

Ventricule droit (VD) et Artère pulmonaire (AP)

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Université
de Rennes



Plan de la présentation

- Description des différentes coupes

 - Étude du VD ETT/ETO

 - Etude de l'AP ETT/ETO

- Analyse de la fonction systolique VD

 - FR, TAPSE, DTI

- Analyse de la fonction diastolique VD

 - Étude des flux

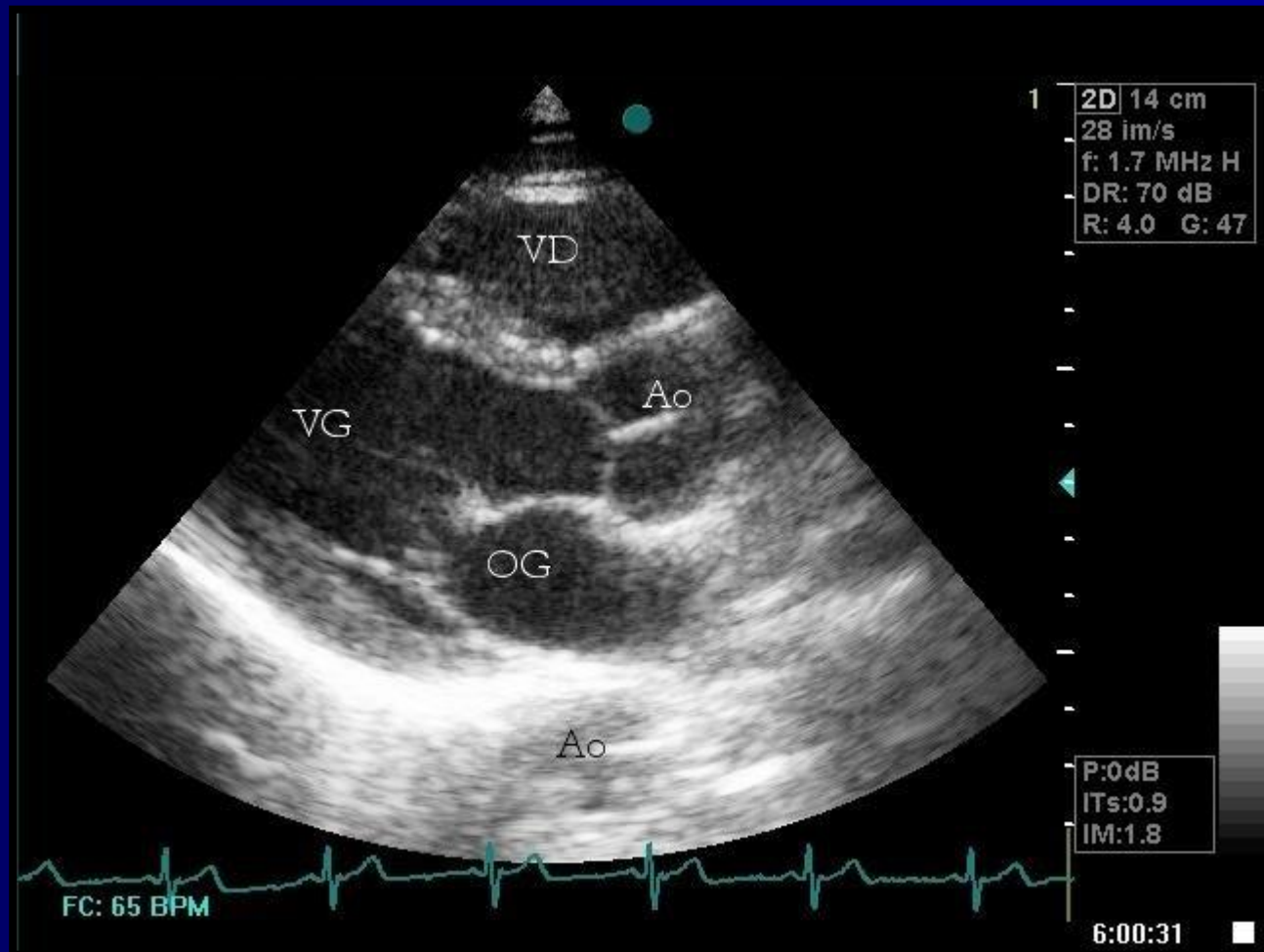
- Evaluation de la PAP

 - Méthode IT

 - Méthode IP

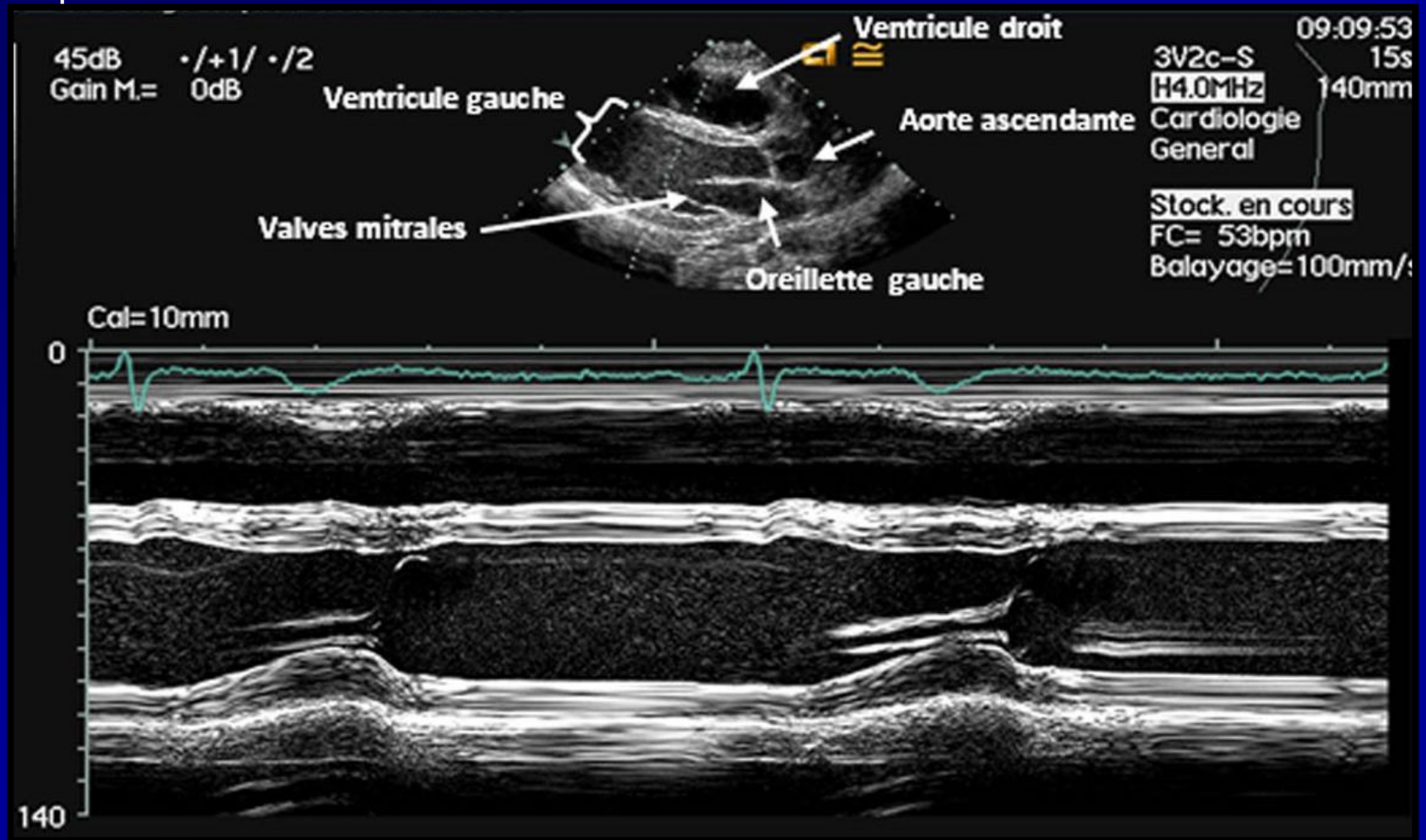
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Para sternale Gauche Grand Axe en 2D



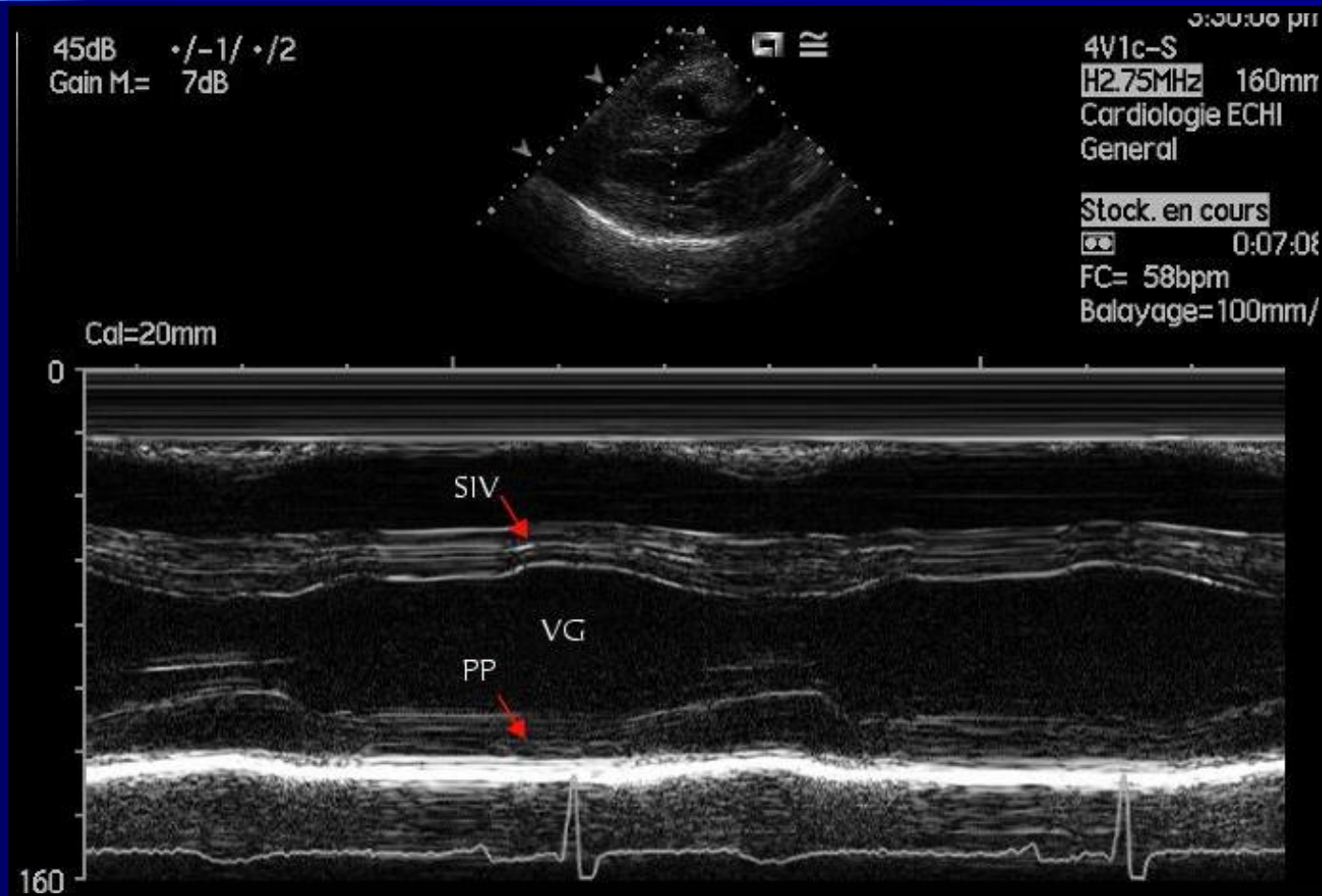
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Para sternale Gauche Grand Axe en TM



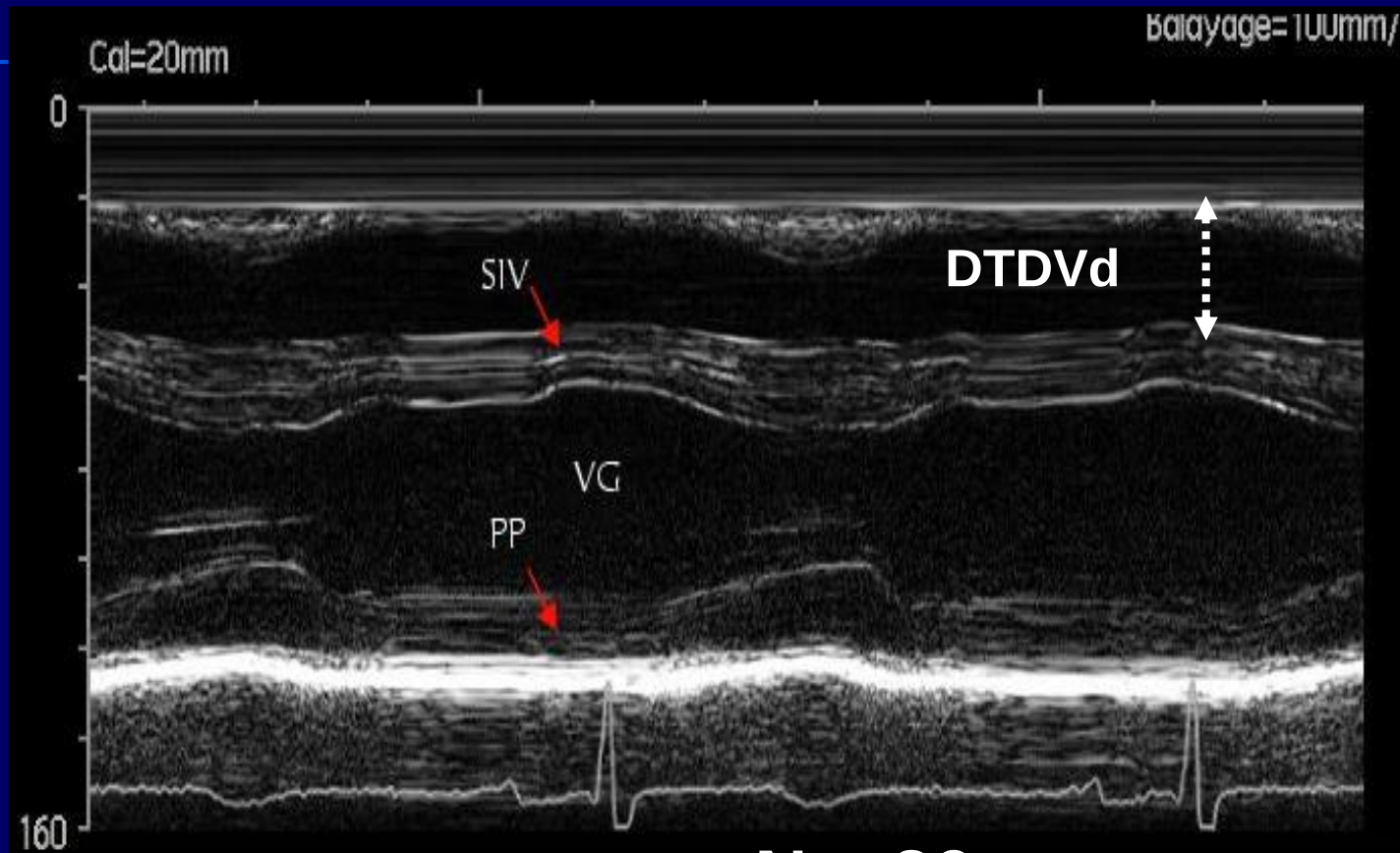
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Para sternale Gauche Grand Axe en TM



Ventricule Droit en ETT

Para sternale Gauche Grand Axe en TM

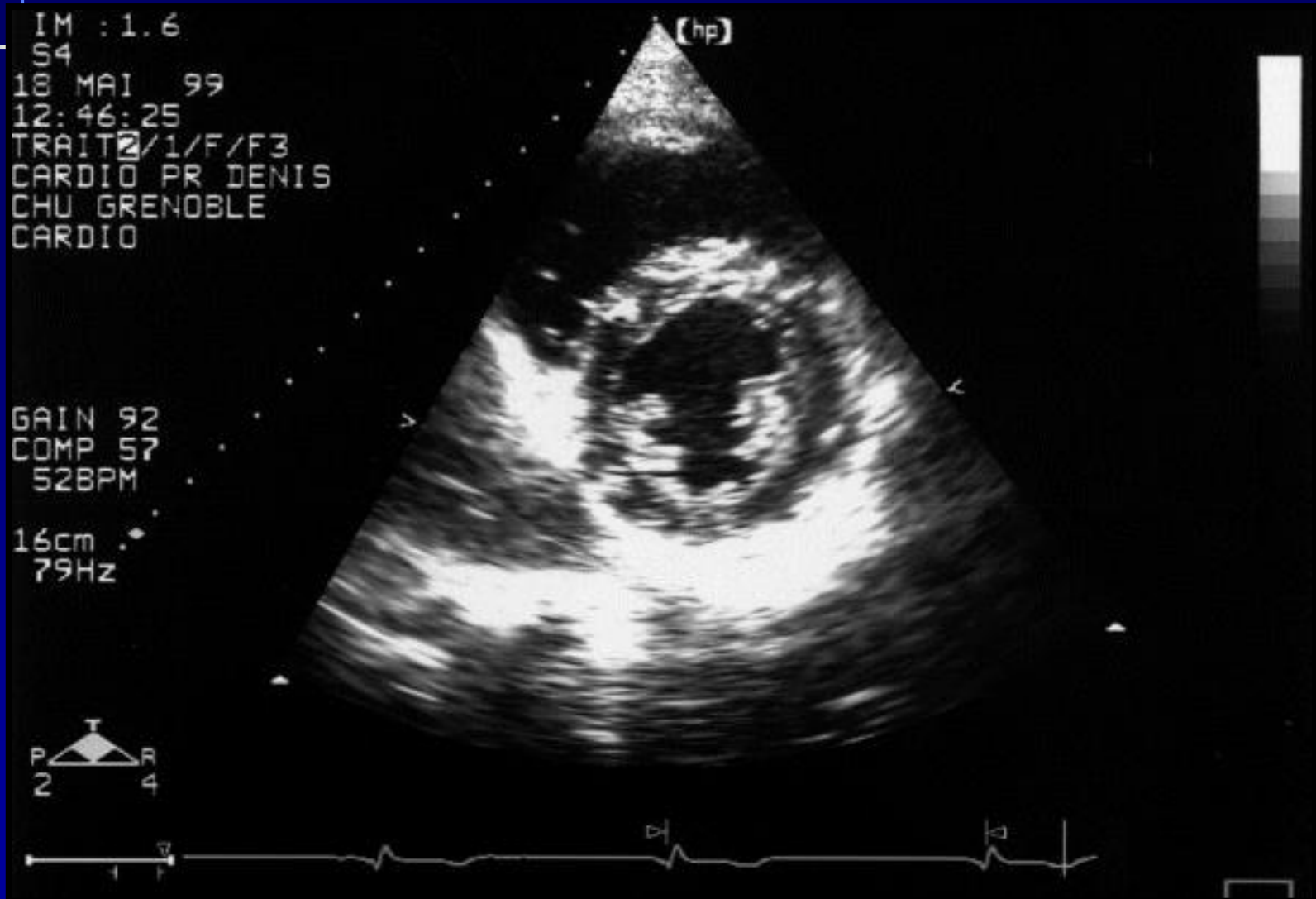


$N < 26 \text{ mm}$

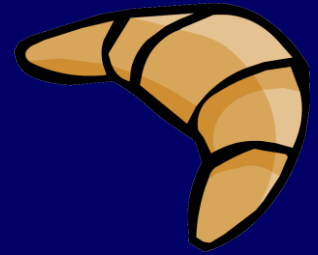
$\text{ou } < 14,4 \pm 2,2 \text{ mm/m}^2$

