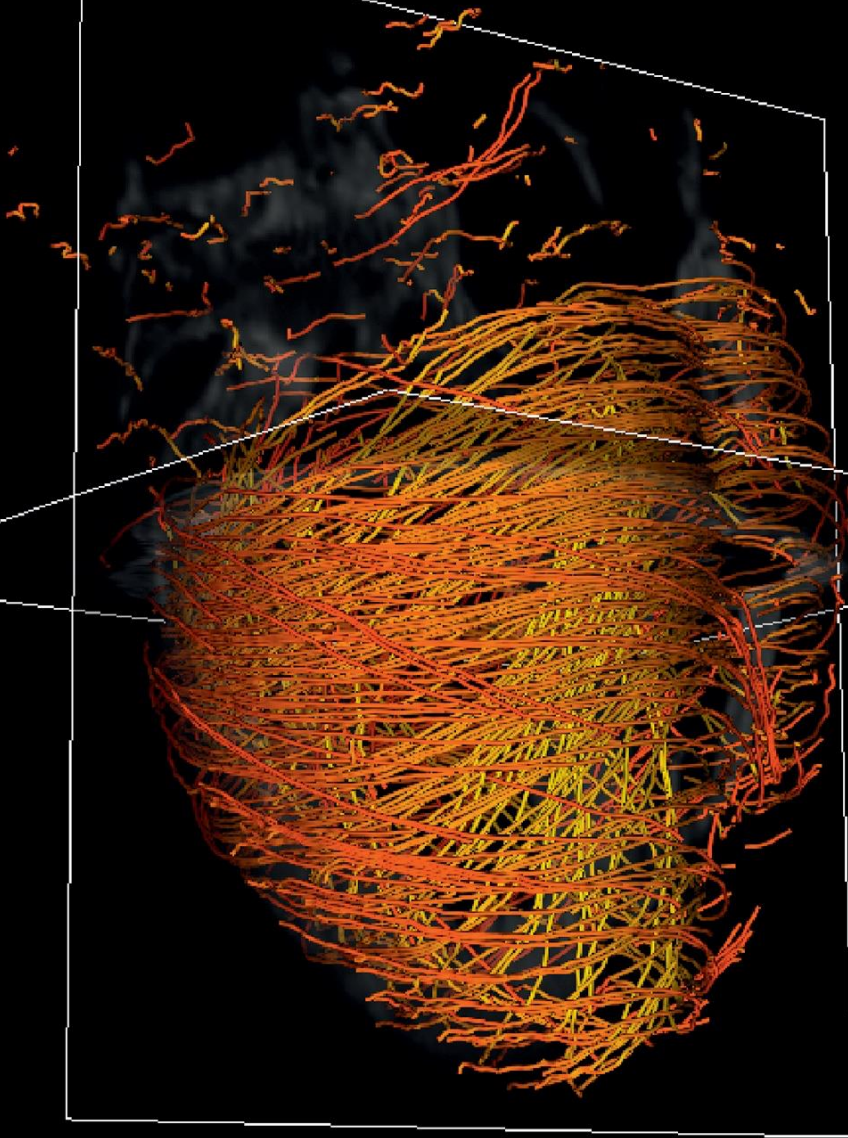




UTN.BA



# Exploración Cardiovascular Funcional



Dr. Ignacio Farro

# Historia



Erasistrato 304-250 a.C.

- Antepuso dilatación ventricular sobre la contracción.



Galeno 129-216

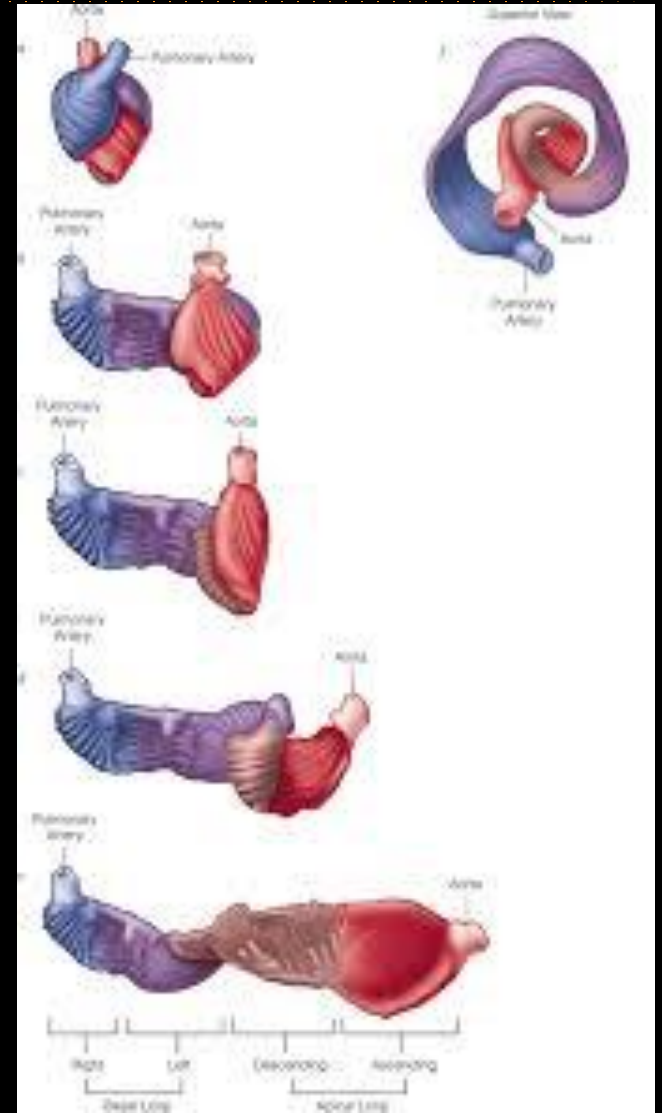
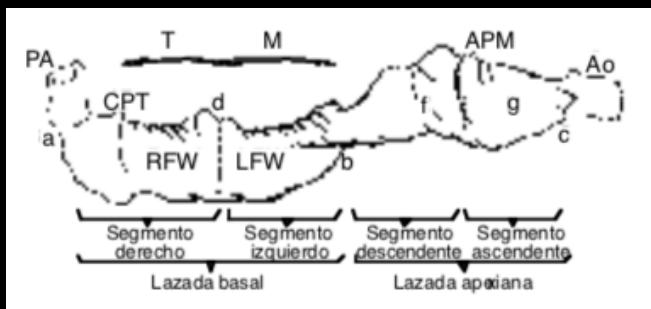


W. Harvey 1578-1657

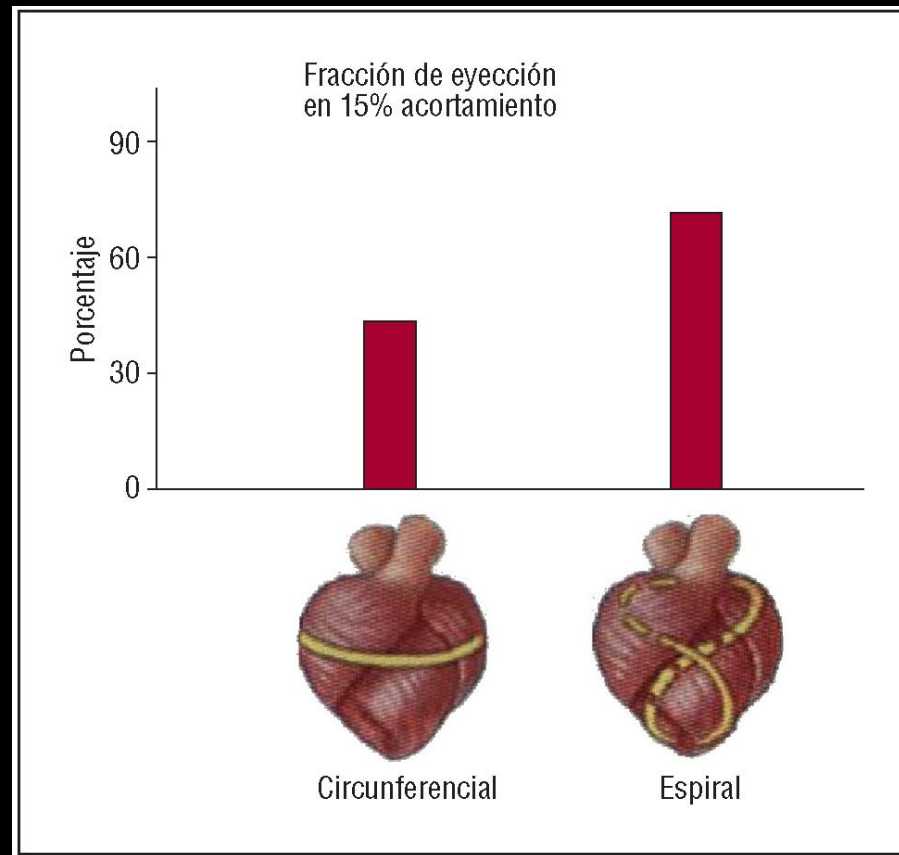
- Describe la circulación de la sangre
- Función de bomba del corazón

# Mecánica ventricular

Video 1 Torrent Guasp  
(reproducción automática)



# Mecánica ventricular



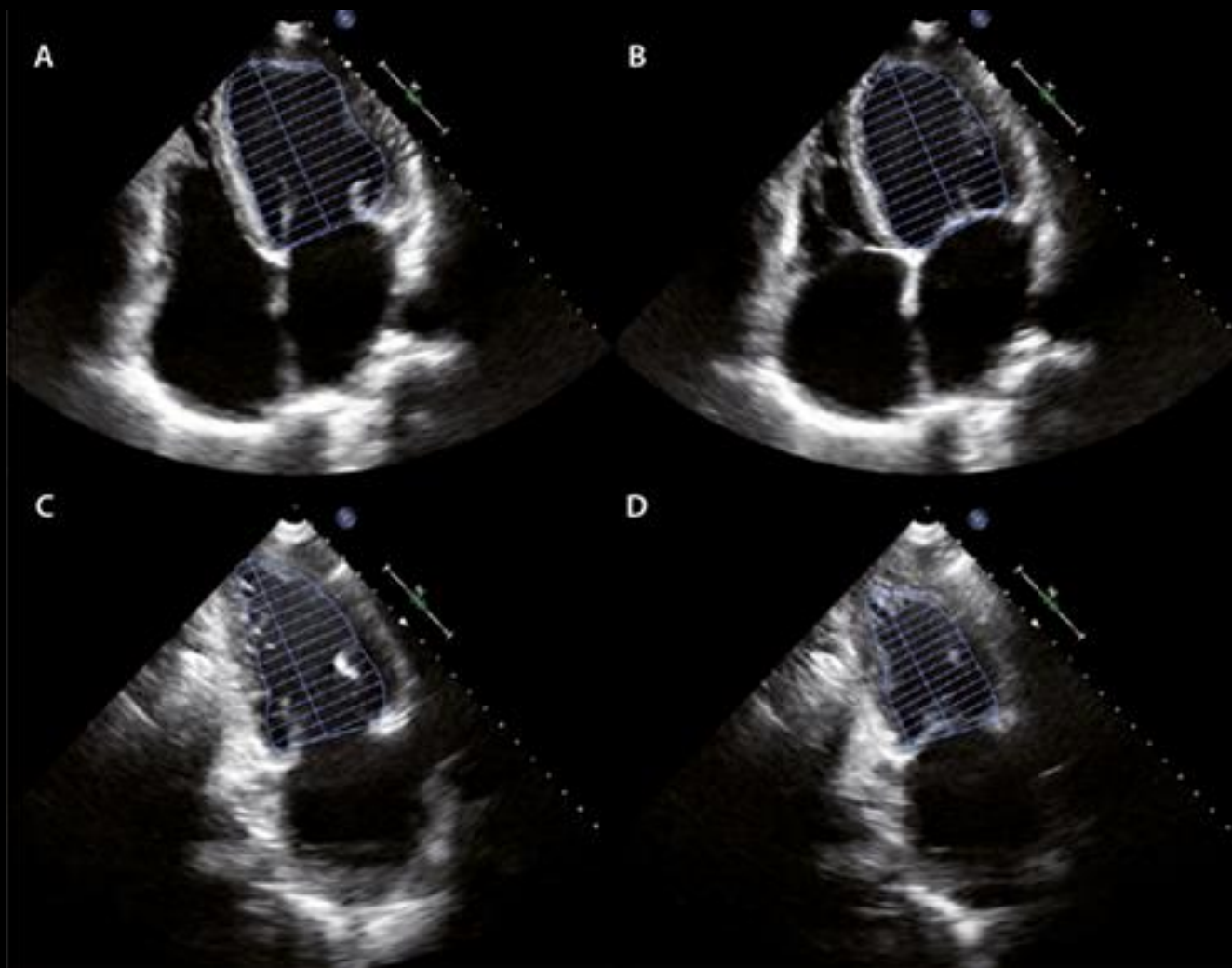
Left Parasternal Long:  
Parasternal Long



