

TALLER DE ECOCARDIOGRAFÍ A

**Laura Romo Del
Prado**



ÍNDI

1. CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS **CE**

2. PLANOS ECOCARDIOGRAFICOS: ETT Y ETE

3. VÁLVULA MITRAL: CLIP MITRAL

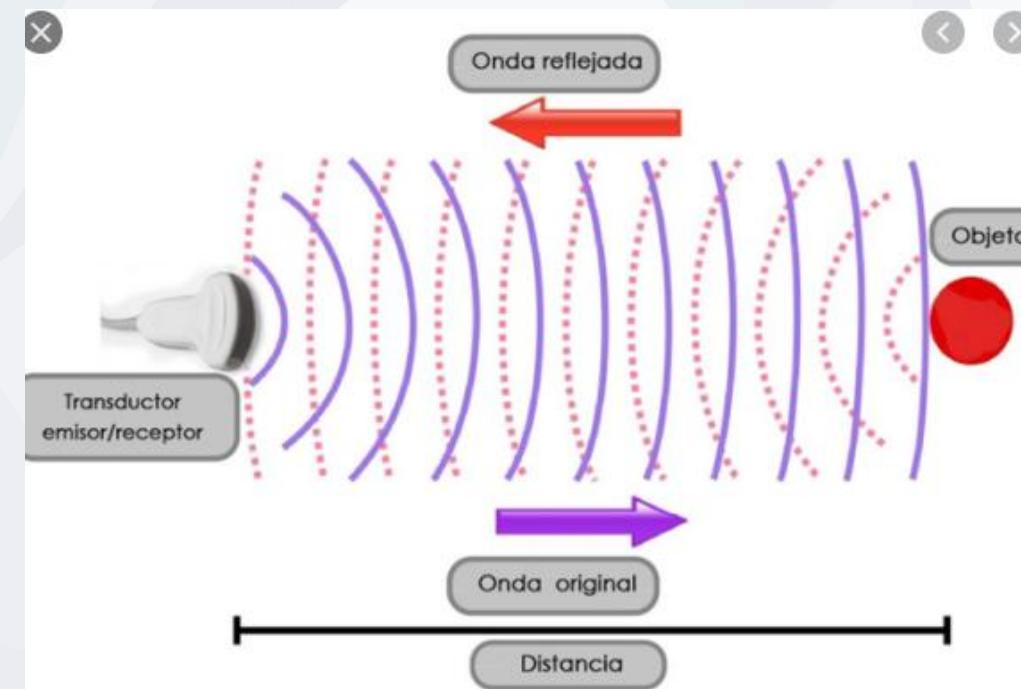
4. VÁLVULA AÓRTICA. TAVI

5. CIERRE OREJUELA

6. CIERRE CIA

1. CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Técnica basada en ondas de sonido: Ultrasonidos



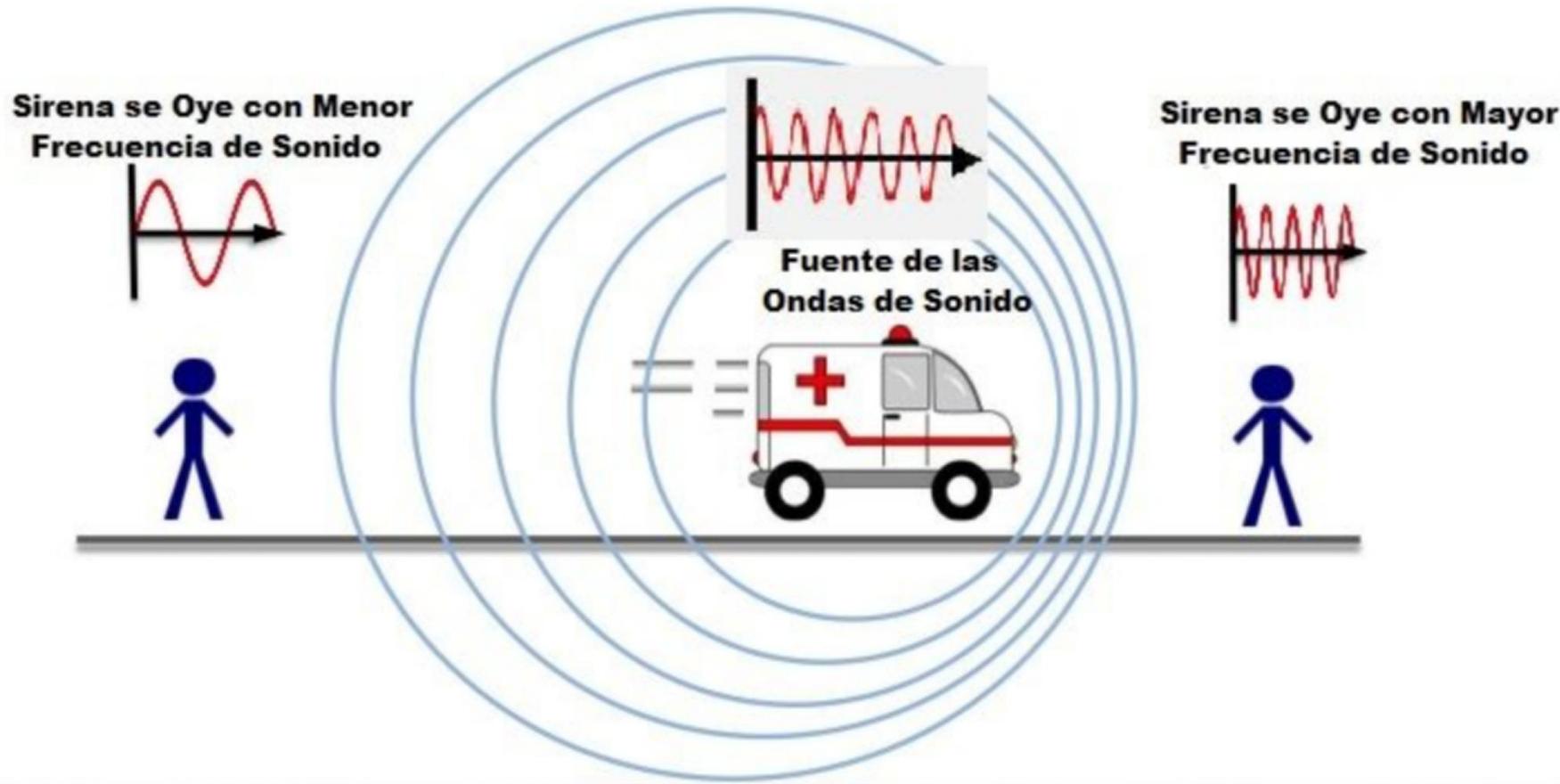
1. CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

ECO →
función →
Doppler →

valora anatomía y
valoración HD y flujos

-EFECTO DOPPLER: es el cambio en la frecuencia percibida de cualquier movimiento ondulatorio cuando el emisor, o foco de ondas, y el receptor, u observador, se desplazan uno respecto a otro. Su "objetivo" es el glóbulo rojo. Evalúa VELOCIDAD y DIRECCIÓN.

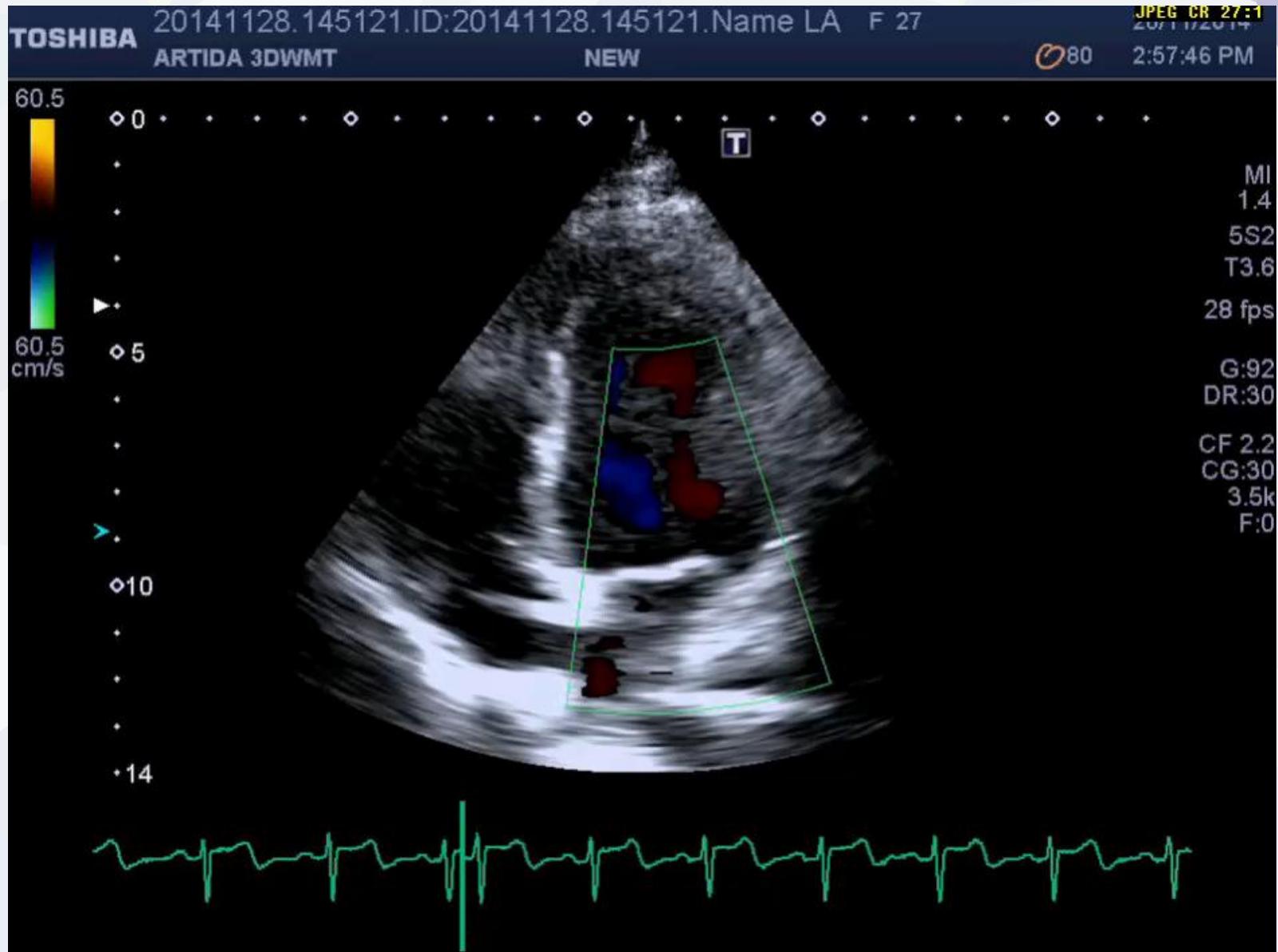
EFFECTO DOPPLER



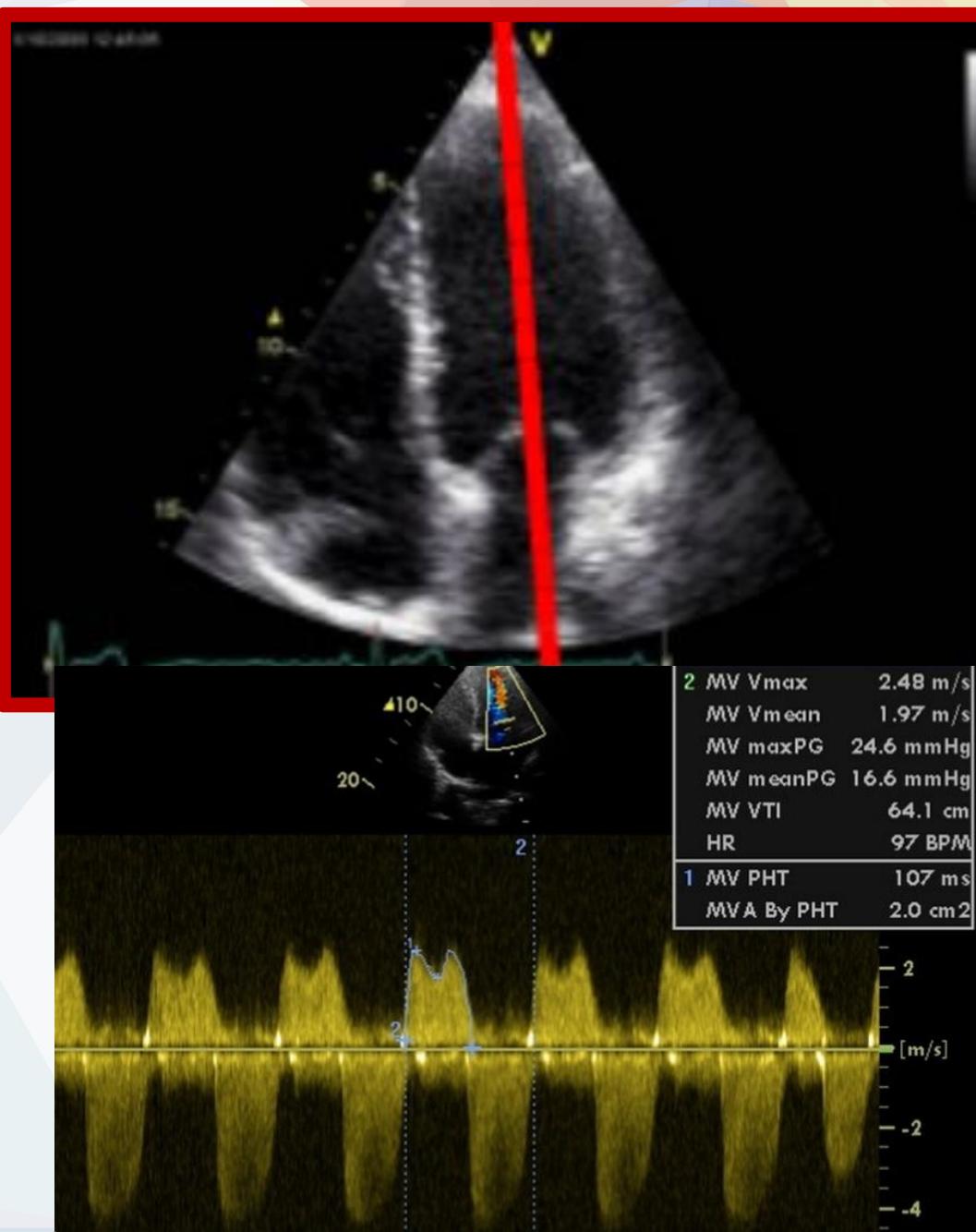
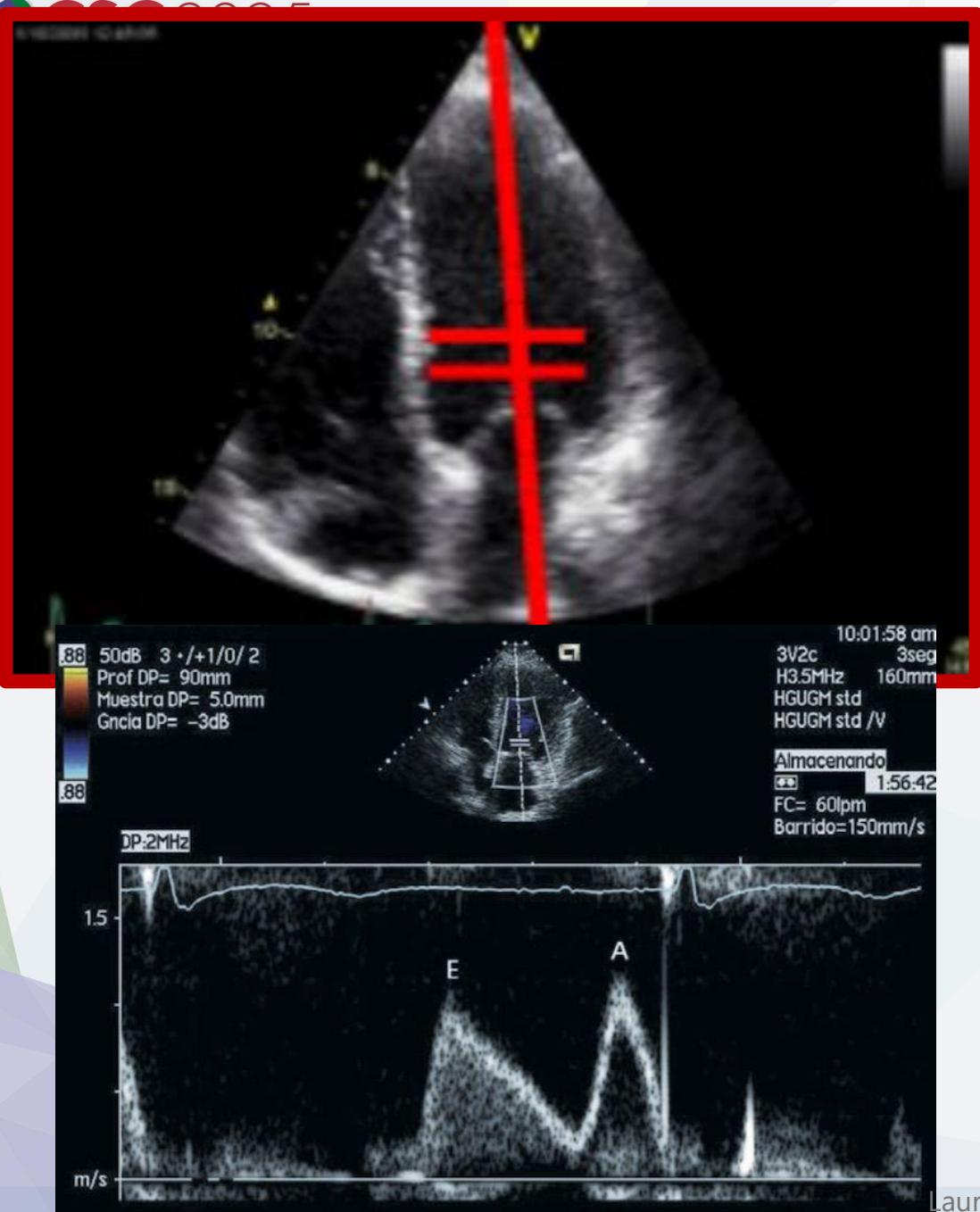
Doppler pulsado: características del flujo sanguíneo en un determinado punto. VELOCIDADES BAJAS.

-Doppler continuo: el transductor emite y recibe la señal al mismo tiempo, adquiriendo todos los flujos y movimientos a lo largo del haz. ALTAS VELOCIDADES EN TODO EL HAZ. Alinear cursor con la dirección del flujo.

