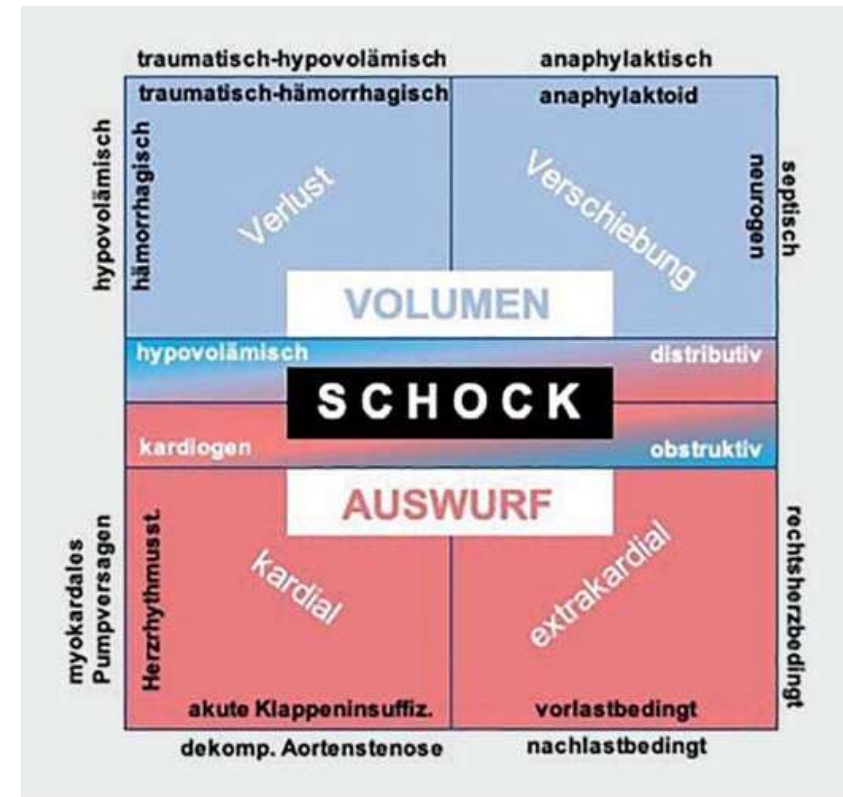
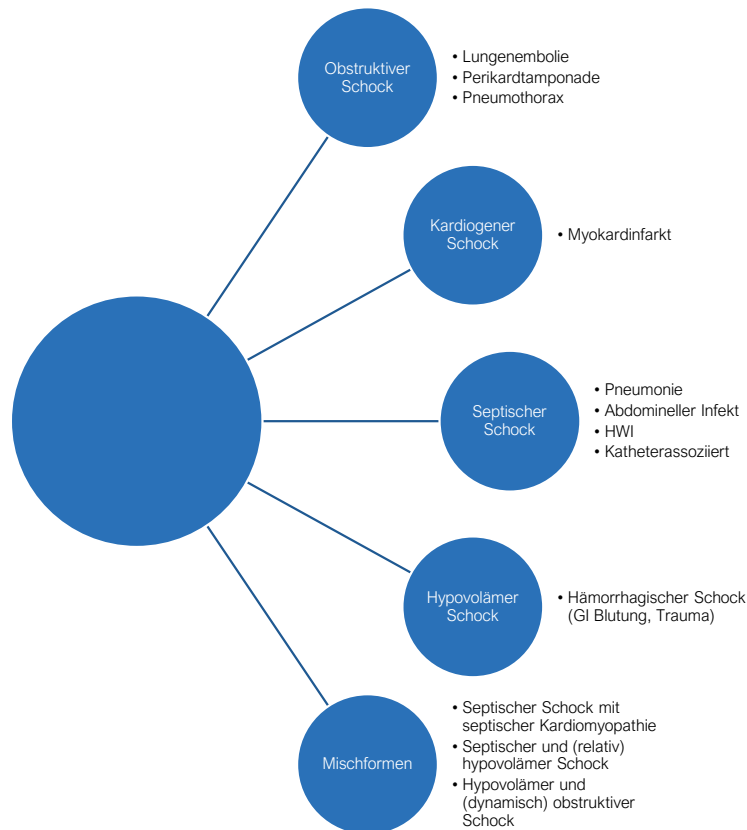


Echokardiographie im Schock

Amina Metwaly

herzlich, kompetent, vernetzt

Schockformen



Wie kann uns die Echokardiographie helfen?

Lungenultraschall

- Ausschluss Pneumothorax
- Vorhandensein von B-Lines, Pleuraerguss, pneumonischer Infiltrate

Beurteilung der rechtsventrikulären Funktion

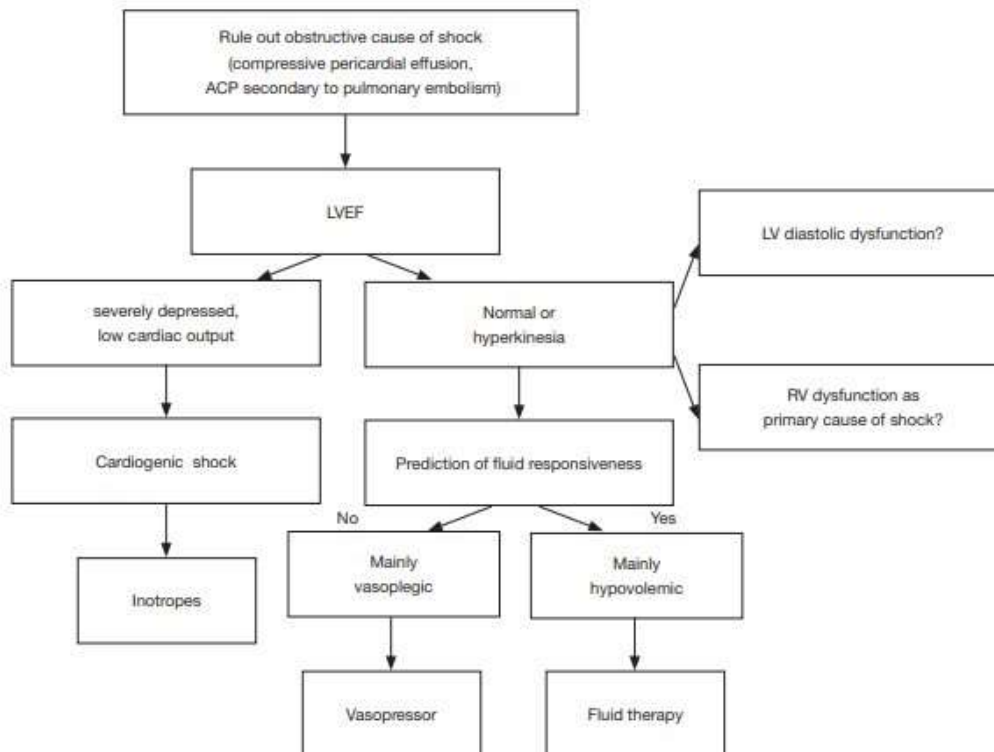
- Rechtsventrikuläre Pumpfunktion
- Differenzierung zwischen akuter Dekompensation und chronischer Rechtsherzbelastung

Beurteilung der linksventrikulären Funktion

- Systolische Funktion und volumetrische EF-Bestimmung
- Identifikation von Wandbewegungsstörungen
- Berechnung des effektiven Schlagvolumens
- Beurteilung der diastolischen Funktion

Identifikation und Quantifizierung von Klappenvitien

Sonographischer Approach des Schocks



Boissier et al. Transesophageal echocardiography in monitoring of shock, Ann Transl Med 2020;8(12):791

Evaluation der Obstruktion

Rule out obstructive cause of shock
(compressive pericardial effusion,
ACP secondary to pulmonary embolism)

Fixe/statische Obstruktion

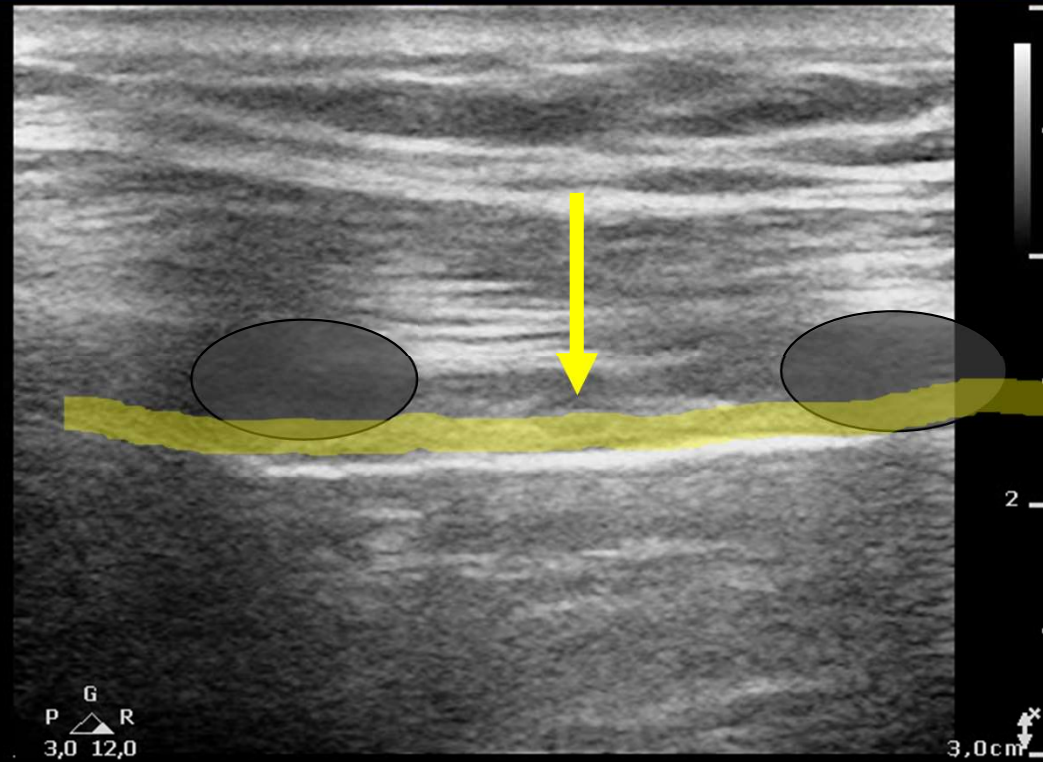
- Pneumothorax
- Perikardtamponade
- Akute Lungenembolie