ASEmarketplace.com



# Método Simpson



# Auto FEVI

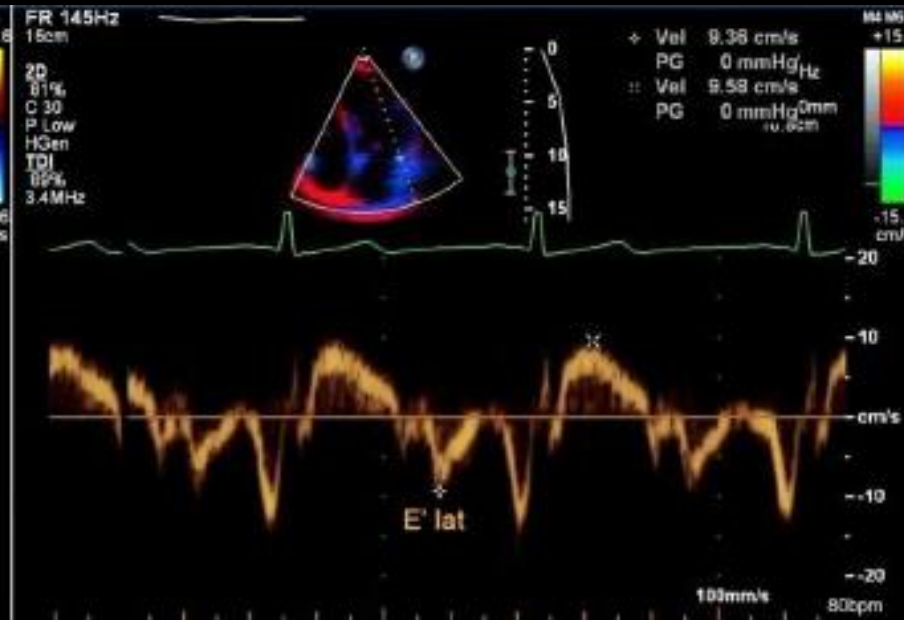
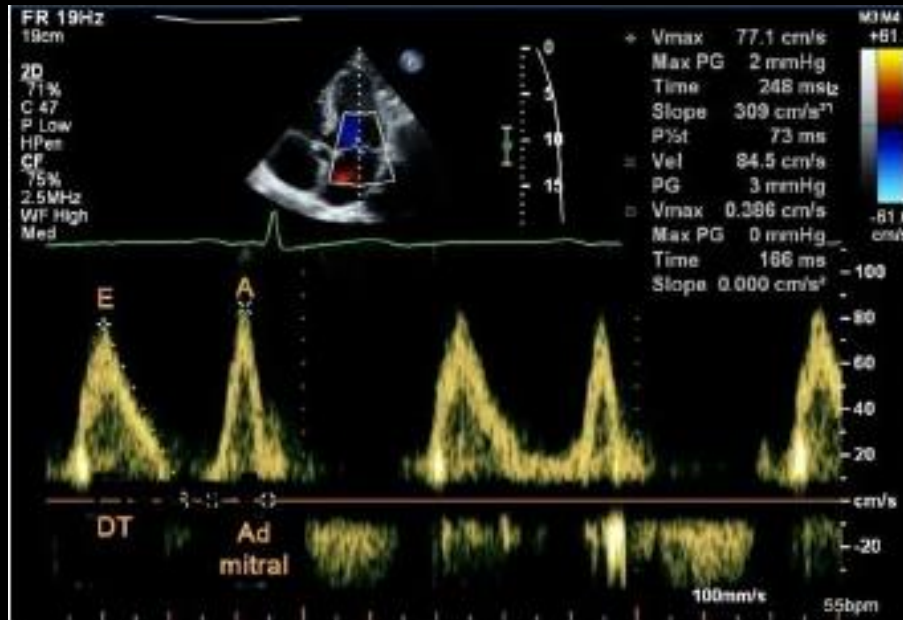
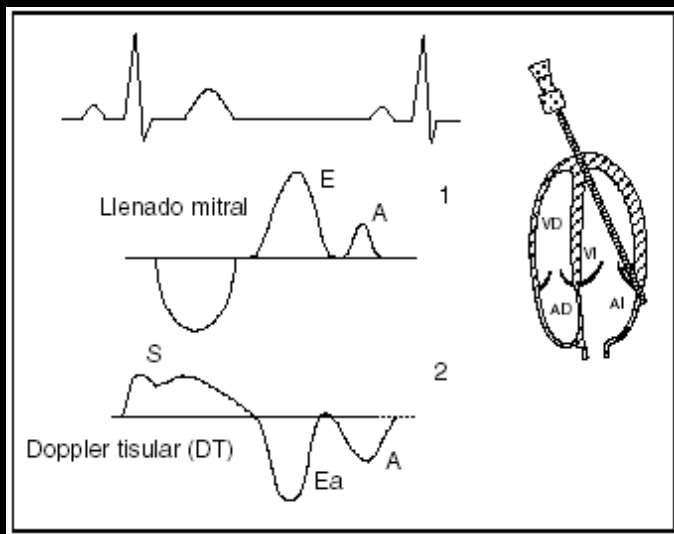
Video 2 Auto FEVI  
(reproducción automática)

# Doppler tisular

Video 3.1 Doppler tisular  
(reproducción automática-  
loop de 1 seg)



# Doppler tisular



# Speckle tracking

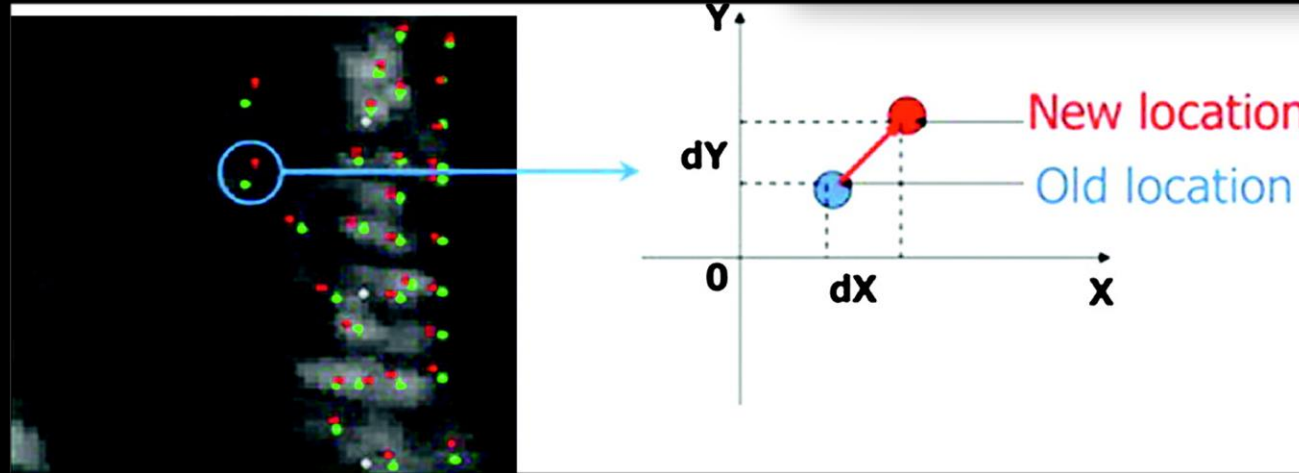
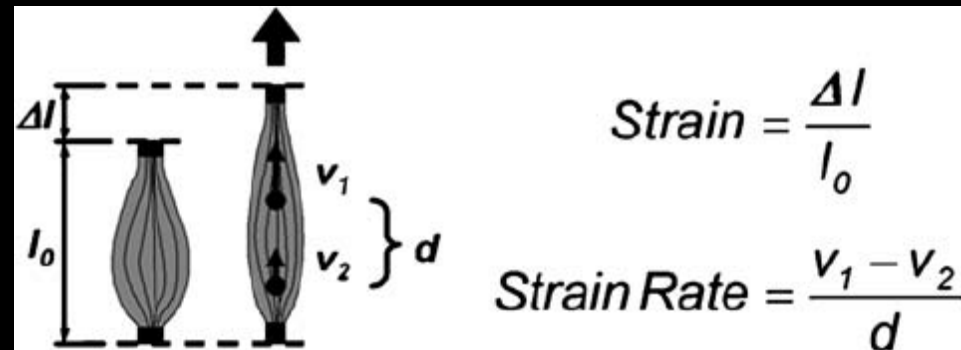
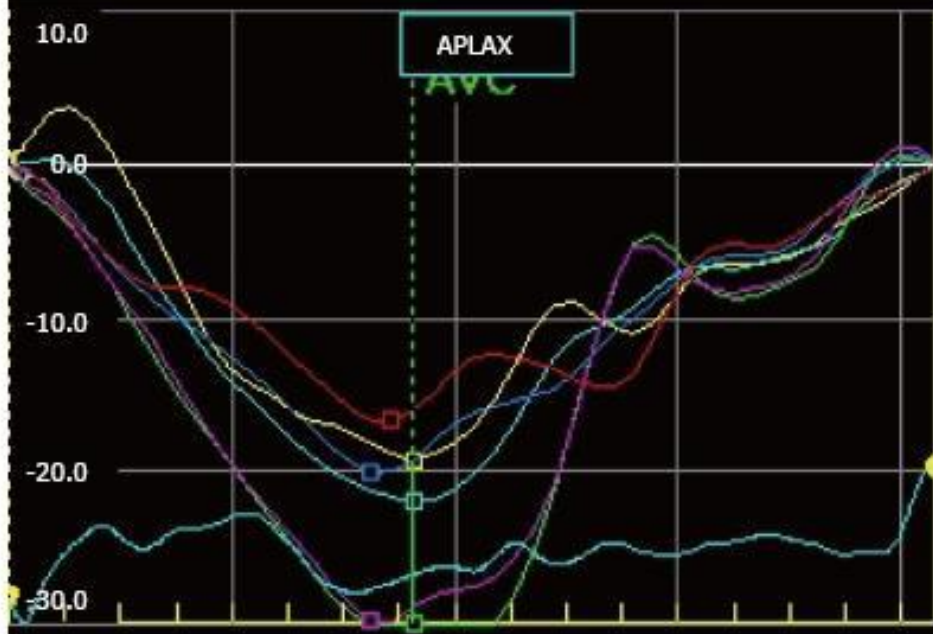
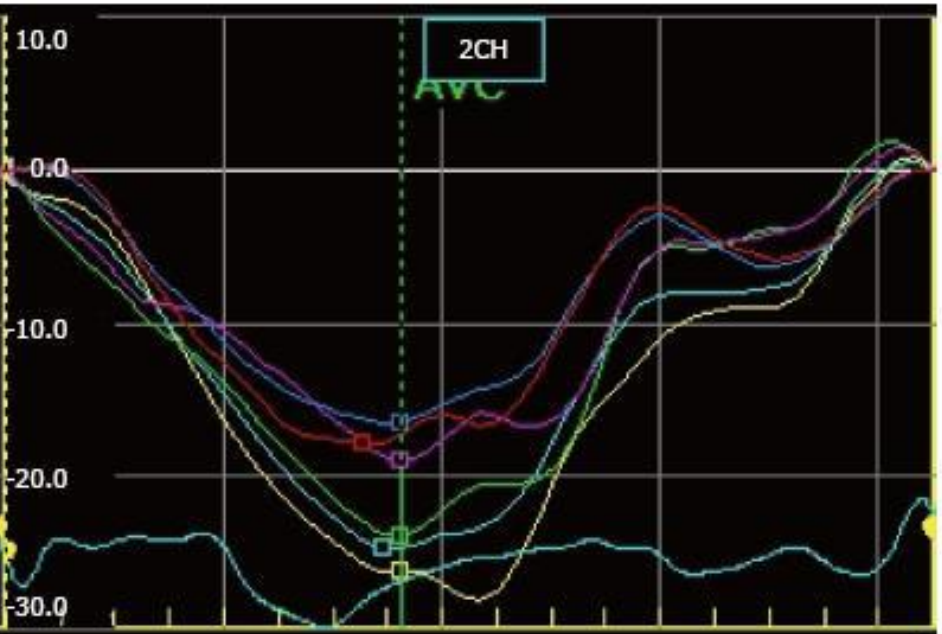
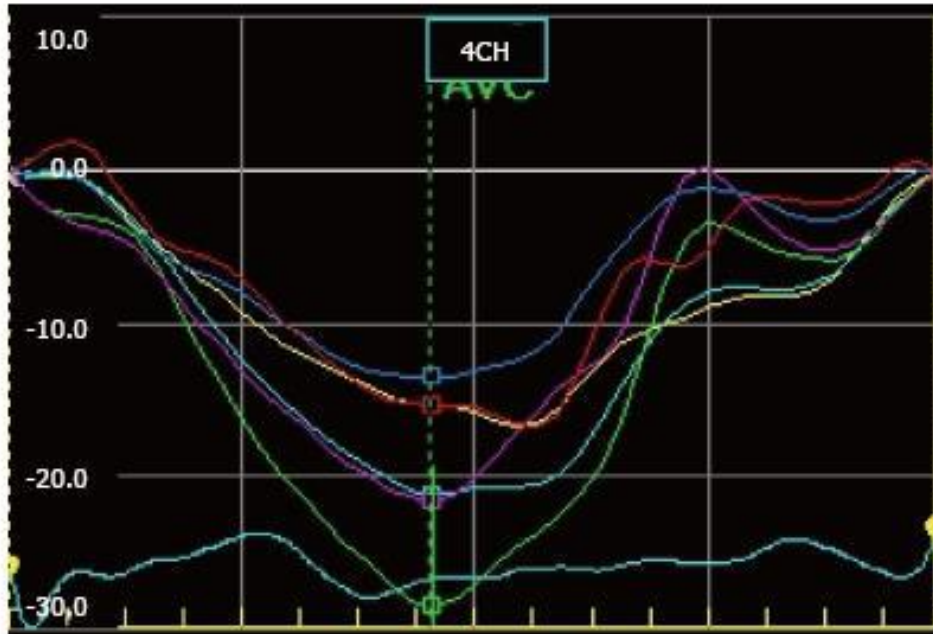