-Doppler color: la velocidad media del flujo sanguíneo en colores, de acuerdo a una determinada escala. El color muestra la dirección del flujo. **Rojo: se acerca. Azul: se aleja.**

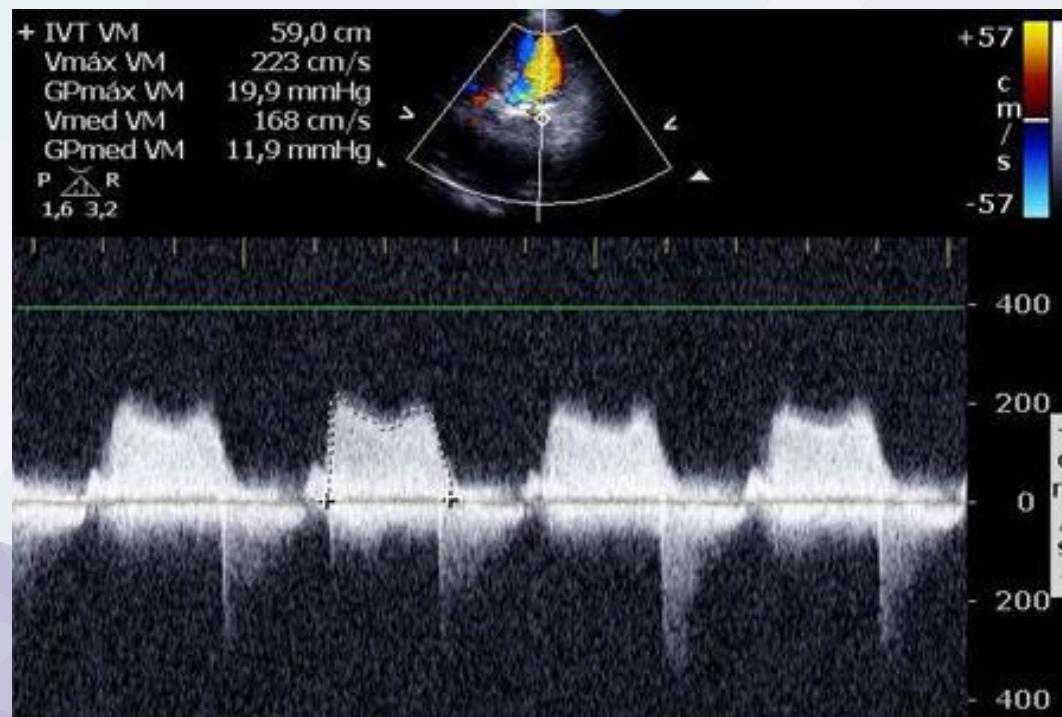


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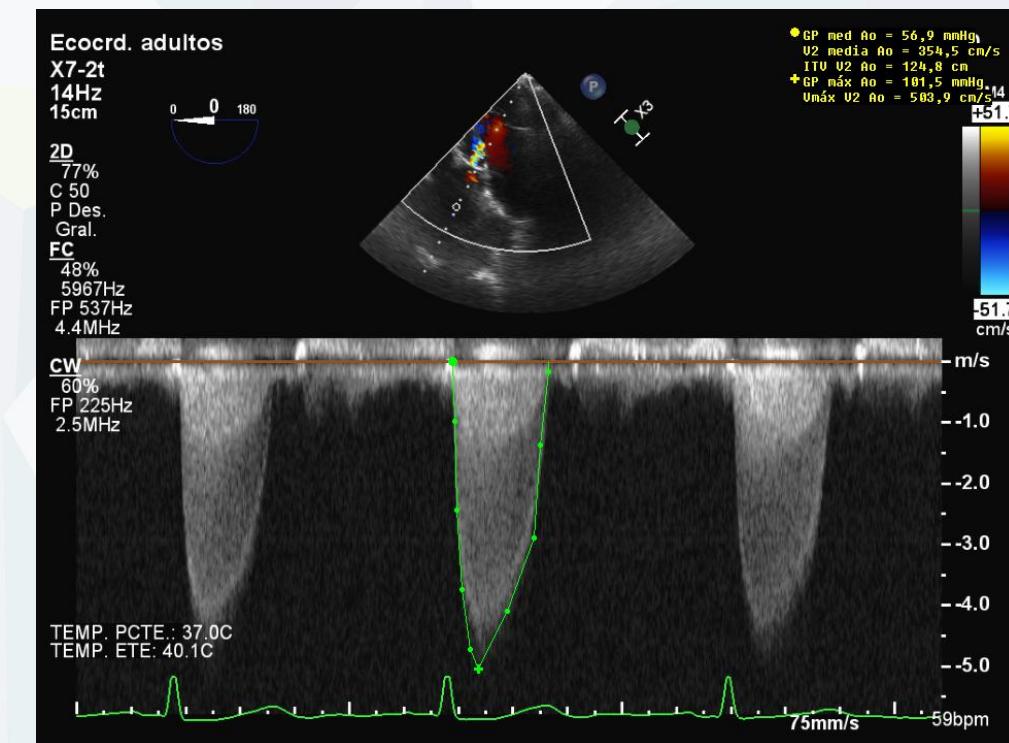


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POR ENCIMA DE LA LINEA DE BASE: SE ACERCA

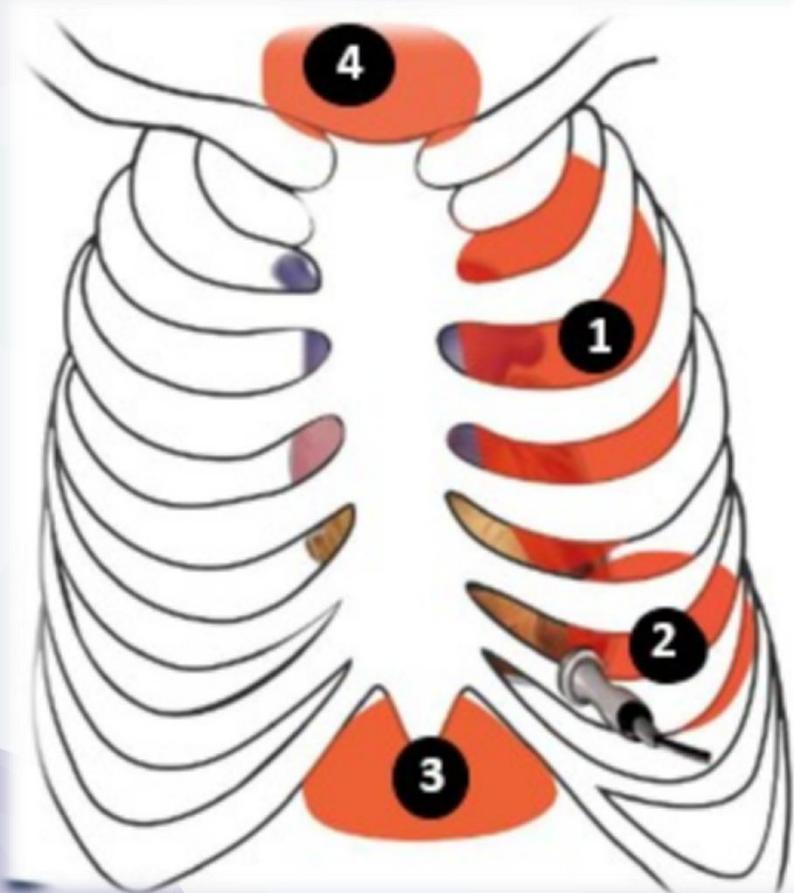


POR DEBAJO DE LA LINEA DE BASE: SE ALEJA



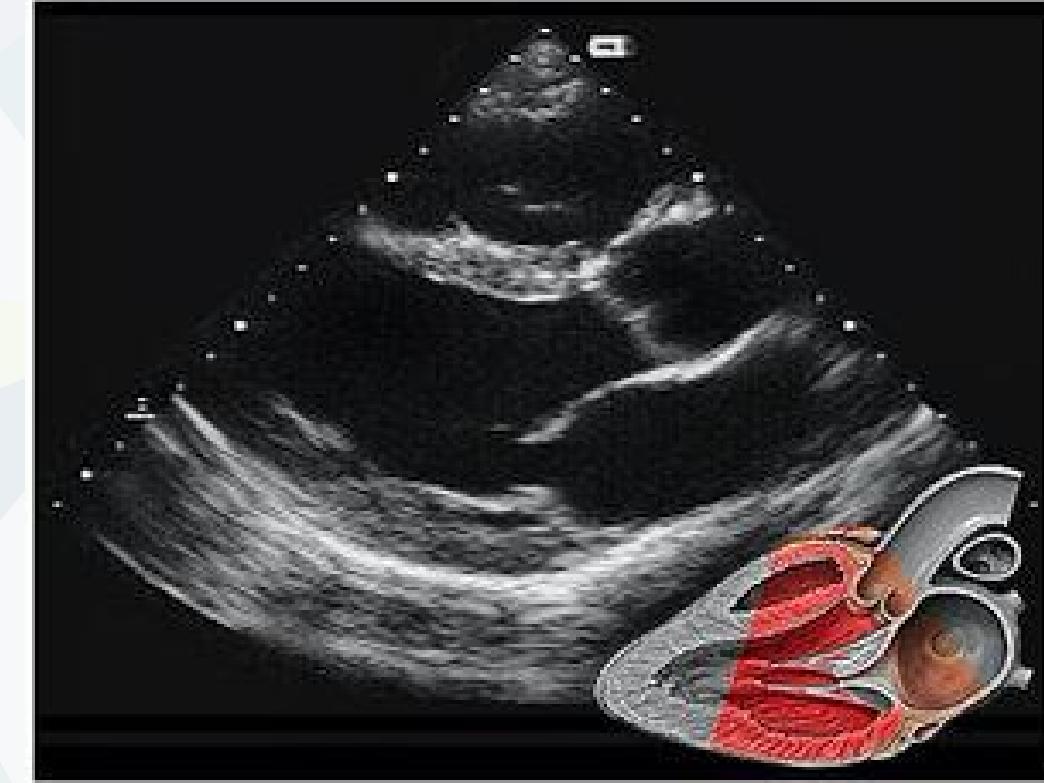
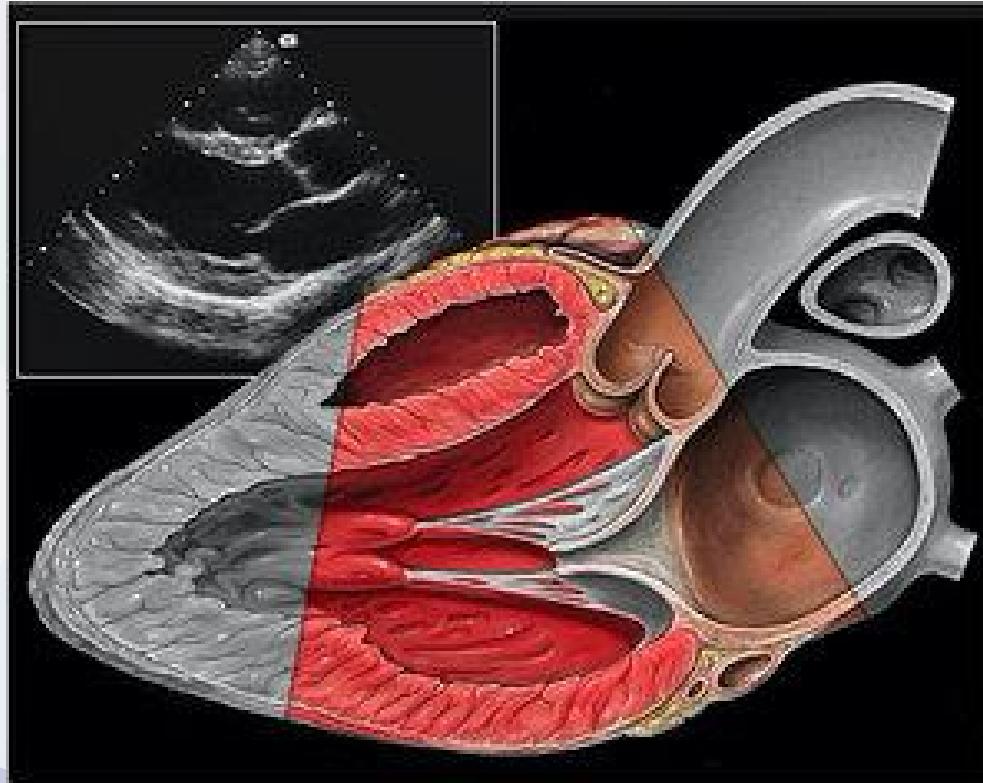
2. PLANOS ECOCARDIOGRAFICOS

ECOCARDIOGRAFIA TRANSTORÁCICA



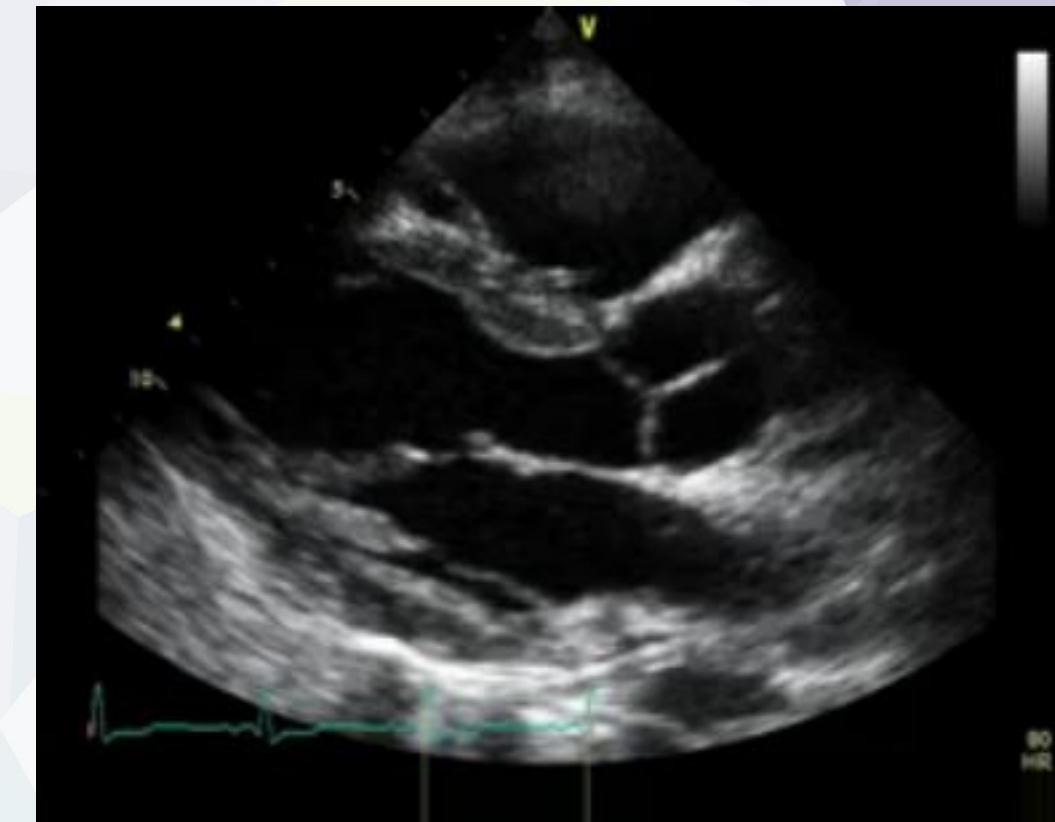
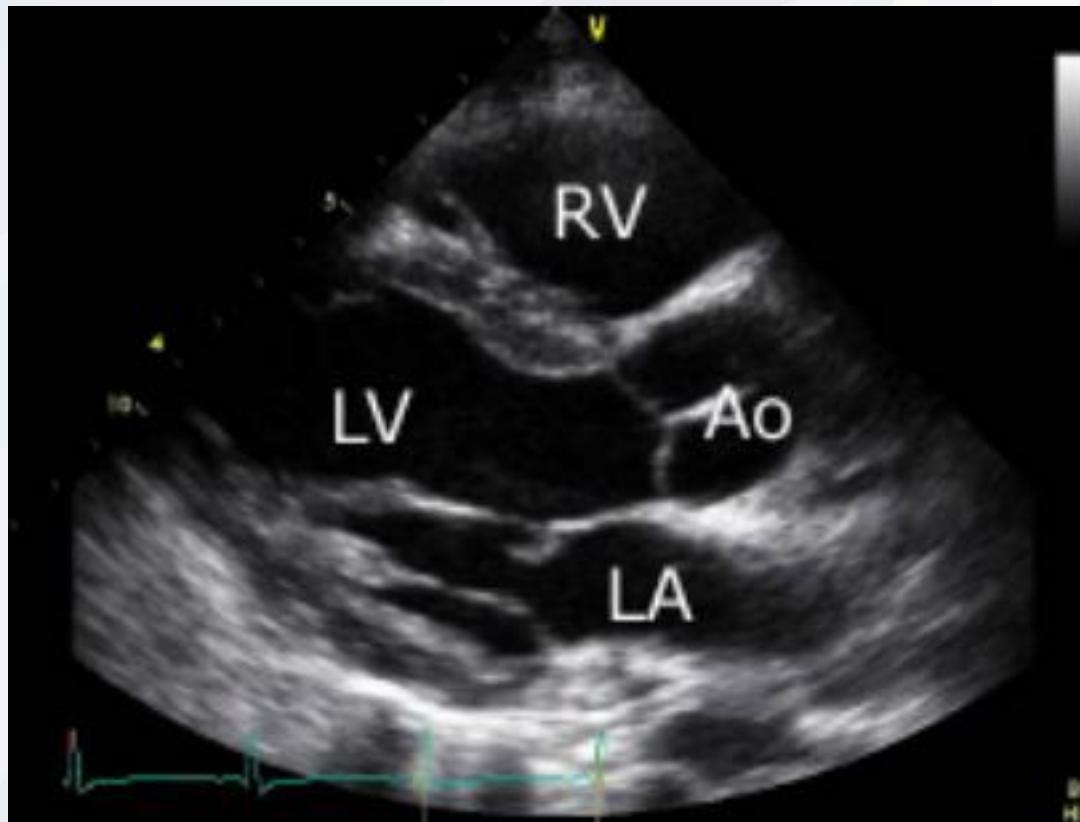
- 1. PARESTERNAL**
- 2. APICALES**
- 3. SUBCOSTAL**
- 4.
SUPRAESTERNAL**