Dynamische Obstruktion

- LVOT Obstruktion

RAC
L12
60H
3,0cm

2D
Aufl
Vst. 64
K 41
3 / 3 / 2



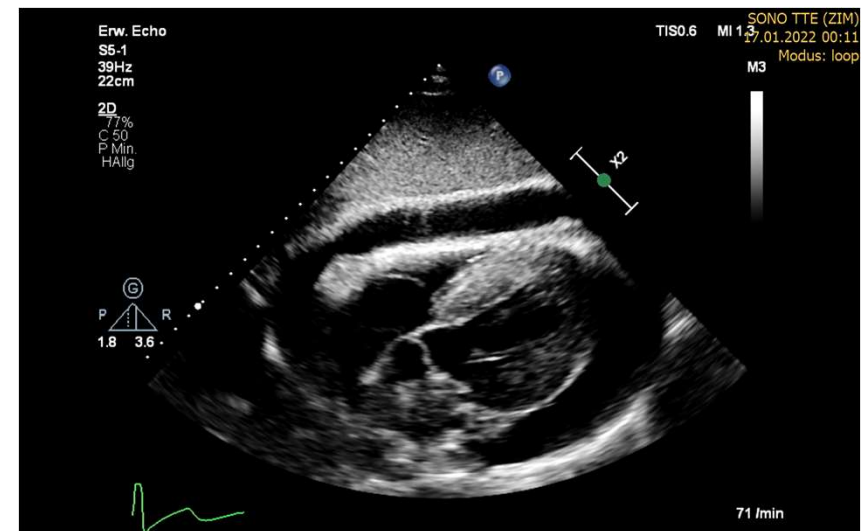
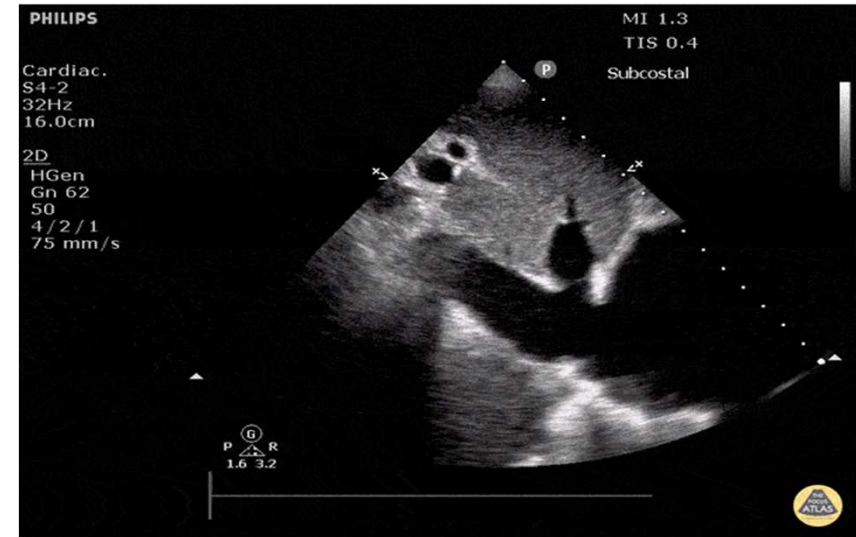
Zoom (1.000x)

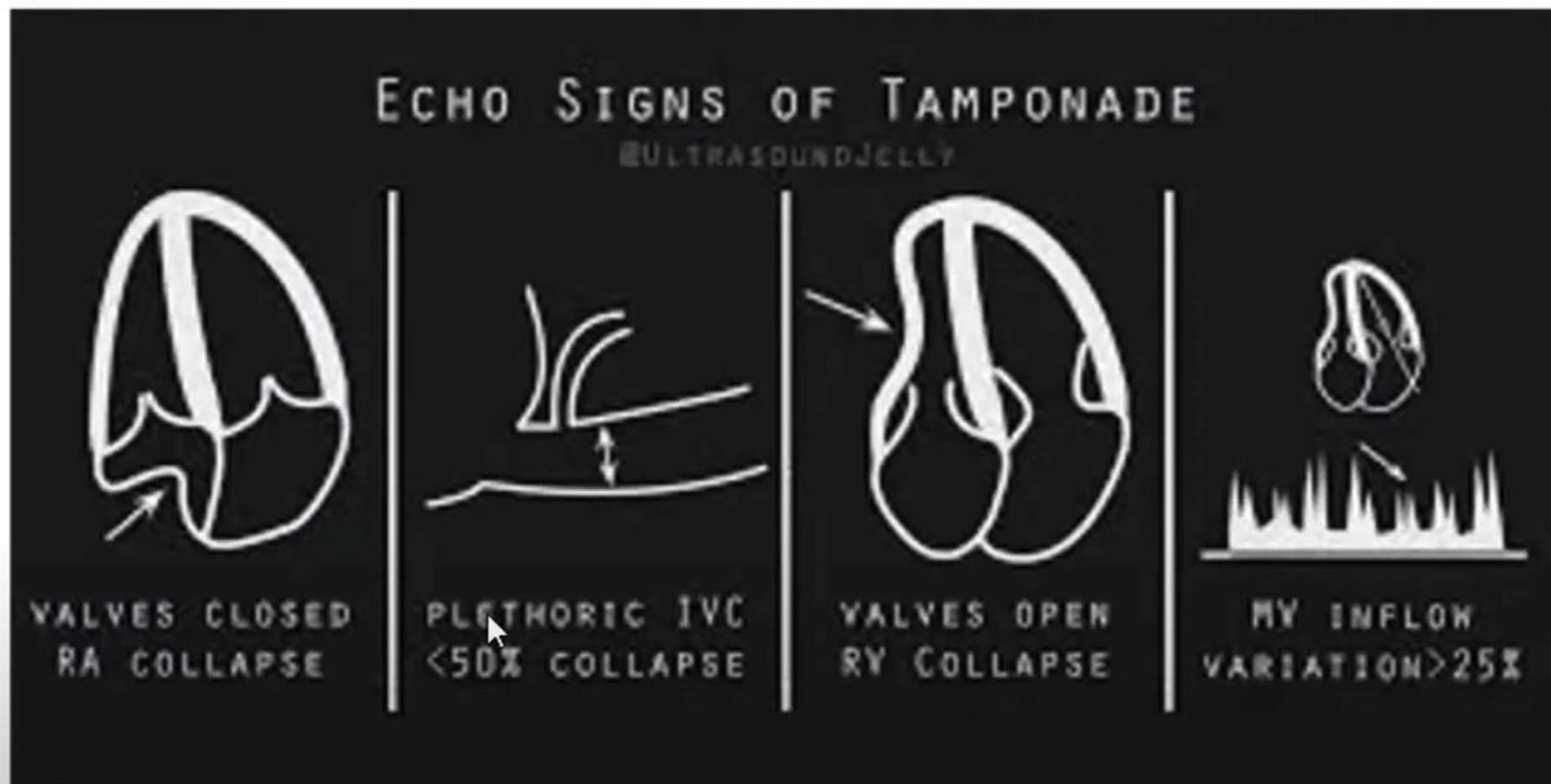
1/179

53jähriger Patient, 2 Tage nach elektiver Koronarangiographie

Wähle die korrekte(n) Antwort(en)

- a. Im apikalen 4KM zeigt sich der linke Ventrikel mit reduzierter Pumpfunktion
- b. Die Schlaufen zeigen eine mögliche Schockursache
- c. Bei Hypotonie & Minderperfusion wären Inotropika eine Therapieoption
- d. Der Patient hat eine Perikardtamponade

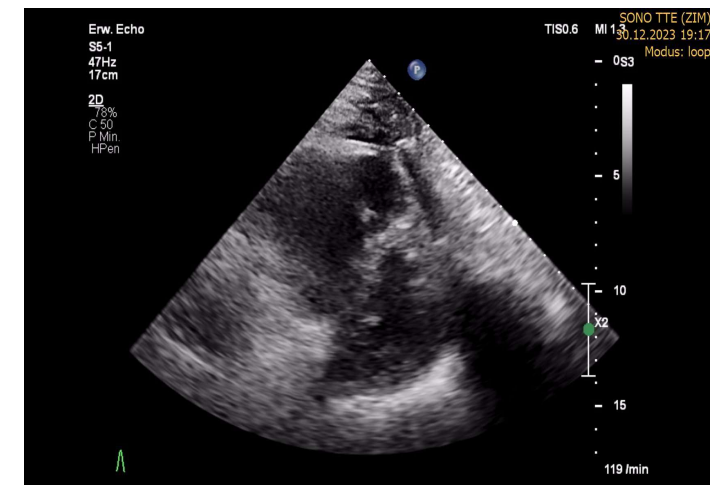
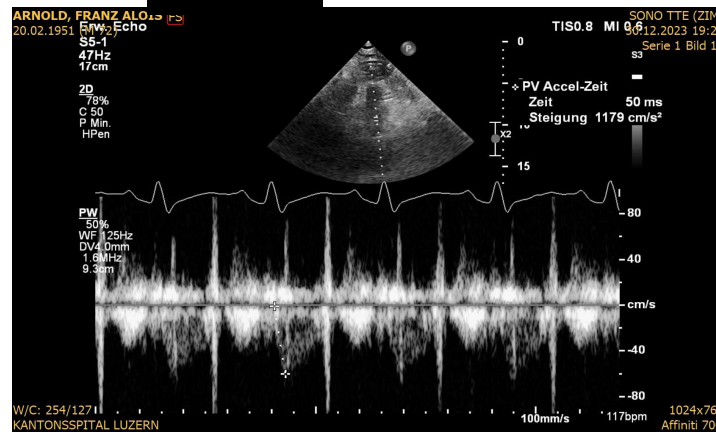
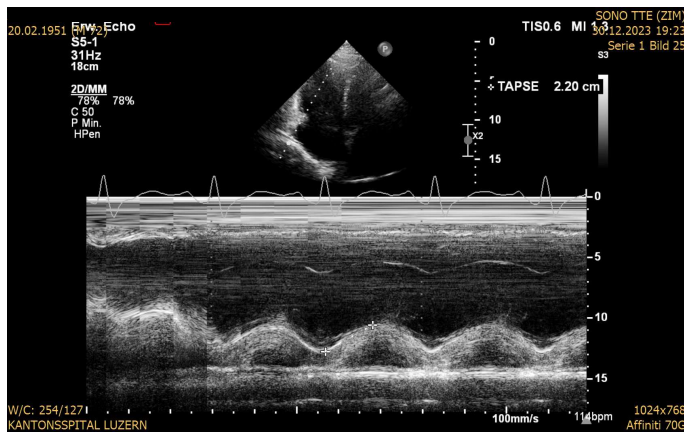
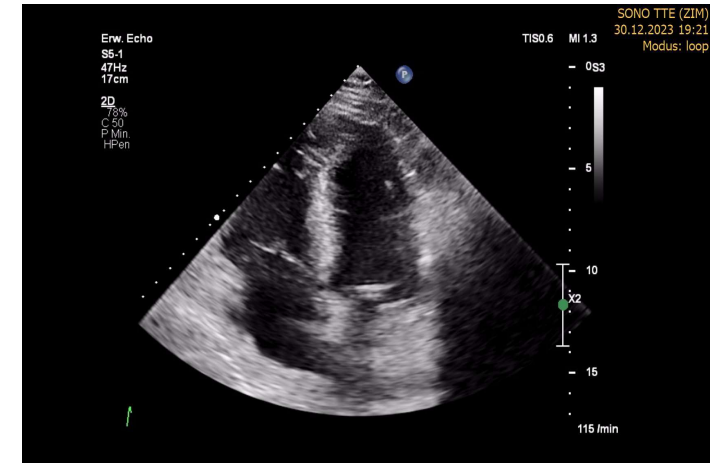




Tamponade ist
immer eine
klinische
Diagnose!