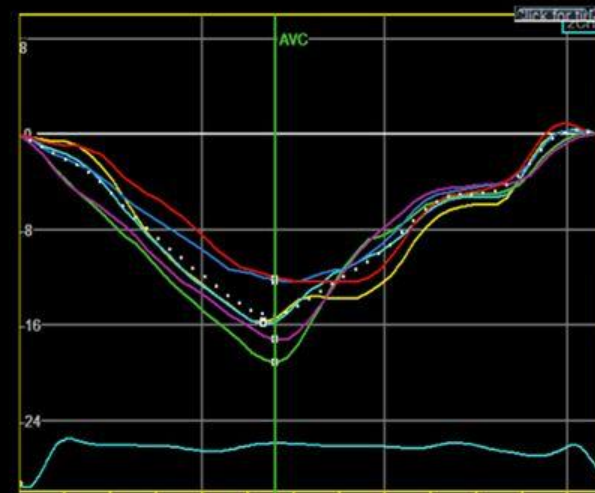
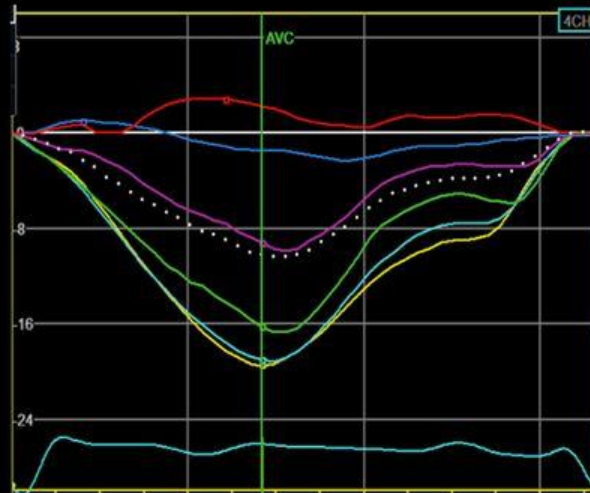
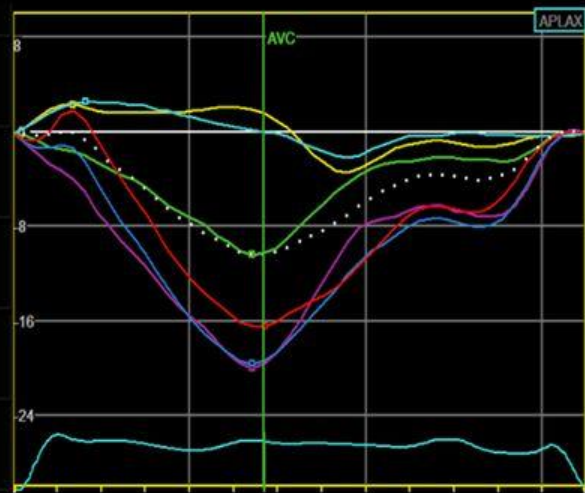
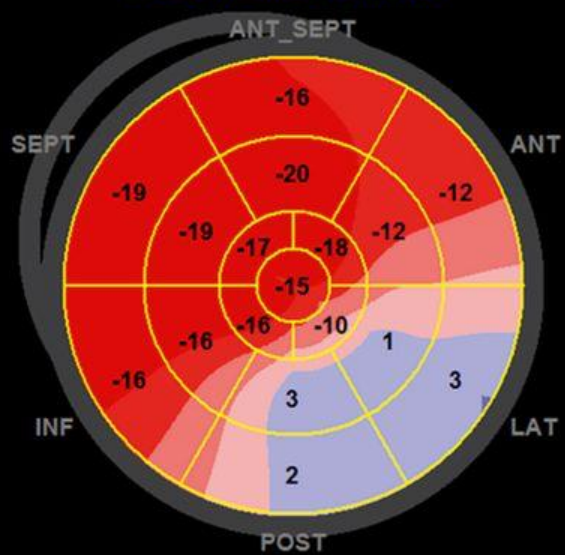
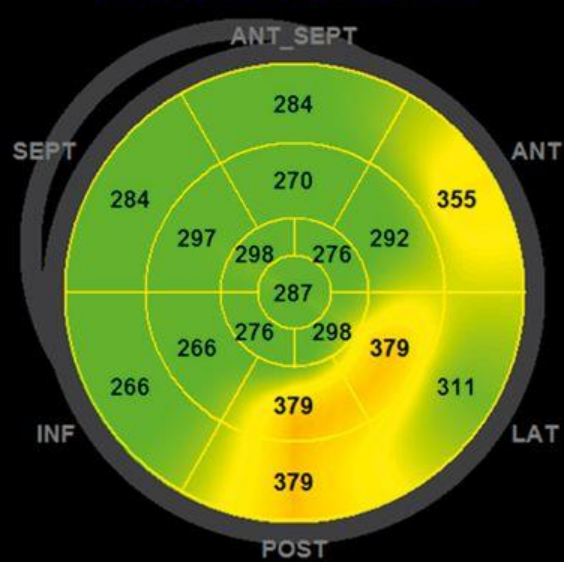
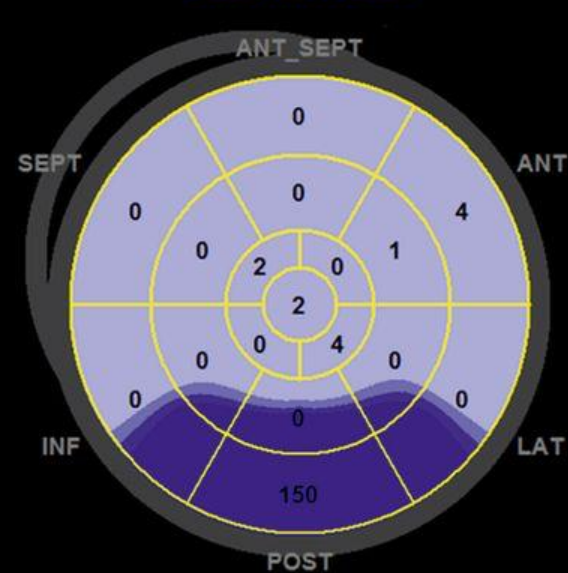
Figura 3. Diferentes direcciones o deformaciones de la fibra miocárdica durante sístole; cada una de ellas puede ser estudiada con *strain*.

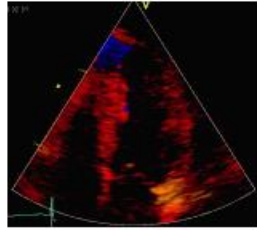


# Strain

Video 3 Strain  
(reproducción automática)



**A****B****Peak Systolic Strain (Mid)****C****Time to Peak Longitudinal Strain****D****Post Systolic Index**



**Velocity**

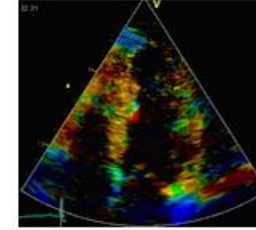
Spatial derivation

$$SR = \frac{\partial V}{\partial d}$$



Spatial integration

$$V = \int SR \partial d$$



**Strain rate**

Temporal integration

$$D = \int V \partial t$$



$$V = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$$

Temporal derivation

*Stoulen*

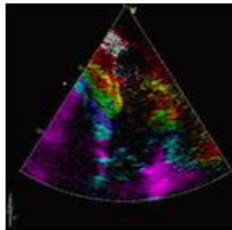
Temporal integration

$$\varepsilon = \int SR \partial t$$



$$SR = \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t}$$

Temporal derivation



**Displacement**

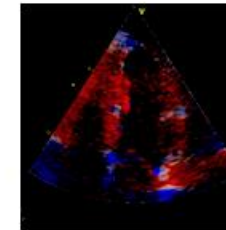
Spatial derivation

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\partial D}{\partial d}$$



Spatial integration

$$D = \int \varepsilon \partial d$$

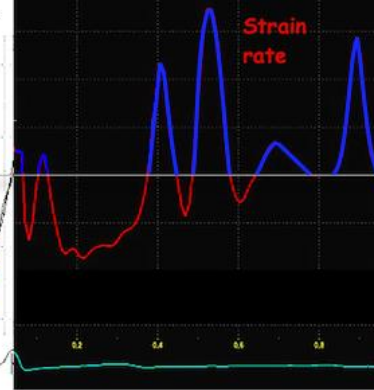
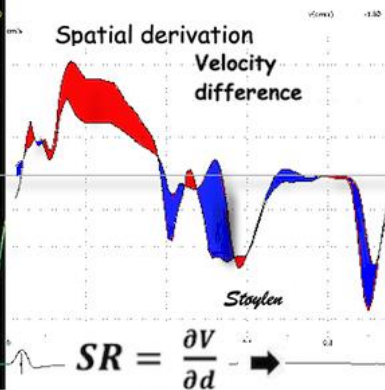
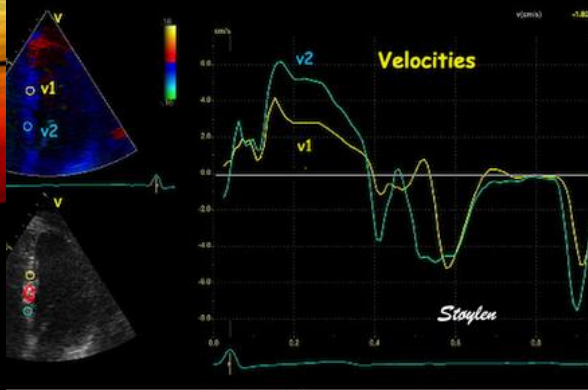


**Strain**

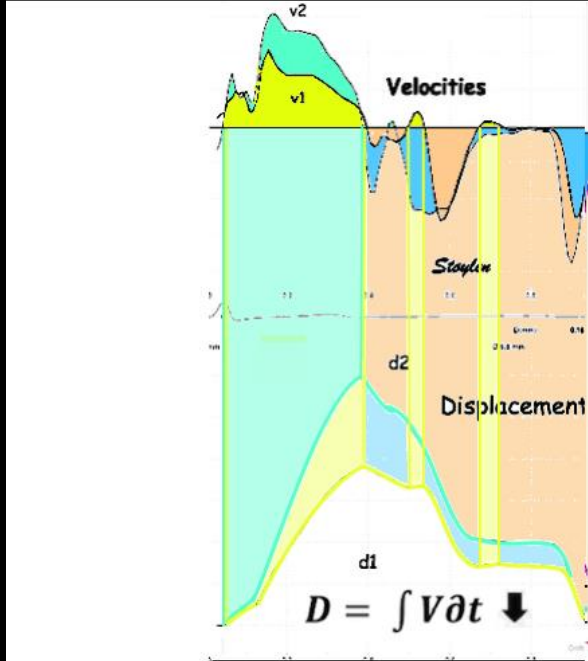
Velocidad es desplazamiento por unidad de tiempo (dx/dt).

Strain: Se define como la deformación de un objeto respecto a su forma original (%)

Strain rate: Velocidad a la cual se produce esta deformación (s<sup>-1</sup>).

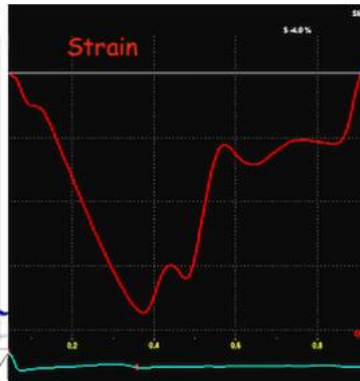
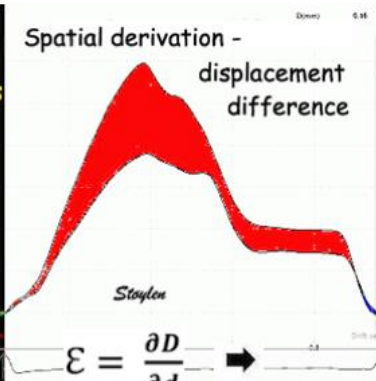
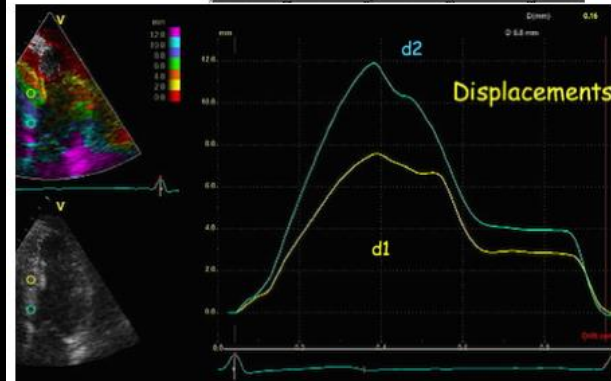
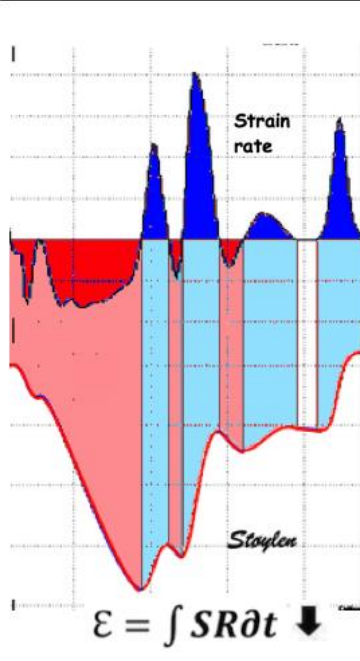


$$SR = \frac{\partial V}{\partial d} \rightarrow$$

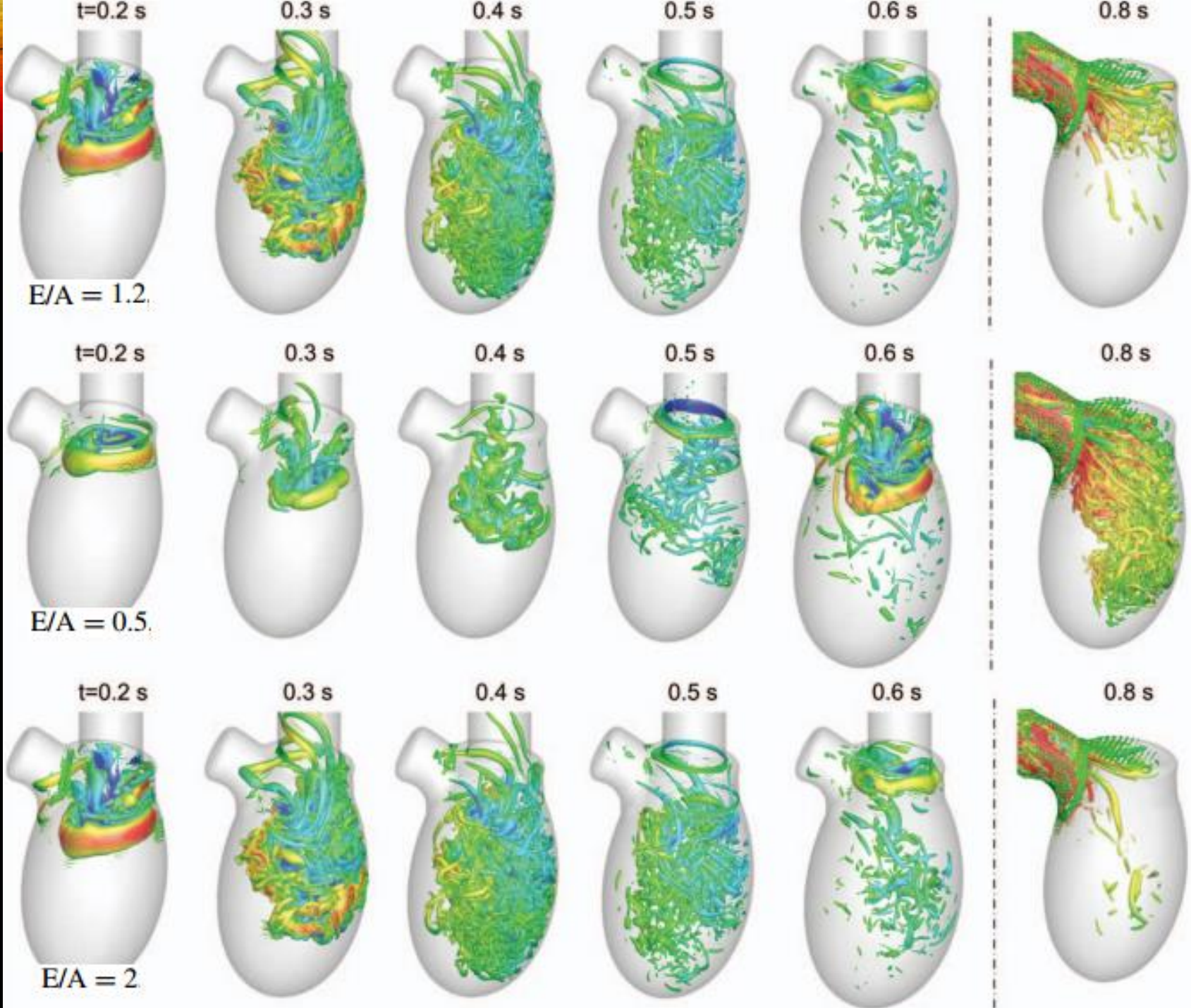


Spatial derivation:  $\rightarrow$   
relative instantaneous  
differences between velocity  
or displacement curves

