# Fonction Diastolique VG Pressions de remplissage

Dr Elodie MASSERET

DIU TUSAR

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#### Plan

- ✓ De la dysfonction diastolique (DD) à l'insuffisance cardiaque
- ✓ Définitions
- ✓ Applications en anesthésie / réanimation
- √ Rappel physiologique
- ✓ Principes de l'évaluation de la fonction diastolique
- ✓ Analyse et interprétation des pressions de remplissage
- ✓ Algorithmes
- ✓ Limites et populations spécifiques

# Dysfonction diastolique?

- √ Facteur indépendant de mortalité
- ✓ Renouveau récent
- ✓ Guidelines 2022
- ✓ Pressions de remplissage VG → insuffisance cardiaque



- Dapagliflozin in Heart Failure with Mildly Reduced or Preserved Ejection Fraction,
   Solomon and coll, N Engl J Med 2022; 387:1089-1098
- 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure Journal of The American College of cardiology Vol 79, N° 17, 2022

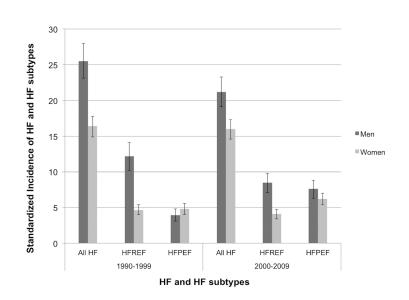
## Insuffisance cardiaque FEVG altérée ≠ FEVG préservée HFrEF ≠ HFpEF

- ✓ Signes cliniques d'insuffisance cardiaque
- ✓ Fonction systolique VG normale ou conservée : ≥ 50 %
  - Et Absence de dilatation VG (DTDVG < 97 ml/m²)
- ✓ Anomalie de relaxation ou de compliance du VG
  - ✓ En écho
  - ✓ Au cathétérisme cardiaque

## Insuffisance cardiaque

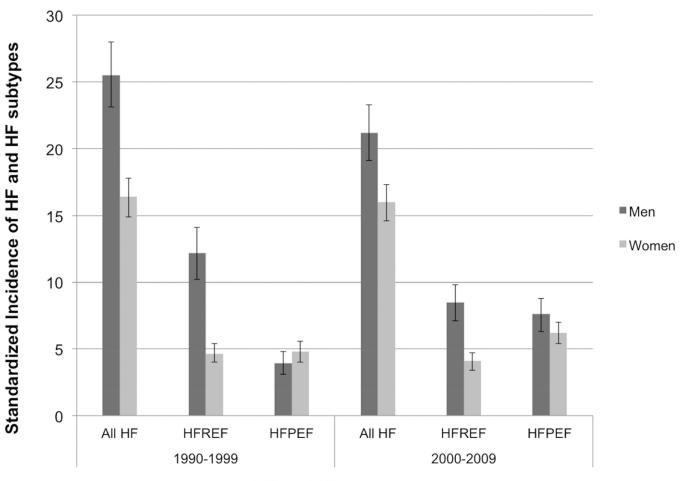
### **HFrEF** ≠ **HFpEF**

- ✓ Dysfonction diastolique conditionne l'importance de la maladie
- ✓ En augmentation dans les 2 sexes
- ✓ Facteurs de risque cardio-vasculaire
- ✓ HTA, Diabètes, ACFA, obésité ≠ SCA ST+ et ST-



## Insuffisance cardiaque

## **HFrEF** ≠ **HFpEF**



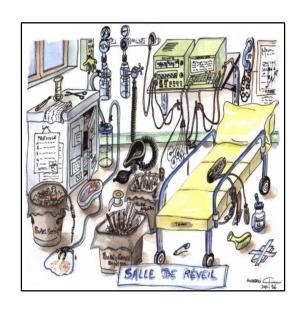
HF and HF subtypes

### Principes d'évaluation de la fonction diastolique

- Dysfonction diastolique
  - → élévation des pressions de remplissage
    - → Insuffisance cardiaque diastolique
- Evaluation plurielle impliquant aussi les pressions de remplissage
- Pathologie cardiaque pré-existante structurelle ou fonctionnelle
- Algorithmes
  - > 1- FEVG préservée
  - ➤ 2- DD avérée ou FEVG altérée ou cardiopathie pré-existante permettant de grader les pressions de remplissage

## En Anesthésie / Réanimation?

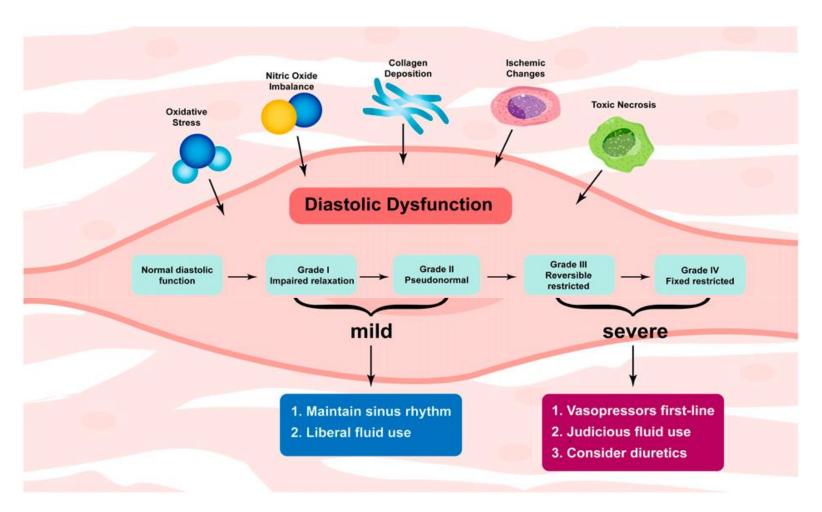
- > Pré-opératoire
- Insuffisance cardiaque et ventilation mécanique
- Choc septique
- OAP de « sevrage »





Landesberg, EHJ, 2012

## Dysfonction diastolique en péri-opératoire



Theodore, seminars cardiothoracic and vascular anesthesia, 2022

## En Anesthésie / Réanimation?

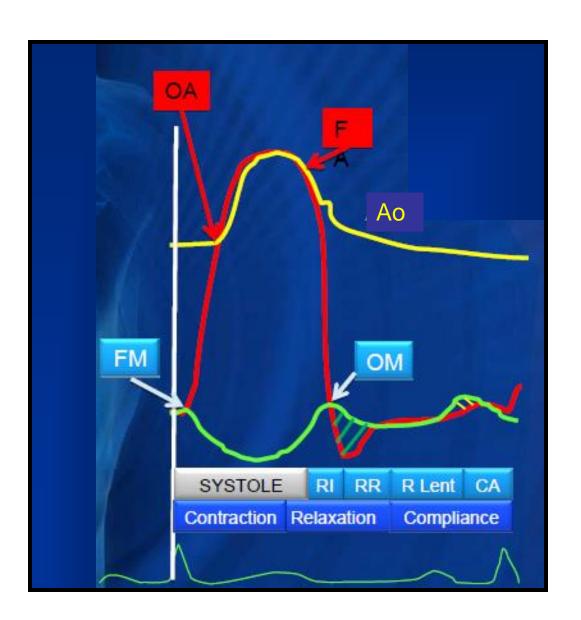
- Insuffisance cardiaque et ventilation mécanique
- Choc septique
- > OAP de « sevrage »



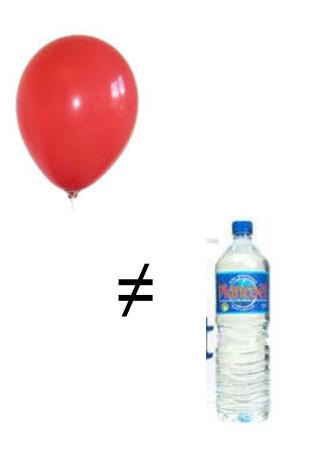


Landesberg, EHJ, 2012

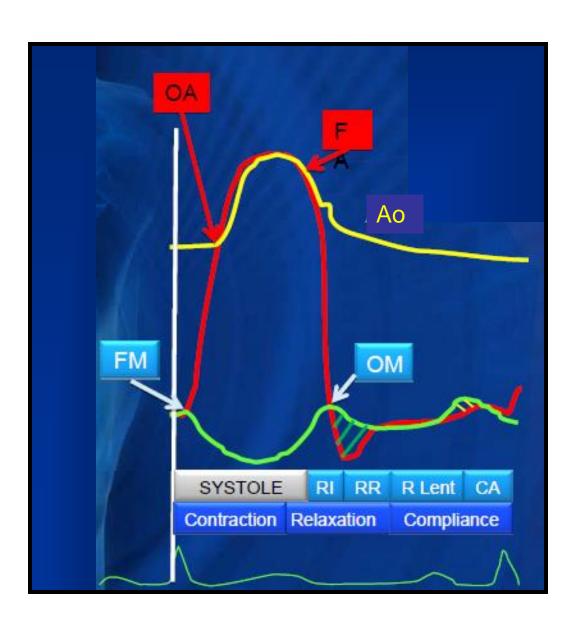
# Hémodynamique



Diastole = Relaxation + compliance



# Hémodynamique



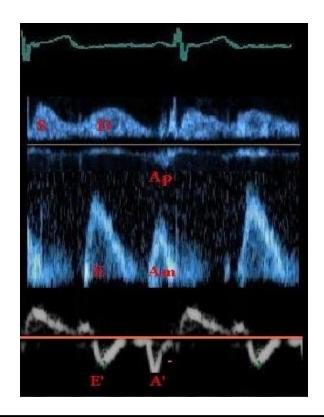
**Dysfonction** diastolique



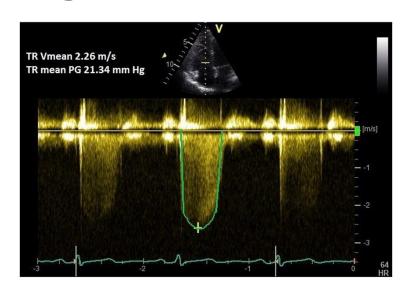
Insuffisance cardiaque diastolique

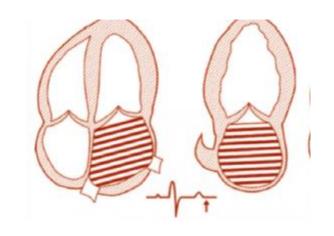
Ischémie myocardique, hypertrophie ventriculaire, fibrose myocardique, vieillissement...

