

HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Clinical Guidelines Adult Echocardiography Reporting Module



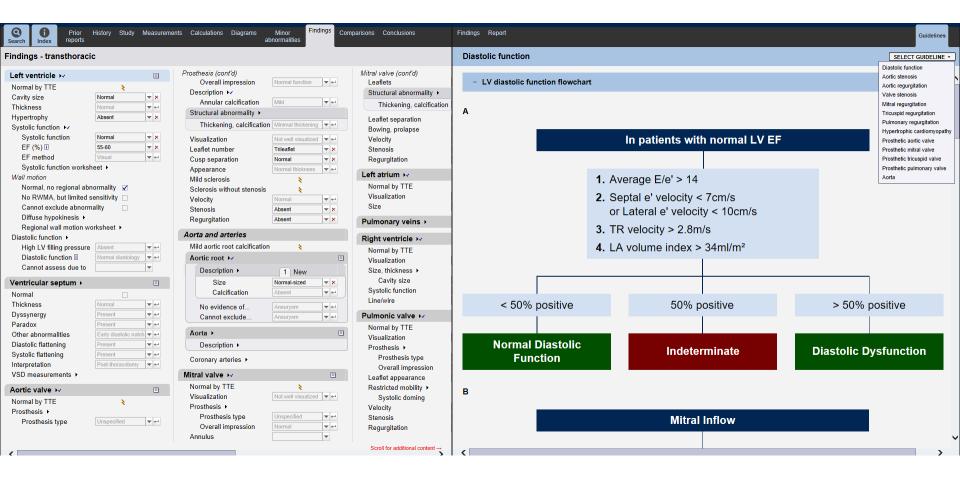
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In the Adult Echo reporting module, clinical guidelines from the American Society of Echocardiography may be accessed during reporting, by clicking the Guidelines tab on the far right of the screen.