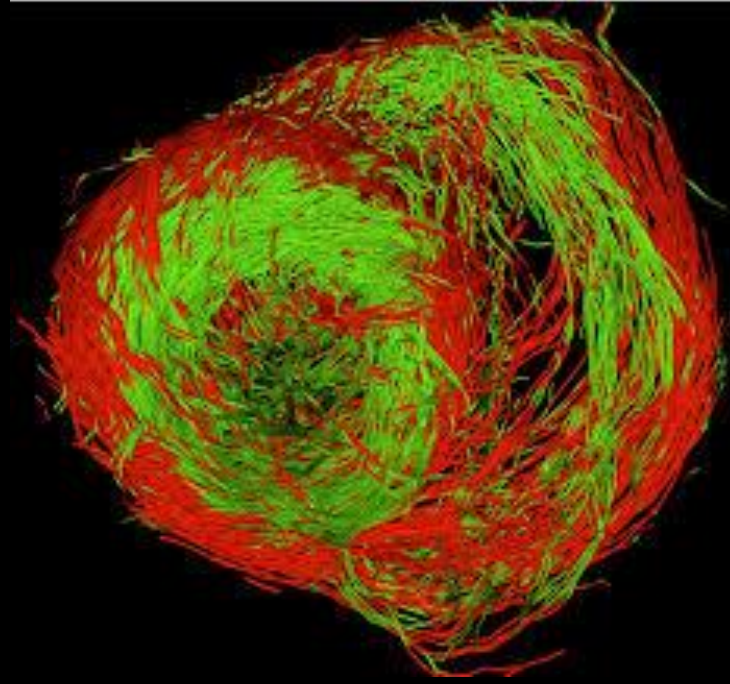
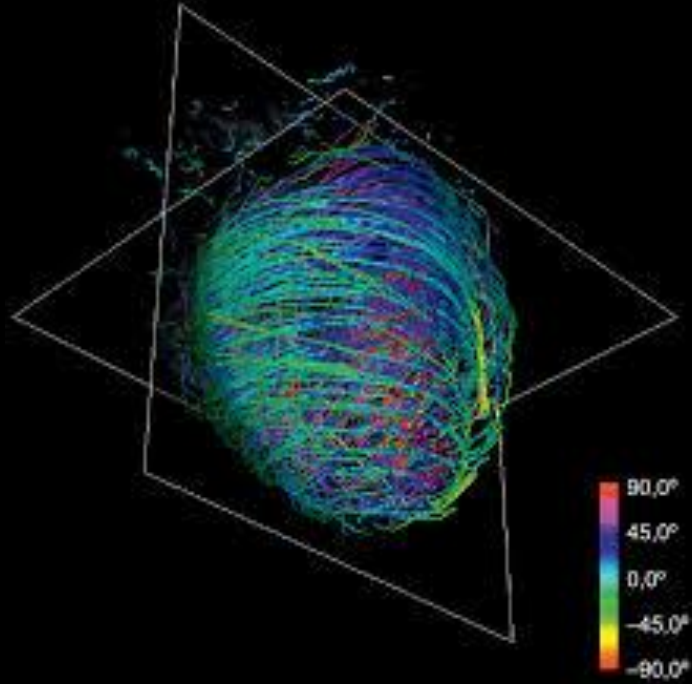
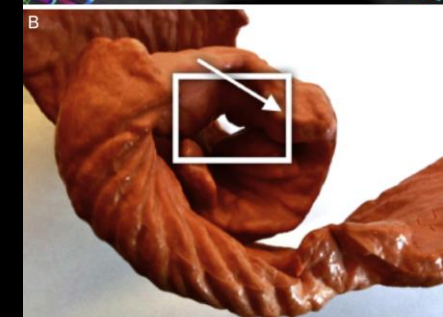
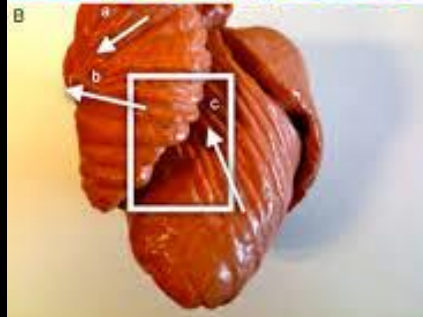
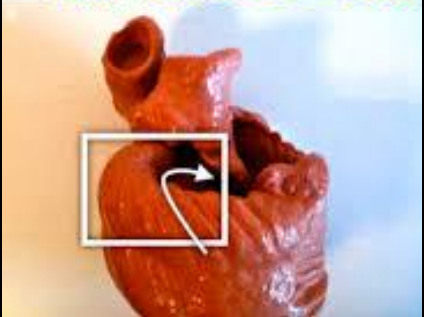
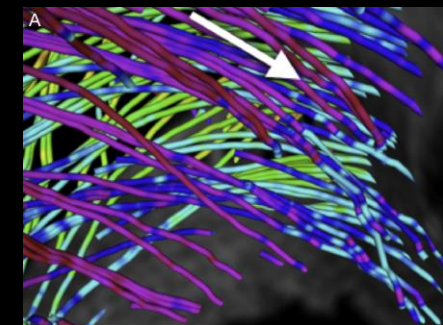
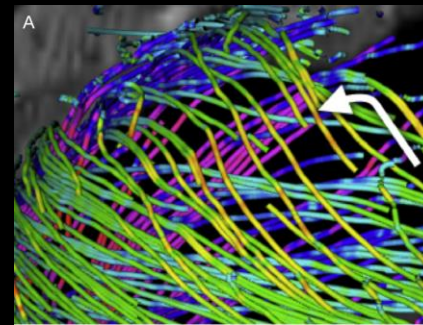
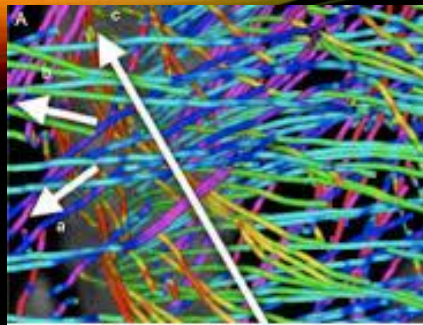
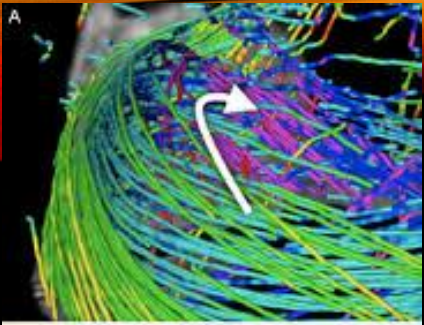
Temporal integration:  $\downarrow$   
Cumulated sum of  
instantaneous velocity or  
strain rate curves  $\times$  time  
interval between frames (= area under the velocity or strain rate curves)



$$\epsilon = \frac{\partial D}{\partial d} \rightarrow$$

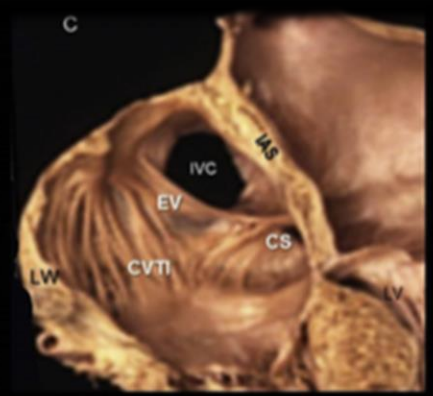
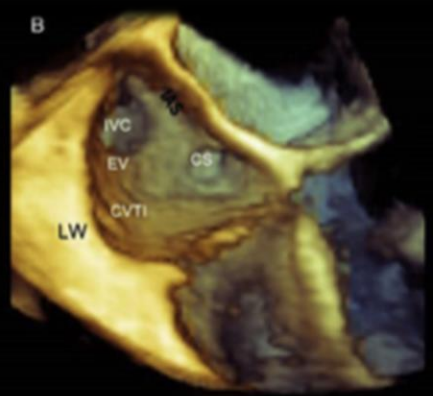
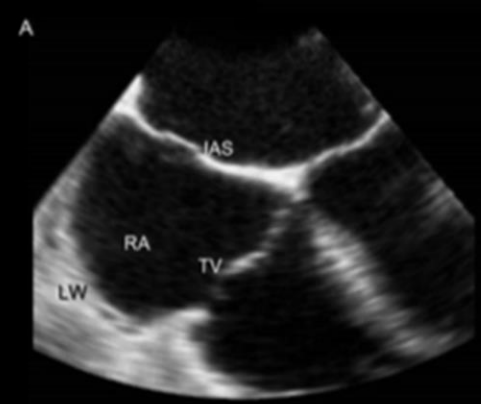
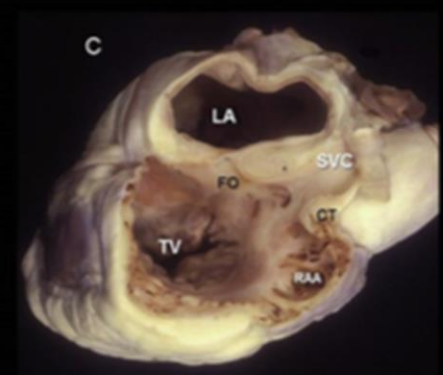
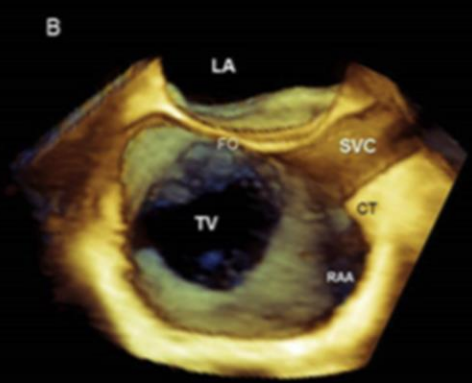
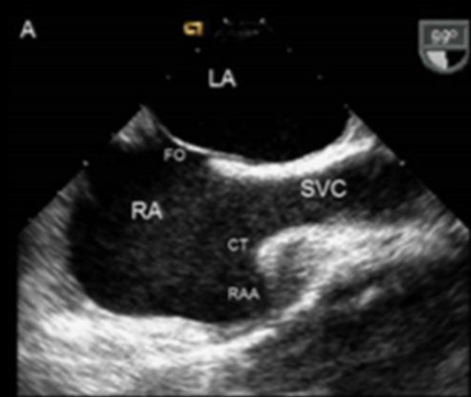
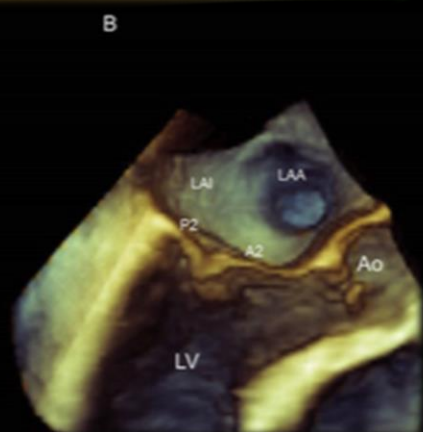