1. PARESTERNAL (PEL y PEC)

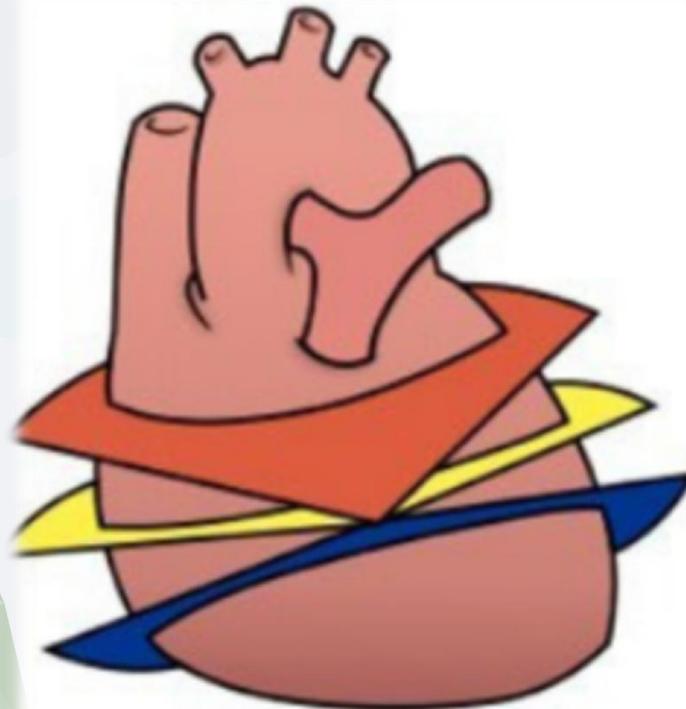


PARESTERNAL EJE LARGO

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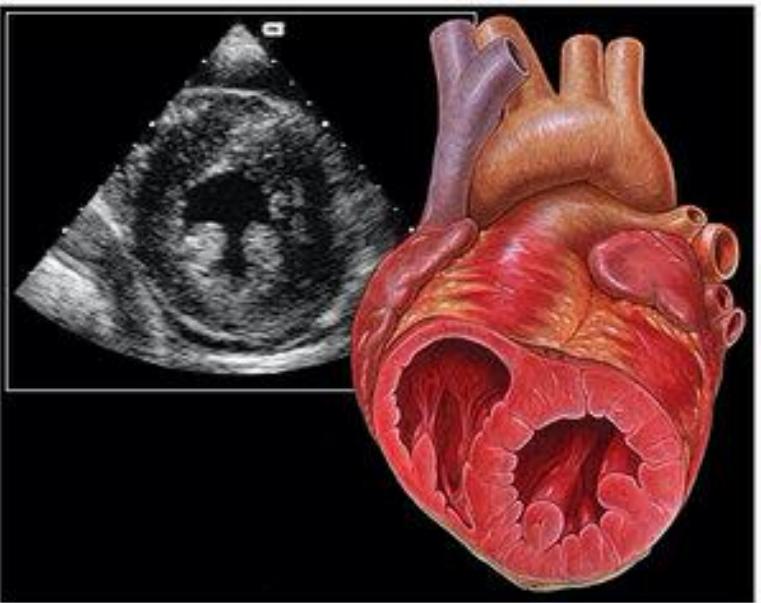
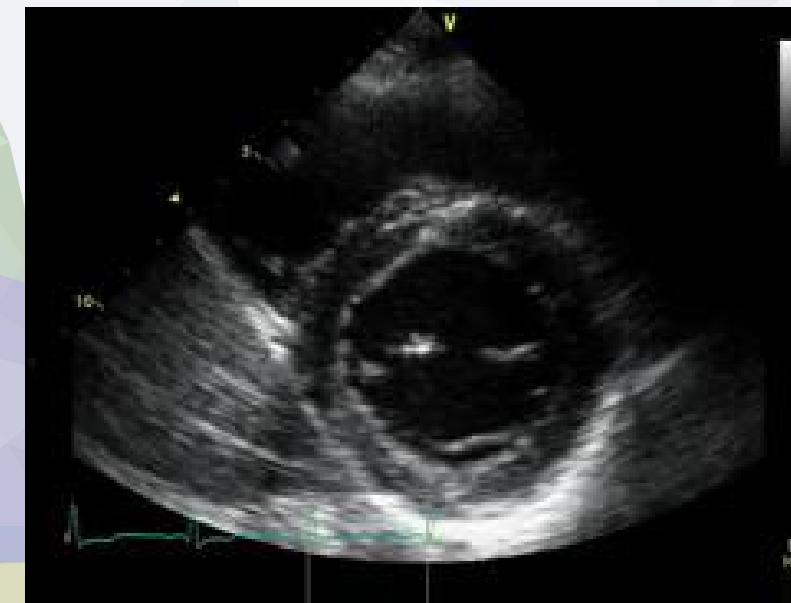
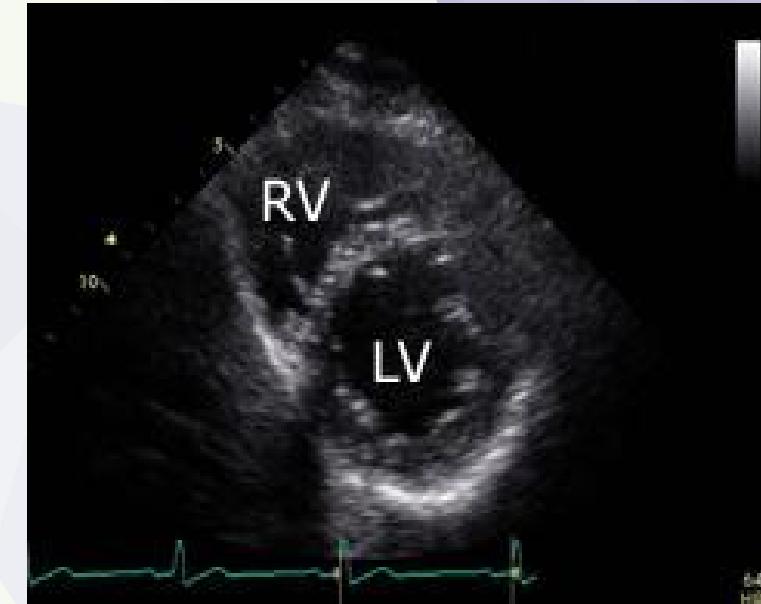
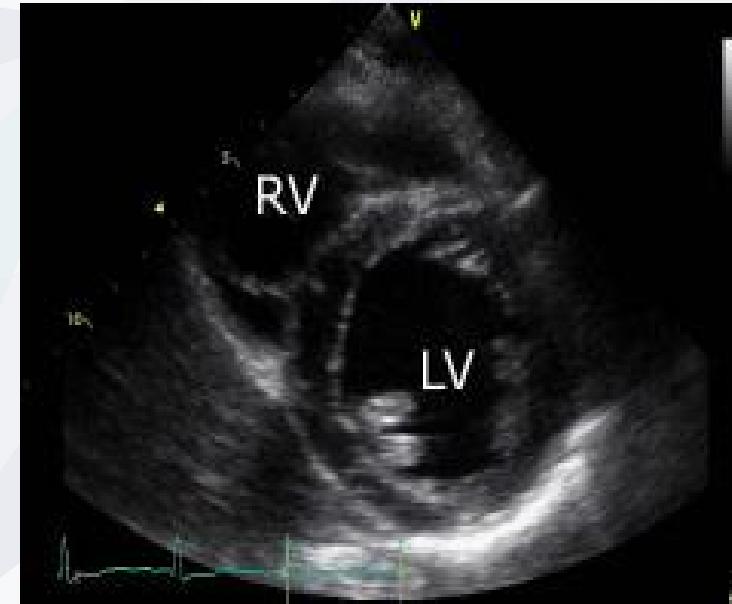
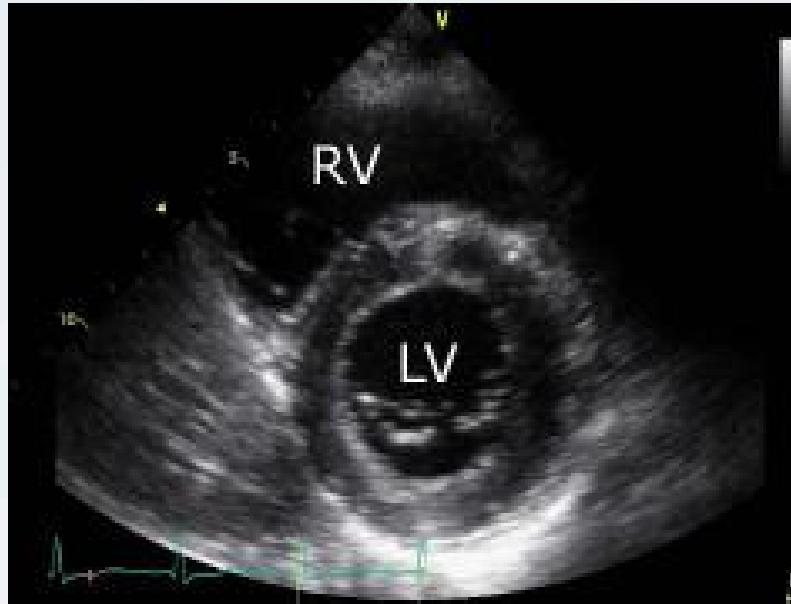
1. PARESTERNAL (PEL y PEC)



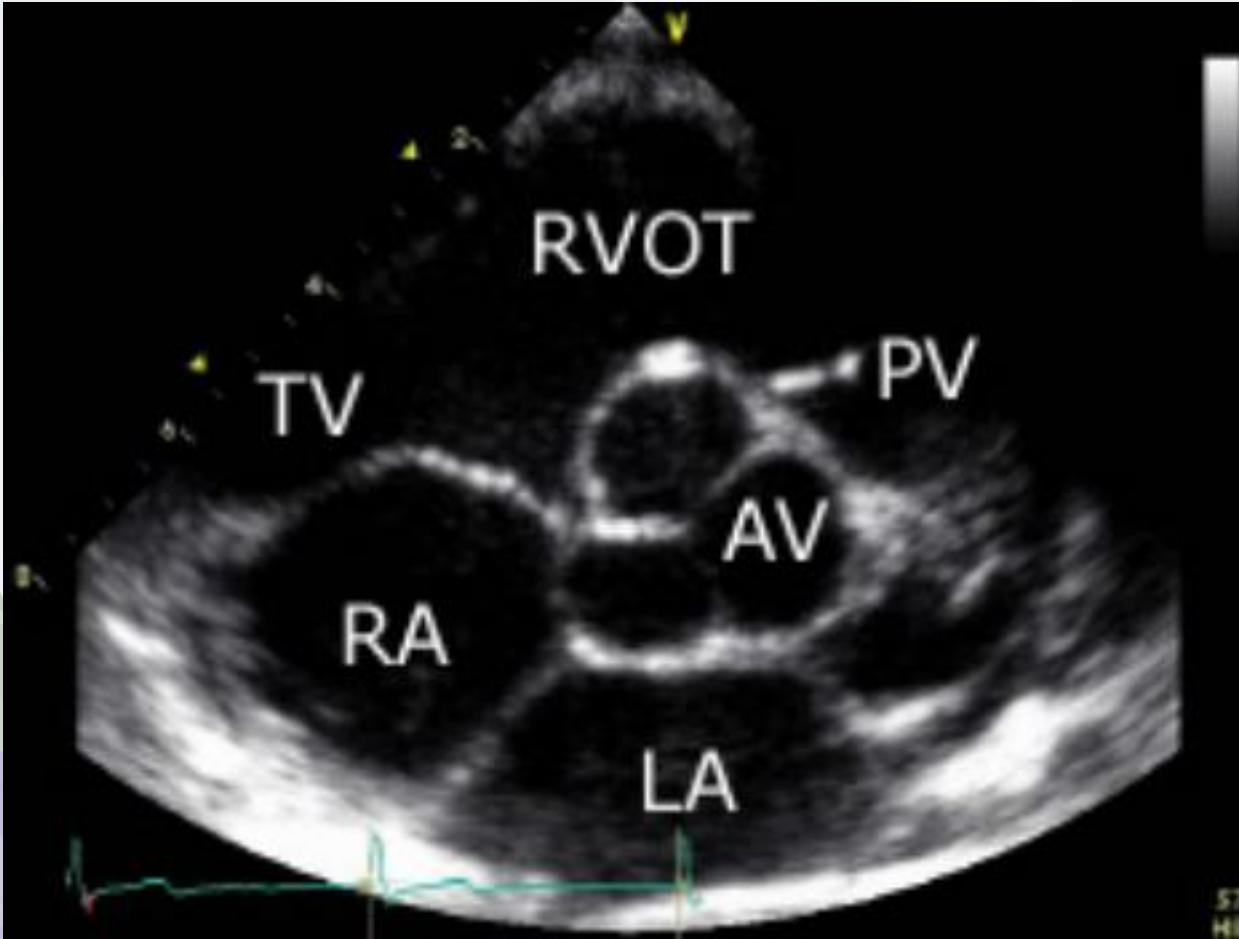
A NIVEL DE LA VÁLVULA MITRAL

A NIVEL DE LOS MÚSCULOS PAPILARES

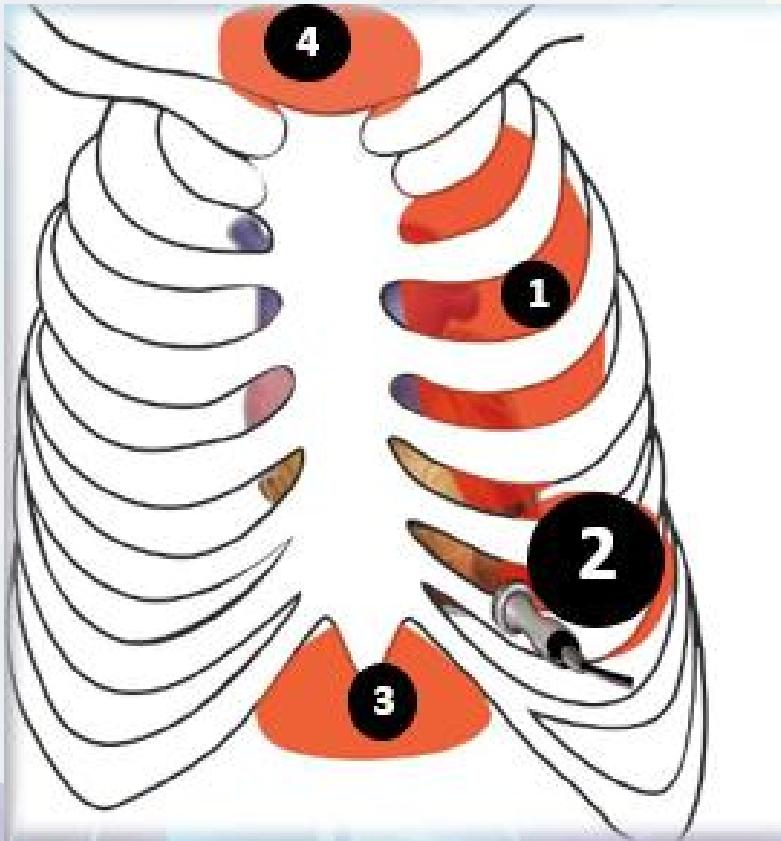
A NIVEL DEL ÁPEX



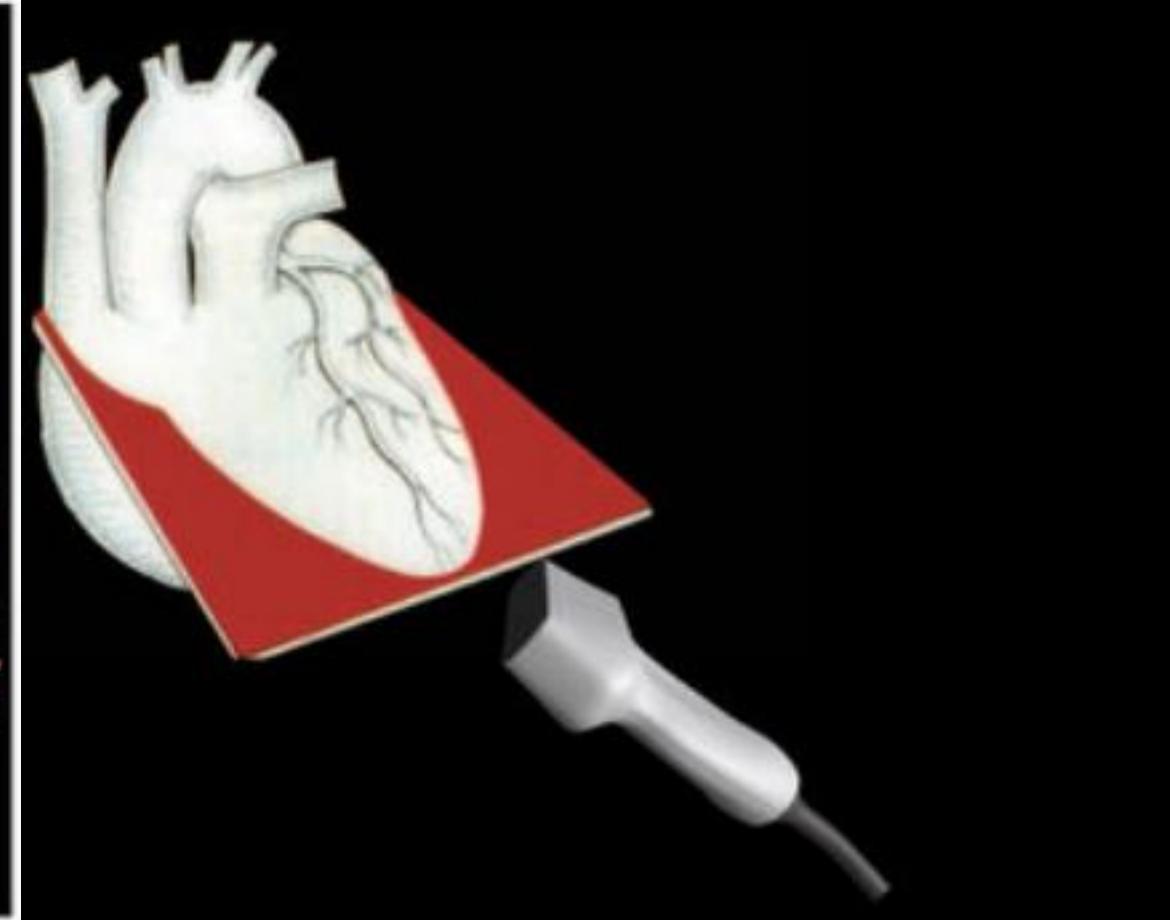
1. PARESTERNAL (PEL y PEC A NIVEL DE GRANDES VASOS)



2. PLANOS ECOCARDIOGRAFICOS ECOCARDIOGRAFIA TRANSTORÁCICA



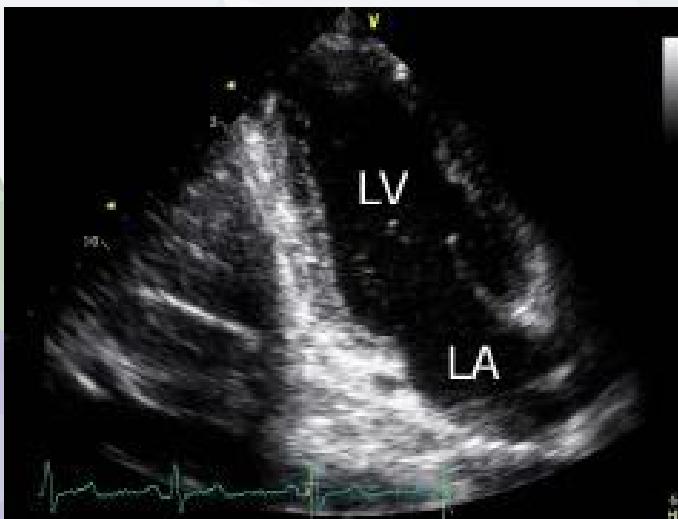
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- 2. APICALES**
- 3. SUBCOSTAL**
- 4. SUPRAESTERNAL**



