

INVASIVE HEMODYNAMICS ASSESSMENT OF AORTIC STENOSIS

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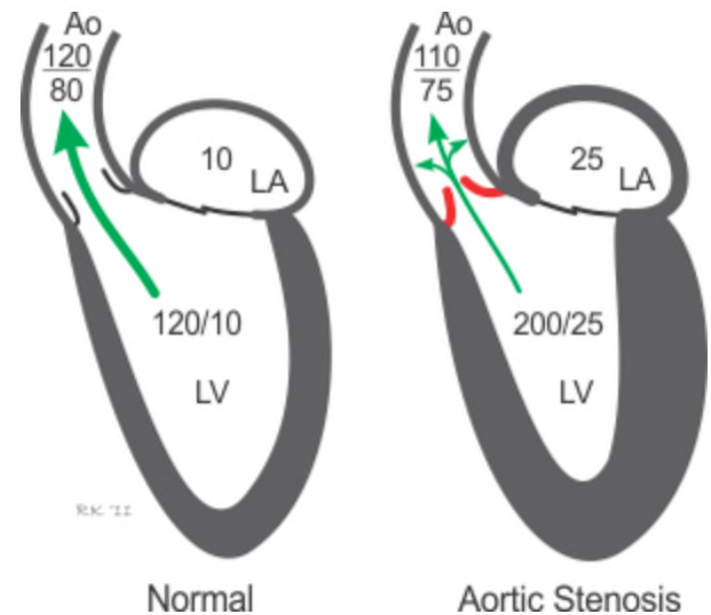


ROLE OF LHC IN AORTIC STENOSIS

1) Perform when discrepancy between echo findings and patient's symptoms

2) Measure gradient across aortic valve and calculate aortic valve areas

3) Identify level of obstruction



AV STUDY METHODS

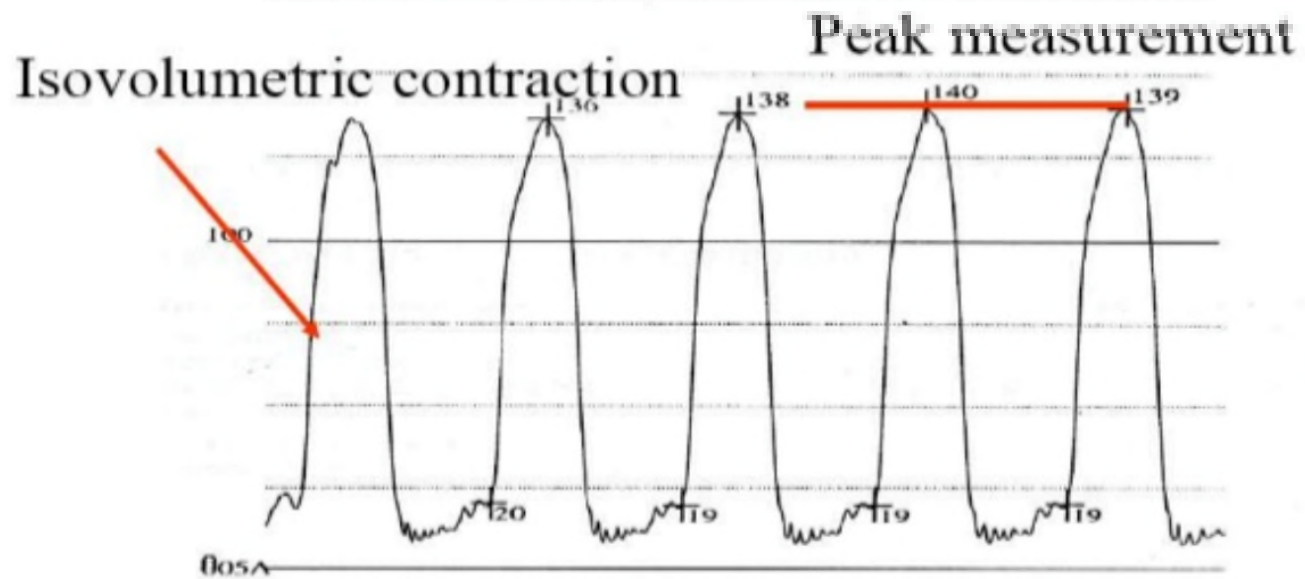
METHOD	EASE OF USE
PULLBACK	+++++
FEMORAL SHEATH	+++++
DOUBLE ARTERIAL PUNCTURE	+++
PIG TAIL- DOUBLE LUMEN	+++
TRANSEPTAL	++

