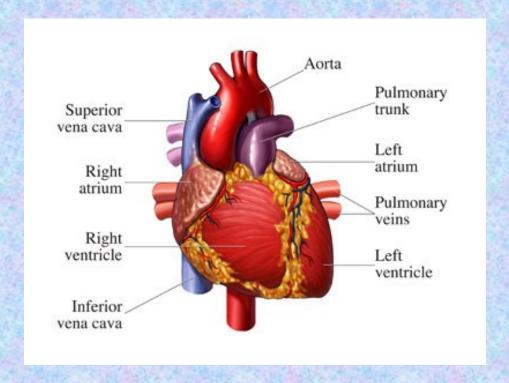
# **EXAMINATION TECHNIQUES**

# IN CARDIOLOGY



#### Non-invasive methods



#### Invasive methods

(by puncture needle or catheter)



# NON - INVASIVE METHODS

Basic – used together with examination of patients



Inspection



Percussion

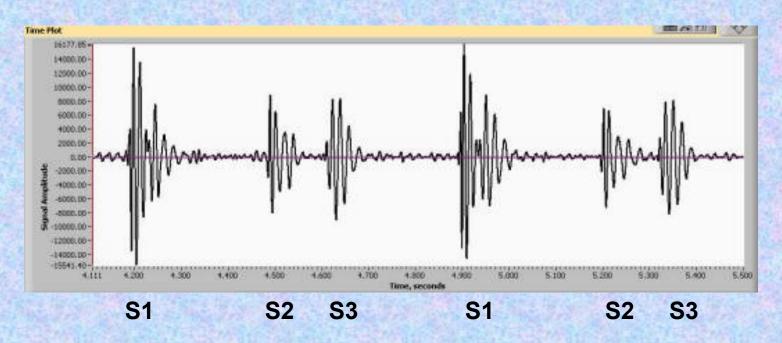


**Palpation** 



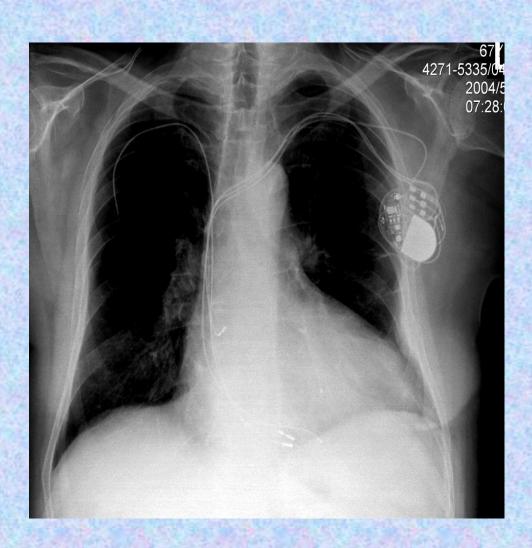
**Auscultation** 

#### PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY



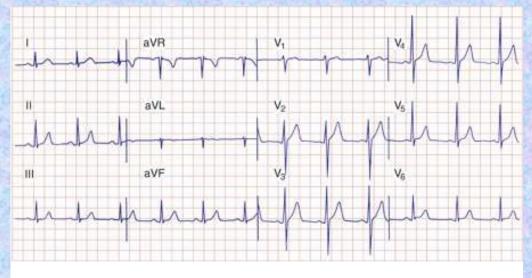
# X-ray

Chest x-ray provides useful information about cardiac size and shape, as well as the state of the pulmonary vasculature, and may identify noncardiac causes of the patient's symptoms



# **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPY**

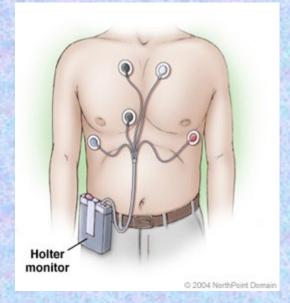
- A routine 12-lead ECG
- The major importance of the ECG is to assess cardiac rhythm and determine the presence of left ventricle hypertrophy or prior myocardial infarction or QRS width
- Normal ECG excludes left ventricle dysfunction



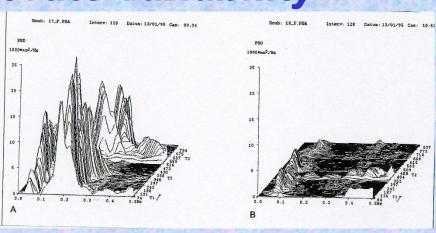
Source: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 18th Edition: www.accessmedicine.com Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