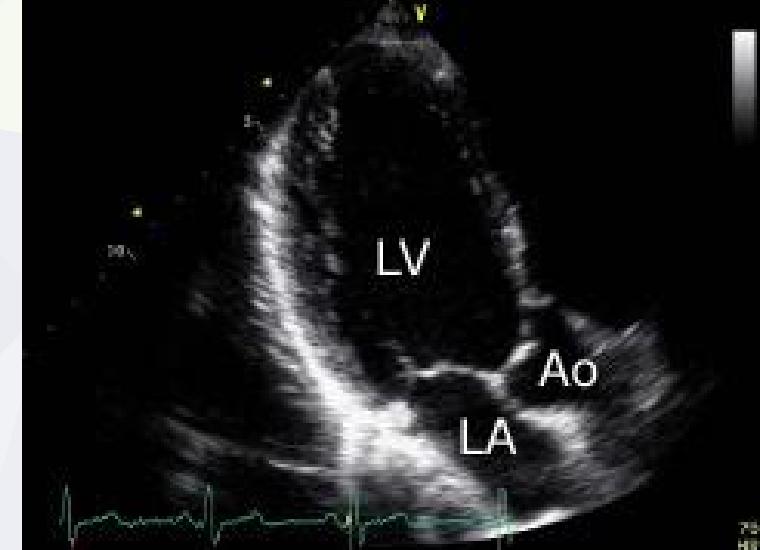
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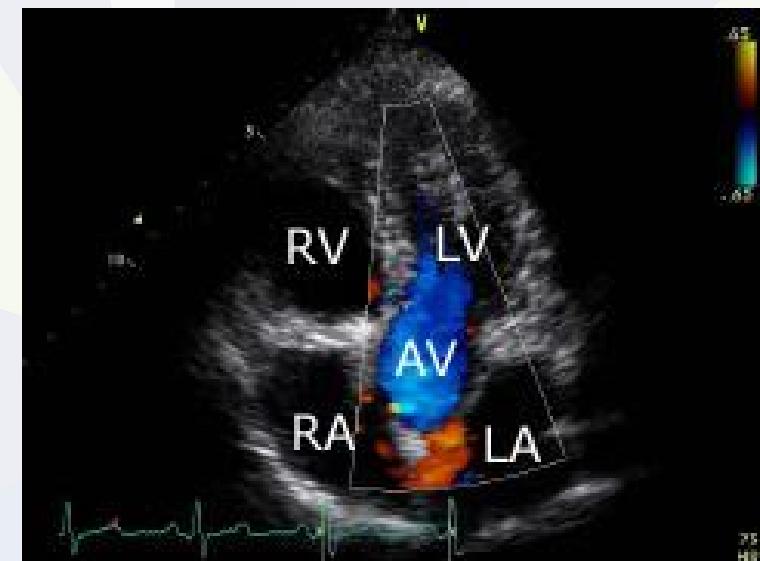
4C



2C



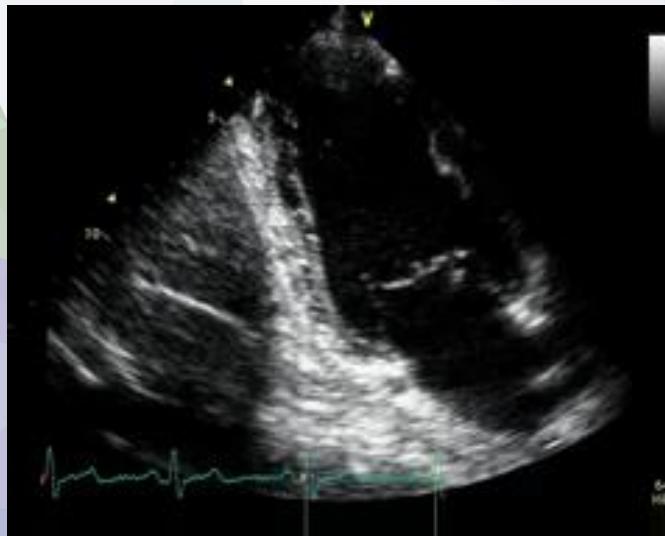
3C



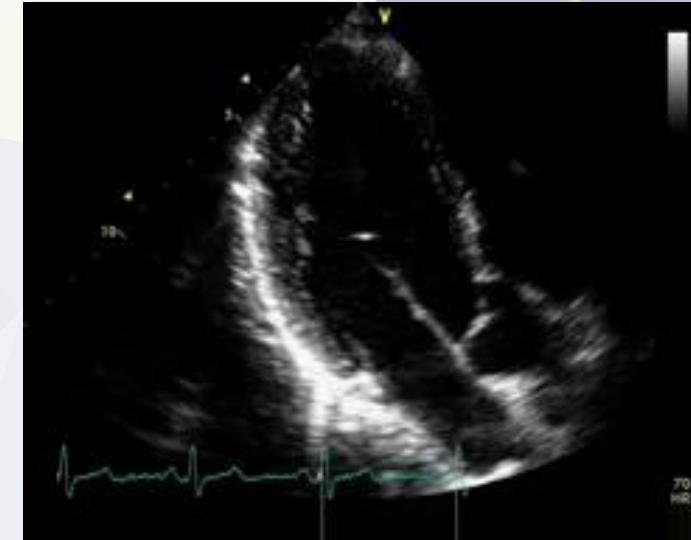
5C



4C



2C

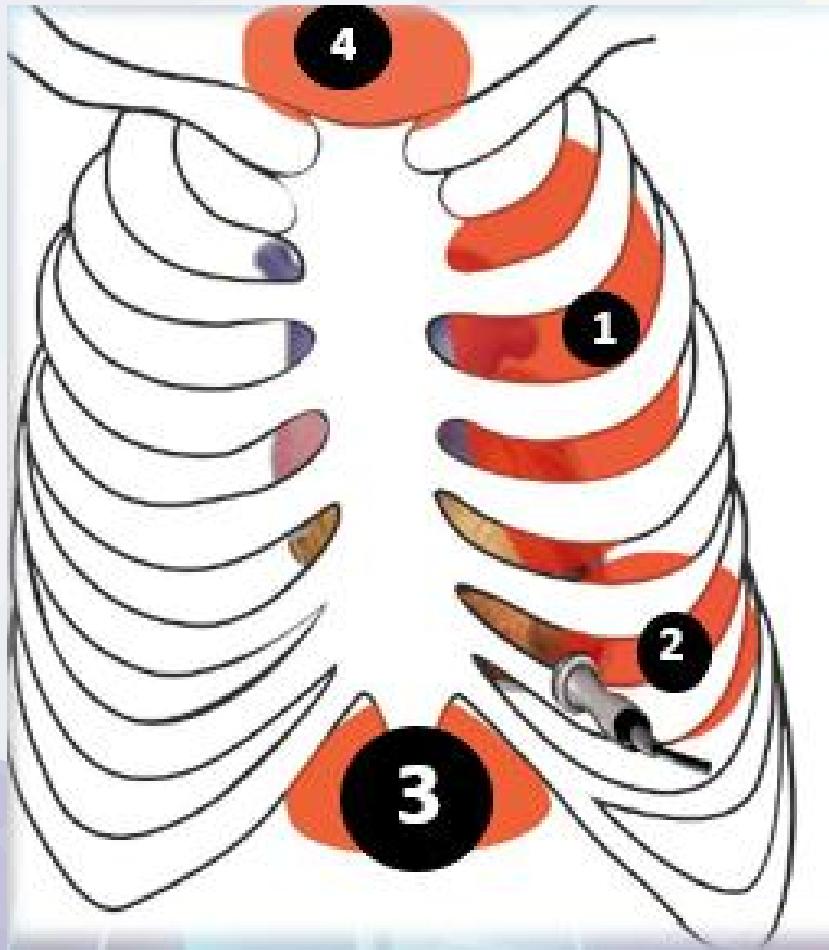


3C

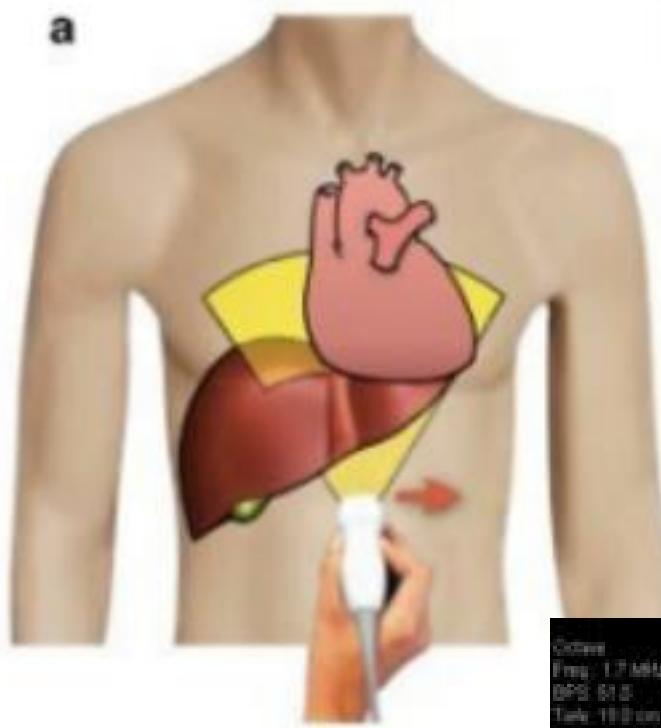
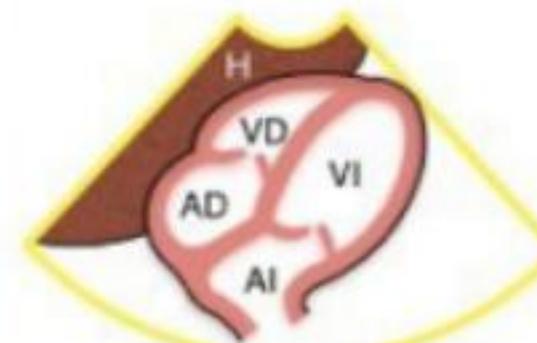
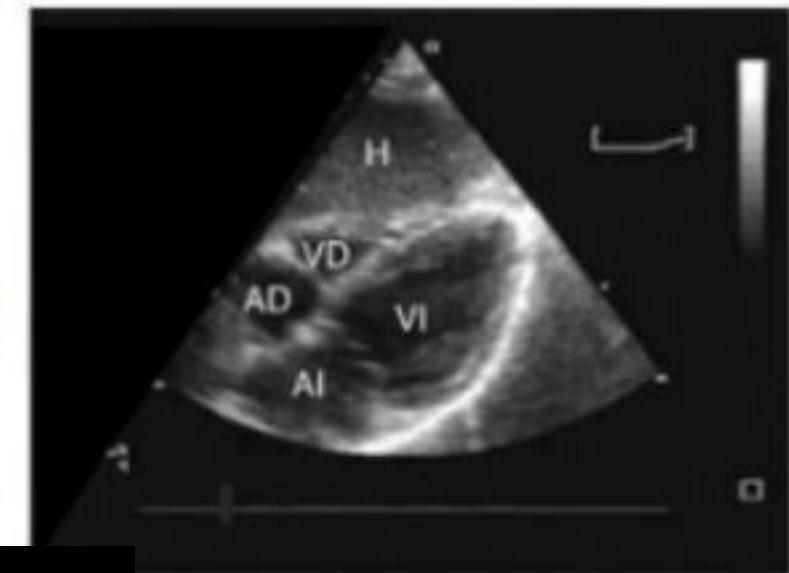


5C

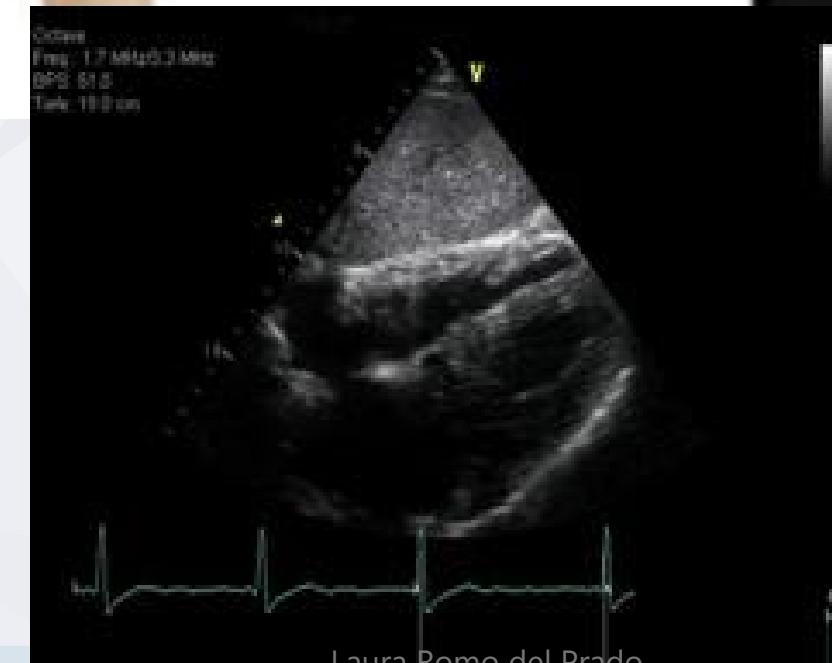
2. PLANOS ECOCARDIOGRAFICOS ECOCARDIOGRAFIA TRANSTORÁCICA

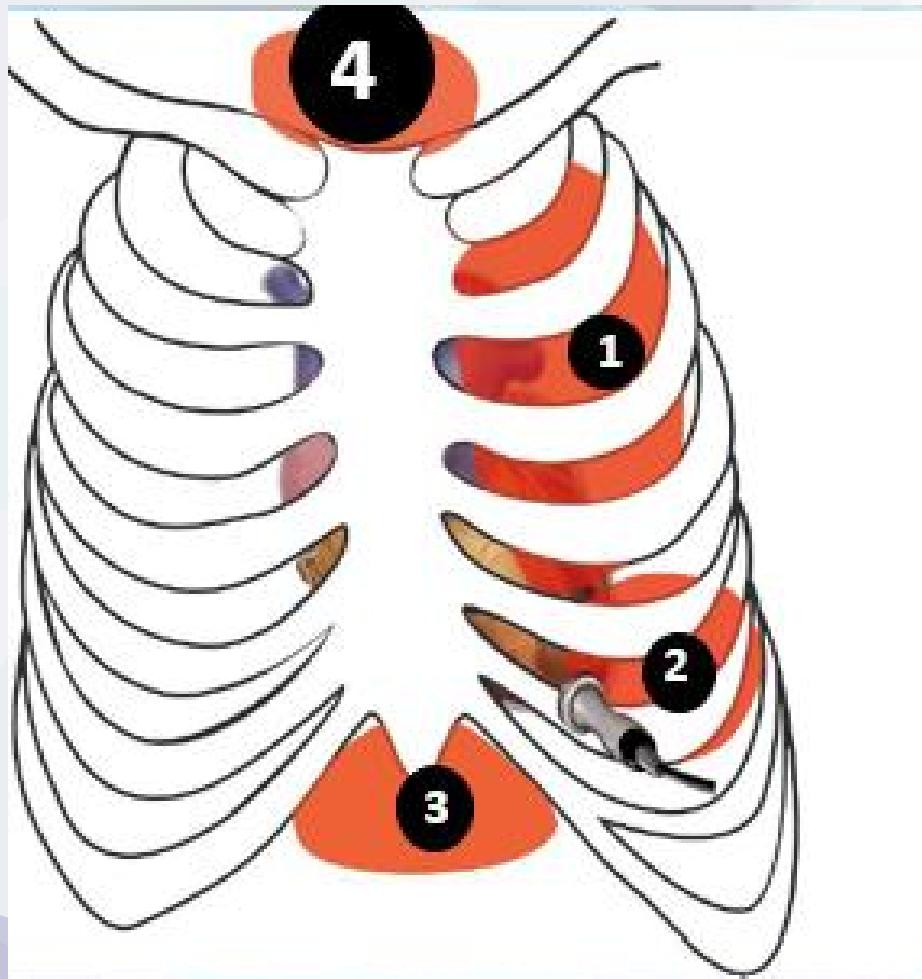


1. PARESTERNAL
2. APICALES
3. SUBCOSTAL
4. SUPRAESTERNAL

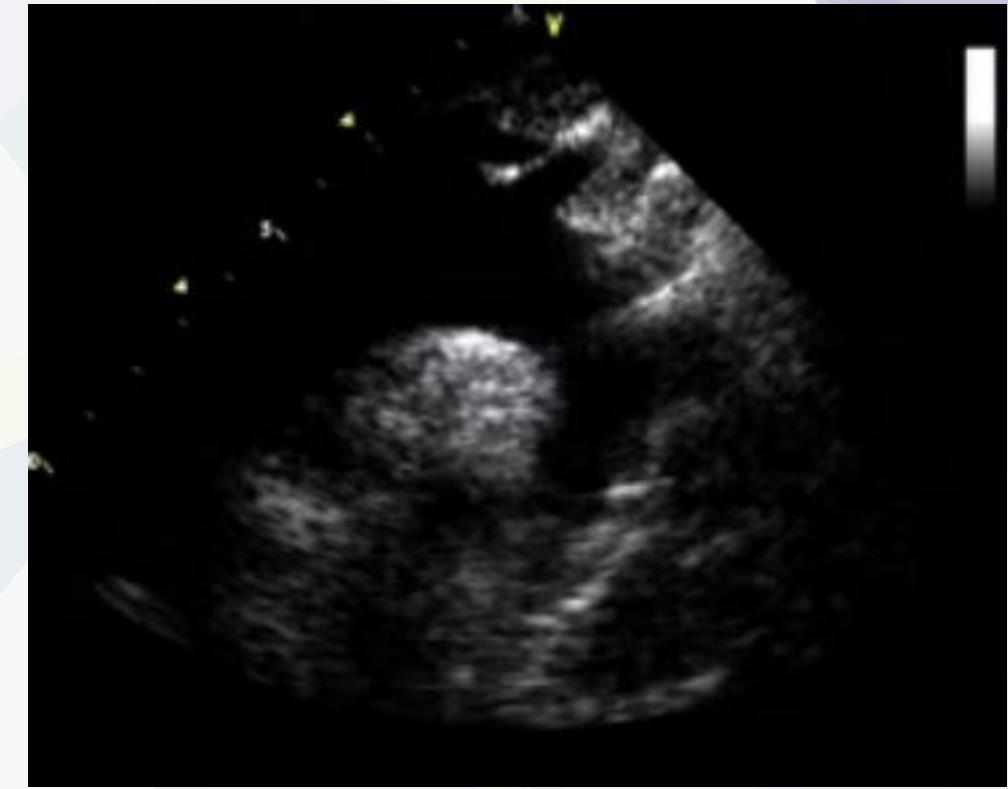
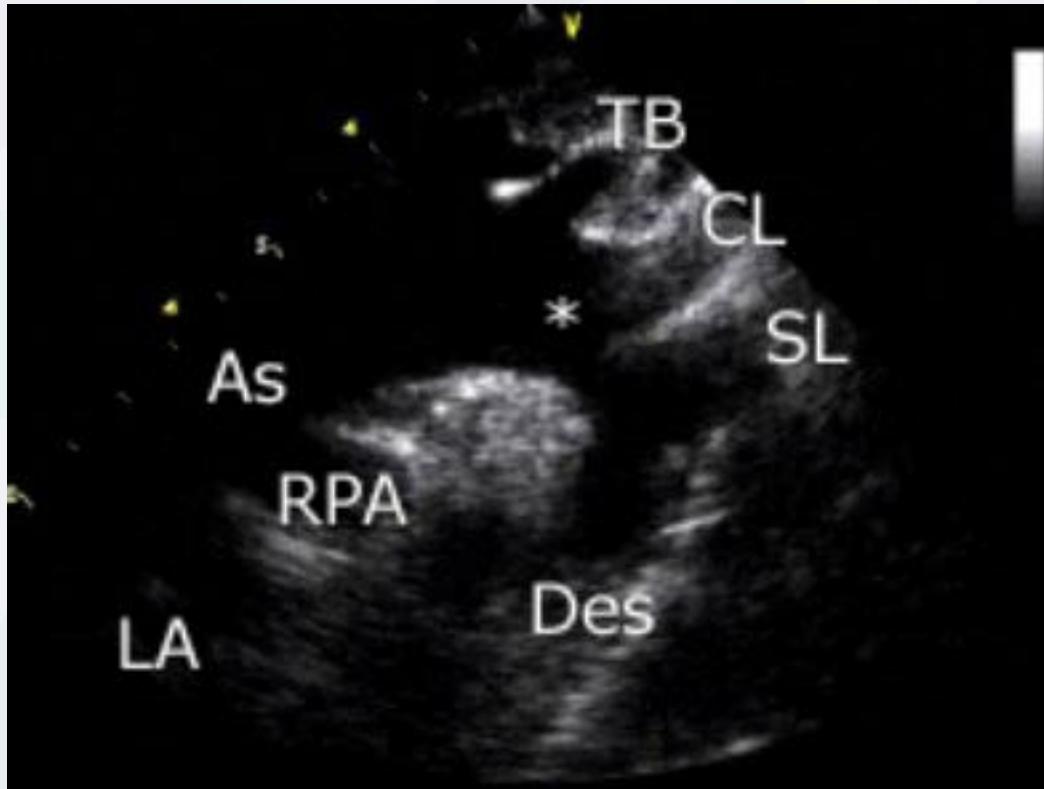
a**b****c**