LHC BASICS

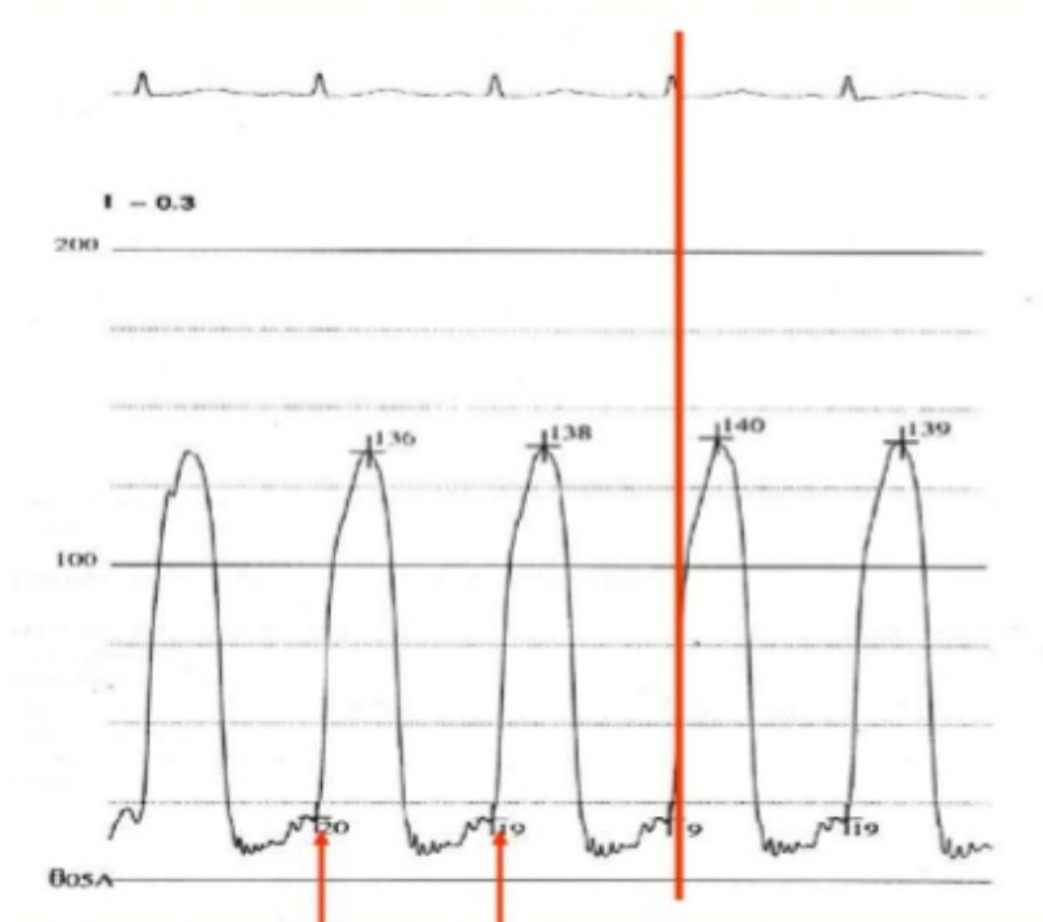


I - 0.5

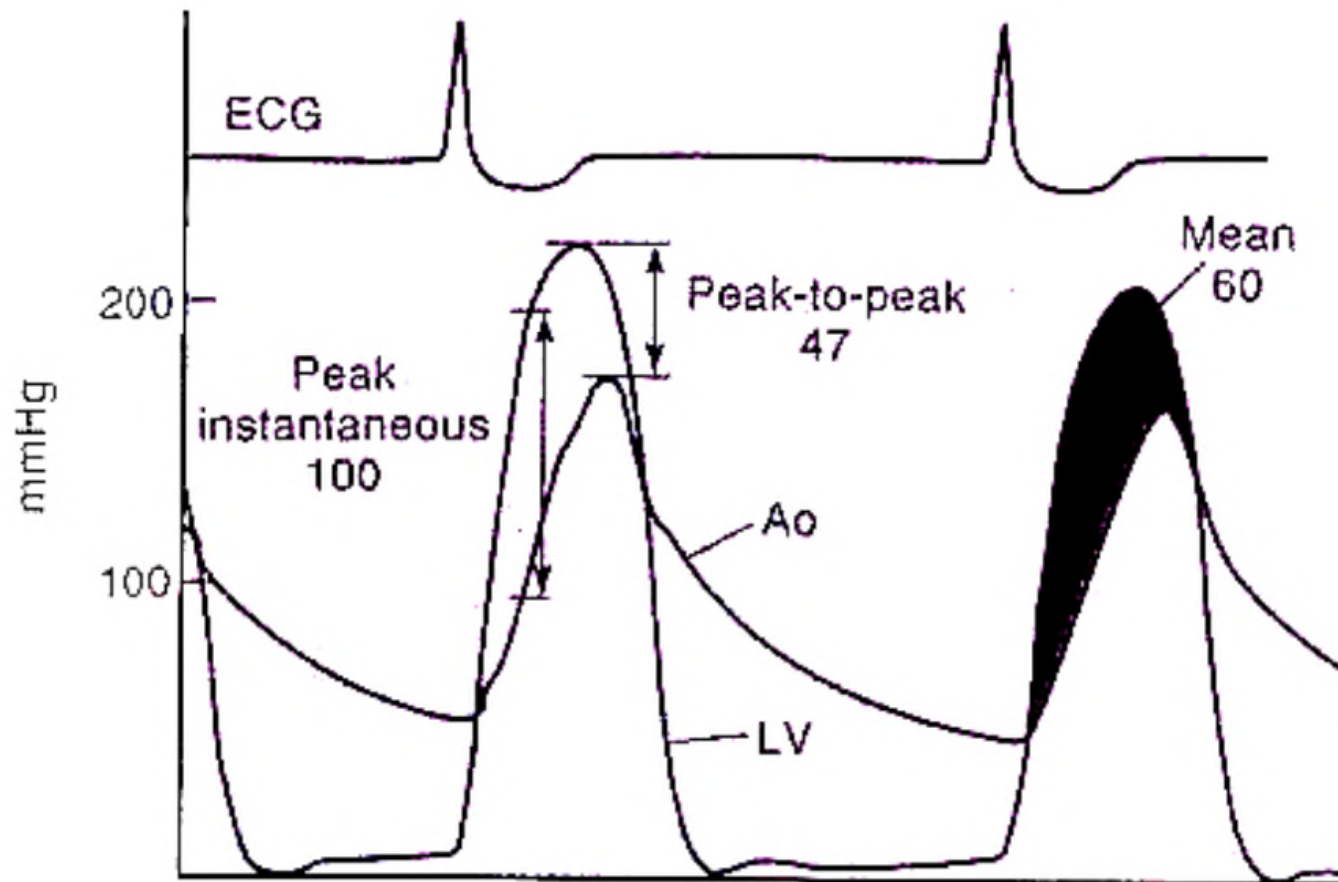
2000



LHC BASICS



AV GRADIENT MEASUREMENTS



AORTIC VALVE GRADING

<i>CLASSIFICATION</i>	<i>MEAN PRESSURE GRADIENT (MM HG)</i>	<i>AORTIC VALVE AREA (CM²)</i>
Normal	< 10	3.0 to 4.0
Mild	10 to 19	1.5 to 2.9
Moderate	20 to 39	1.0 to 1.4
Severe	≥ 40	< 1.0

