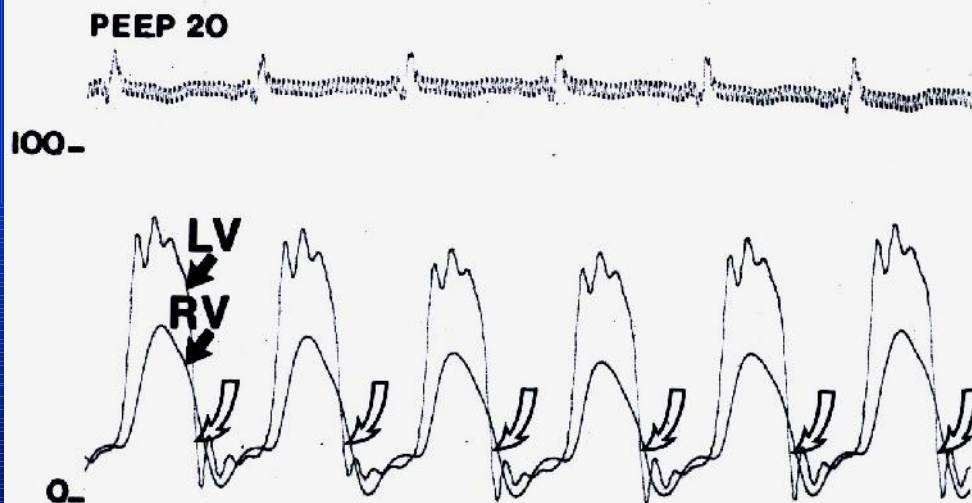
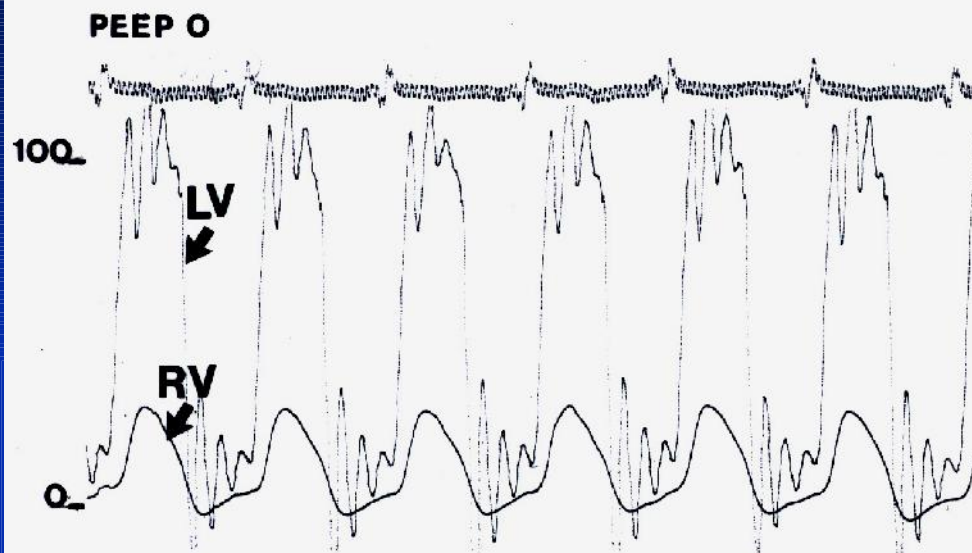
2: Beginning of relaxation