Octave
Freq: 1.7 MHz/5.0 MHz
SPS: 61.5
Tare: 10.0 mm





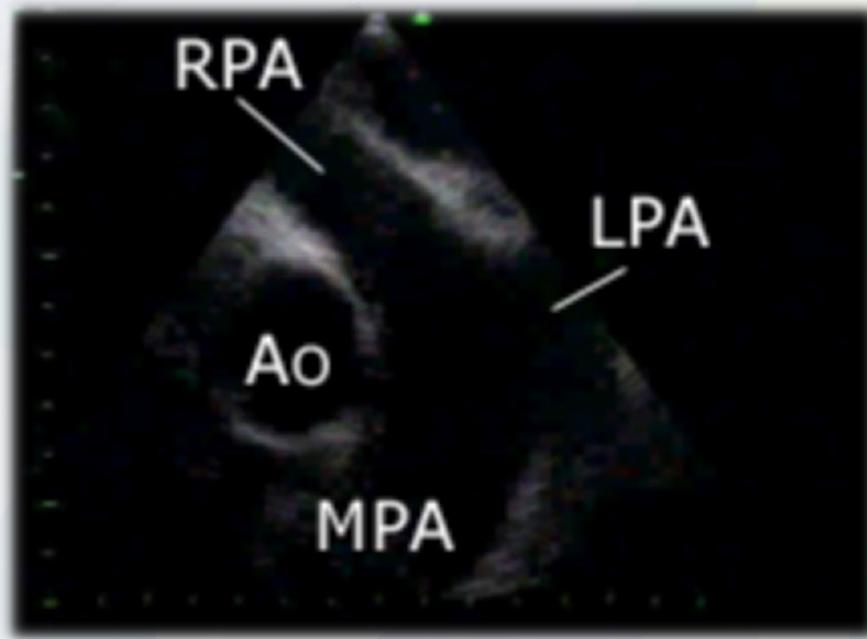
- 1. PARESTERNAL**
- 2. APICALES**
- 3. SUBCOSTAL**
- 4. SUPRAESTERNAL**



2. PLANOS ECOCARDIOGRAFICOS **ECOCARDIOGRAFIA TRANSESOFÁGICA**

PLANOS: Esofágicos (basales, intermedios y altos) y transgástricos.

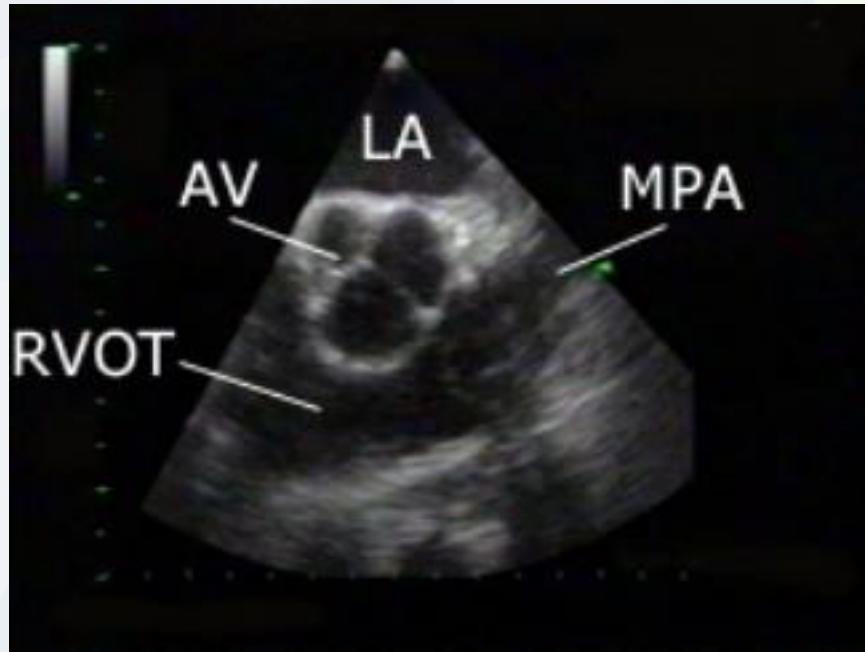
1. ZONA SUPERIOR: GRANDES VASOS



Aquí se pueden ver la aorta ascendente (Ao), el tronco de la arteria pulmonar (MPA) y la arteria pulmonar derecha (RPA)



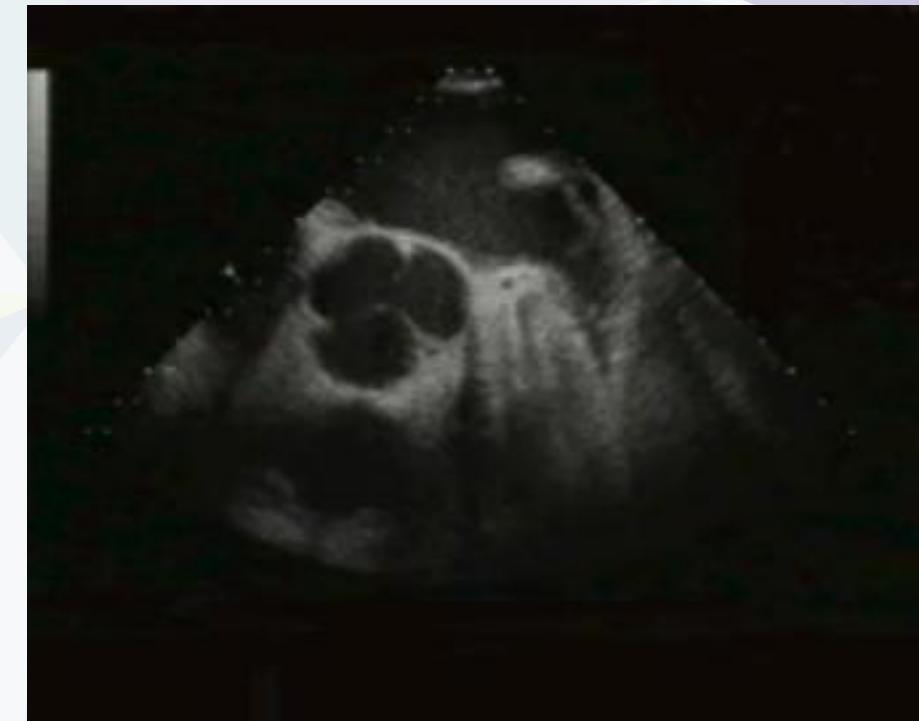
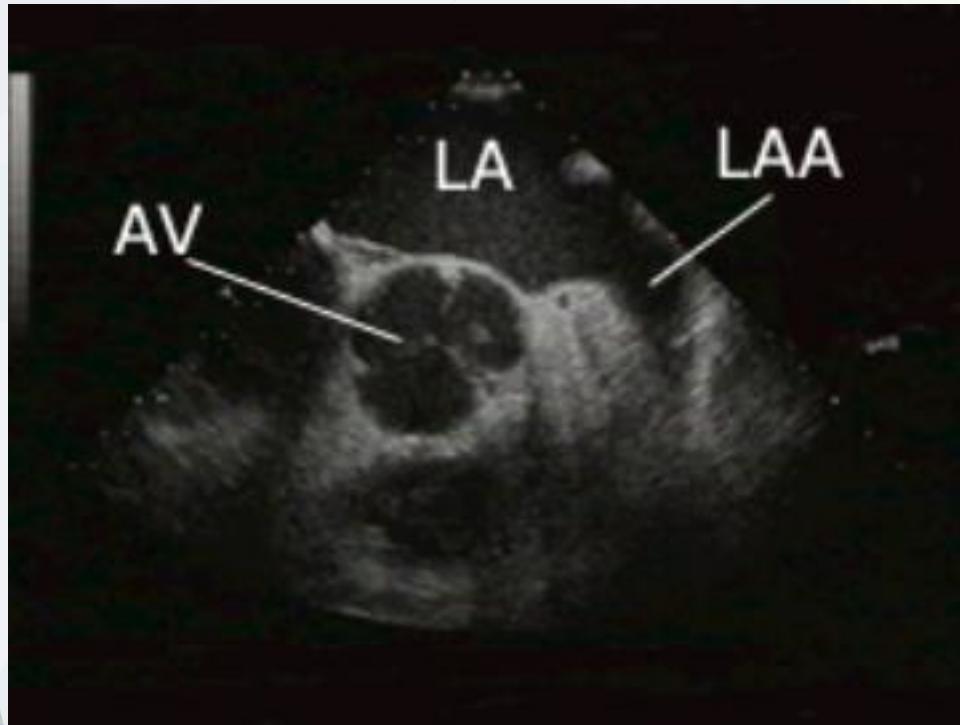
1.1 ZONA SUPERIOR: VÁLVULA AÓRTICA Y ARTERIA PULMONAR



40-50°: se ven la válvula aórtica (AV), la arteria pulmonar (MPA), el tracto de salida del ventrículo derecho (RVOT) y la aurícula izquierda (LA).

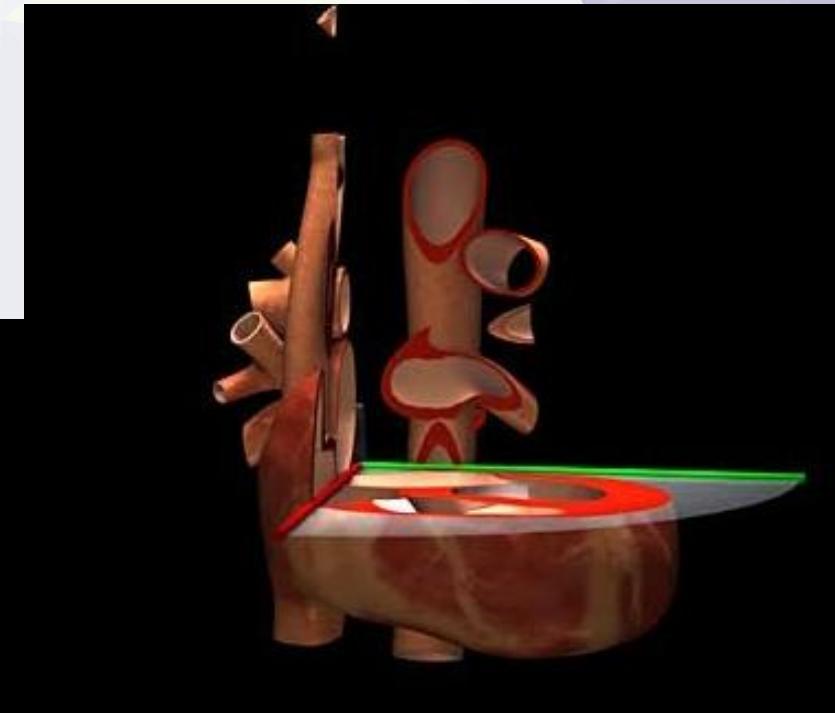
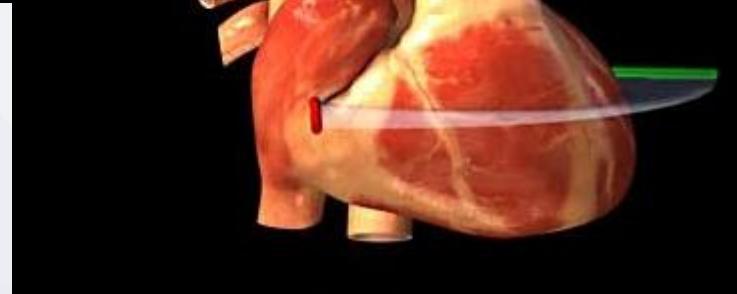
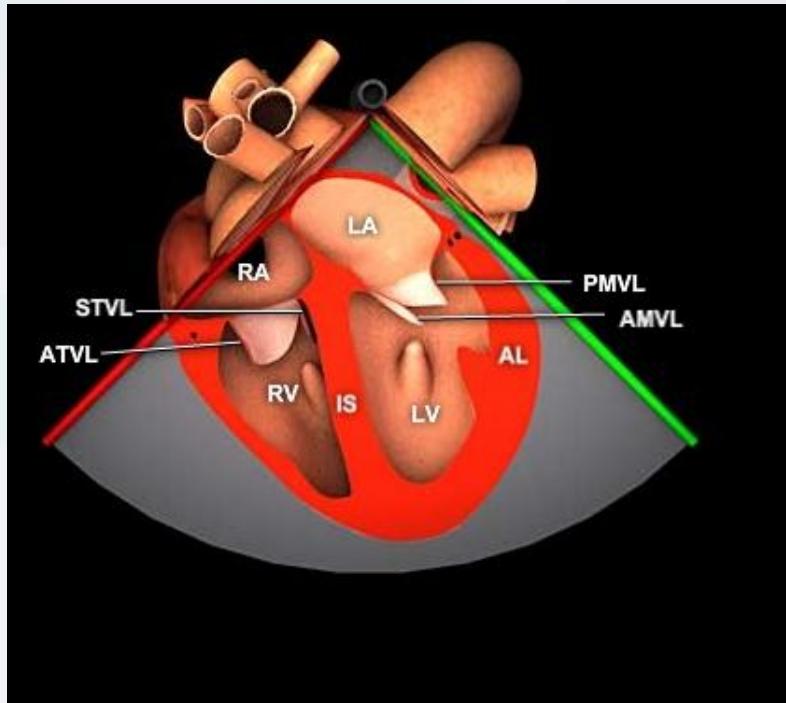


1.2 ZONA SUPERIOR: VÁLVULA AÓRTICA

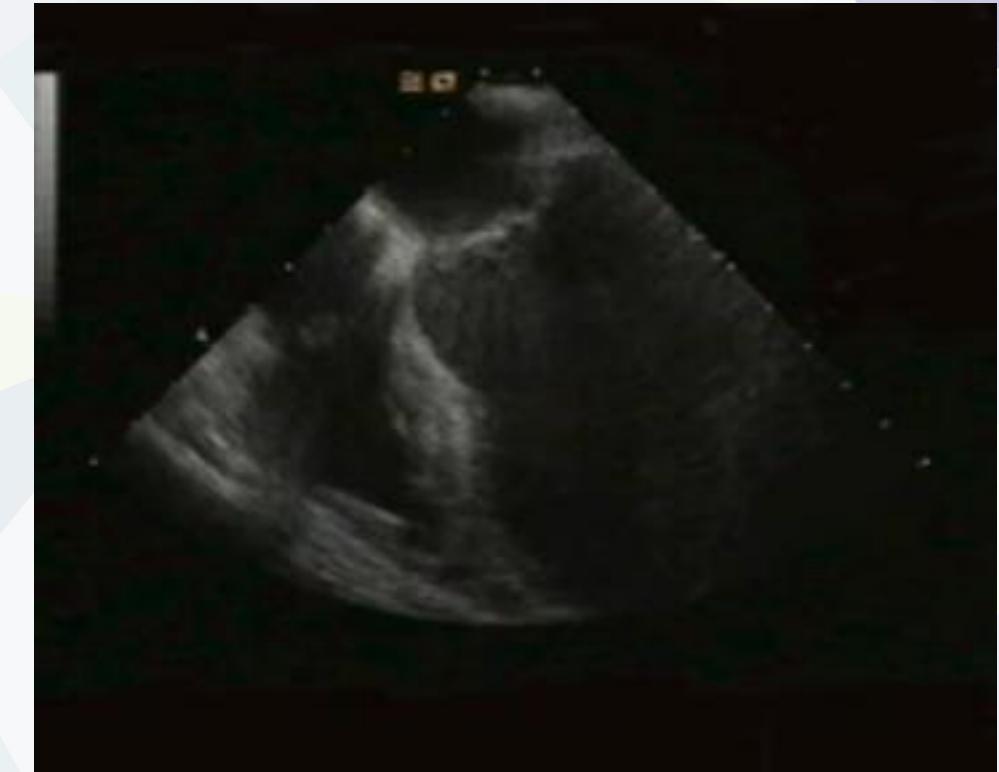
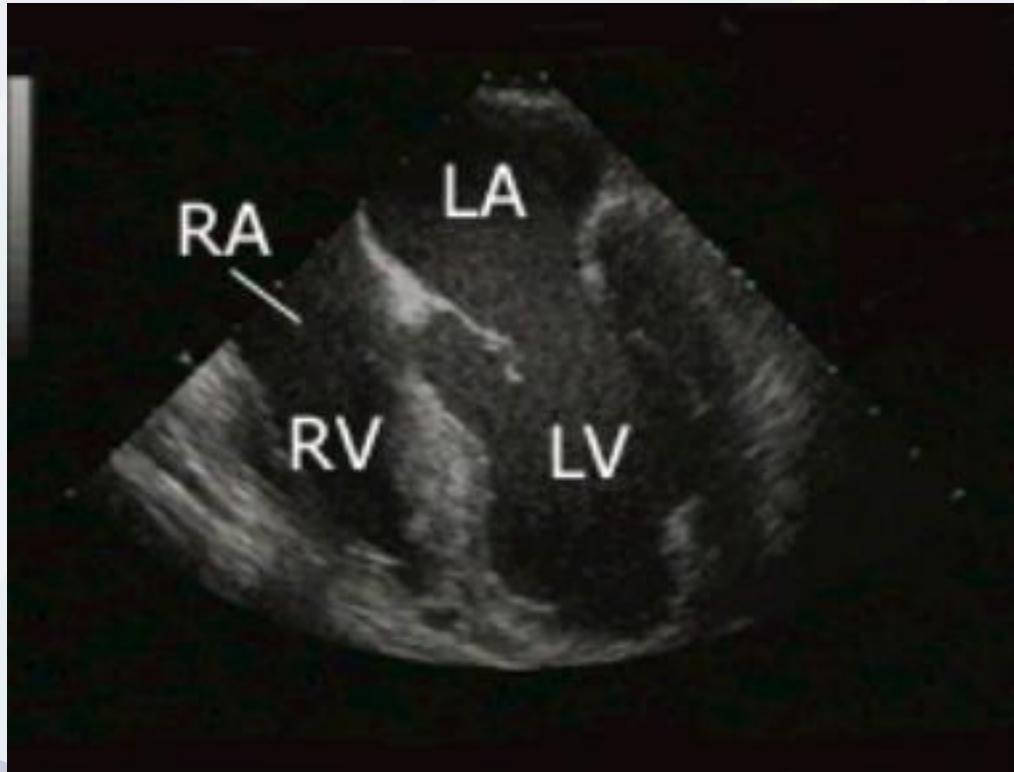


Se ven la válvula aórtica (AV), la orejuela auricular izquierda (LAA), la aurícula izquierda (LA).

