

Assessment of LV Performance

Jan Poelaert, MD, PhD

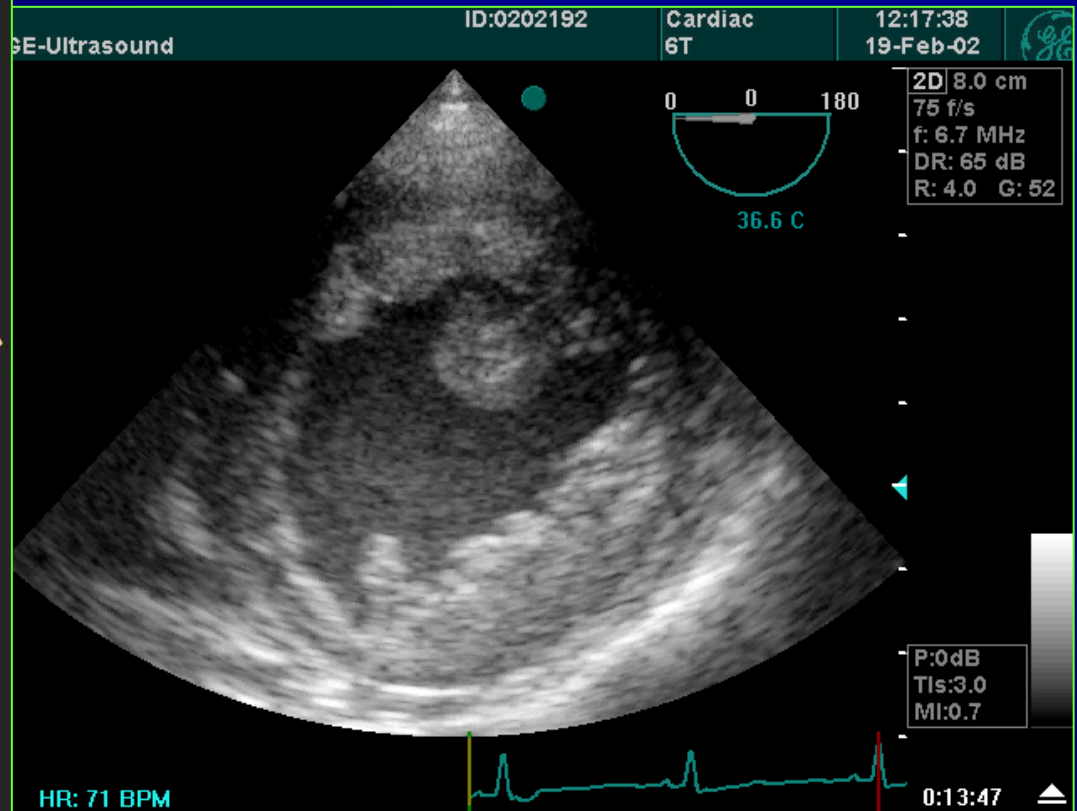
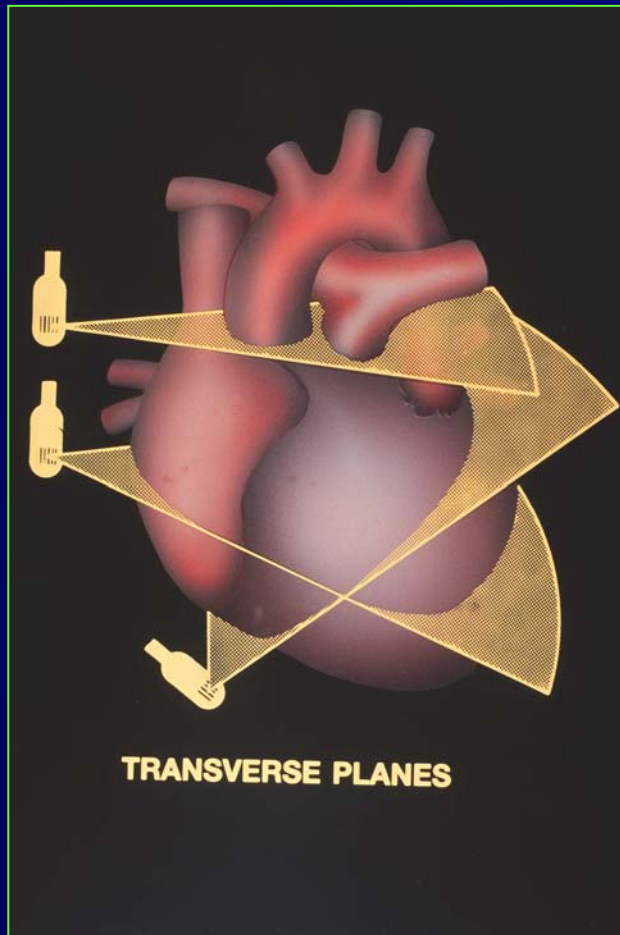
Cardiac Anaesthesia & Postoperative Cardiac Surgical ICU

Ghent University Hospital

Gent, Belgium

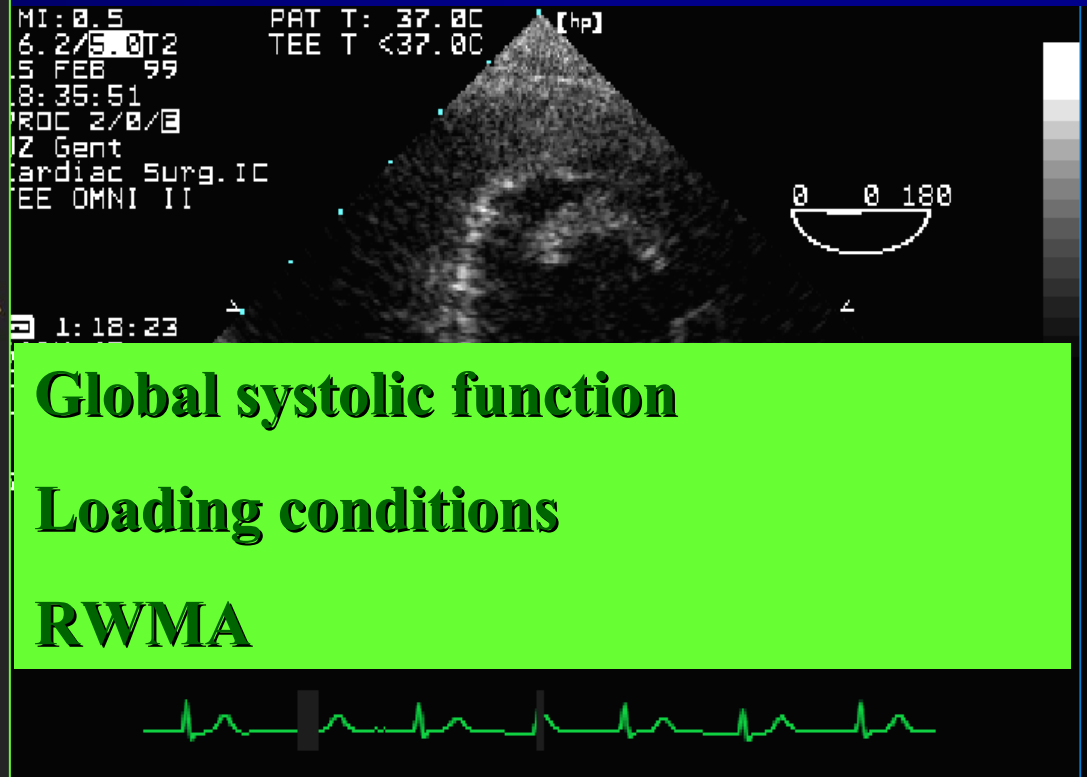
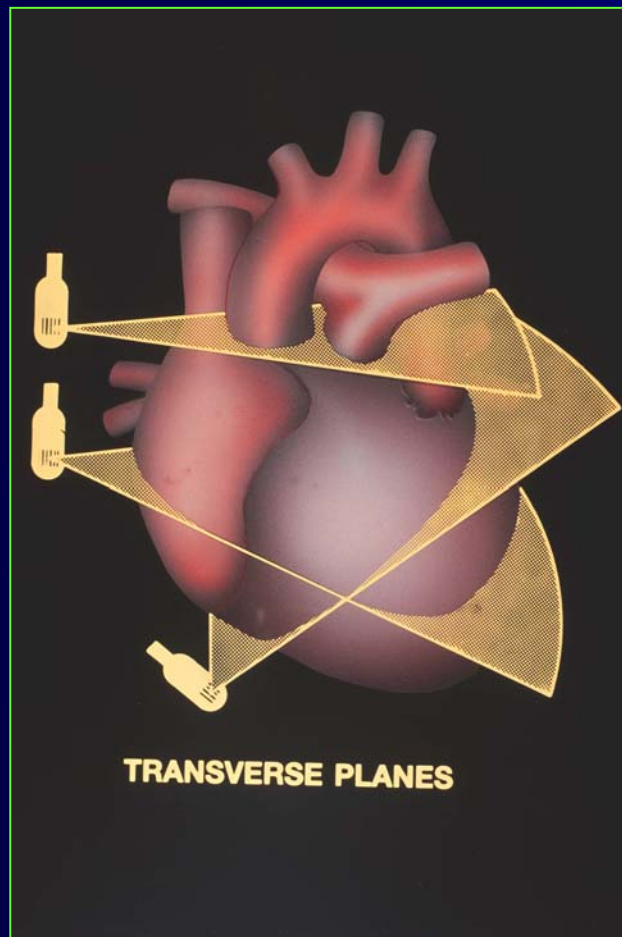
Assessment of LV Performance