Ventricule Droit en ETT

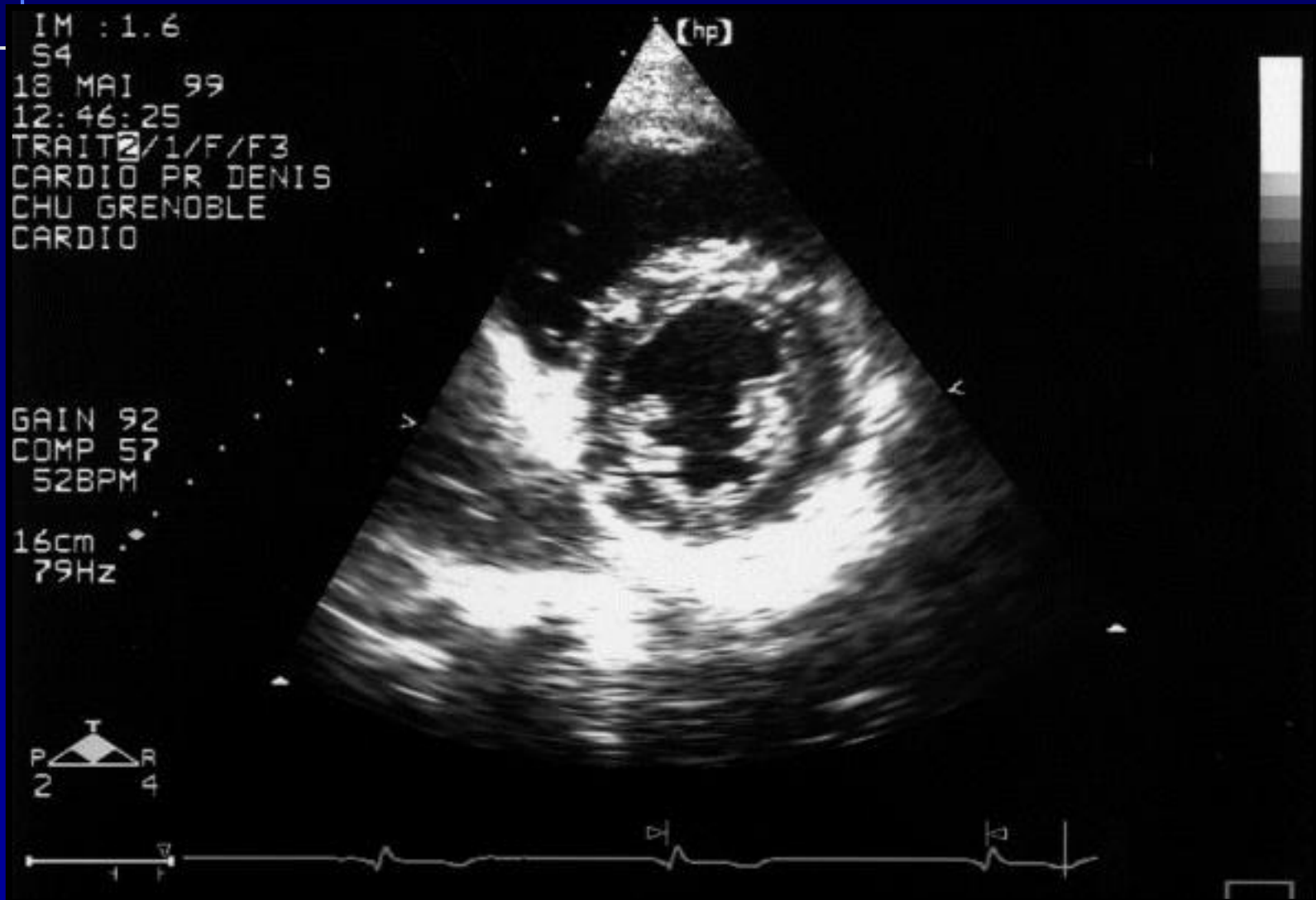
Para sternale Gauche Petit Axe



Ventricule Droit en ETT

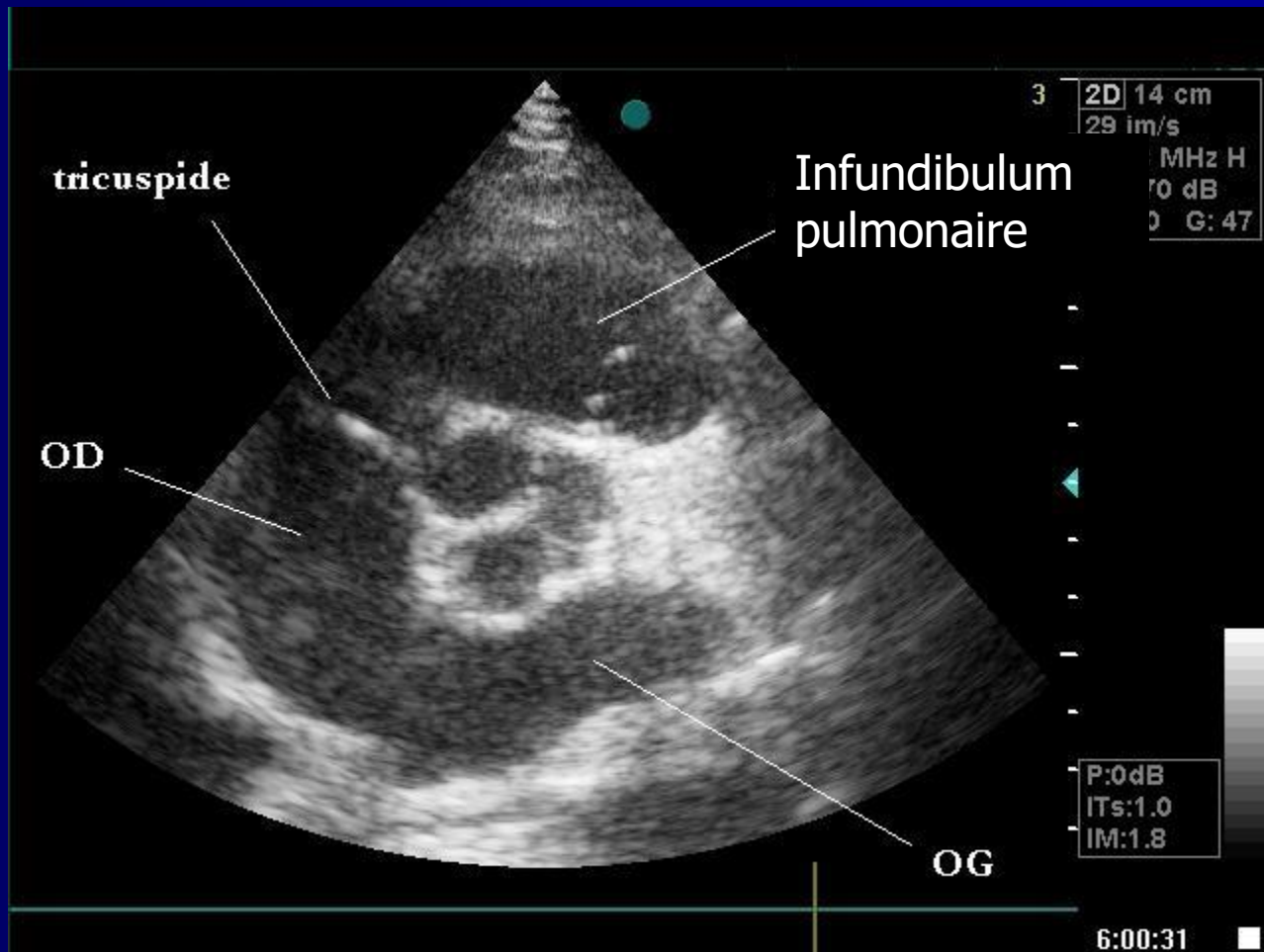


Para sternale Gauche Petit Axe



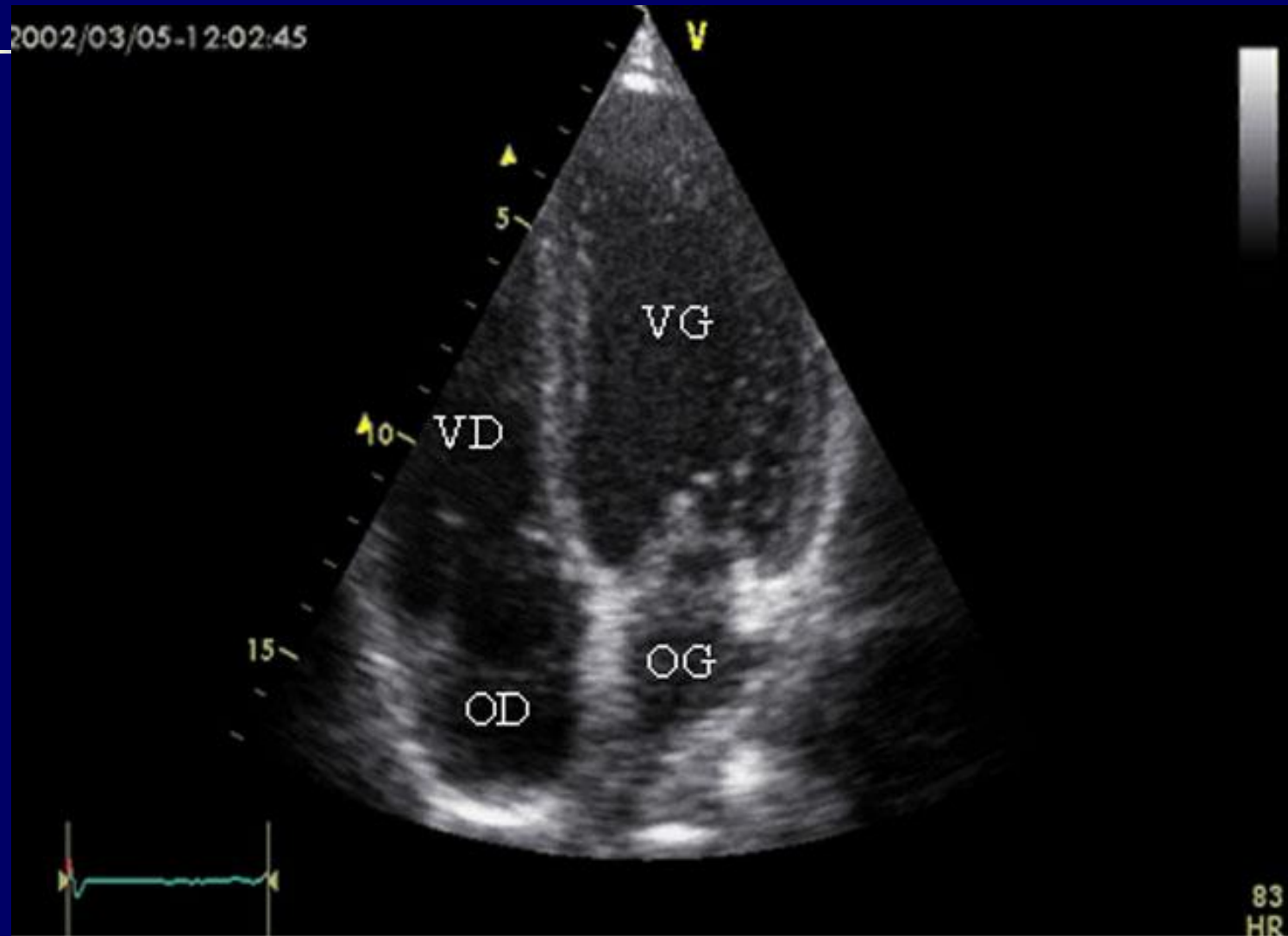
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Para sternale Gauche Petit Axe



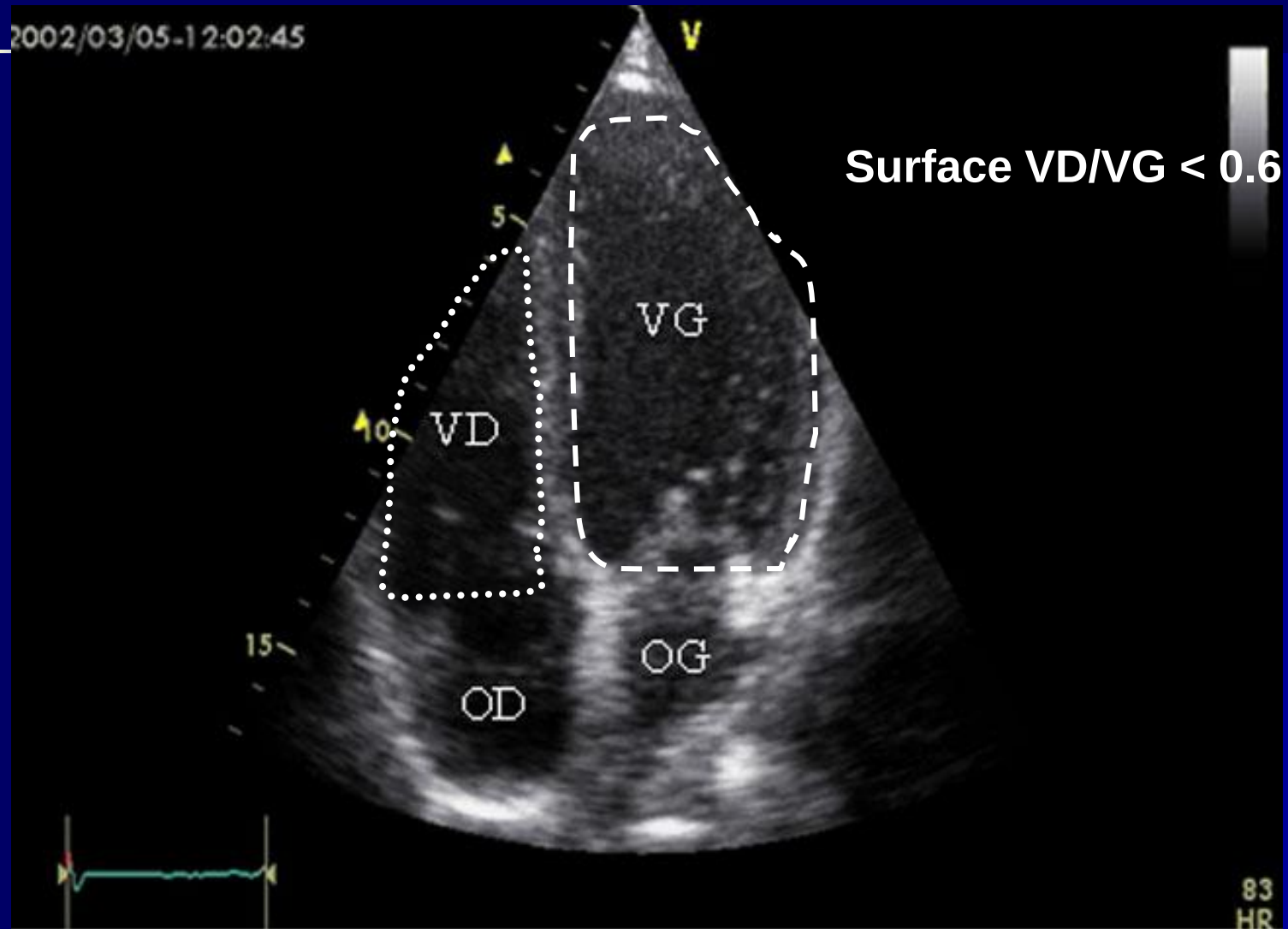
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Coupe Apicale 4 cavités



