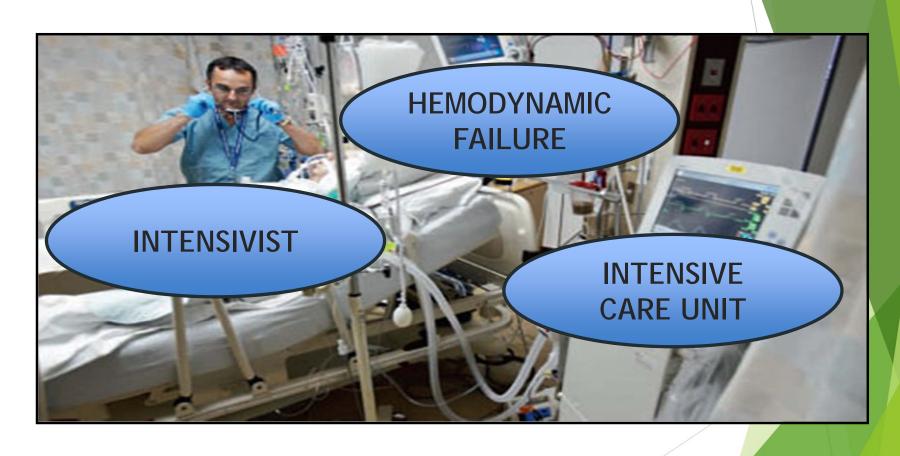
## Respective advantages, disadvantages and mandatory views of TTE and TEE

Dr Ahmed ElMaghraby
Cardiology Specialist
Non-invasive Lab, HMC Heart Hospital

#### No Disclosures

#### CRITICAL CARE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY



#### CRITICAL CARE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY



#### Machines





## Trans-Thoracic Echocardiography

in ICU	
Advantages	Disadvantages
- EASY TO USE. - AVAILABLE	- Does not provide potential continuous monitoring.

- CAUSES NO HARM
- Information is acquired in real time.
- No health care practitioners are needed other than the performing physician
- The information is obtained before the invasive monitoring.
- **COST-EFFECTIVE**

- al for
- In several patients it is not possible to acquire all the classic echocardiographic views



#### **CHEST**

#### Recent Advances in Chest Medicine

#### Advanced Echocardiography for the Critical Care Physician

Part 2

Mangala Narasimhan, DO, FCCP; Seth J. Koenig, MD, FCCP; and Paul H. Mayo, MD, FCCP

This article is the second part of a series that describes practical techniques in advanced critical care echocardiography and their use in the management of hemodynamic instability. Measurement of left ventricular function and segmental wall motion abnormalities, evaluation of left ventricular filling pressures, assessment of right-sided heart function, and determination of preload sensitivity, including passive leg raising, are discussed. Video examples help to demonstrate techniques described in the text.

CHEST 2014; 145(1):135–142

Abbreviations: 2DE = two-dimensional echocardiography; AP4 = apical four chamber; ASE = American Society of



European Heart Journal — Cardiovascular Imaging (2013) **14**, 1–11 doi:10.1093/ehjci/jes193

RECOMME

### Emergency echocardiography: the Europe Association of Cardiovascular Imaging recommendations

Aleksandar N. Neskovic<sup>1\*</sup>, Andreas Hagendorff<sup>2</sup>, Patrizio Lancellotti<sup>3</sup>, Fabio Guarracino<sup>4</sup>, Albert Varga<sup>5</sup>, Bernard Cosyns<sup>6</sup>, Frank A. Flachskal Bogdan A. Popescu<sup>8</sup>, Luna Gargani<sup>9</sup>, Jose Luis Zamorano<sup>10</sup>, and Luigi P. I behalf of the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging<sup>†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Clinical Hospital Center Zemun, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Vukova 9, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia; <sup>2</sup>Department für Innere Me Dermatologie, Abteilung für Kardiologie und Angiologie, Universitätsklinikum Leipzig AöR, Leipzig, Germany; <sup>3</sup>GIGA Cardiovascular Sciences, Heart Valve Department of Cardiology, CHU Sart Tilman, Liége, Belgium; <sup>4</sup>Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, University Hospital of Pisa, Pisa, Medicine and Cardiology Center, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary; <sup>6</sup>Universiteit Ziekenhuis Brussels, CHIREC Braine (Braine I'Alleud), Belgium; <sup>7</sup>Akademiska sjukhuset, Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>8</sup>m'Carol Davila' University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania; <sup>8</sup>Institute of Clinical Physiology, Natio Italy; <sup>10</sup>Cardiology Department, University Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain; and <sup>11</sup>Department of Cardiac, Thoracic and Vascular Sciences, Unive

Received 24 July 2012; accepted after revision 30 August 2012



Crit Care Med. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2014 November 01

Published in final edited form as: Crit Care Med. 2013 November; 41(11): 2618–2626. doi:10.1097/CCM.0b013e31829e4dc5.