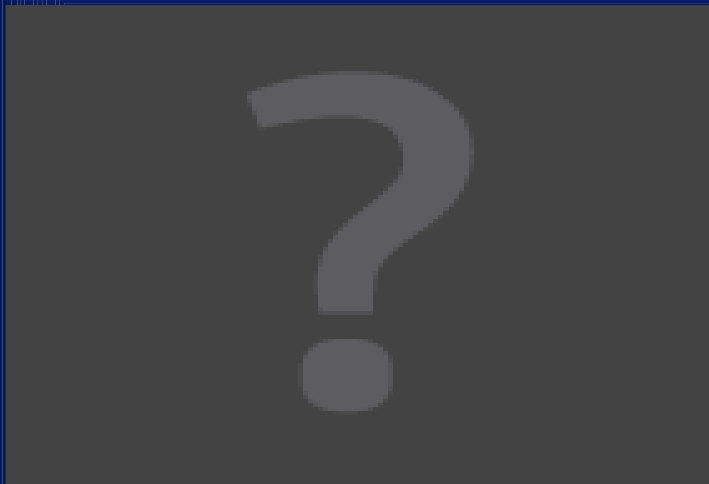
3: Closing of pulmonic valve





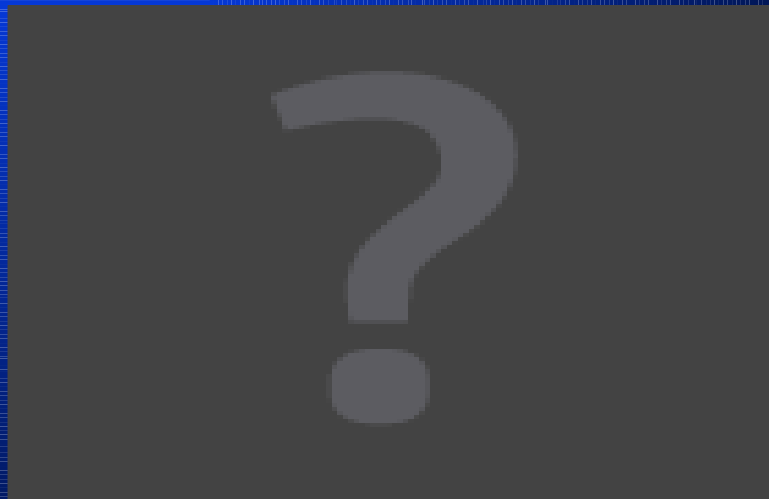
Elzinga 1990





Normal RV function

Massive PE
D1

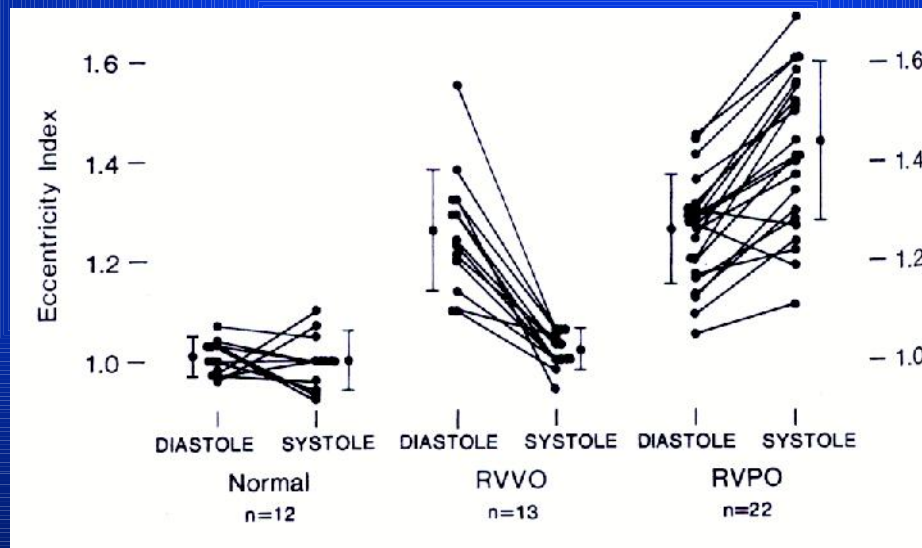
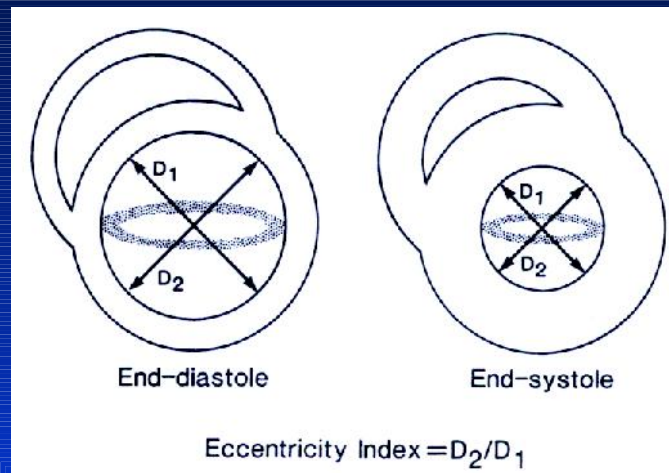




Normal RV function

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INCIDENCE OF ACP IN ICU

Acute cor pulmonale in acute respiratory distress syndrome submitted to protective ventilation: Incidence, clinical implications, and prognosis