AVA EQUATIONS

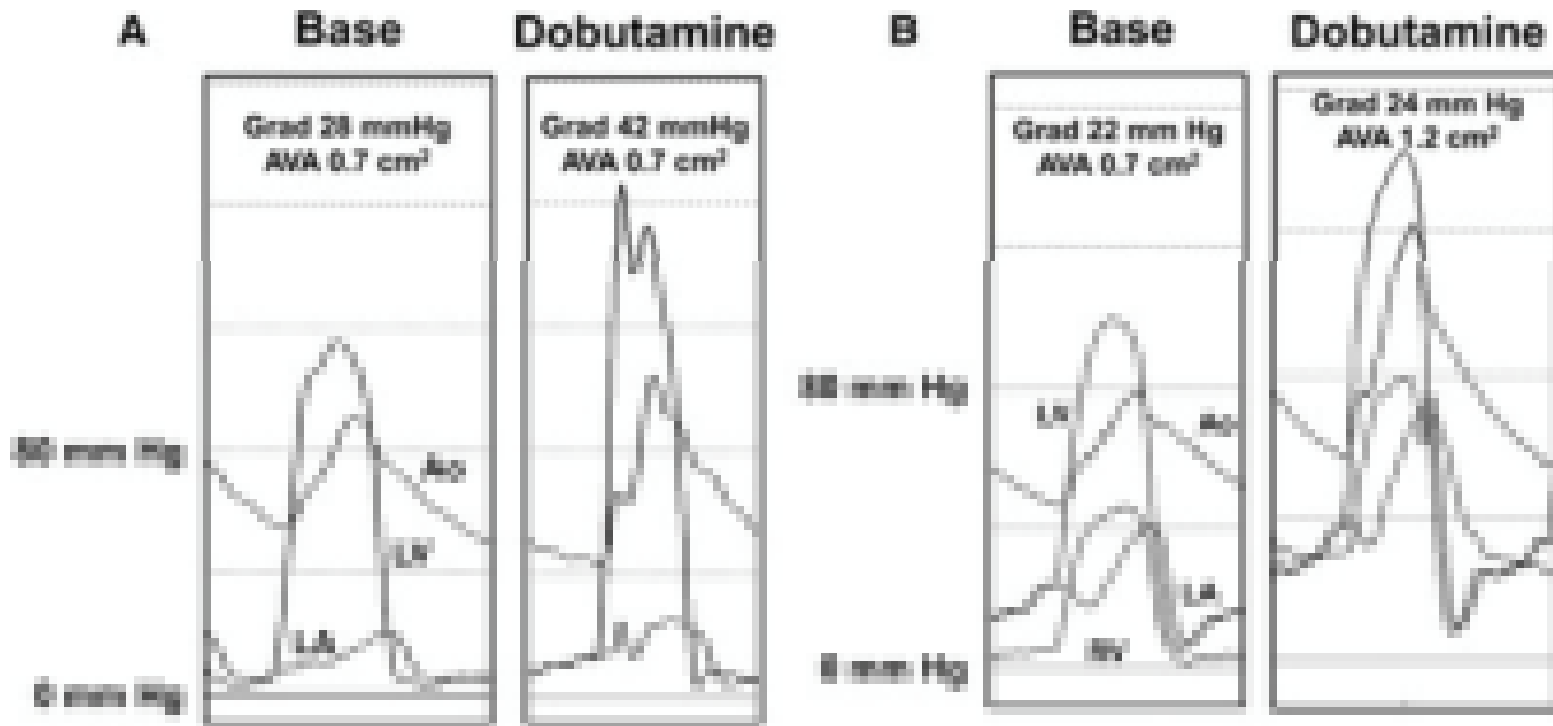
Gorlin Equation

$$\text{Aortic Valve Area} = \frac{(\text{C.O. L/min} * 1000) / (\text{SEP sec/beat} * \text{heart rate})}{44.5 * \sqrt{\text{mean gradient}}}$$

Hakki Equation

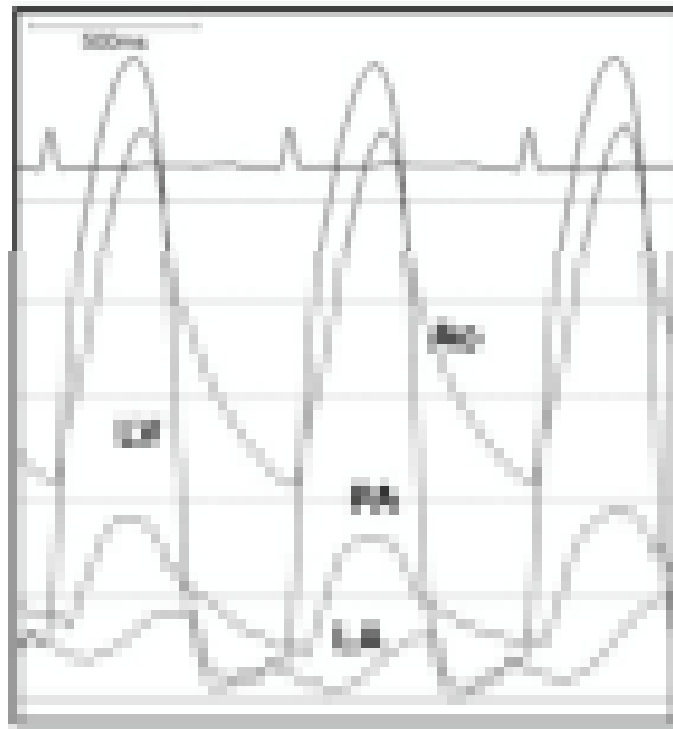
$$\text{Valve Area} = \frac{\text{C.O. (L/min)}}{\sqrt{\text{peak to peak pressure gradient}}}$$

LOW OUTPUT LOW GRADIENT AORTIC STENOSIS EVALUATION



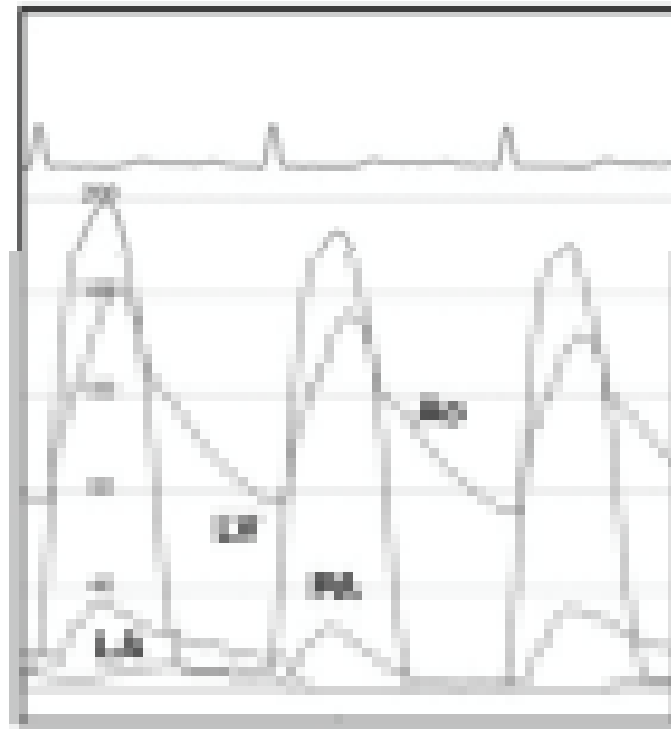
PARADOXICAL LOW GRADIENT AORTIC STENOSIS WITH NORMAL LVEF

Base



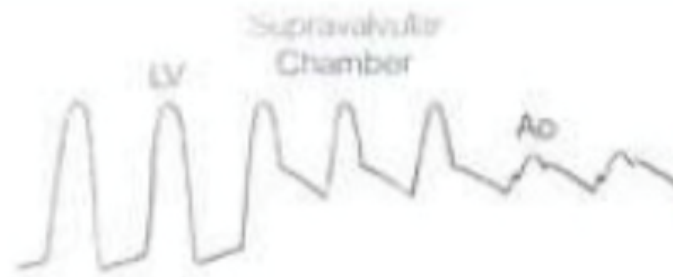
Gradient 32 mm Hg
AVA 0.9 cm²

NTP



Gradient 45 mm Hg
AVA 0.9 cm²

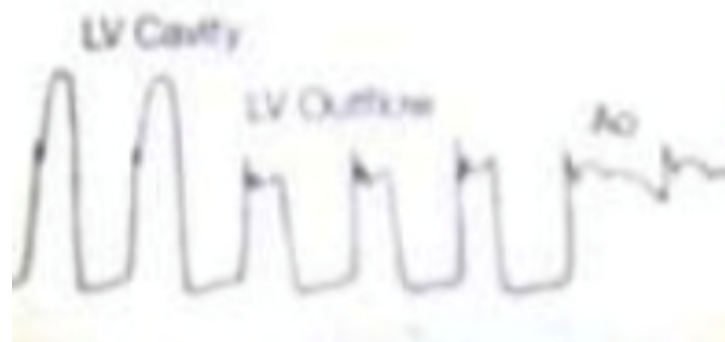
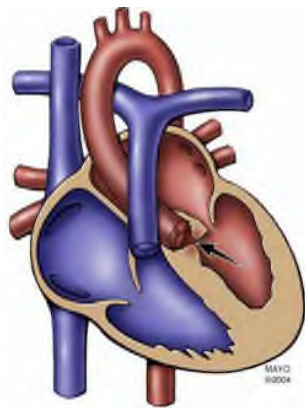
LOCATION OF OBSTRUCTION