Wähle die korrekte(n) Antwort(en):

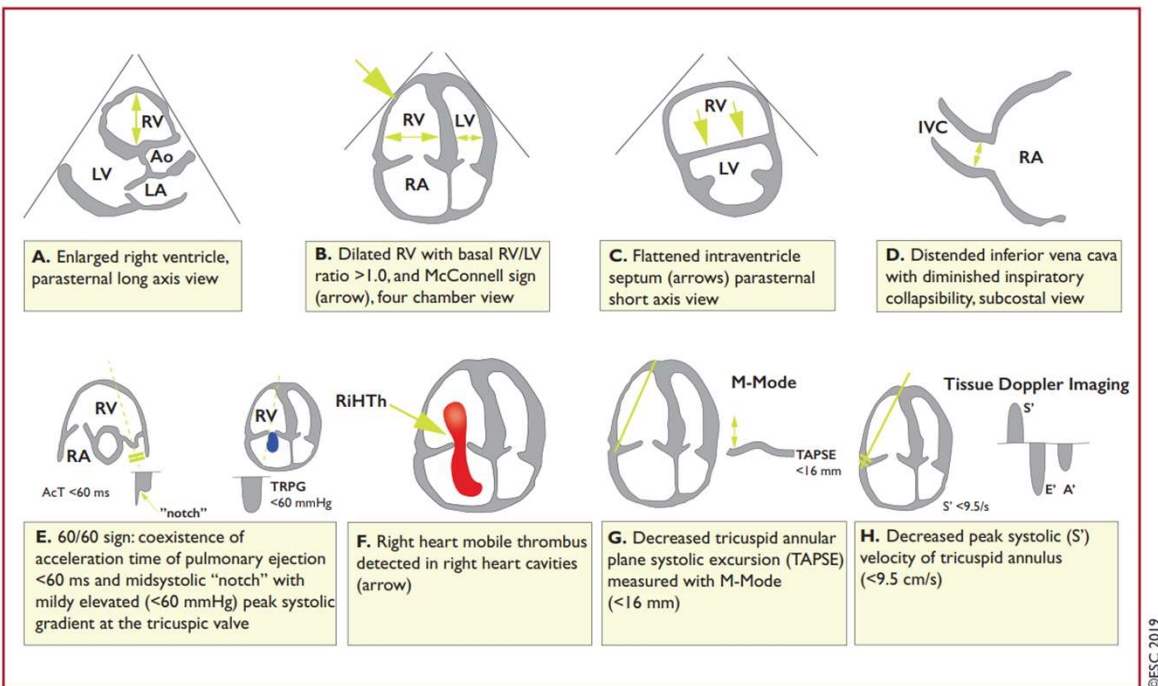
- a. Das Verhältnis von RV/LV ist normal
- b. D-Shaping bezieht sich auf den linken Ventrikel
- c. D-Shaping ist ein Zeichen für Volumen oder Druckbelastung des linken Ventrikels
- d. TAPSE ist normal



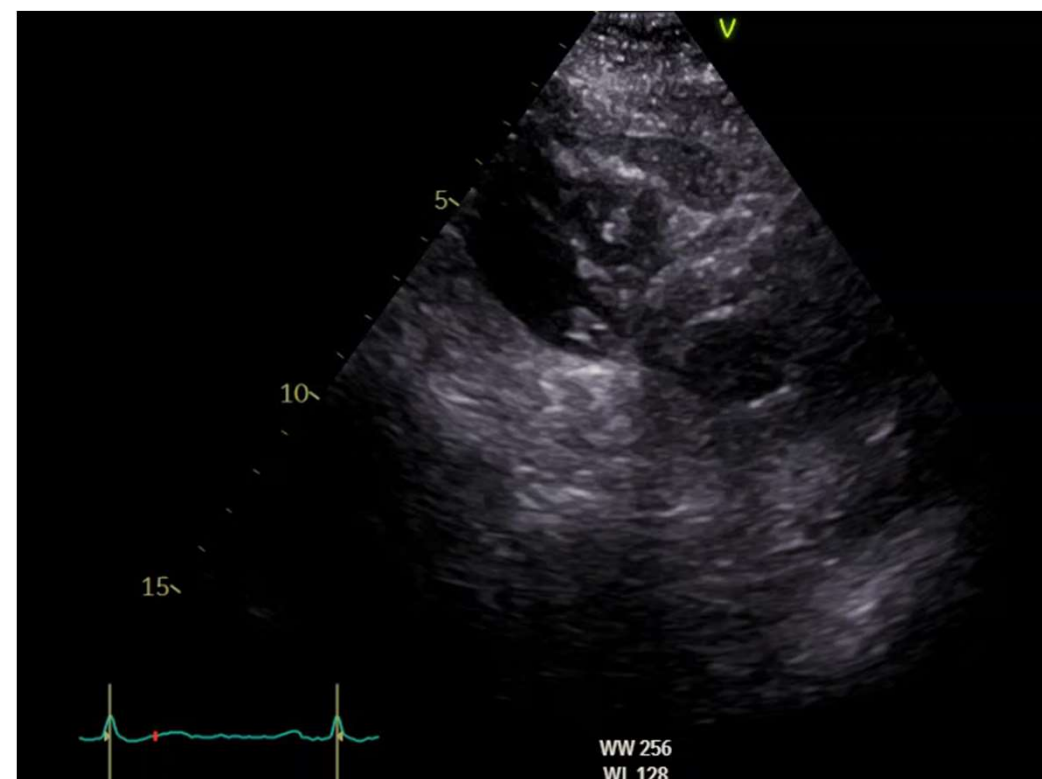
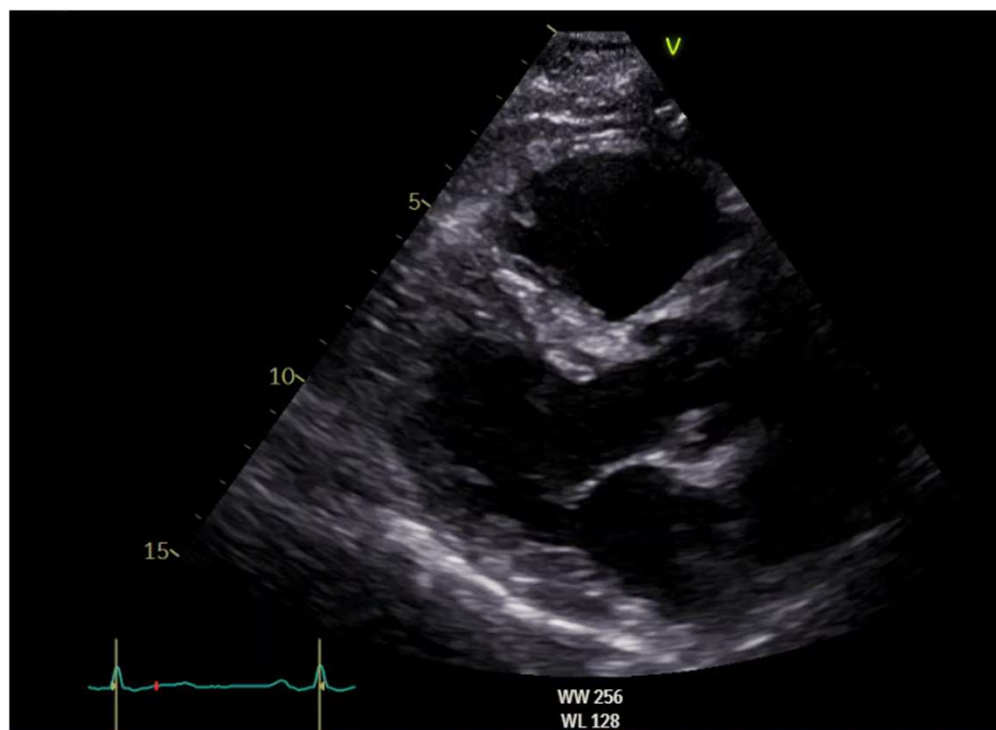
Echokardiographische Zeichen der akuten Rechtsherzbelastung

60/60 Zeichen

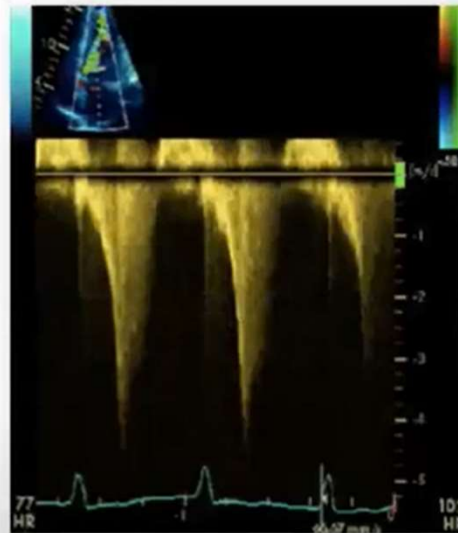
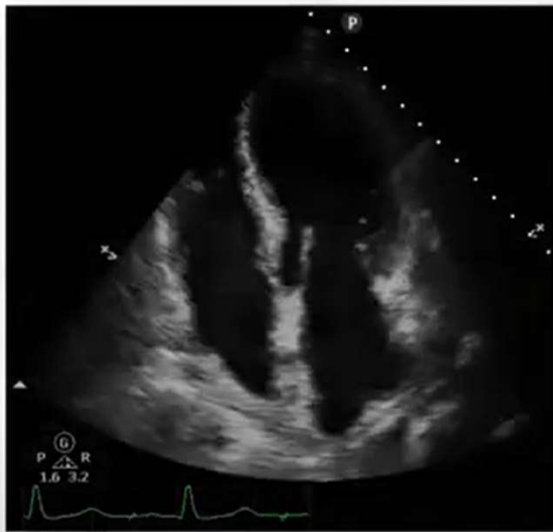
zeigt einen hohen positiven Vorhersagewert für akute Lungenembolie



2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism developed in collaboration with the European Respiratory Society (ERS)



Dynamic LVOT Obstruction



Assoziiert mit:

- Linksventrikulärer Hypertrophie
- Basal septale Hypertrophie
- Hyperdynamie basale Segmente (e.g Tako Tsubo)
- Hypovolämie
- Tachykardie

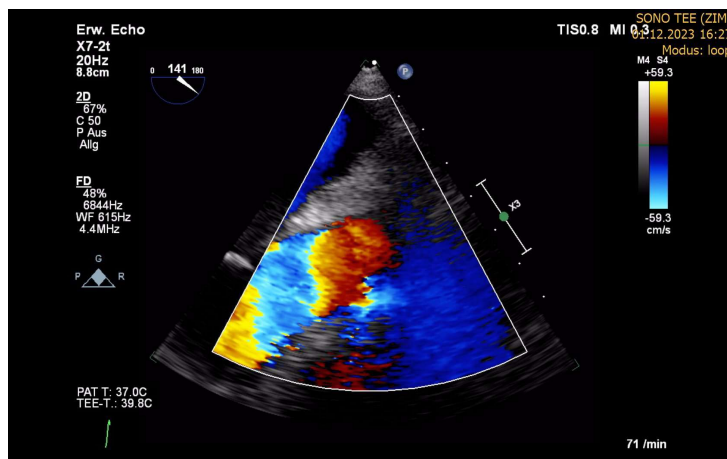
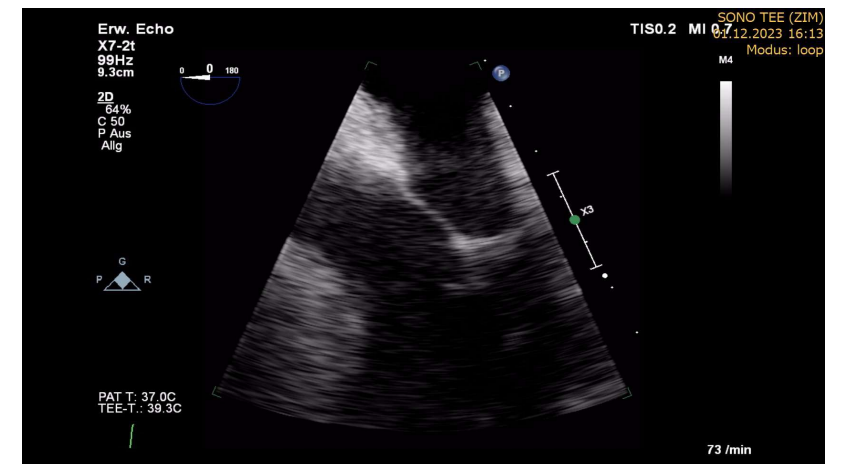
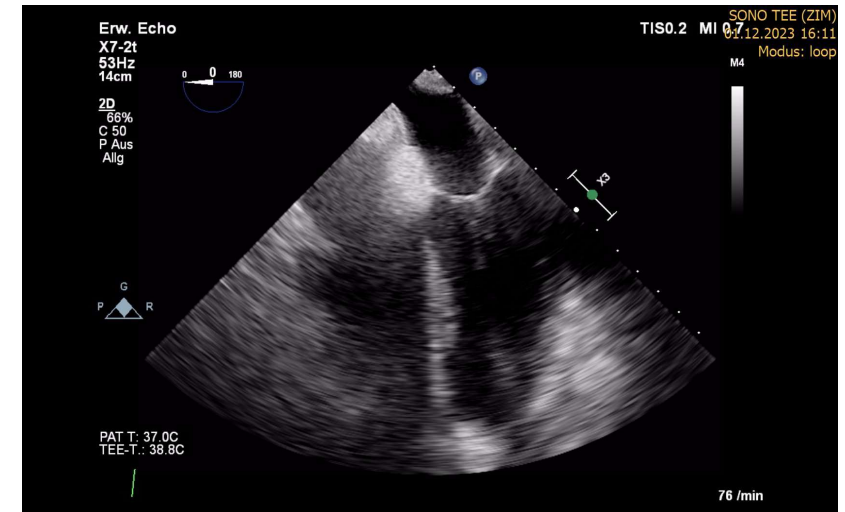
SAM (systolic anterior motion) des anterioren Mitralsegels ist eine VORAUSSETZUNG für LVOT Obstruktion



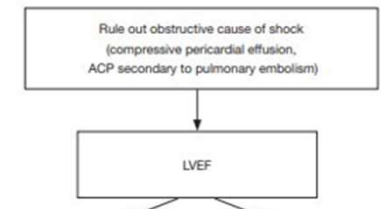
Dagger shape

Wähle die korrekte(n) Antwort(en)

- a. Hypovolämie verstärkt dieses Phänomen
- b. Betablocker Gabe ist eine mögliche Therapie Option
- c. Die systolische Pumpfunktion ist normal
- d. Der Farbdoppler zeigt einen turbulenten Fluss



Evaluation der linksventrikulären Pumpfunktion



EYE BALLING!