Concise Definitive Review: Focused Critical Care Echocardiography in the ICU

Achikam Oren-Grinberg, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Talmor, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>, and Samuel M. Brown, MD, MS<sup>2</sup>



European Heart Journal — Cardiovascular Imaging (2015) 16, 119–146 doi:10.1093/ehici/ieu210

## The use of echocardiography in acute cardiovascular care: Recommendations of the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging and the Acute Cardiovascular Care Association

Patrizio Lancellotti<sup>1\*</sup>, Susanna Price<sup>2\*</sup>, Thor Edvardsen<sup>3</sup>, Bernard Cosyns<sup>4</sup>, Aleksandar N. Neskovic<sup>5</sup>, Raluca Dulgheru<sup>1</sup>, Frank A. Flachskampf<sup>6</sup>, Christian Hassager<sup>7</sup>, Agnes Pasquet<sup>8</sup>, Luna Gargani<sup>9</sup>, Maurizio Galderisi<sup>10</sup>, Nuno Cardim<sup>11</sup>, Kristina H. Haugaa<sup>3</sup>, Arnaud Ancion<sup>1</sup>, Jose-Luis Zamorano<sup>12</sup>, Erwan Donal<sup>13</sup>, Héctor Bueno<sup>14</sup>, and Gilbert Habib<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Liège Hospital, Cardiology Care Unit, GIGA Cardiovascular Sciences, Department of Cardiology, University Hospital Sart Tilman, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Adult Intensive Care Unit, Royal Brompton Hospital, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>Department of Cardiology, Oslo University Hospital and University of Oslo, Norway; <sup>4</sup>Department of Cardiology, Universitative Centrum Voor Hart-en Vaatziekten (CHVZ), Brussels, Belgium; <sup>5</sup>Clinical Hospital Centre Zemun, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Serbia; <sup>4</sup>Uppsala Universitet, Institutionen för Medicinska Vetenskaper, Sweden; <sup>7</sup>Department of Cardiology, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; <sup>8</sup>Pôle de Recherche Cardiovasculaire, Institut de Recherche Expérimentale et Clinique, Université Catholique de Louvain and Division of Cardiology, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc, Brussels, Belgium; <sup>9</sup>Institute of Clinical Physiology, National Council of Research, Pisa, Italy; <sup>10</sup>Department of Medical Translational Sciences, Federico II University Hospital, Naples, Italy; <sup>11</sup>Echocardiography Laboratory, Hospital da Luz, Lisbon, Portugal; <sup>12</sup>University of Alcala, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain; <sup>13</sup>Cardiology Department, CHU Rennes and LTSI, Université Rennes-1, France; <sup>14</sup>Department of Cardiology, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria Gregorio Marañón & Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; and <sup>15</sup>Aix-Marseille Université, APHM, La Timone Hospital, Cardiology Department, France

Online publish-ahead-of-print 6 November 2014

## FOCUS cardiac Ultrasound FOCUS protocol

► Time critical scenarios (Trauma/ cardiac arrest).

Rapid detection of significant Cardiac pathology/volume status.

▶ Biventricular function.

## Trans-Thoracic Echocardiography in ICU

Concerns	Views
LV systolic function	Parasternal long axis short axis view, 2, 3 and 4-chamber view
Cardiac output	4-chamber view
Right heart assessment	Parasternal long axis short axis view, 4-chamber view
Pericardial disease	Parasternal long axis short axis view, 4-chamber view, subcostal view
Valvular disease	Parasternal long axis short axis view, 4-chamber view
Volume status and responsiveness	4-chamber view, inferior vena cava

#### STANDARD PARASTERNAL TTE VIEWS STANDARD APICAL TTE VIEWS Parasternal Subcostal Apical A4C probe position probe position probe position Aortic valve in PSAX Aorta level A2C Anterolateral papillary muscle Posteromedial papillary muscle SUBCOSTAL VIEW , M-Mode through Inferior Caval Vein A3C