Supraventricular stenosis

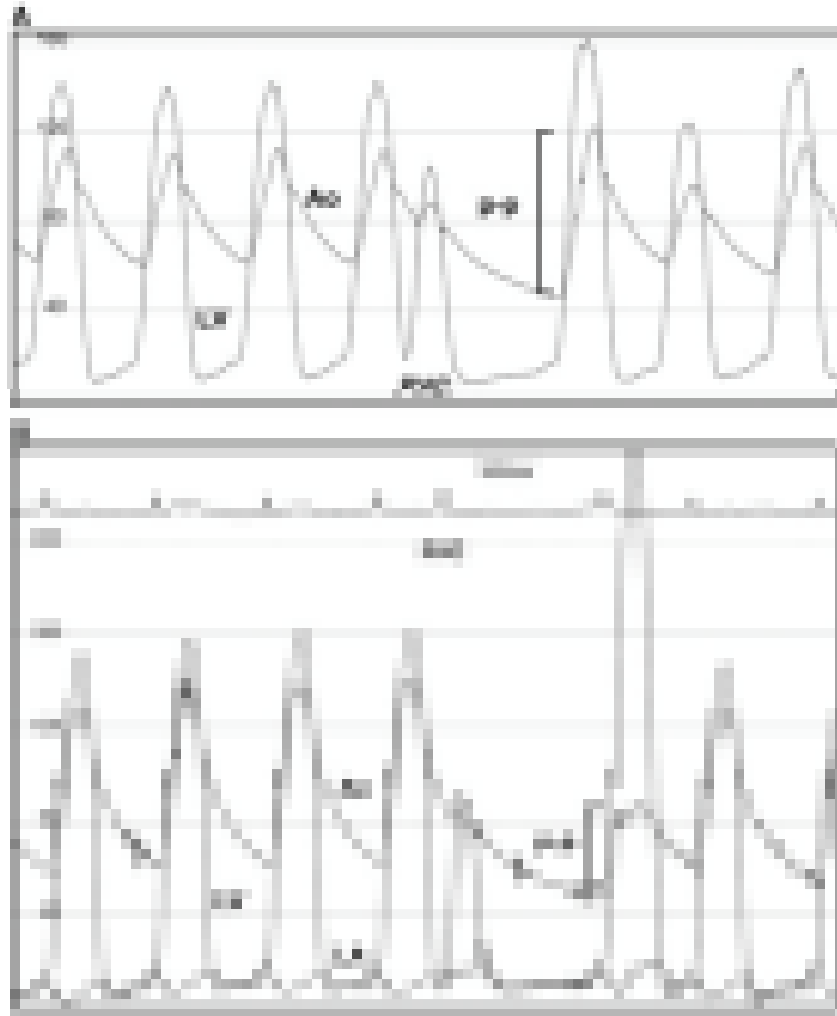


Valvular stenosis

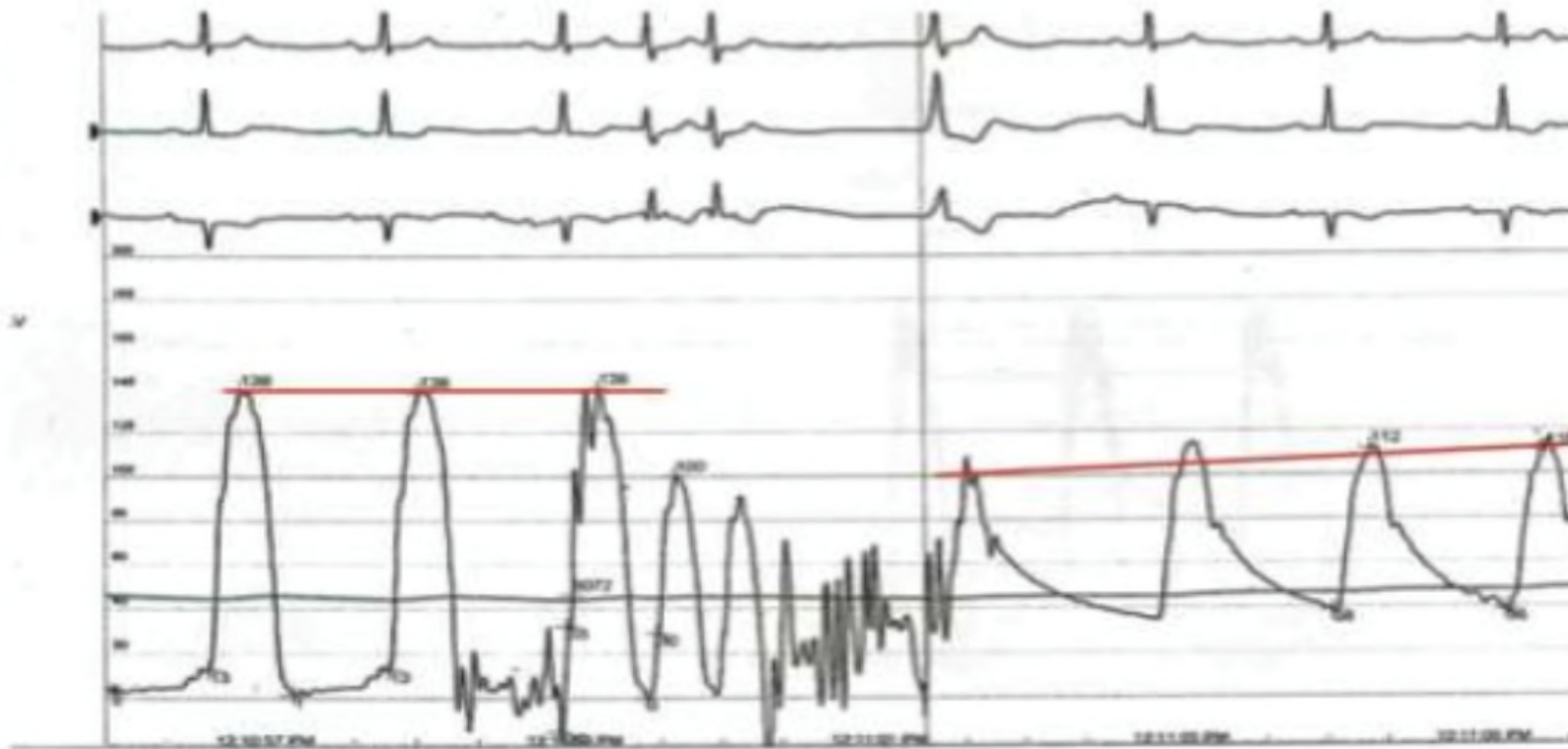


Subvalvular stenosis

BROCKENBROUGH- BRAUNWALD-MORROW SIGN