# Evaluation de la fonction diastolique en échocardiographie

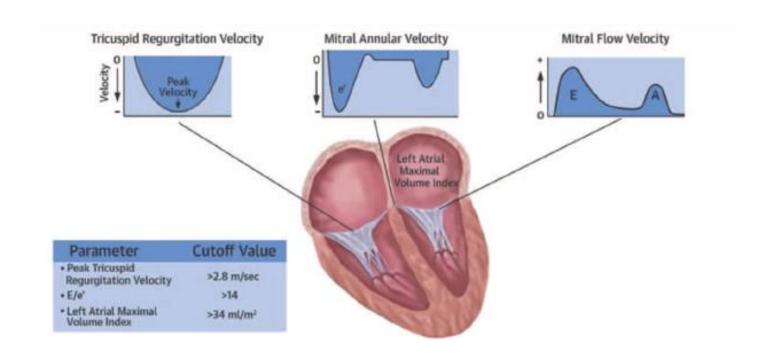


Plusieurs indices de mesures directs et indirects

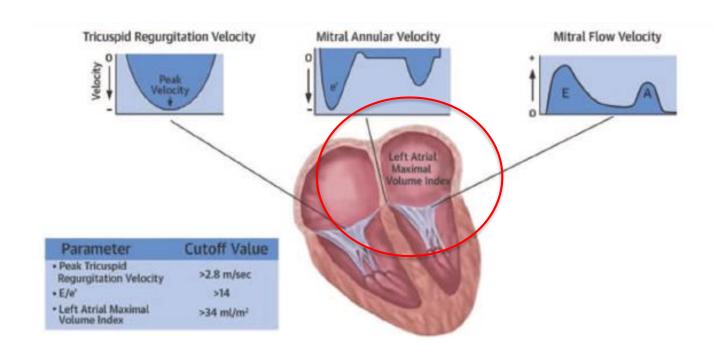




## Le Cœur est normal Comment est la fonction diastolique?

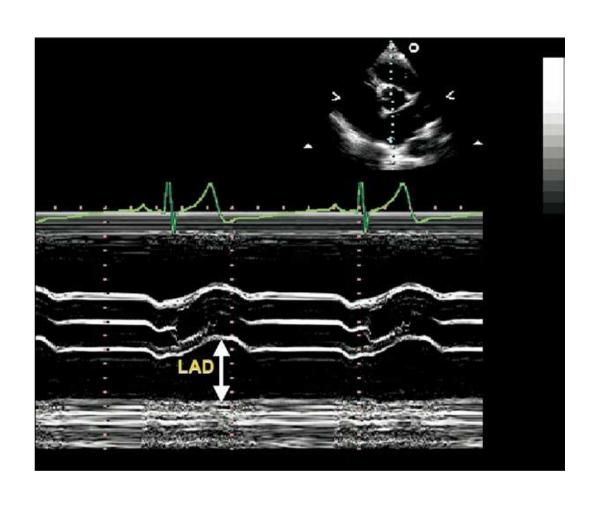


## Volume de l'OG



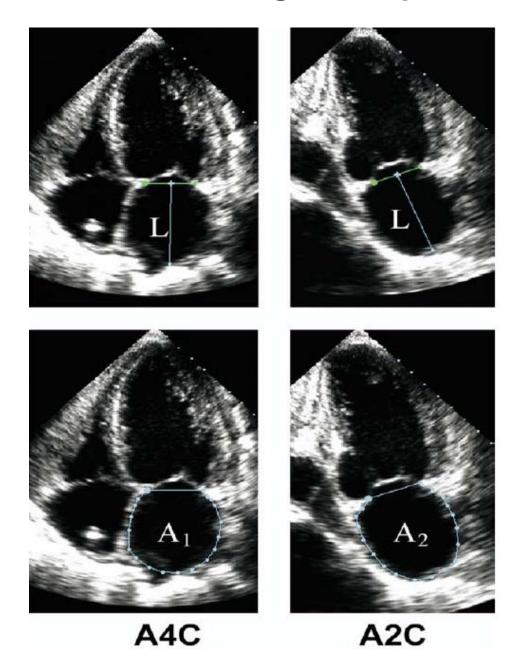
#### > Méthode linéaire

Repérage 2D Coupe PSG grand axe + Tir TM





#### > méthode aire-longueur Biplan





Left Atrial Volume =  $8/3\pi[(A_1)(A_2)/(L)]^*$ 

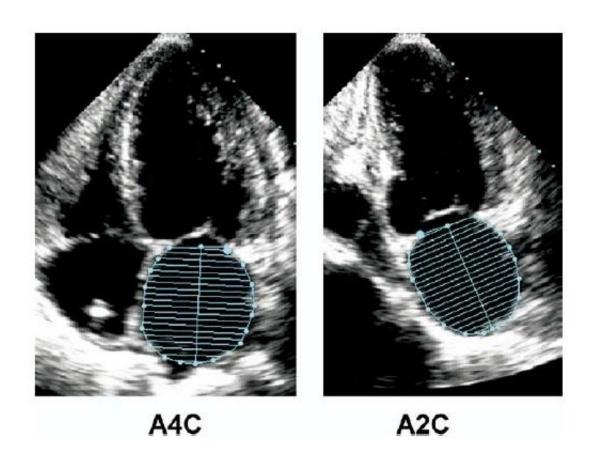
> \* (L) is the shortest of either the A4C or A2C length

 $N = 22 \pm 6 \, \text{ml} / \text{m}^2$ 

#### > Méthode de Simpson

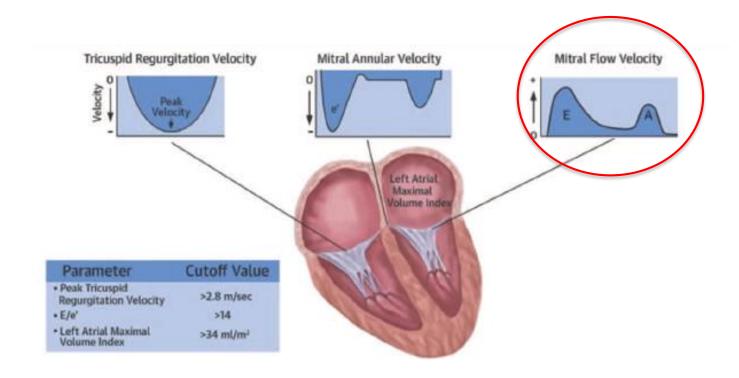


#### Mesure du contour de l'OG en télésystole



Valeur seuil = OG > 34 ml/m<sup>2</sup>

# Flux mitral

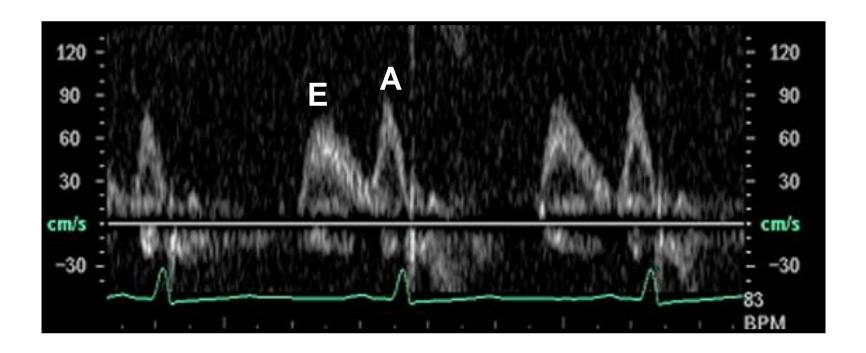


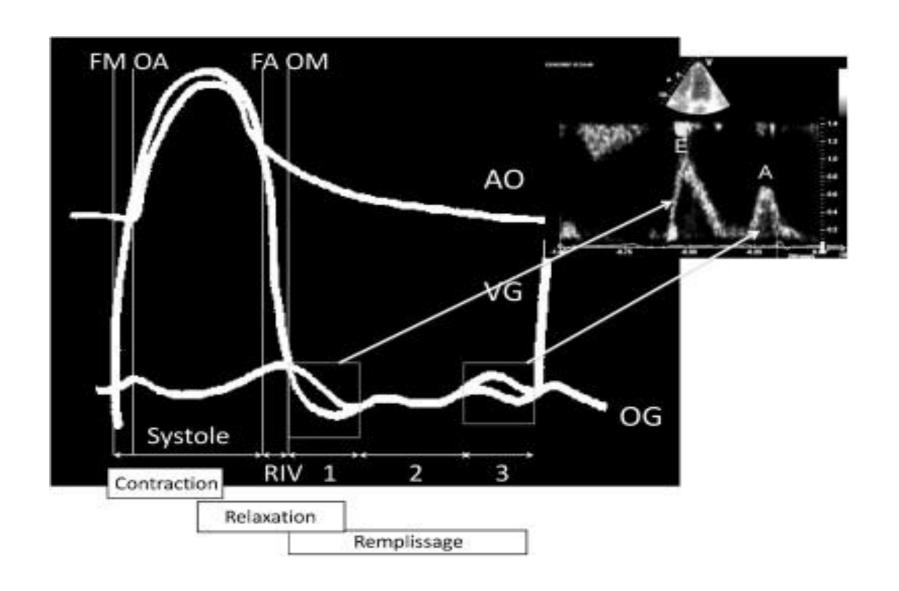
# Mode 2D, coupe apicale 4 cavités Doppler pulsé