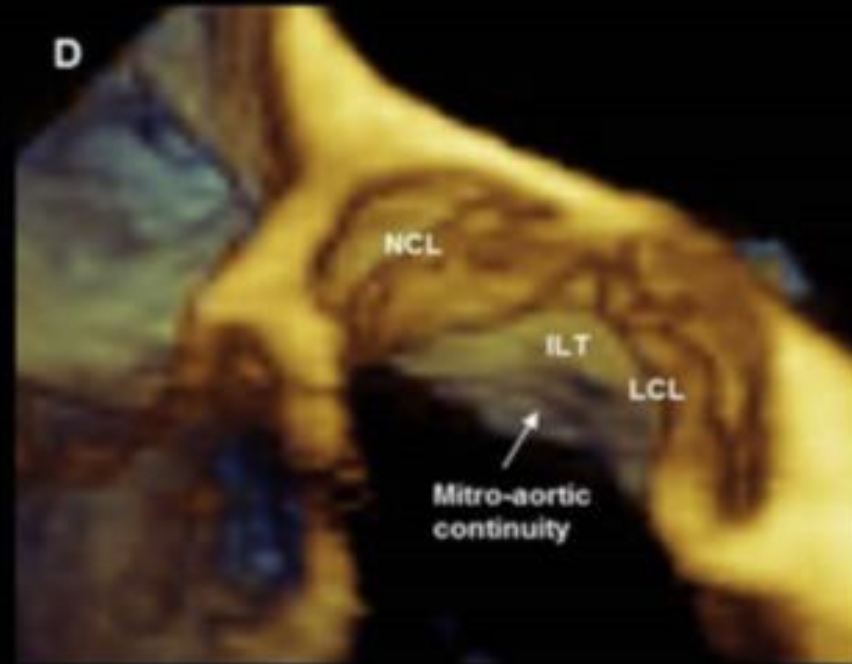
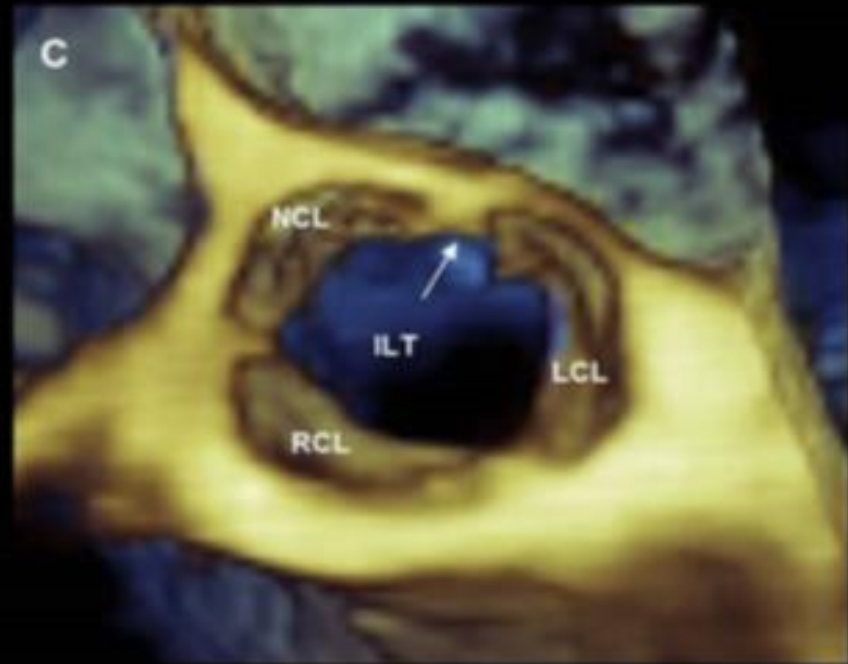
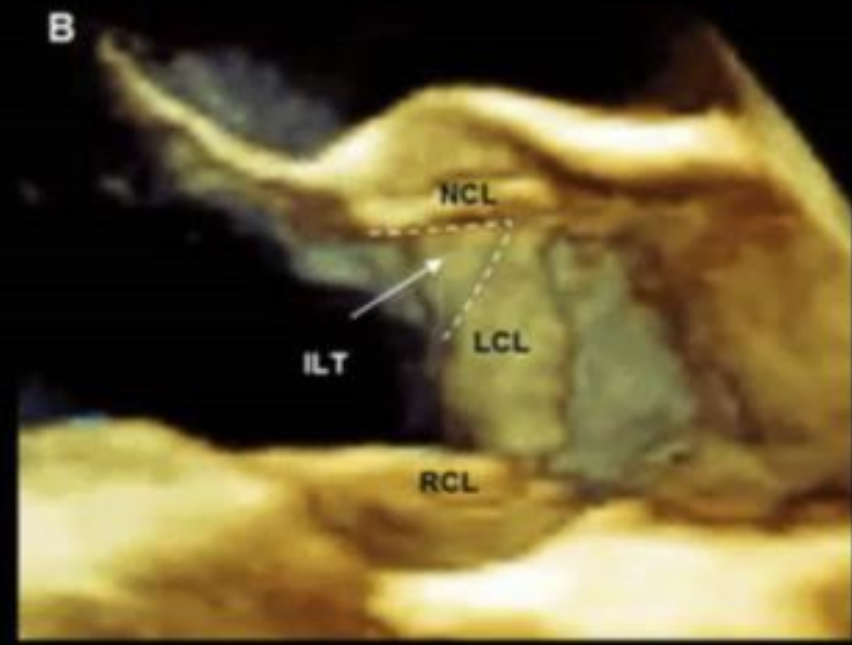
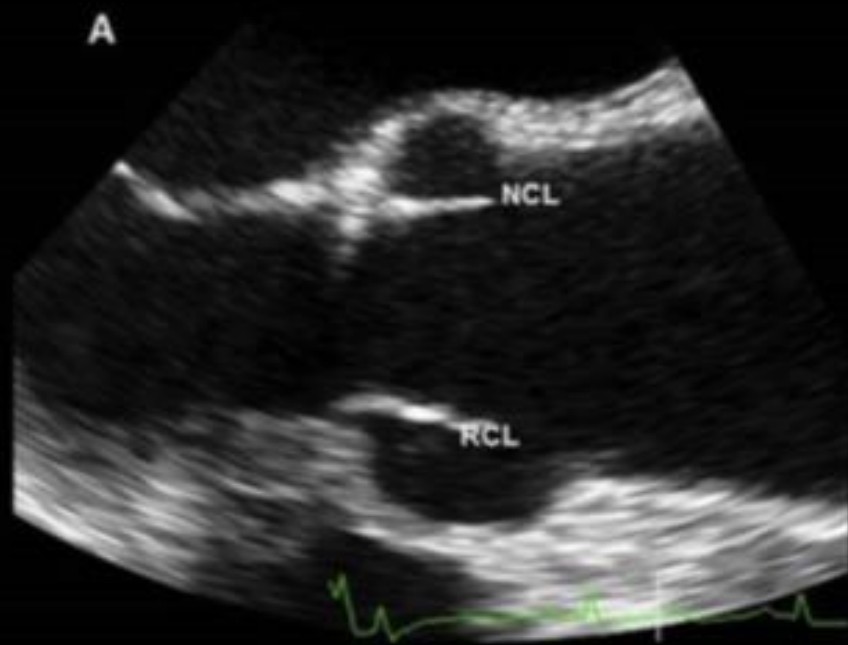




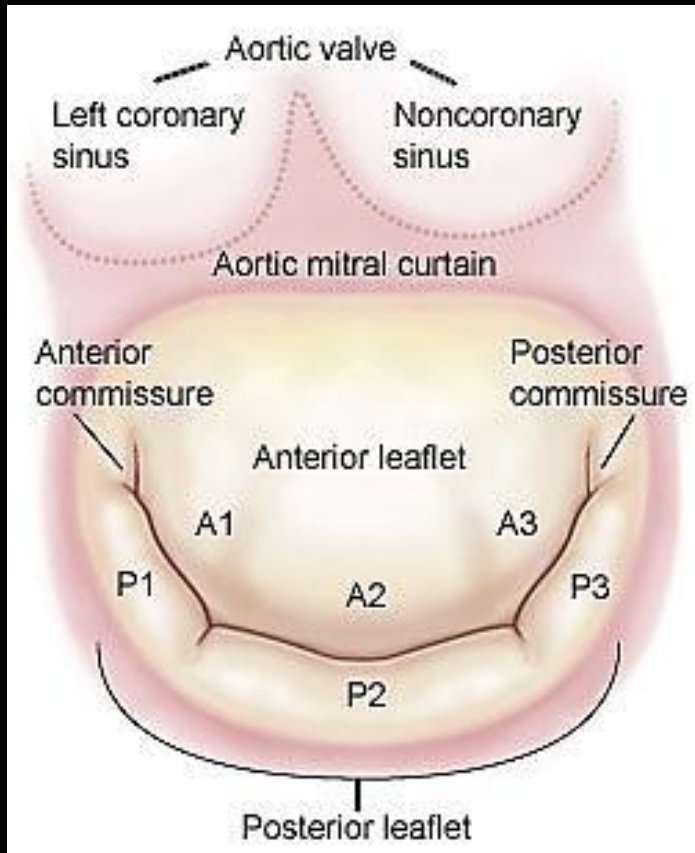
# Ecocardiografía 3D

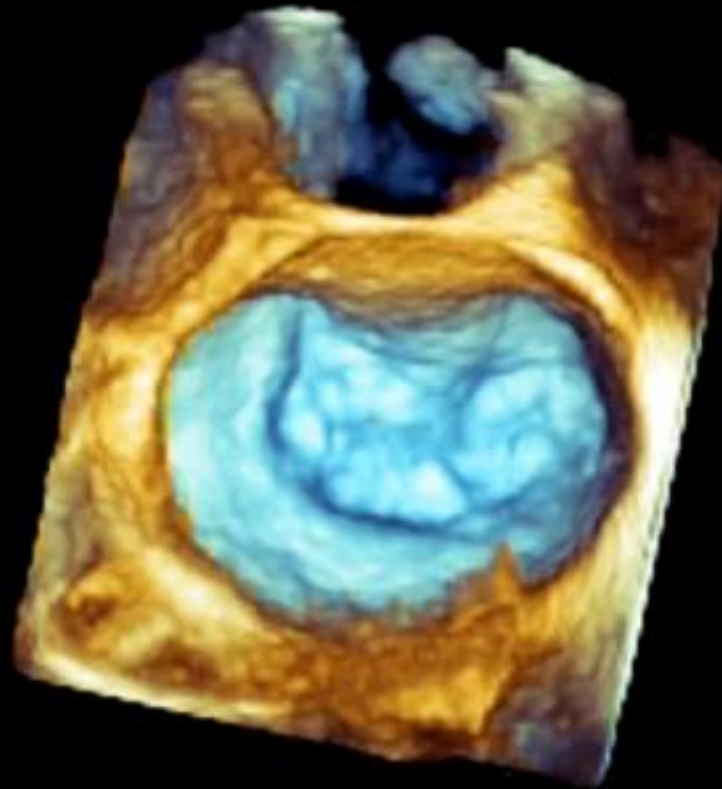
Video 4 3D  
(reproducción automática)



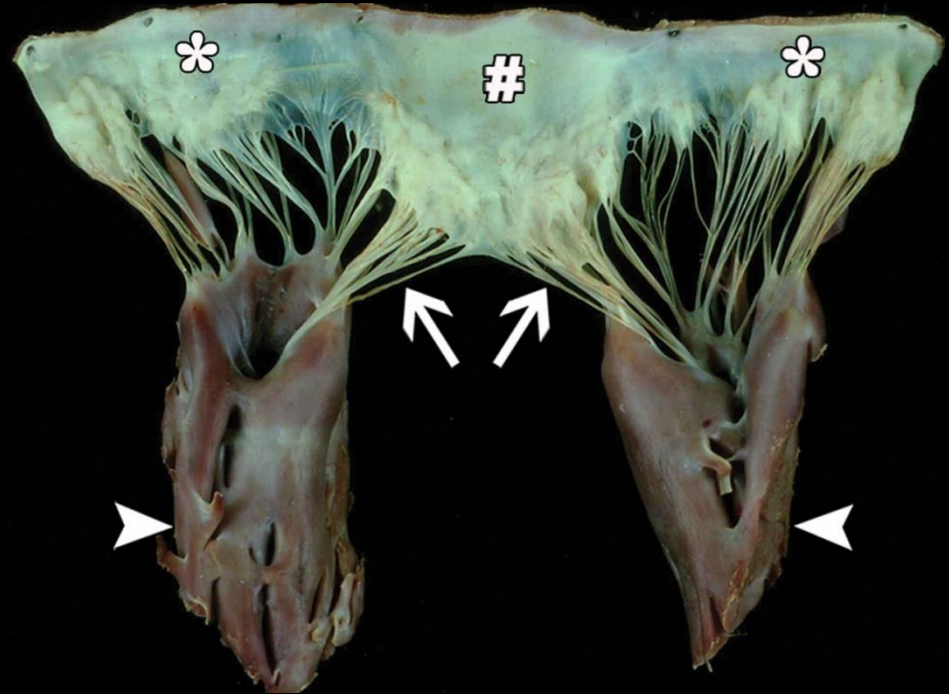
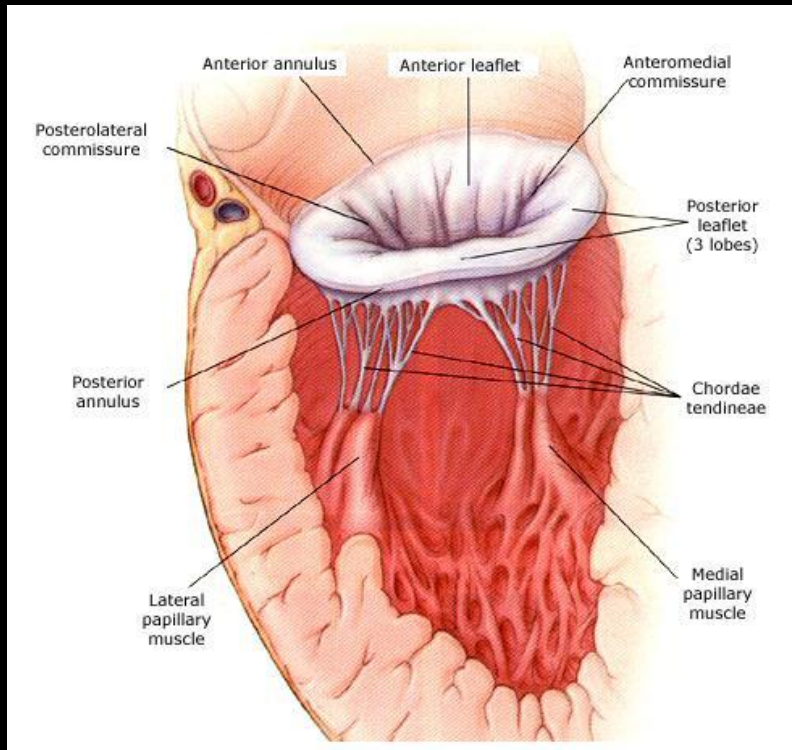