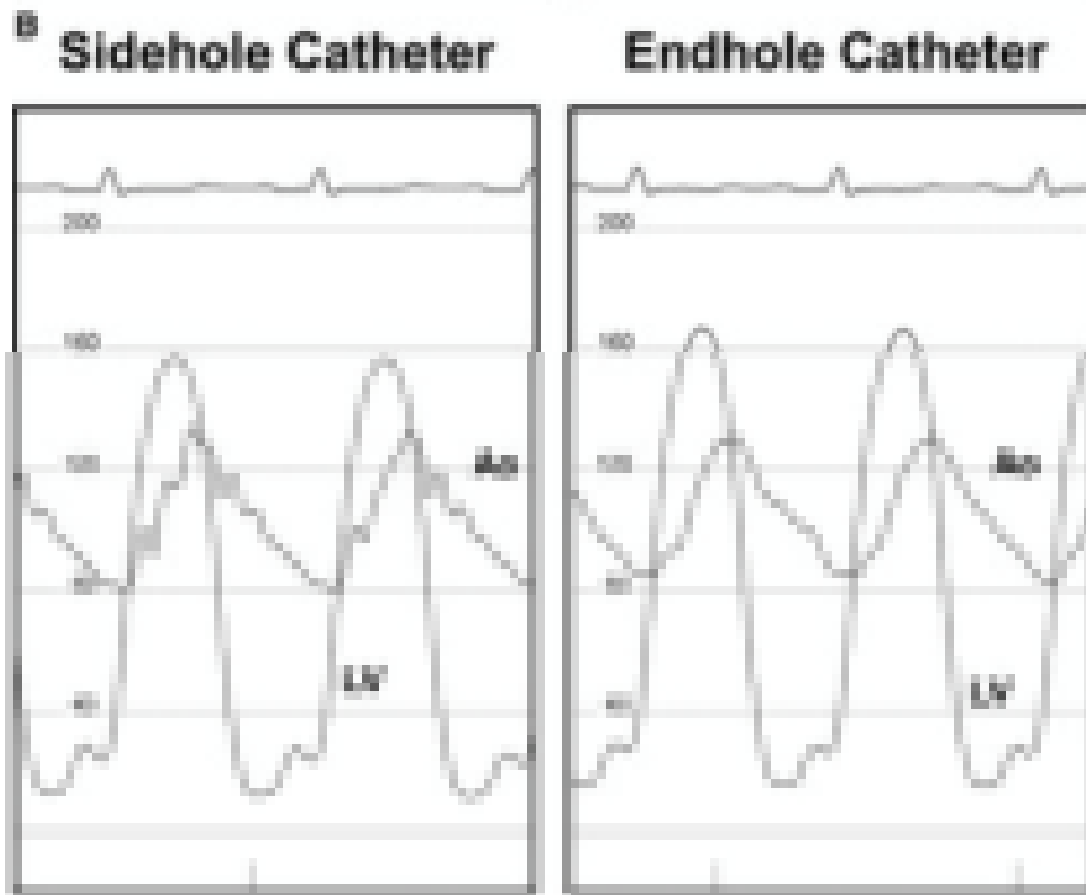
ARTIFACTS



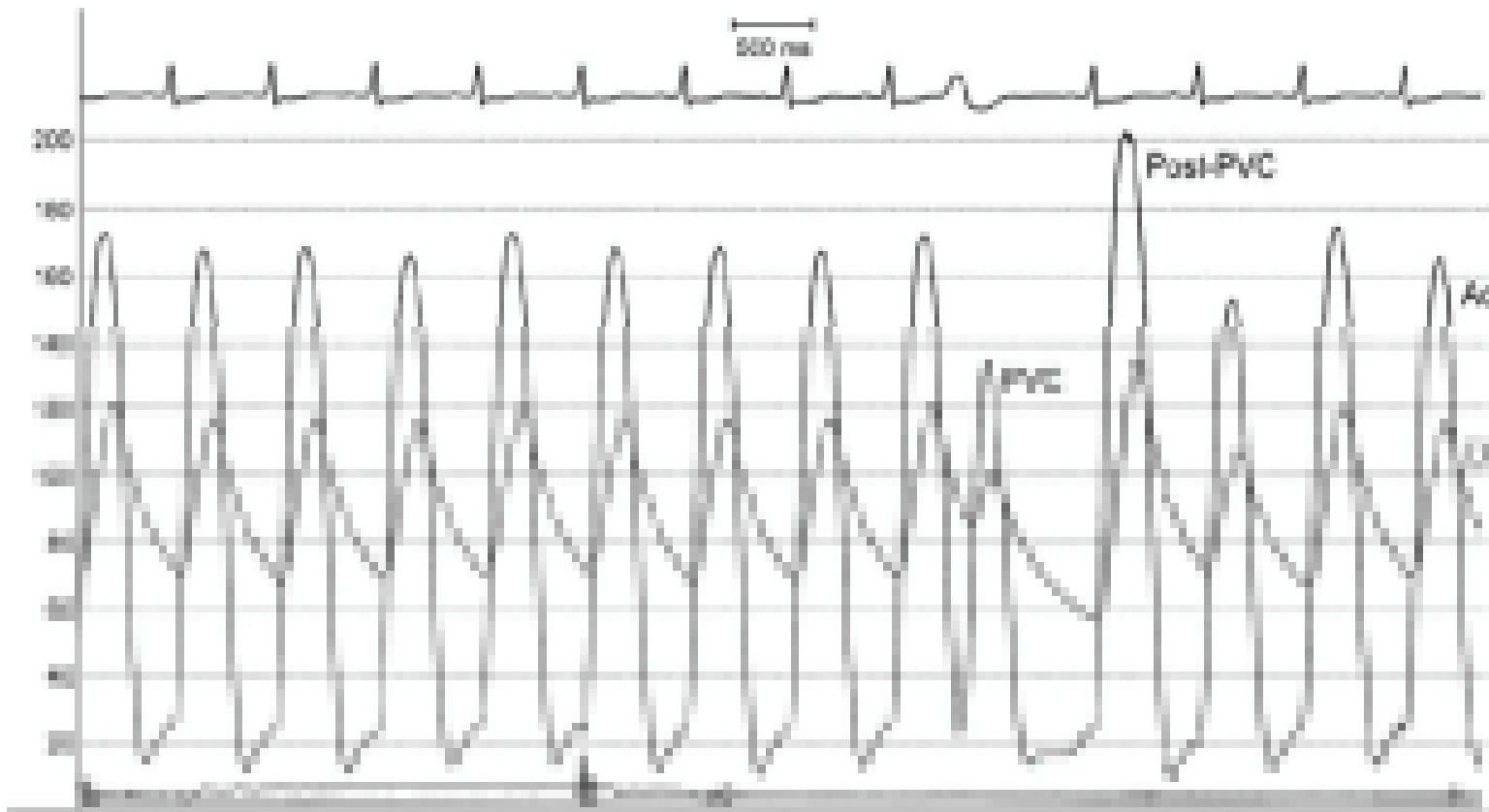
DAMPENING



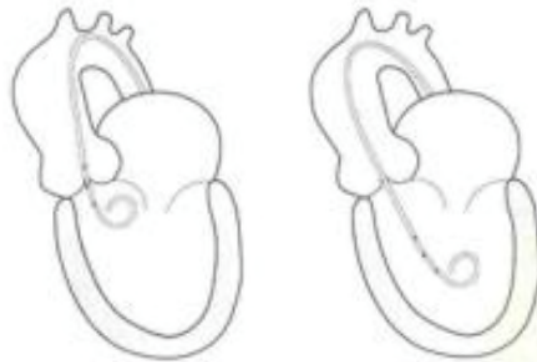
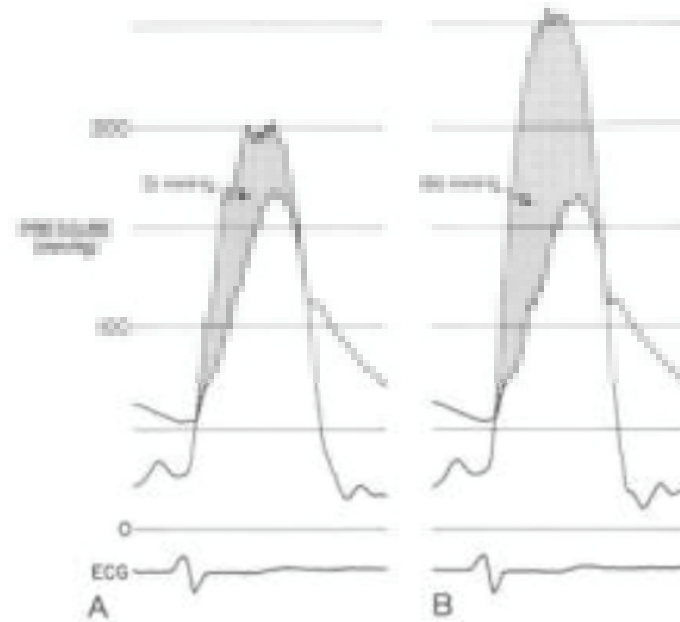
DAMPENING