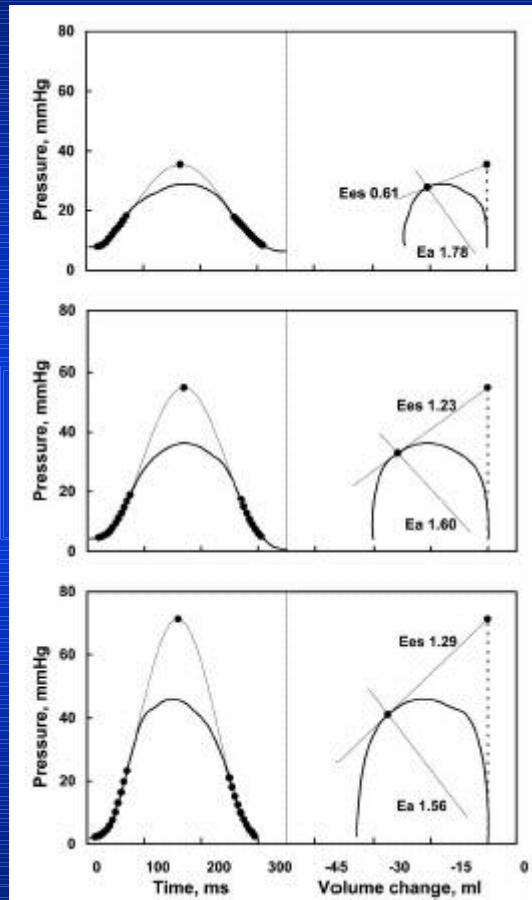
CCM 2001

- **75 ARDS submitted to a protective ventilation**
 - TEE at D3
 - Incidence of ACP: 25%

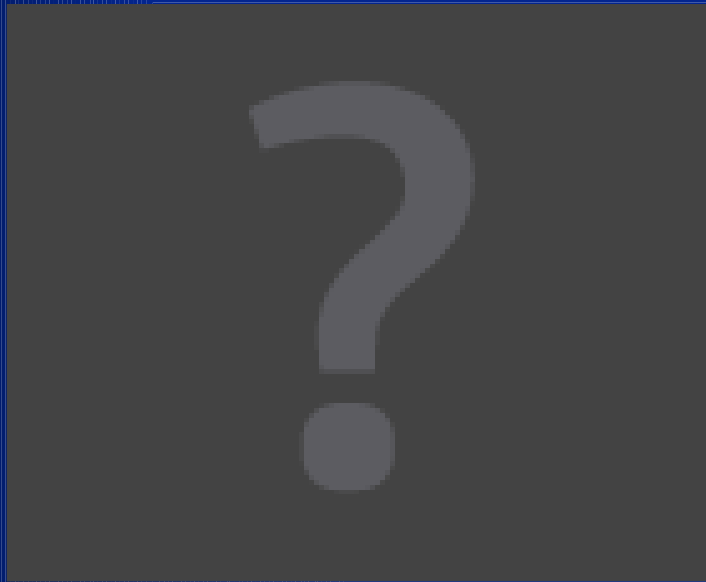
Acute cor pulmonale in massive pulmonary embolism: incidence, echocardiographic pattern, clinical implications and recovery rate

ICM 2001

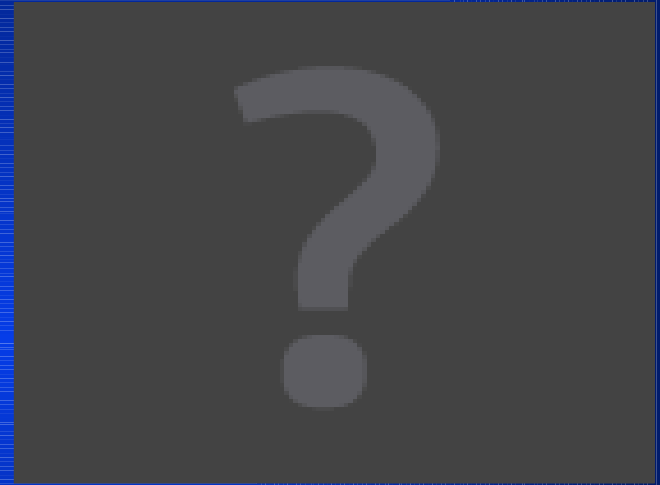
- **161 massive PE**
 - TTE at D1
 - Incidence of ACP: 61%



Kerbaul Chest 2004



D1



2 hours later.....