## Mandatory views Trans-thoracic echocardiography

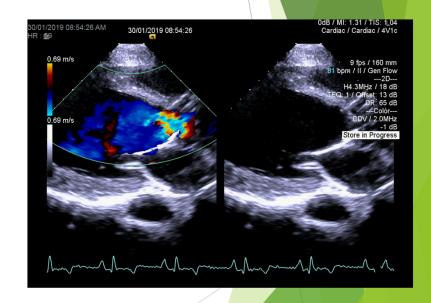
- ► Parasternal long axis.
- ▶ Parasternal short axis.
- ► Apical 4 chambers.
- ► Subcostal 4 chambers.
- ► Subcostal IVC.



#### Parasternal long axis







#### Parasternal short axis





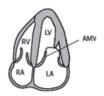






#### Apical 4 chambers

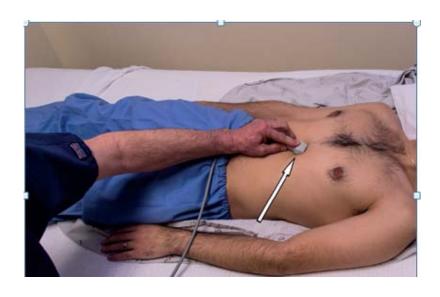








#### Subcostal 4 chambers





#### Subcostal IVC





#### Trans-esophageal echocardiography

Suboptimal TTE images.

Structural not assessable by TTE.

**Thoracic Aorta** 

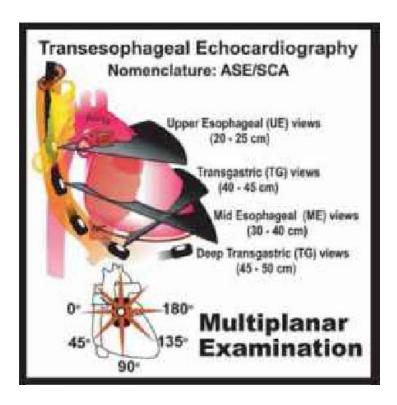
LAA

When the TTE does not answer the clinical question.

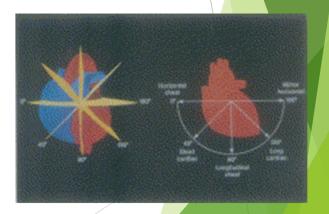
IE.