# **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPY**

- HOLTER MONITORING
- 24-hour ECG record



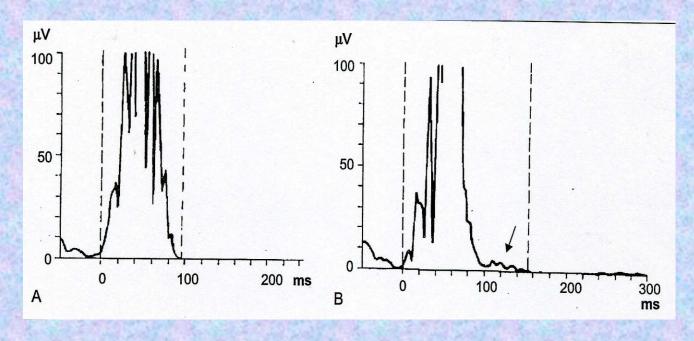
- ✓ estimation of heart rate variability
- time analysis
- spectral analysis



# **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPY**

HOLTER MONITORING

### √ late potencials



# Reveal - implantable recorder

Patient Activator and Reveal® Plus ILR



Medtronic CareLink® Programmer

- small device, without electrodes
- recorder of ECG during syncope
  - activation by patients
  - or autoactivation
- continuously monitoring 36 month, 42 min episodes at memory
- simple implantation, simple evaluation.

### **BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT**



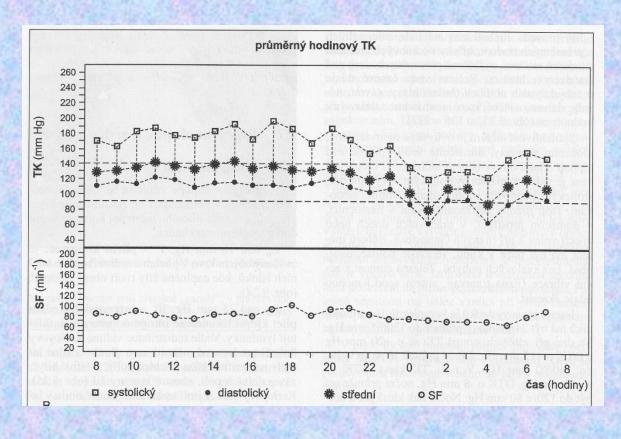
**AUSCULTATORY METHOD** 

#### **OSCILOMETRIC METHOD**



### **BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT**

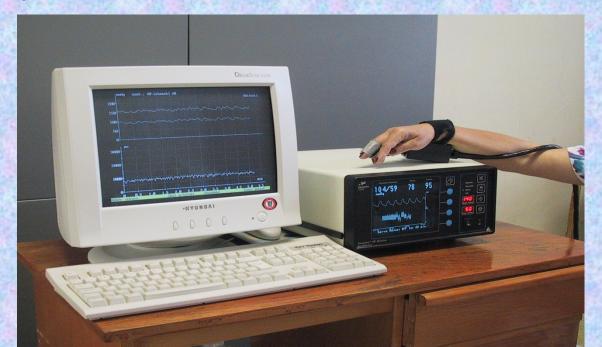
## AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING - ABPM





#### **BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT**

- continuously beat-to-beat measurement
- Peňáz principle photopletysmography
- It is based on clamping the volume of finger arteries by fast changes of pressure in a special cuff equipped with a photoelectric plethysmograph to measure the vascular volume.

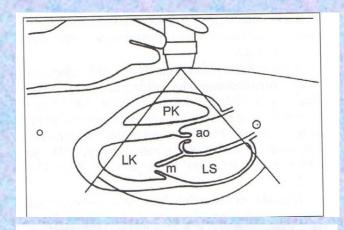


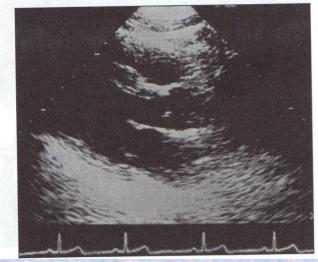
- We need than pressure in the cuff corresponded to the pressure of the digital artery
- Method: photopletysmography
- Recorded photoelectric plethysmogram
- The new term: Transmural pressure Pt (the pressure across the wall of the artery)
- BP, Pc (pressure in cuff), Pt
- We estimated: BP=Pc - Pt=0 - photoplethysmogram registered the highest amplitude of oscilation -- we measure the MAP
- Step by step increase of Pc, in the moment of the highest amplitude – feed-back loop started for obtained(keeping) the constant volume of the finger