Two-dimensional Imaging



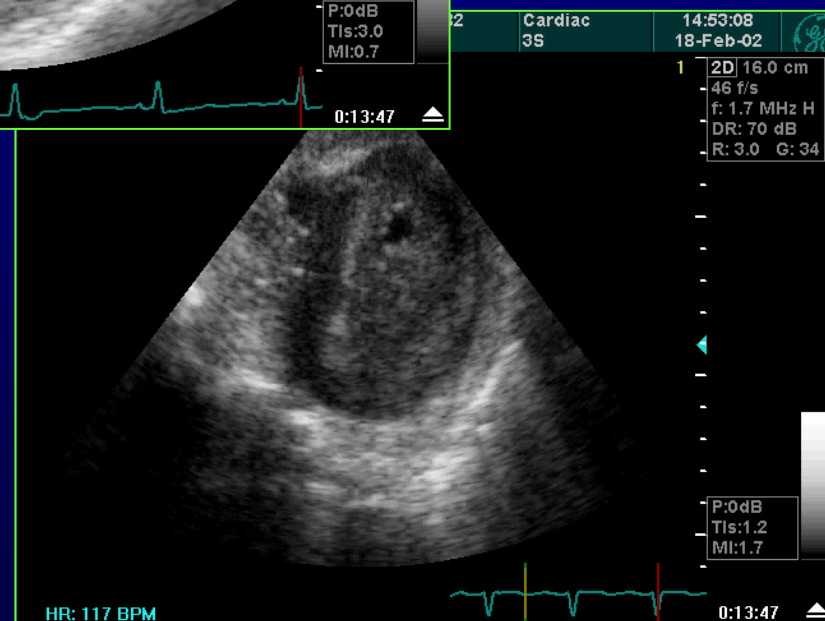
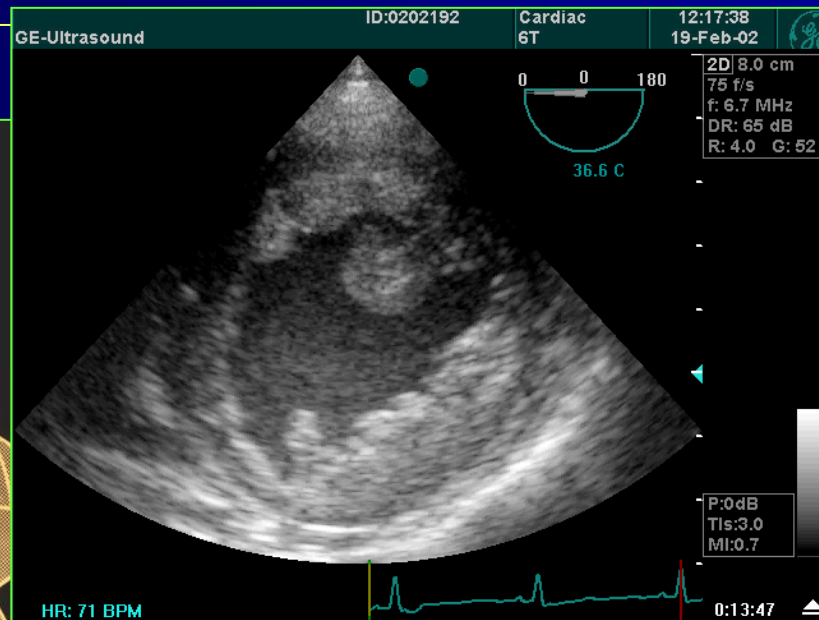
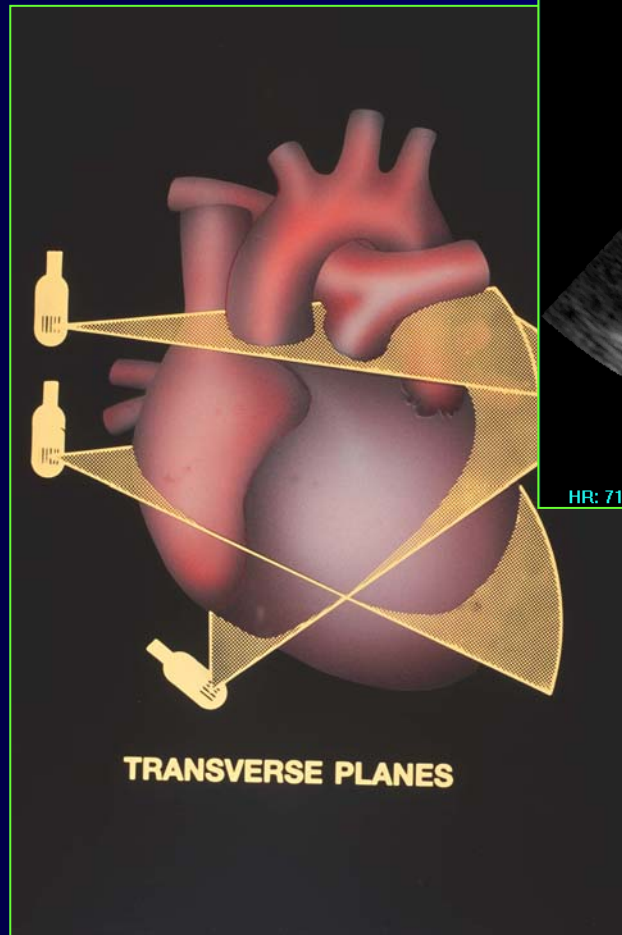
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Two-dimensional Imaging