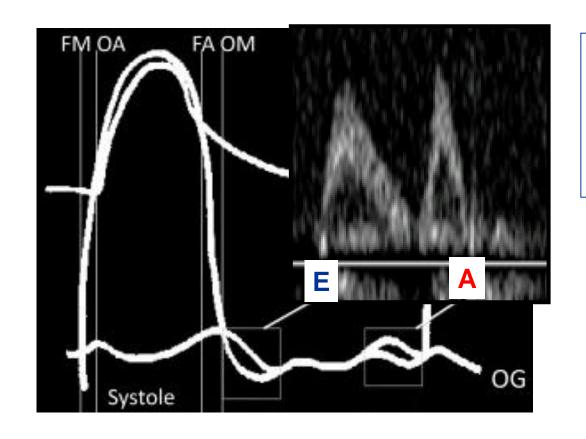


Volume = 2 mm
Filtres bas (200- 600Hz)
V = 100 mm/s

- Mode 2D, coupe apicale 4 cavités
- Doppler pulsé







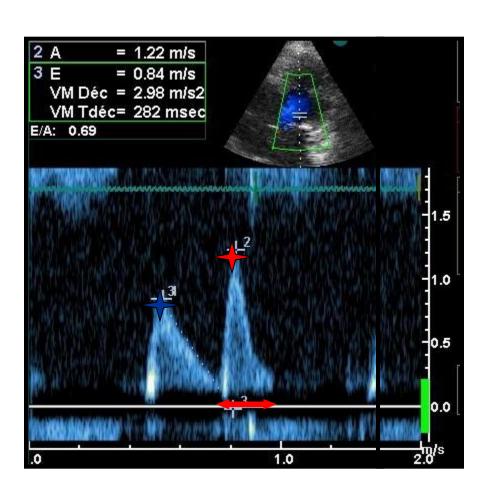
#### **Onde E**

- Précharge
- Relaxation VG

#### Onde A

- Contractilité OG
- Compliance VG

### Valeurs normales



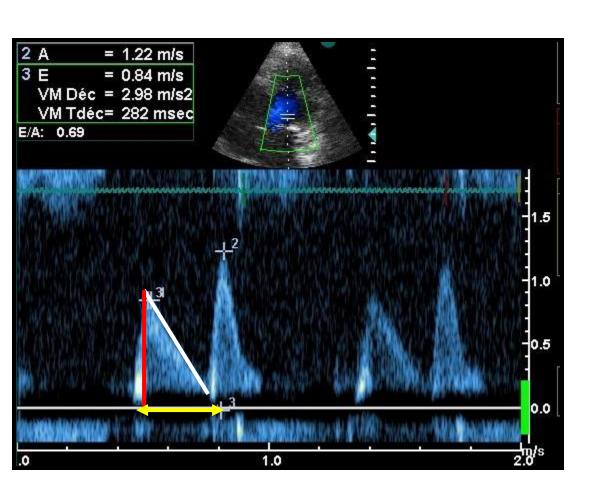
**Onde E mitrale** 

 $\rightarrow$ 50 ± 17 cm/s

**Onde A mitrale** 

 $\rightarrow$  32  $\pm$  9 cm/s

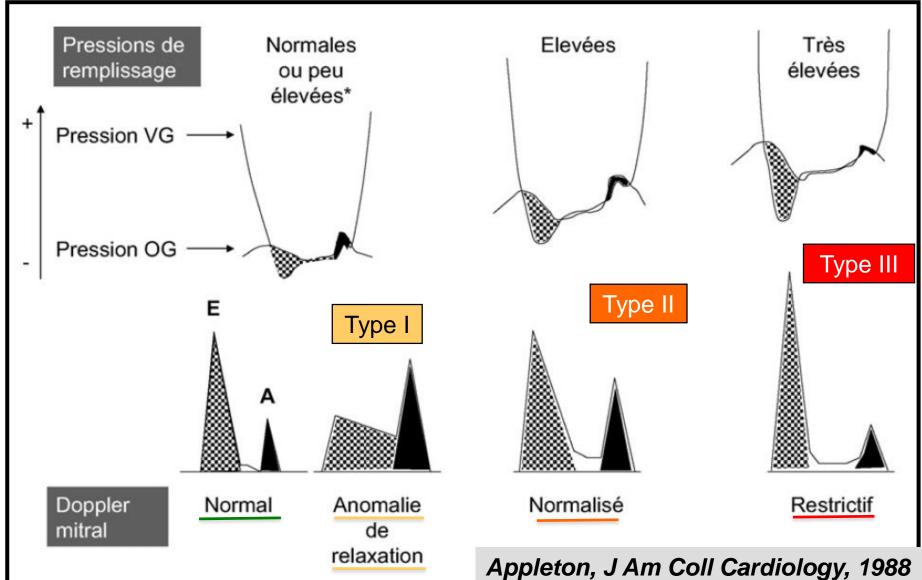
## Temps de décélération onde E



TDE:

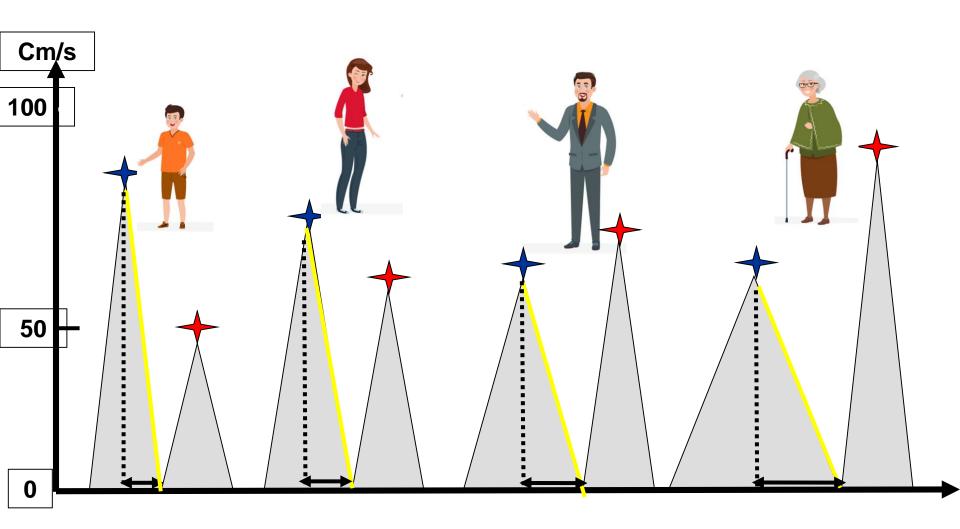
 $200 \pm 30 \text{ ms}$ 

## Profils mitraux d'Appleton



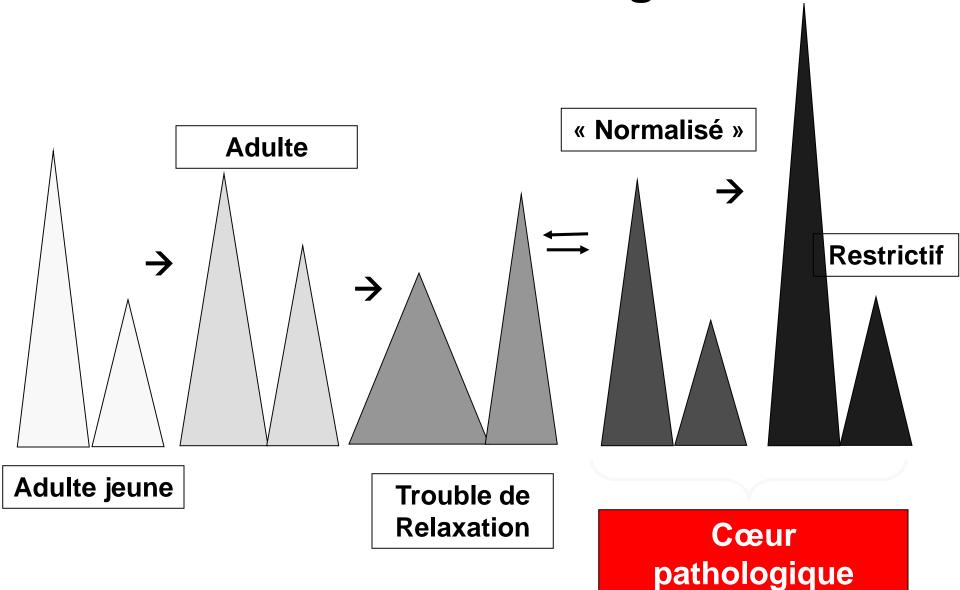
Appleton, J Am Coll Cardiology, 1988 Vignon, Réanimation, 2007