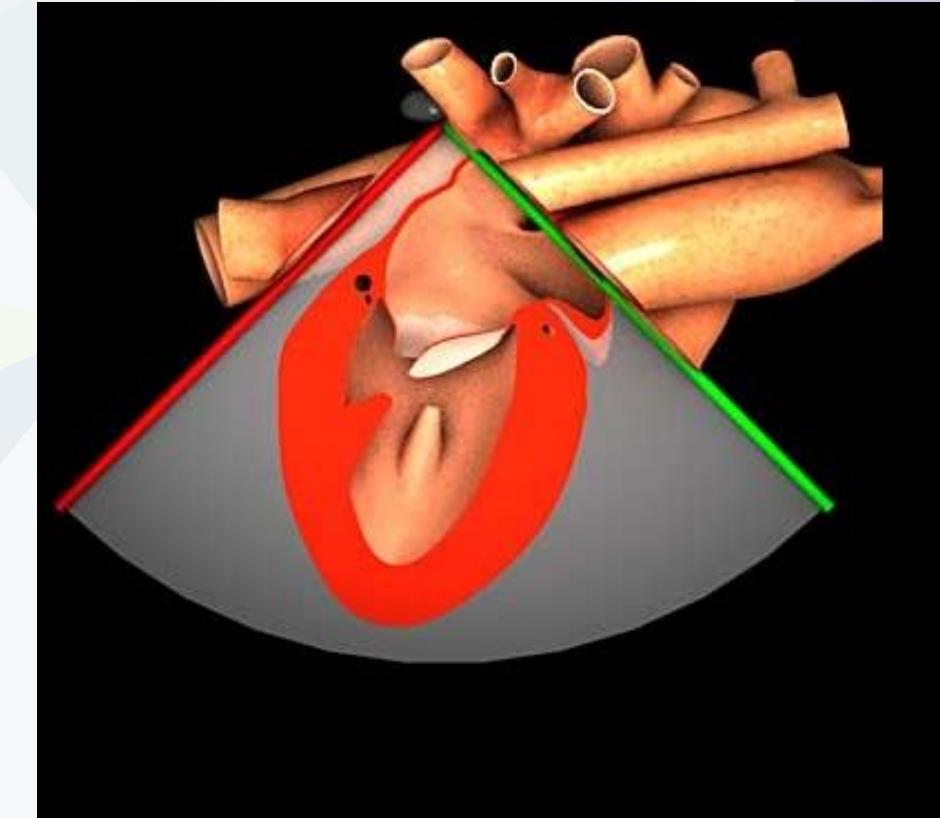
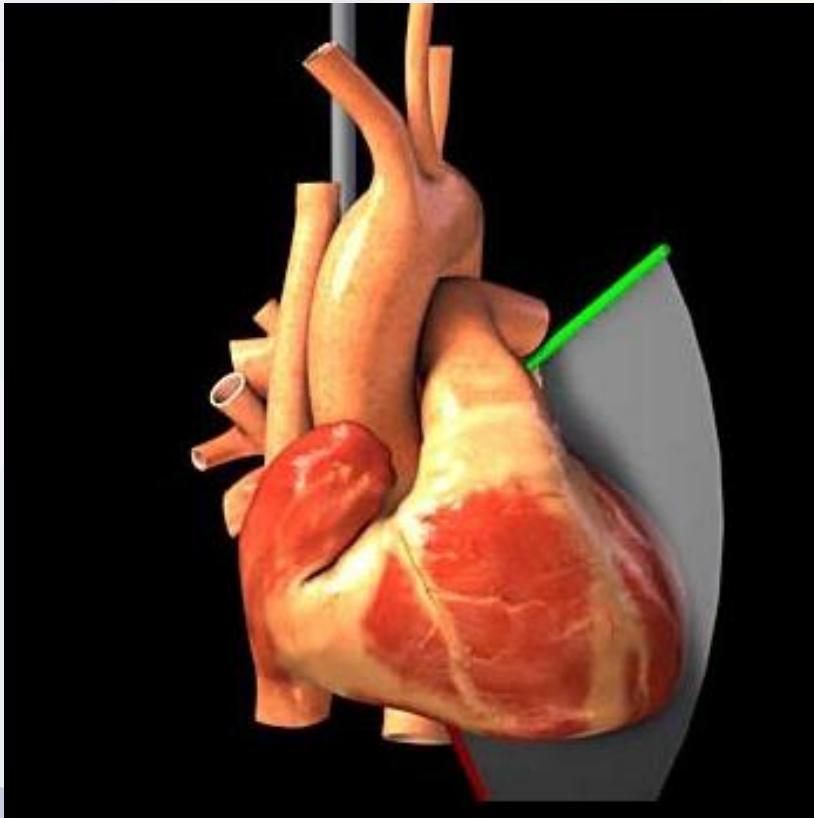
2. ZONA MEDIA: 4 CÁMARAS



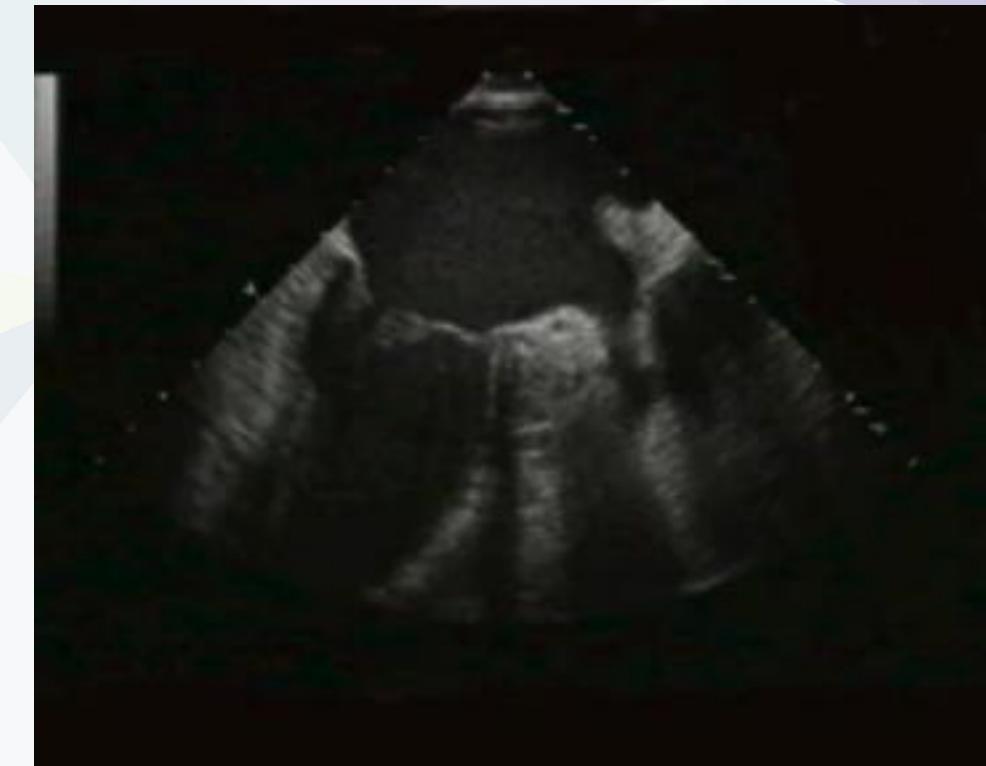
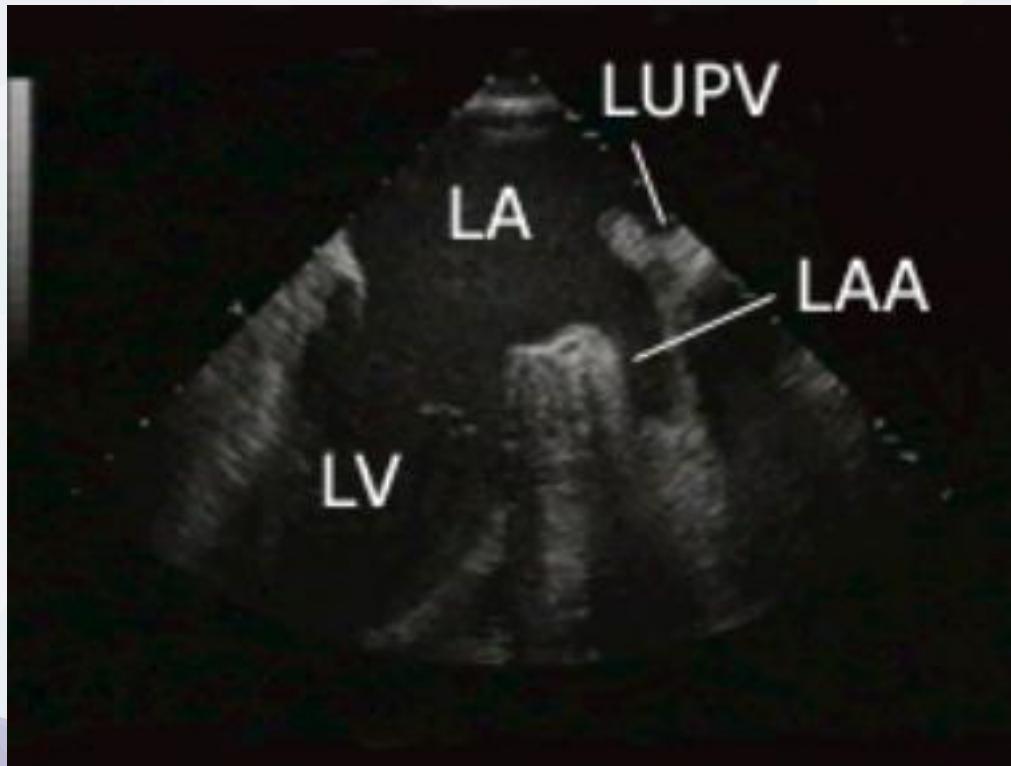
2. ZONA MEDIA 0°: 4 CÁMARAS



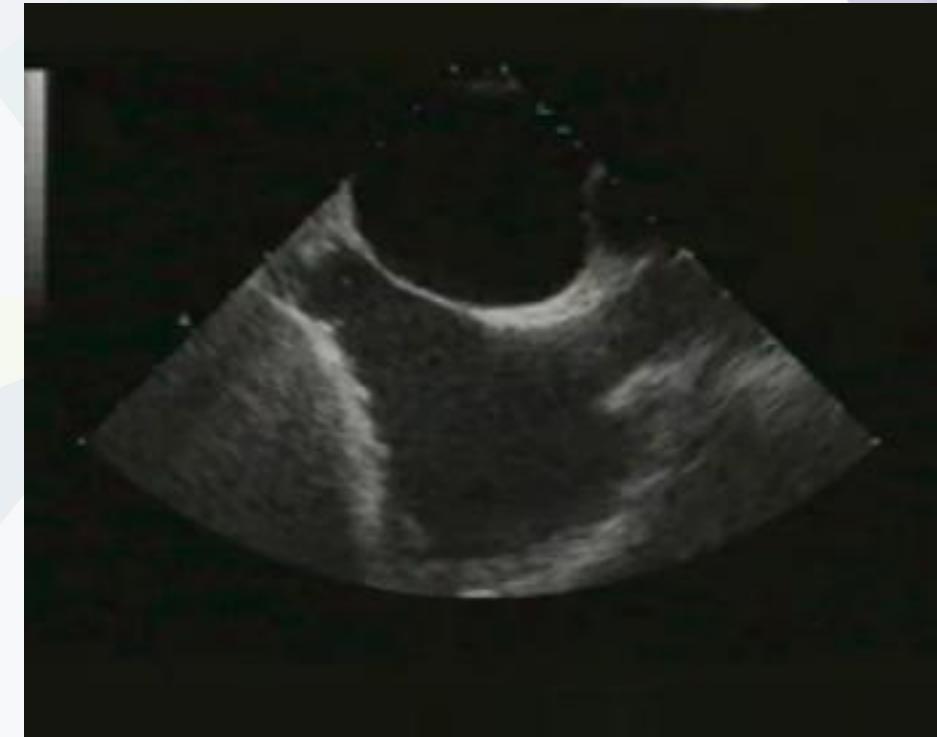
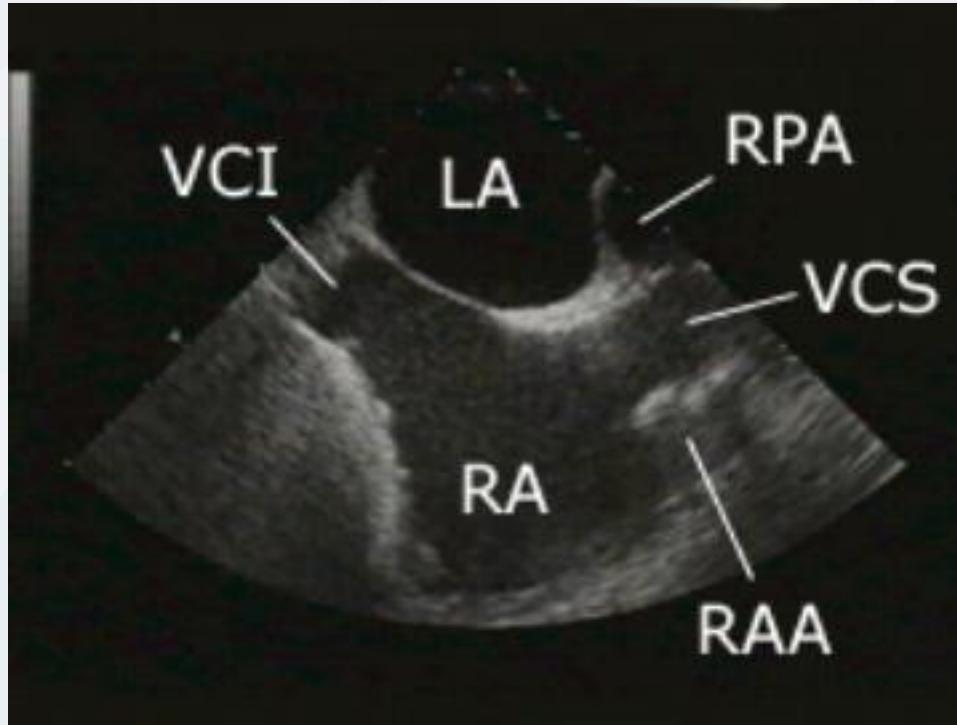
2. ZONA MEDIA 90°: 2 CÁMARAS