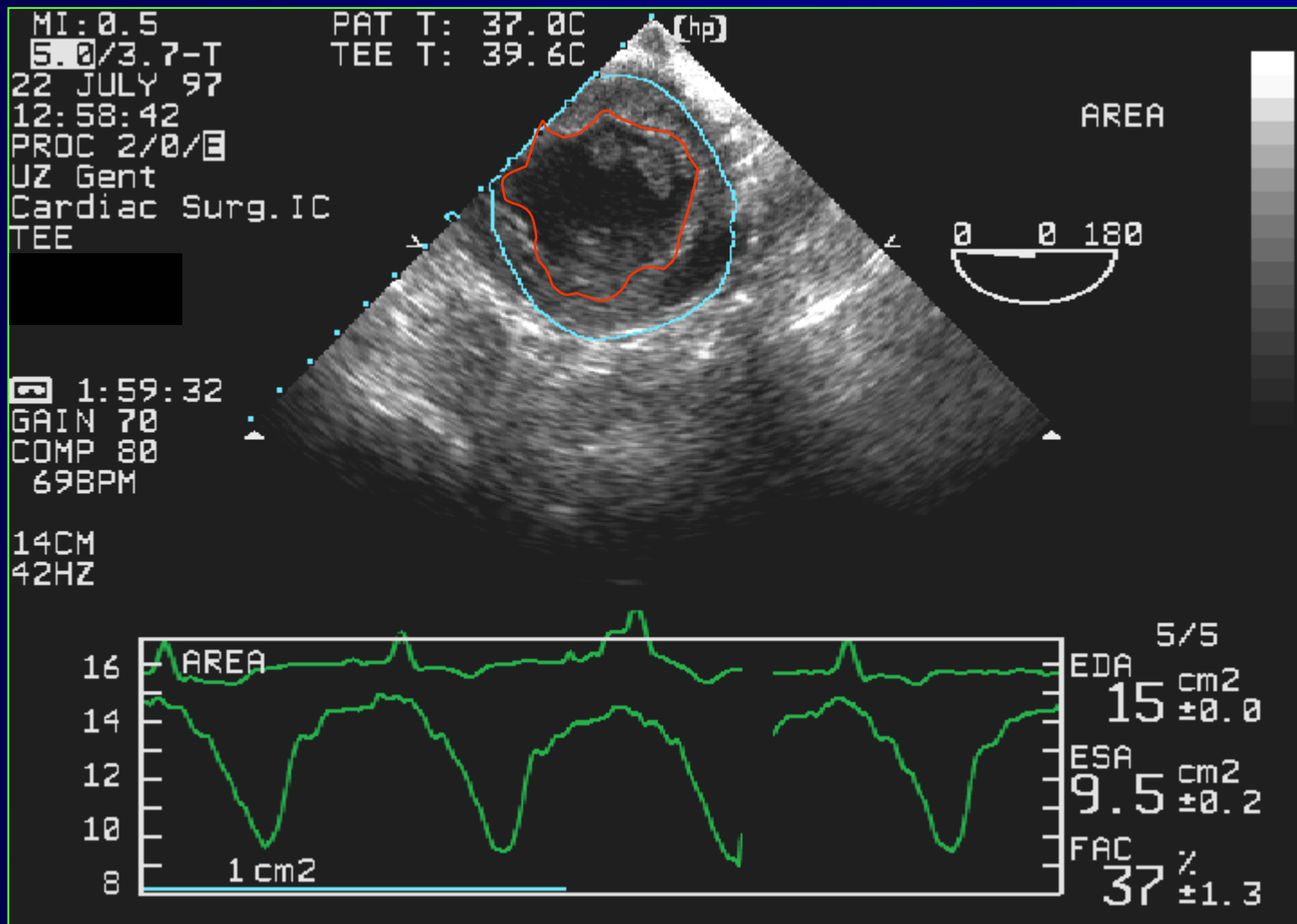
Assessment of LV Performance

Two-dimensional Imaging



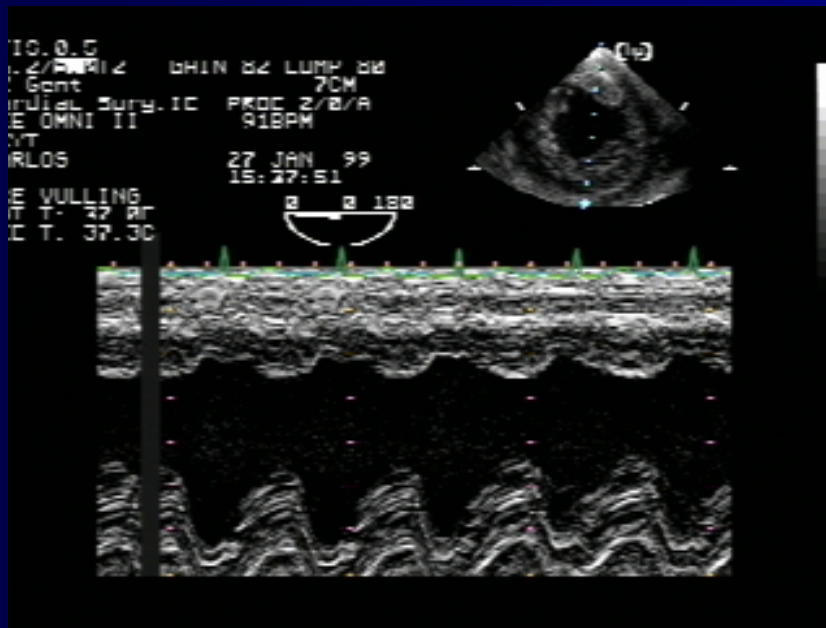
Assessment of LV Performance

Measurement of Fractional Area Contraction



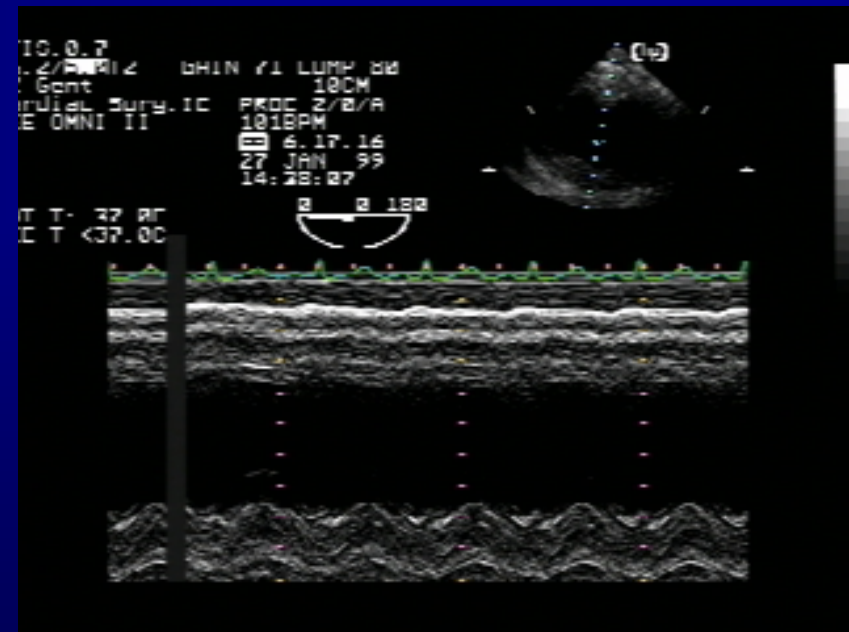
Assessment of LV Performance

Use of M mode



Fractional Shortening

Fractional area contraction



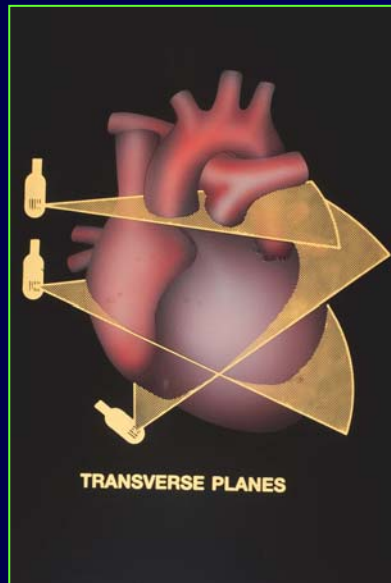
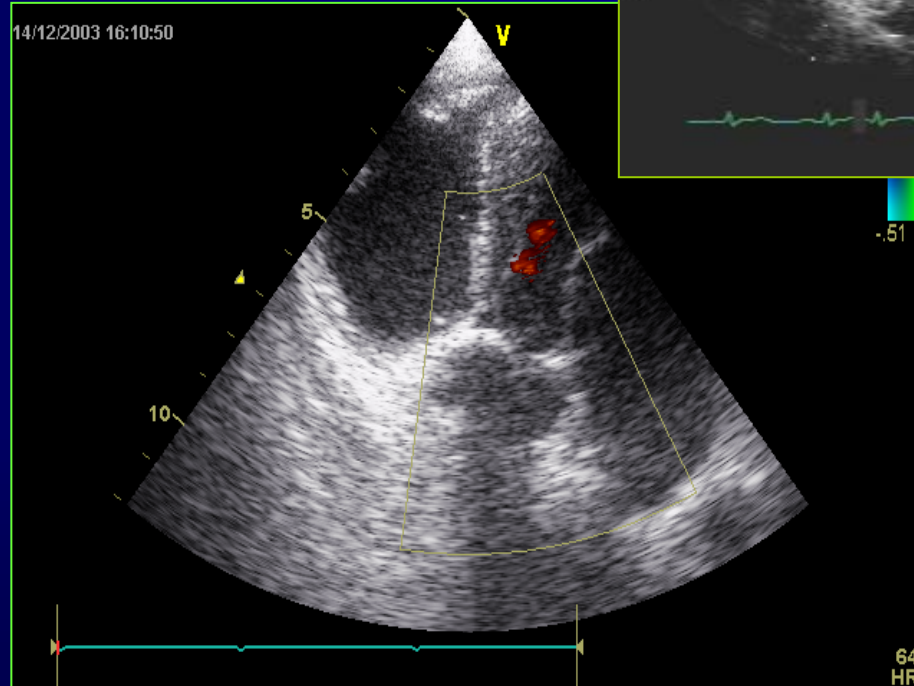
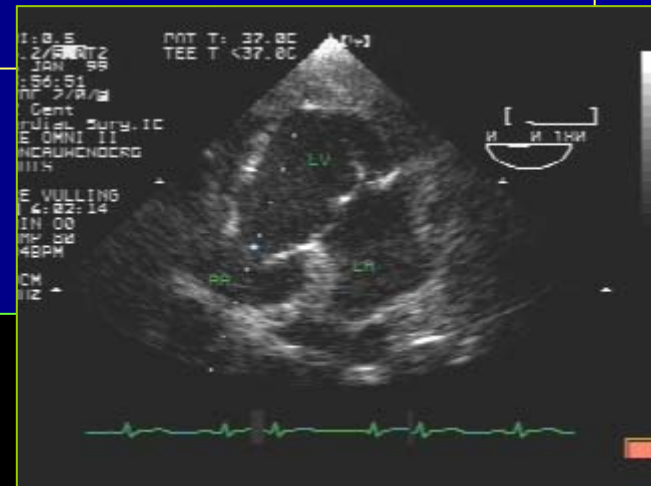
CO ?

Assessment of LV Performance

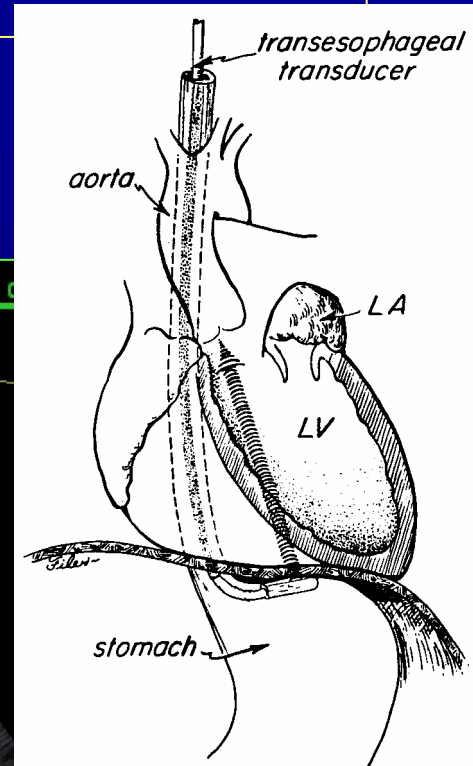
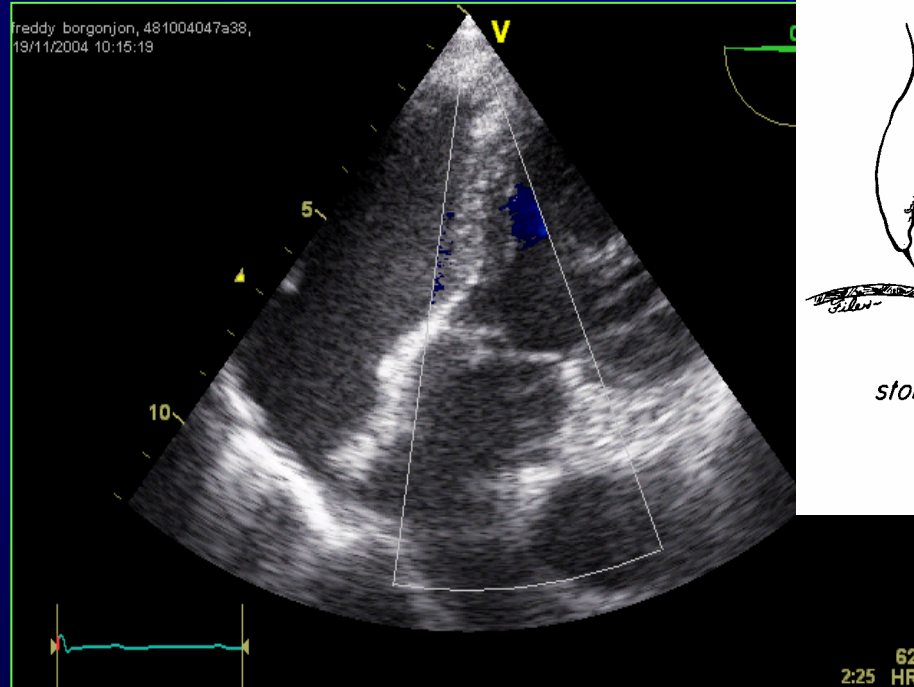
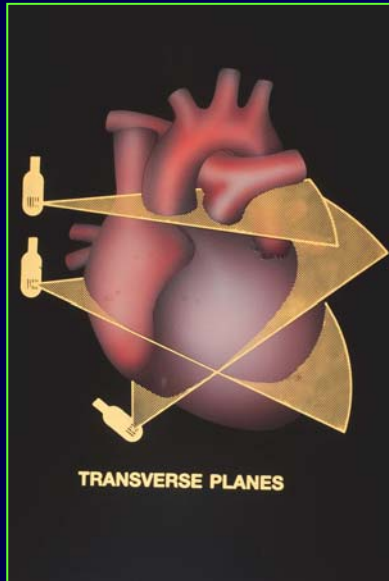
Estimation of Cardiac Output

Site	author	n	failure	Doppler approach	r
PA	Savino	45	24	CW short axis	0,93
PA	Muhuideen	99	29	PW short axis	0,65
PA	Gorcsan III	15	13	PW short axis	0,83
PA	Izzat	19	10	PW short axis	0,95
MV	Shimamoto	65	NA	4-chamber view	NA
LVOT	Katz	57	12	CW transverse LA	0,91
LVOT	Darmon	109	2	CW transverse LA	0,98
LVOT	Feinberg	33	12	PW longitudinal LA	0,91
LVOT	Owen	64	9	PW transverse LA	0,95
LVOT	Poelaert	82	9	PW/CW transv./longitud. LA	0,87
AA	Descorps-Declère	28	7	PW transverse LA	0,98
RVOT	Maslow	45	16	PW longitudinal LA	0,98
LVOT	Perrino	33	3	CW multiplane LA	0,98

Assessment of LV Performance



Assessment of LV Performance



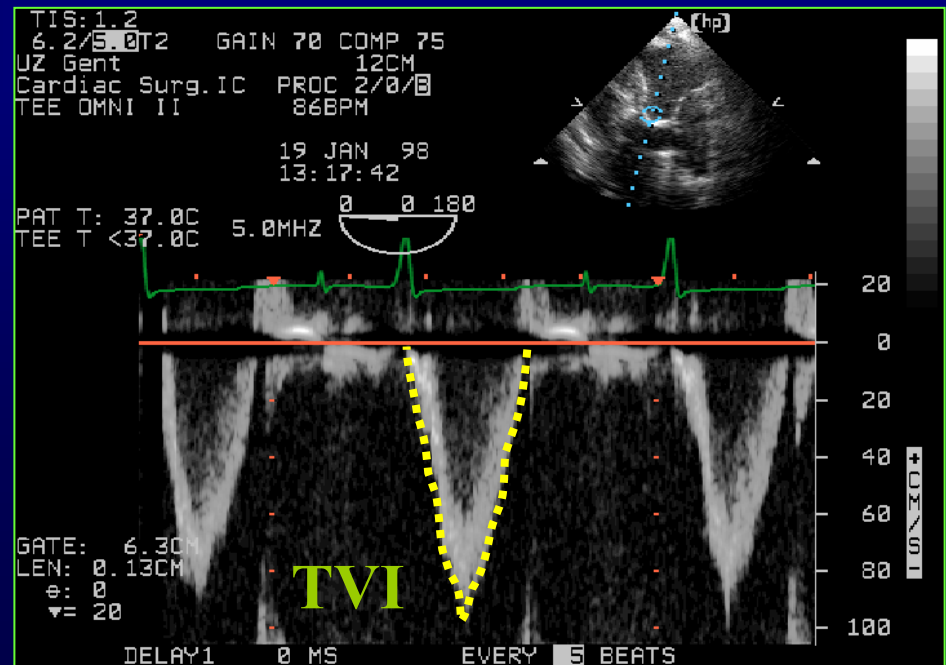
Assessment of LV Performance

Estimation of Cardiac Output

- EF, FAC
 - preload and afterload dependent
- SV, CO

$$CO = SV * HR$$

$$CO = TVI * CSA * HR$$



Assessment of LV Performance

Estimation of Cardiac Output

$$SV \text{ (ml)} = TVI \text{ (cm)} * CSA \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

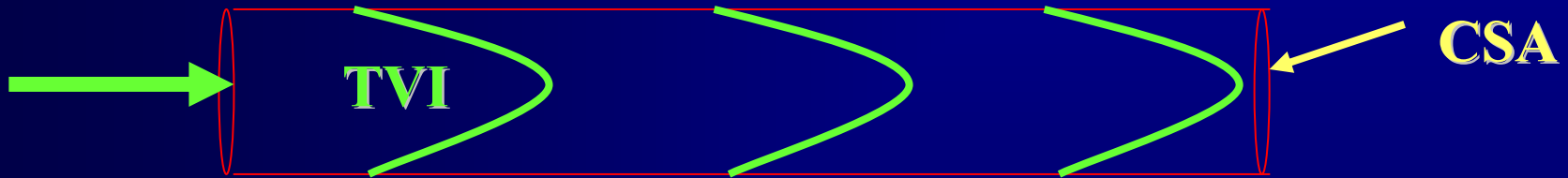


$$CO \text{ (l/min)} = SV \text{ (ml)} * HR \text{ (bpm)}$$

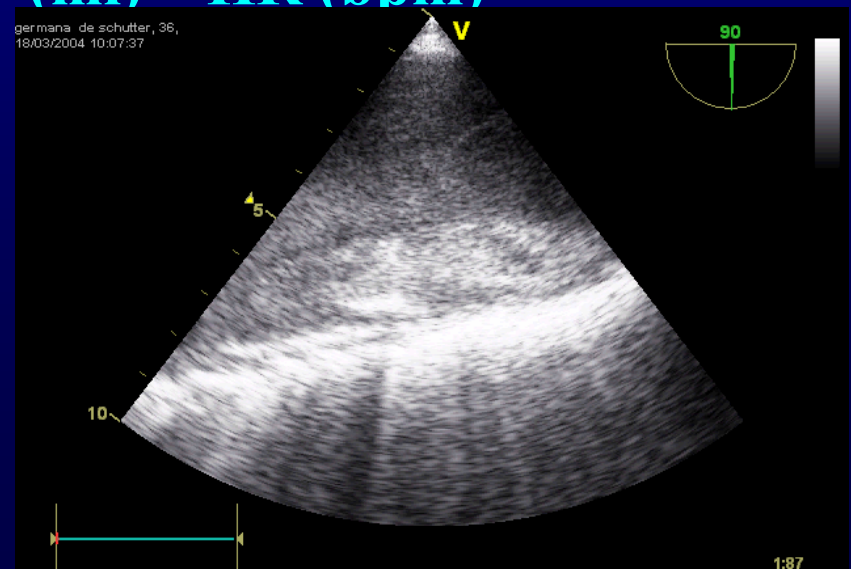
Assessment of LV Performance

Estimation of Cardiac Output

$$SV \text{ (ml)} = TVI \text{ (cm)} * CSA \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