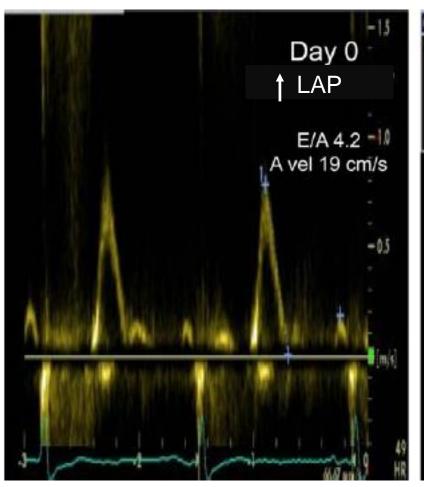
# Flux mitral et âge

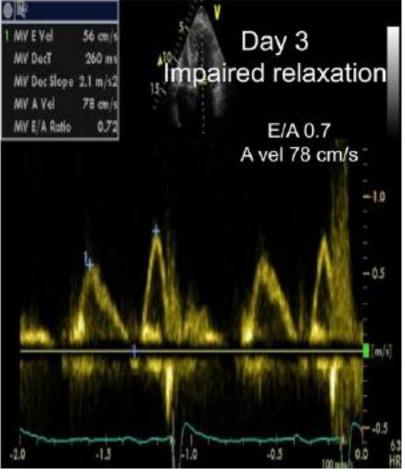


Oh JK, Appleton CP, J Am Soc Echocardiography, 1997

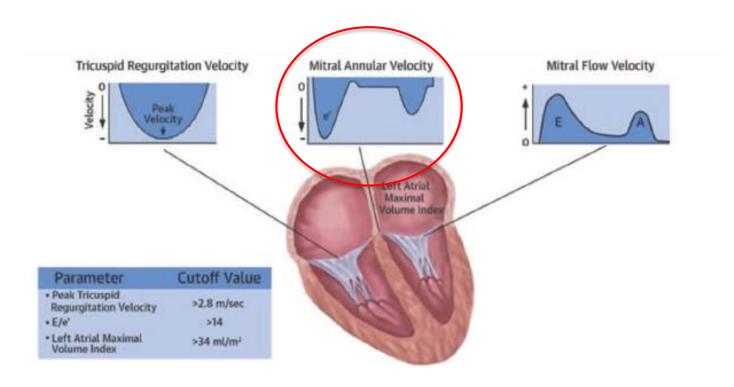
## Flux mitral et âge



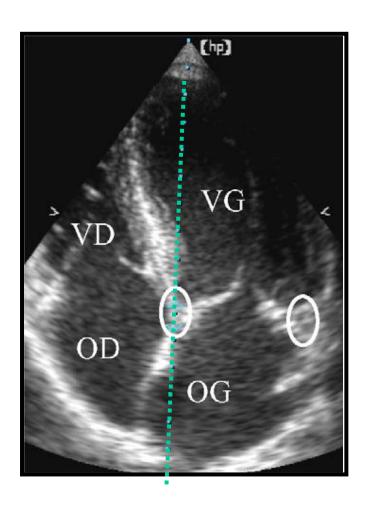


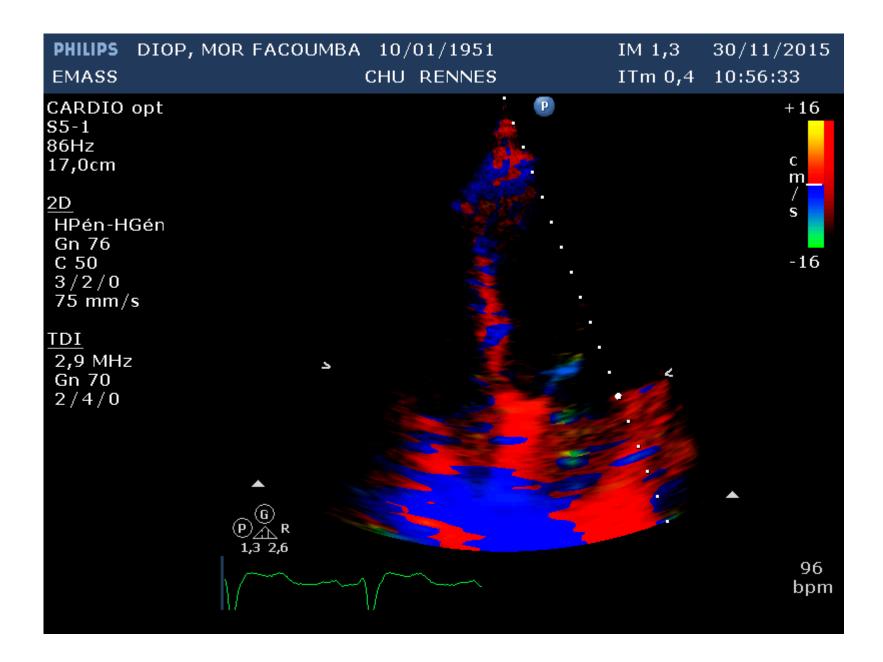


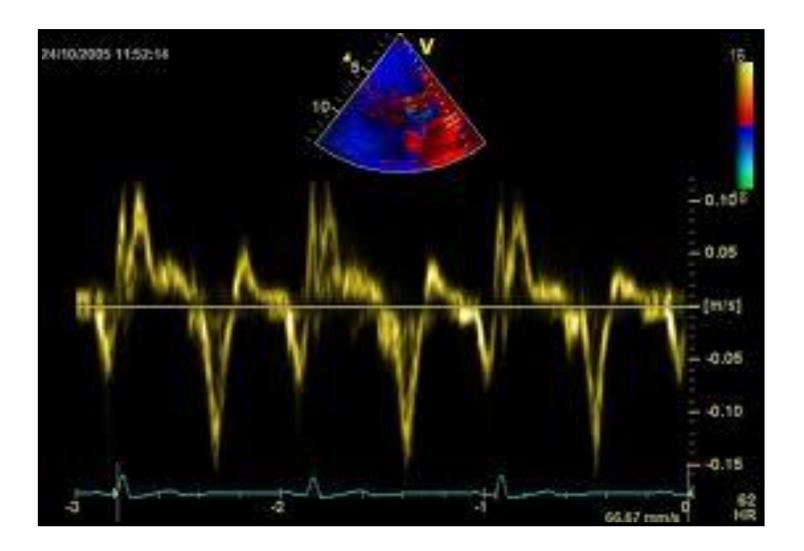
# Doppler pulsé tissulaire (DTI) à l'anneau mitral

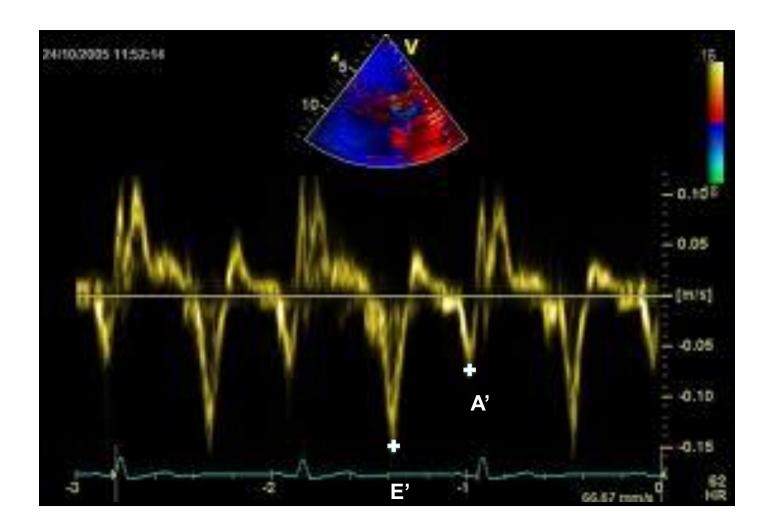


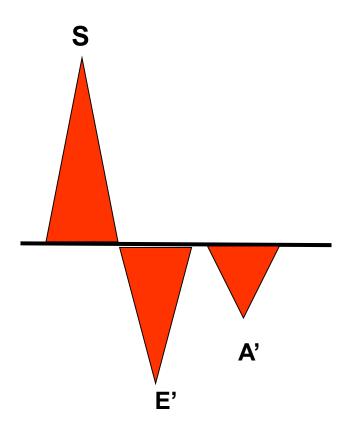
- Coupe apicale 4 cavités
- Doppler Pulsé Tissulaire
- Vitesse de déplacement
   de l'anneau mitral
- Versant latéral ou septal

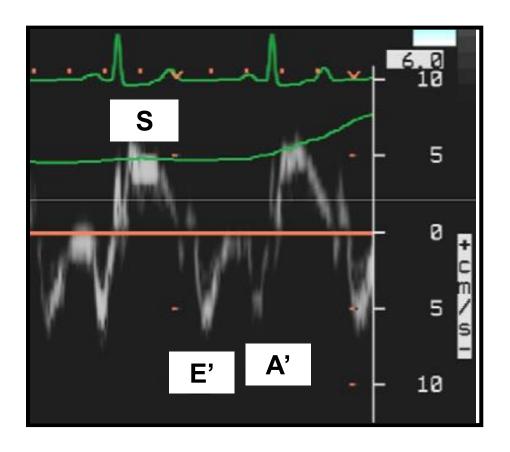




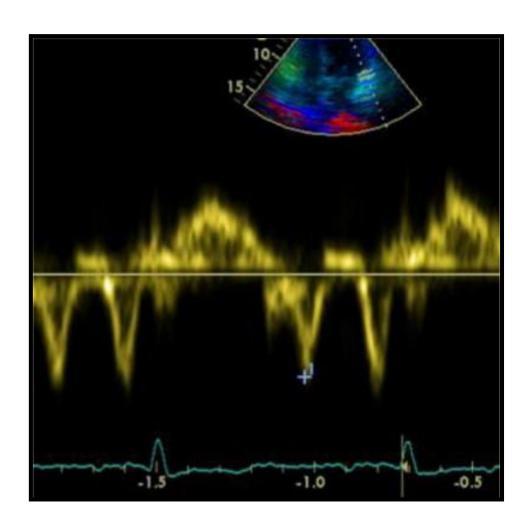








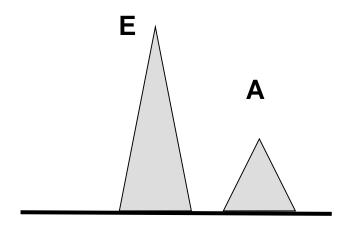
- $E' = 12 \pm 2.8 \text{ cm/s}$
- $A' = 8,4 \pm 2.4 \text{ cm/s}$
- Varient avec l'âge