2. ZONA MEDIA 90°: 2 CÁMARAS (a la izquierda)

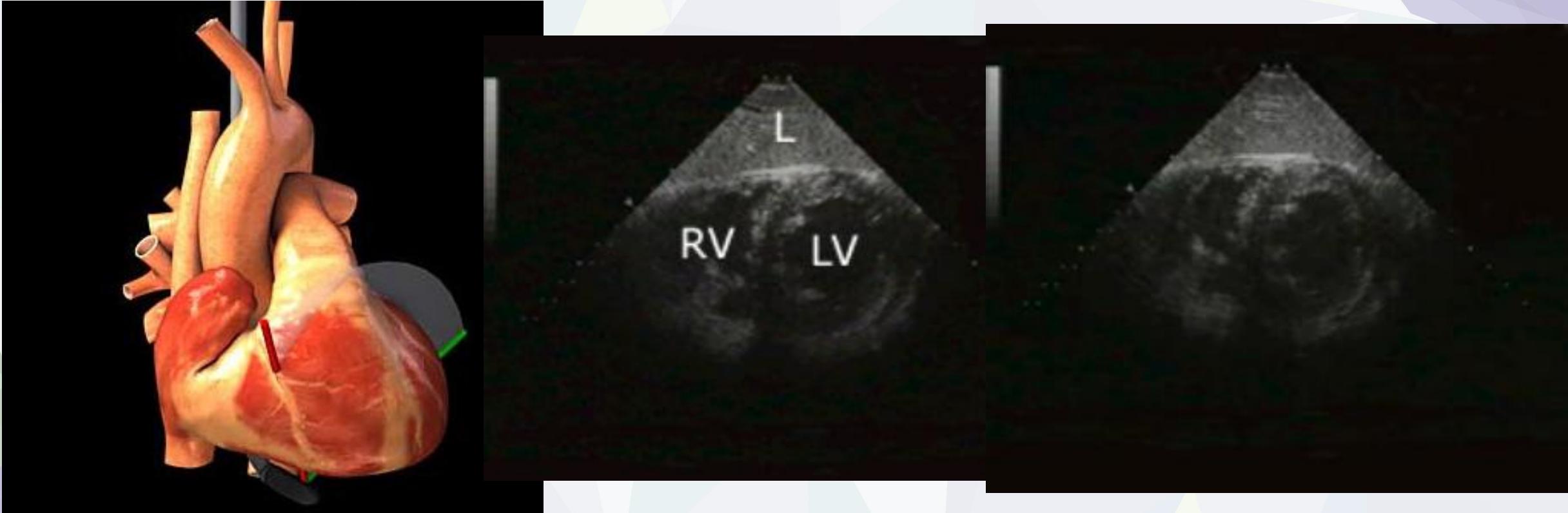


2. ZONA MEDIA 90°: 2 CÁMARAS (a la derecha)

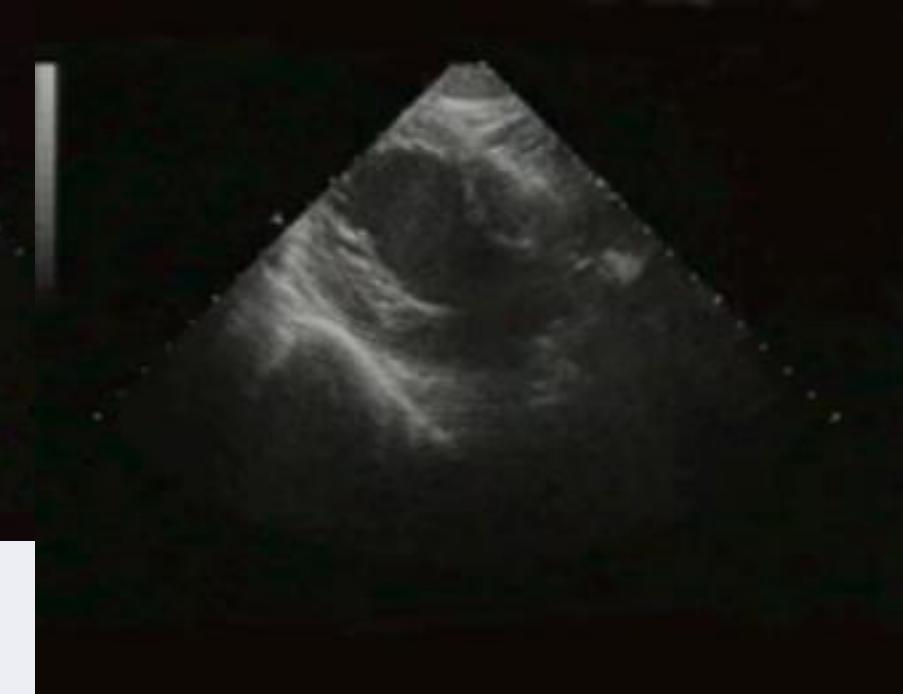
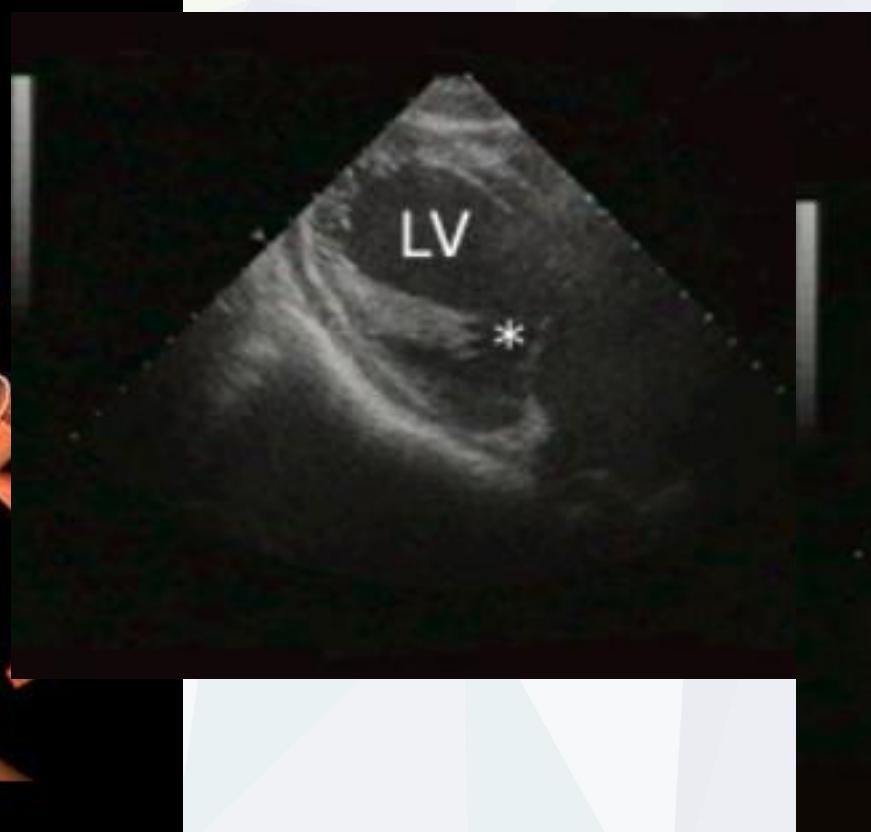
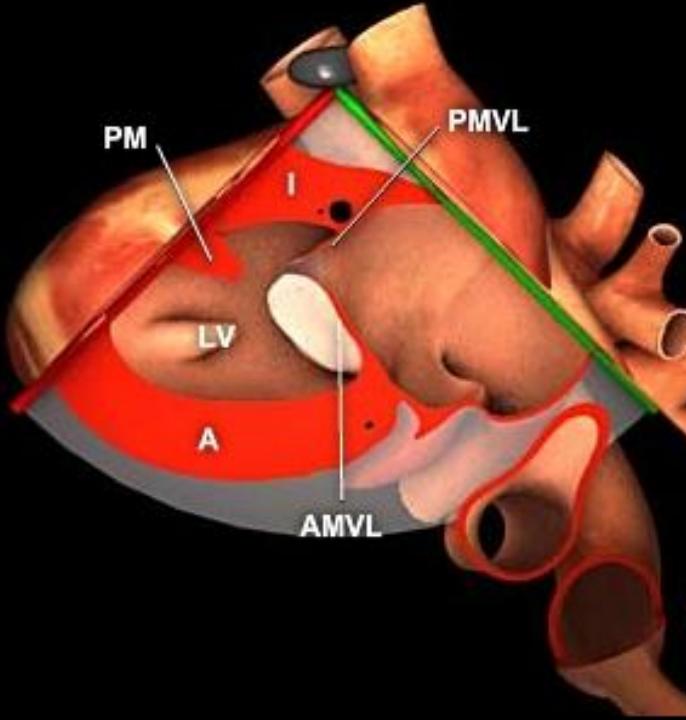


Se ven la aurícula izquierda (LA), la aurícula derecha (RA), la orejuela de la aurícula derecha (RAA), la vena cava superior (VCS) en el eje largo, la arteria pulmonar derecha (RPA), el tabique interauricular y a veces también la vena cava inferior (VCI).

3. TRANSGÁSTRICO: eje corto



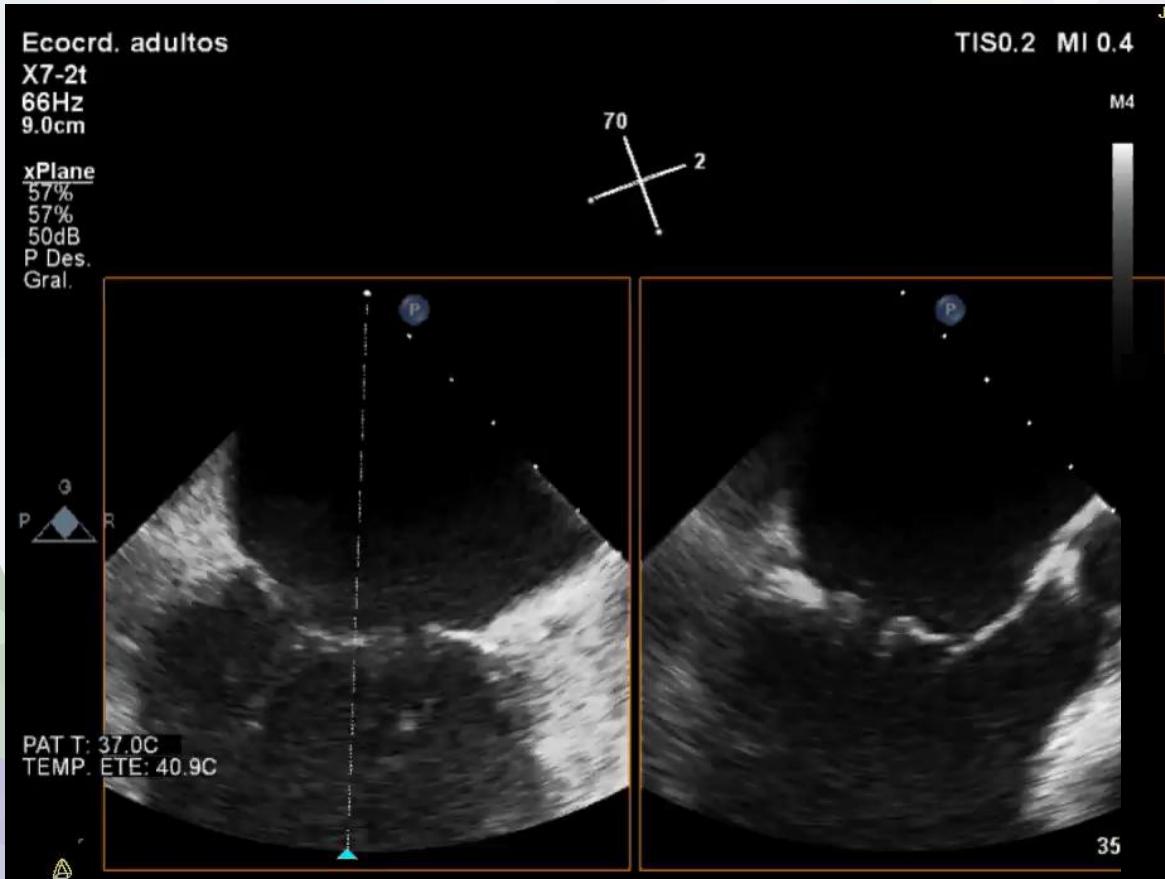
3. TRANSGÁSTRICO: eje largo



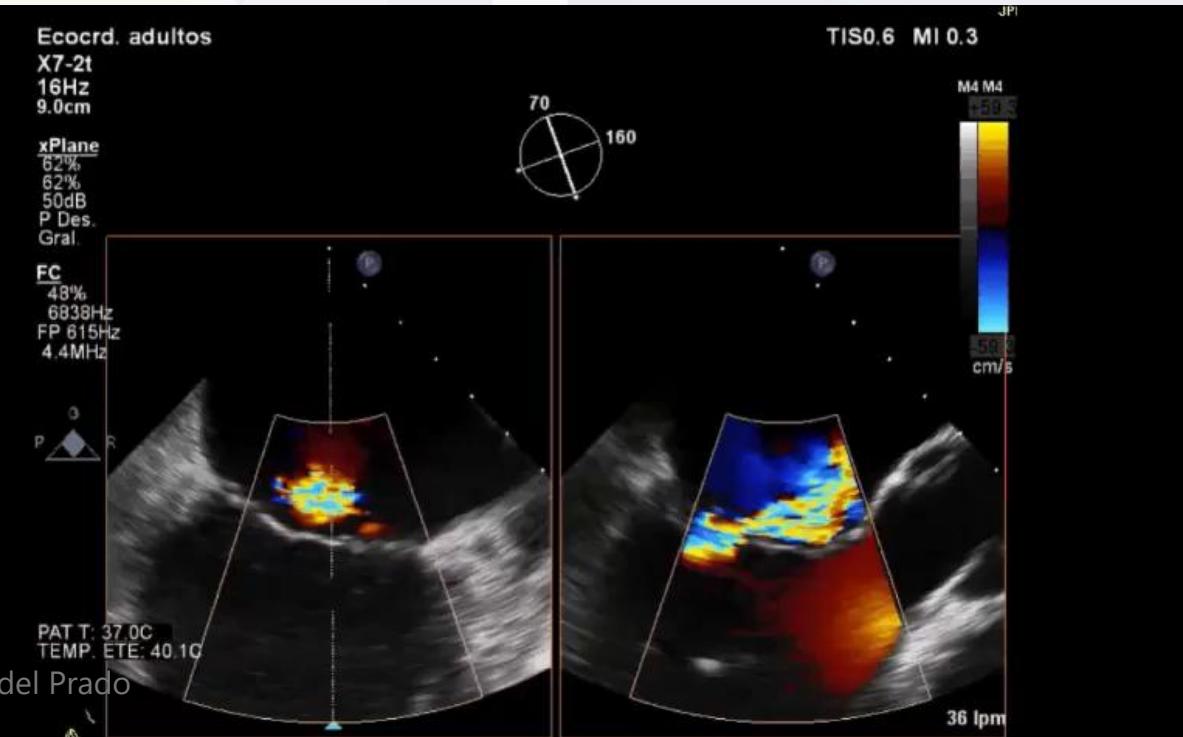
3. VÁLVULA MITRAL: CLIP MITRAL



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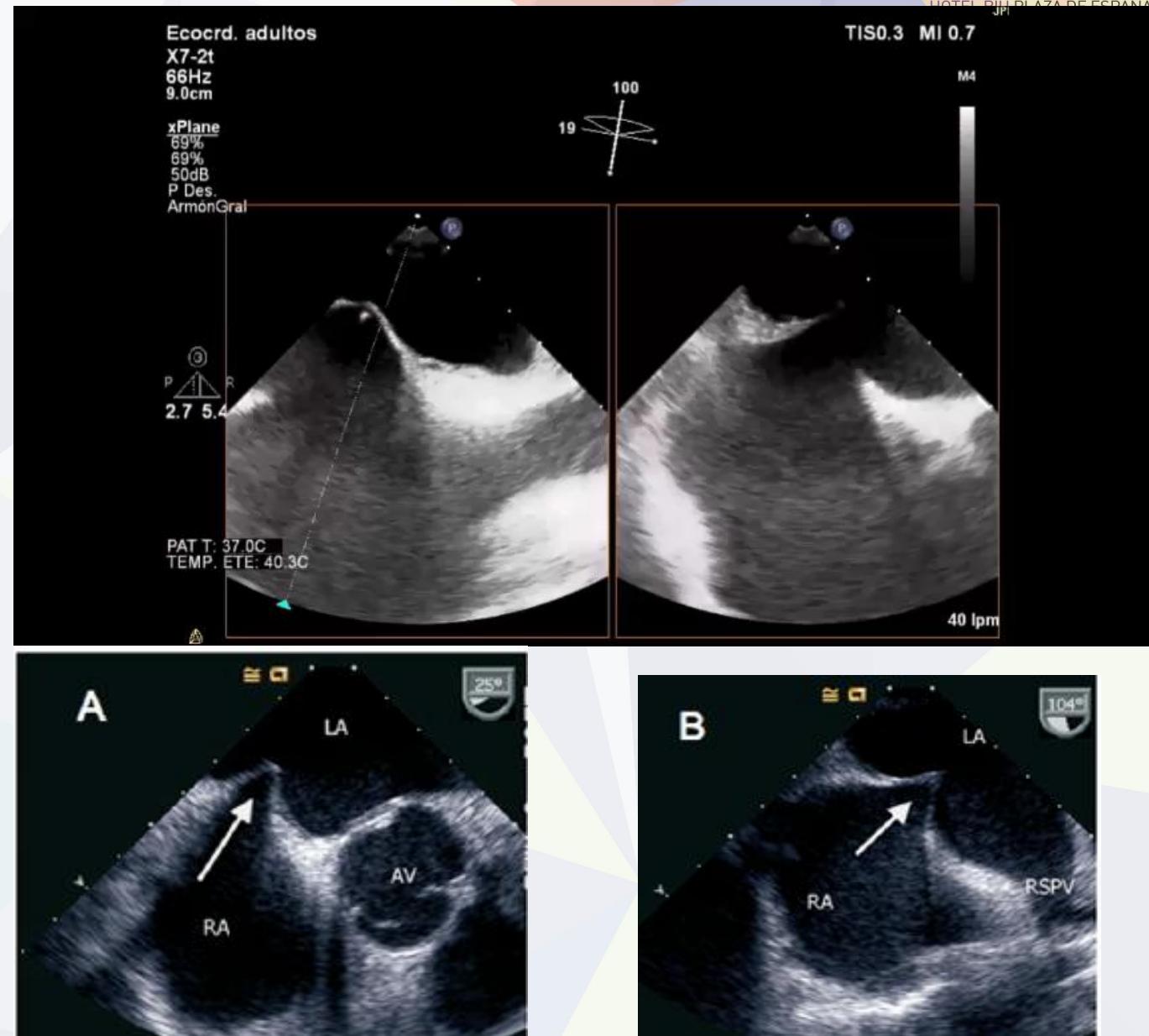
ESTUDIO PRE