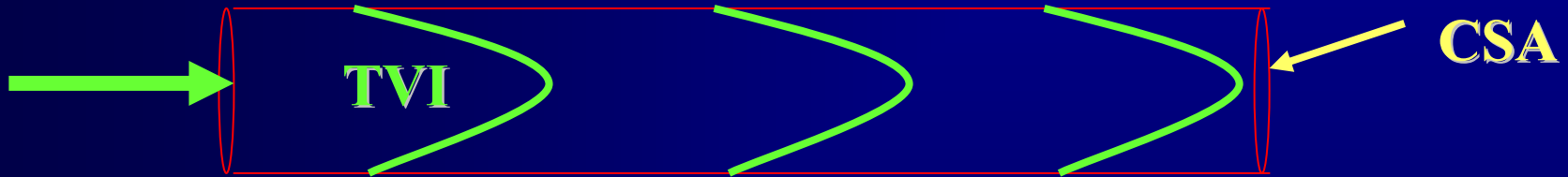
$$CO \text{ (l/min)} = SV \text{ (ml)} * HR \text{ (bpm)}$$



Assessment of LV Performance

Estimation of Cardiac Output

$$SV \text{ (ml)} = TVI \text{ (cm)} * CSA \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



$$CO \text{ (l/min)} = SV \text{ (ml)} * HR \text{ (bpm)}$$

Pitfalls:

1. Estimation of velocity (alignment, outline, not maximal velocity, number of beats)
2. Inappropriate velocity (stenosis, regurgitation)
3. Area measurement

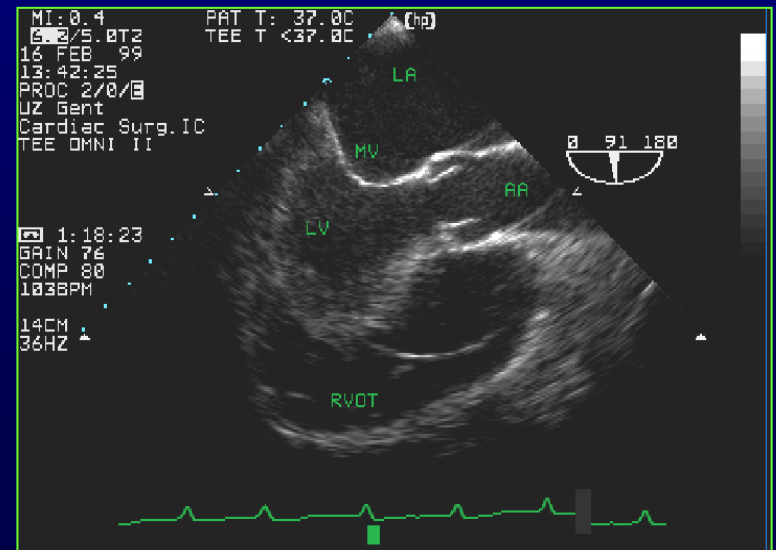
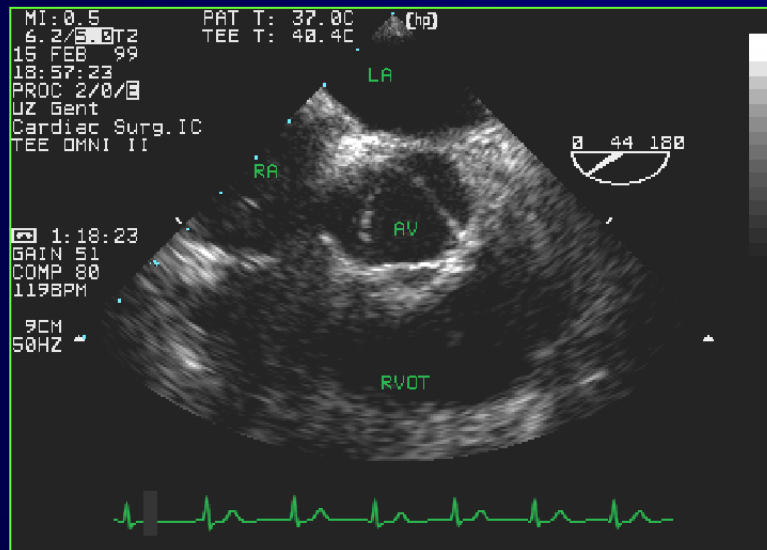
Assessment of LV Performance

Load Dependent Indices: Cardiac Output

- **CSA**

- mean AVA

- calculated: $0,785 \cdot d^2$



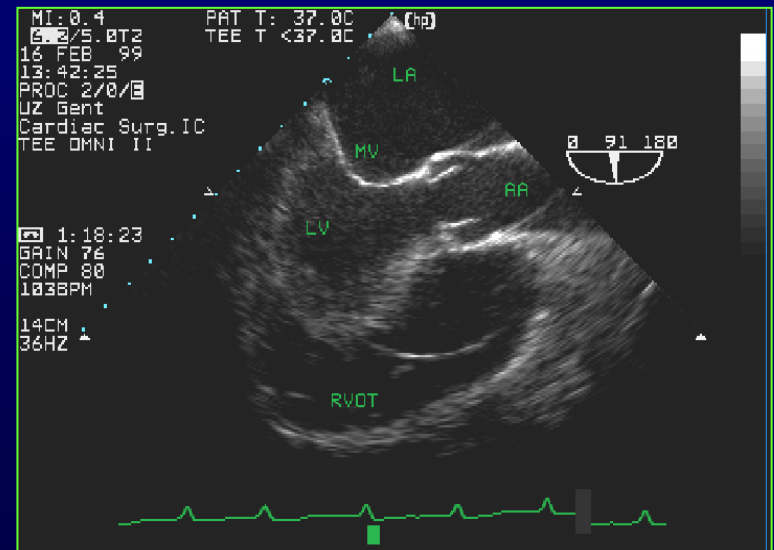
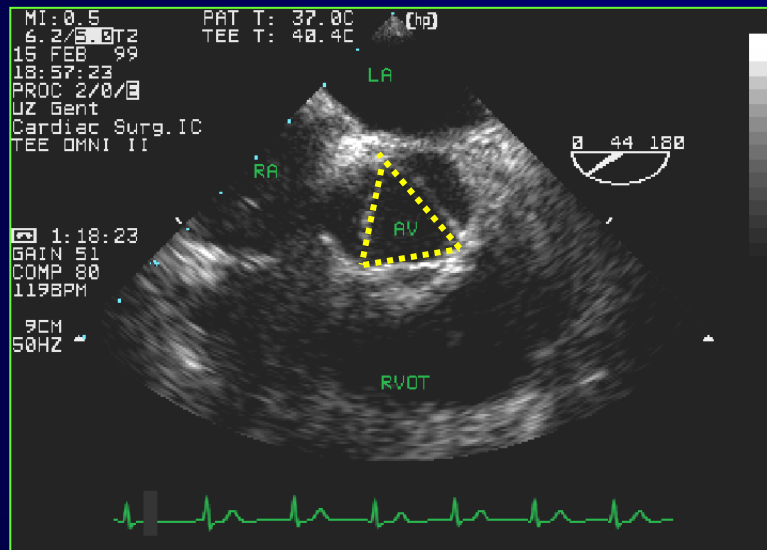
Assessment of LV Performance

Load Dependent Indices: Cardiac Output

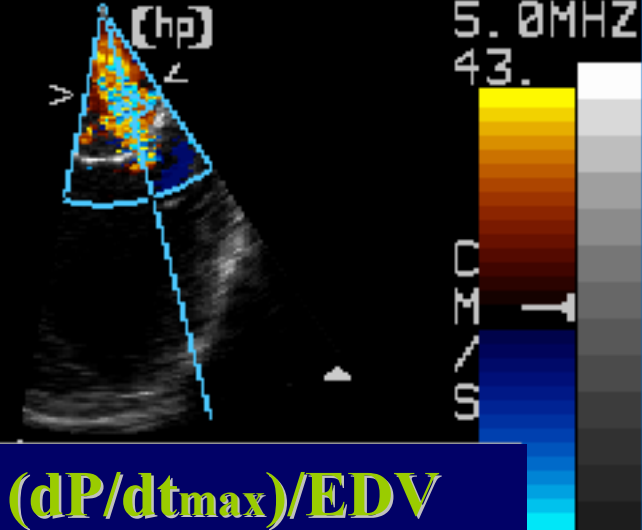
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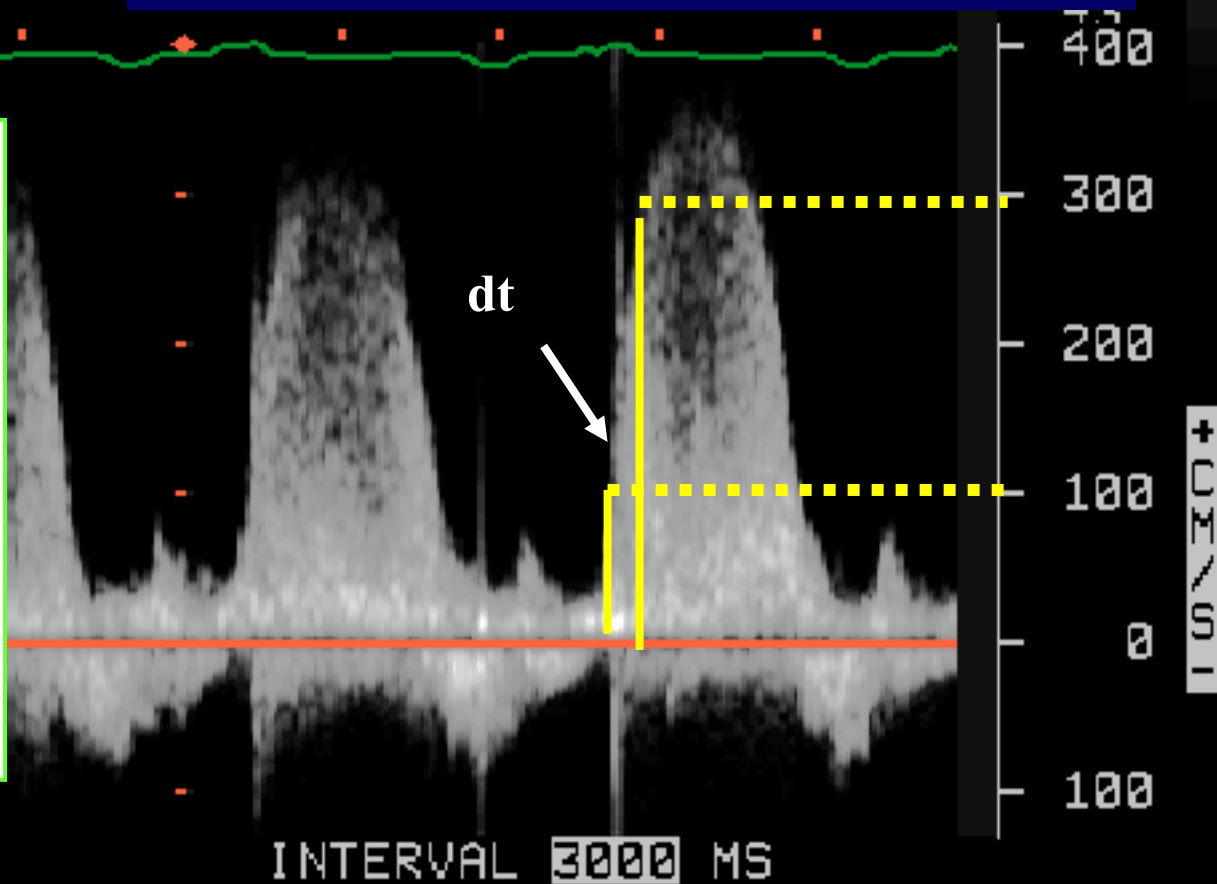
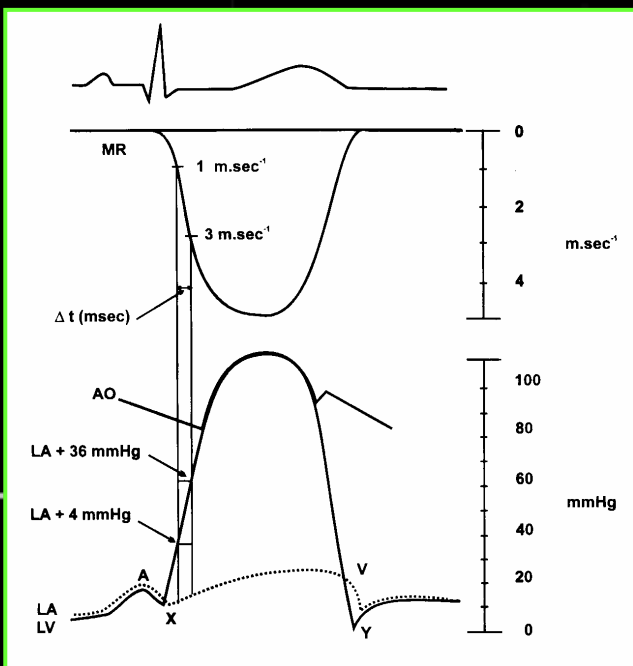