# **ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY**

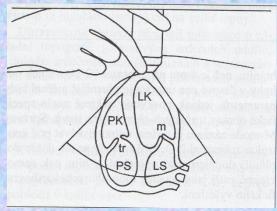
most widespread methods

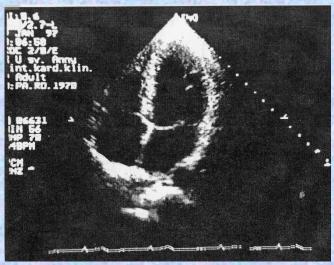
#### PARASTERNAL LONG-AXIS VIEW





#### **APICAL VIEW**

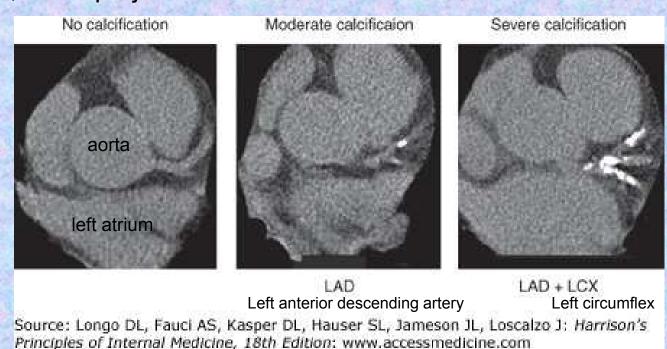




# **COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY**

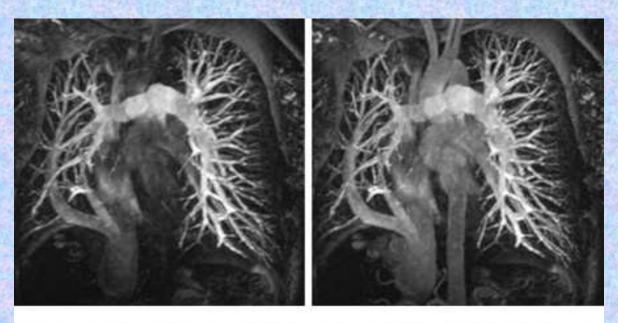
- CT is a fast, simple, noninvasive technique that provides images of the myocardium and great vessels;
- CT uses x-rays to create tomographic slices of objects-this is acomplished by rotating an x-ray bea around the object and measuring the trasmission of x-rays through the object at many angles, called projections

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#### **MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING**

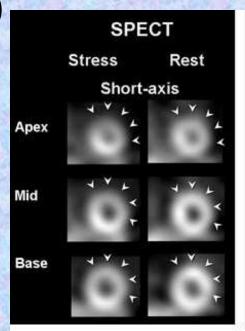
- Based on the magnetic properties of hydrogen nuclei
- Used to quantify accurately EF, ESV, EDV, cardiac mass
- Without the need for ionizing radiation

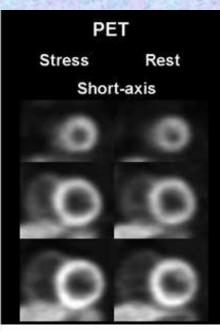


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### **NUCLEAR CARDIOLOGY**

- Nuclear (or radionuclid) imaging requires intravenous administration of isotopes
- Single photon emission computed tomography SPECT and positron emission tomography PET





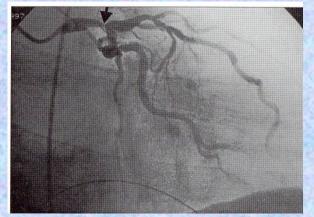
Source: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 18th Edition: www.accessmedicine.com Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

# **INVASIVE TECHNIQUES**

- CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION
- Right heart catheterization uses a balloon-tipped flotation catheter that is inserted into the femoral or jugular vein. Using fluoroscopic guidance, the catheter is advanced to the right atrium - right ventricule - pulmonary artery and pulmonary wedge position (as a surrogate for left atrial pressure = wedge pressure)

# **INVASIVE TECHNIQUE**

- CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION
- Left heart catheterization with the aid of fluoroscopy, the catheter is guided to ascending aorta – across the aortic valve into left ventricule (inserted into a.femoralis,a.axillaris, a.brachialis)
- A needle-tipped catheter to puncture the atrial septum during right heart catheterization
- + coronary angiography



# **INVASIVE TECHNIQUE**

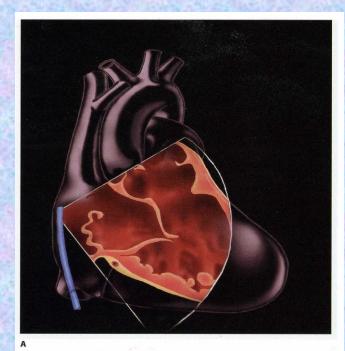
How do we use cardiac catheterization?