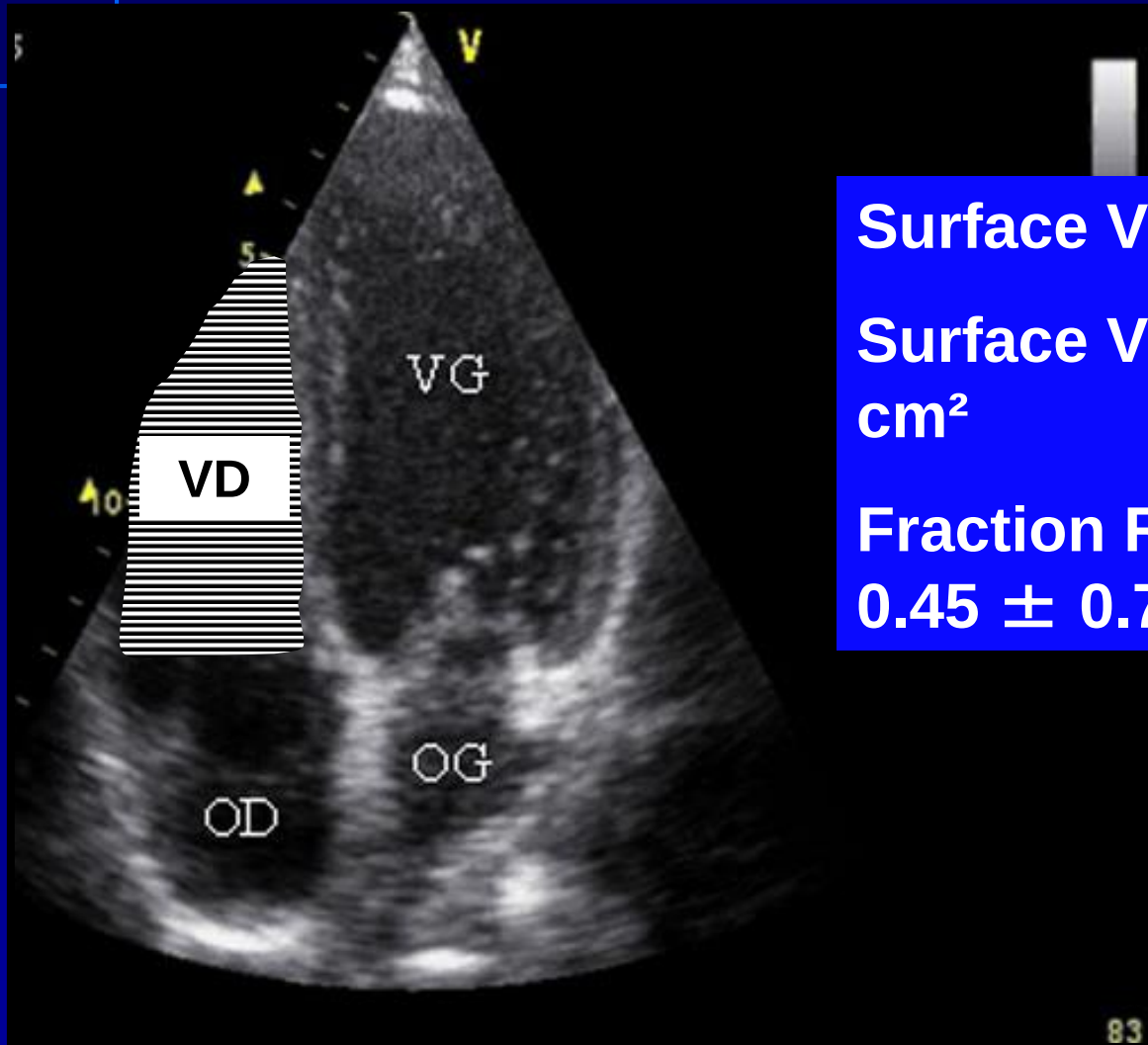
Ventricule Droit en ETT

Coupe Apicale 4 cavités



Ventricule Droit en ETT

Coupe Apicale 4 cavités



Surface VDtd = $20,1 \pm 4 \text{ cm}^2$

Surface VDts = $10,9 \pm 2,9 \text{ cm}^2$

Fraction Racourcissement = 0.45 ± 0.7

Ventricule Droit en ETT

DIVAY GUY
12-11-09-18565
M 7/21/1939
EMASS

GUY 21/07/1939

CHU RENNES

IM 1,0

ITm 0,4

09/11/2012

19:15:24

Instance:
Zoom 100

CARDIO opt

S5-1

24Hz

22cm

2D

HGén

Gn 46

C 50

3/2/0

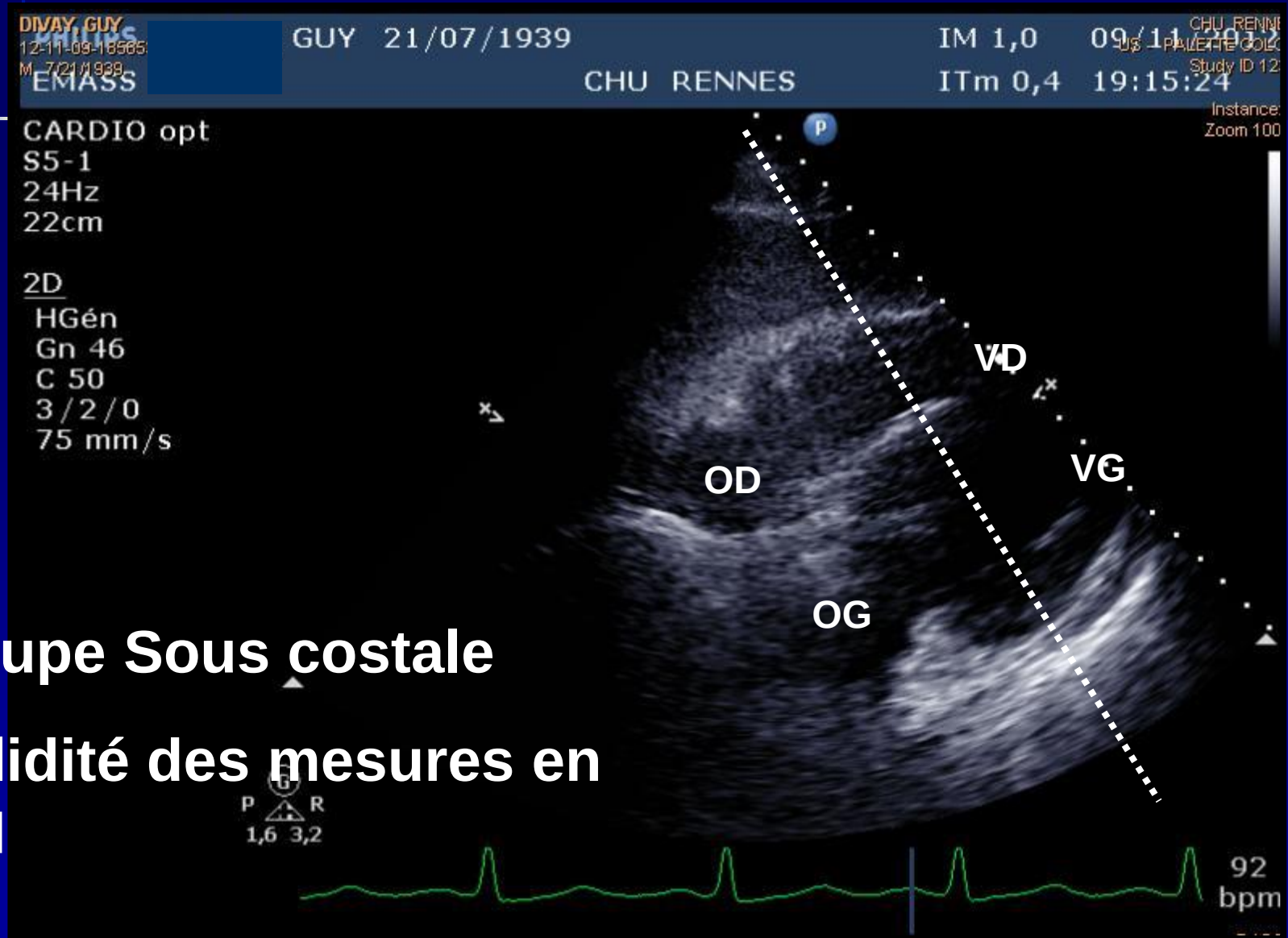
75 mm/s

Coupe Sous costale

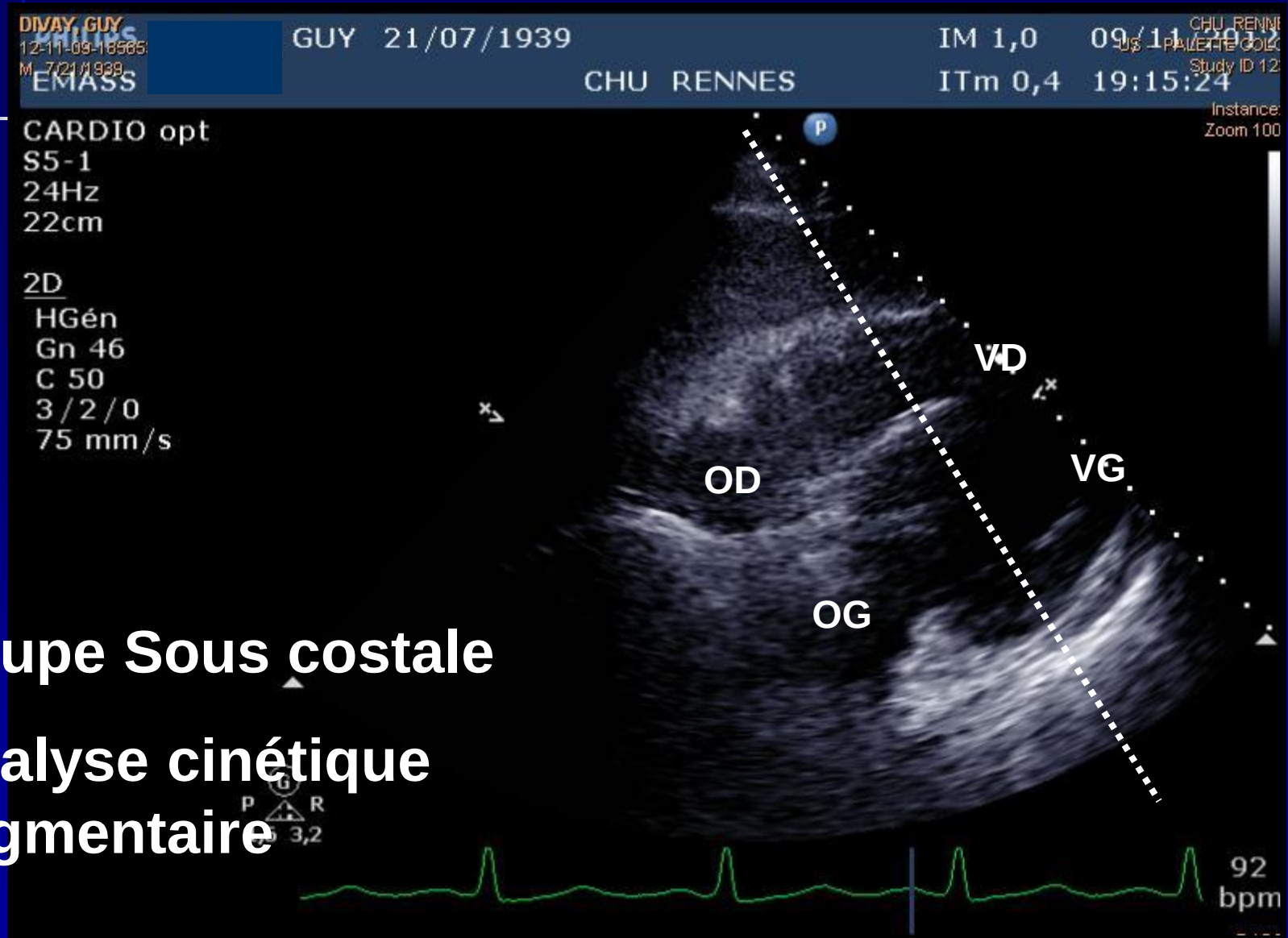
G
P R
1,6 3,2



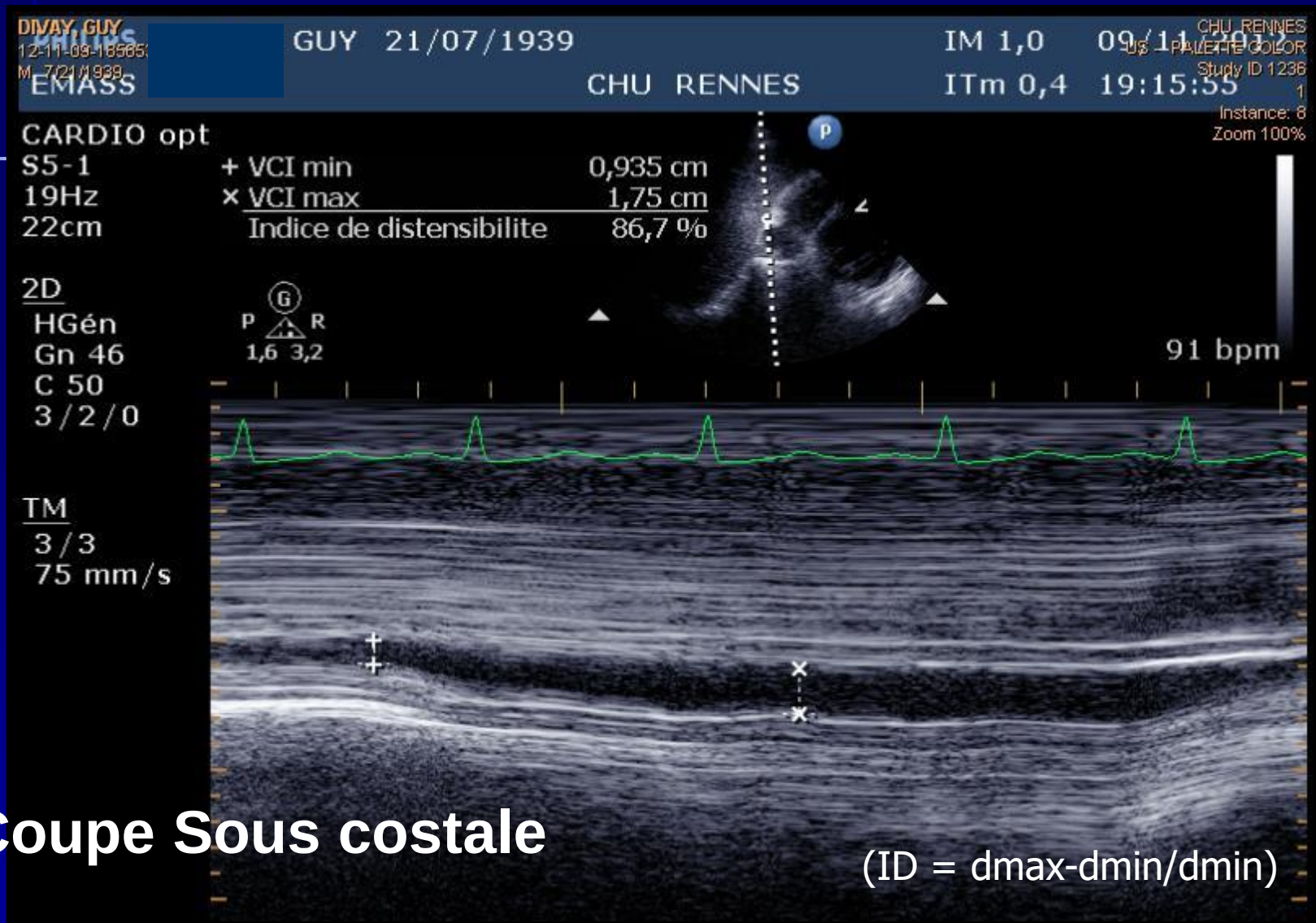
Ventricule Droit en ETT



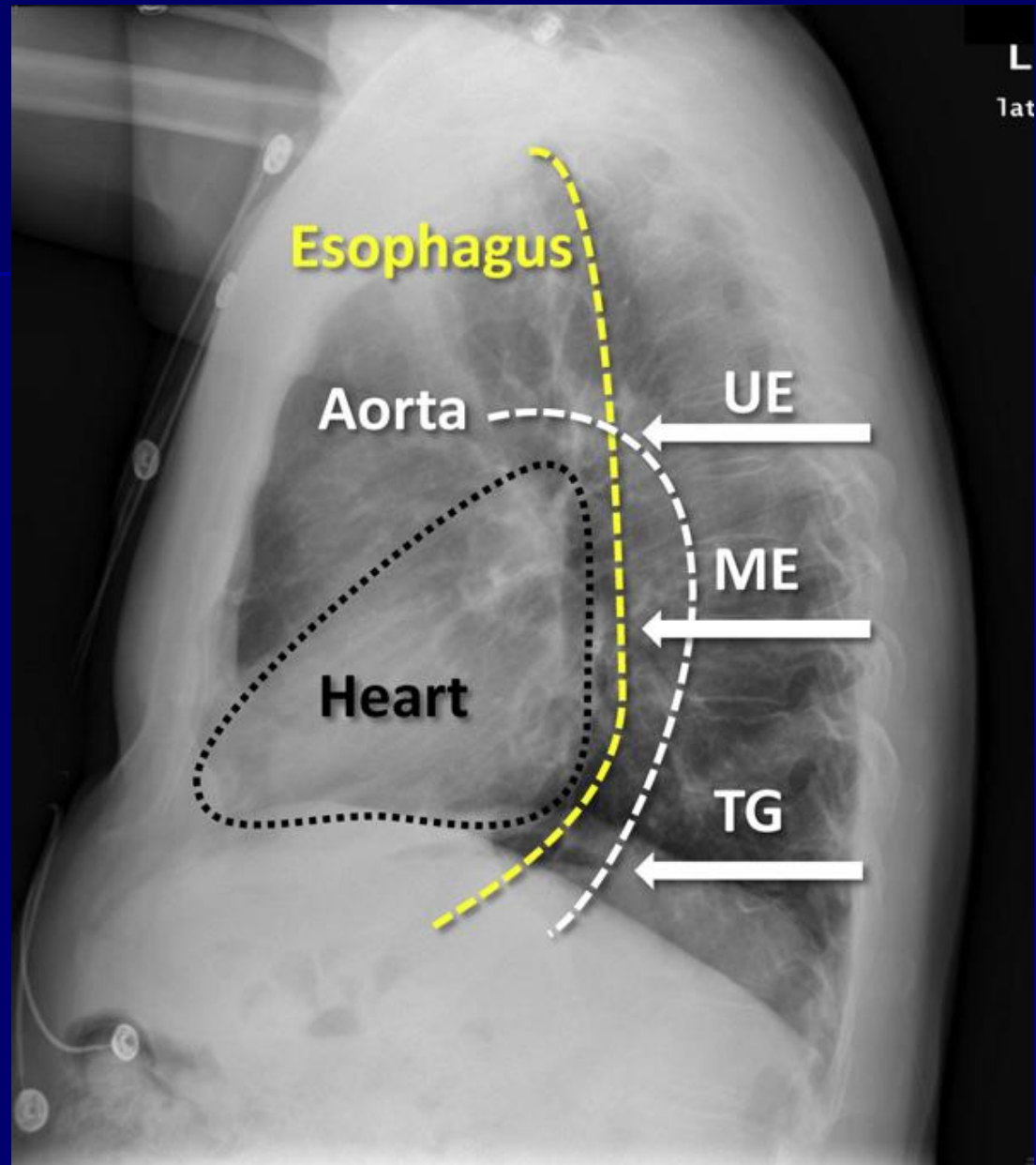
Ventricule Droit en ETT

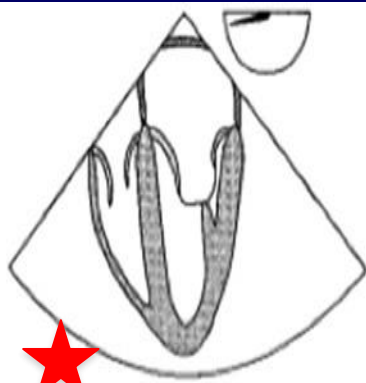


Ventricule Droit en ETT

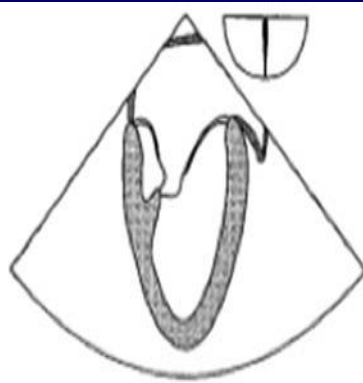


En ETO





A. ME Four Chamber



B. ME Two Chamber



C. ME LAX



D. ME Asc Aortic LAX



E. ME Asc Aortic SAX



F. ME AV SAX



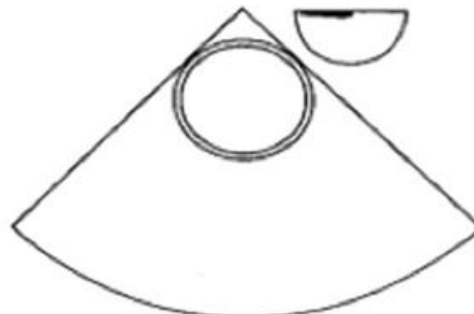
G. ME RV Inflow-Outflow



H. ME Bicaval



I. TG Mid SAX



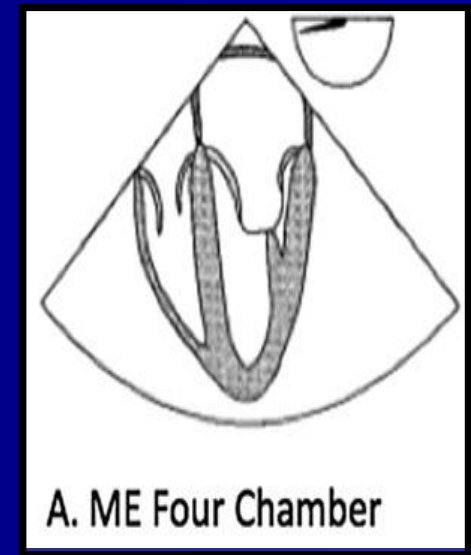
E. Desc Aortic SAX



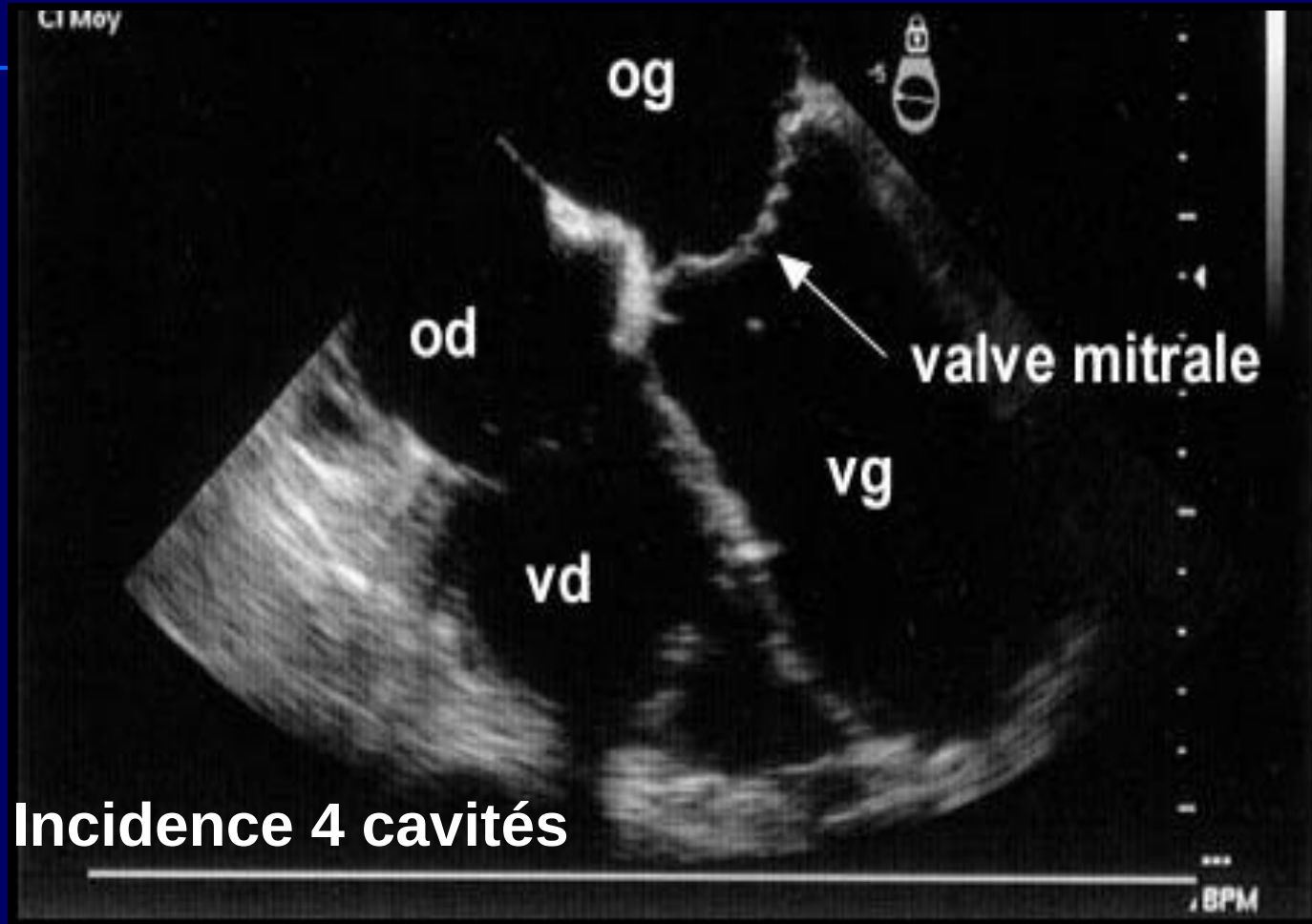
G. Desc Aortic LAX

Ventricule Droit en ETO (1)

- Incidence 4 cavités
- Partie basse œsophage (*ME*)
- 30-35 cm des arcades dentaires
- Angle = 0°
- « 4 cavités-0° » »

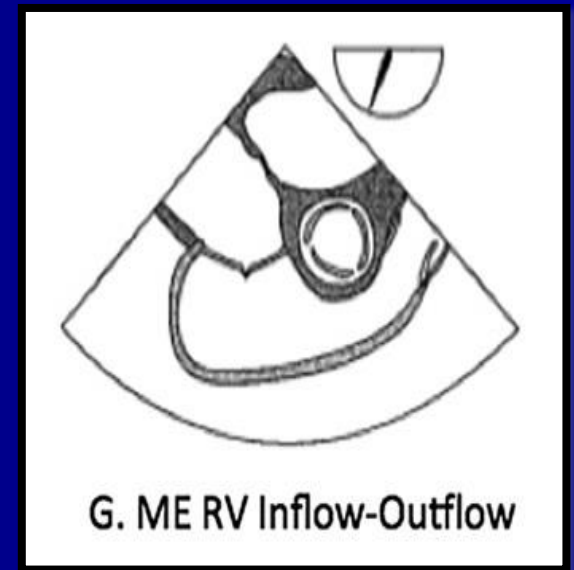


Ventricule Droit en ETO



Ventricule Droit en ETO (2)

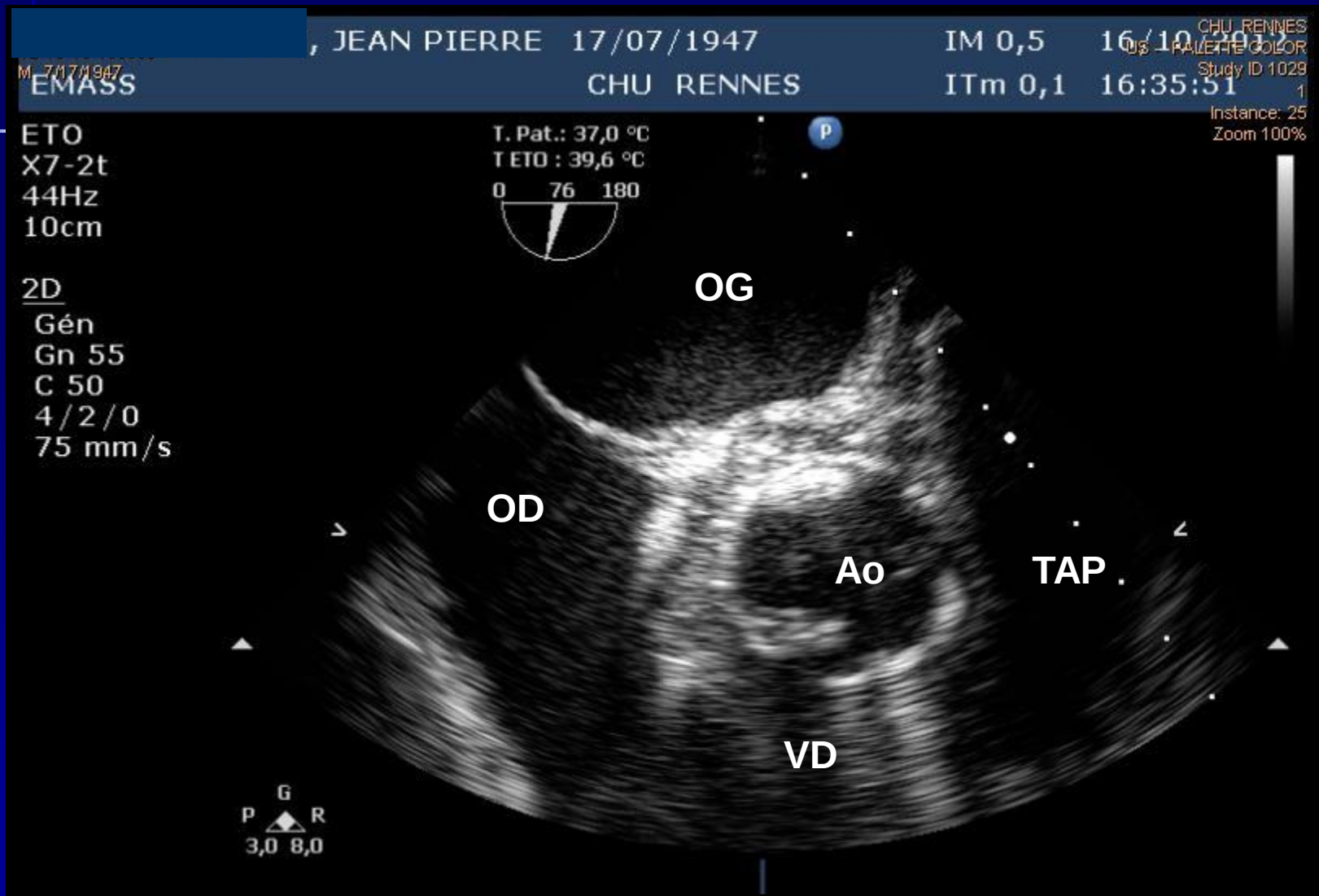
- **Partie Haute œsophage (*UE*)**
(15-20 cm des arcades dentaires)
- **Centré sur la valve aortique**
- **30° - 90°**
- **OD-VD-CC VD**



Ventricule Droit en ETO



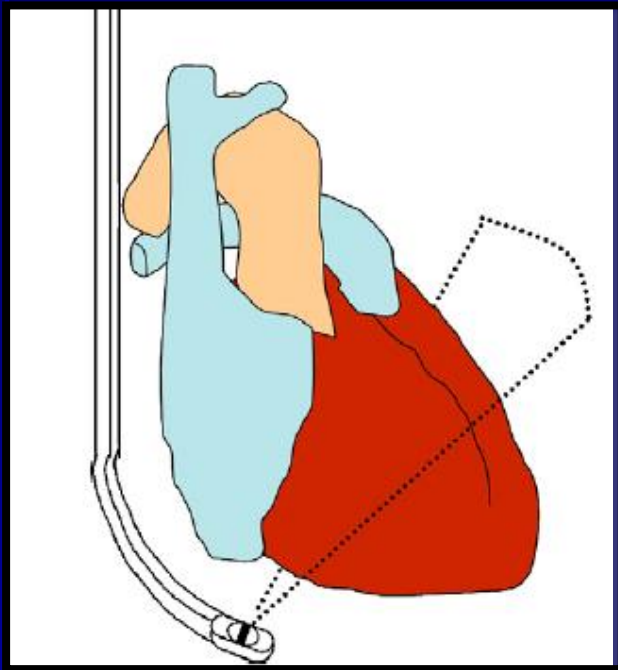
Ventricule Droit en ETO



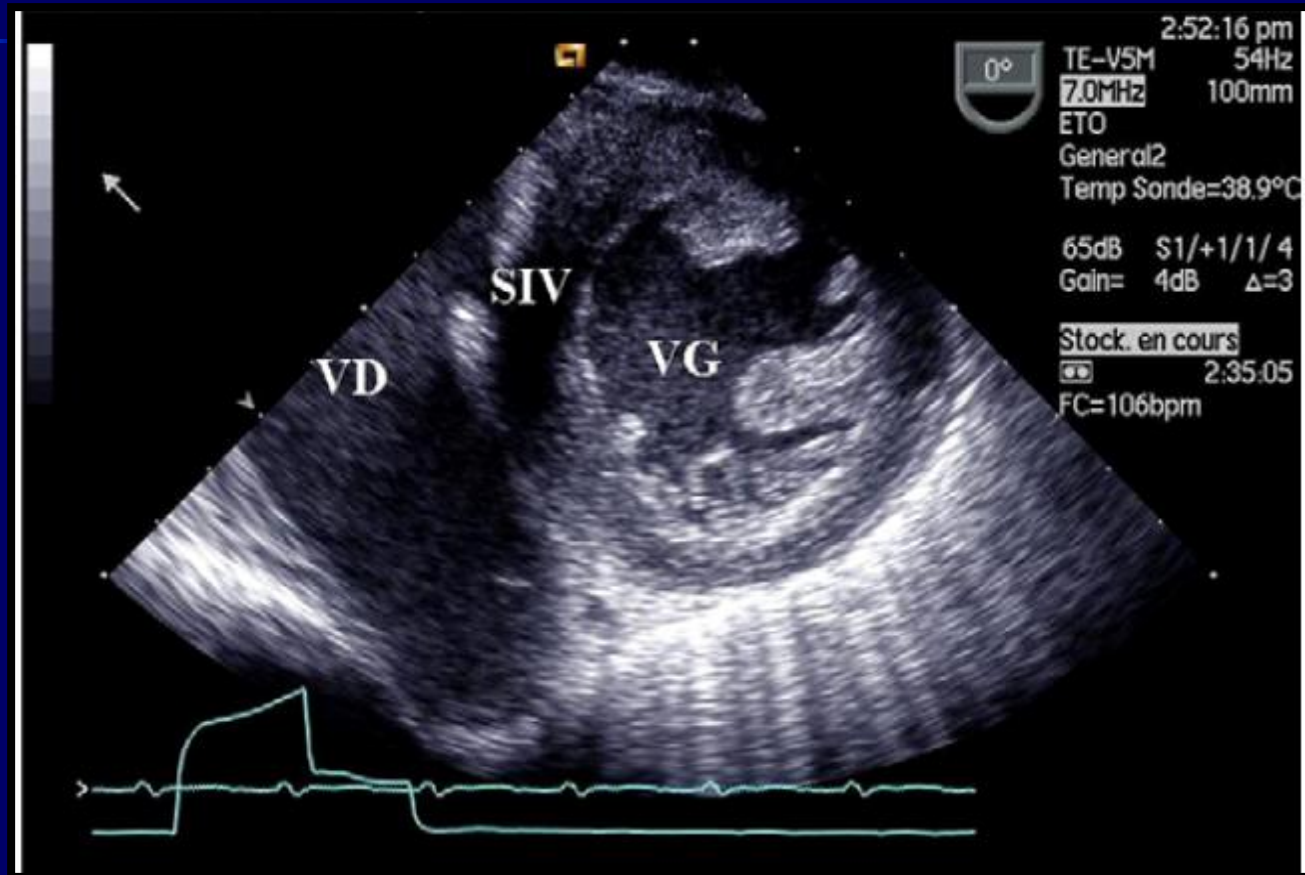
Ventricule Droit

-Voie transgastrique

-0° /30

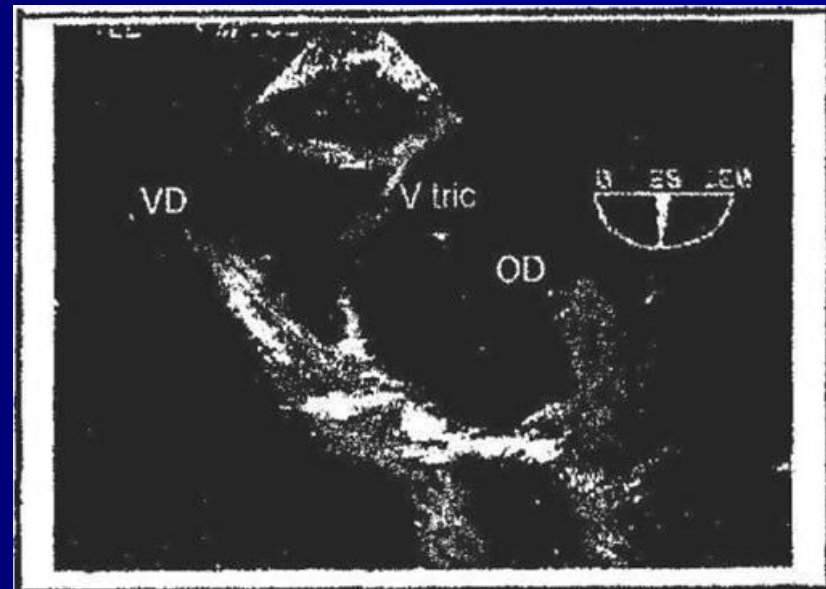
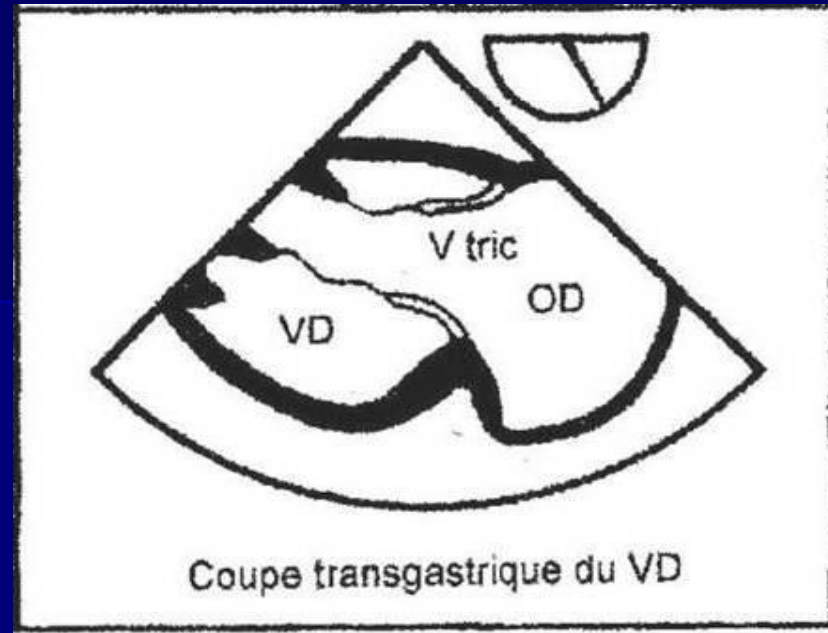
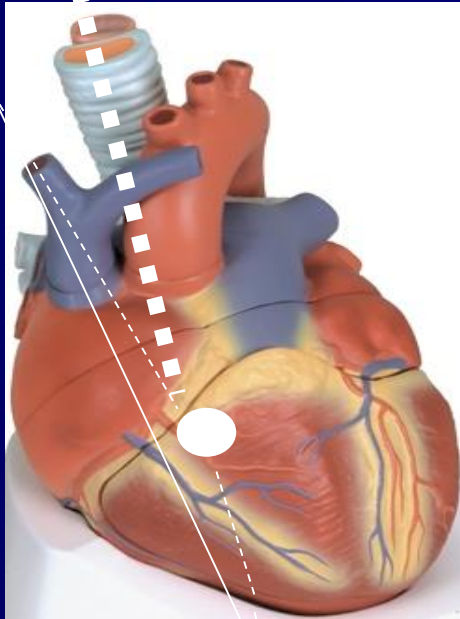


Ventricule Droit en ETO

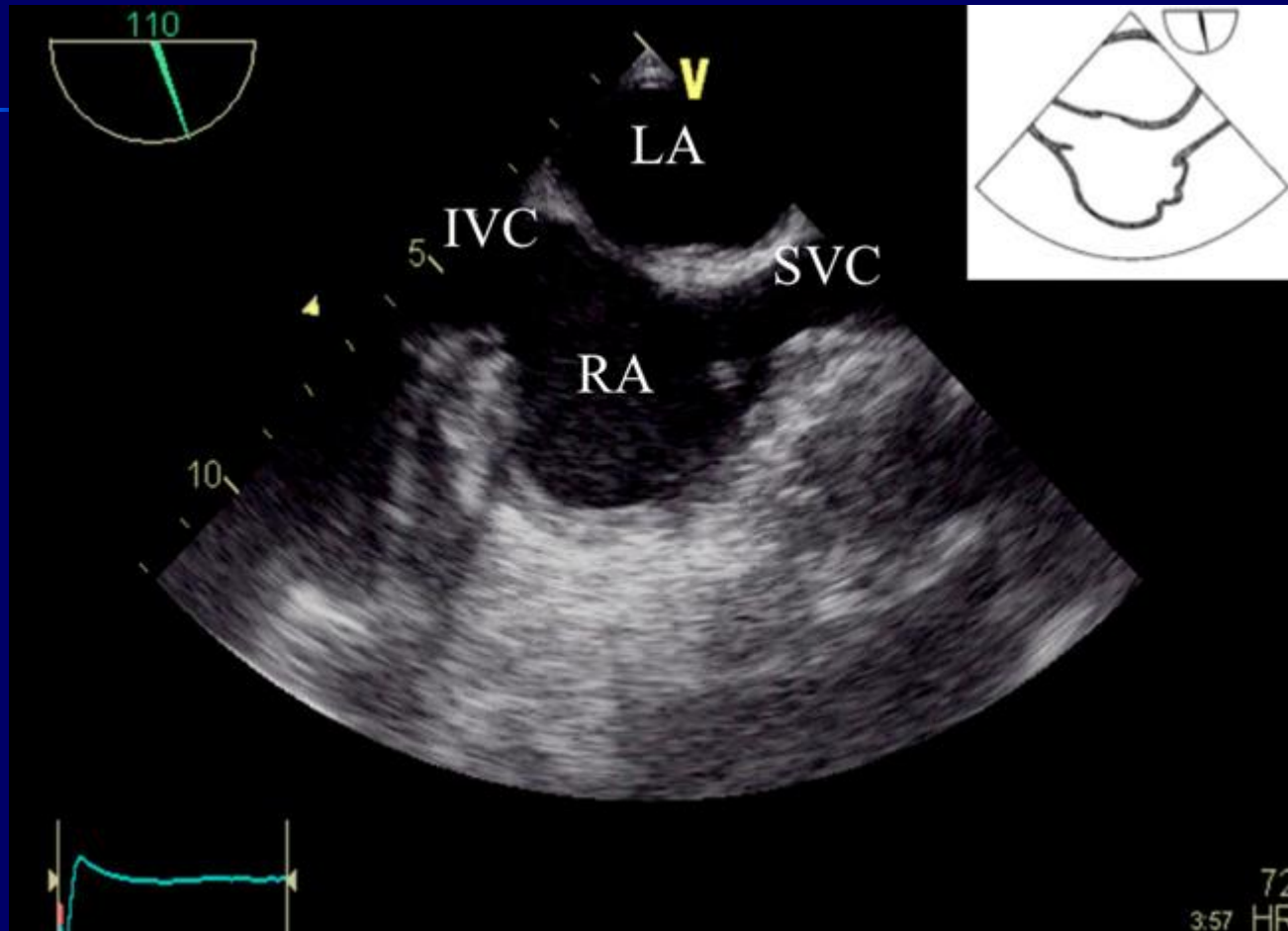


Voie transgastrique

90° - 120°



Coupe « Bicavale »