- hyperdynam
- normal
- leicht eingeschränkt
- mittelschwer eingeschränkt
- schwer eingeschränkt

EPSS (E Point septal separation)

- Normwert <7mm

MAPSE (mitral annulus plane systolic exkursion)

- Normwert ≤ 7 mm

FS (Fractional Shortening)

- Normwert 25 – 45%

FAC (Fractional Area Change)

- Normwert 35 – 65% (40 – 60%)

EF (Ejection Fraction)

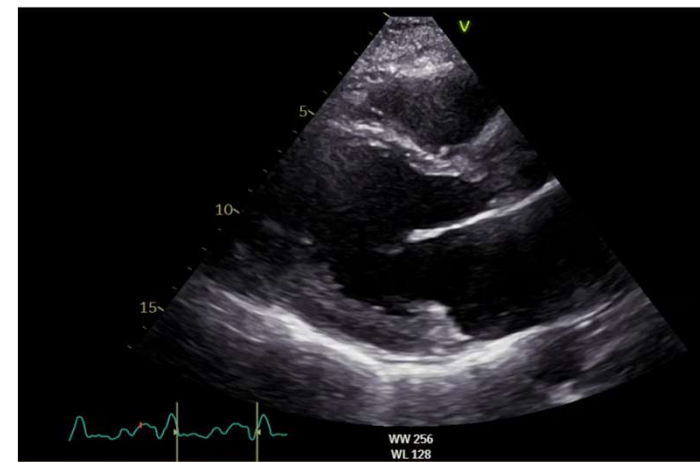
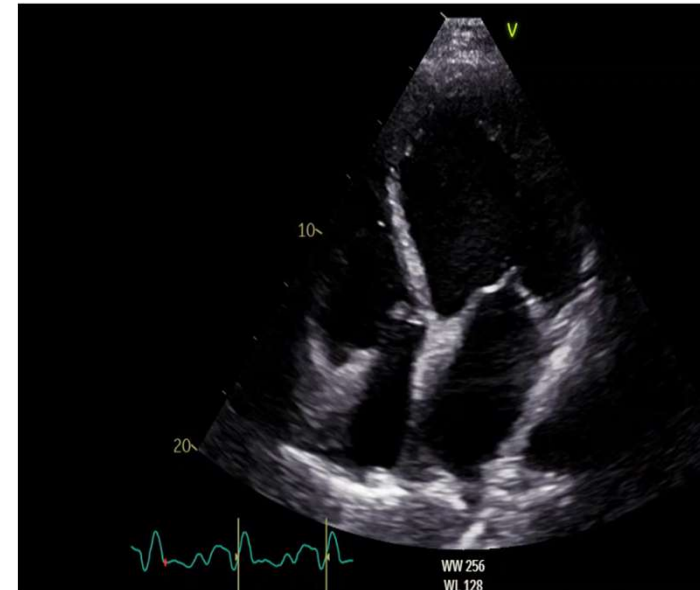
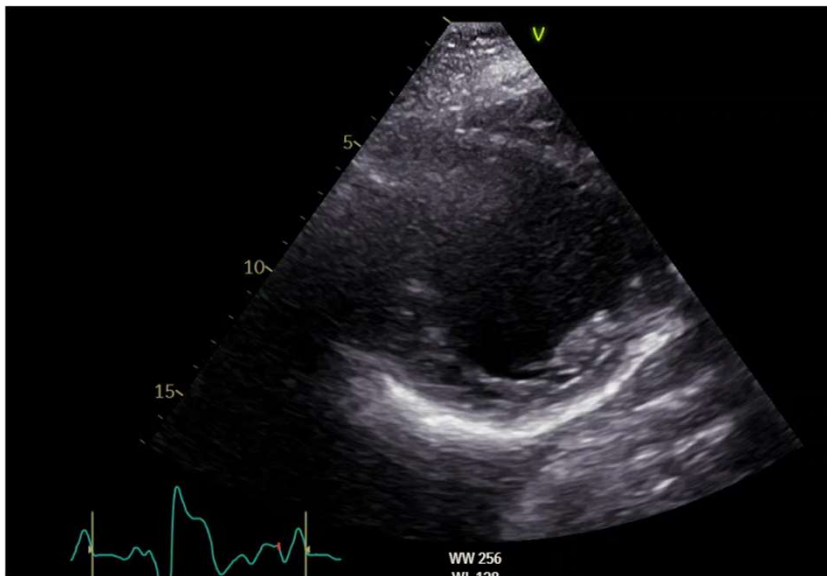
- Normwert 52 – 72%

LVOT VTI, SV und CO (LV outflow tract velocity time integral, stroke volume und Cardiac Output)

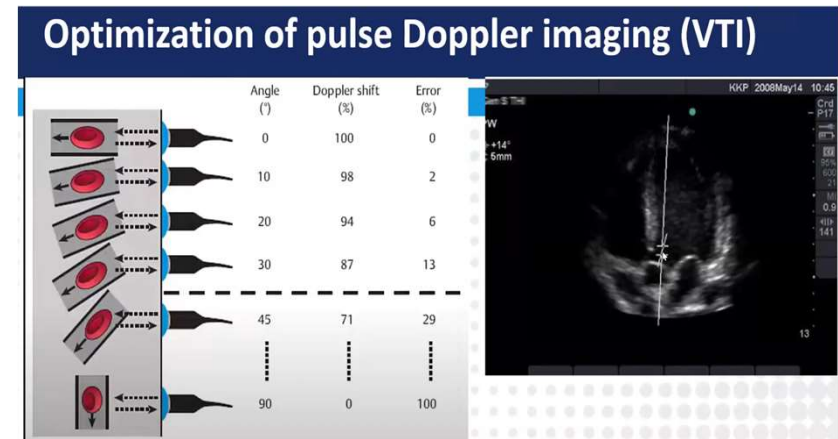
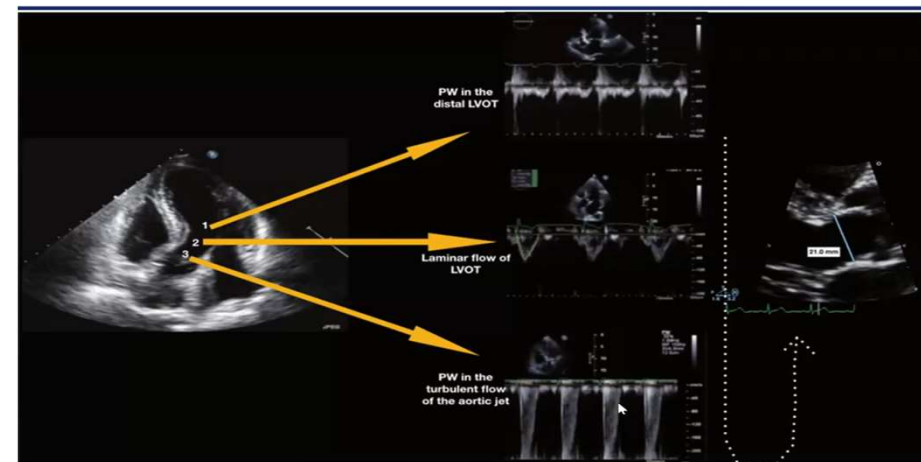
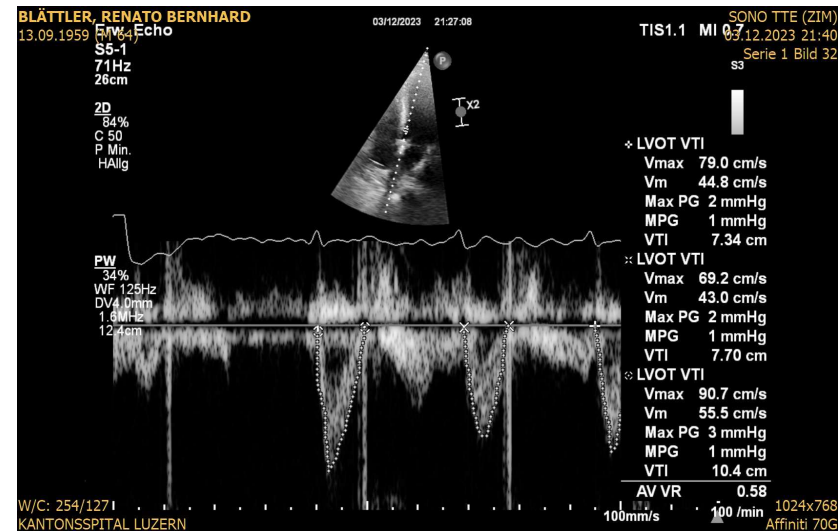
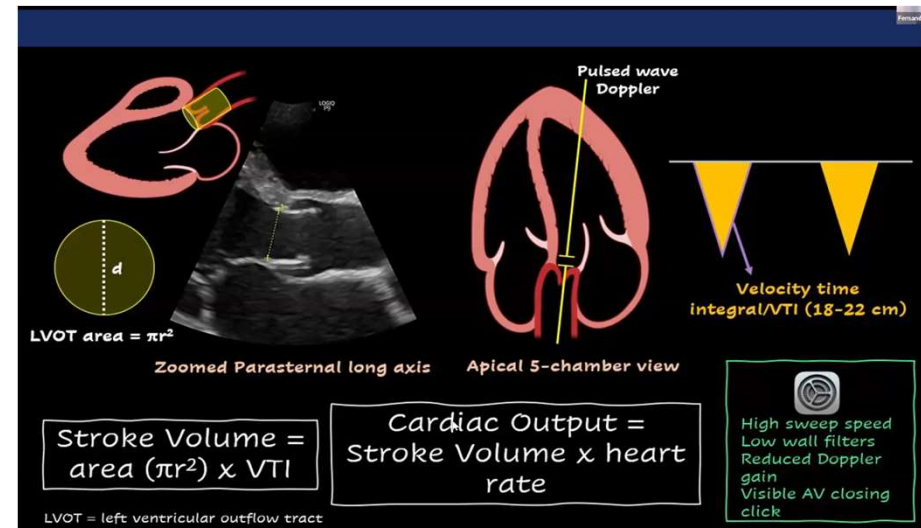
- Normwert LVOT VTI 18 – 22cm
- Normwert SV 60 – 90ml
- CI reduziert falls < 2.3l/min/m²