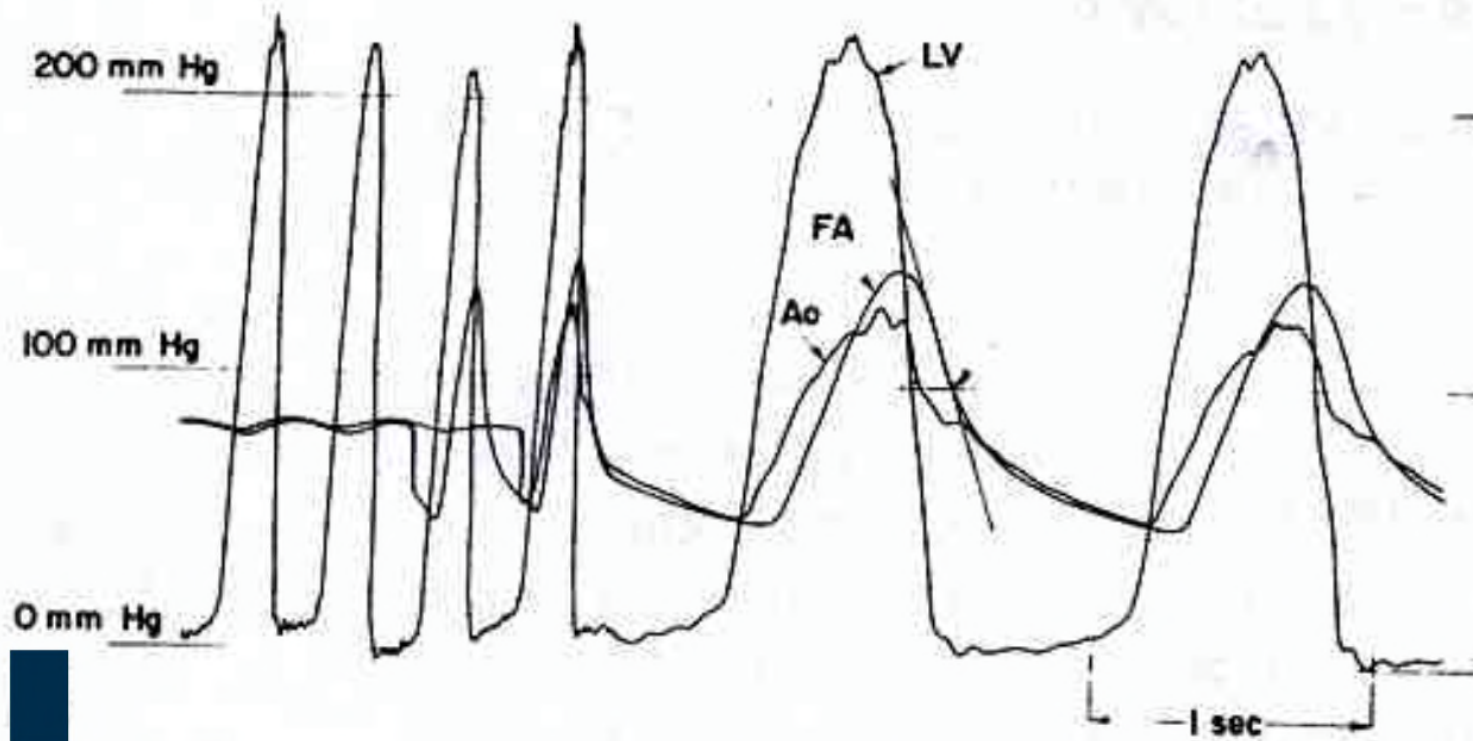
PVC GRADIENTS



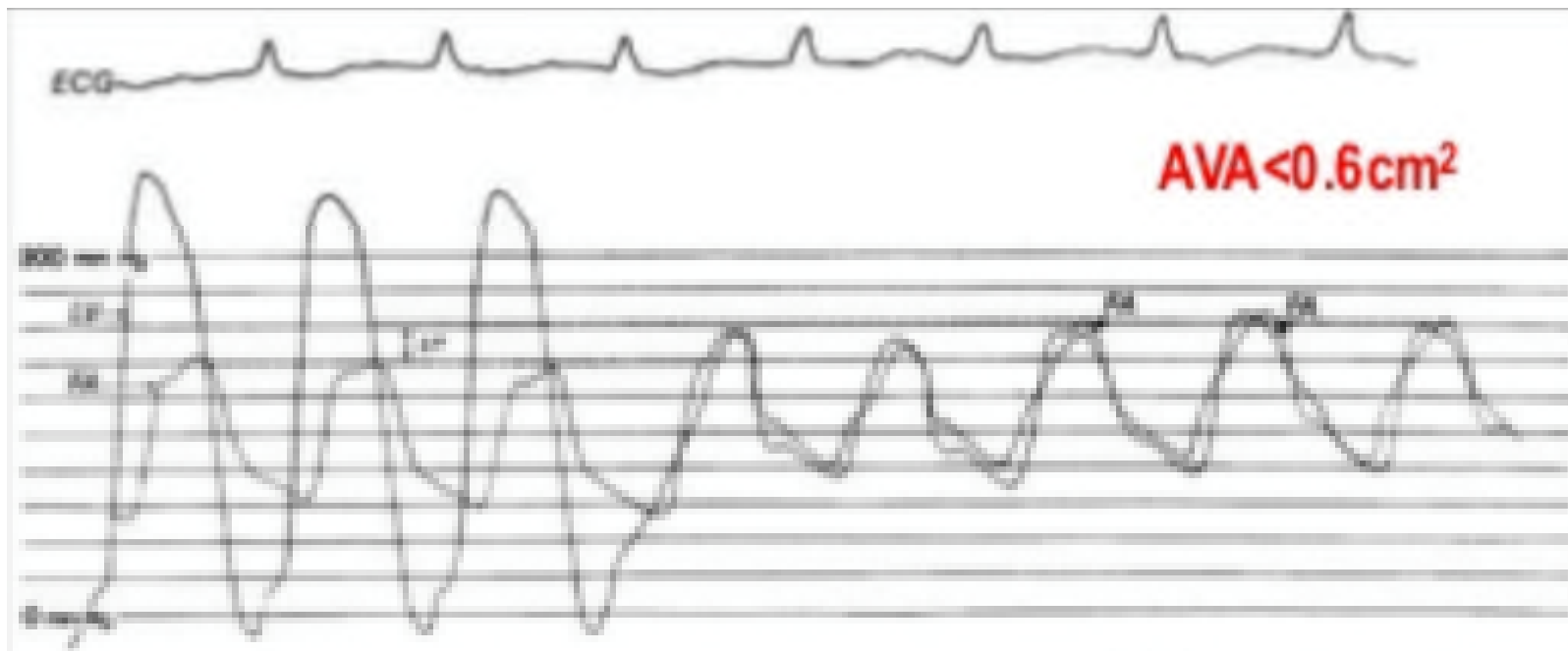
IMPROPRE POSITION



PERIPHERAL AMPLIFICATION



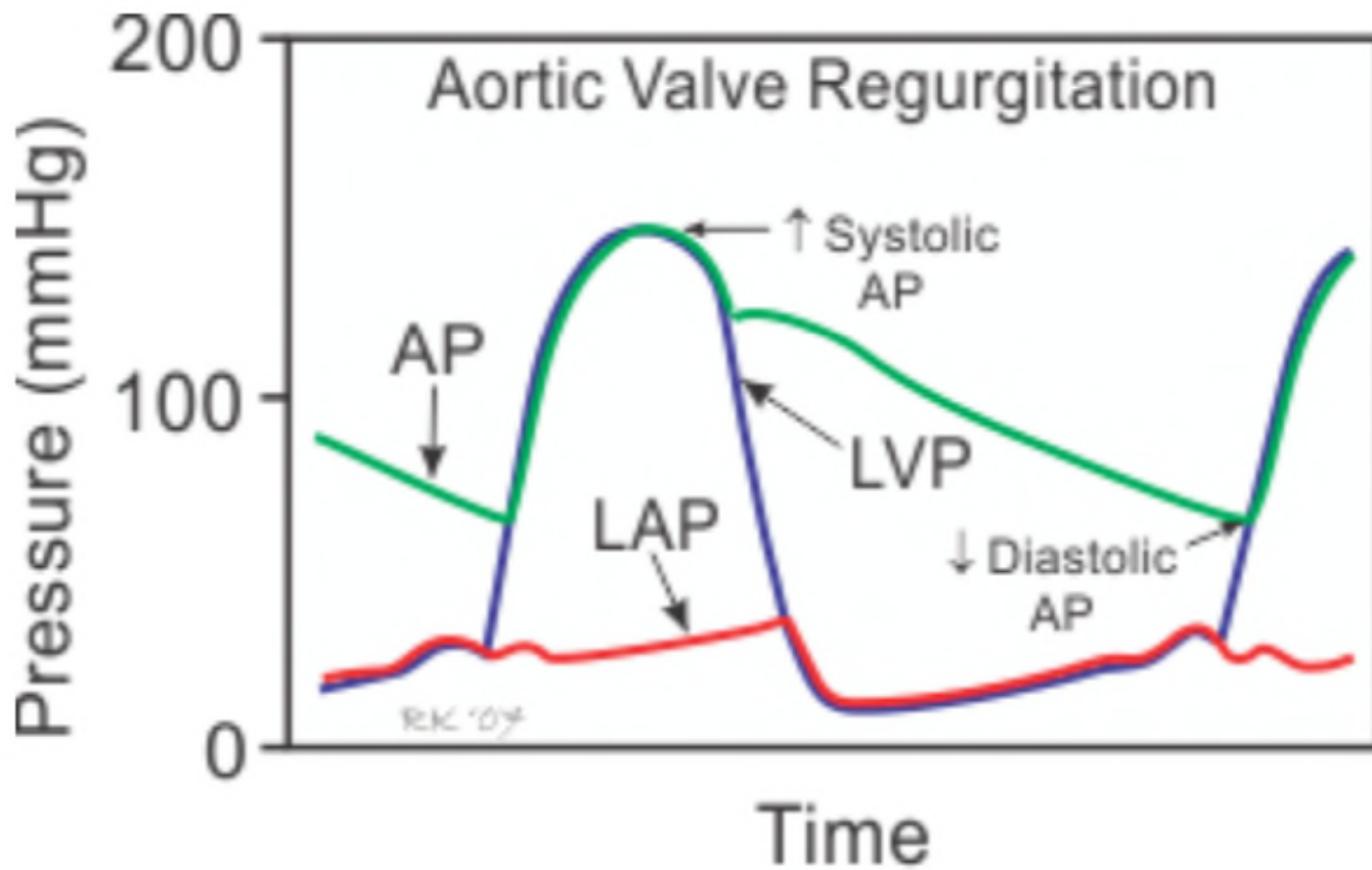
CARABELLO SIGN



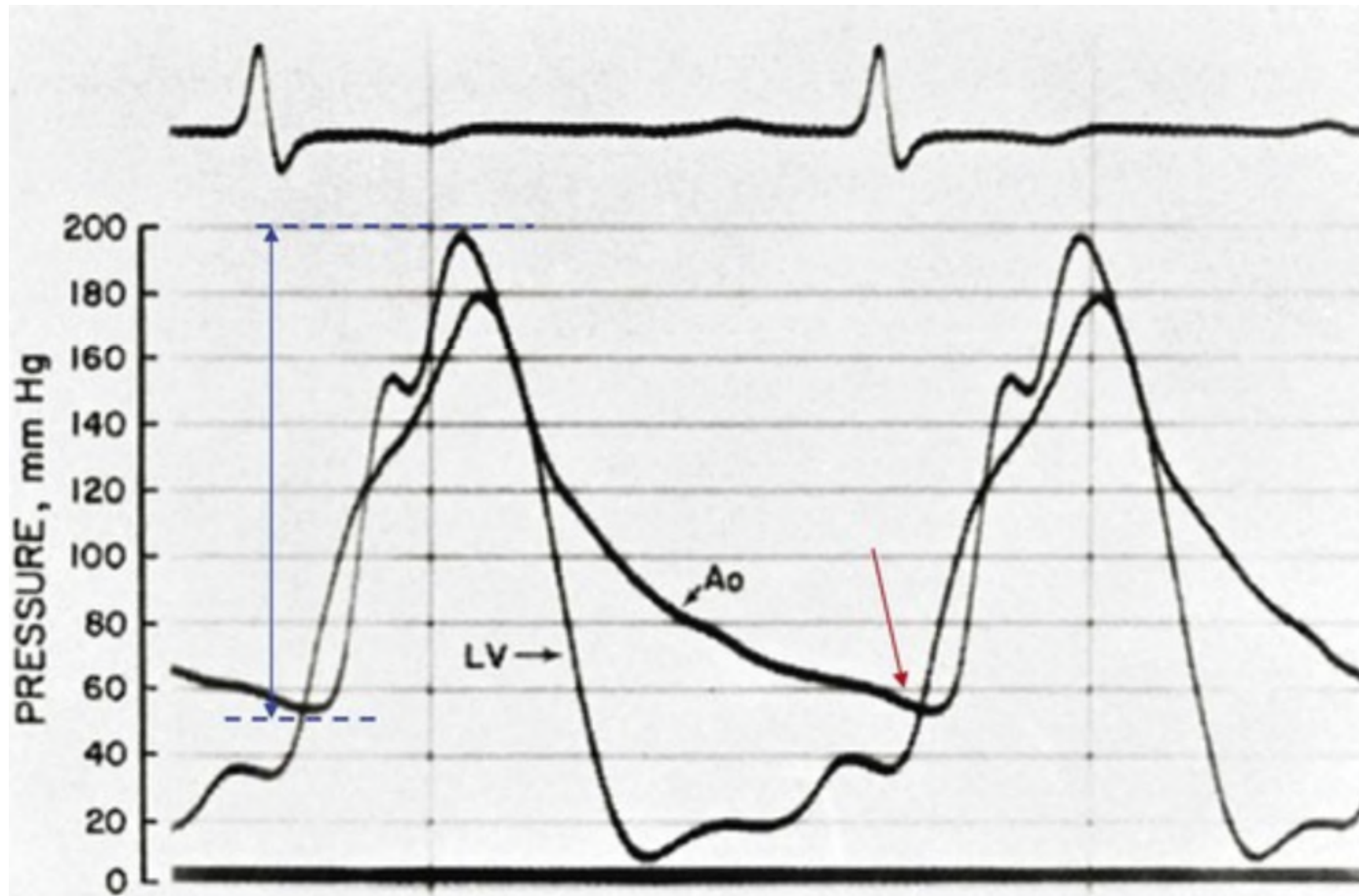
TIPS AND TRICKS

- Flush catheters frequently
- Ensure transducer height at level of heart
- Zero transducers prior to measuring pressures