Œsophage Moyen, 90° rotation de 90° sens horaire

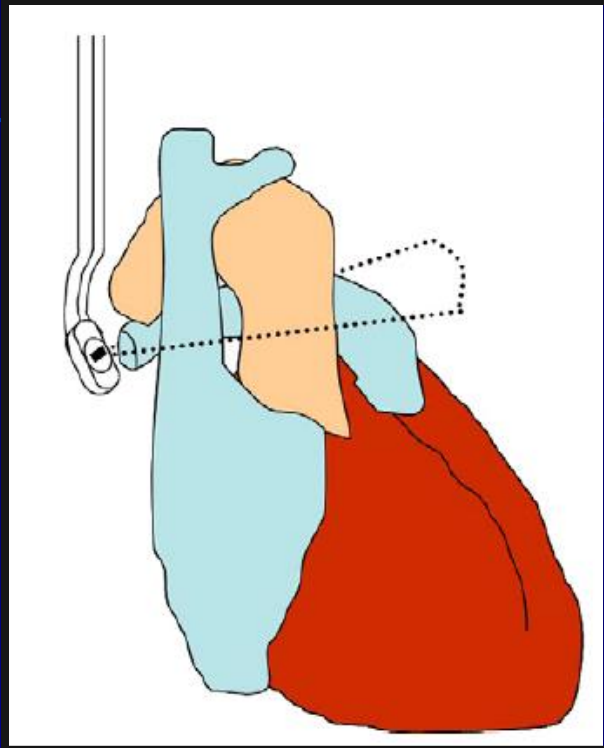
Artère pulmonaire

En ETT :

Coupe PSG petit axe

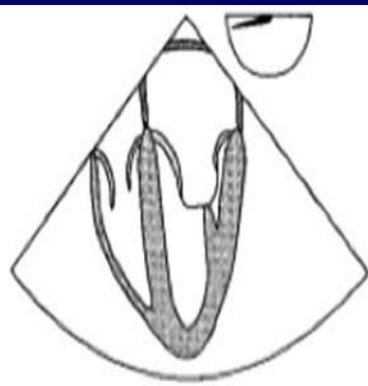
Coupe sous costale petit axe

Artère pulmonaire en ETO

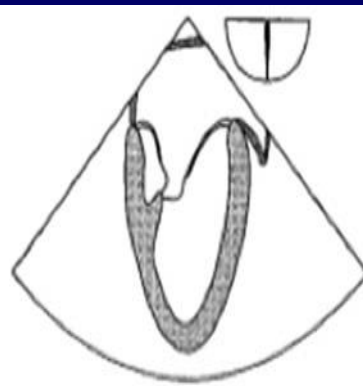


En ETO +++

- Partie haute de l'œsophage**
- (15-20 cm des arcades dentaires)**



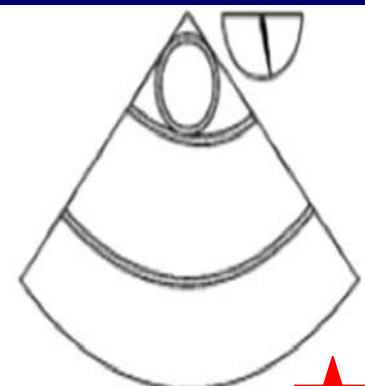
A. ME Four Chamber



B. ME Two Chamber



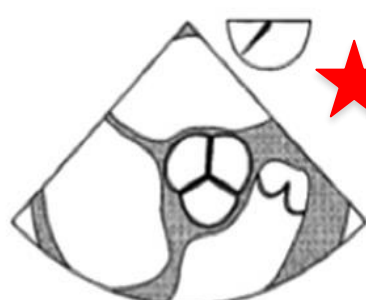
C. ME LAX



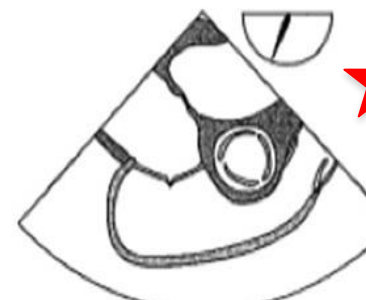
D. ME Asc Aortic LAX



E. ME Asc Aortic SAX



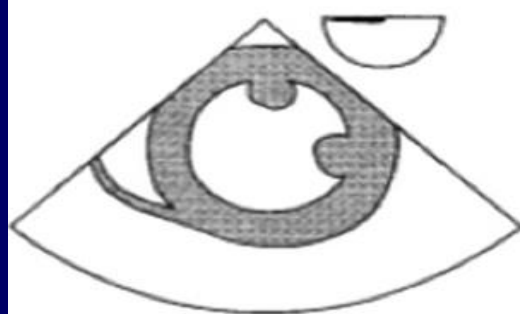
F. ME AV SAX



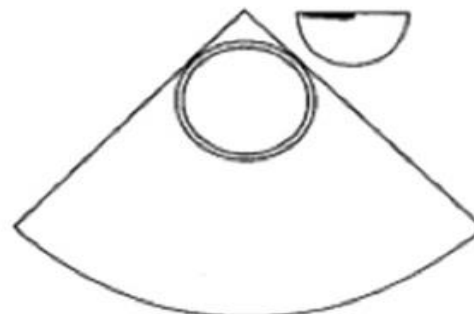
G. ME RV Inflow-Outflow



H. ME Bicaval



I. TG Mid SAX

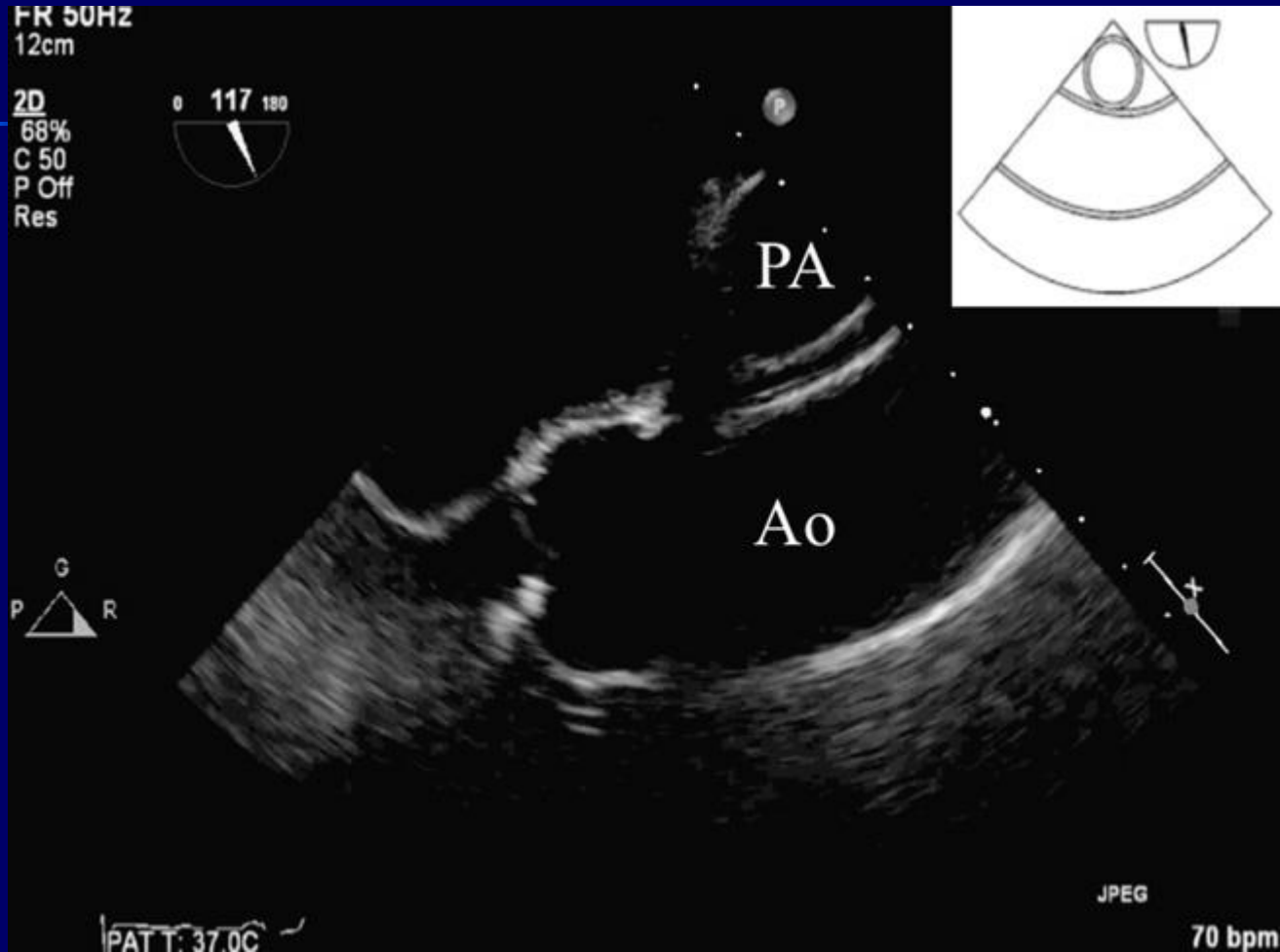


E. Desc Aortic SAX



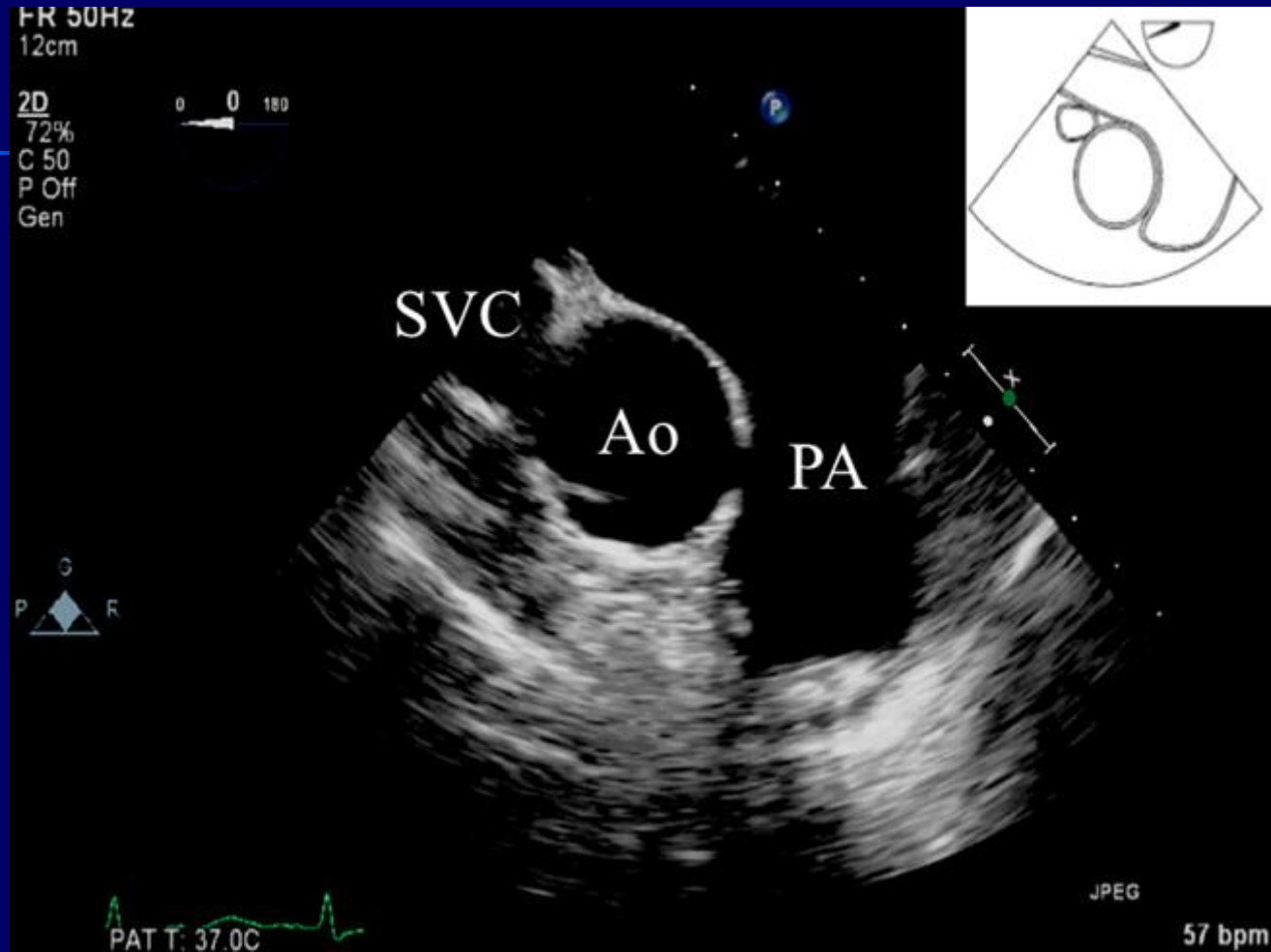
G. Desc Aortic LAX

Artère pulmonaire



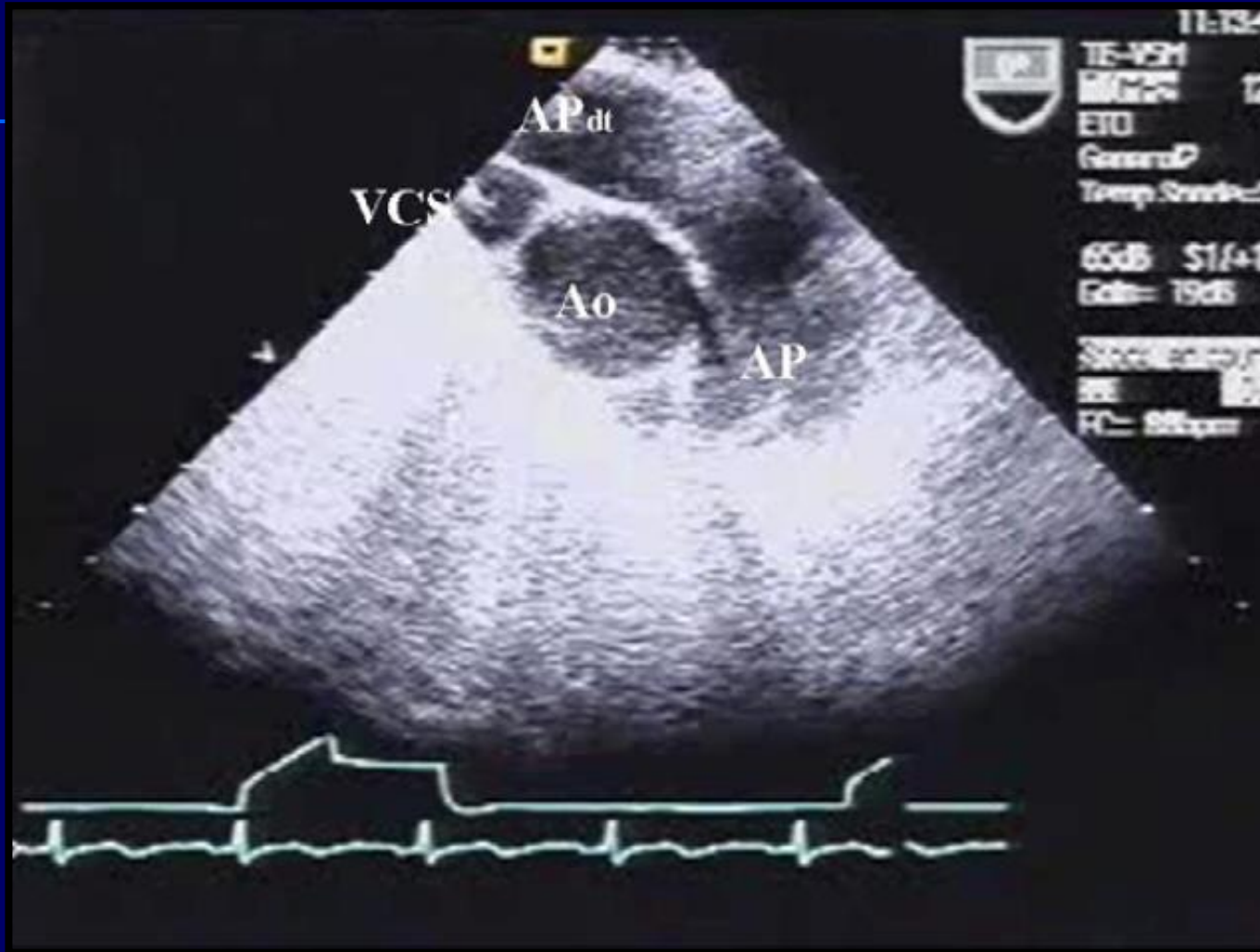
Œsophage Haut, Aorte ascendante, long axe à 120°

Artère pulmonaire

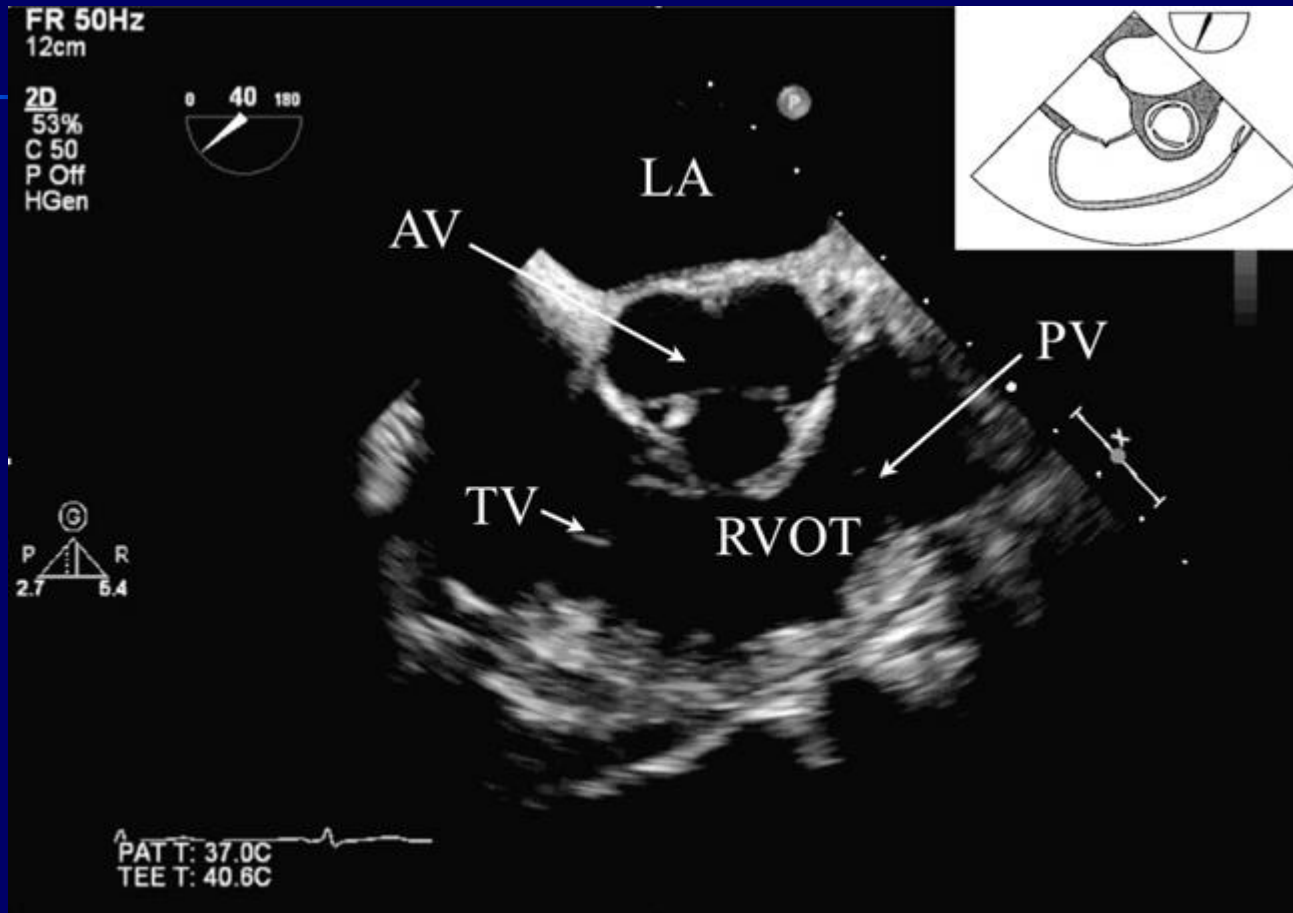


Œsophage haut, Aorte ascendante petit axe à 30°

Artère pulmonaire



Artère pulmonaire



Œsophage moyen, valve aortique 30°

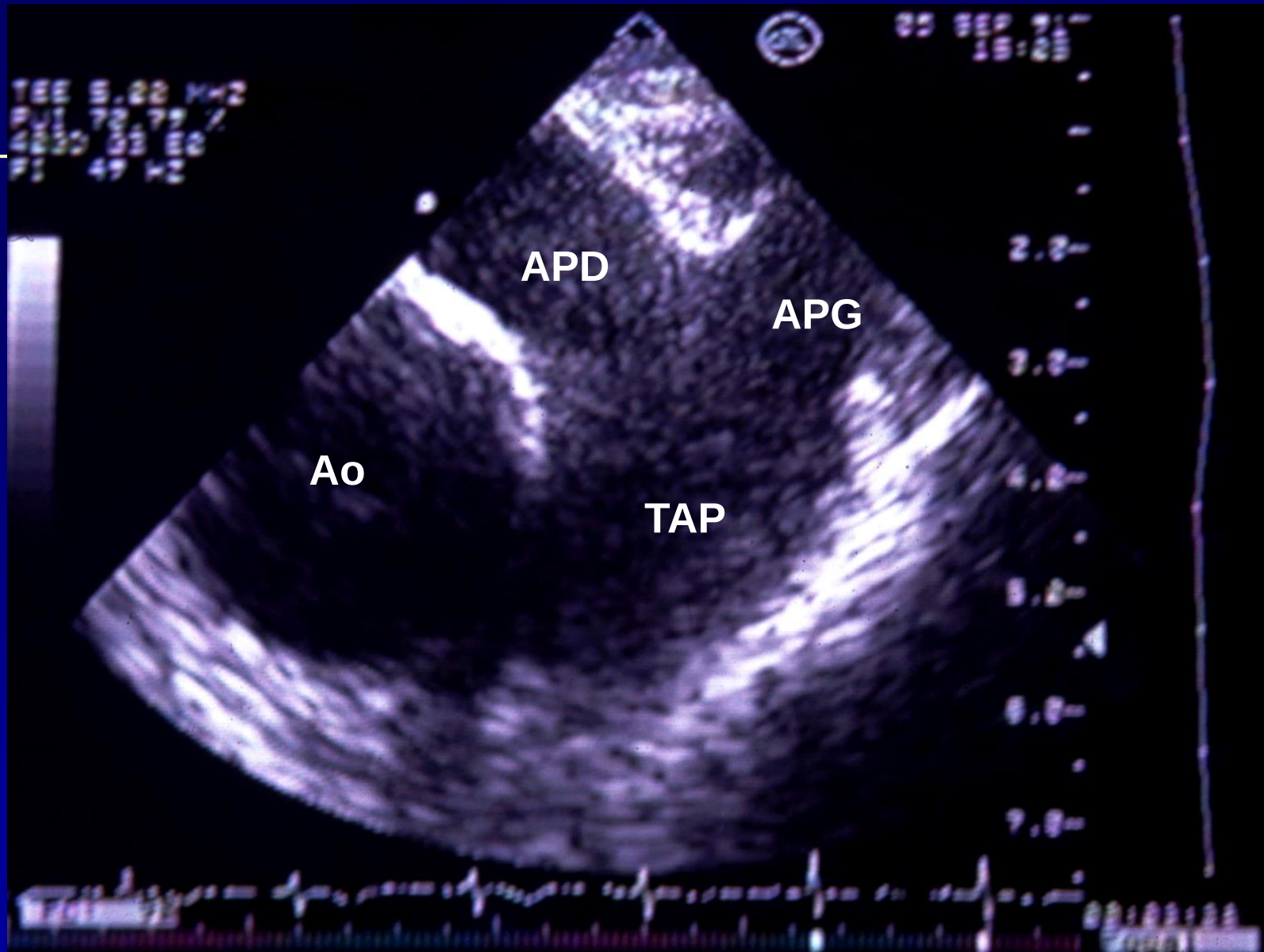
TEE 5.22 MHz
PUL 72.7%
ASSD 68 Hz
PI 20 KZ

27 ADJ 91-
BLUNT
COLOR BB X-
VIT/VAR
ECH VAR
PP 20
PRV 20
WVC 20
COP 20
COP 20

39
39
CM/S

0 4 8 12 16

Artère pulmonaire



Fonction systolique VD

Fraction d'éjection du VD (FEVD)

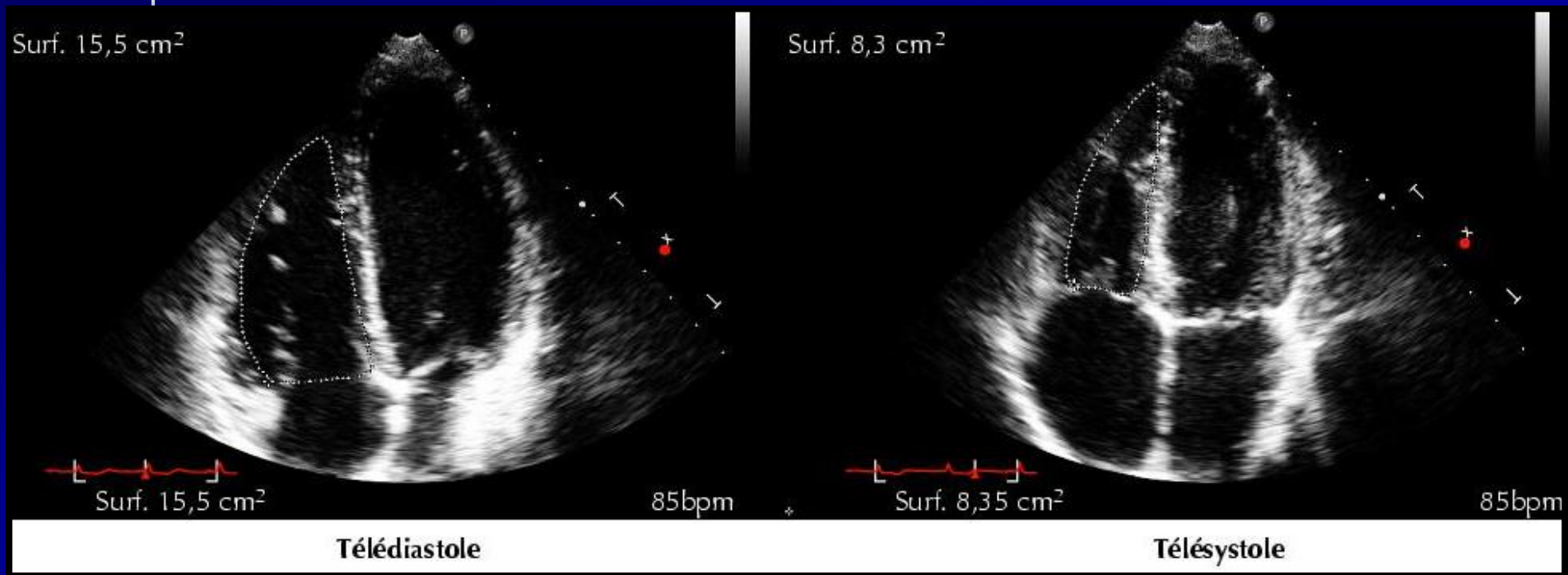
- Méthode Simpson monoplan
- Méthode surface-longueur (4 cavités et sous costale pt axe)
 - Volume VD = $\frac{2}{3}$ surface apicale x L