Search Index Prior reports	History Study Mea	surements Calculations Diagram	s Minor Findings (abnormalities	Comparisons Conclusions	Findings Report
Findings - transthoraci	c				Summary 🗉
Left ventricle H		Prosthesis (cont'd) Overall impression	Normal function	Mitral valve (cont'd) Leaflets	1. Left ventricle: The cavity size is normal. Systolic function is normal. The estimated ejection fraction is 55-60%. Wall motion is normal; there are no regional wall motion abnormalities. 2. [New summary item]
Normal by TTE	\$	Description N		Structural abnormality >	Study data 🗉
Cavity size	Normal 💌	Description	×	Thickening, calcification	Patient is 53 year(s) old. 🗏 Patient birthdate: 12/19/1959. 🗉 Study date: 11/09/2013. 🗎 Birth gender: female. 🗏 Height: 130 cm. 🗏 Height: 51.2 in. 🗏 Weight: 55 kg.
Thickness	Horman •	Atresia		Thekening, calcilication	🗏 Weight: 121.3 lb. 🗏 BMI: 32.5 kg/m². 🗏 BSA: 1.44 m². 🗏 Transthoracic echocardiogram. 🗏 M-mode, complete 2D, and complete spectral Doppler. 🗏 The patient
Hypertrophy	Absent 💌	Annular size	Normal-sized	Leaflet separation	tolerated the procedure well.
Systolic function M		Annular calcification	Mild	Bowing, prolapse	Procedure narrative
Systolic function	Normal 🔻	LVOT calcification	Present V	Velocity	A transthoracic echocardiogram was performed. Image quality was adequate. Scanning was performed from the parasternal, apical, and subcostal acoustic windows.
EF (%)	55-60 💌	Structurally normal		Stenosis	
EF method	Visual	Leaflet number	Trileaflet V	Regurgitation	Left ventricle
Systolic function worksh	ieet 🕨	Leaflet appearance	Normal thickness	Left atrium 😽	The cavity size is normal. Summy 🗉 There is no evidence of hypertrophy, wall thickness is normal. 🗉 Systolic function is normal. The estimated ejection fraction is 55-60%.
Wall motion		Functionally normal			Sum; 🗉 Wall motion is normal; there are no regional wall motion abnormalities. Sum; 🗉 Wall motion score: 1.00. 🗎
Normal, no regional abr	,	No significant disease		Normal by TTE	LV segmental data 🗉
No RWMA, but limited s		Comparison v prior study		Visualization	Aortic valve 🔲
Cannot exclude abnorm	nality 🗆	Prior study date	2021-05-03	Size	The valve is structurally normal. The valve is trileaflet. 🗏 Cusp separation is normal. 🗏 There is no stenosis. 🗏 There is no regurgitation. 🗏
Diffuse hypokinesis +			2021-03-03	Pulmonary veins >	Systemic arteries 🗉
Regional wall motion worksheet >					Aortic root: The root is normal-sized.
Diastolic function •		_		Right ventricle 🐱	Mitral valve
High LV filling pressure			•	Normal by TTE	The valve is structurally normal. 🗎 Leaflet separation is normal. 🗏 There is no evidence for stenosis. 🗏 There is no significant regurgitation. 🗎
Diastolic function	Normal diastology	Aortic root 😽	E	Visualization	Left atrime il Control of Control
Cannot assess due to	v	Description •	1 New	Size, thickness >	Lett adrum =The adrum =
Ventricular septum >	[Size	Normal-sized 💌 🗙	Cavity size	
Normal		Calcification	Absent 💌 🛏	Systolic function	Right ventricle
Thickness	Normal 🗸			Line/wire	The cavity size is normal. 🗉 Systolic function is normal. 🗎
Dyssynergy	Present	No evidence of	Aneurysm 🔻 🕶	Dulmania unha s	Pulmonic valve 🗉
Paradox	Present V	Cannot exclude	Aneurysm 🔻 🕶	Pulmonic valve 🐱	There is no evidence for stenosis. 🗏 There is no regurgitation. 🗎
Other abnormalities	Early diastolic notch V		[Normal by TTE	Pulmonary artery
Diastolic flattening	Present			Visualization	The main pulmonary artery is normal-sized. 🗏 There is no evidence of pulmonary hypertension. 🗉
Systolic flattening	Present V	Description		Prosthesis >	Tricuspid valve 🗉
Interpretation	Post-thoracotomy	Coronary arteries		Prosthesis type	The valve is structurally normal. 🗏 Leaflet separation is normal. 🗏 There is no evidence for stenosis. 🗉 There is trivial regurgitation. 🗏
VSD measurements >	Post-inoracotomy	Mitral valve 🖂	8	Overall impression	Right atrium
VSD measurements V				Leaflet appearance	The atrium is normal in size.
Aortic valve 🐱	(Normal by TTE	\$	Restricted mobility >	Systemic veins
Normal by TTE	8	Visualization	Not well visualized 🔻 🕶	Systolic doming	Inferior venus and Inferior venus avait The IVC is normal-sized.
Prosthesis >		Prosthesis >		Velocity	Pericardium extracardia
Prosthesis type	Unspecified 💌	Prosthesis type	Unspecified 🔻 🕶	Stenosis	Percardium, extracardiac There is no pericardial effusion.
		Overall impression		Regurgitation	
		Annulus	▼		Recommendations
/				Scroll for additional content →	New recommendation

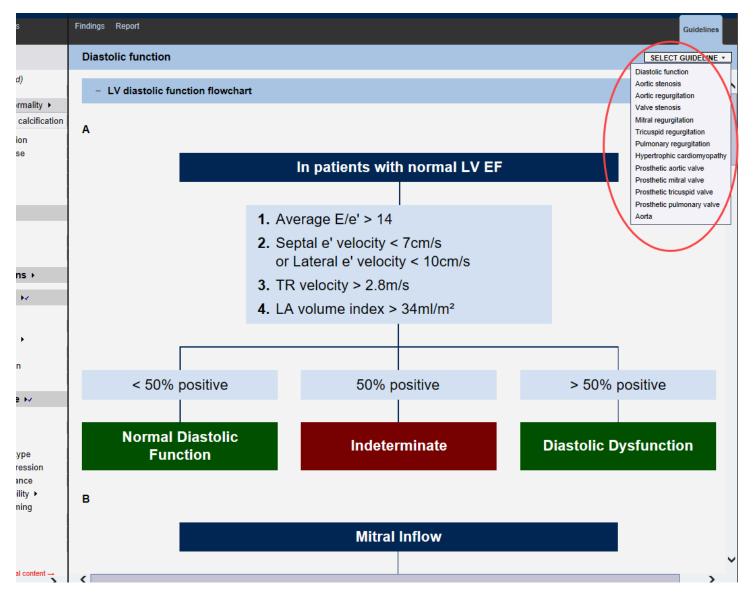


These guidelines provide a reference library "at your fingertips" during Echo reporting.