# VALVAS

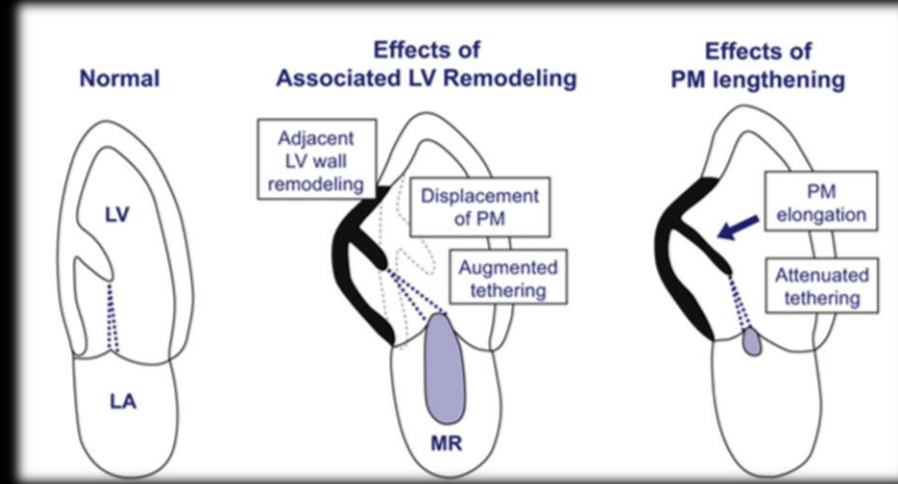
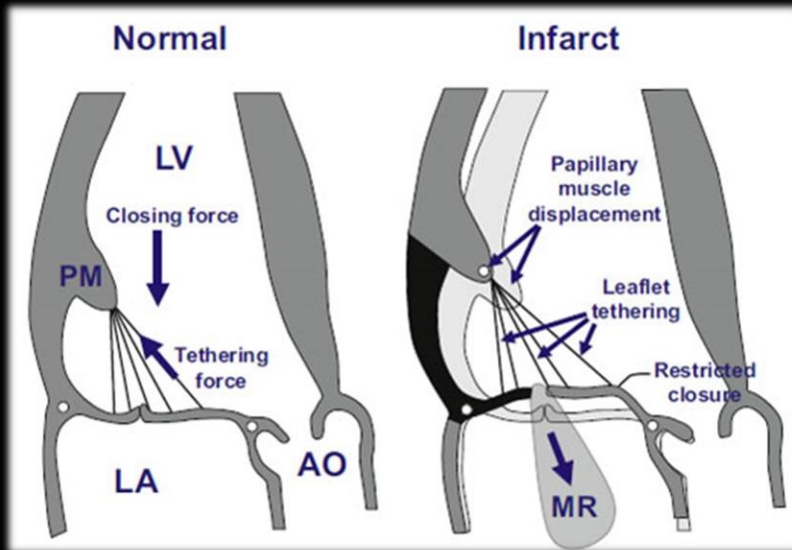




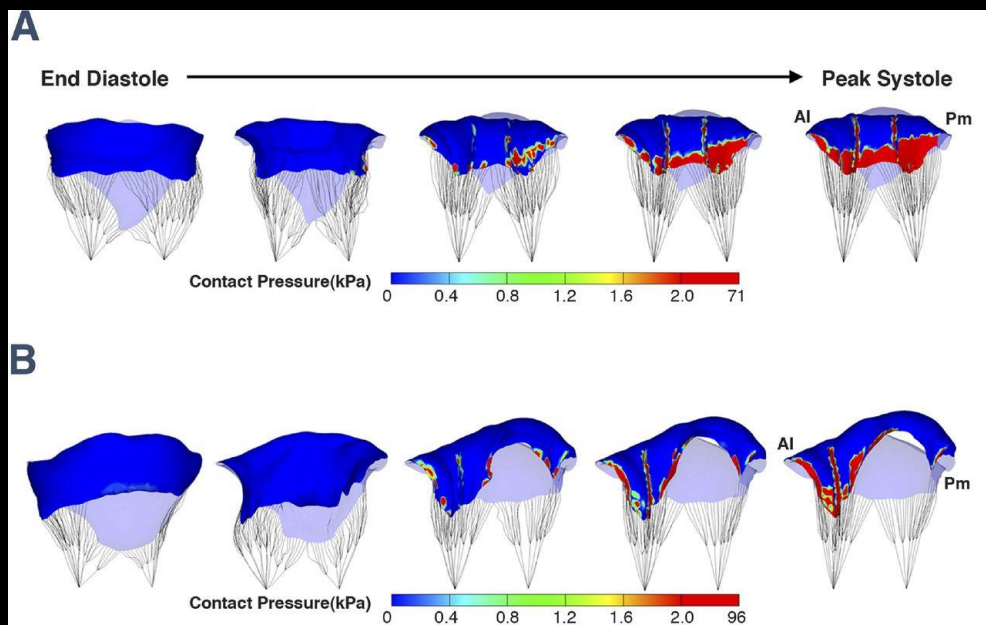
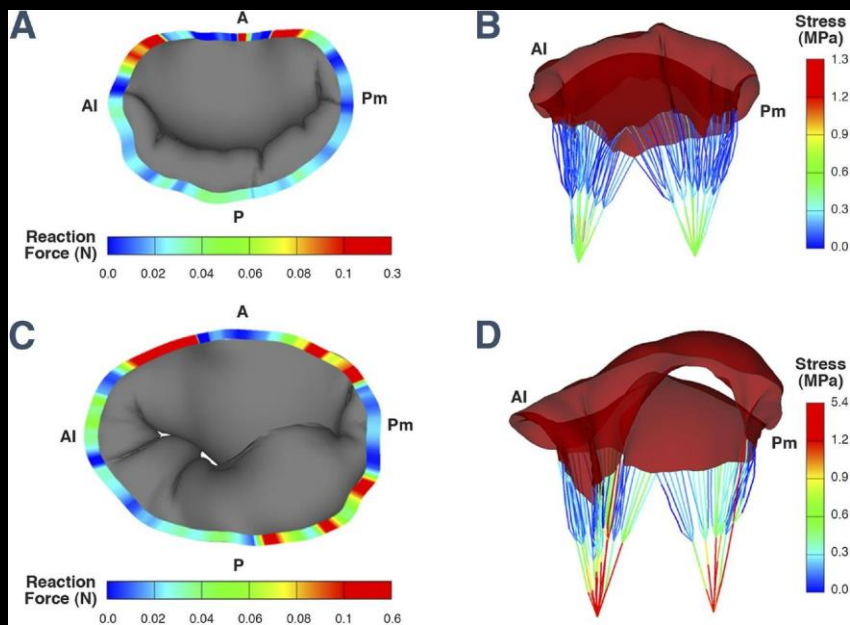
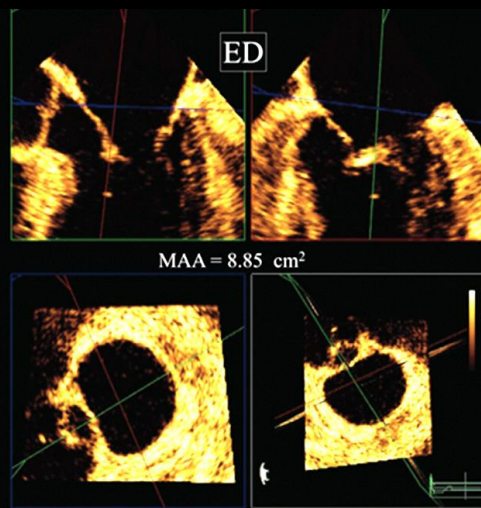
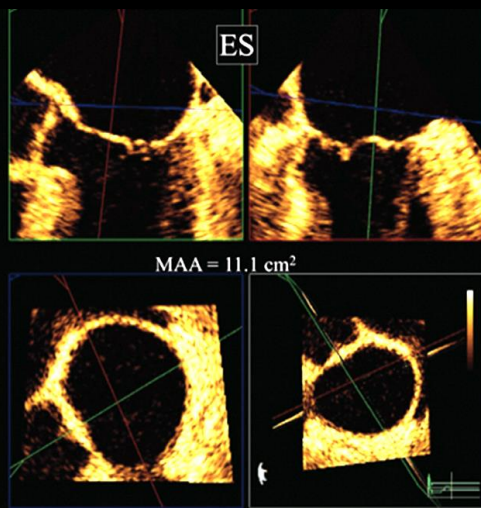
# Músculo Papilar y Cuerdas Tendinosas



# MECANISMOS IM

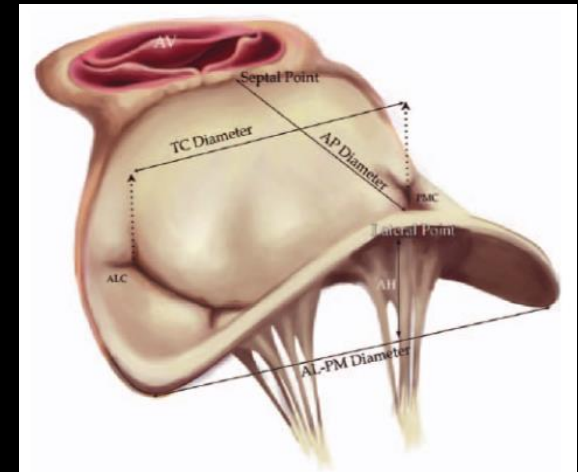
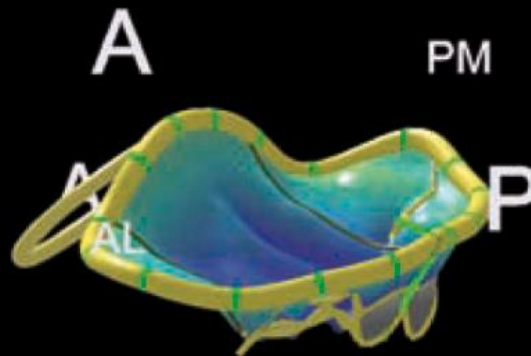
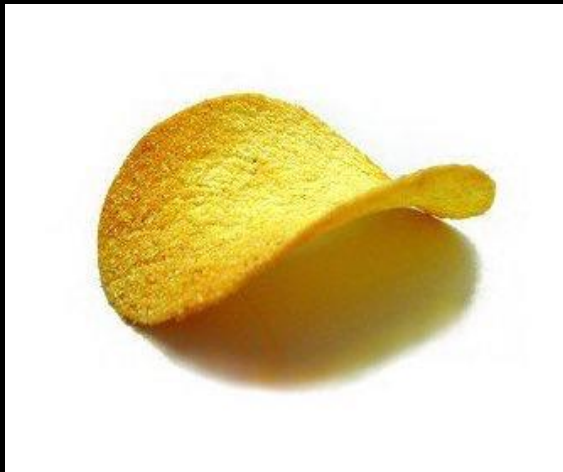






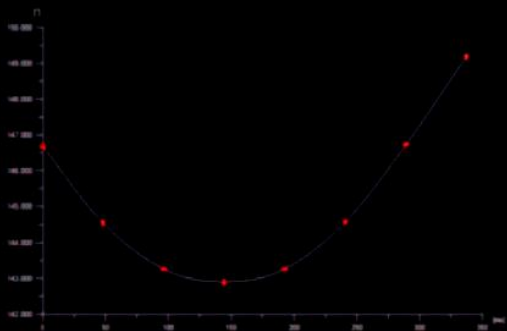
# Anillo Mitral

PARABOLOIDE HIPERBÓLICA



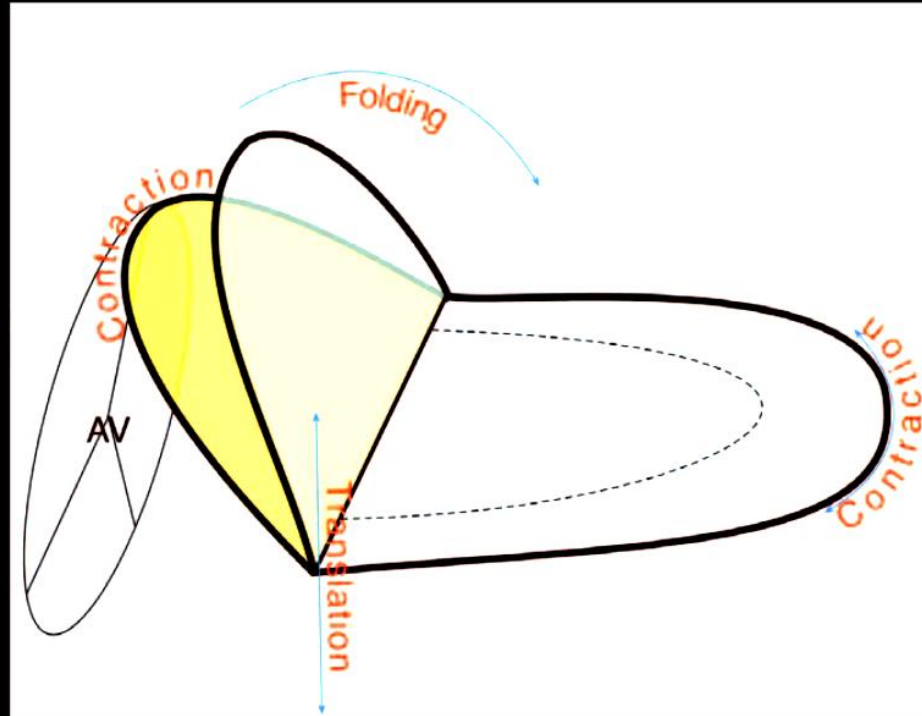
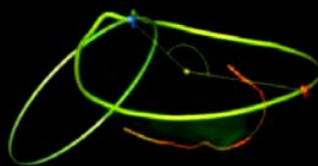
# DINÁMICA DEL ANILLO MITRAL