Equivalents de FEVD

- Fraction de raccourcissement de surface
- Excursion systolique du plan de l'anneau tricuspide
- Doppler tissulaire à l'anneau tricuspide

Fonction systolique VD

Fraction de raccourcissement de surface



$$N = 9 \pm 2,6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$$

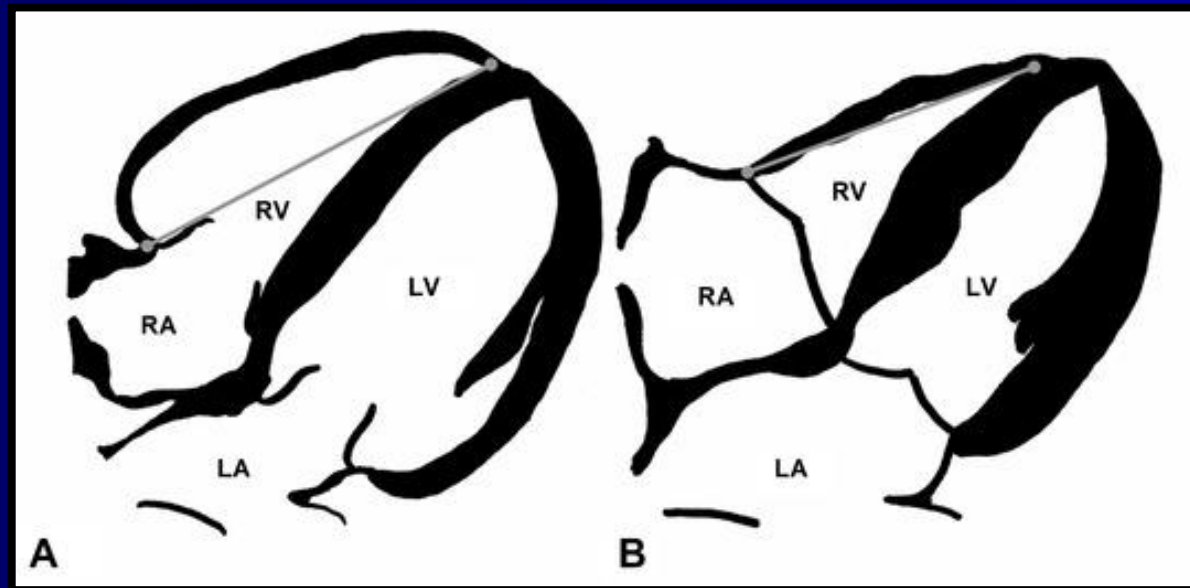
$$N = 4,3 \pm 1,6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$$

$$\text{FR des surfaces apicales} = 52,4 \pm 11,2\%$$

Fonction systolique VD

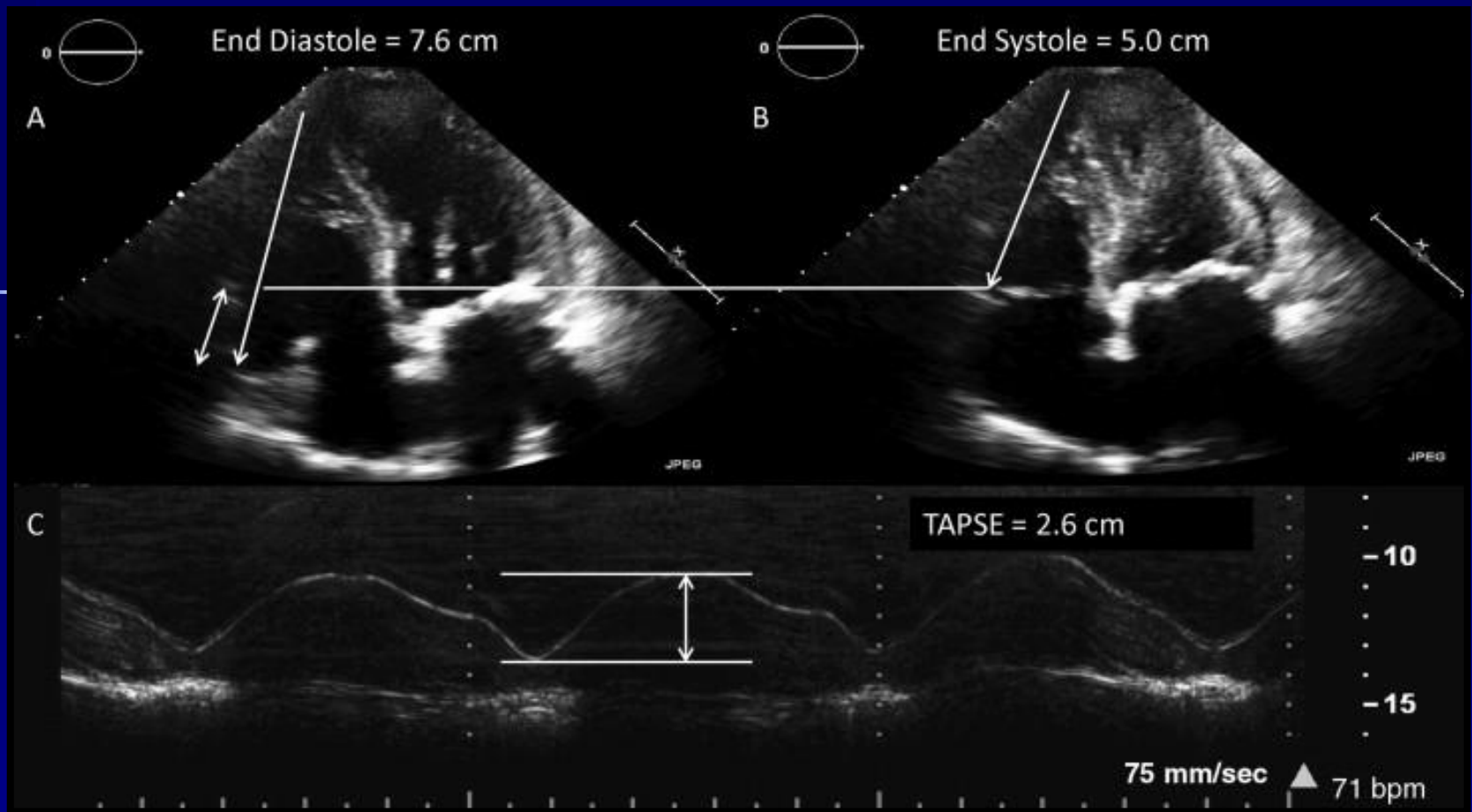
Excursion systolique du plan de l'anneau tricuspide ou TAPSE

- ✓ Coupe apicale 4 cavités
- ✓ Tir TM jonction anneau tricuspide-paroi libre du VD



Diastole

Systole

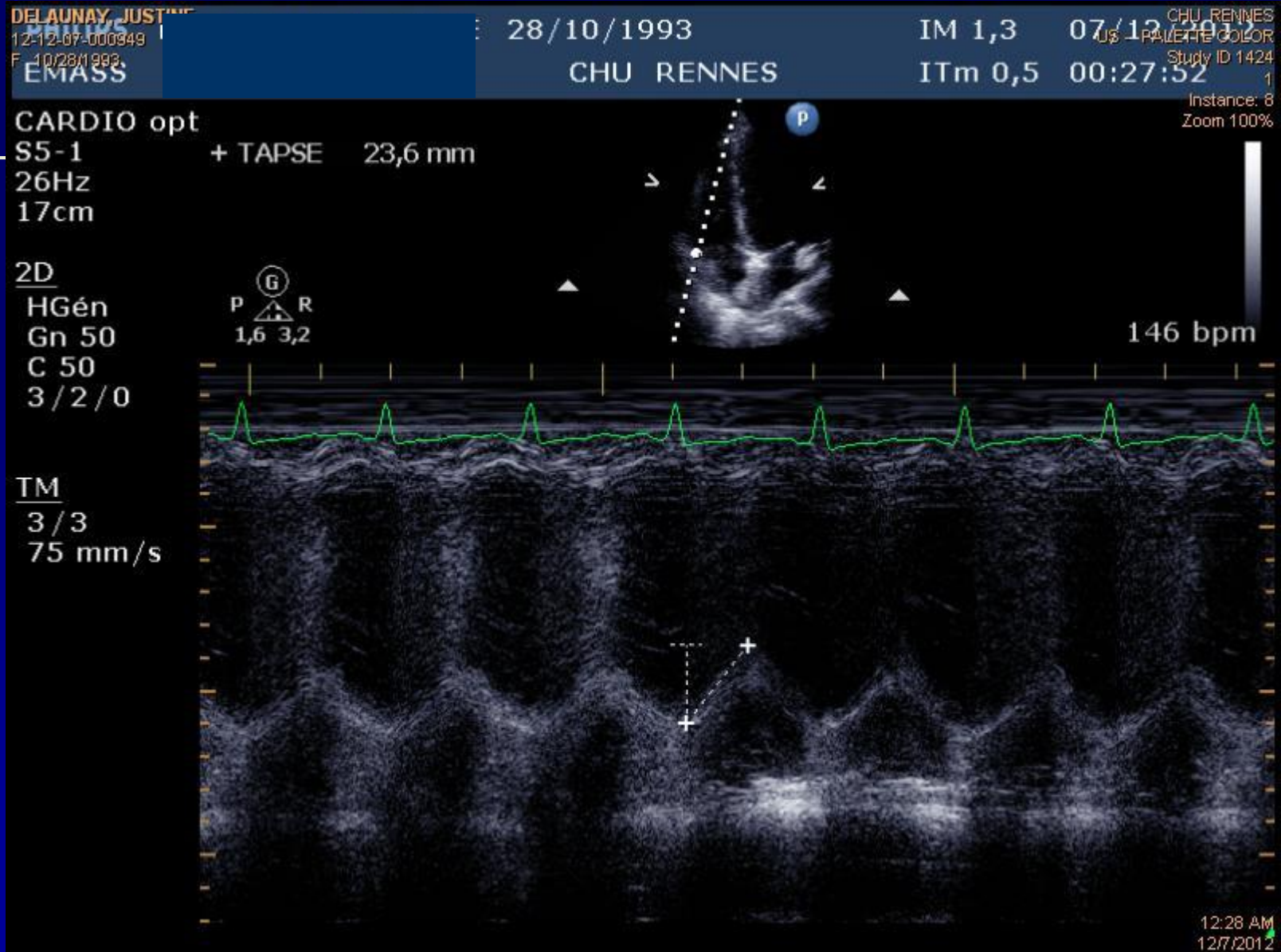


$N = 16,3 \pm 0,6 \text{ mm}$

FEVD N si TAPSE > 15mm

Dysfonction VD si TAPSE < 12mm

Fonction systolique VD

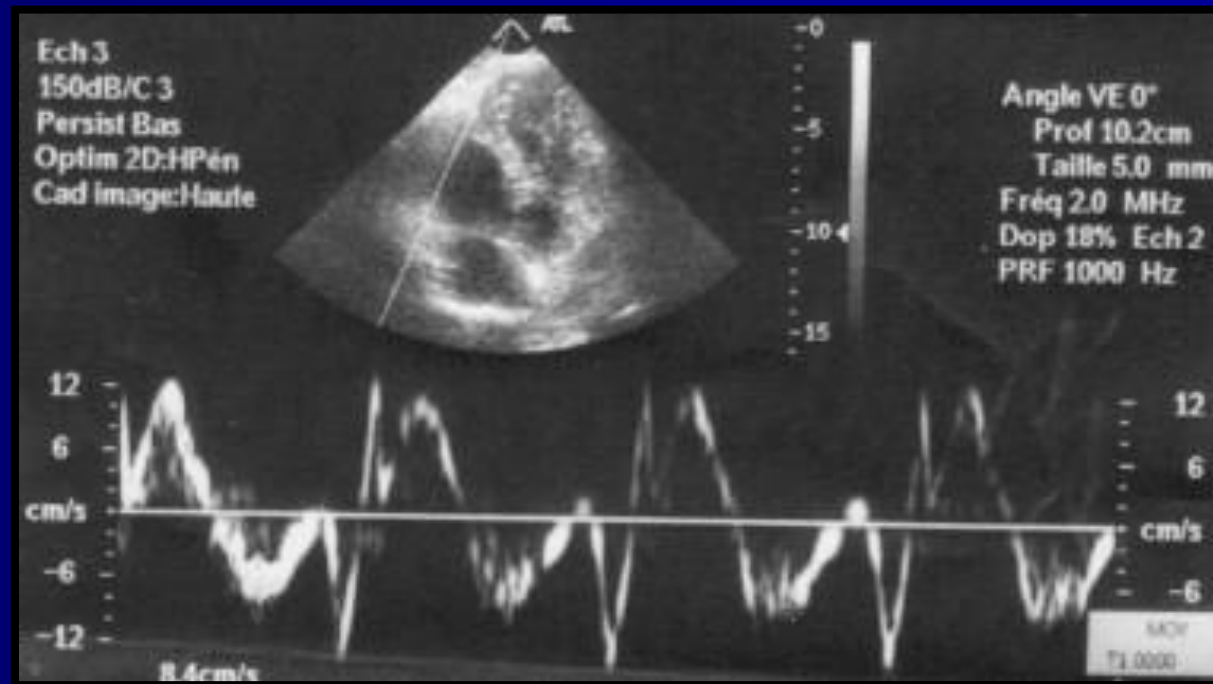


Fonction systolique VD

Doppler tissulaire à l'anneau tricuspide

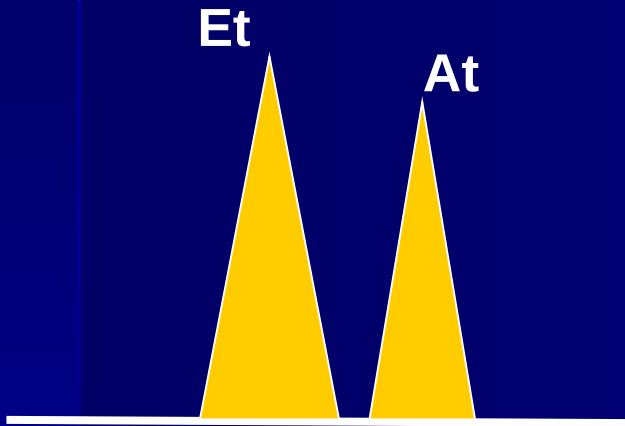
$N \geq 12 \text{ cm/s}$

S



Fonction diastolique VD

Flux Tricuspide

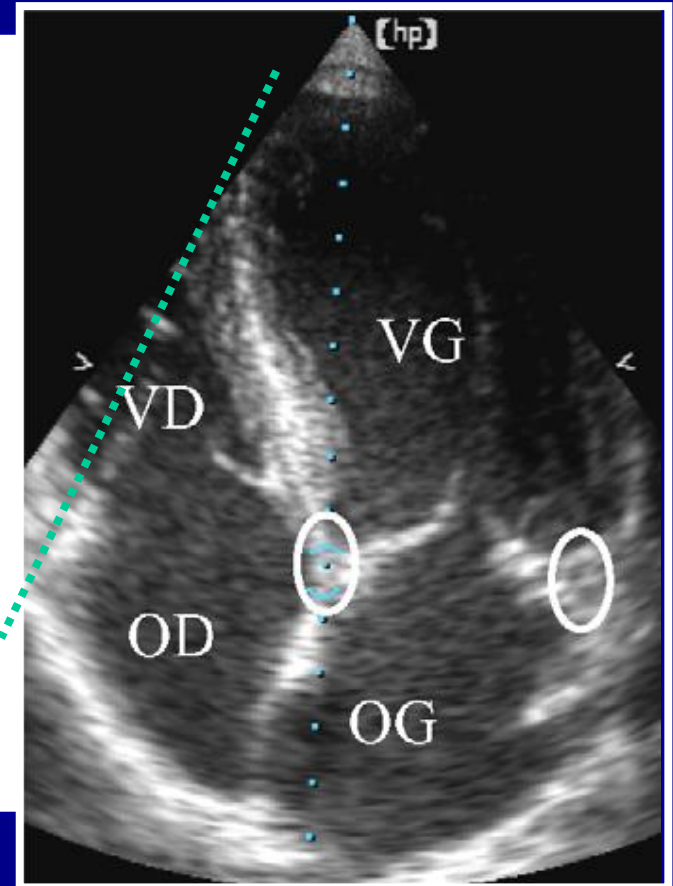


- Rapport $Et/At > 2$
- TDE t court

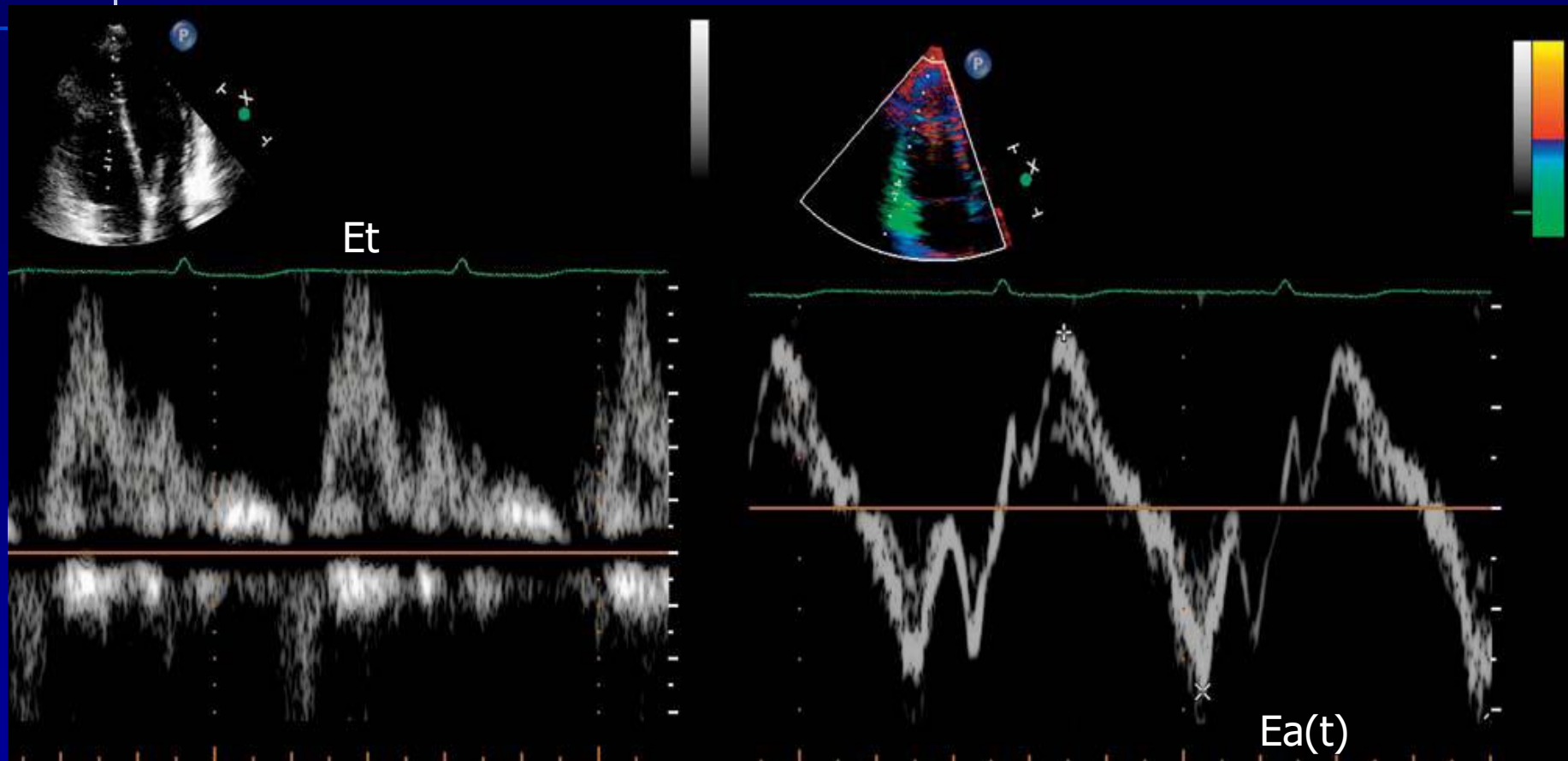
- Dysfonction diastolique VD
- Cardiopathie restrictive VD

Doppler pulsé tissulaire (DTI) à l'anneau tricuspid

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

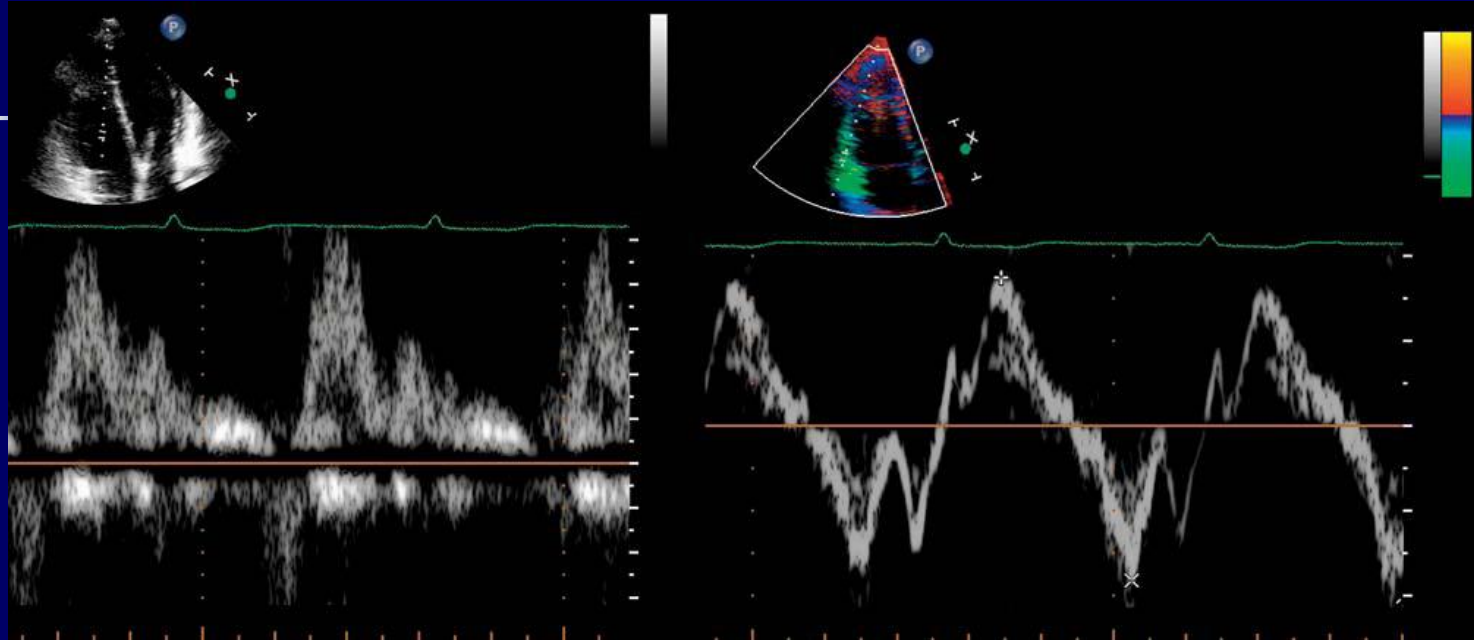


DTI anneau tricuspide



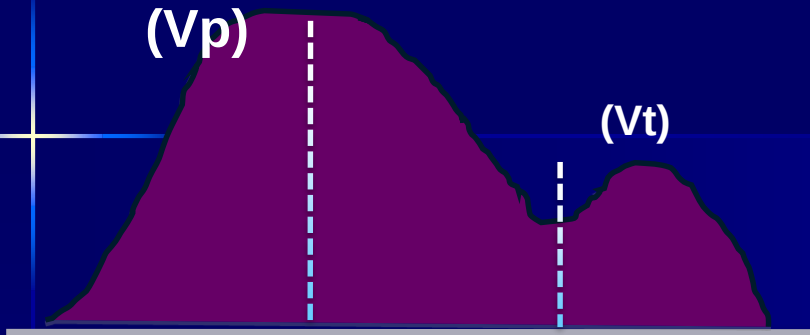
$E_t/E_a(t) = 100/20 < 6$: pas d'augmentation des pressions de remplissage VD

DTI anneau tricuspide

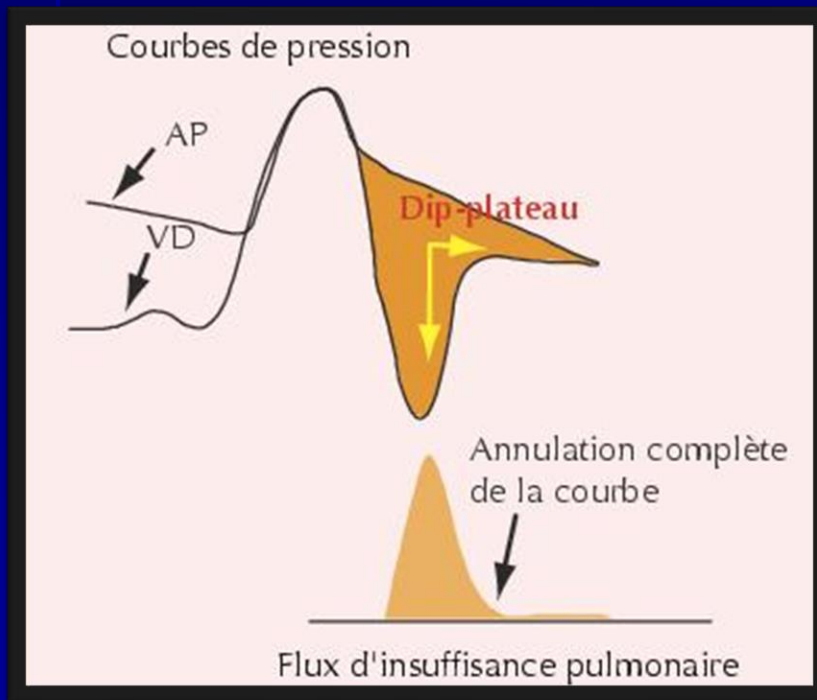


- Rapport $E_t/E_a > 6 \rightarrow$ PR VD augmentées $POD > 10$ mmHg
- Attention !
 - Mauvaise reproductibilité ++
 - Limites