TIS: 1.4
 6.2/5.0T2 GAIN 81 COMP 80
 UZ Gent 14CM
 Cardiac Surg.IC PROC 2/0/E/B/A
 TEE
 1063
 3:28:47
 08 NOV 98
 19:38:32

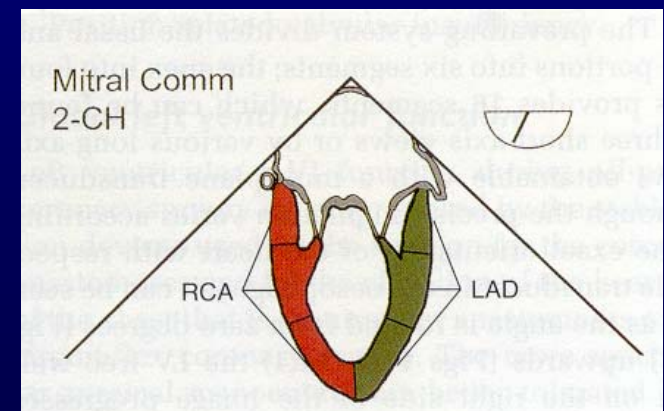
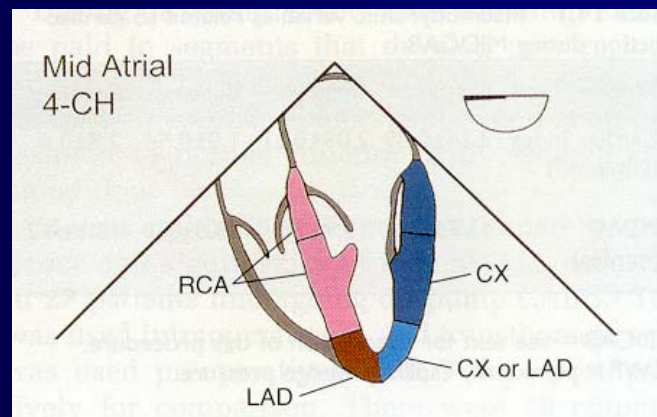
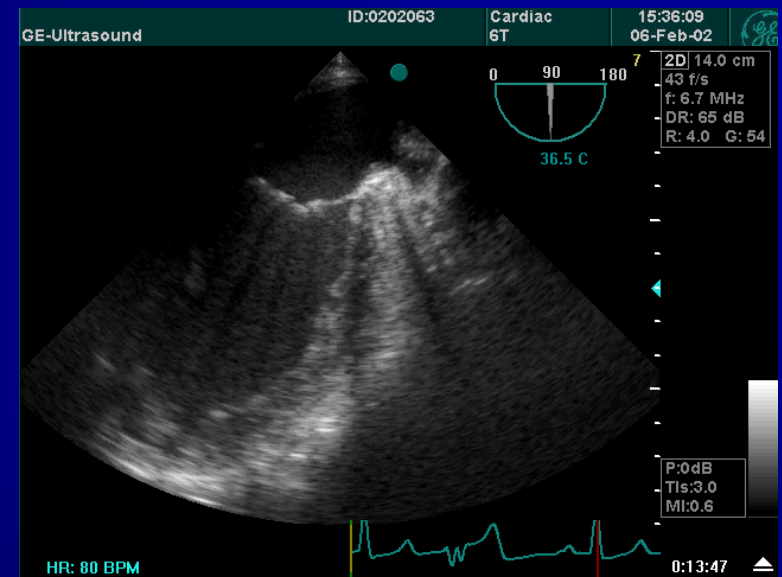
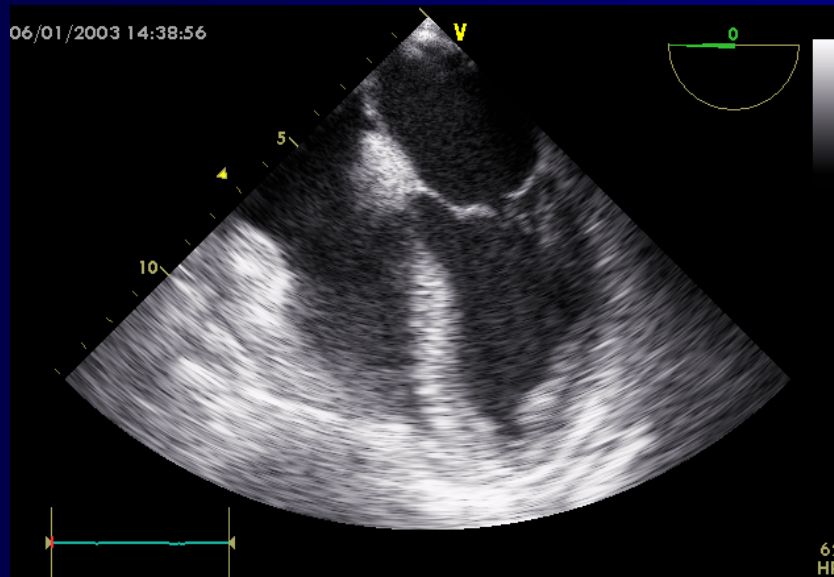


PAT T: 37.0C
 TEE T: 42.1C
 5.0MHz
 0 0 180

Calculation of $(dp/dt_{max})/EDV$



Assessment of LV Performance



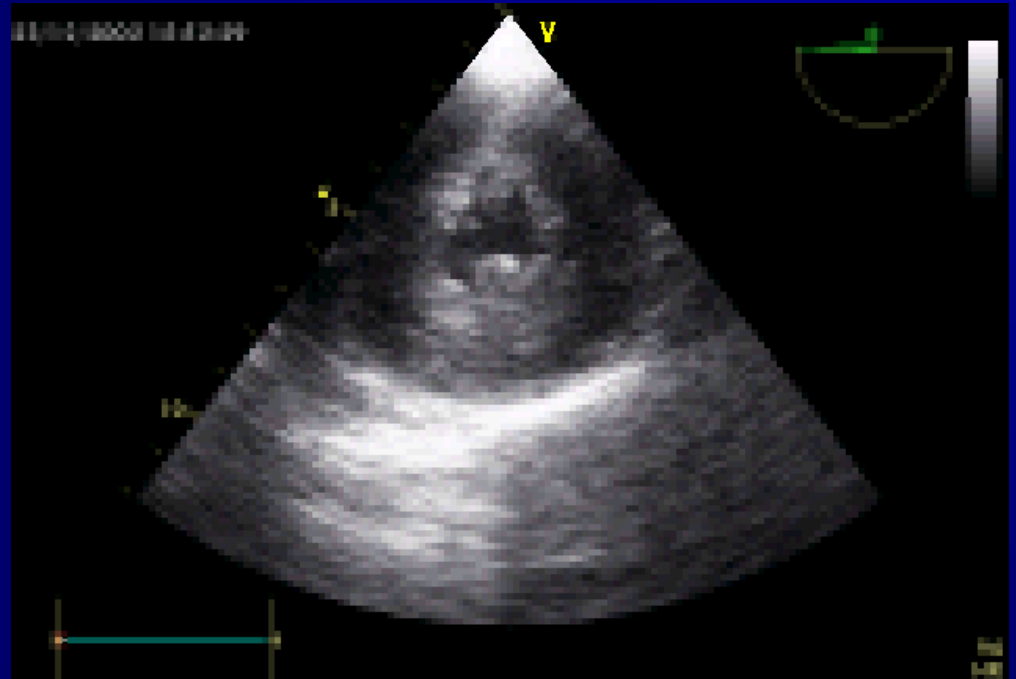
Assessment of LV Performance

LVH ?

Mitral regurgitation ?

RV function ?

Preload ?