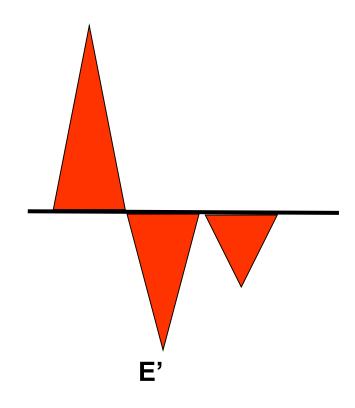


Valeurs seuil
=
E' septale < 7cm/s ou
E' laterale < 10 cm/s

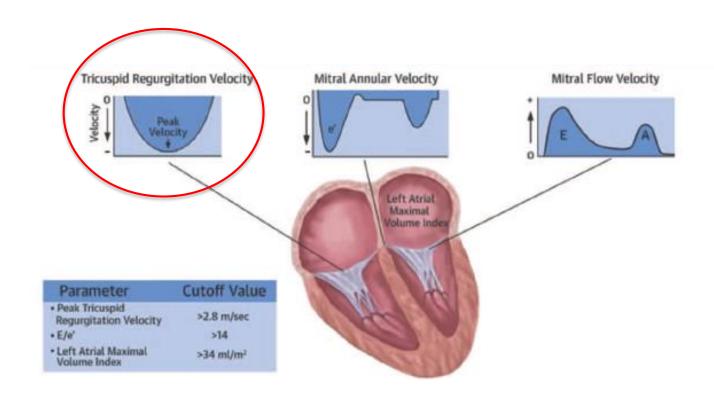
#### Rapport E/E'

- ☐ Indépendant des conditions de charge
- □ > 10 = PAPO > 12mmHg
- □ Valeur seuil = E/E' >14

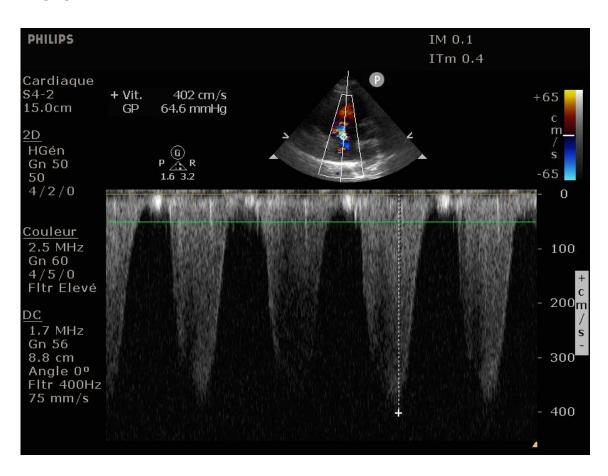




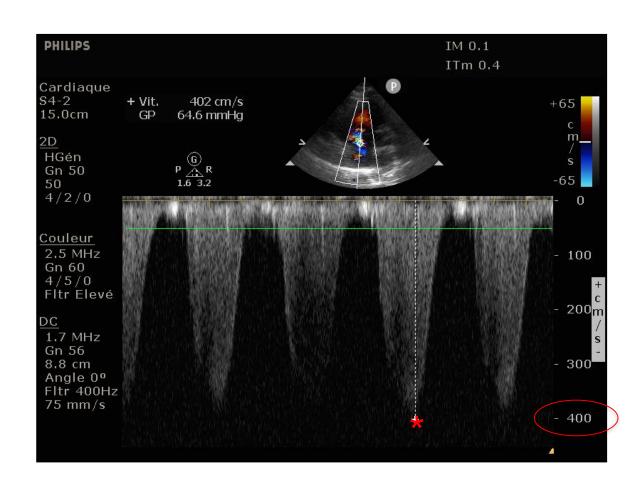
#### Flux d'insuffisance tricuspide



- ✓ Coupe Apicale 4C centrée sur les cavités droites
- ✓ Repérage couleur
- ✓ Tir doppler continu

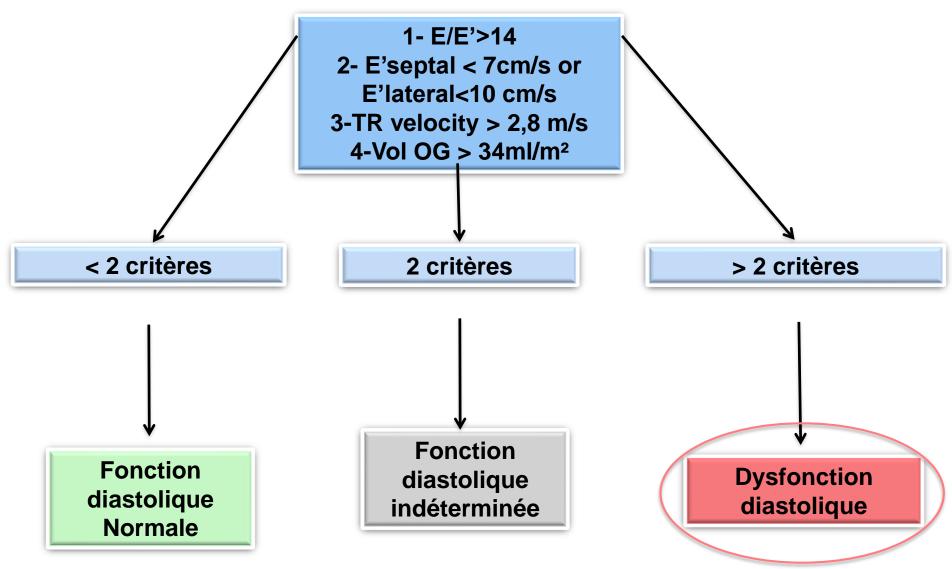


#### ✓ Témoin d'une augmentation des pressions de remplissage du VG



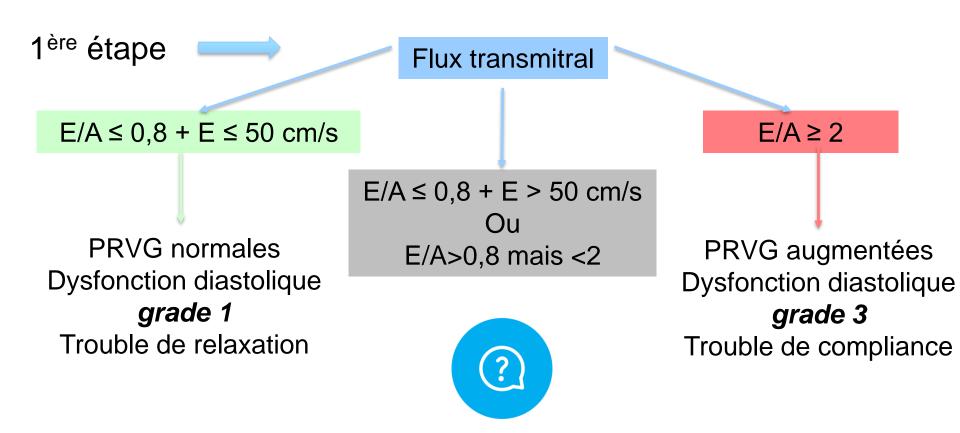
Valeur seuil V IT>2,8 m/s

## **Evaluation de la Fonction diastolique** si **FEVG Normale**

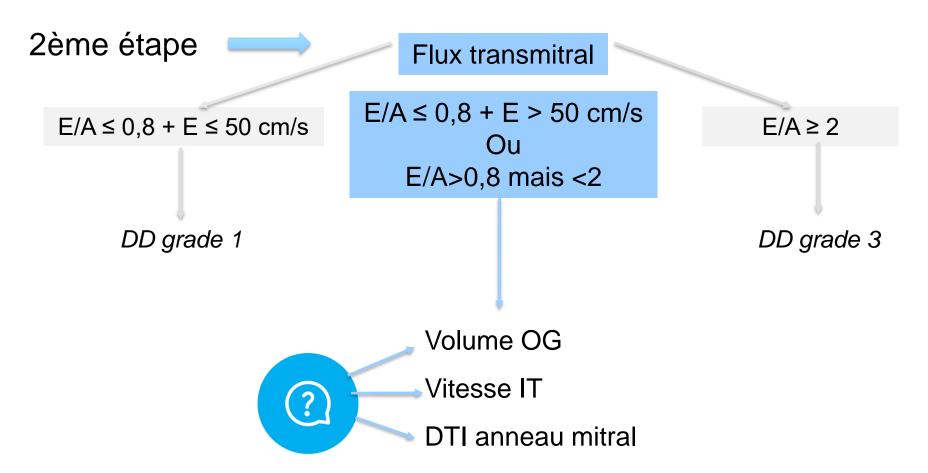


Nagueh et al, 2016, J Am Society of Echocardiography

#### Cardiopathie ou FEVG altérée : Comment sont les pressions de remplissage?



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#### Flux transmitral

 $E/A \le 0.8 + E \le 50 \text{ cm/s}$ DD grade 1

 $E/A \le 0.8 + E > 50 \text{ cm/s}$ Ou E/A > 0.8 mais < 2 E/A ≥ 2 DD grade 3

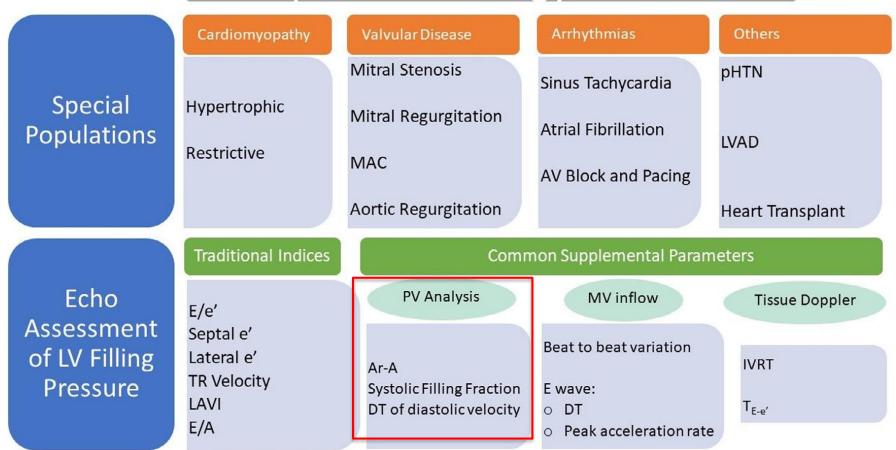
- ✓ Volume OG > 34 ml/m<sup>2</sup>
  - ✓ Vitesse IT>2,8 m/s
- ✓ DTI anneau mitral E/E'>14