Fonction diastolique VD



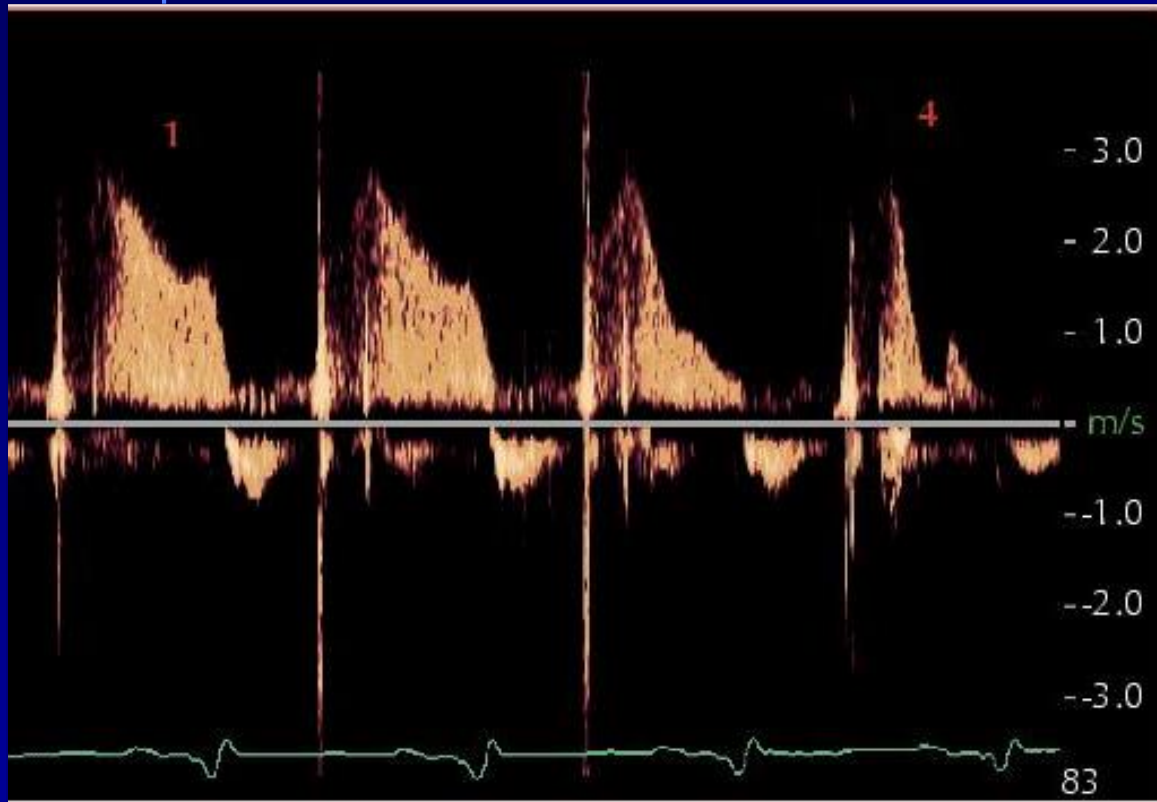
➤ Flux d'IP normal



- PSG Pt axe
- Doppler continu
- Aspect de dip plateau

Fonction diastolique VD

Flux d'insuffisance pulmonaire



- PSG Pt axe
- Doppler continu
- Aspect de dip plateau

Fonction diastolique VD

Flux veineux cave

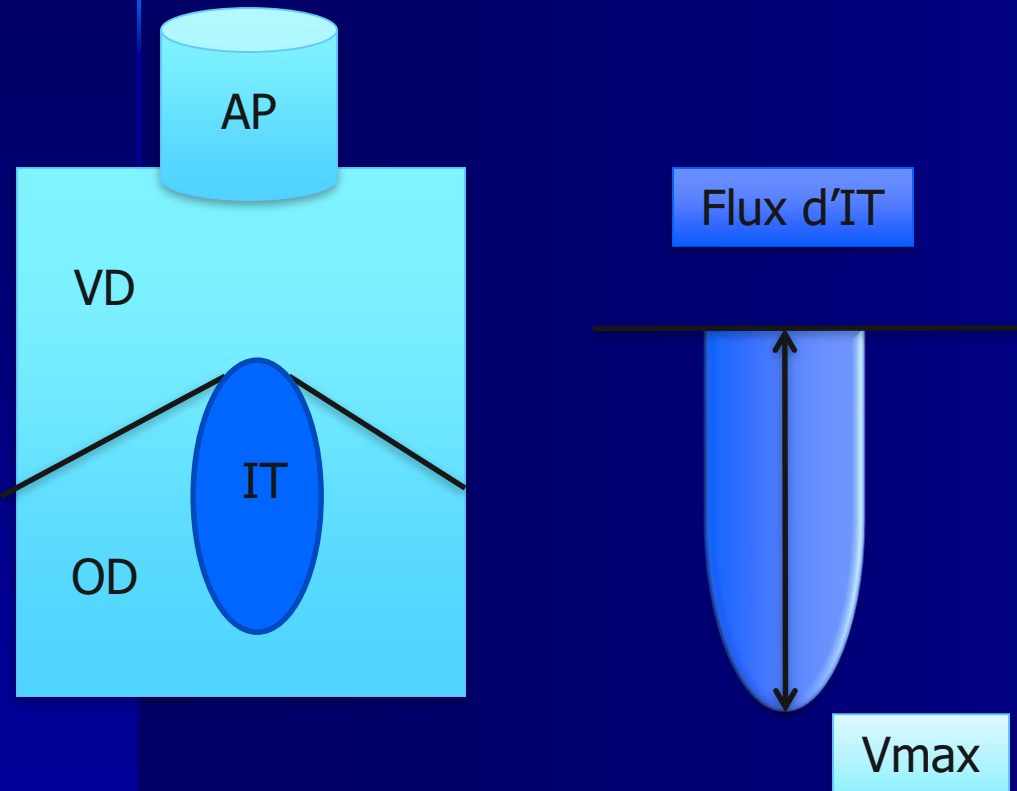
- Flux veineux Cave sup en sus-claviculaire droite en ETT ou coupe « bicavale » en ETO
- Doppler pulsé
- 3 types de flux

Flux veineux sus-hépatique

- intérêt de la Fraction systolique du flux veineux sus-hépatique
- $ITV\ S / (ITV\ S + ITV\ D) < 0,55 \rightarrow POD > 8\text{ mmHg}$

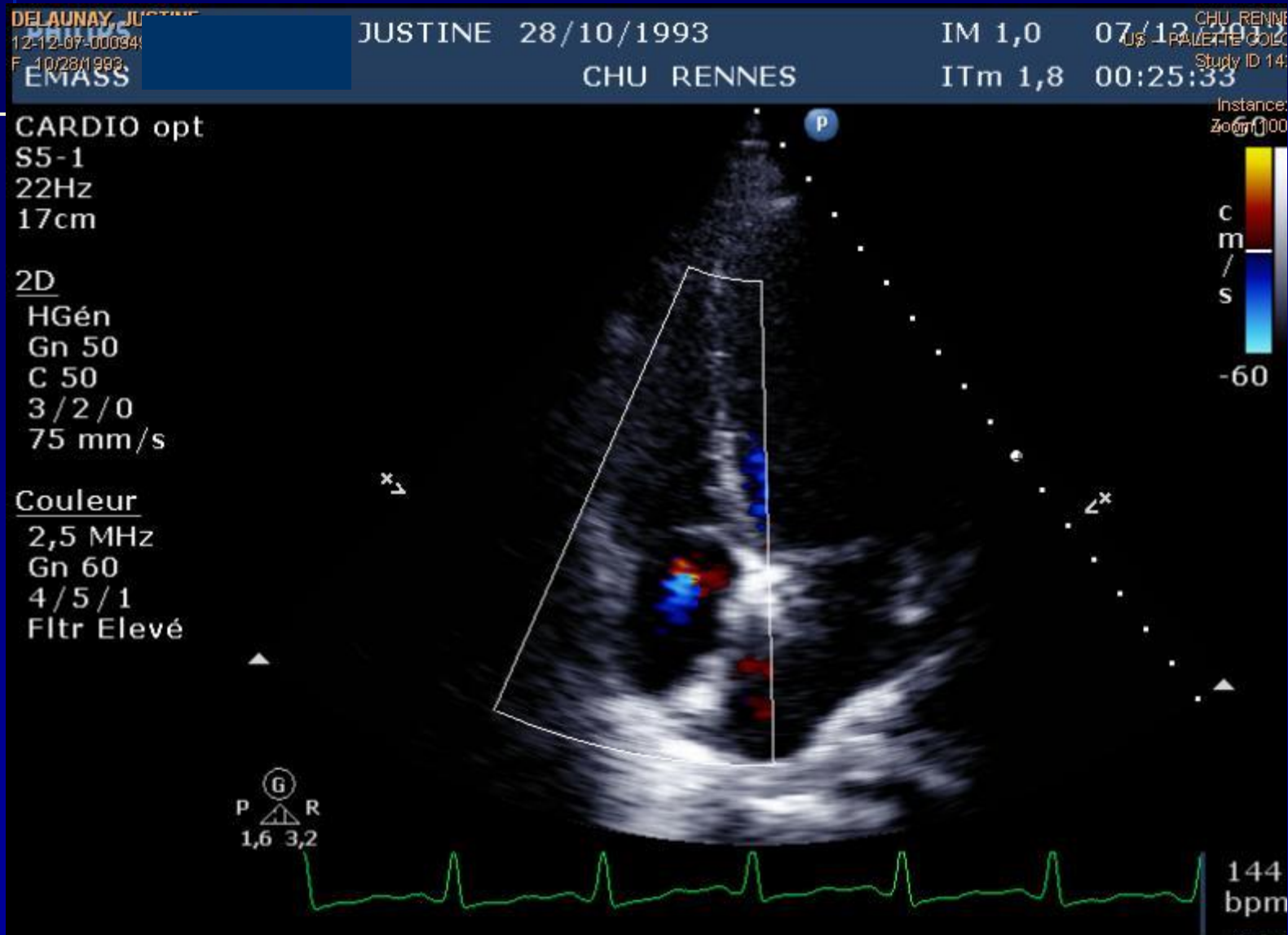
Evaluation de la PAP

Méthode de l'insuffisance tricuspide

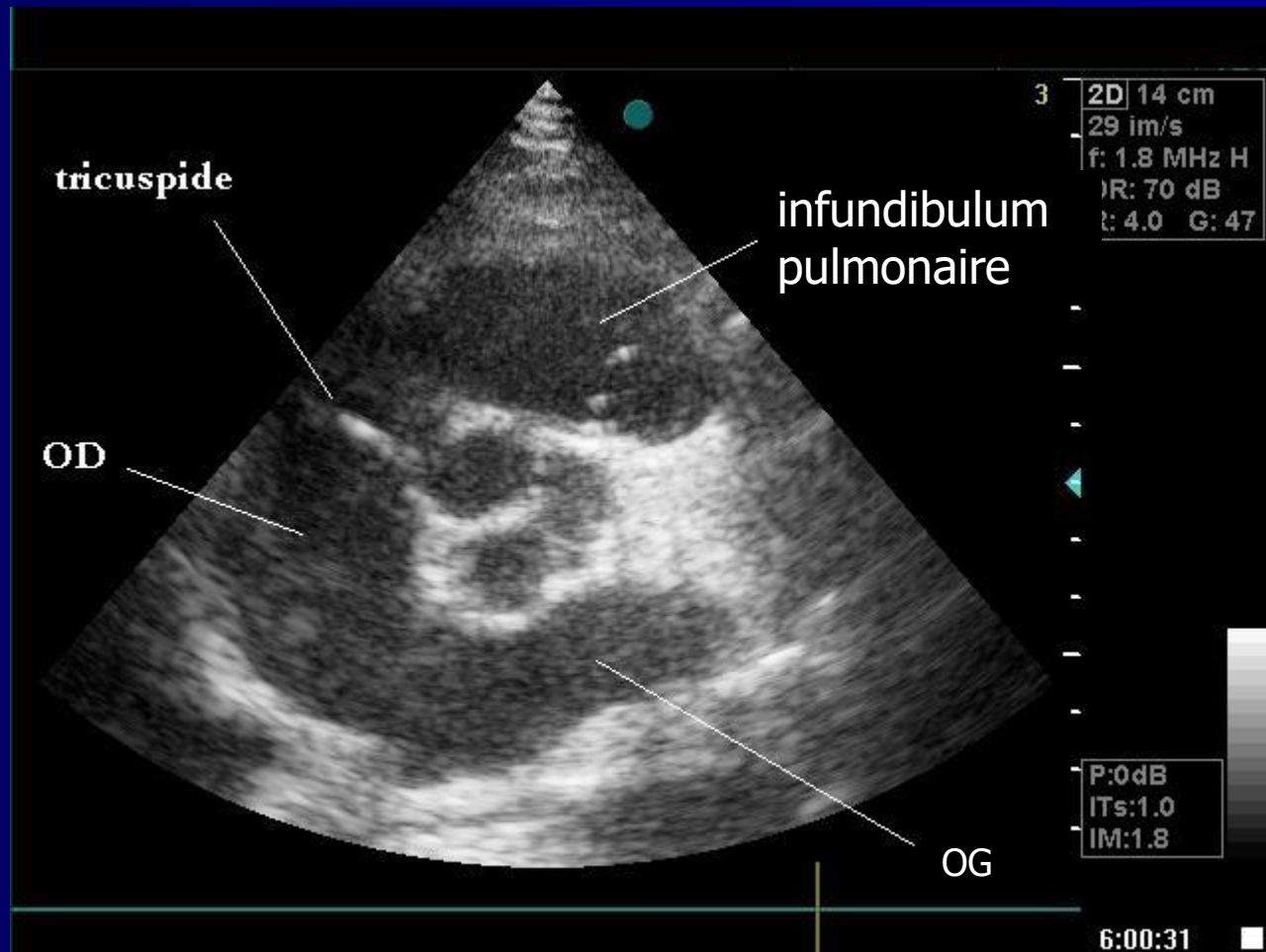


- Gradient VD-OD = $4V^2$
- PSVD = $4V^2 + \text{POD}$
- PAPS = $4V^2 + \text{POD}$

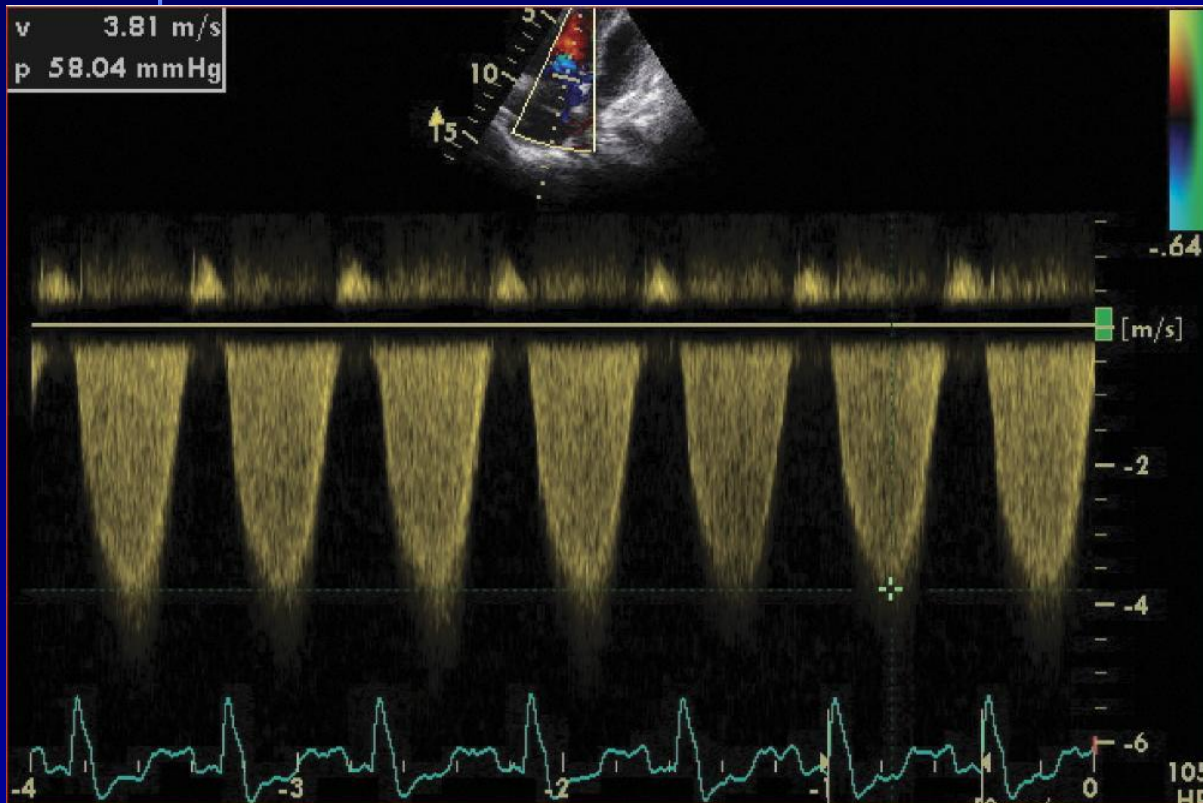
Coupe Apicale 4 cavités



Ou Coupe Para sternale Gauche Petit Axe



Analyse du Flux d'insuffisance tricuspidale

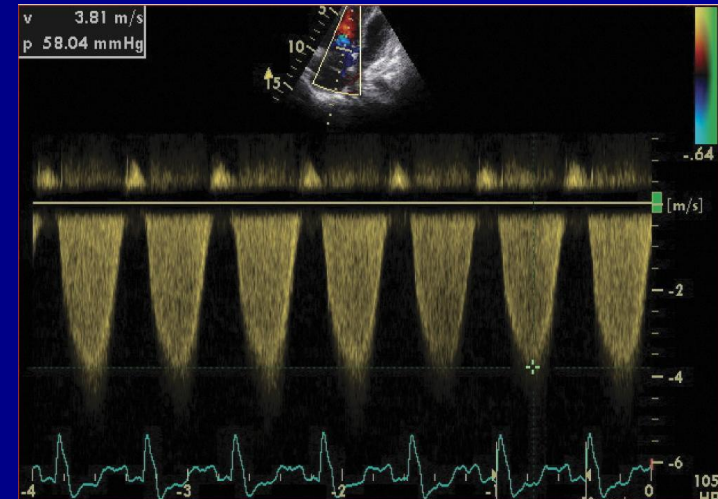


- Coupe Apicale 4 cavités +++
- Repérage doppler couleur d'une IT
- Doppler continu
- Filtres max
- Vitesse 100 mm/s

Méthode de l'insuffisance tricuspide

Limites et erreurs

- Confusion IT/autre flux
- Alignement imparfait flux d'IT/ faisceau US
- ACFA
- Variation respiratoires de la vitesse du flux d'IT
- Sténose valvulaire pulmonaire
- IT laminaire : estimation invalide!
- Pas d'IT
- Mauvaise estimation de la POD



Estimation de la POD

- Variations respiratoires de la VCI
- Flux veineux sus-hépatique
- Doppler tissulaire anneau tricuspide

Avec la Veine Cave Inférieure (VCI)

- Arbitrairement = 10 mmHg
- Collapsus inspiratoire en VS
 - $< 50\%$ → 15 mmHg
 - $> 50\%$ → 5 mmHg
- Diamètre VCI non fiable
- Influence de la position du patient
- Indice de distensibilité en Ventilation contrôlée ($D_{\max} - D_{\min} / D_{\min} < 18\%$)

DIVAY GUY
12-11-09-18585;
M 7/21/1939
EMASS

GUY 21/07/1939

CHU RENNES

IM 1,0

09/11/2012

ITm 0,4

19:15:55

CHU RENNES
US - PAVILLON COLOR
Study ID 1236
1
Instance: 8
Zoom 100%

CARDIO opt

S5-1	+ VCI min	0,935 cm
19Hz	x VCI max	1,75 cm
22cm	Indice de distensibilite	86,7 %

2D

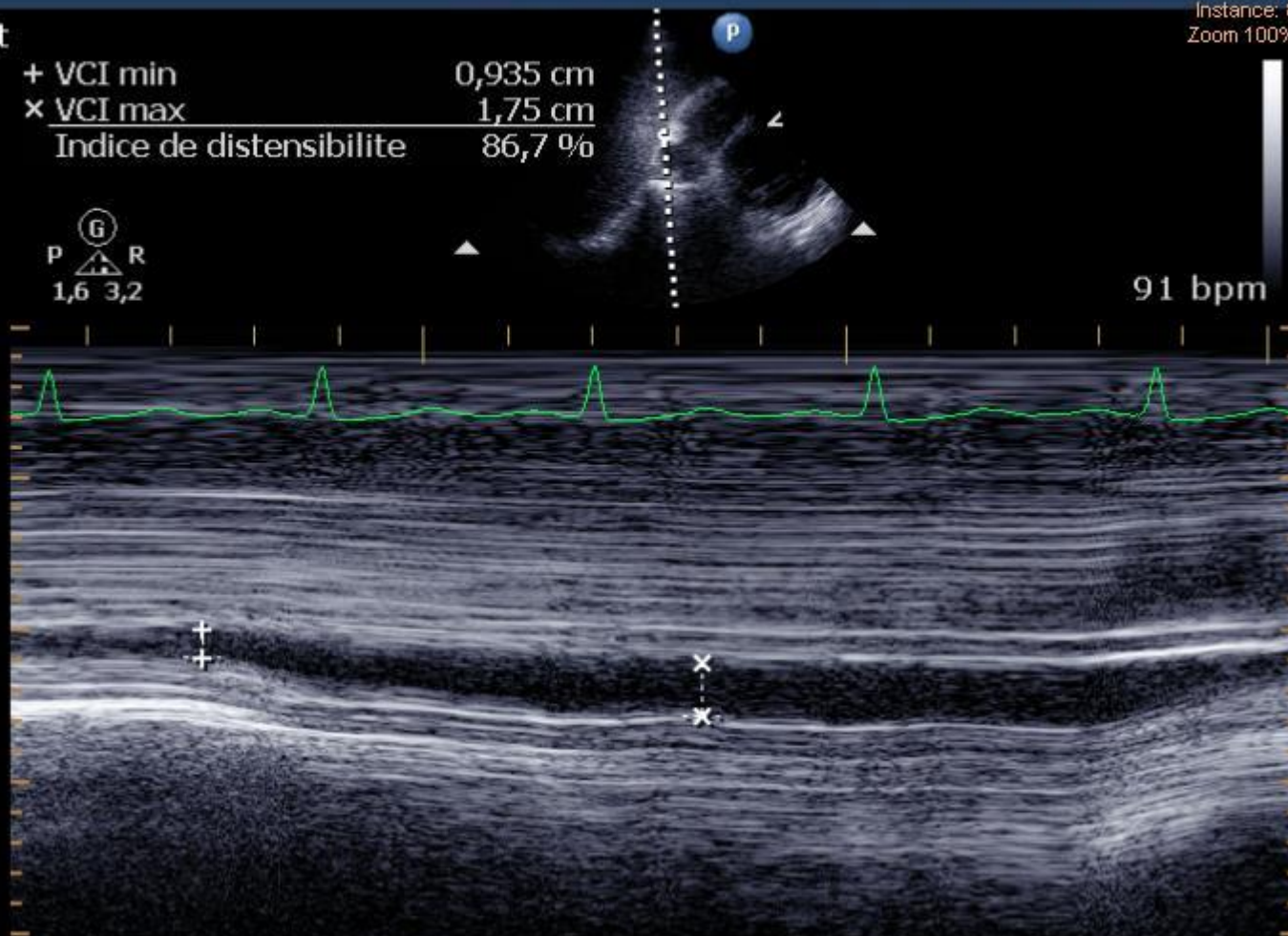
HGén
Gn 46
C 50
3 / 2 / 0

G
P R
1,6 3,2

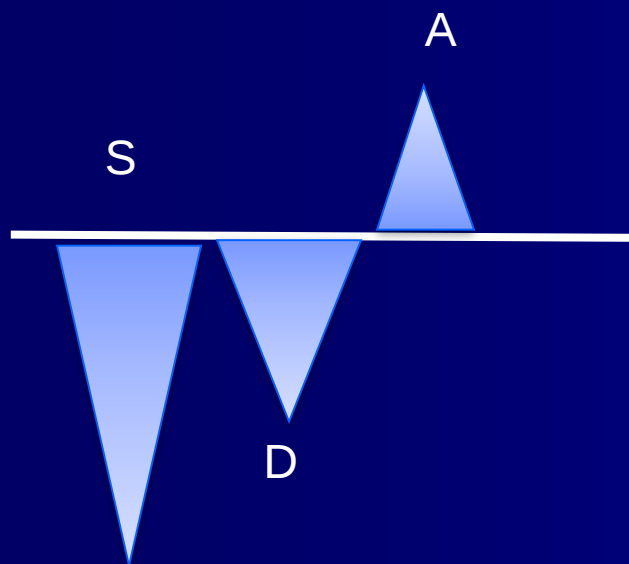
91 bpm

TM

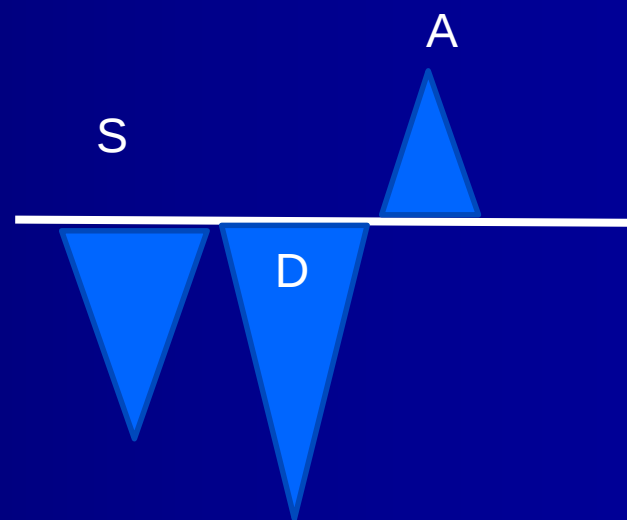
3 / 3
75 mm/s



Avec le Flux veineux sus hépatique



Flux veineux normal



Elévation de la POD

Fraction systolique =
 $(\text{ITV onde S}) / (\text{ITV onde S} + \text{ITV onde D}) \times 100$
 $\text{FS} < 55 \rightarrow \text{POD} > 8\text{mmHg}$

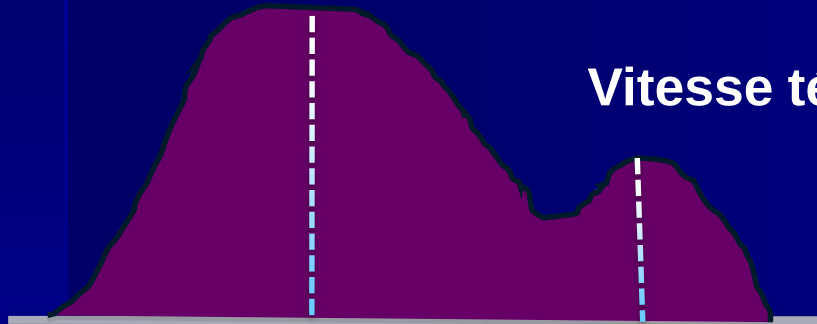
Avec le Doppler tissulaire à l'anneau tricuspide

- E/Ea (tricuspide) $> 6 \rightarrow$ POD > 10 mmHg
 - Patient ventilé, absence de sous costale
 - 1 seule étude, manque de validité
 - ACFA?
 - PM?