## CONTRACCIÓN Y PLEGAMIENTO

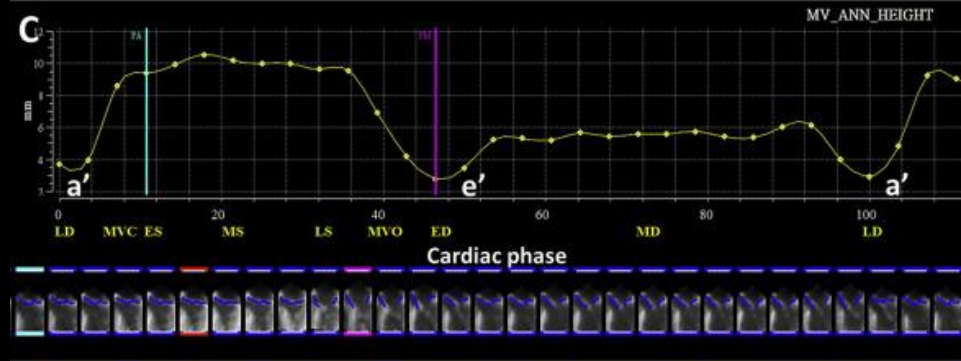
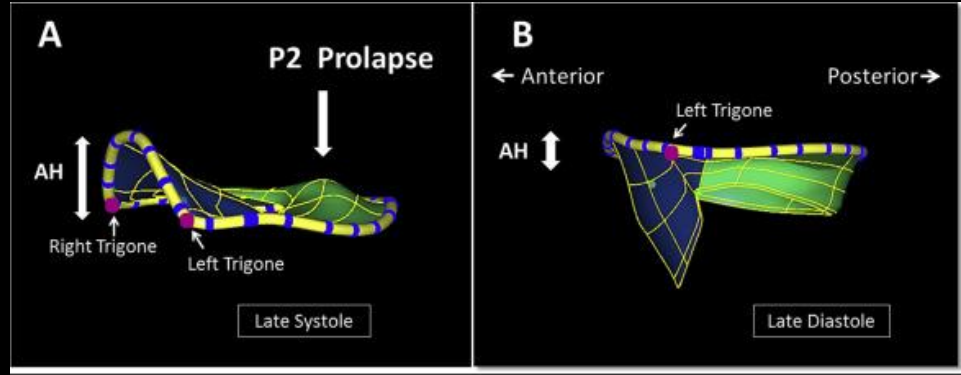
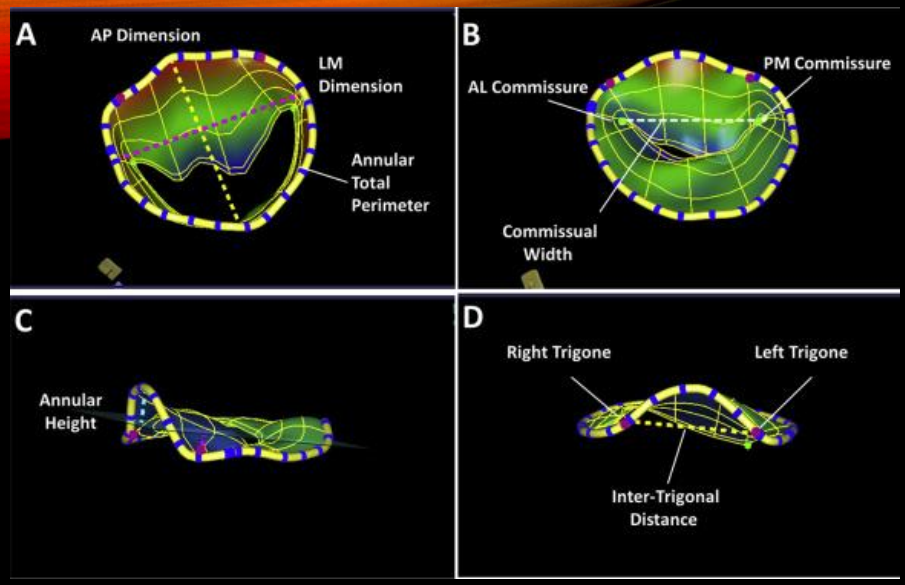


Home | LineData | Coordinates | View | Manual | Help | Settings

AV Coordinate: 1.17136  
AV PM Coordinate: 1.22136  
Sphero-AV Angle: 47.14147  
Non-linear Angle: 1.88171  
AV-AV Coordinate: 1.11136  
AV-AV Area: 1.11136  
AV-AV Area: 1.11136



# Modelos 3D

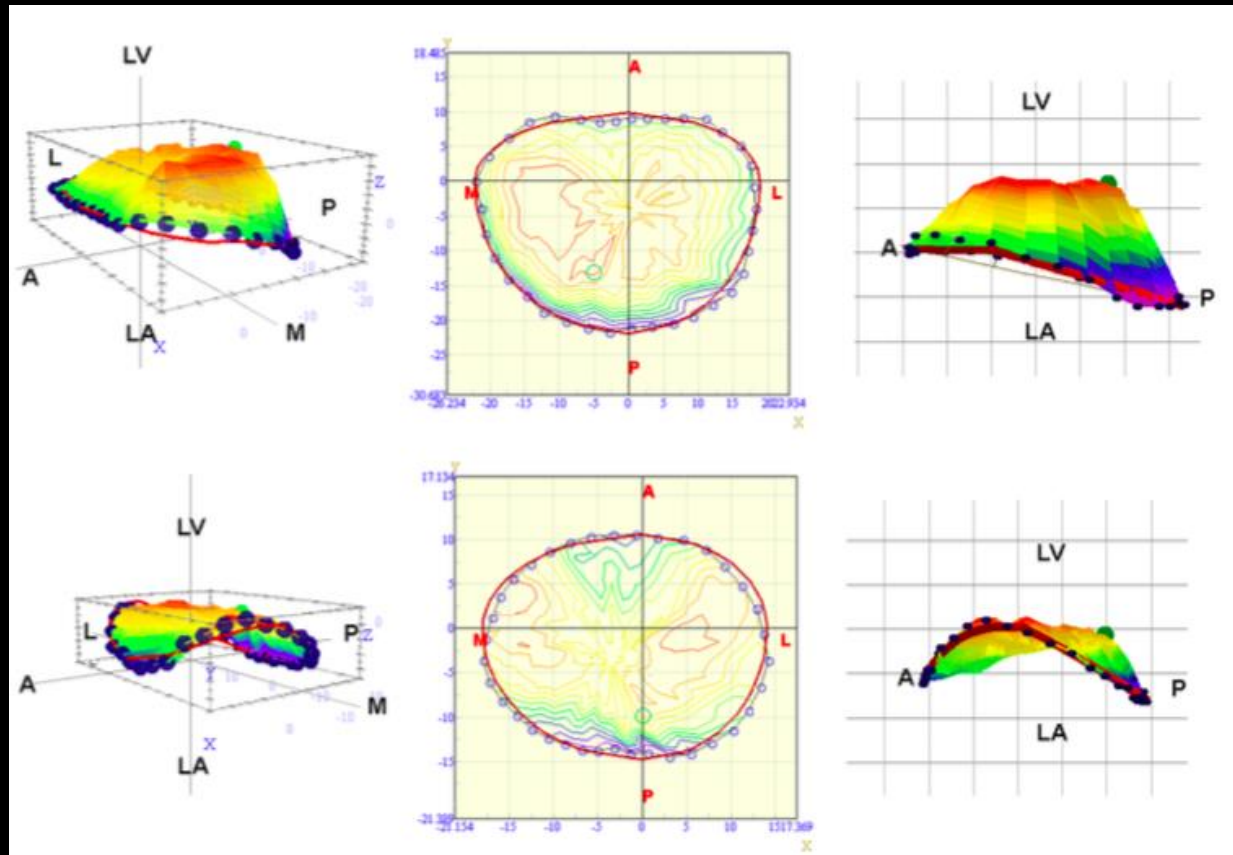


# Modelo C. Isquémica

*IM isquémica*

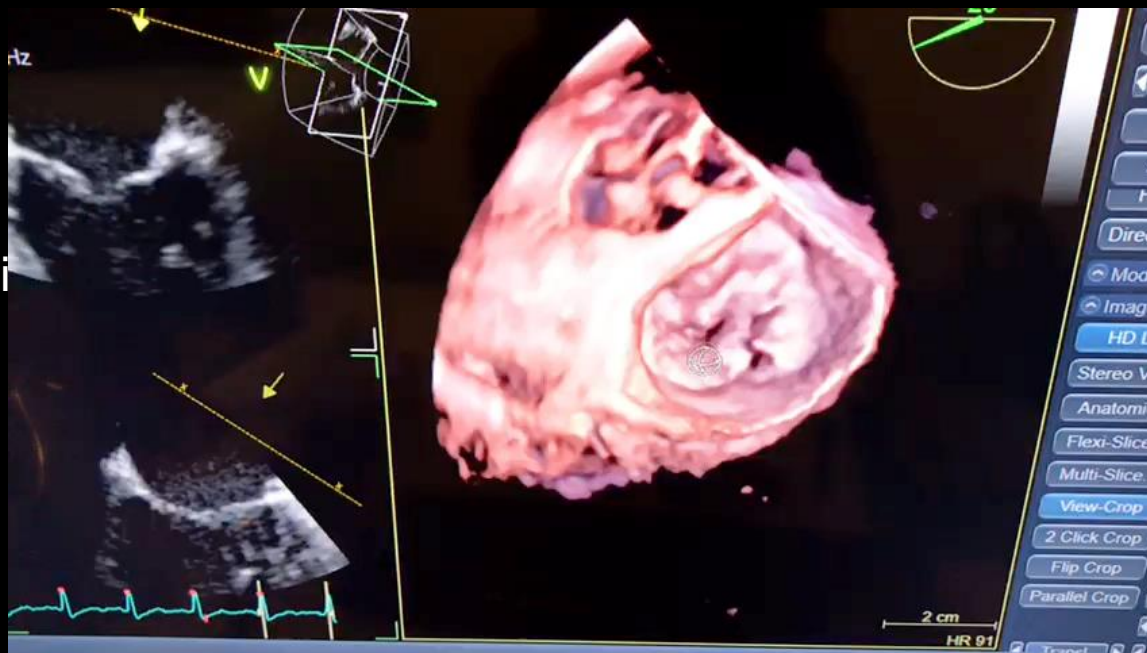


*Normal*



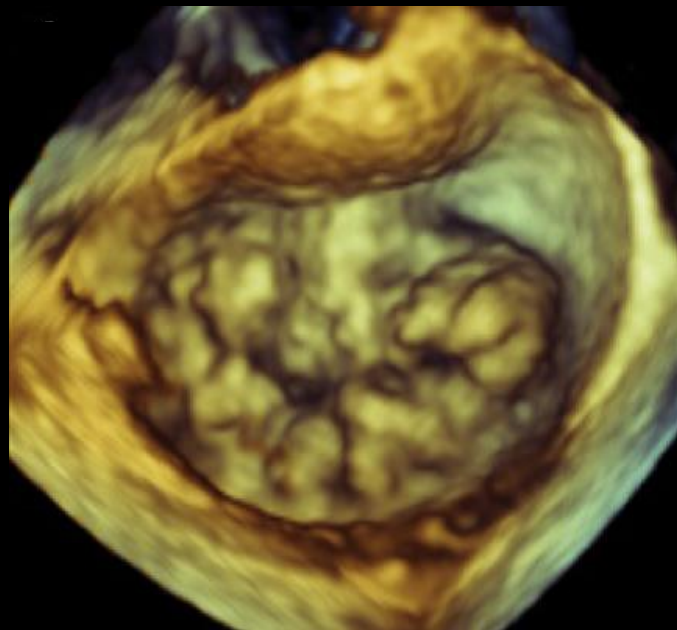
# Patología

Video 5 Estenosis aórtica



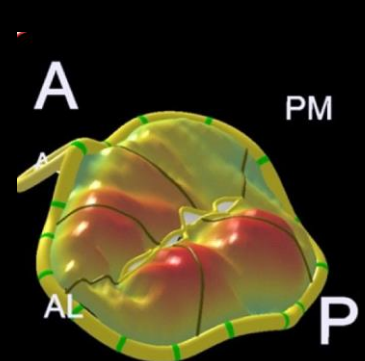
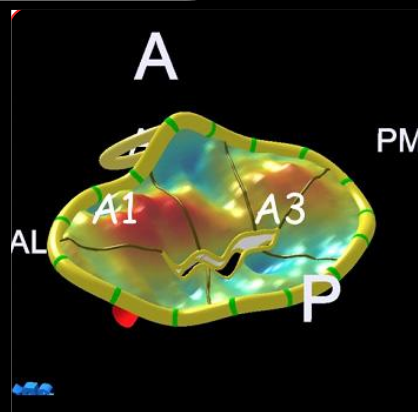
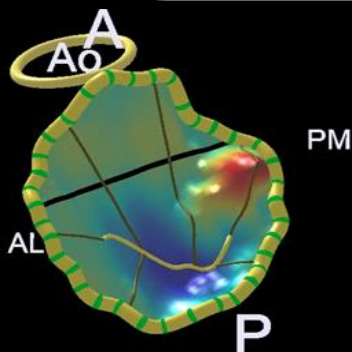
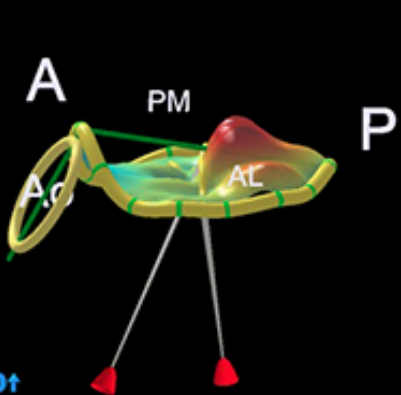
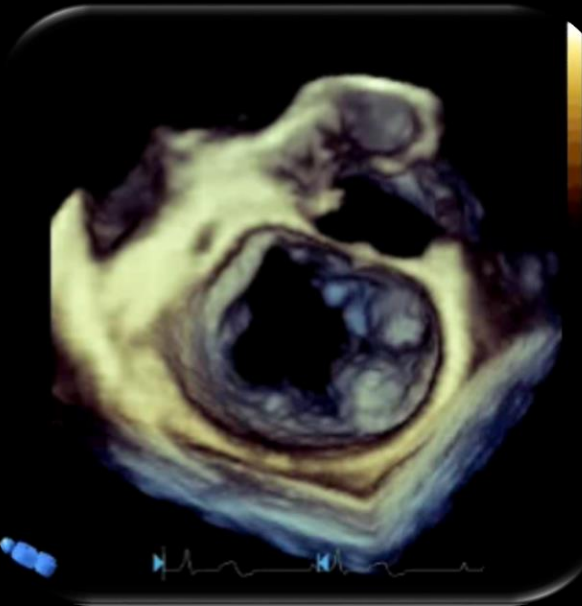
Video 6 Perforaci