- □ 1/3 ou 0/3
- ✓ Grade 2 (Trouble de relaxation)
- ✓ Pressions basses

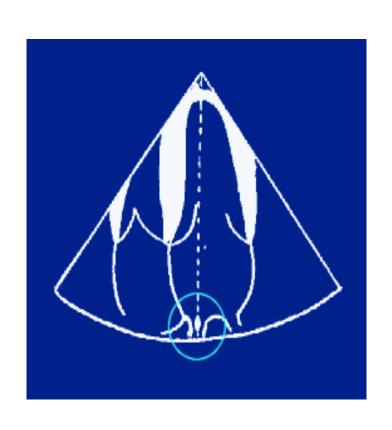


- □ 2/3 ou 3/3
- ✓ Grade 2 (pseudo normal)
- ✓ Pressions élevées

#### Complex Diastology Evaluation



## Flux veineux pulmonaire



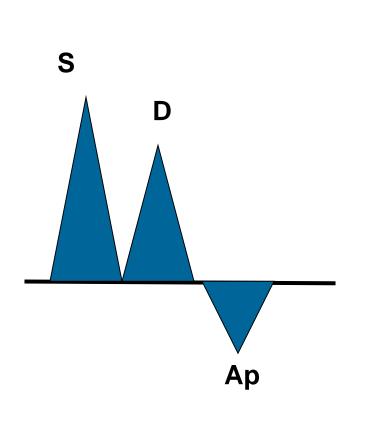


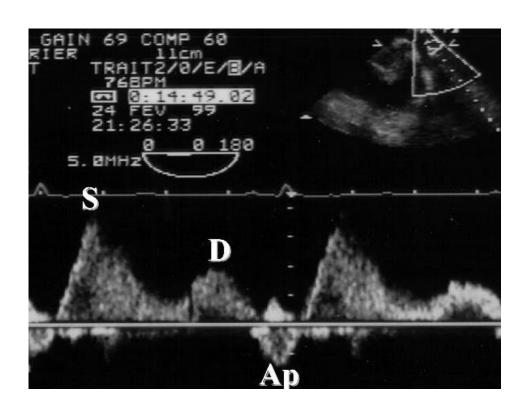
### Flux veineux pulmonaire



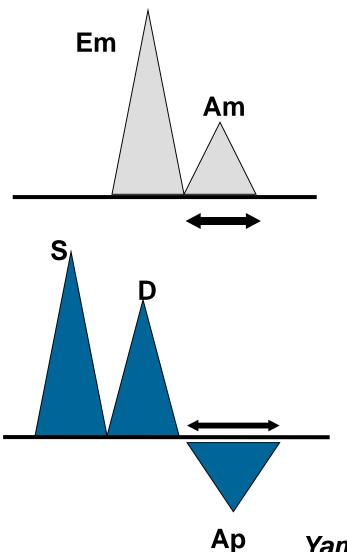
- -Coupe apicale 4 cavités
- -Repérage Doppler couleur
- -Doppler pulsé
- -Volume d'échantillonage 2-3 mm dans la veine
- -Vitesse 100 mm/s
- -Filtres Bas

## Flux veineux pulmonaire





#### **Durée Ap-A ≥ 30ms**



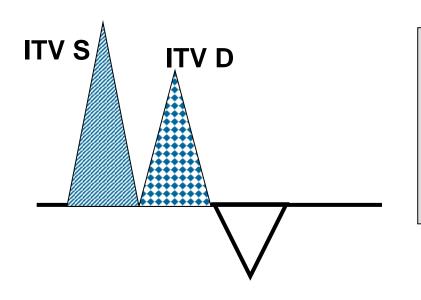
> Flux transmitral

**Ap>Am ← PTDVG élevées** 

> Flux veineux pulmonaire

Yamamoto K, J Am Soc Echocardiography 1997

#### Fraction systolique du FVP < 0,4

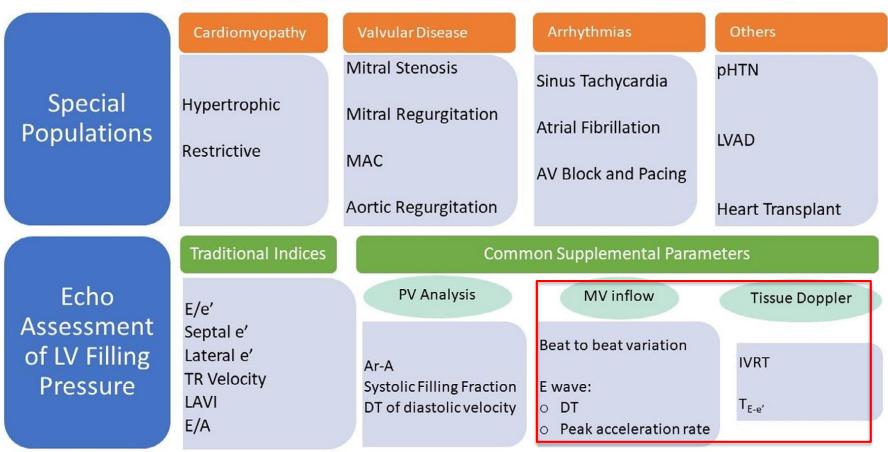


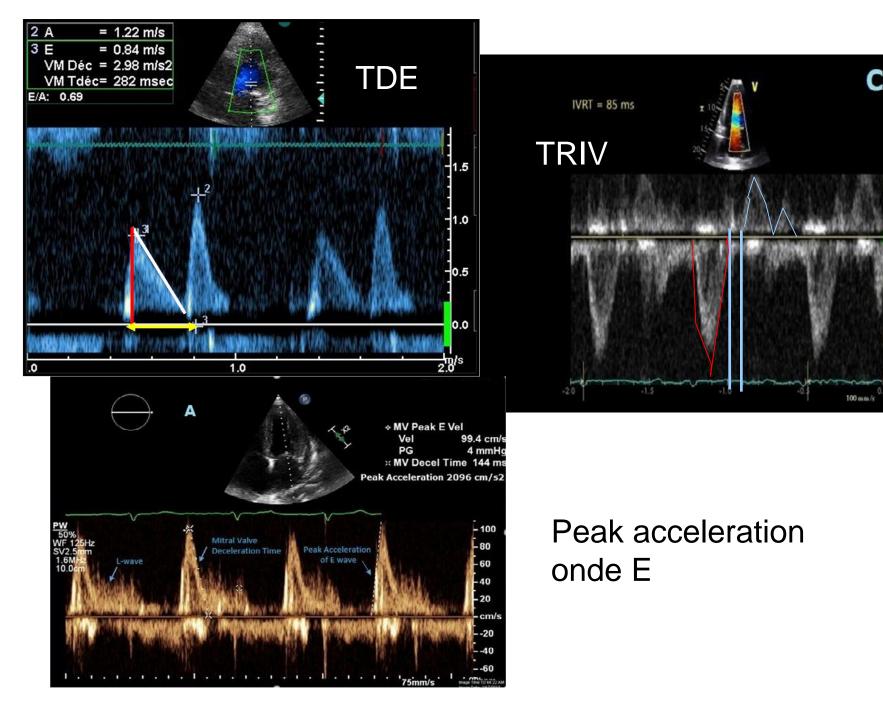
Fraction systolique du FVP

= ITV S/ ITV (S+D)

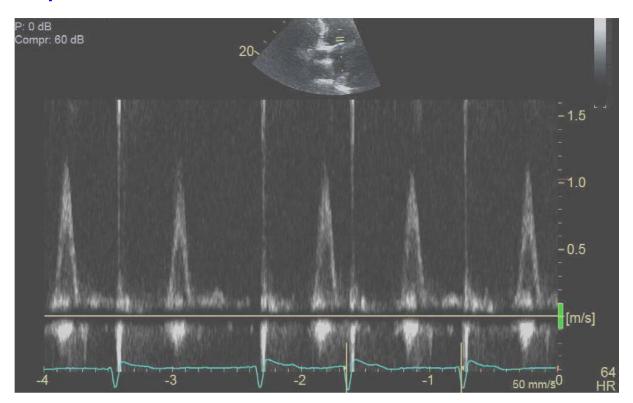
N > 0.6

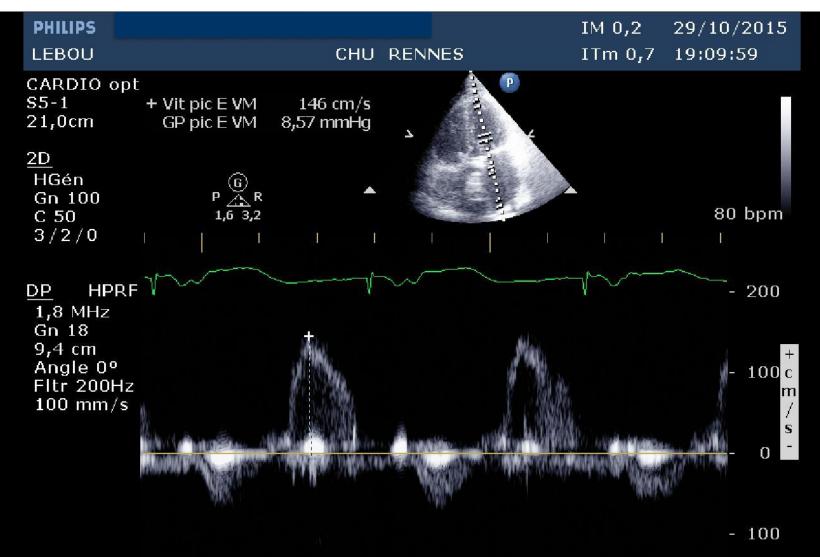
#### Complex Diastology Evaluation



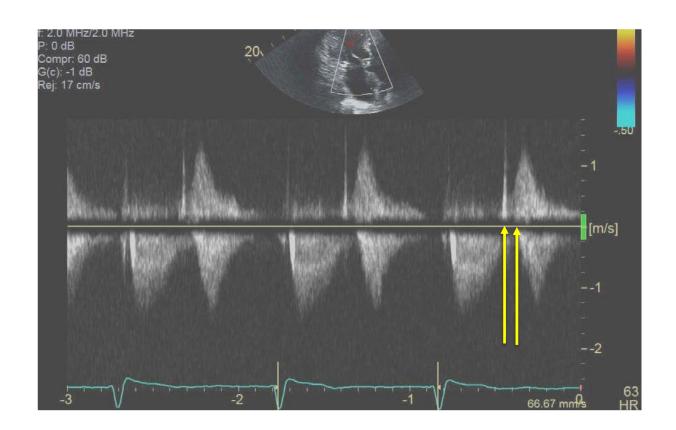


- ✓ Absence d'onde A
- ✓ Le volume de l'OG n'est pas utilisable
- ✓ FEVG altérée → choisir le TDE < 160 ms</p>
- ✓ FEVG préservée → il faut utiliser d'autres indices doppler