Wähle die korrekte Antwort

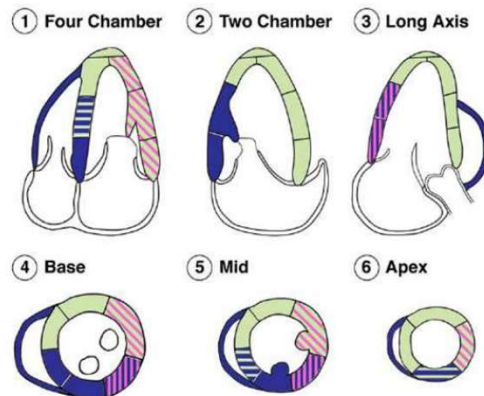
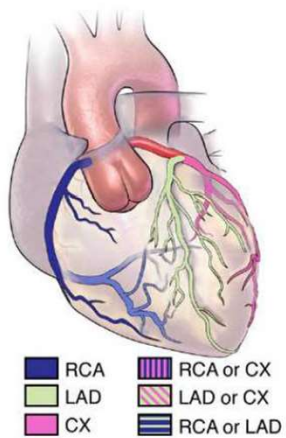
- a. Die linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion ist hyperdynam
- b. Die linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion ist mittelschwer eingeschränkt
- c. Die linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion ist schwer eingeschränkt



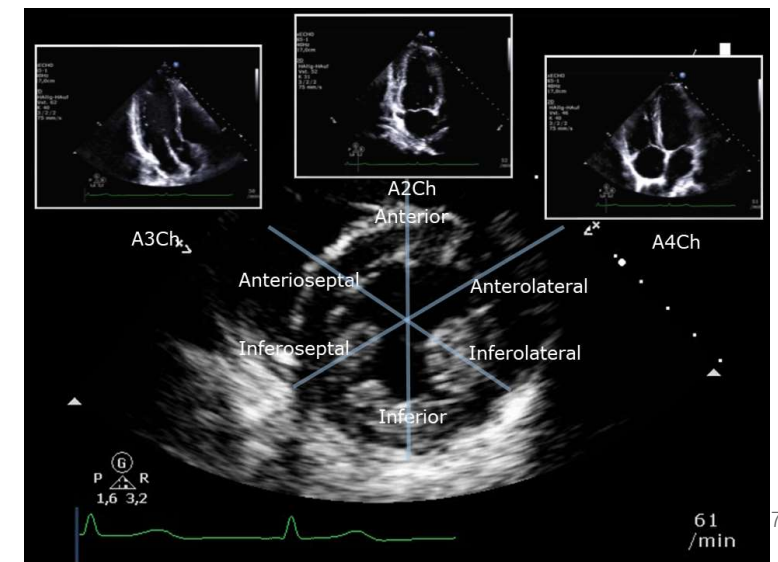
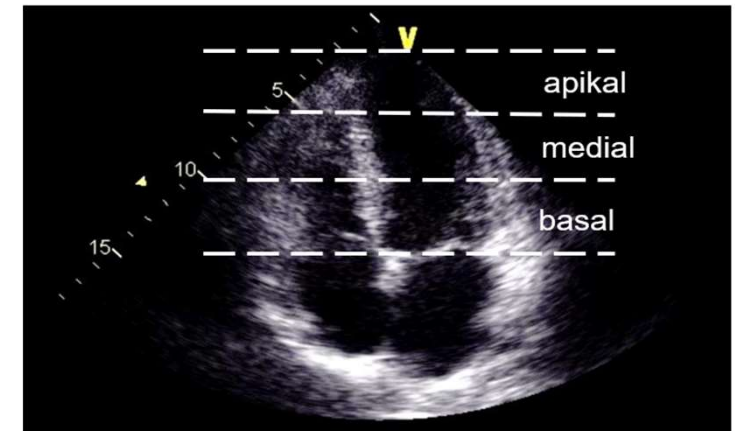
Beurteilung von Schlagvolumen (SV) und Herzzeitvolumen (CO)



Regionale Wandmotilitätsstörungen (RWMS)

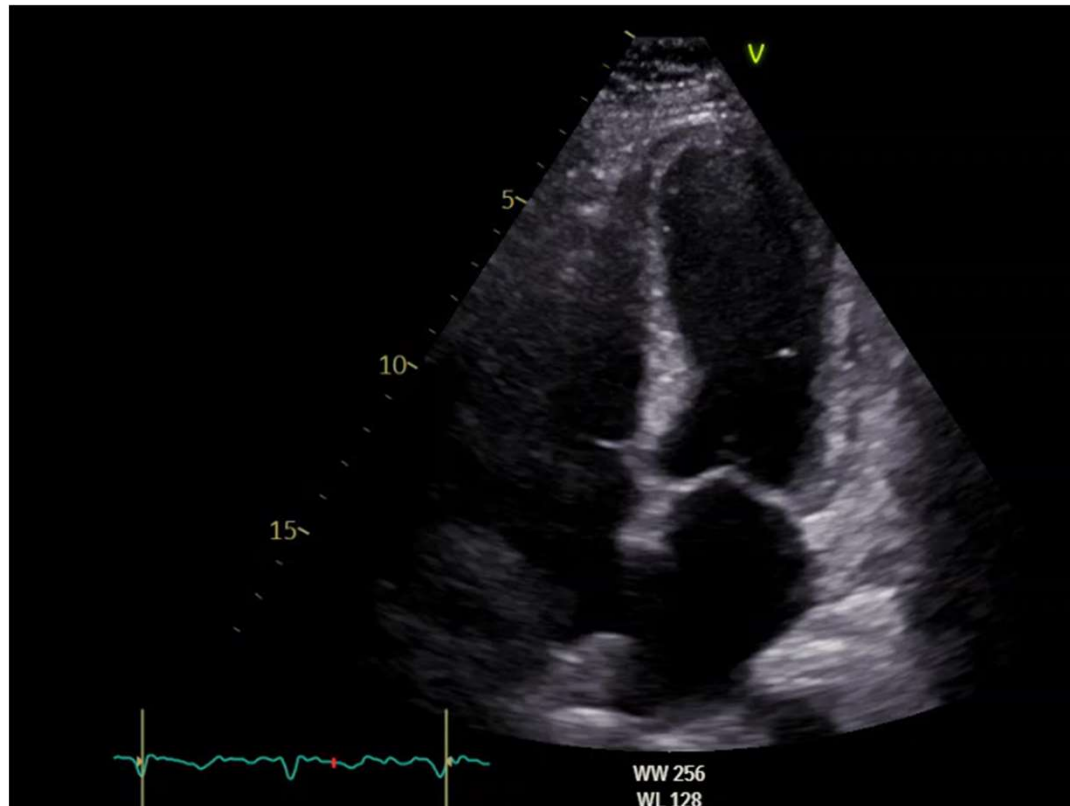


In PLAX midpapillär sind alle drei Koronargefässe vertreten

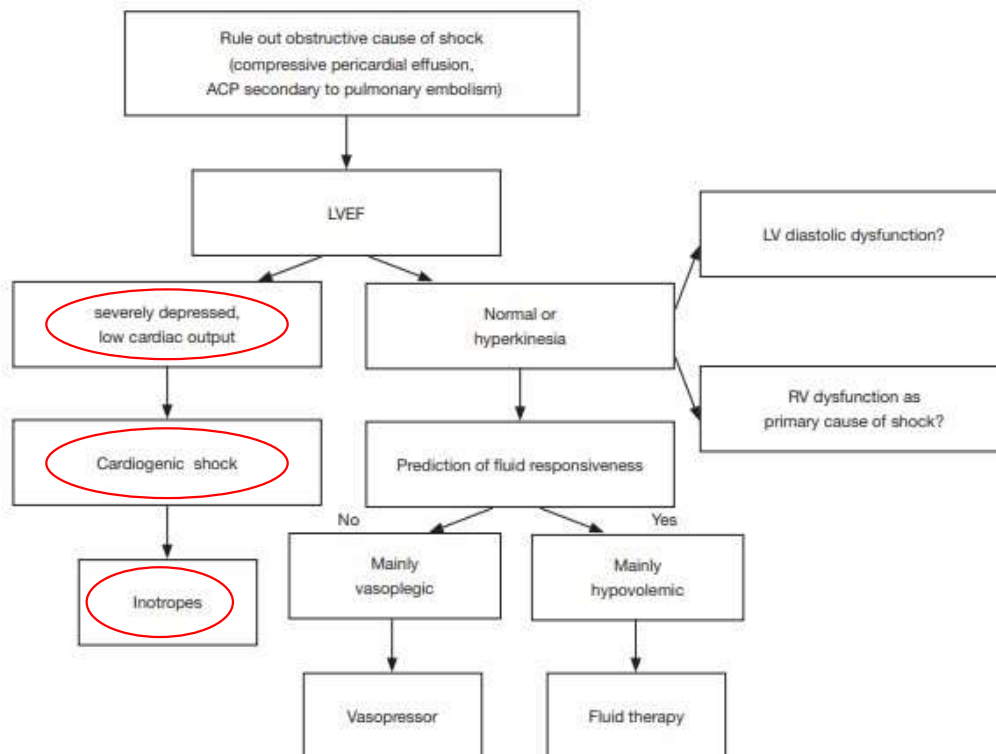


Welches Koronargefäß ist betroffen?

- a. RIVA
- b. RCA
- c. RCX

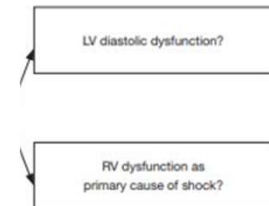


Reduzierte linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion



Normale oder hyperdynamie linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion

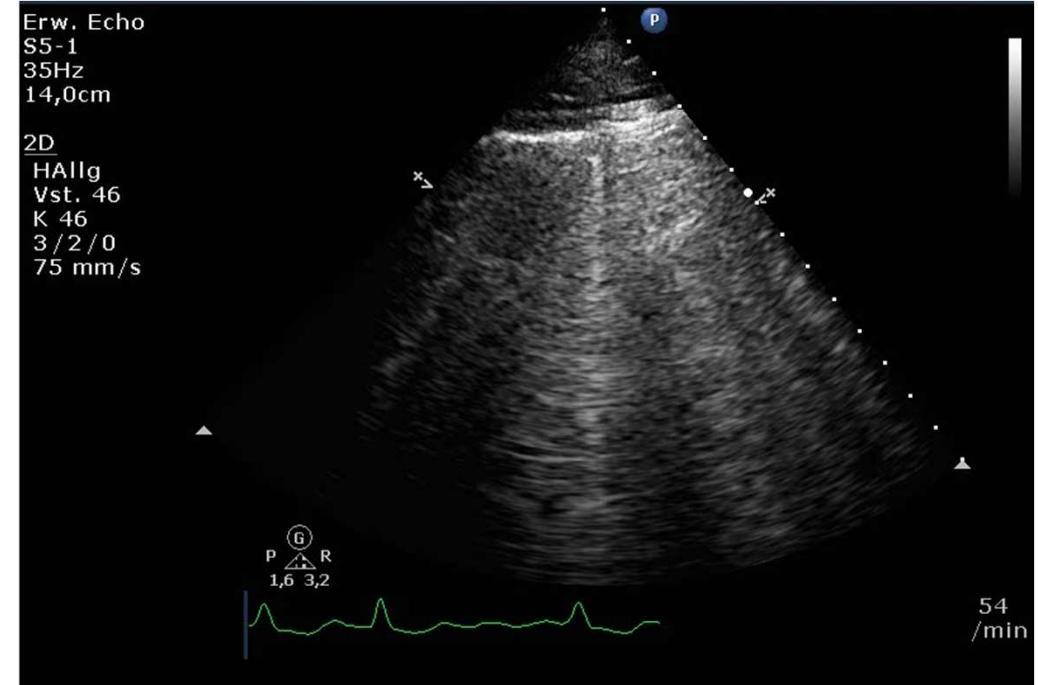
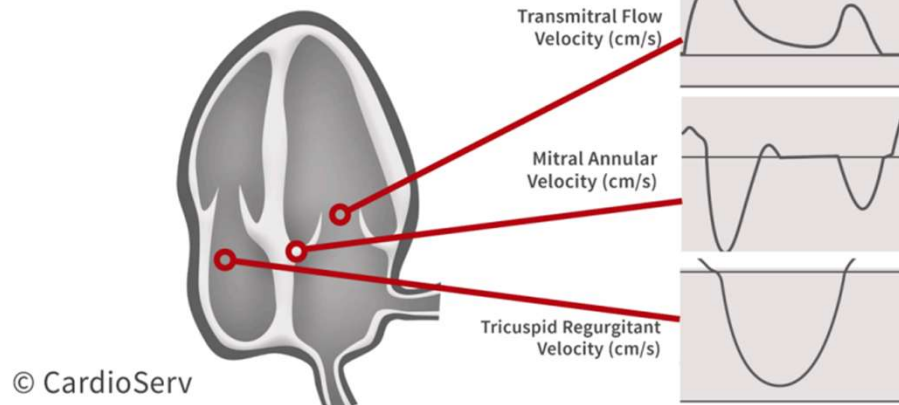
- A) Evaluation der LV diastolischen Funktion
- B) Evaluation der RV Pumpfunktion