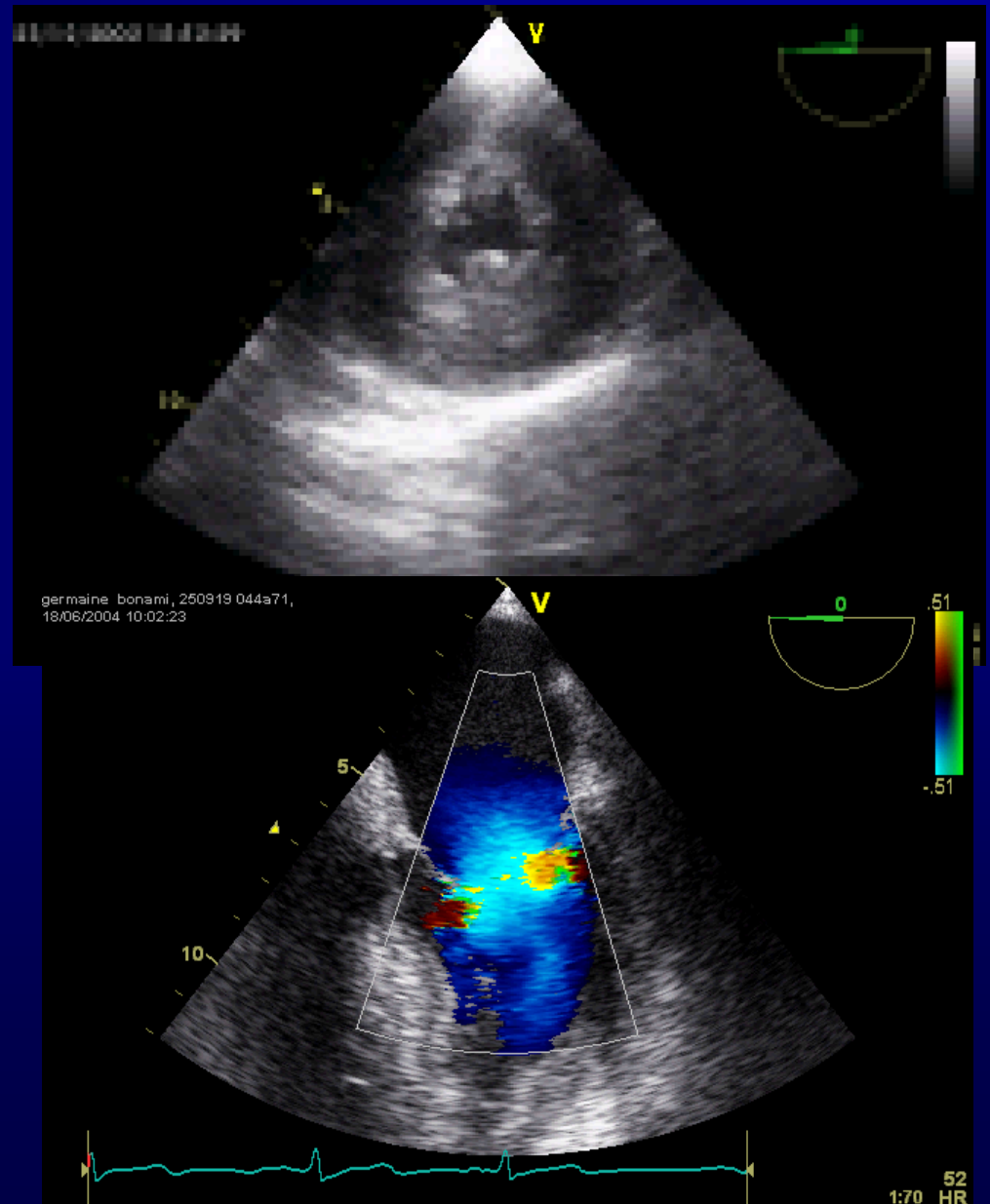
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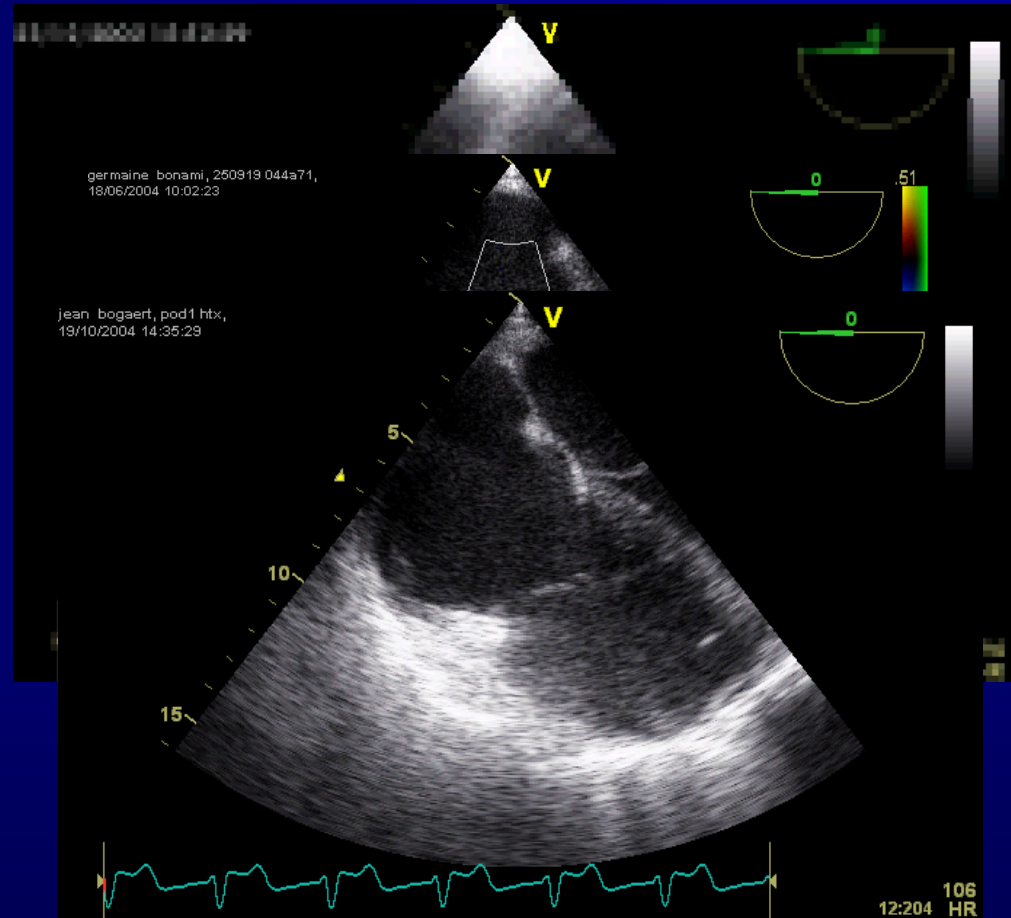
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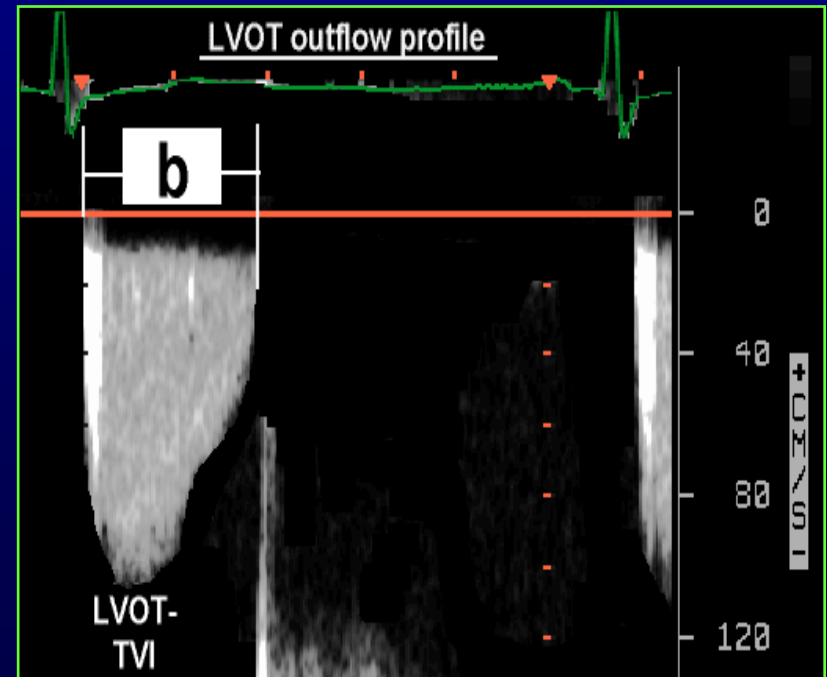
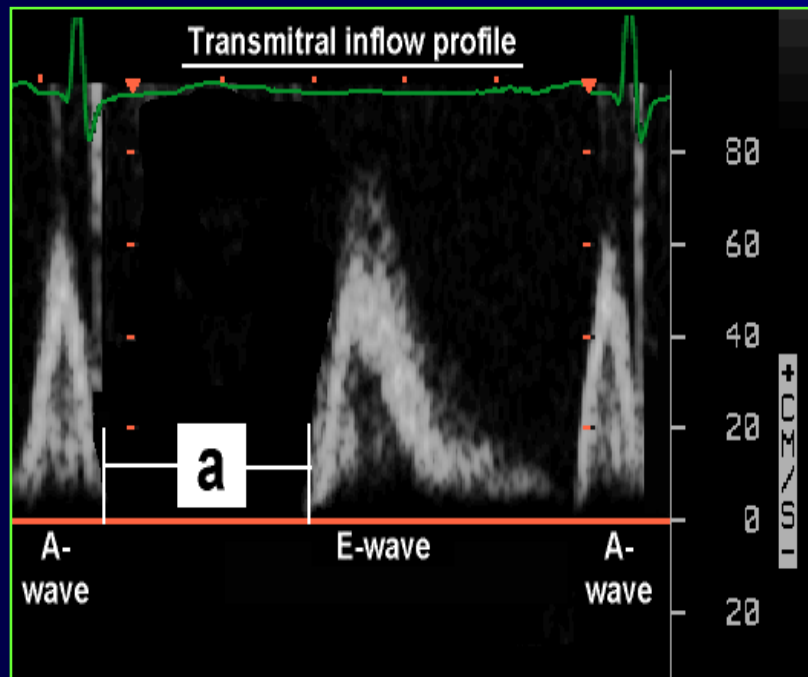


Assessment of LV Performance

Global Myocardial Performance

Tei et al. JACC 1996; 27:658-64

MPI systolic and diastolic parameters



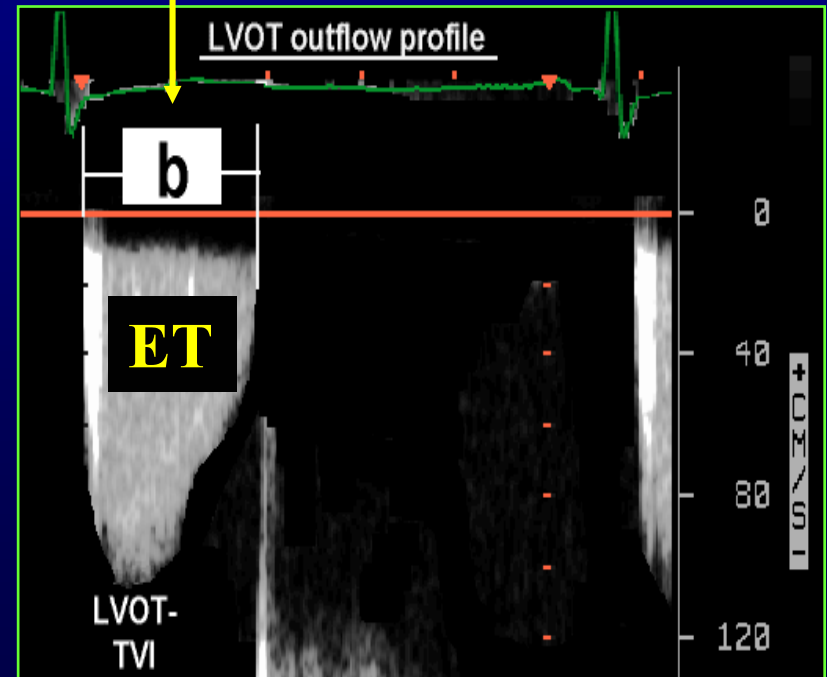
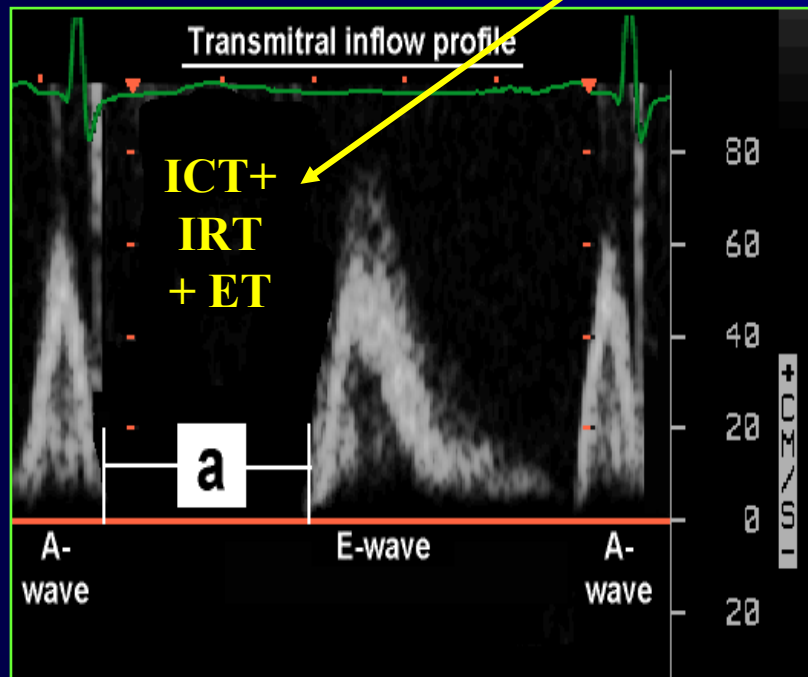
Assessment of LV Performance