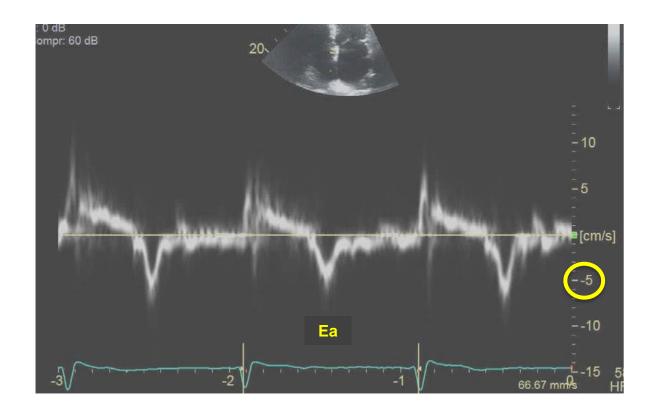


> FEVG préservée -> compléter avec d'autres indices doppler

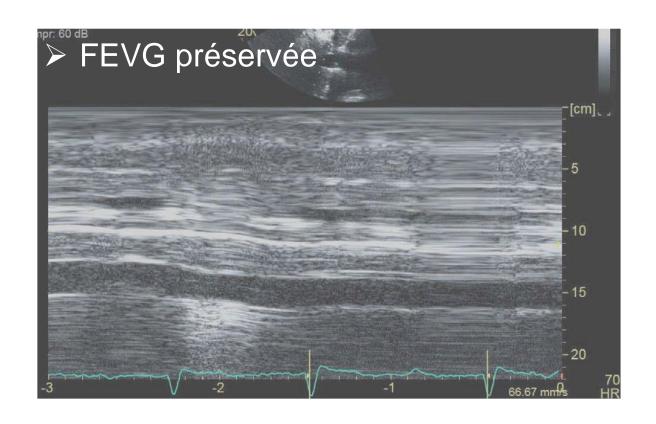


TRIV < 65 ms

> FEVG préservée -> compléter avec d'autres indices doppler

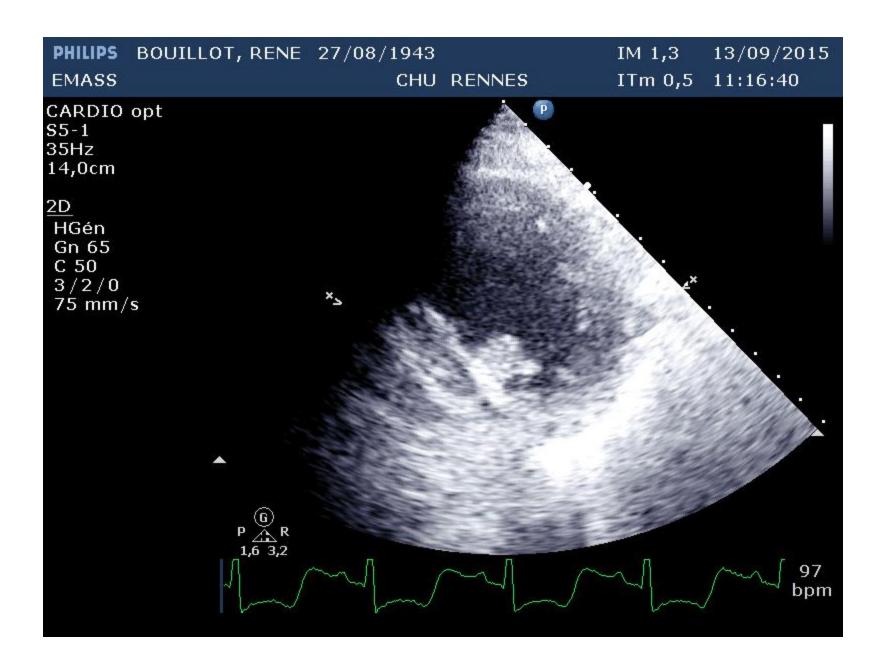


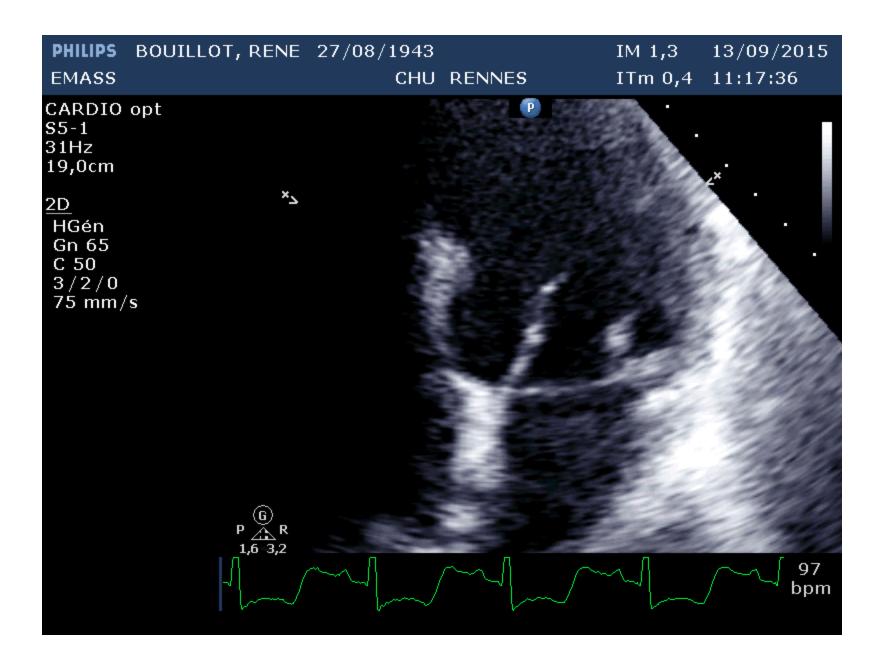
Onde Ea < 8 cm/s ; E/Ea>11

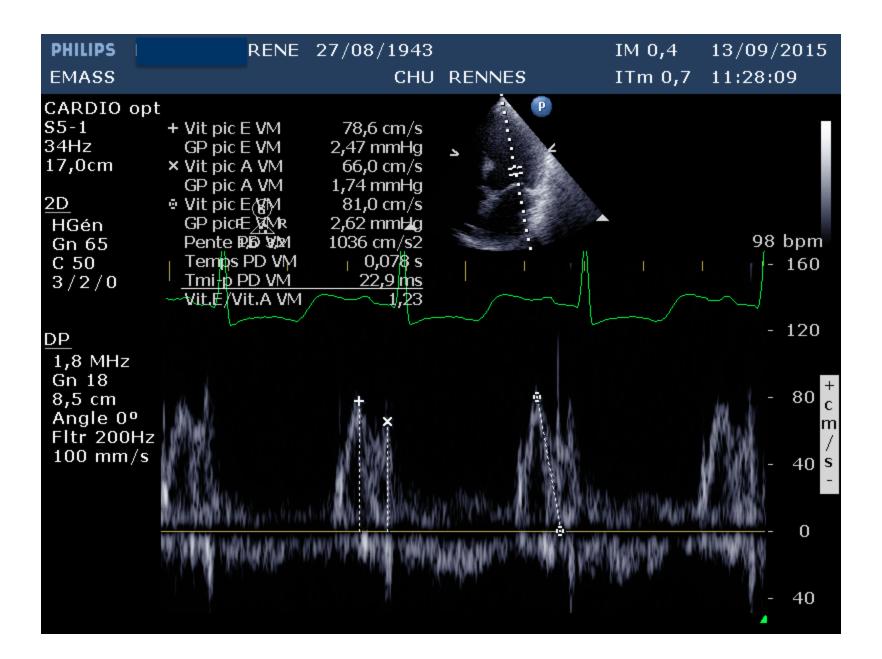


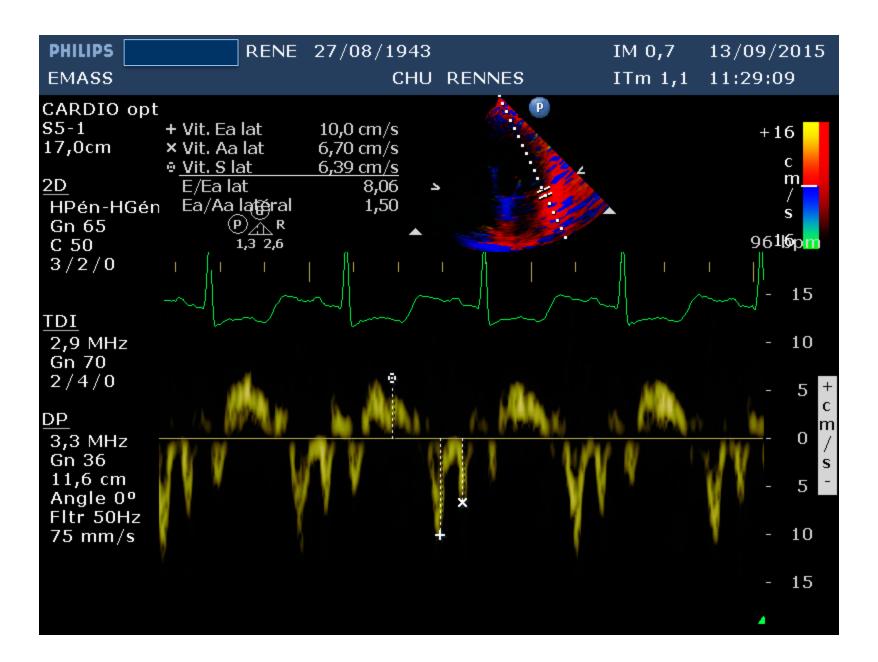
VCI non modulée

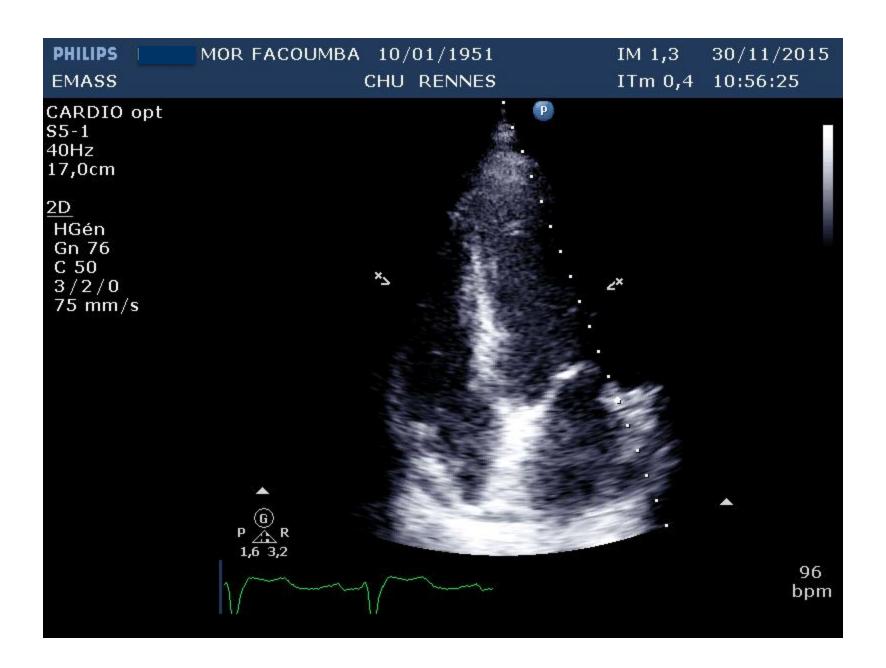