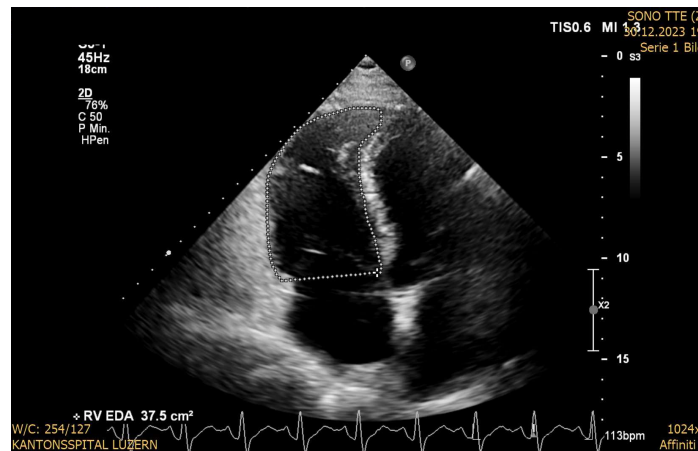
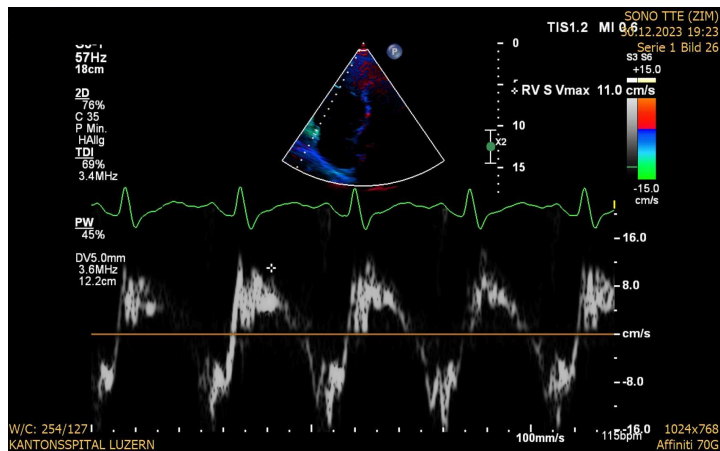
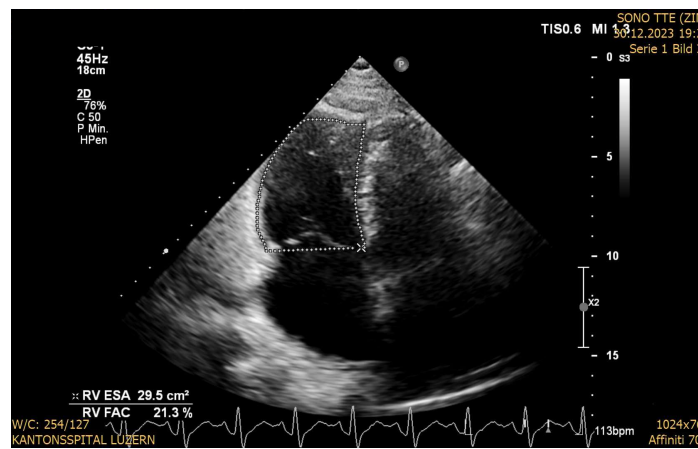
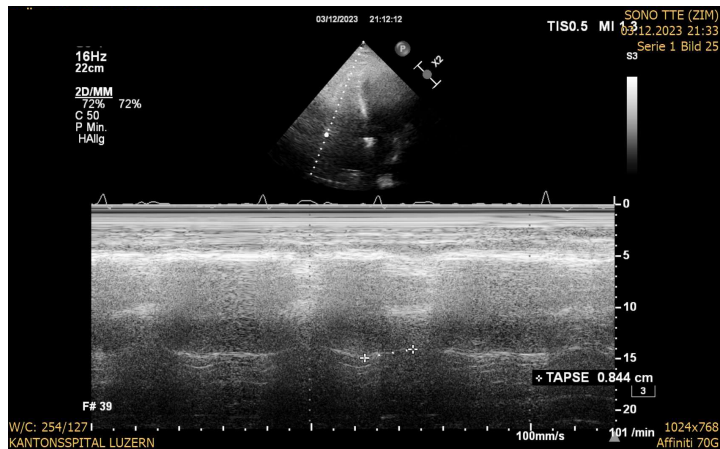
Diastolische Dysfunktion und erhöhte Füllungsdrücke

Parameters	Cut-Off Value
Average E/e'	> 14
TR Velocity	> 2.8 m/s
LA Volume Index	> 34 mL/m ²

Non-Invasive Assessment LV Filling Pressures



Evaluation der rechtsventrikulären Pumpfunktion



Eye
balling

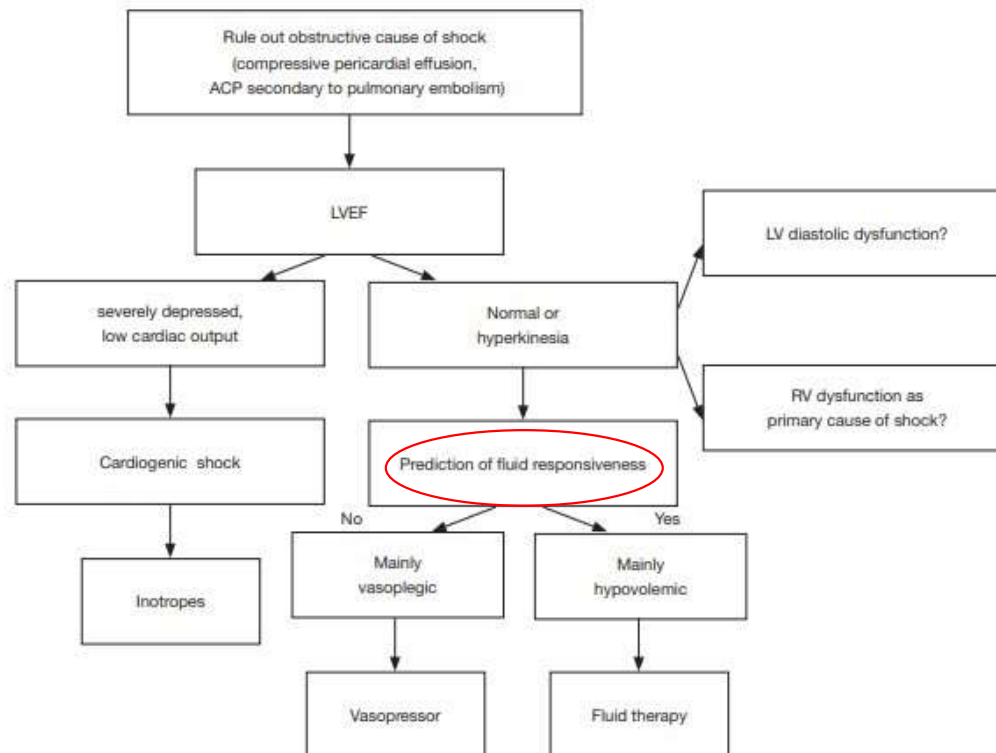
RV FAC • $\geq 35\%$

TAPSE • $\geq 17\text{mm}$

RV
Svmax • $\geq 10\text{cm/sec}$

RVOT
VTI • $>18\text{cm}$

Evaluation des Volumenstatus und der Volumenreagibilität

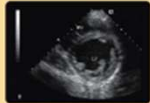
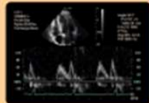
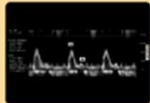
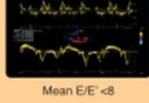
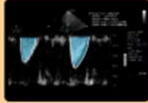
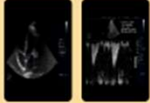
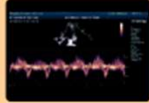
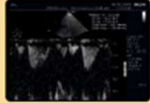


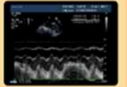
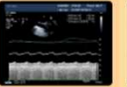
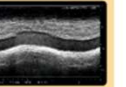
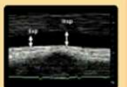
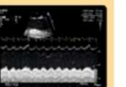
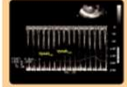
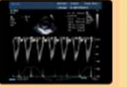
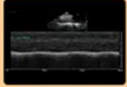
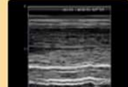
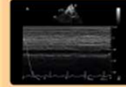
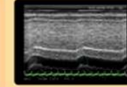
Sonographisches Assessment des Volumenstatus

Ist Volumen sinnvoll?

Sonographische Hinweise für Hypovolämie und möglicher Fluidresponsiveness:

- Kleine LVESA (Kissing ventricles/kissing Papillarmuskeln)
- Kleine LVEDA $<10\text{cm}^2$
- Respiratorische LVOT Vmax Variabilität von $>12\%$ oder LVOT VTI Variabilität von $>20\%$ (beatmete Patienten)
- Steigerung der LVOT VTI von $>12\%$ während Passive leg raising
- Respiratorische VCI $>50\%$ wenn VCI zwischen 1-2cm
- Respiratorische SVC Variabilität $>21\%$ (beatmete Patienten)
- VCI $<1\text{cm}$
- $E/E' <5$ (tiefe linksventrikuläre Füllungsdrücke)

ALL PATIENTS				
Echocardiographic indices	Hypovolemia	Fluid responsiveness	Normovolemia	Hypervolemia/ Increased cardiac preload
Left Ventricle Visual assessment	 "Kissing papillary muscle" = end systolic LV cavity obliteration			 Dilated LV or ballooned LV
LV end-diastolic area	 LVEDA $<10\text{cm}^2$ or LVEDAI $<5\text{cm}^2/\text{m}^2$			 LVEDA $>20\text{cm}^2$
LV filling pressure Visual/qualitative assessment				 Continuous bulging of interatrial septum
Mitral Pulsed Doppler in impaired LV EF and/or cardiopathy			 Normal mitral flow pattern for age	 Restrictive pattern (E/A >2 and DTE $<150\text{ms}$)
DTI in preserved LVEF			 Mean $E/E' <8$	 Mean $E/E' >14$
Change in VTI/VTI changes induced by PLR	 Marked increase in VTI/VTI during PLR ($>12\%$)	 Increase in VTI/VTI during PLR ($\geq 12\%$)	 Minimal increase in VTI/VTI during PLR	 No change in VTI/VTI during PLR