Choose the desired guideline topic from the Select Guideline dropdown list. The designated guideline is then displayed. To return to reporting, click the Findings or Report tab.





The topic list contains the following imaging interpretation guidelines:

- LV diastolic function
- Aortic valve stenosis
- Valvular stenosis (other than AS)
 - Mitral stenosis
 - Tricuspid stenosis
 - Pulmonary stenosis
- Valvular regurgitation
 - Aortic
 - Mitral
 - Tricuspid
 - Pulmonary

- Hypertrophic heart disease
- Prosthetic valve
 - Aortic
 - Mitral
 - Tricuspid
 - Pulmonary
- Thoracic aorta



Each guideline includes tables and figures, as well as the guideline's reference citations.

Findings Report		Guidelines					
Valve stenosis		SELECT GUIDELINE					
+ Recommendations for classification of mitral stenosis							
 Findings indicative of hemodynamically significant tricuspid s 	tenosis						
Table 10 Findings indicative of haemody							
Specific findings	Findings Report			Guidelines			
Mean pressure gradient	Aorta		SEL	ECT GUIDELINE			
Inflow time-velocity integral	-						
T _{1/2}	 Nomograms 						
Valve area by continuity equation ^a							
Supportive findings	y = 1.02 + 0.98x		9.97 + 1.12x y = 1.92 +				
Enlarged right atrium ≥ moderate	SEE = 0.18 r = 0.93	4.2 <u></u> r = 0.	= 0.24 SEE = 0.3 .71 ↓ 4.4 r = 0.40	37			
Dilated inferior vena cava	r = 0.93 3.2 $r = P < .0005$			1			
aStroke volume derived from left or right ventricular outflow. In the presence of movalue $\leq 1~{\rm cm}^2$ implies a significant haemodynamic burden imposed by the combining the transmission of the structure		3.8	Findings Report Pulmonary regurgitation			Guidelines	
		3.4	RV size	Normal	Normal or dilated	Dilated†	
+ Grading of pulmonary stenosis	A 20 - A	3.0	Jet size, color Doppler [‡]	Thin (usually <10 mm in length) with a narrow origin	Intermediate	Broad origin; variable depth of penetration	
+ Reference		F	Ratio of PR jet width/pulmonary annulus			>0.7 [§]	
	^{SS} 1.6	2.6	Jet density and contour (CW)	Soft	Dense	Dense; early termination of diastolic flow	
	± 1.2 - ∕	2.2	Deceleration time of the PR spectral Doppler signal			Short, <260 msec	
			Pressure half-time of PR jet			<100 msec ^{II}	
	0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2.0	1.6	PR index [¶]		<0.77	<0.77	
			Diastolic flow reversal in the main or branch PAs (PW)			Prominent	
		Body Surfac	Pulmonic systolic flow (VTI) compared to systemic flow (LVOT VTI) by PW [#]	Slightly increased	Intermediate	Greatly increased	
	Figure 3 Aortioroot diameter (vertical axis) in relation to BS	A (horizontal axis) in appar	RF"	<20%	20%-40%	>40%	
	panel, green), and ≥40 (right panel, pink) years. For exampl (vertical green line) has a normal root diameter range (2 SD the green-shaded parallelogram.		.65 c PW, Pulsed wave Doppler. * Unless there are other reasons + Exception: acute PR. + Exception: acute PR. + 1 A Nyquist limit of 50-70 cm/sec.				
		 § Identifies a CMR-derived PR fraction ≥40%. ¶ Defined as the duration of the PR signal divided by the total duration of diastole, with this cutoff identifying a CMR-derived PR fraction > 25%. ∥ Not reliable in the presence of high RV end diastolic pressure. # Cutoff values for RVol and fraction are not well validated. § Steep deceleration is not specific for severe PR. ** DF data primarily devided from CMR with limited application with echocardiography. 					

- Reference

These figures were published in Zoghbi WA, Adams D, Bonow RO, Enriquez-Sarano M, Foster E, Grayburn PA, Hahn RT, Han Y, Hung J, Lang RM, Little SH, Shah DJ, Sheman S, Thavendiranathan P, Thomas JD, and Weissman NJ. Recommendations for Noninvasive Evaluation of Native Valvular Regurgitation: A Report from the American Society of Echocardiography Developed in Collaboration with the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2017;30:303-371. Copyright American Society of Echocardiography 2017.





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