La sensibilité augmente si vitesse IT> 2,8 m/s

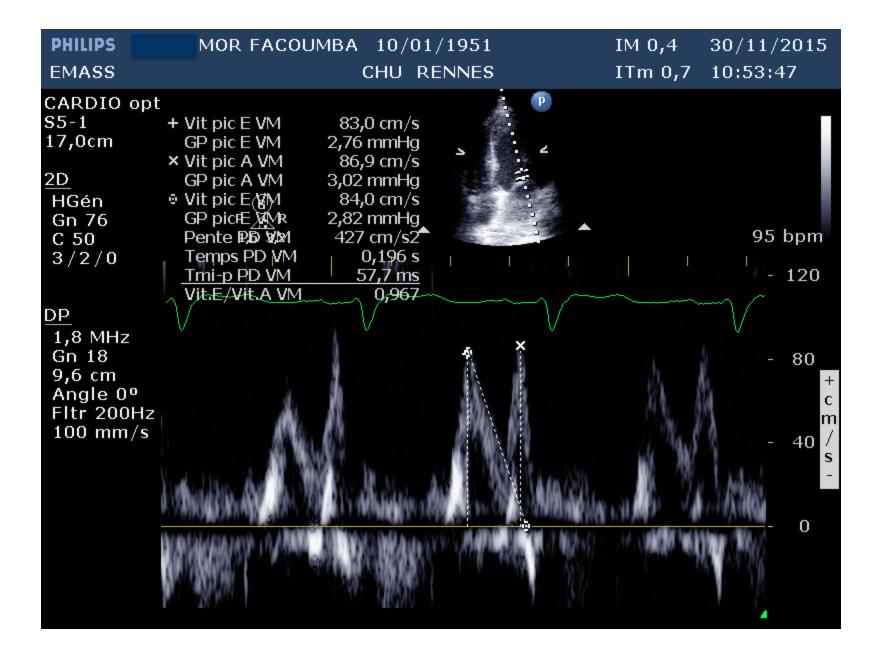


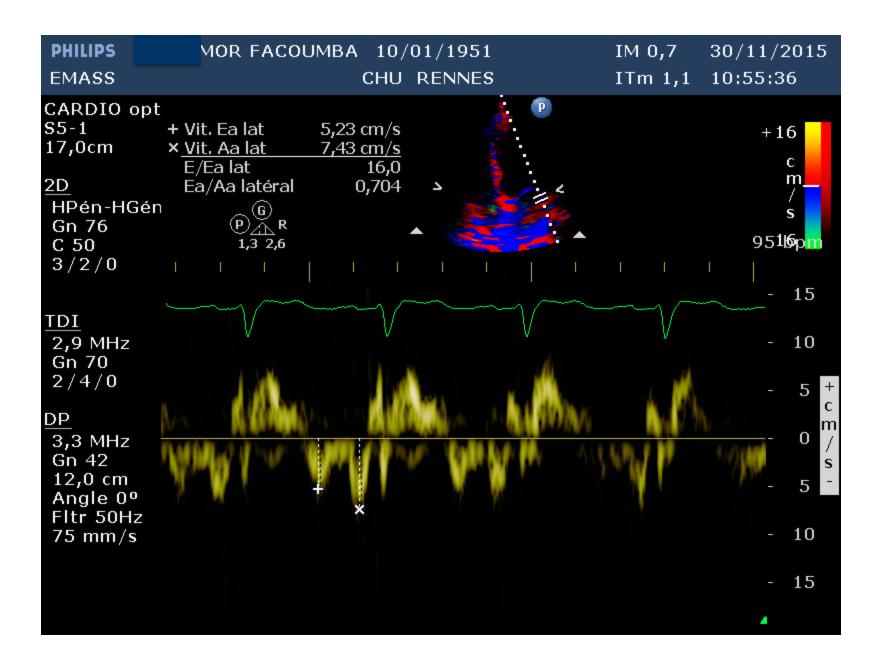


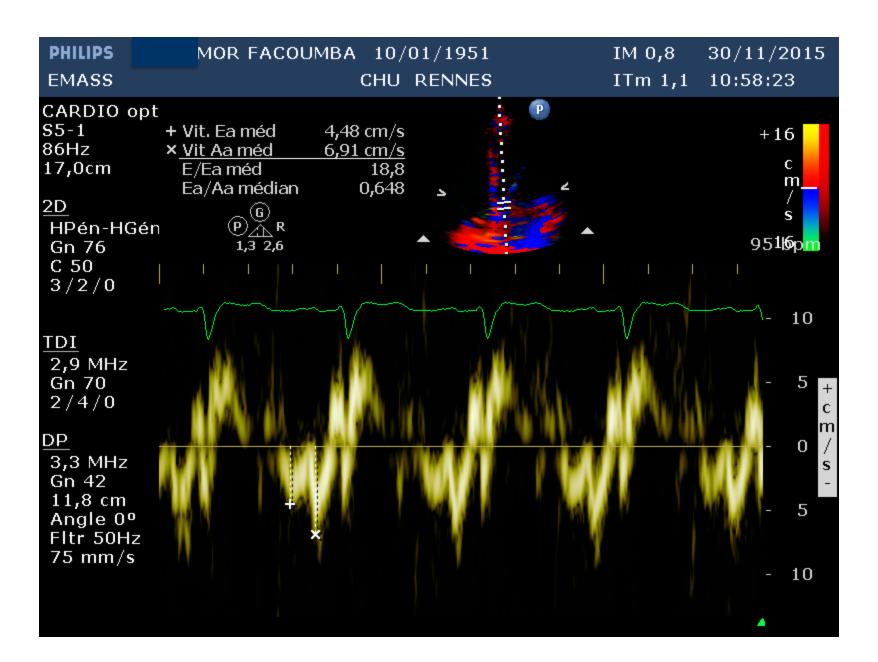












# Merci de votre attention



#### Flux mitral et contexte

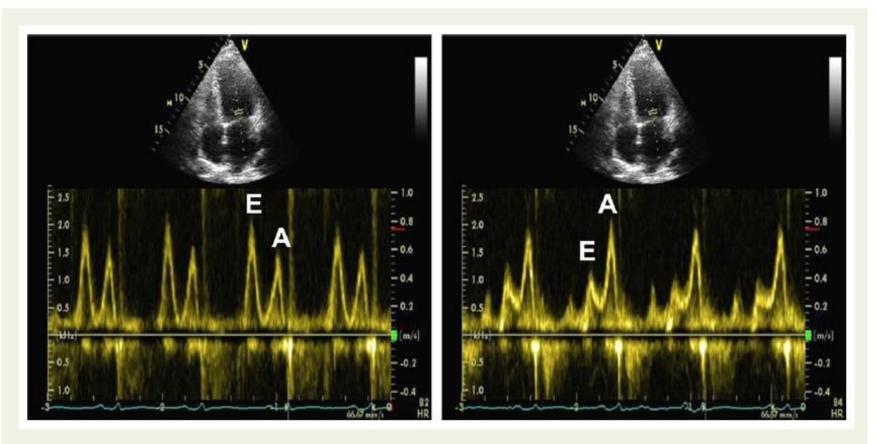


Figure 5 Valsalva maneuver in a patient with grade II diastolic dysfunction. At baseline, E/A ratio is 1.3 (left) and decreases to 0.6 (impaired relaxation pattern) with Valsalva.