# Enf Mitral Degenerativa

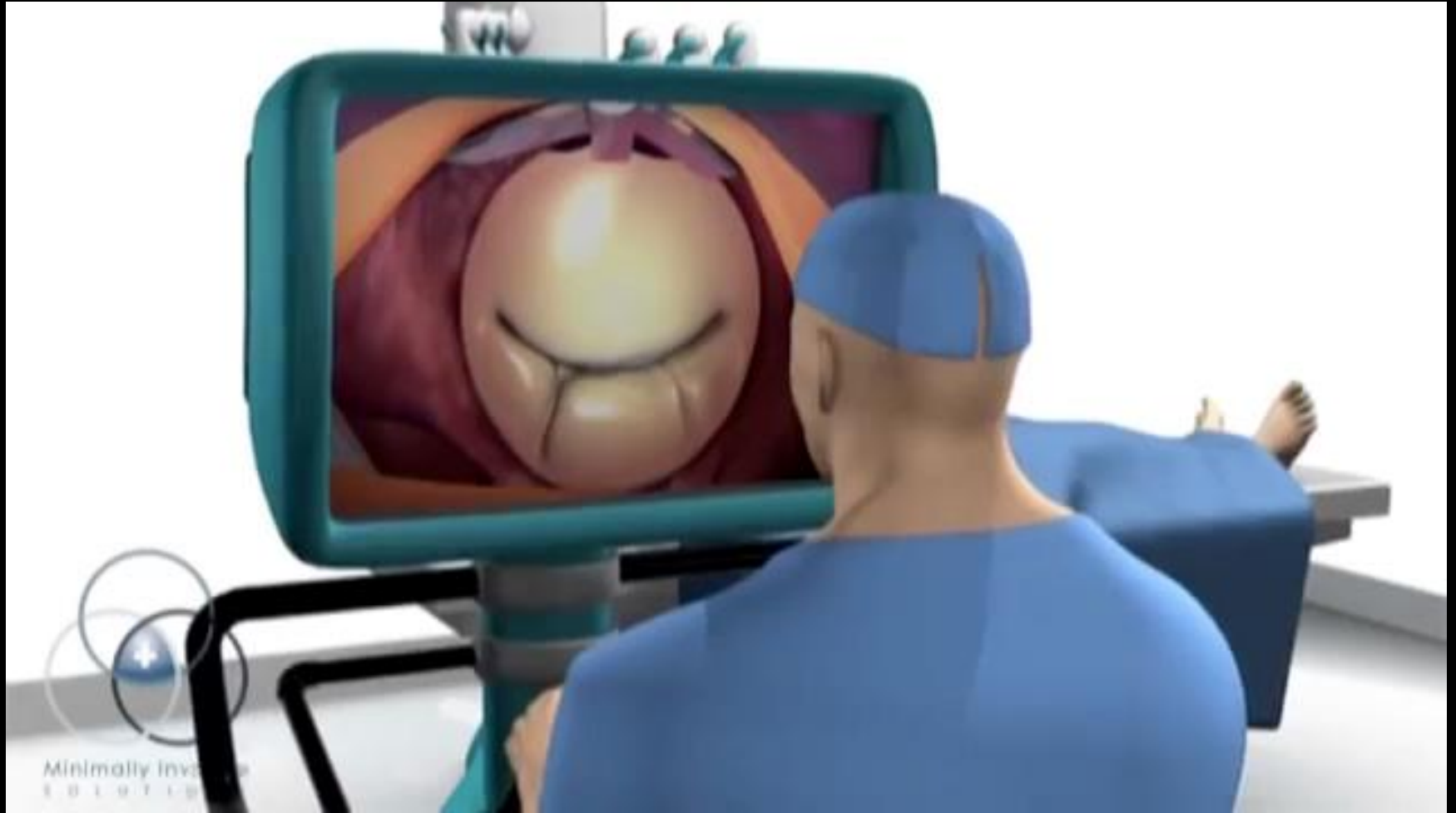


# POR QUÉ DIFERENCIAR ETIOLOGÍA

## Reparabilidad

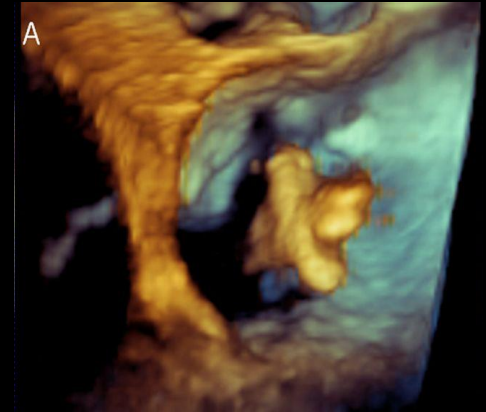
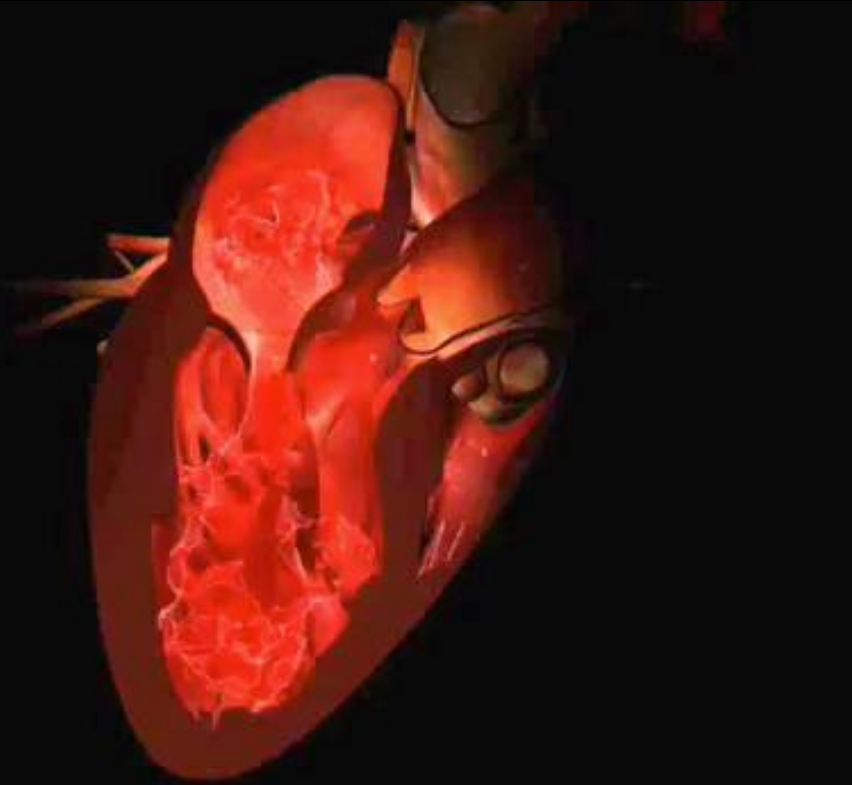




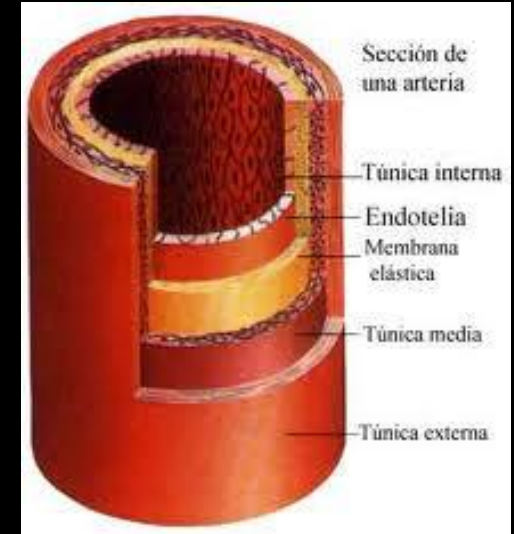
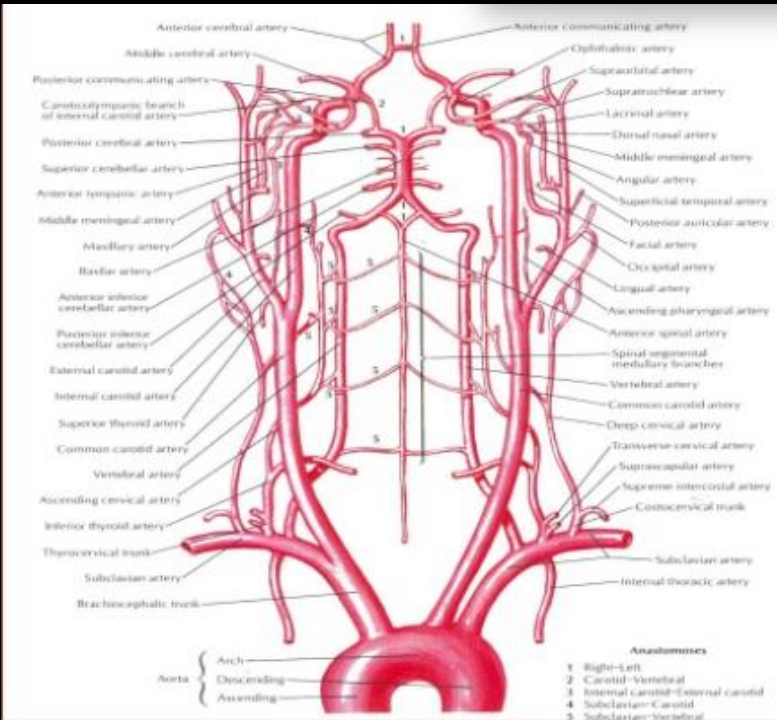


Minimally Invasive  
SOLUTIONS

# MITRACLIP



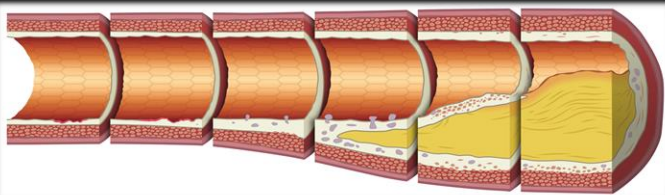
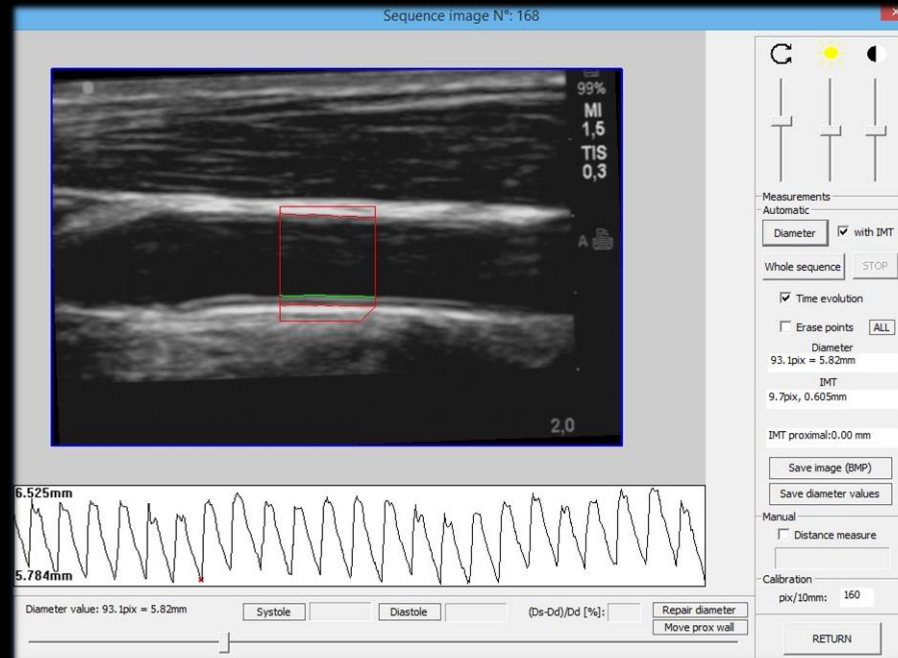
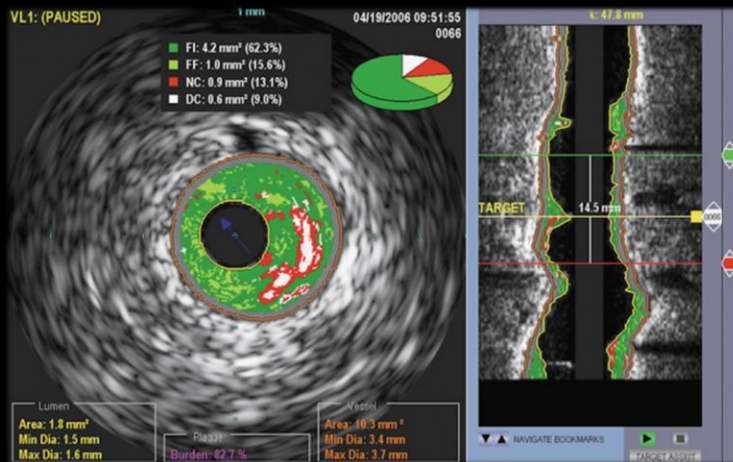
# Exploración vasos de cuello



# Estructura vascular

## Espesor íntima media y placa de ateroma

- ✓ El EIM o la presencia de placas de ateroma predice la incidencia de IAM y ACV independientemente de los FRCV tradicionales.
- ✓ Valor predictivo adicional en individuos asintomáticos con riesgo CV intermedio.



# Estructura vascular

Espesor íntima media y placa de ateroma  
espesor íntima media y placa de ateroma