Global Myocardial Performance

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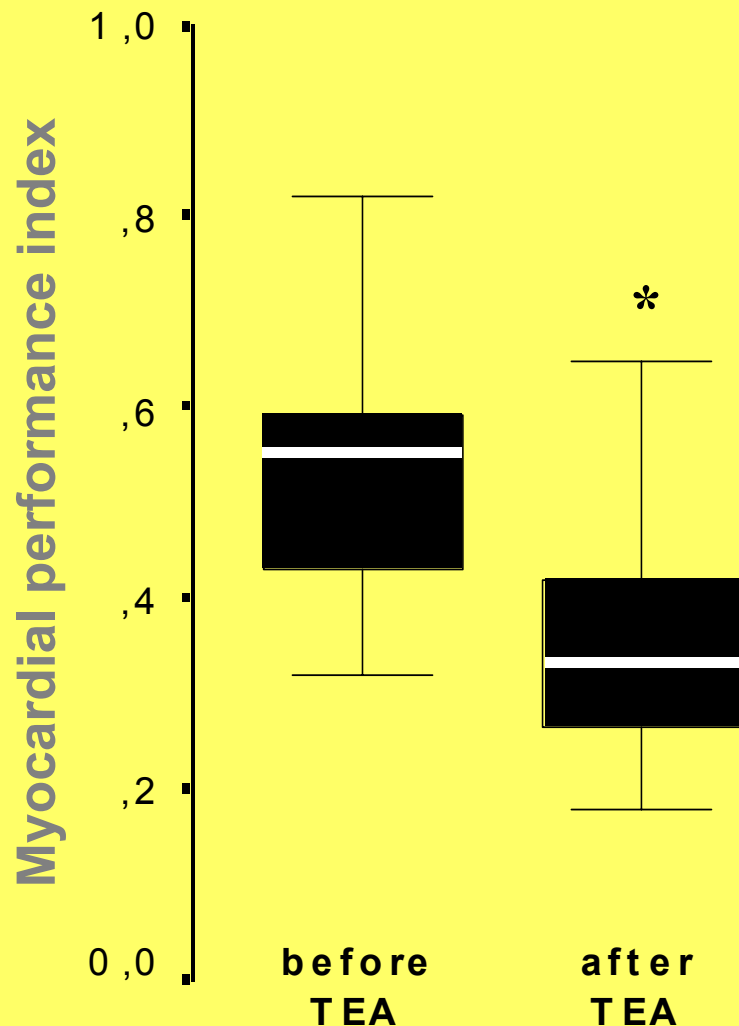
MPI systolic and diastolic parameters

$$\text{MPI} = (\text{ICT} + \text{IRT}) / \text{ET}$$



Assessment of LV Performance

Myocardial Performance



n = 24

TEA induced a significant decrease in MPI compared with baseline. The mean change in MPI from baseline was 0,173, corresponding to a mean percent change of 32,5%.

Schmidt et al. Anesthesiology 2000; 93:A656

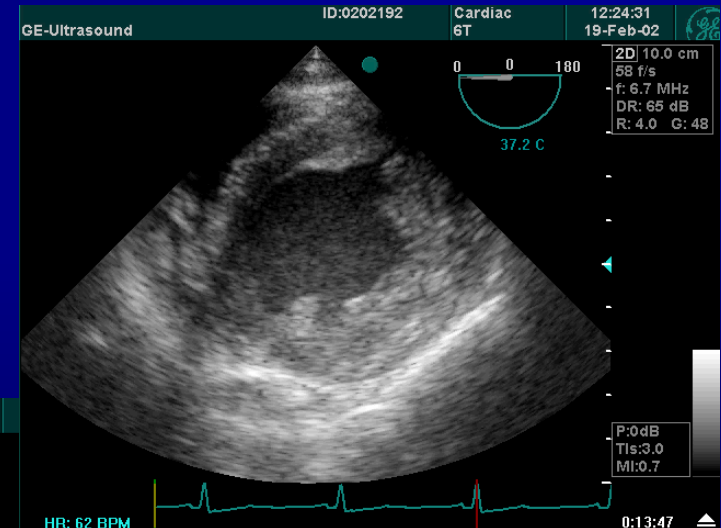
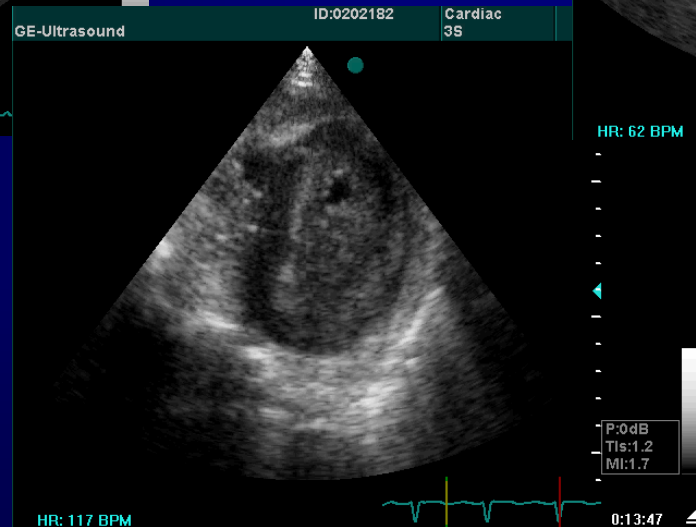
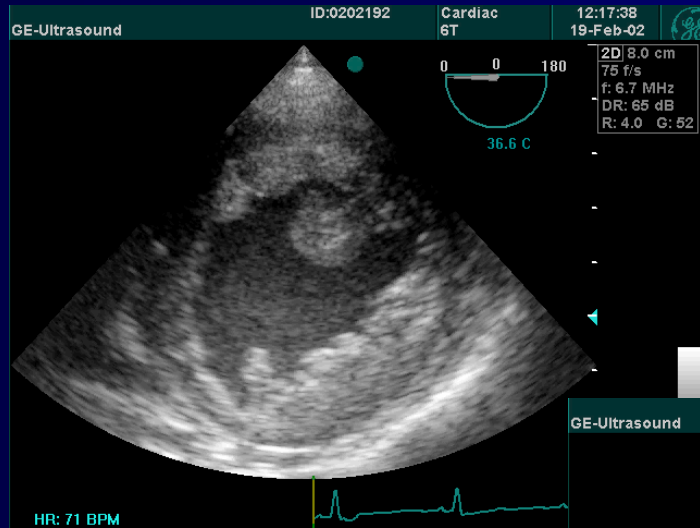
Assessment of LV Performance

Perform TTE / TEE

SAX: normal

↗ function

↘ function



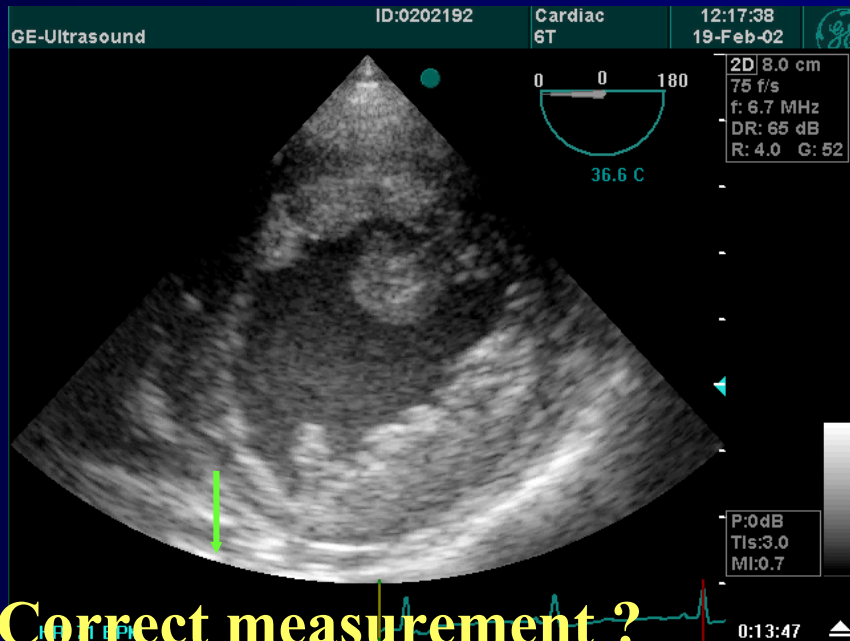
Assessment of LV Performance

Perform TTE / TEE

SAX: normal

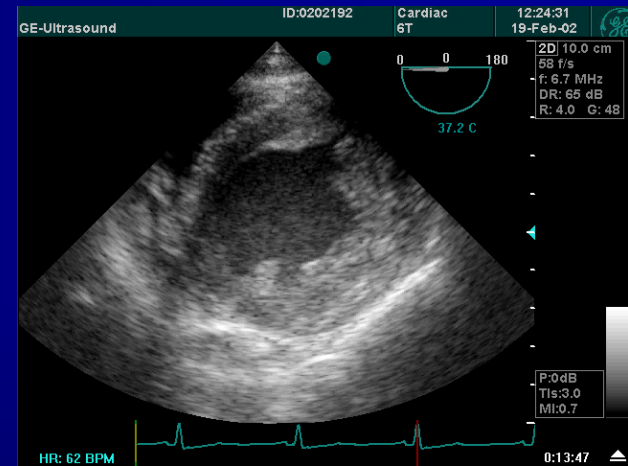
↗ function

↘ function



Correct measurement ?

Clinical Status



Arterial pressure monitoring

Confirmation ?

Pressure waveform ?

Poelaert et al. Chest 2005

Haemodynamic Monitoring

SAX: normal

↗ function

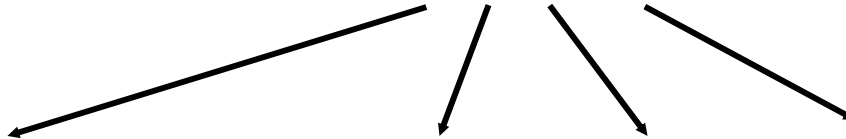
↘ function

Preload ?

Inotropes ?

Stress ?

Sepsis ?



Haemodynamic Monitoring

SAX: normal

↗ function

↘ function

Preload ?

Inotropes ?

Stress ?

Sepsis ?

SPV

LVEDA

**Pulm. Vein
Doppler**

RV ?

Haemodynamic Monitoring

SAX: normal

↗ function

↘ function

Preload ?

Inotropes ?