- Understand catheter waveforms and expected deflections
- Monitor for unexpected waveform changes frequently

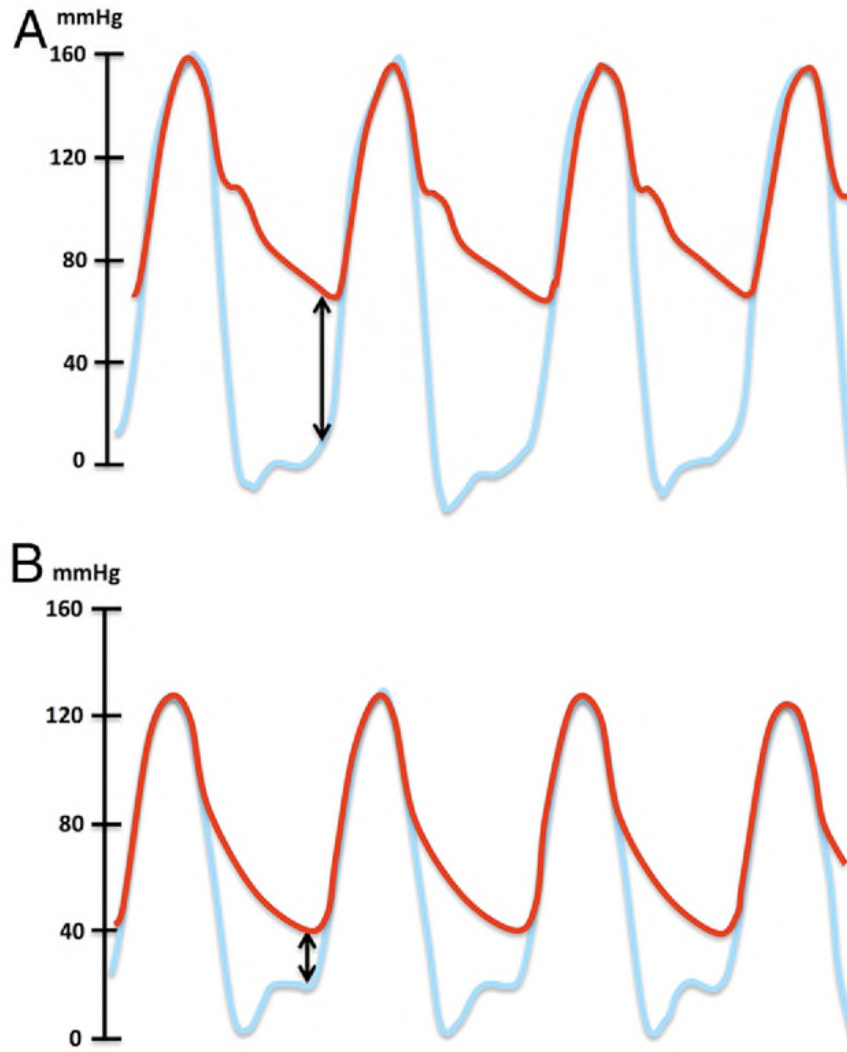
LHC IN CHRONIC AORTIC REGURGITATION



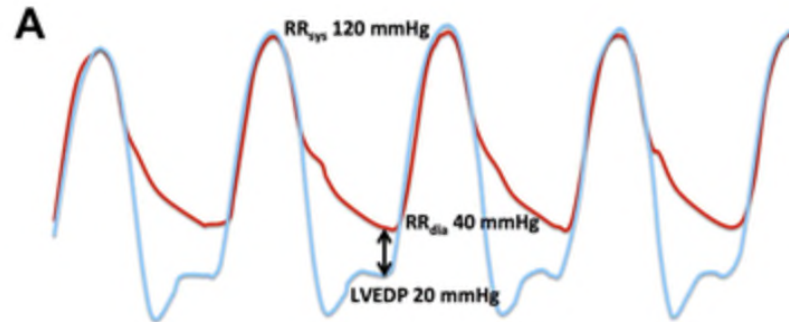
LHC IN ACUTE AORTIC REGURGITATION



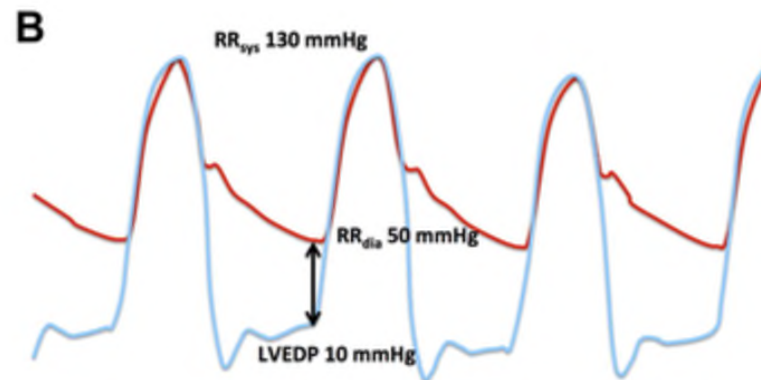
LHC IN AORTIC REGURGITATION ASSESSMENT POST TAVR



AR INDEX POST TAVR



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Aortic Regurgitation Index} &= [(RR_{\text{dia}} - \text{LVEDP}) / RR_{\text{sys}}] \times 100 \\ &= [(40 - 20) / 120] \times 100 = \underline{16.7}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Aortic Regurgitation Index} &= [(RR_{\text{dia}} - \text{LVEDP}) / RR_{\text{sys}}] \times 100 \\ &= [(50 - 10) / 130] \times 100 = \underline{30.8}\end{aligned}$$