Evaluation de la PAP

Méthode de l'insuffisance pulmonaire

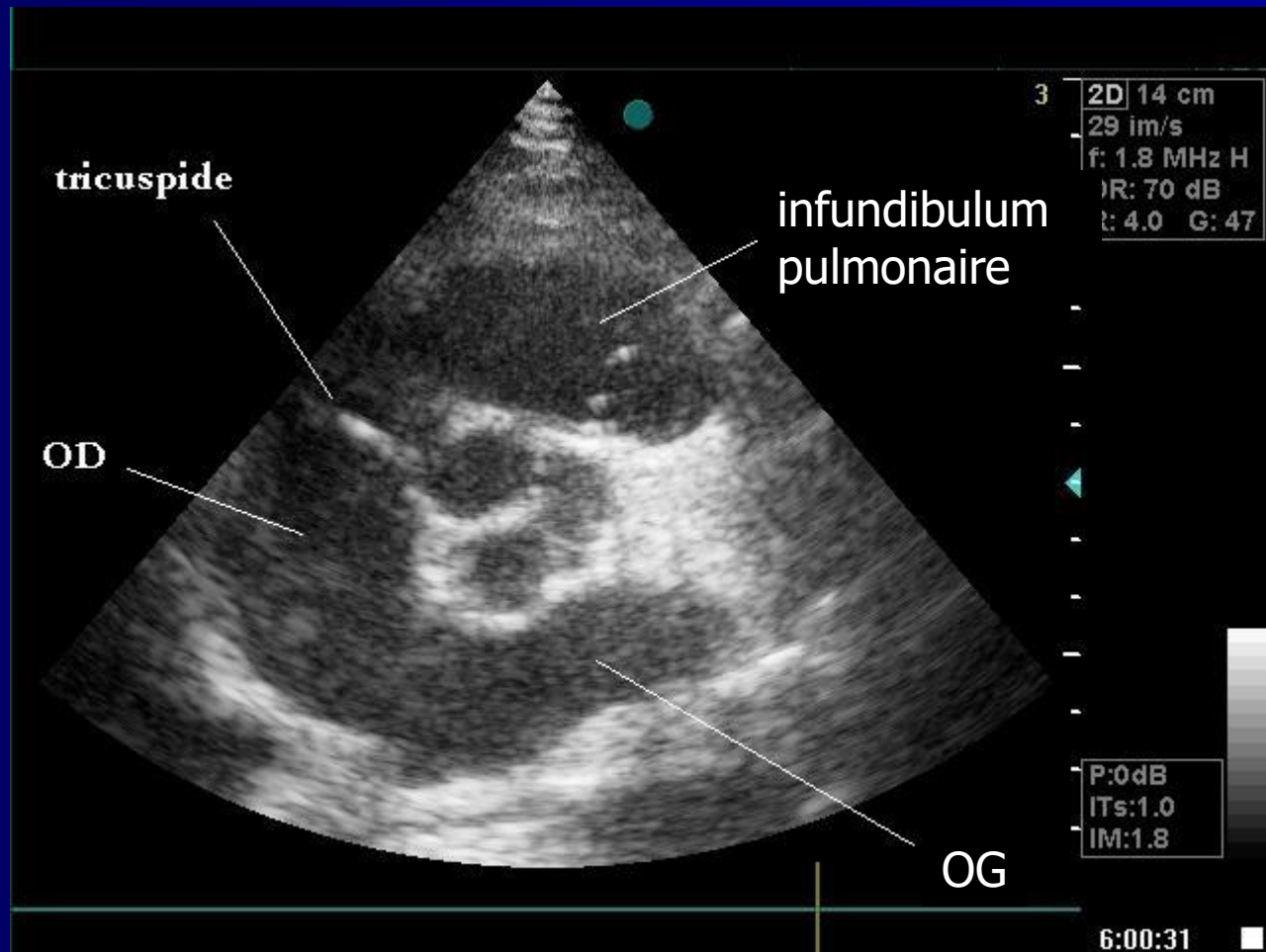
Vitesse
protodiastolique (V_p)



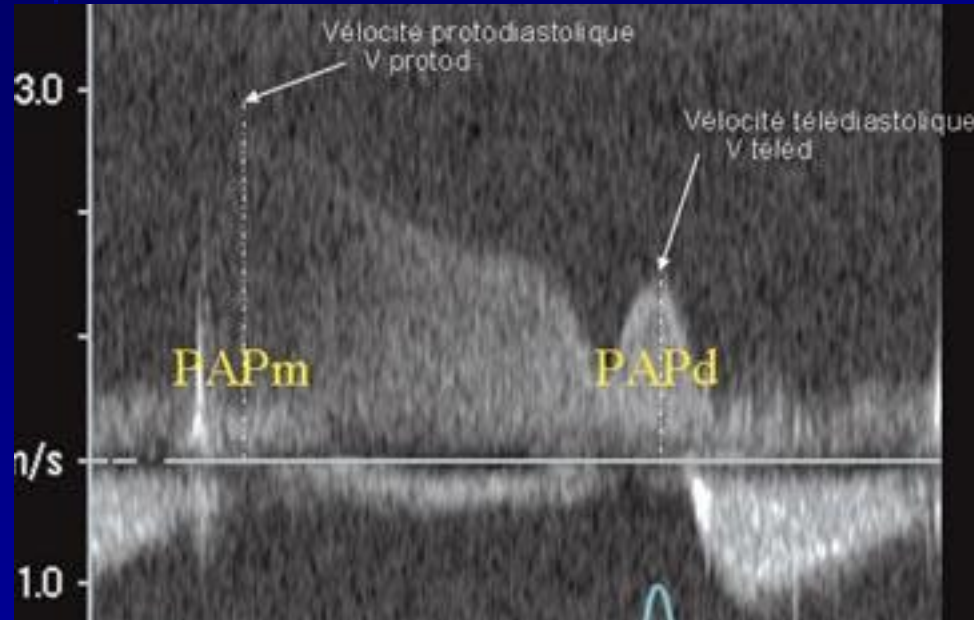
Vitesse télédiastolique (V_t)

- Coupe PSG PA
- Sous costale transversale
- Repérage en doppler couleur
- Doppler couleur
- $N V_p < 1,2 \text{ m/s}$ et $V_t < 2 \text{ m/s}$

Avec une coupe Para sternale Gauche Petit Axe



Tir doppler continu sur le flux d'IP



$$PAPd = (4 \times V \text{ téléd})^2 + 10$$

$$PAPm = (4 \times V \text{ protod})^2 + 10$$



$$PAPs = (3 \times PAPm) - (2 \times PAPd)$$

Méthode de l'insuffisance pulmonaire

➤ Limites

- Confusion entre le flux d'IP et un autre flux
- Alignement imparfait entre le faisceau US et le flux
- Variations de la vitesse (FA)
- Erreur dans l'estimation de la POD
- Morphologie particulière du flux

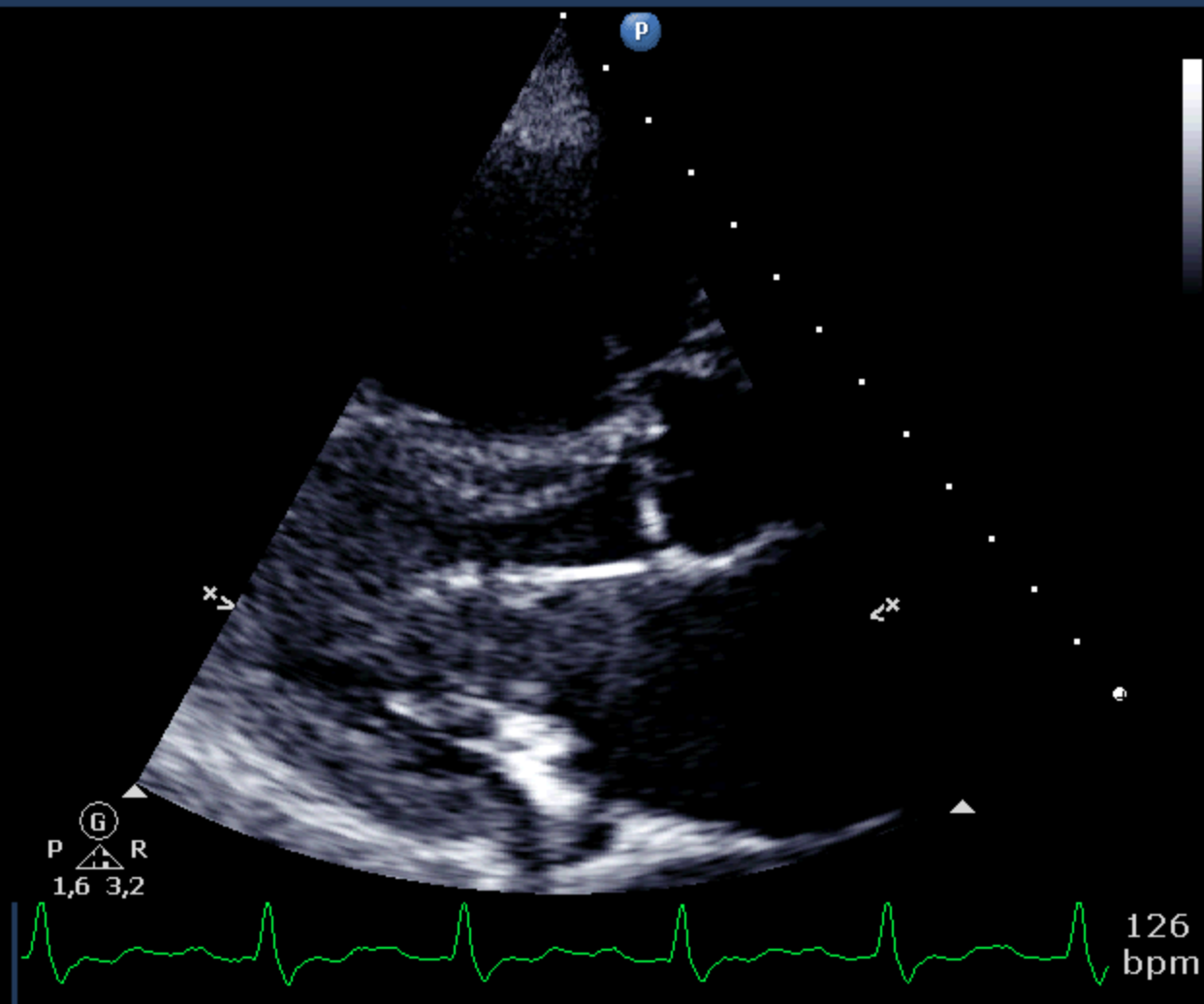
PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944
CHU RENNES

IM 1,2 02/12/2015
ITm 0,4 11:14:27

CARDIO opt
S5-1
40Hz
13,0cm

2D
HGén
Gn 30
C 50
3/2/0
75 mm/s



PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 1,2 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

ITm 0,6 11:15:01

CARDIO opt

S5-1

46Hz

13,0cm

2D

HGén

Gn 30

C 50

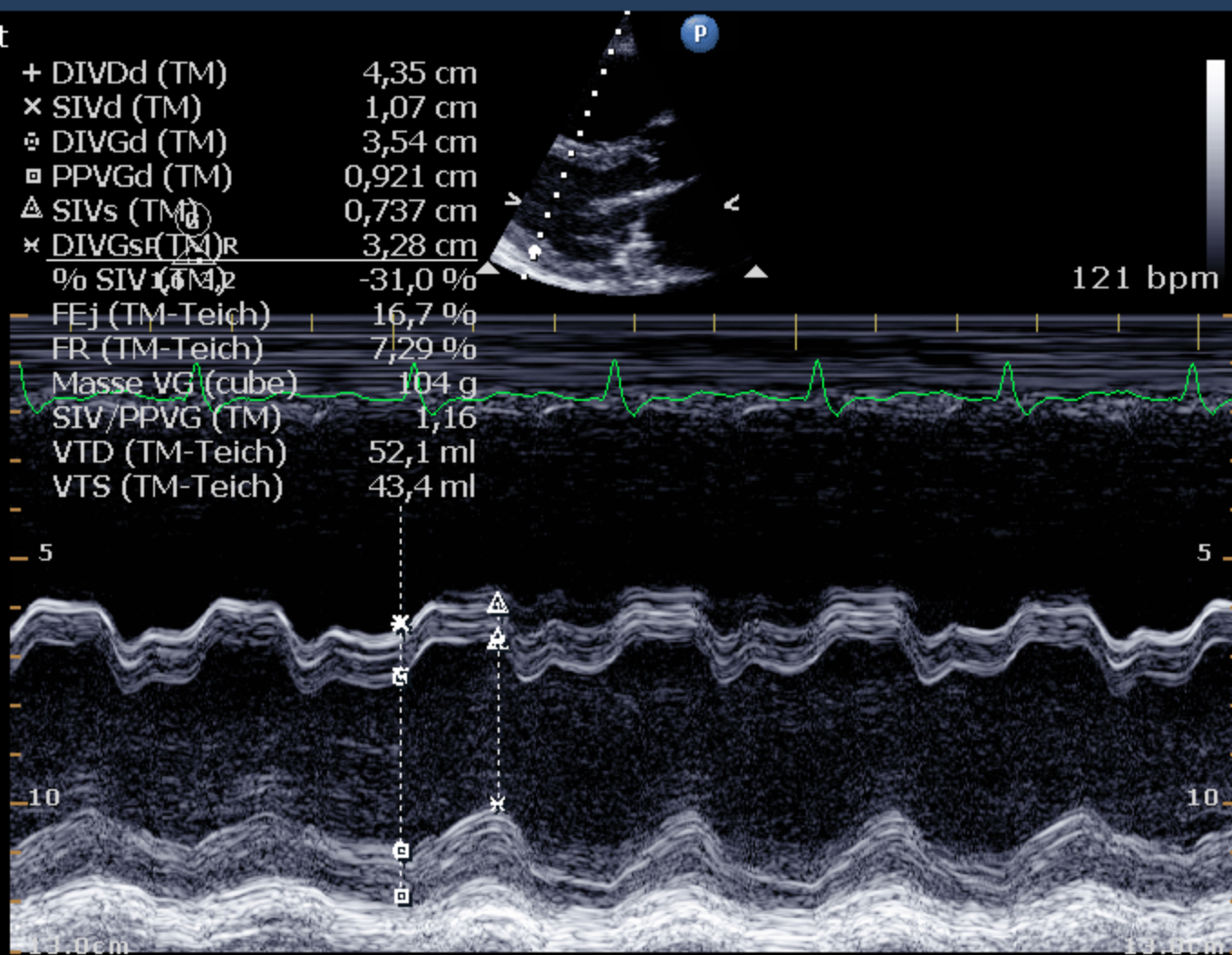
3 / 2 / 0

TM

3 / 3

75 mm/s

+ DIVDd (TM)	4,35 cm
× SIVd (TM)	1,07 cm
⊙ DIVGd (TM)	3,54 cm
□ PPVGd (TM)	0,921 cm
△ SIVs (TM)	0,737 cm
× DIVGsR (TM)	3,28 cm
% SIV (TM)	-31,0 %
FEj (TM-Teich)	16,7 %
FR (TM-Teich)	7,29 %
Masse VG (cube)	104 g
SIV/PPVG (TM)	1,16
VTD (TM-Teich)	52,1 ml
VTS (TM-Teich)	43,4 ml



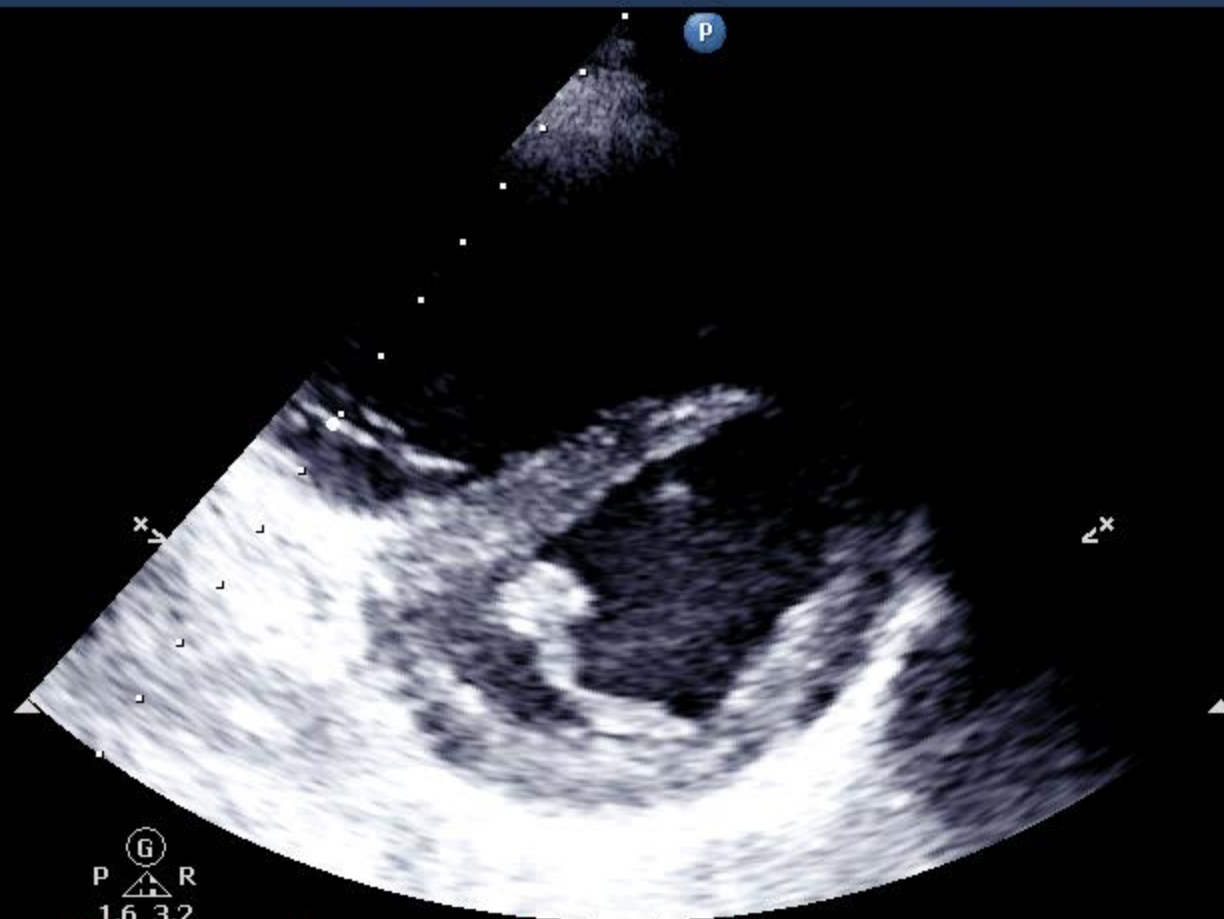
PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944
CHU RENNES

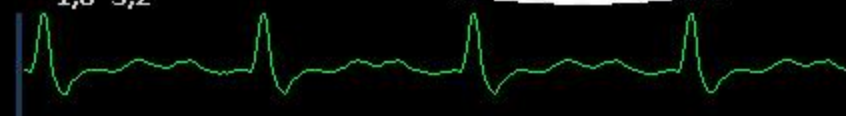
IM 1,2 02/12/2015
ITm 0,6 10:43:12

CARDIO opt
S5-1
39Hz
13,0cm

2D
HGén
Gn 50
C 50
3/2/0
75 mm/s



G
P R
1,6 3,2



123
bpm

PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 1,0 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

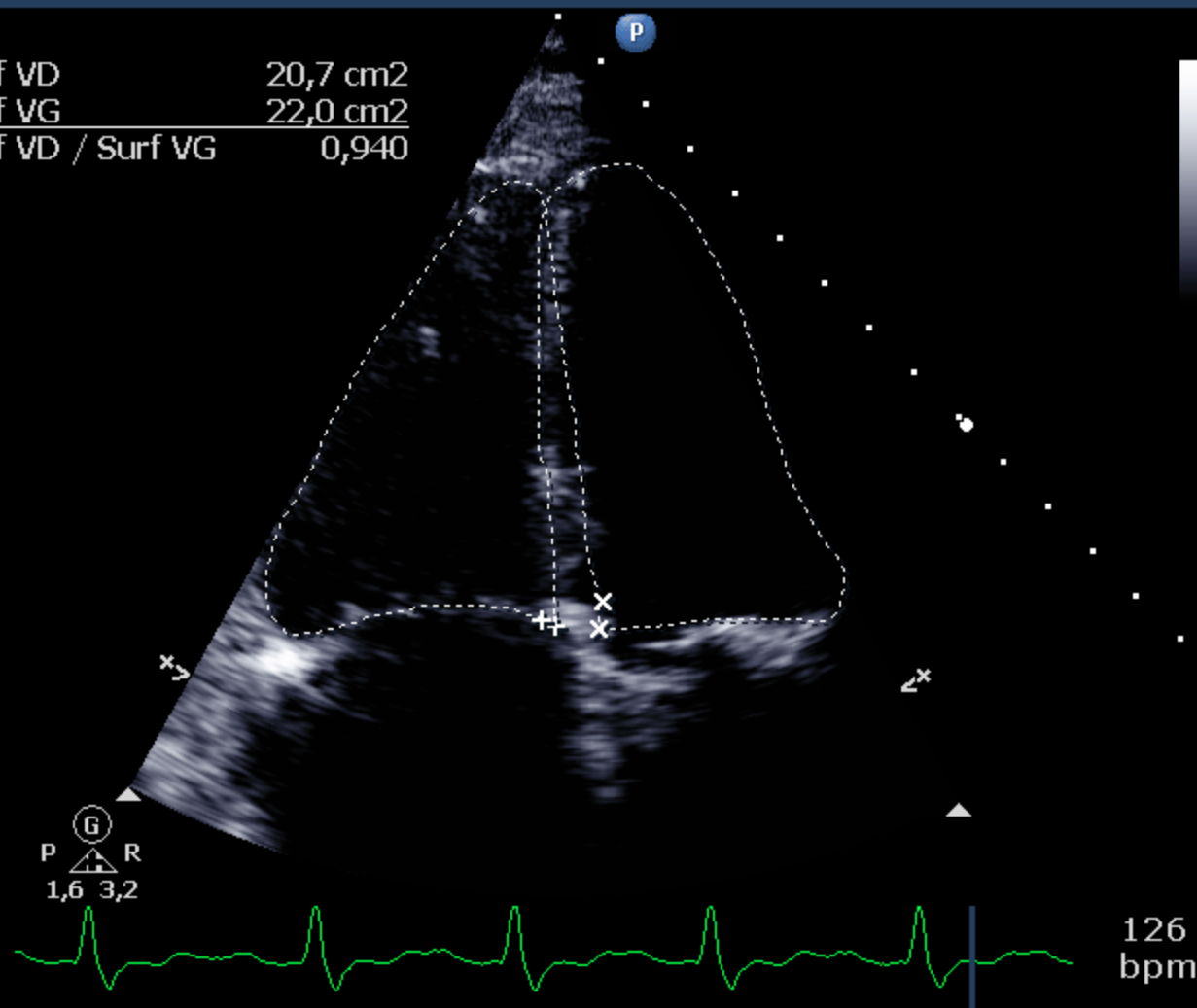
ITm 0,4 11:22:02

CARDIO opt

S5-1	+ Surf VD	20,7 cm ²
40Hz	× Surf VG	22,0 cm ²
14,0cm	Surf VD / Surf VG	0,940

2D

HGén
Gn 30
C 50
3 / 2 / 0
75 mm/s



PHILIPS

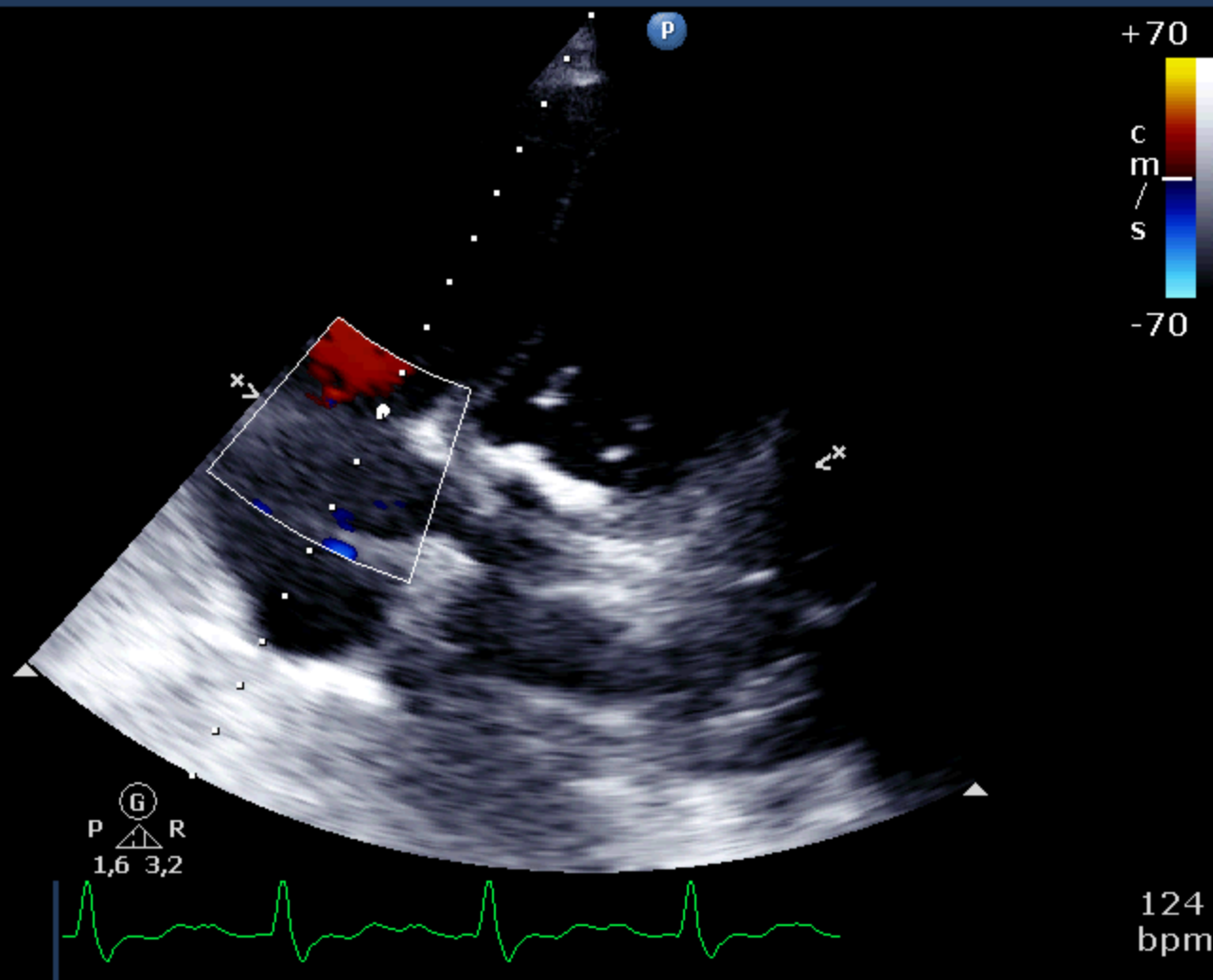
MARYVONNE 10/01/1944
CHU RENNES

IM 0,9 02/12/2015
ITm 1,4 11:09:06

CARDIO opt
S5-1
25Hz
17,0cm

2D
HGén
Gn 50
C 50
3/2/0
75 mm/s

Couleur
2,5 MHz
Gn 60
4/5/1
Filtr Elevé



PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 0,1 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