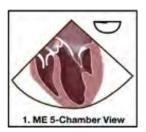
Mechanism of valvular abnormality

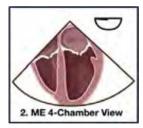


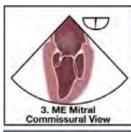


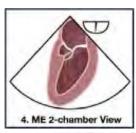


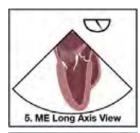






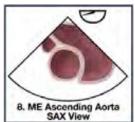


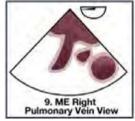


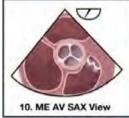


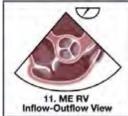






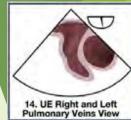


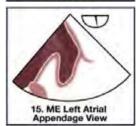






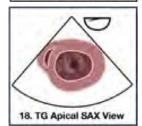




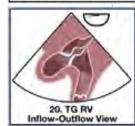


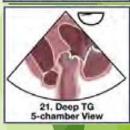


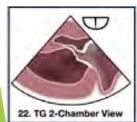


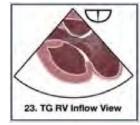






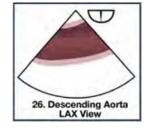






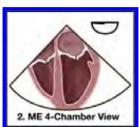




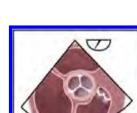










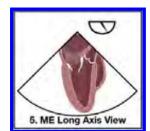


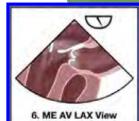


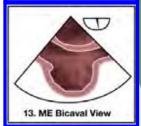


























Midesophageal







#### **Mandatory TEE views**

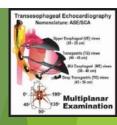


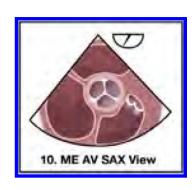




Aortic

#### Mid-esophageal SAX view



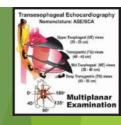


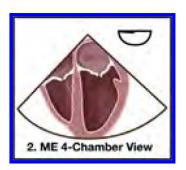






#### Mid-esophageal 4ch view

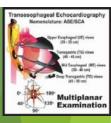










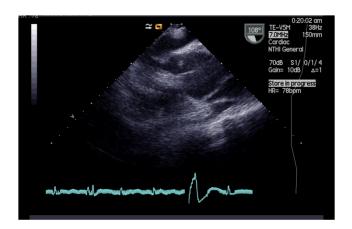






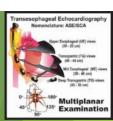
#### Mid-esophageal LAX view



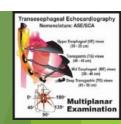


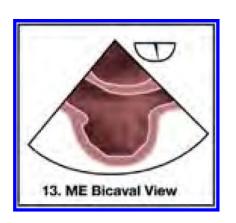




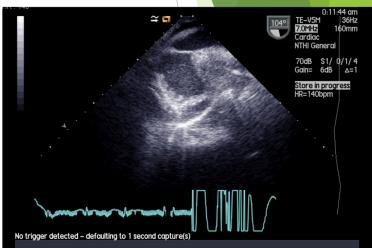


#### Mid-esophageal bicaval view

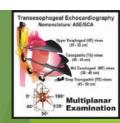








#### Trans-gastric SAX view PM

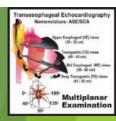




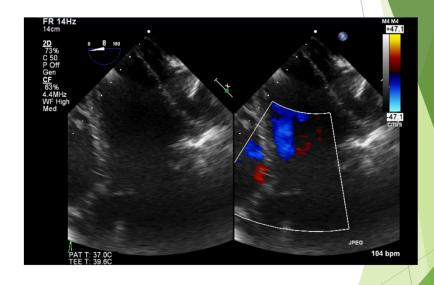




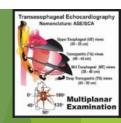
#### Deep trans-gastric view



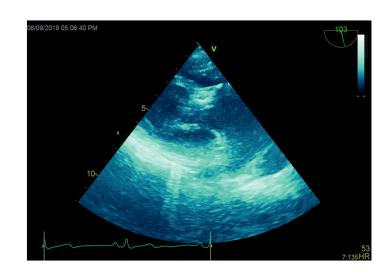




#### Trans-gastric LAX view

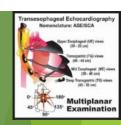


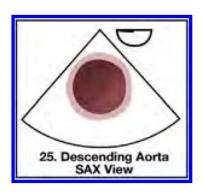




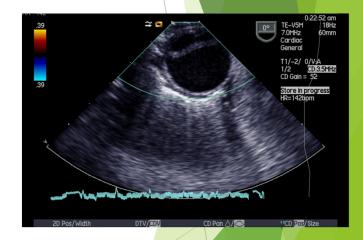


#### Descending Ao. SAX view

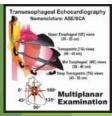


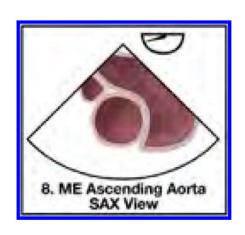






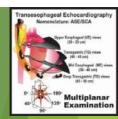
#### Upper-esophageal Ascending Ao. SAX view



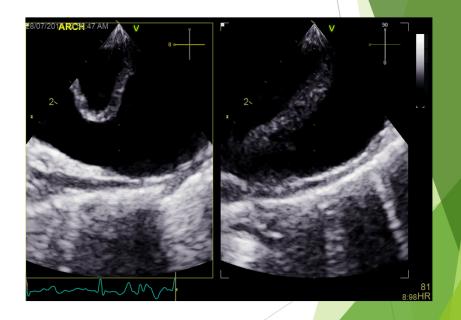




#### Upper-esophageal SAX view Ao. arch







#### Conclusion

- Echocardiography (TTE/TEE) is an important tool in intensivist hand.
- ▶ He just should know how to use it.
- ▶ We just tried implement basic TTE/TEE views facilitating his training; leading to improve patient care.

# Thank You