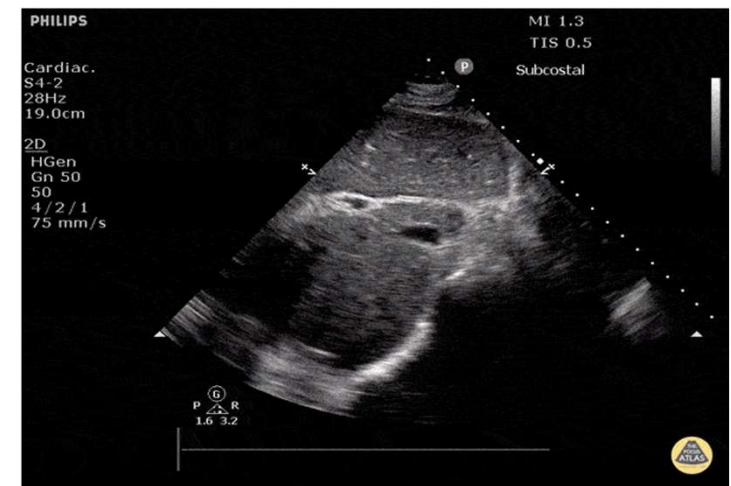
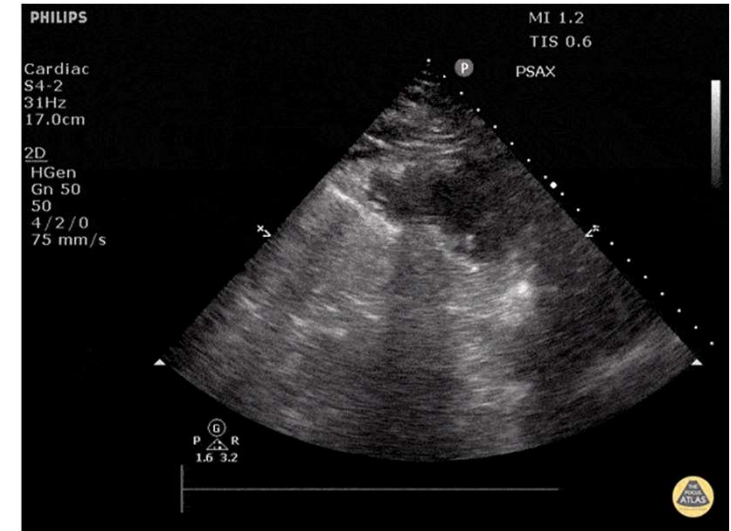
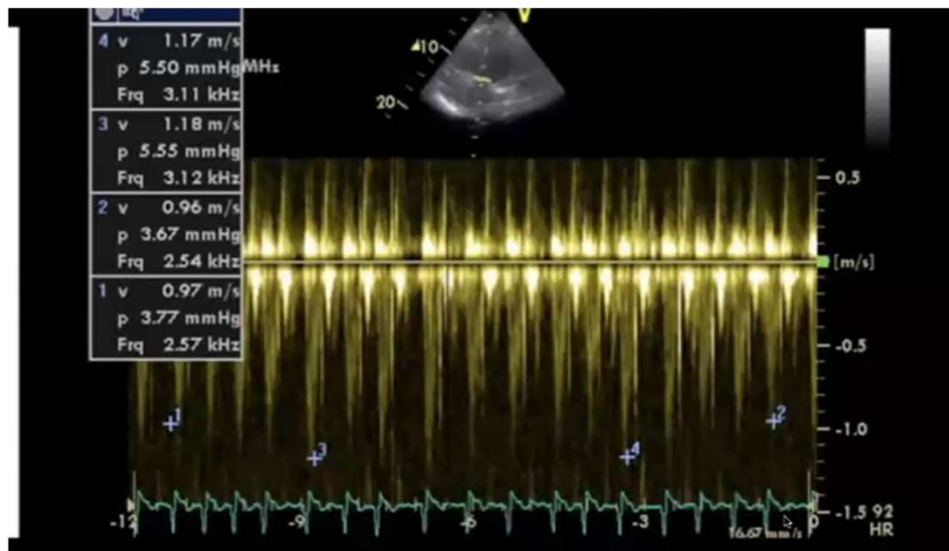
MECHANICALLY VENTILATED PATIENTS				
Echocardiographic indices	Hypovolemia	Fluid responsiveness	Normovolemia	Hypervolemia/ Increased cardiac preload
Shape, size and respiratory variations in superior vena cava (SVC) diameters	Triangular vessel with significant respiratory variations	 Triangular vessel with significant respiratory variations*	 Triangular vessel with minimal respiratory variations	 Round shaped and dilated vessels with minimal respiratory variations
Shape, size and respiratory variations in inferior vena cava (IVC) diameters	Elipsoid vessel, small size anteroposterior diameter ($<10\text{mm}$) with significant respiratory variations	 Significant respiratory variations**	 Minimal respiratory variations	 Round and dilated vessel (diameter $>23\text{mm}$) with minimal respiratory variations
Respiratory variations in aortic flow (Ao peak velocity or LVOT velocity-time integral (VTI/VTIot))	 Significant respiratory variation in peak Ao and VTI/VTIot	 Significant respiratory variation in peak Ao** and VTI/VTIot	 Minimal respiratory variation in peak Ao and VTI/VTIot	 No respiratory variation in peak Ao and VTI/VTIot
SPONTANEOUSLY BREATHING PATIENTS				
Echocardiographic indices	Hypovolemia	Fluid responsiveness	Normovolemia	Hypervolemia/ Increased cardiac preload
Shape, size and respiratory variations in IVC diameter	 Total inspiratory collapse and/or small end-expiratory IVC diameter $<13\text{mm}$	 $\Delta\text{IVC} >50\%$	 End-expiratory IVC >13 and $<20\text{mm}$ with inspiratory collapse of $<50\%$	 Round and dilated vessel with IVC diameter $>23\text{mm}$ and no inspiratory collapse (including during sniff test, if feasible)

How can assessing hemodynamics help to assess volume status? Intensive Care Med (2022) 48:1482–1494
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-022-06808-9>

➡ Fluidchallenge

Wähle die korrekte(n) Antwort(en)

- a. «Kissing ventricles» ist ein möglicher Hinweis für Hypovolämie
- b. «Kissing ventricles» ist ein möglicher Hinweis für Vasoplegie
- c. Die linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion ist hyperdynam
- d. Eine respiratorische VTI Variabilität $>20\%$ ist ein möglicher Hinweis für Fluid responsiveness



Fluidresponsiveness in Abhängigkeit des VCI Durchmesser und der Kollapsibilität

IVC Diameter	
< 1 cm	fluid responsive
1-2 cm	> 50% collapsibility (spontaneous ventilation) predicts fluid responsive
1 – 2 cm	> 18% distensibility (mechanical ventilation) predicts fluid responsive
>2 cm	fluid non-responsive

Heenen S, De Backer D, Vincent JL. How can the response to volume expansion in patients with spontaneous respiratory movements be predicted? *Crit Care* 2006;10:R102.

Feissel M, Michard F, Faller JP, Teboul JL. *Intensive Care Medicine* 2004; 30: 1834-7.

Ten conditions potentially affecting inferior vena Cava ultrasound reliability in predicting fluid responsiveness

Table 1 Ten conditions potentially affecting inferior vena cava (IVC) ultrasound reliability in predicting fluid responsiveness (FR)

Physiological determinant	Condition affecting IVC ultrasound reliability for FR	Cause of inaccuracy for FR	Type of inaccuracy for FR
Ventilator settings	1. Mechanical ventilation with high PEEP and/or low tidal volumes	Larger IVC size, potentially with systemic venous congestion and low respiratory variations, but coexisting with FR	FN
Patient's inspiratory efforts	2. Assisted ventilation modalities, NIV, CPAP	Spontaneous breathing activity makes IVC variation unpredictable	FP and FN
	3. Varying respiratory pattern in spontaneous breathing	Significant inspiratory effort, producing markedly negative intrathoracic pressures may induce IVCc in absence of FR	FP
		Shallow breathing, with small intrathoracic pressure changes, may induce absence of IVCc in presence of FR	FN
Lung hyperinflation	4. Asthma/COPD exacerbation	Lung hyperinflation and auto-PEEP simultaneously reduce venous return and induce IVC distension: this may mimic absence of FR	FN
		Forced expiration ("abdominal breathing" causing expiratory collapse) may mimic IVCc	FP
Cardiac conditions impeding venous return	5. Chronic RV dysfunction, severe TR	Chronic enlargement of IVC and reduced IVCc may erroneously rule out FR	FN
	6. RV myocardial infarction	RV dilatation and systemic venous congestion (large IVC) may be associated with FR	FN
	7. Cardiac tamponade	Marked venous return hindrance: fluid challenge may be a beneficial haemodynamic intervention despite IVC plethora	FN
Increased abdominal pressure	8. Intra-abdominal hypertension	Smaller IVC size, IVCd or IVCc abolition (depending on type respiration/ventilation mode)	FP and FN
Other factors	9. Local mechanical factors	Venous return hindrance, IVC dilatation (stenosis, thrombosis)	FN
		IVC compression (masses)	FP
		Hindrance to IVC size change (ECMO cannulae, cava filters)	FN
	10. Patients with pronounced IVC inspiratory lateral displacement	Migration of IVC imaging plane, false inspiratory size reduction	FP

IVC inferior vena cava, RV right ventricle, PEEP positive end-expiratory pressure, NIV non-invasive ventilation, CPAP continuous positive airway pressure, IVCc IVC collapsibility, IVCd IVC distensibility, COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, TR tricuspid regurgitation, ECMO extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, FN false negative, FP false positive

- Intensive Care Med (2016) 42:1164–1167 DOI 10.1007/s00134-016-4357-9

Ist Volumen schädlich?

Hinweise auf pulmonale Stauung/systemische Stauung

Eingeschränkte linksventrikuläre Pumpfunktion

Eingeschränkte rechtsventrikuläre Pumpfunktion/Zeichen der Rechtsherzbelastung

Restriktives diastolisches Flussmuster ($E/A > 2$)