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**Pulm. Vein
Doppler**

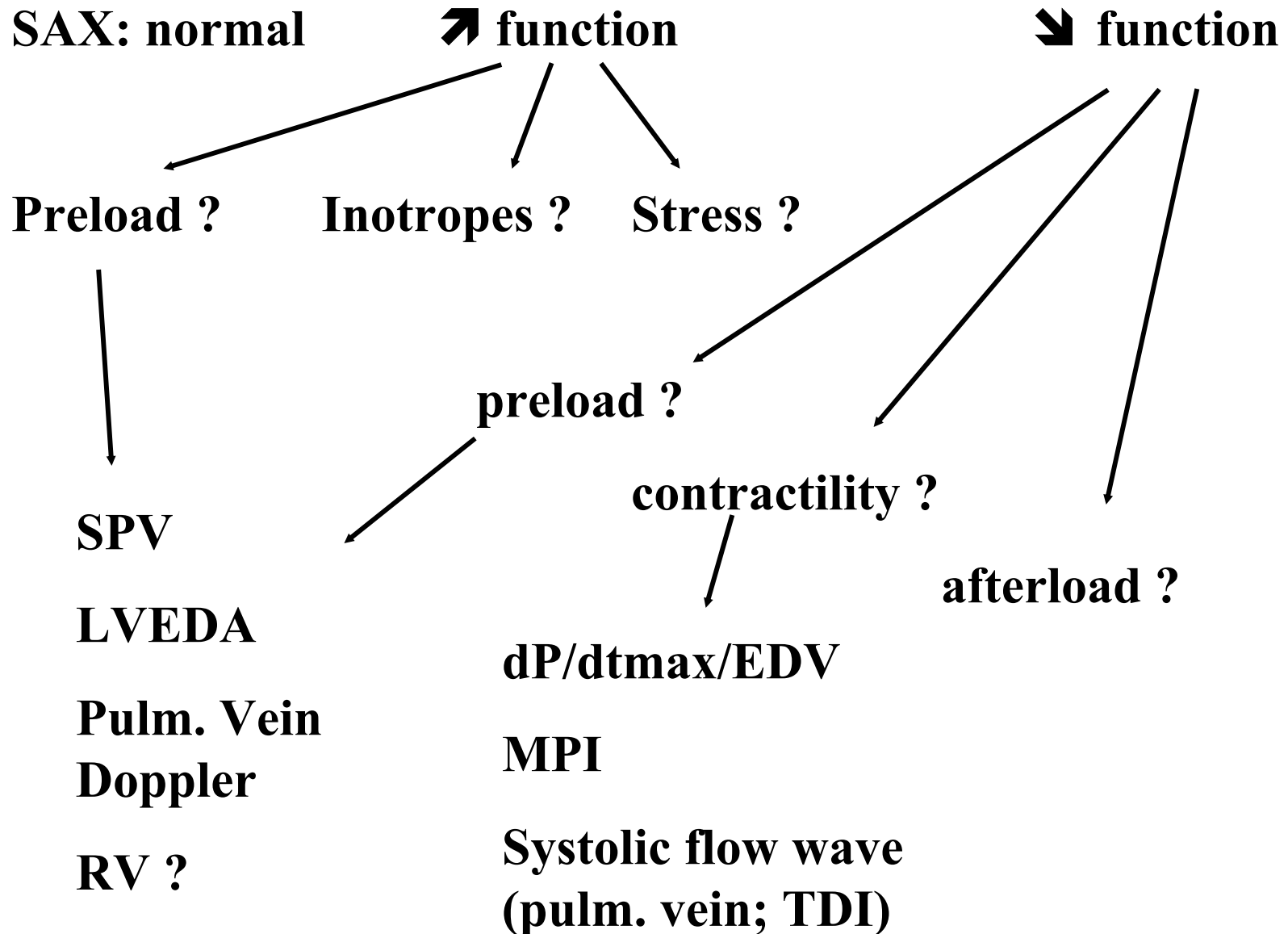
RV ?

preload ?

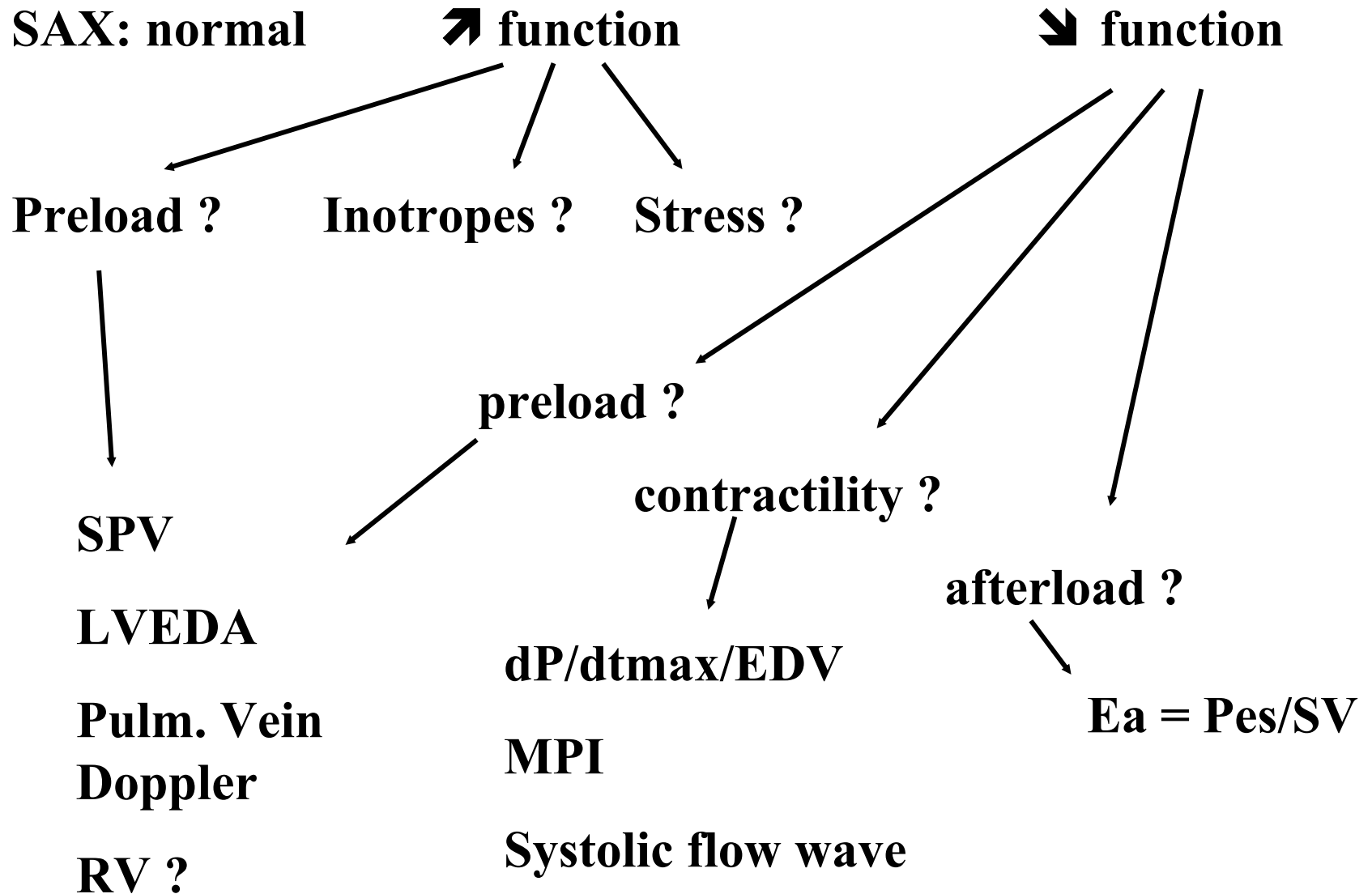
contractility ?

afterload ?

Haemodynamic Monitoring



Haemodynamic Monitoring



Haemodynamic Monitoring

SAX: normal

↗ function

↘ function

Preload ?

Inotropes ?

Stress ?

SPV

preload ?

afterload ?

**After the initial diagnosis and consequent therapy,
there is time to install (more) continuous monitoring.**

dP/dtmax/EDV

$Ea = Pes/SV$

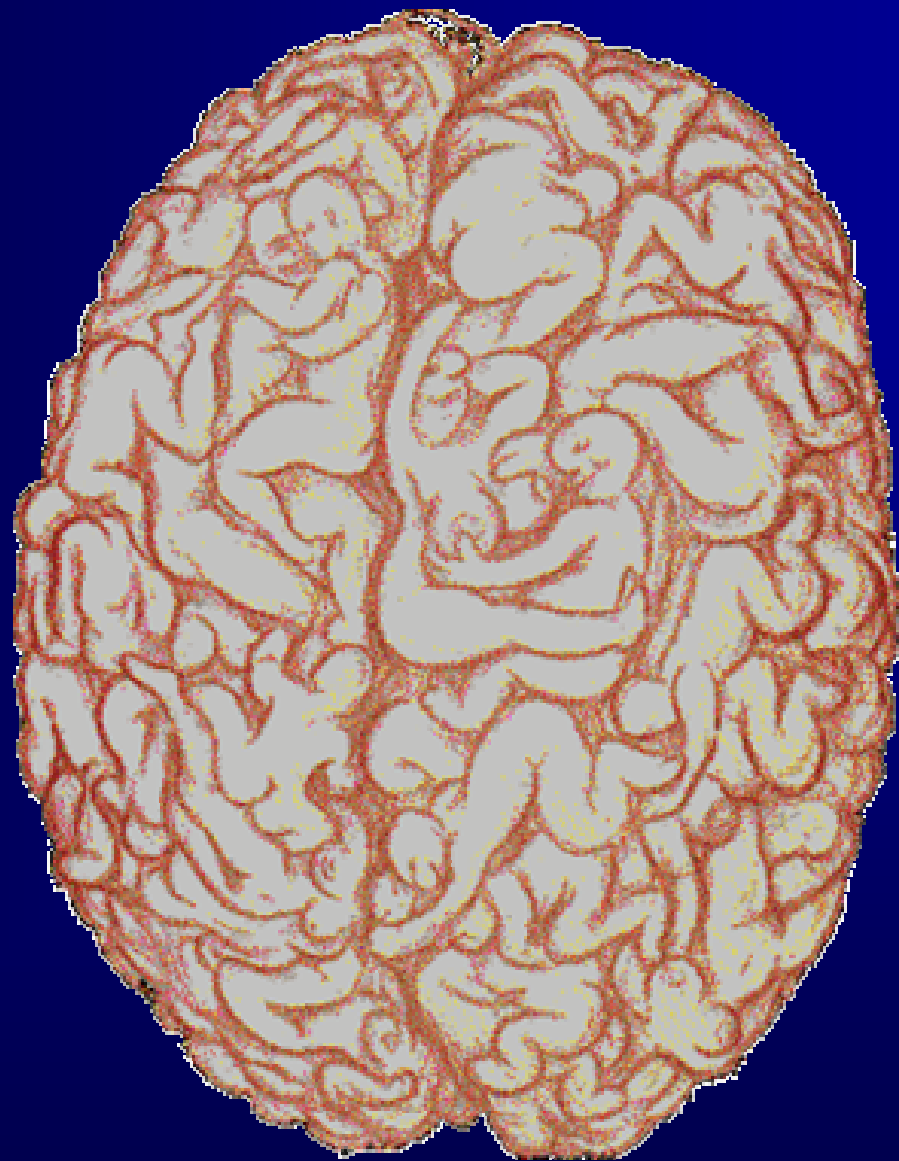
Central Vein

Doppler

MPI

Systolic flow wave

RV ?



Thank You!