ITm 0,5 11:12:01

CARDIO opt

S5-1

17,0cm

+ Vmax RT

GP max RT

291 cm/s

33,9 mmHg

2D

HGén

Gn 50

C 50

3/2/0

Couleur

2,5 MHz

Gn 60

4/5/1

Filtr Elevé

DC

1,7 MHz

Gn 68

9,4 cm

Angle 0°

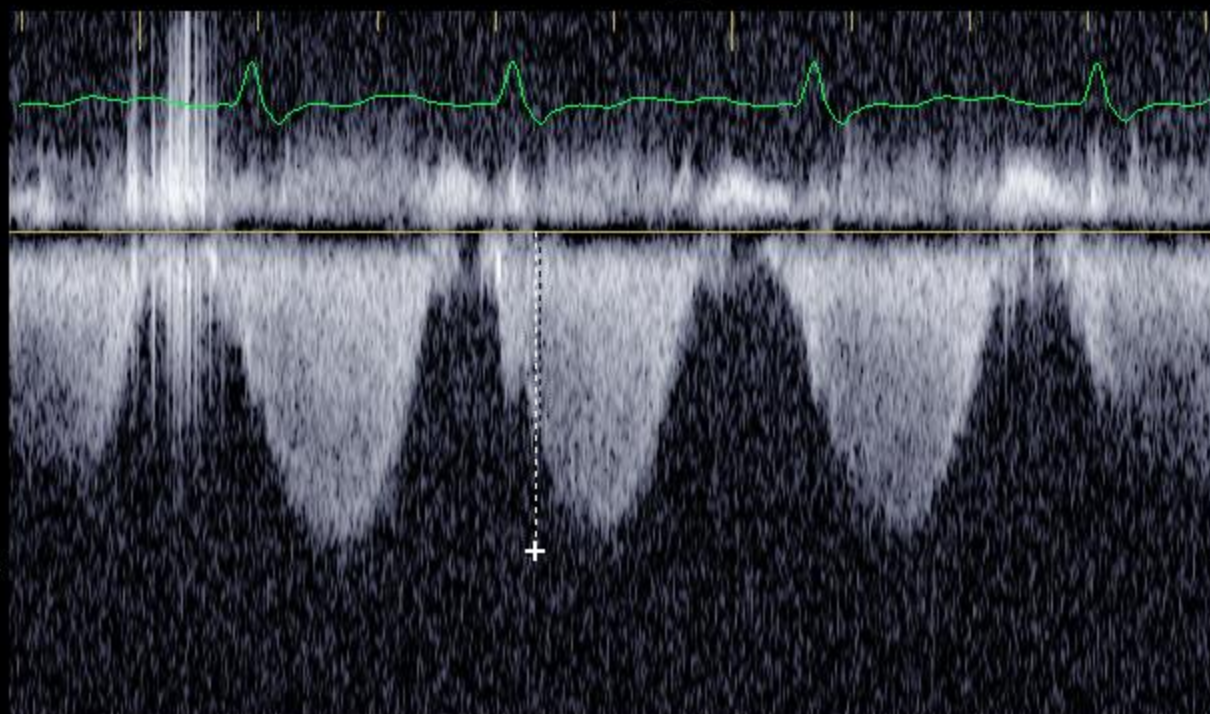
Filtr 800Hz

100 mm/s

⊙
P ⊙ R
1,6 3,2



+70
cm/s
1250



200
100
0
+
100
200
300
400
cm/s

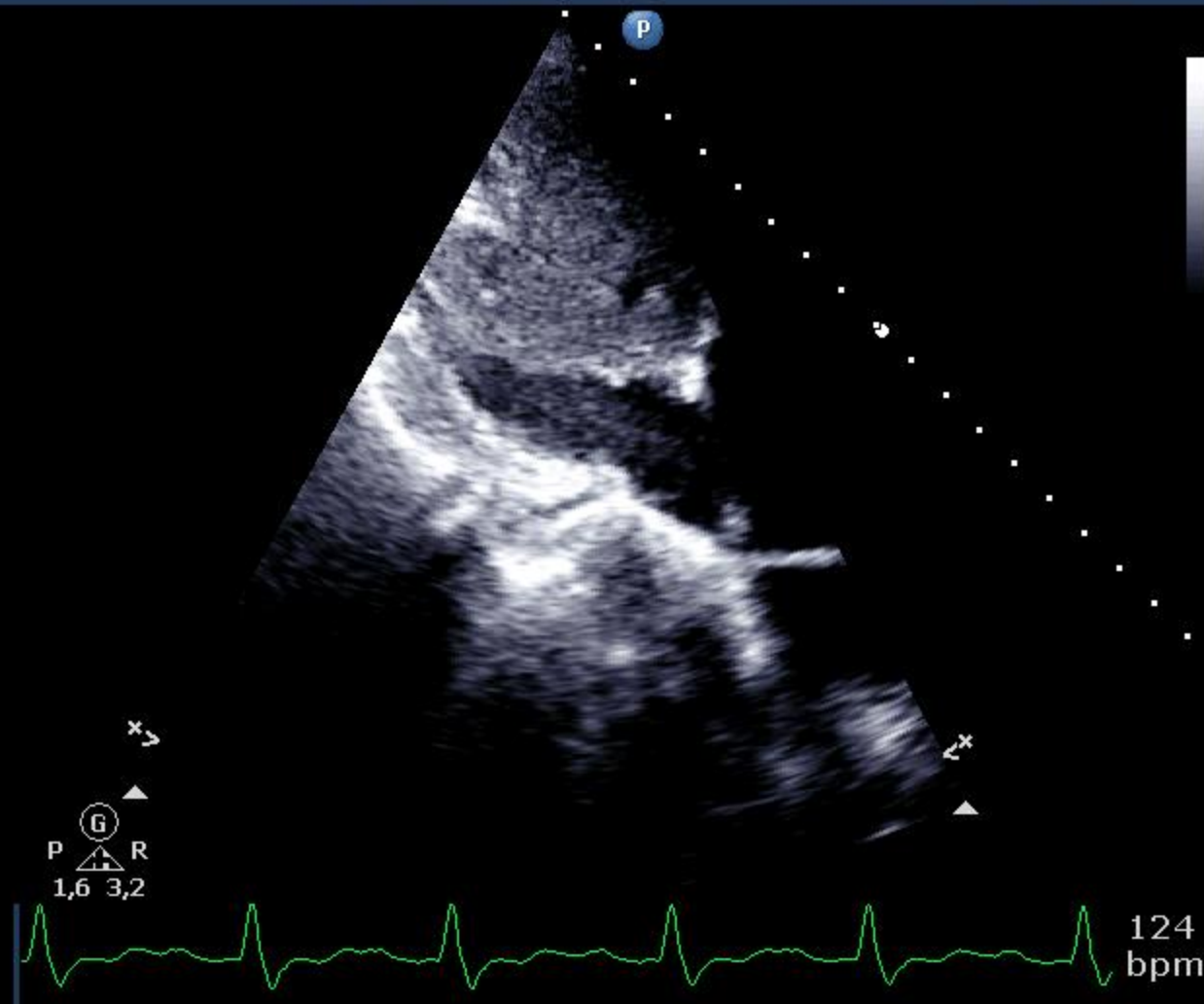
PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944
CHU RENNES

IM 0,9 02/12/2015
ITm 0,4 11:25:33

CARDIO opt
S5-1
40Hz
18,0cm

2D
HGén
Gn 30
C 50
3/2/0
75 mm/s



PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 0,9 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

ITm 0,5 11:26:06

CARDIO opt

S5-1

35Hz

18,0cm

2D

HGén

Gn 30

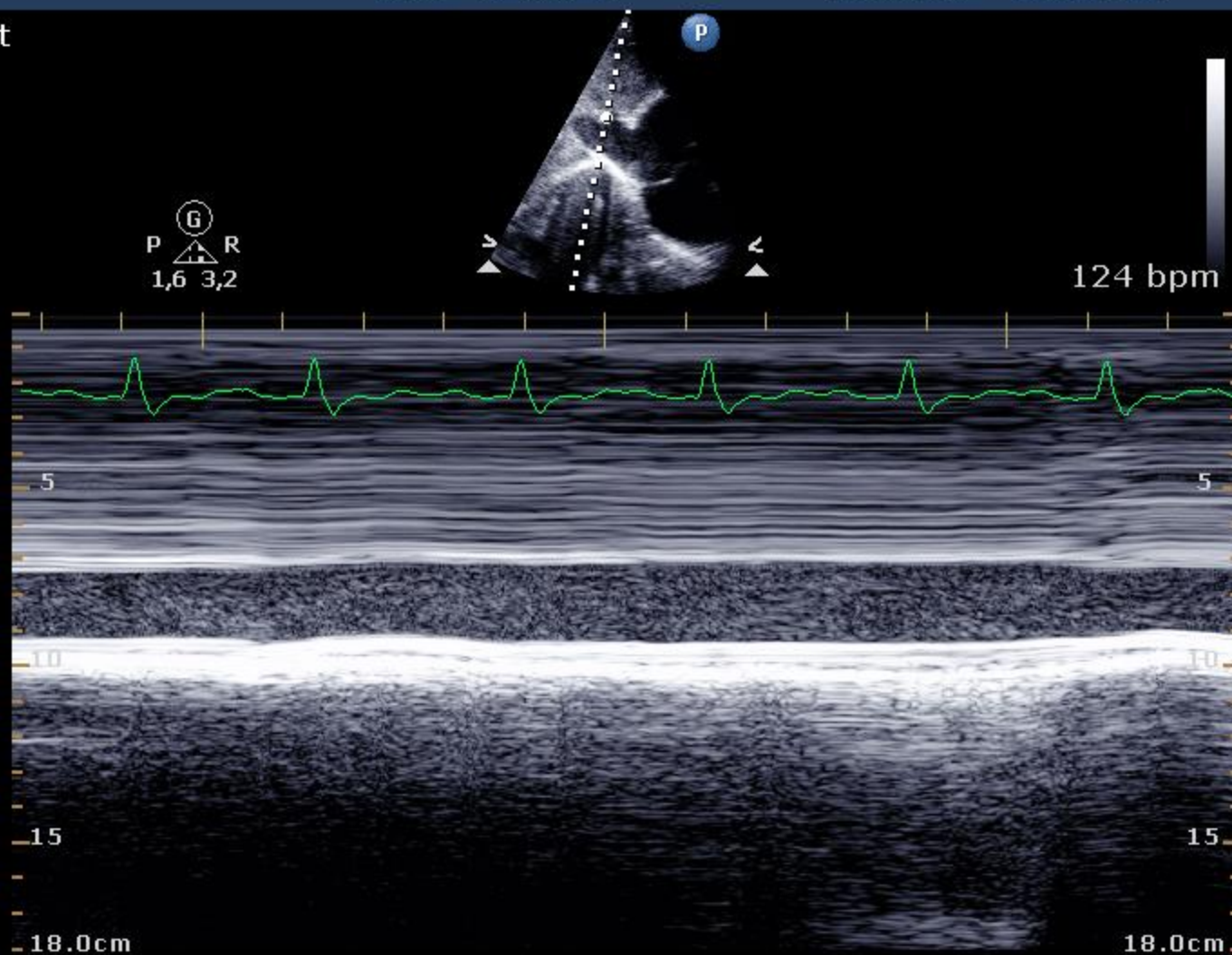
C 50

3/2/0

TM

3/3

75 mm/s



PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944
CHU RENNES

IM 0,9 02/12/2015
ITm 0,5 11:13:20

CARDIO opt

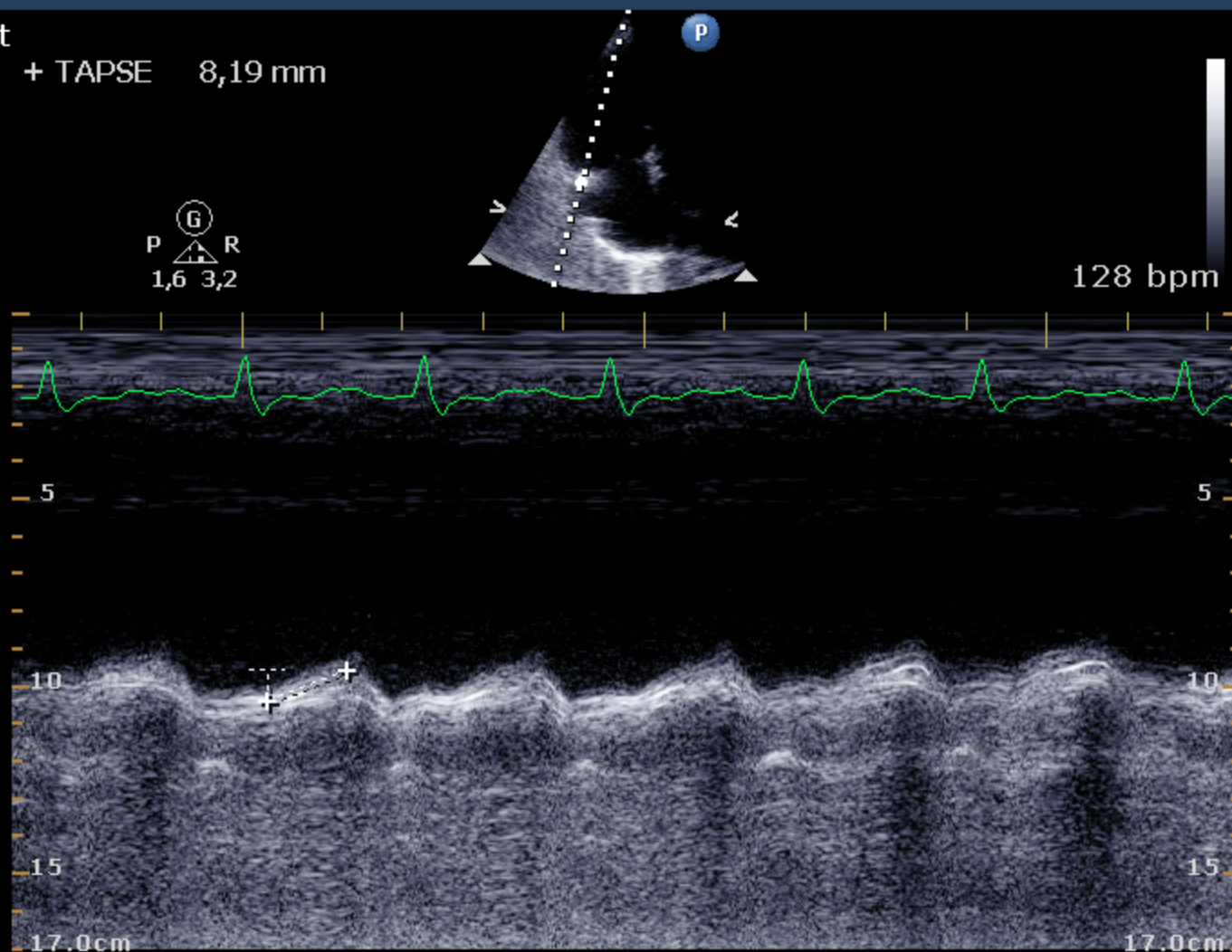
S5-1 + TAPSE 8,19 mm
38Hz
17,0cm

2D

HGén
Gn 50
C 50
3/2/0

TM

3/3
75 mm/s



PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 0,5 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

ITm 0,1 11:33:52

ETO OPT

X7-2t

31Hz

12,0cm

T. Pat.: 37,0 °C

T ETO : 39,9 °C

0 55 180



2D

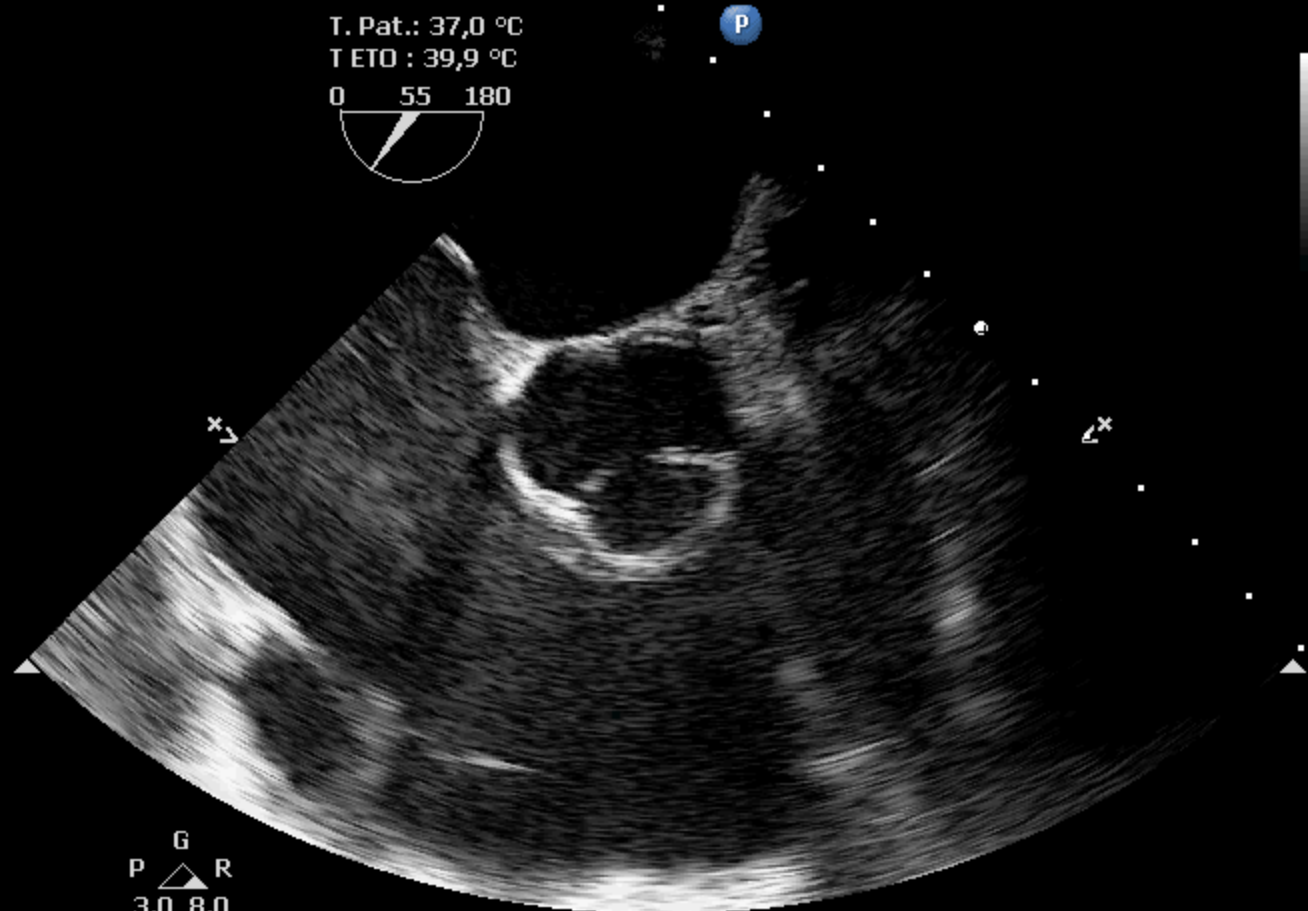
Rés

Gn 60

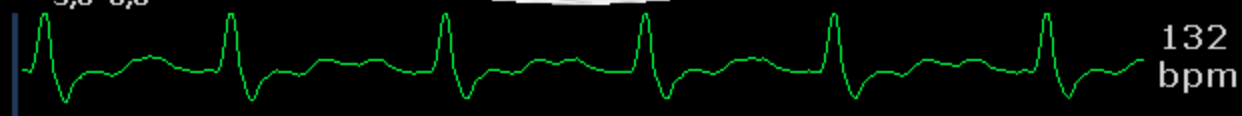
C 50

4/2/0

75 mm/s



G
P $\triangle$ R
3,0 8,0



132
bpm

PHILIPS

MARYVONNE 10/01/1944

IM 0,5 02/12/2015

AT

CHU RENNES

ITm 0,1 11:35:51

ETO OPT

X7-2t

31Hz

12,0cm

T. Pat.: 37,0 °C

T ETO : 40,3 °C

0 91 180



2D

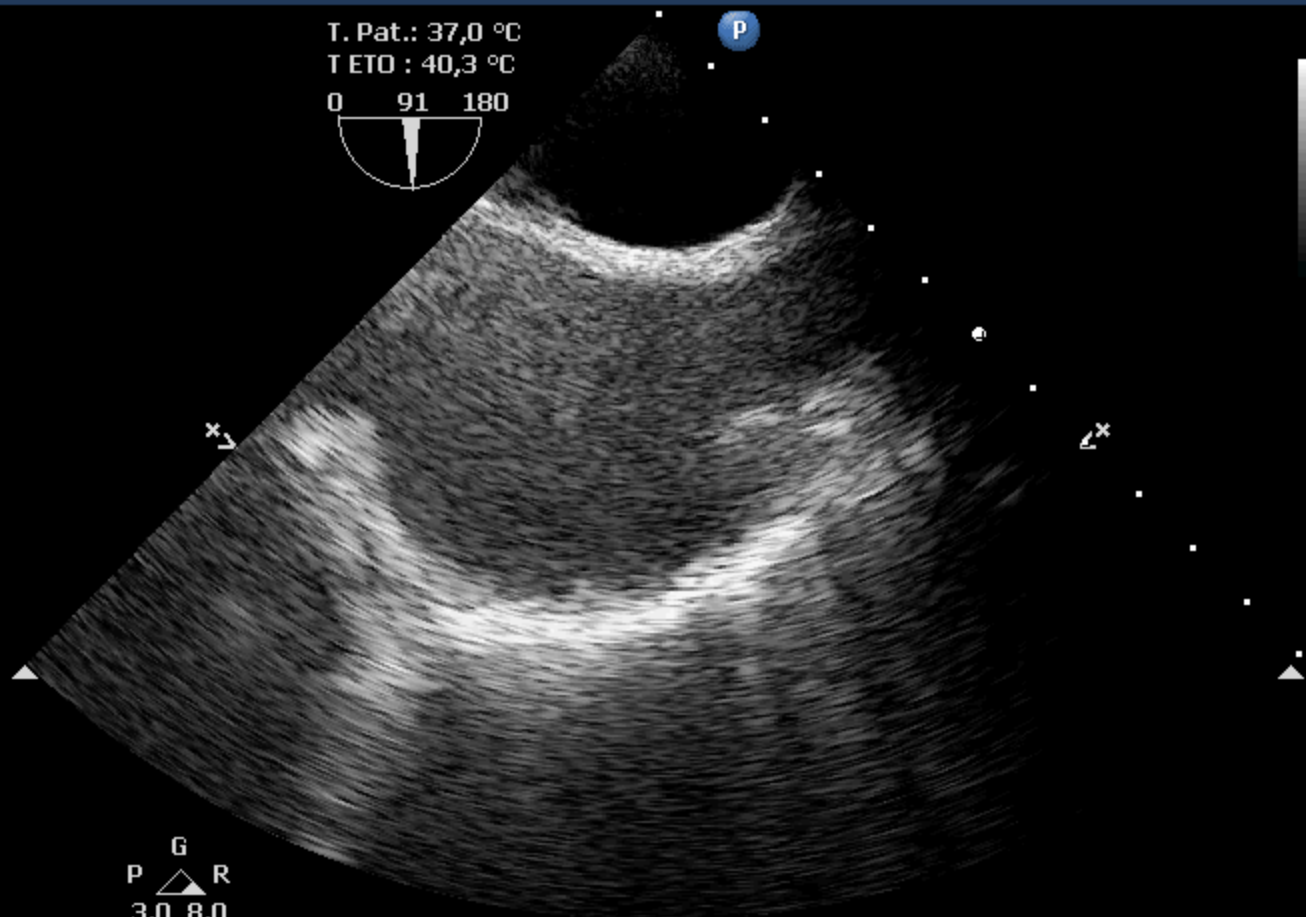
Rés

Gn 60

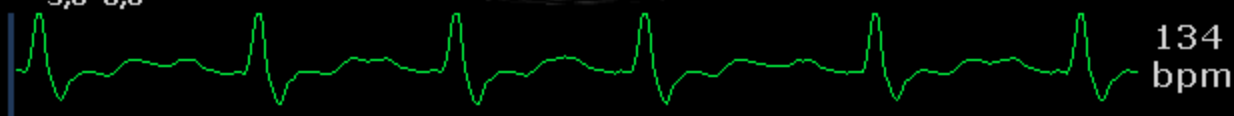
C 50

4/2/0

75 mm/s



G
P  R
3,0 8,0



134
bpm

Merci de votre attention