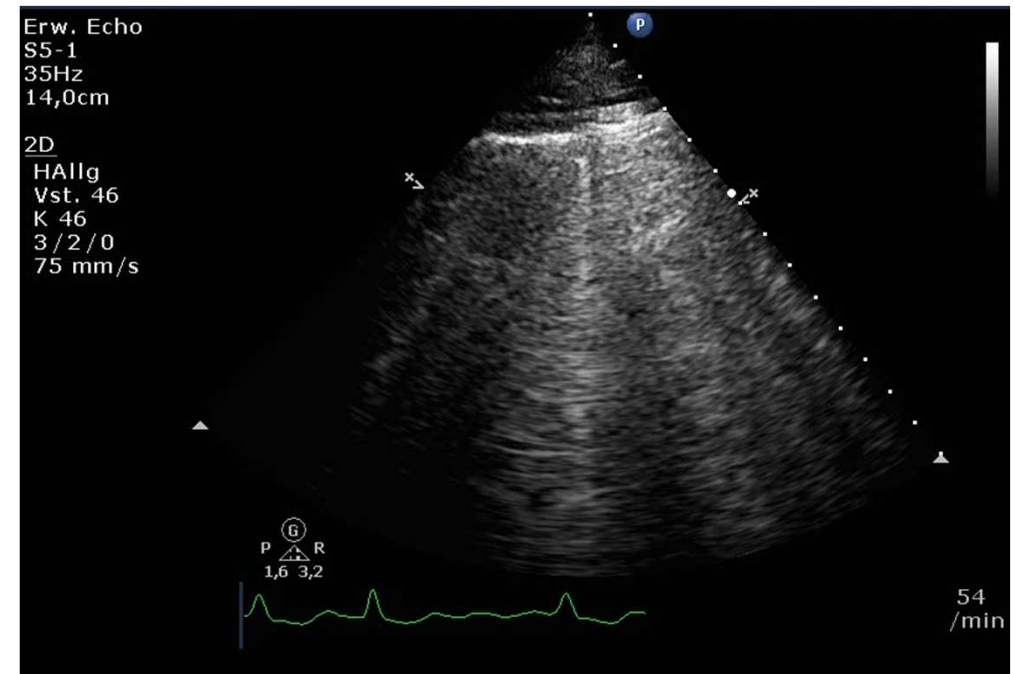
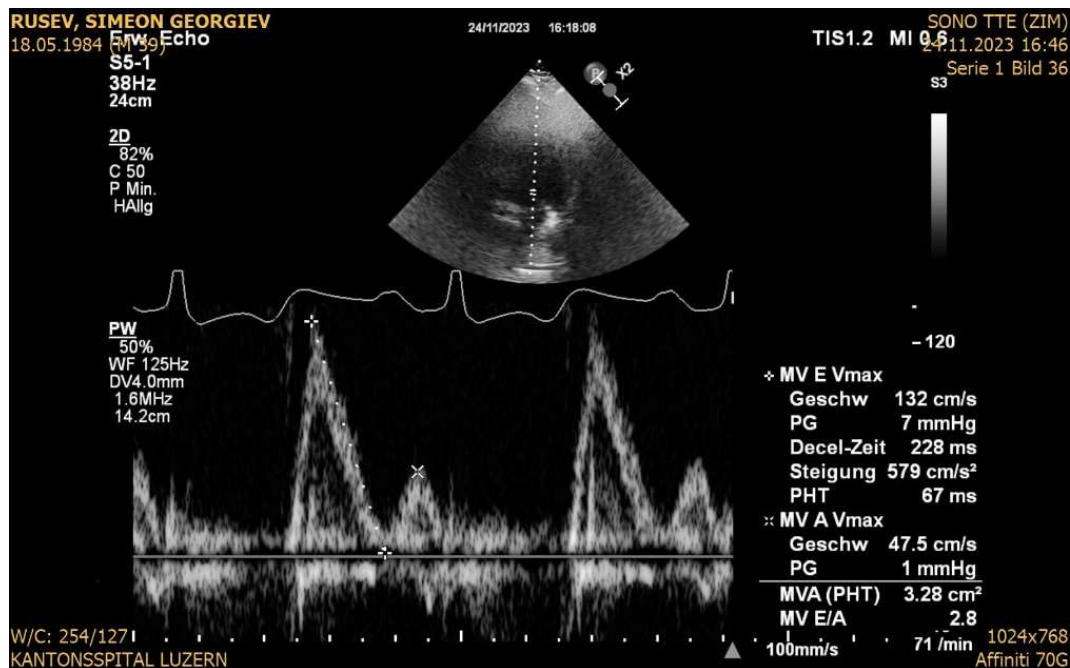
Dilatierte VCI mit wenig Atemvariabilität

Features that suggest fluid administration harmful/not helpful

- Function
 - Poor LV systolic function
 - Poor RV systolic function
- Filling status of LV
 - Large LA size
 - Fixed bowing of intra-atrial septum
 - Mitral inflow restrictive pattern
 - High E velocities, $E/E' > 15$
- Filling status of RV
 - Large RA
 - Dilated IVC > 2 cm
 - Fixed bowing of intra-atrial septum
 - TR Vmax > 2.8 m/s
 - Volume overloaded RV (diastolic ventricular septum flattening)
- Dynamic
 - No variation in LVOT VTI during respiration
 - No variation in IVC during respiration
- Others
 - B Lines on lung USS (pulmonary oedema)

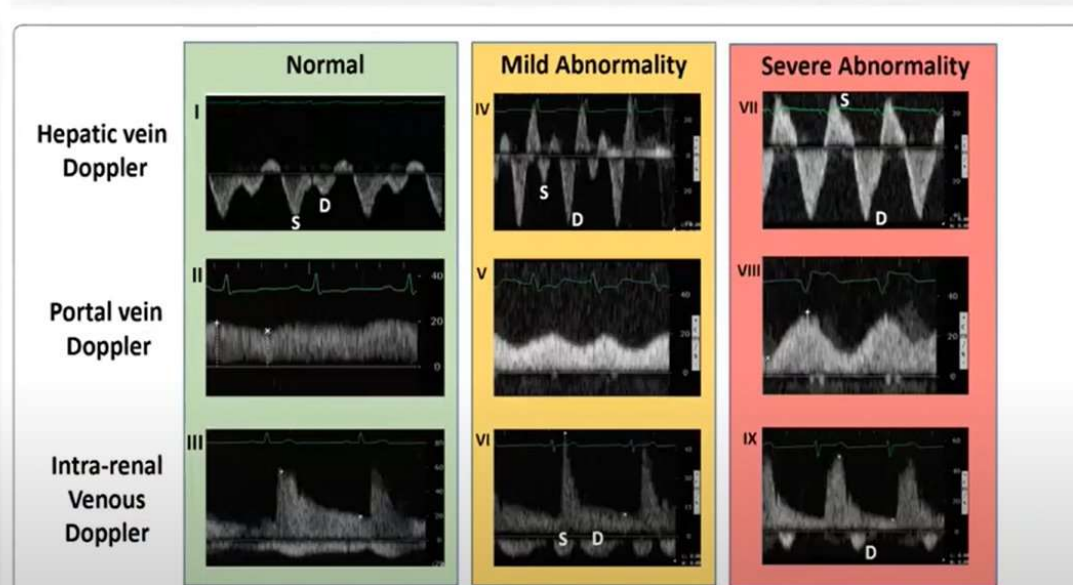
Pulmonale Stauungszeichen (erhöhte Füllungsdrücke links)

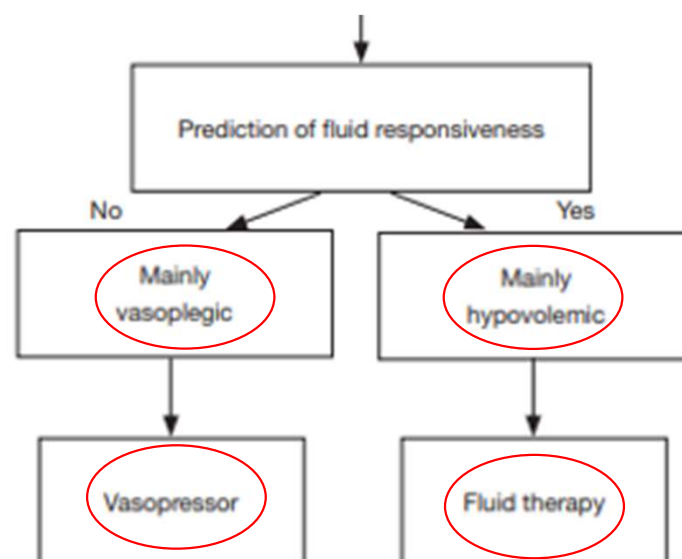
- B-Linien im Lungensultraschall
- Echokardiographische Hinweise auf erhöhte Füllungsdrücke links



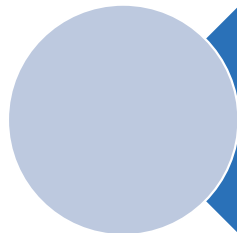
Systemische Stauungszeichen (erhöhte Füllungsdrücke rechts)

Systemic Venous Ultrasound: VeXUS

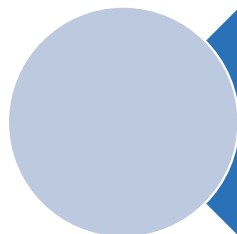




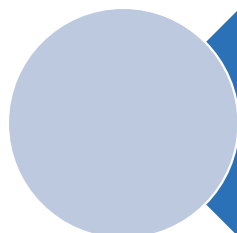
Gemischte Schockformen



Septischer Schock mit septischer
Kardiomyopathie

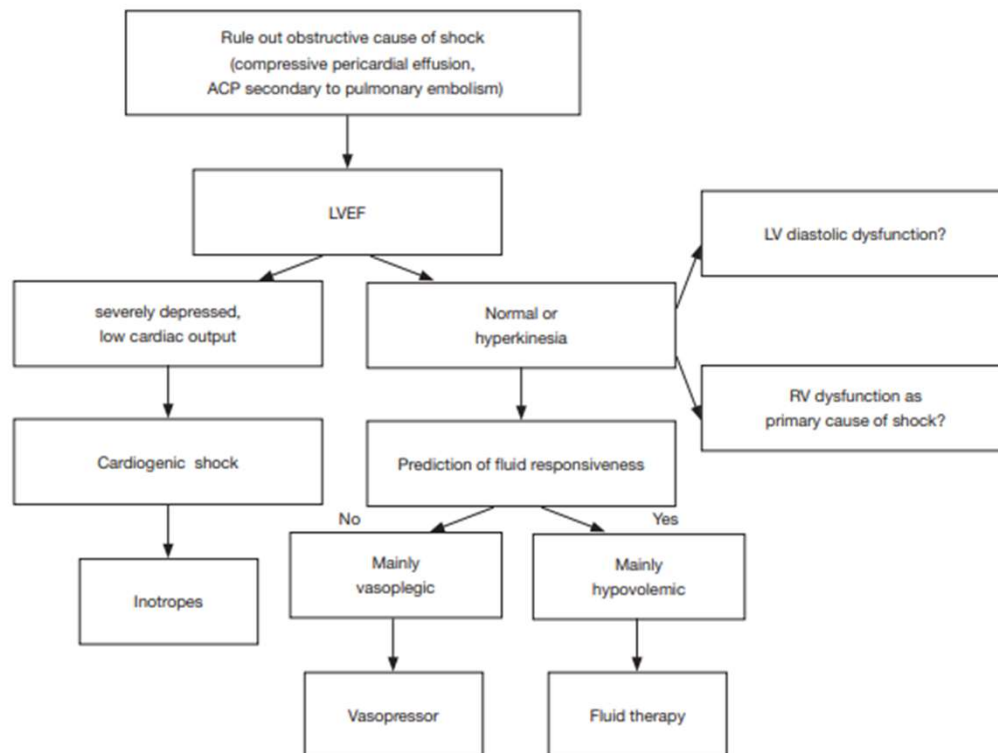


Septischer Schock mit LVOT
Obstruktion



Kardiogener und Hypovolämer
Schock

Sonographischer Approach des undifferentierten Schocks



Therapie Optionen

- IV fluids
 - Vasoconstriction
 - Rate/Rhythm
 - Inotropy (or ino-constriction, ino-dilation)
 - Modification of Pulmonary Vascular Resistance
 - Relieve obstructions (IVC, RV, LVOT)
 - Mechanical cardiac support
- Handwritten notes in colored boxes provide additional context for these options:
- Heart is generally ok but there is a problem with the circulation** (Yellow box, linked to IV fluids and Vasoconstriction)
 - Heart is looks like it is struggling** (Orange box, linked to Rate/Rhythm and Inotropy)
 - The RV looks worse than the LV** (Blue box, linked to Modification of Pulmonary Vascular Resistance)
 - Something is blocking filling or ejection** (Green box, linked to Relieve obstructions)
 - Heart looks bad and nothing I have done has worked** (Black box, linked to Mechanical cardiac support)

Sonographische Schlüsselfragen bei Schock

1. Ist eine **Perikardtamponade** vorhanden?
2. Gibt es eine relevante **Obstruktion** des linksventrikulären Ausflusstrakts (LVOT)?
3. Wie ist das **Schlagvolumen** und das **Herzzeitvolumen**? Ist es reduziert?
4. Ist das Herz **preload sensitive**? Was ist der Nutzen und die Toleranz eines **Flüssigkeits Challenge**?
5. Gibt es eine **LV systolische Dysfunktion**? Gibt es **regionale Wandmotilitätsstörungen**? Ist die LV Dysfunktion akut (und potentiell reversibel, eg. Septische Kardiopathie, akute Myokarditis)?
6. Gibt es eine **LV diastolische Dysfunktion**?
7. Gibt es eine **RV systolische Dysfunktion**? Gibt es ein akutes **Cor Pulmonale**? Hat es eine LE als Ursache?
8. Gibt es ein schweres **Vitium** oder eine **prothetische Dysfunktion**?

Boissier et al. Trans esophageal echocardiography in monitoring of shock, Ann Transl Med 2020;8(12):791

Fragen?