- ✓ Pressure measurement
- ✓ Blood flow measurement
- √ Biopsy of tissue
- ✓ Blood samples for oxygen-saturation analysis to screen for intracardiac shunts
- ✓ Electric potentials measurement

# Intracardiac Echocardiography

Is an intravascular ultrasound modality that provides diagnostic imaging of cardiac structures from within the heart.

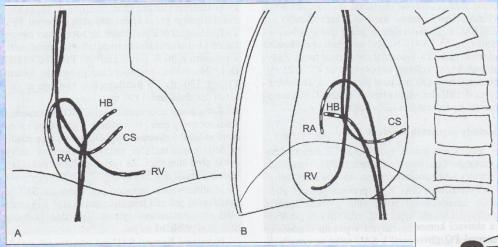
The first catheters used high frequency tranducers (20-40 MHz) containing a single ultrasound crystal that rapidly rotated at the end of catheter

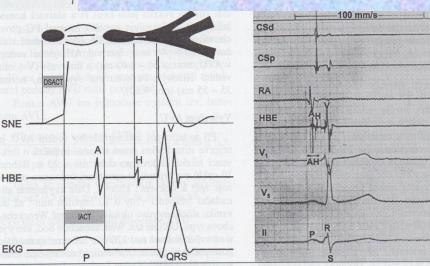


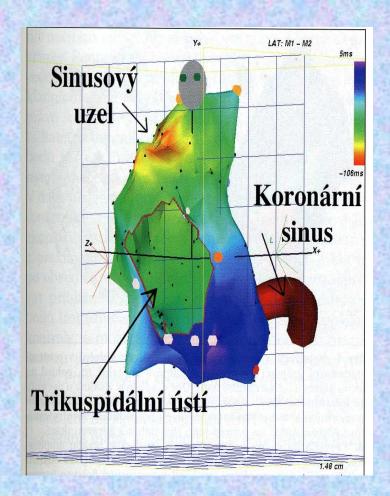


# **INVASIVE TECHNIQUE**

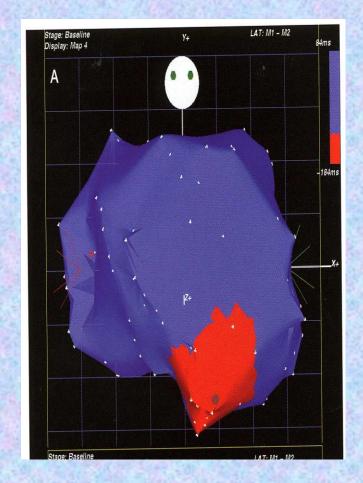
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY EXAMINATION



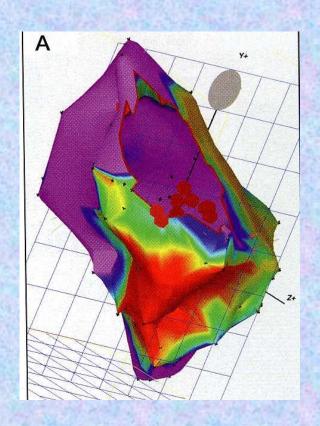




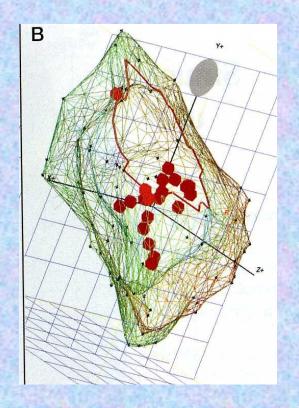
Activation map - Activation map of right atrium in left sloping projection - Sinus rhythm



Activation propagation map - propagation of left ventricular map



Voltage map – red color – places with a lower voltage, violet – healthy myocardium



Voltage map in network design – visibility of the catheter

#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION