



The Forgotten Ventricle: Assessment of the Right Ventricle

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Objectives

The Challenge of the RV

Review Normal RV measurements

Doppler Assessment

What we are doing in GR

Case 1

75 year old man who presented with progressive dyspnea and fevers.

PMH: Rheumatic MV Disease who is status post 3 mitral valve replacements over 35 years, most recently in 2003.

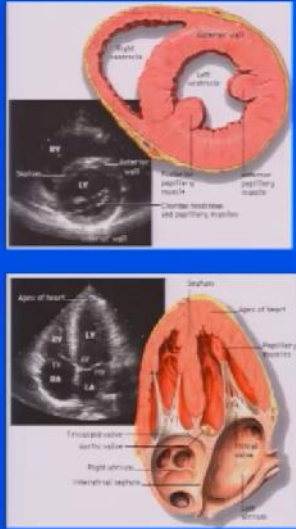
Permanent atrial fibrillation on anti-coagulation.

RV Function?




Right Ventricle

- Irregular shape
 - Incompletely seen in any single view
- More apical insertion of tricuspid valve compared to mitral valve
- Moderator band
- Trabeculations
- Muscular outflow tract
- Thin-walled
- 3 papillary muscles
- Lower pressure, more compliant chamber
- Longitudinal fiber orientation



Tighe, Dennis. ASCeXAM Review Course

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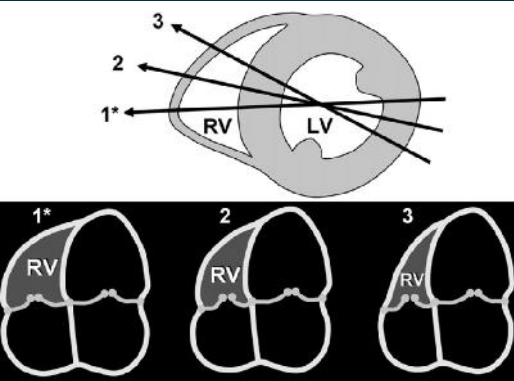
Challenges of the RV


Years of research focused on LV

Shape requires multiple views to visualize

Size more sensitive to changes in probe angles

No standardized indexed volumes



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The Basics of RV Assessment

- RA Size
- RV Size
- RV Function (fractional area change, TAPSE, S', or myocardial performance index)
- Right Sided Pressure
 - IVC to Assess RA pressure
 - PA End Diastolic Pressure
- Septum


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Table 1 Summary of reference limits for recommended measures of right heart structure and function

Variable	Unit	Abnormal	Illustration
Chamber dimensions			
RV basal diameter	cm	>4.2	Figure 7
RV subcostal wall thickness	cm	>0.5	Figure 5
RVOT PSAX distal diameter	cm	>2.7	Figure 8
RVOT PLAX proximal diameter	cm	>3.3	Figure 8
RA major dimension	cm	>5.3	Figure 3
RA minor dimension	cm	>4.4	Figure 3
RA end-systolic area	cm ²	>18	Figure 3
Systolic function			
TAPSE	cm	<1.6	Figure 17
Pulsed Doppler peak velocity at the annulus	cm/s	<10	Figure 16
Pulsed Doppler MPI	—	>0.40	Figure 16
Tissue Doppler MPI	—	>0.55	Figures 16 and 9
FAC (%)	%	<35	Figure 9
Diastolic function			
E/A ratio	—	<0.8 or >2.1	
E/E' ratio	—	>6	
Deceleration time (ms)	ms	<120	

FAC, Fractional area change; MPI, myocardial performance index; PLAX, parasternal long-axis; PSAX, parasternal short-axis; RA, right atrium; RV, right ventricle; PVD, right ventricular diameter; RVO, right ventricular outflow tract.

Note lack of mild, moderate, or severe

Values not indexed for body size. Patients at extremes may be mislabeled.

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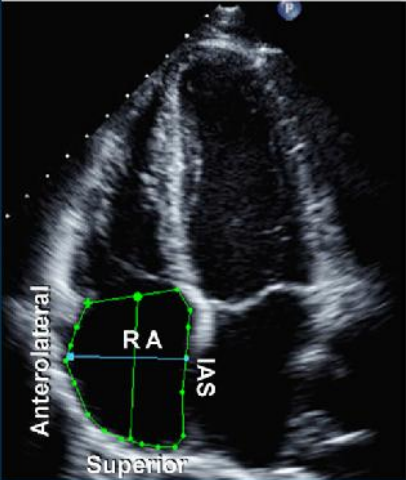
RA Size

RA Major
-abnormal > 53 mm


RA minor
-abnormal > 44 mm

RA Area (at end of RV systole)
-abnormal > 18 cm²

Volume Assessment not recommended due to paucity of data



The image is a parasternal short-axis echocardiogram of the heart. The right atrium (RA) is outlined with a green border. A horizontal line across the RA is labeled 'Anterolateral' on the left and 'Superior' on the right. A vertical line through the RA is labeled 'IAS' (interatrial septum) on the right. The RA is labeled 'RA' in the center.

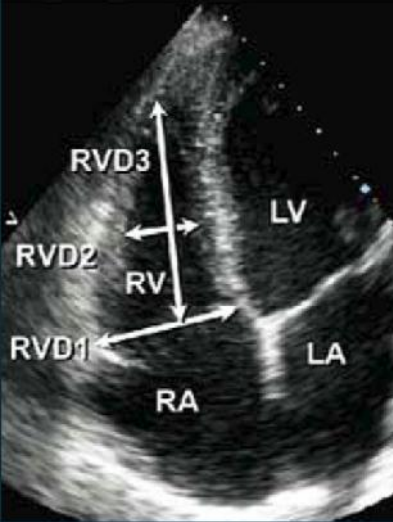
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RV Size

RV Basal (RVD1)
-abnormal > 42 mm

RV Mid (RVD2)
-abnormal > 35 mm

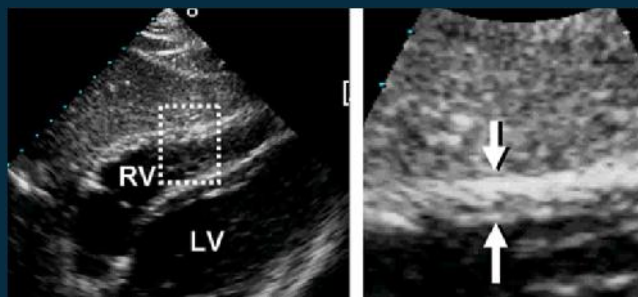
RV Longitudinal (RVD3)
-abnormal > 86 mm



The image is a parasternal long-axis echocardiogram of the heart. The right ventricle (RV) is labeled in the center. The left ventricle (LV) is labeled to the right, and the left atrium (LA) is labeled to the left. Three measurement lines are shown: RVD1 (RV Basal) is a horizontal line at the base of the RV; RVD2 (RV Mid) is a horizontal line at the mid-cavity of the RV; RVD3 (RV Longitudinal) is a vertical line from the base to the apex of the RV.

RVH

Best measured in subcostal views at end diastole
> 0.5 cm abnormal




RV Size Pearls

The eyeball: RV should be about 2/3 LV

Central TR suggest RV or annulus 'too big'


RV Basal most helpful in determining if TV Ring should be placed during MV surgery (literature suggests > 40 mm)

If RV is apex forming, it's way too big

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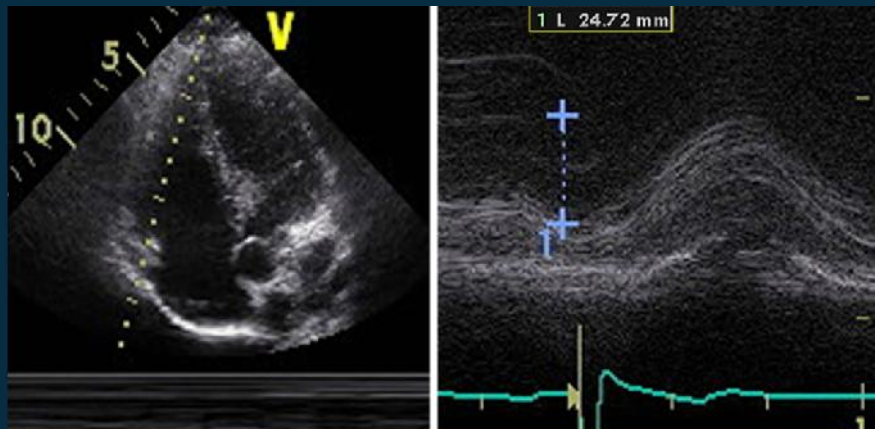
RV Systolic Function

- TAPSE (Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion)
- Systolic excursion velocity (S')
- Fractional Area Change
- Pulsed Doppler RV MPI
- Tissue Doppler RV MPI
- Visually estimated, ie. eyeball

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TAPSE

Simple and reproducible. Assumes no regional abnormalities.
- normal > 16 mm



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Systolic Excursion Velocity (S')

Similar to TAPSE except PW measures velocity (instead of distance).

Again, assumes basal RV represents ventricle

Abnormal < 10 cm / s

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Fractional Area Change (FAC)

Trace RV in systole and diastole

Abnormal < 35%

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RIMP: Right Ventricular Index of Myocardial Performance

AKA MPI or Tei Index

Can measure with PW Doppler or Tissue Doppler

(A: pulse Doppler, B: tissue Doppler)

Isovolumic Time (IVRT + IVCT) / Ejection Time

Falsely low if RA Pressure is high (shortens IVRT)

Abnormal > 0.4 by PW or > 0.55 by Tissue Doppler

A
Tricuspid Inflow Pulsed Doppler
RVOT Pulsed Doppler
TCO
ET

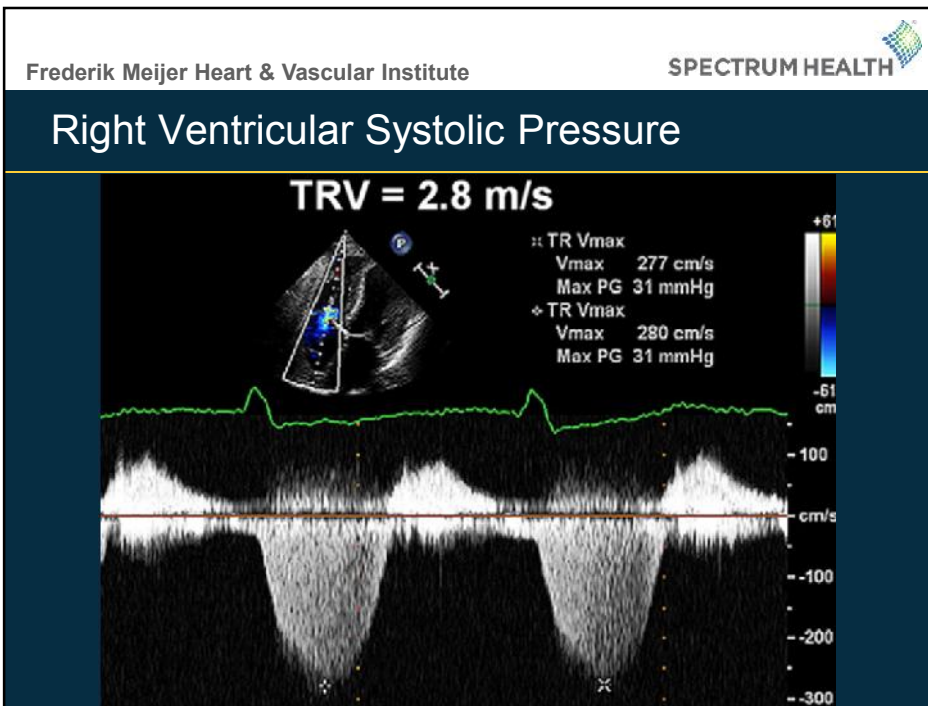
B

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Estimating RA Pressure Based on IVC

IVC RA

Variable	Normal (0-5 [3] mm Hg)	Intermediate (5-10 [8] mm Hg)		High (15 mm Hg)
IVC diameter	≤2.1 cm	≤2.1 cm	>2.1 cm	>2.1 cm
Collapse with sniff	>50%	<50%	>50%	<50%
Secondary indices of elevated RA pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive filling • Tricuspid E/E' > 6 • Diastolic flow predominance in hepatic veins (systolic filling fraction < 55%) 			



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TR

Like MR, unusual to have normal RV and RA size and function if severe TR

Assessing the Severity of TR

A) PISA
RV
TV
VC
RA

B) TR Velocity Profile (RA, V-Wave)

C) % Jet Area / RA Area

D) Reversal of Hepatic Vein

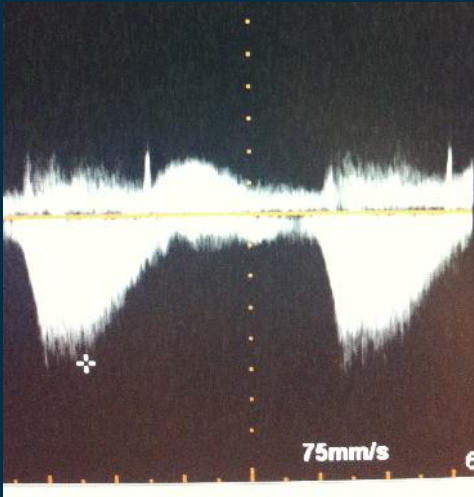
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Severe TR

Dense CW Signal

Early equalization of pressure

Most often secondary to RV pathology, not intrinsic valve disease

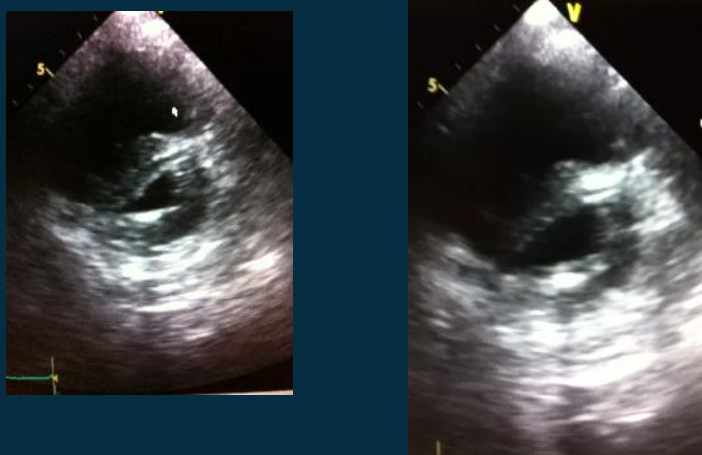


75mm/s

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Right Ventricular Pressure -- The Septum

D Shaped Septum

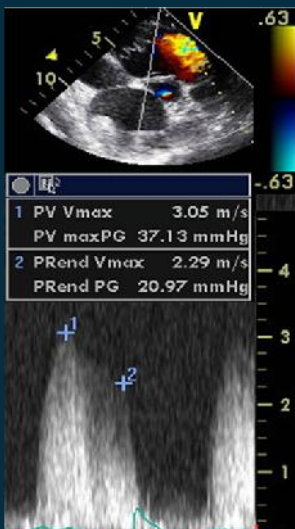


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PA End Diastolic Pressure

4 (PI end diastolic velocity)² + RA Pressure (from IVC) to estimate PA EDP

Reasonable surrogate for PCWP if no PH



1	PV Vmax	3.05 m/s
	PV maxPG	37.13 mmHg
2	PRend Vmax	2.29 m/s
	PRend PG	20.97 mmHg


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Case 2

65 year old woman with paroxysmal Afib who presented with acute onset of dyspnea. Cardiology consulted for recurrence of AFib.

What is the diagnosis?

What is notable about RV function?



McConnell's Sign

Regional wall motion abnormality seen in acute PE:

- RV Free wall akinesis
- preserved function of RV apex

Probably a result of acute RV dysfunction and tethering of RV to LV

Inadequate sensitivity or specificity to be terribly useful

Clinical Practice

Eyeball size compared to LV. RV should be a little smaller.

If size and function, IVC and RVSP clearly normal, move on.

If clearly abnormal, do not persevere. Mild - Moderate - Severe in the eyes of beholder.

In tweeners, multifactorial approach with RV basal diameter, a functional assessment (?leaning toward S' or TAPSE), functional TR