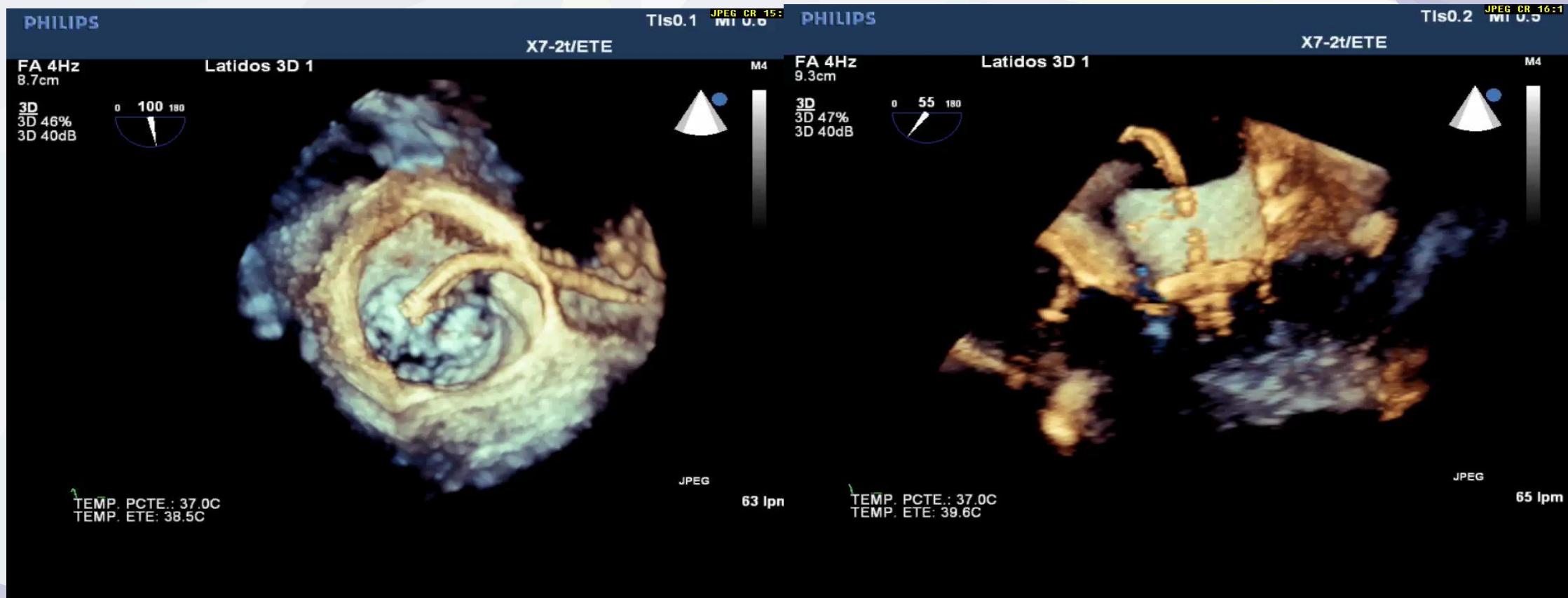
ECOCARDIO INTRAPROCEDIMIENTO

PUNCIÓN TRANSEPTAL

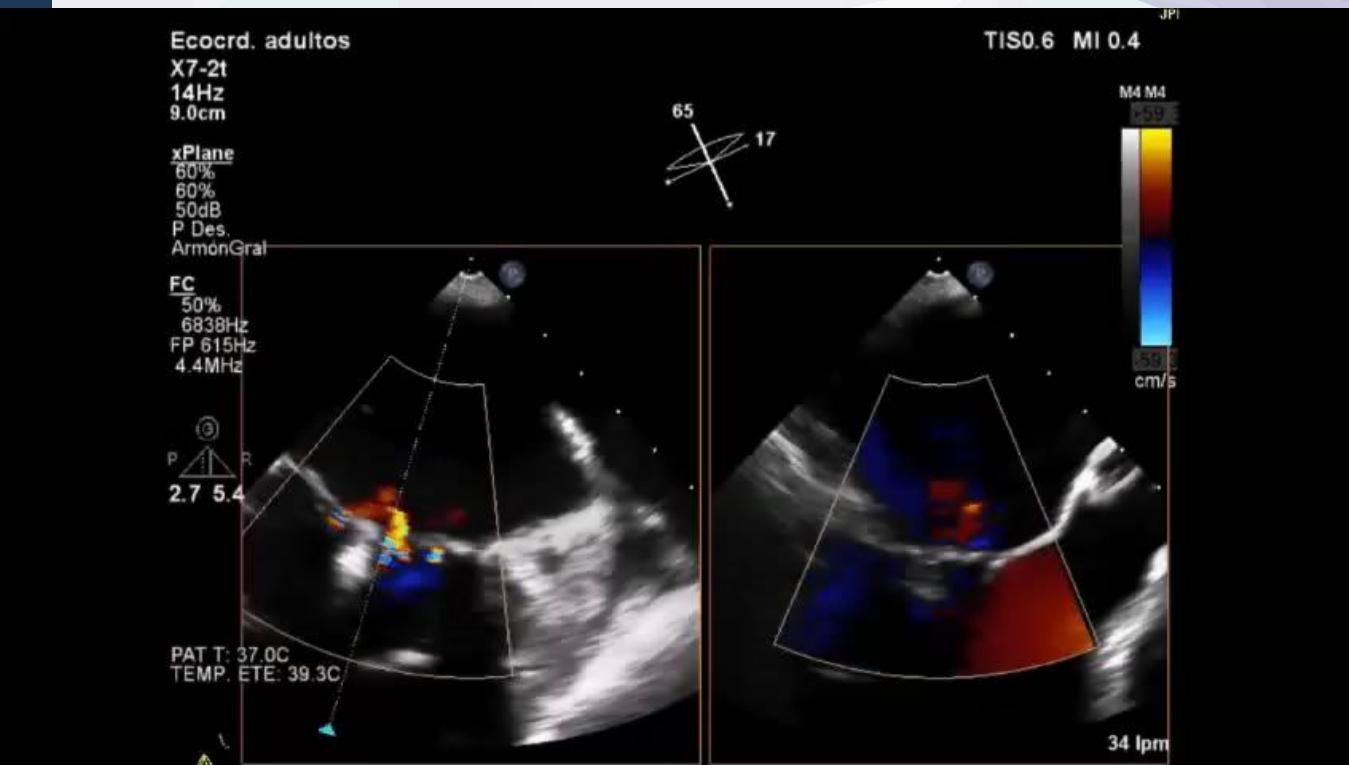
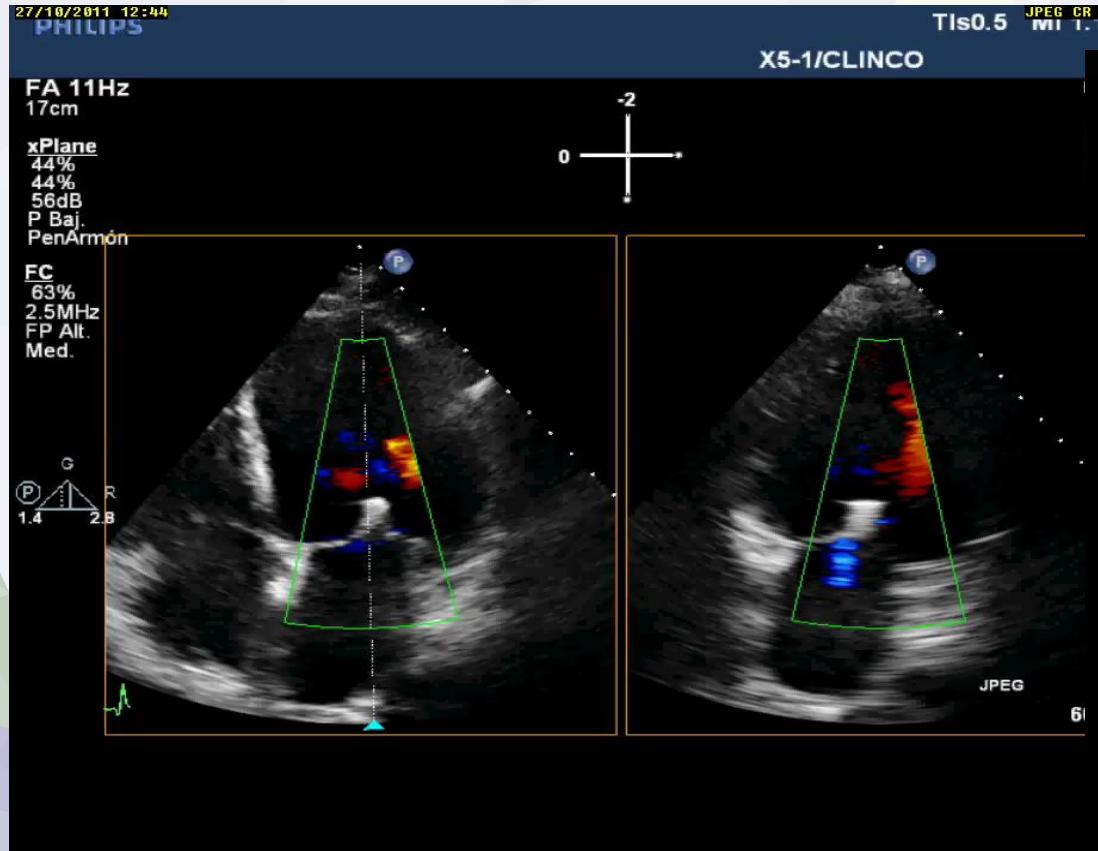
El ETE identifica la posición del extremo de la aguja mediante la detección del tenting del septo



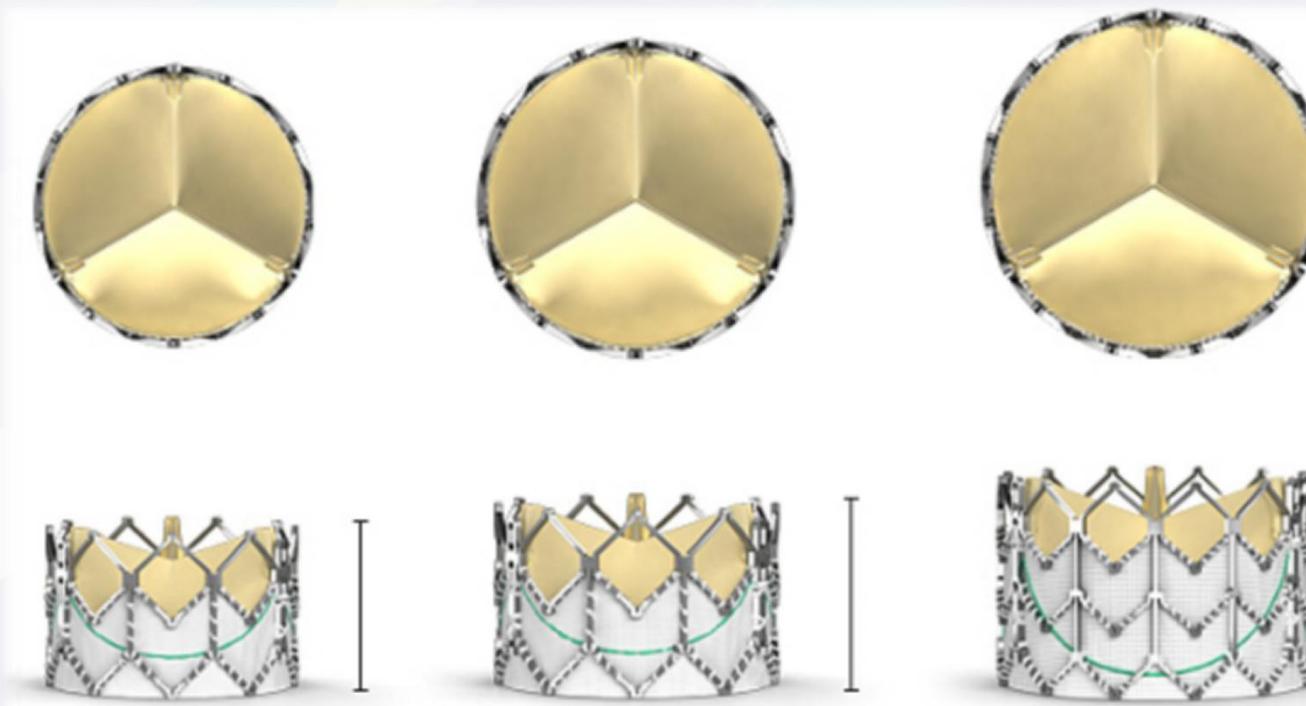
ECOCARDIO INTRAPROCEDIMIENTO



RESULTADO

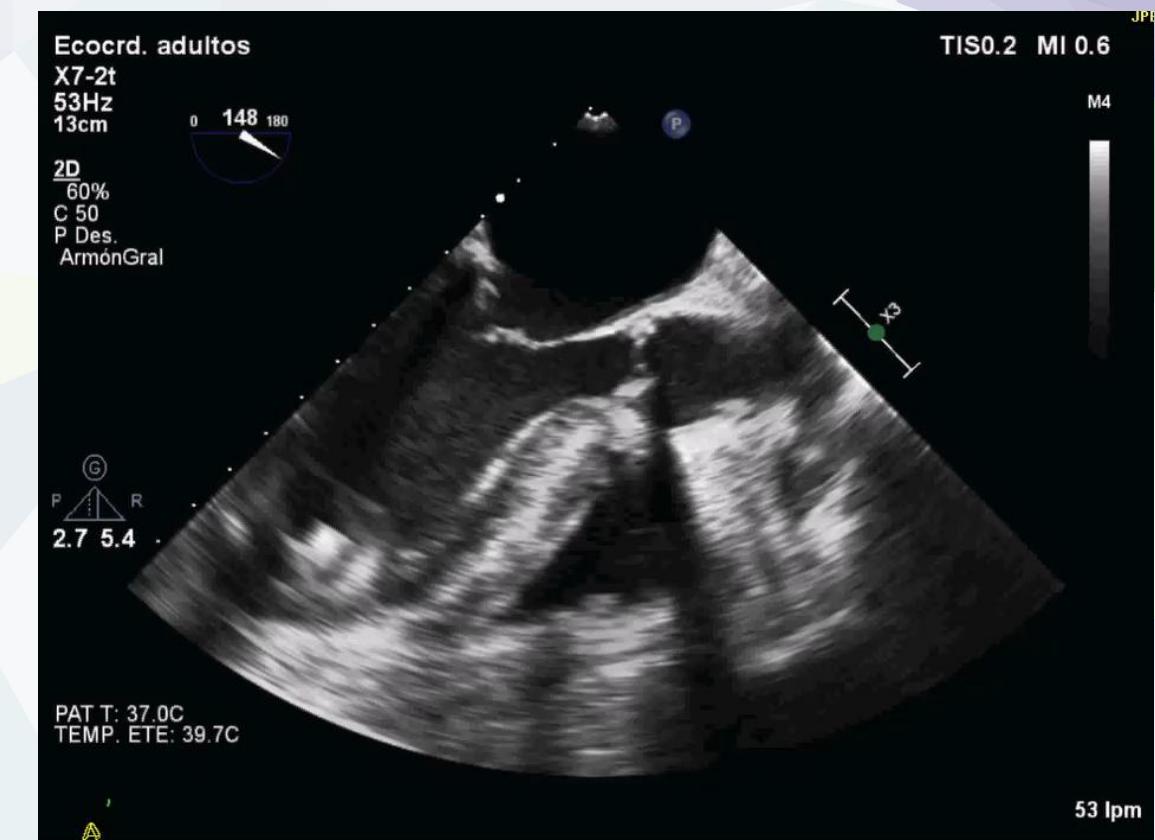
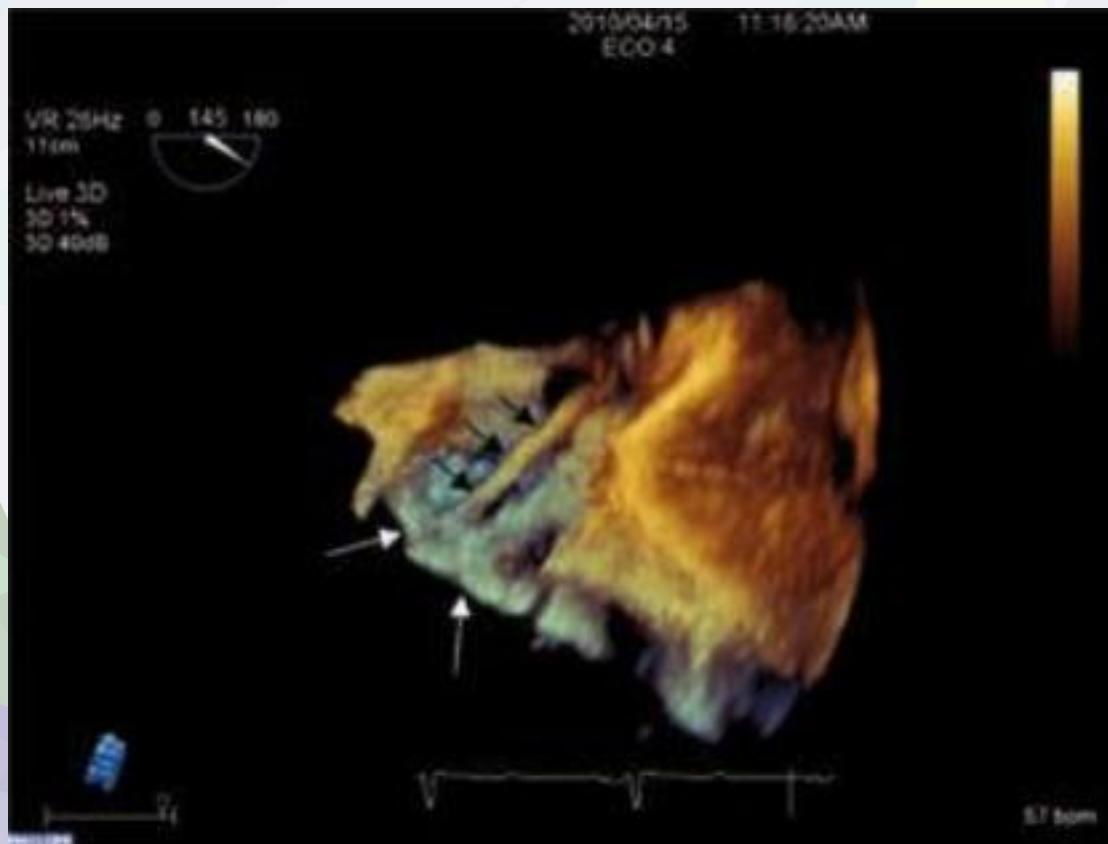


4. VÁLVULA AÓRTICA: TAVI



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INTRAPROCEDIMIENTO

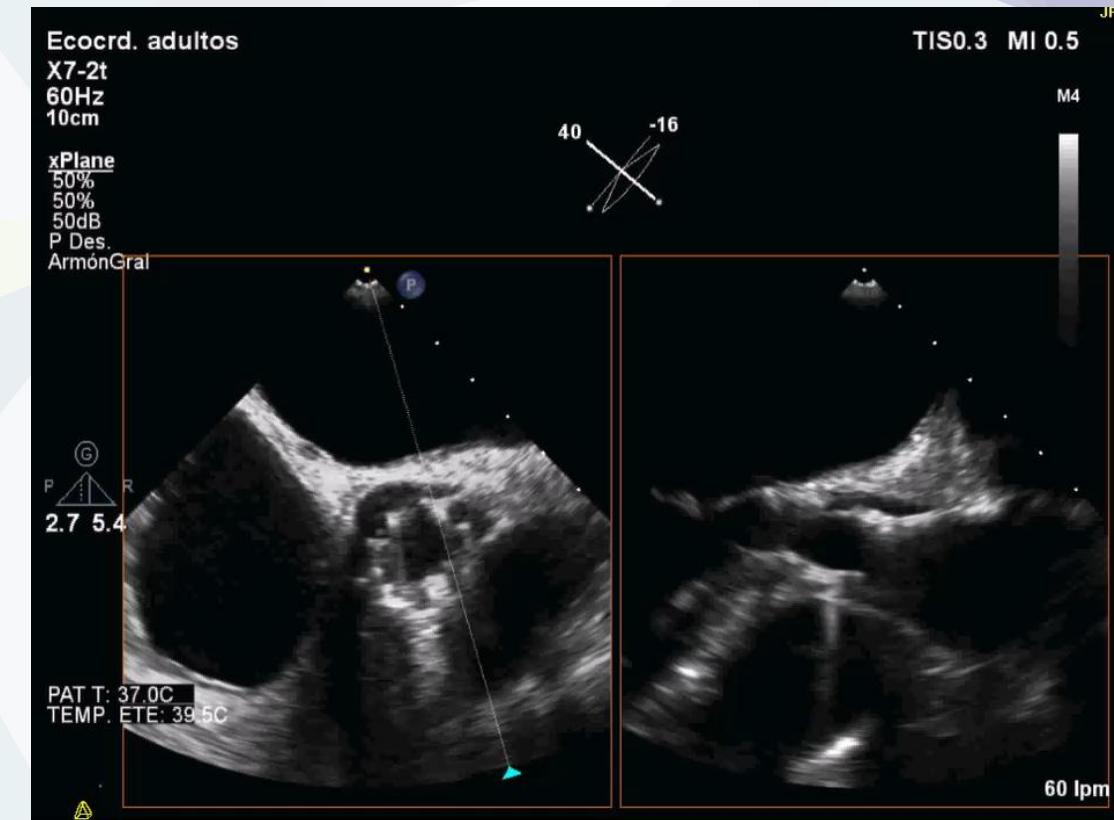
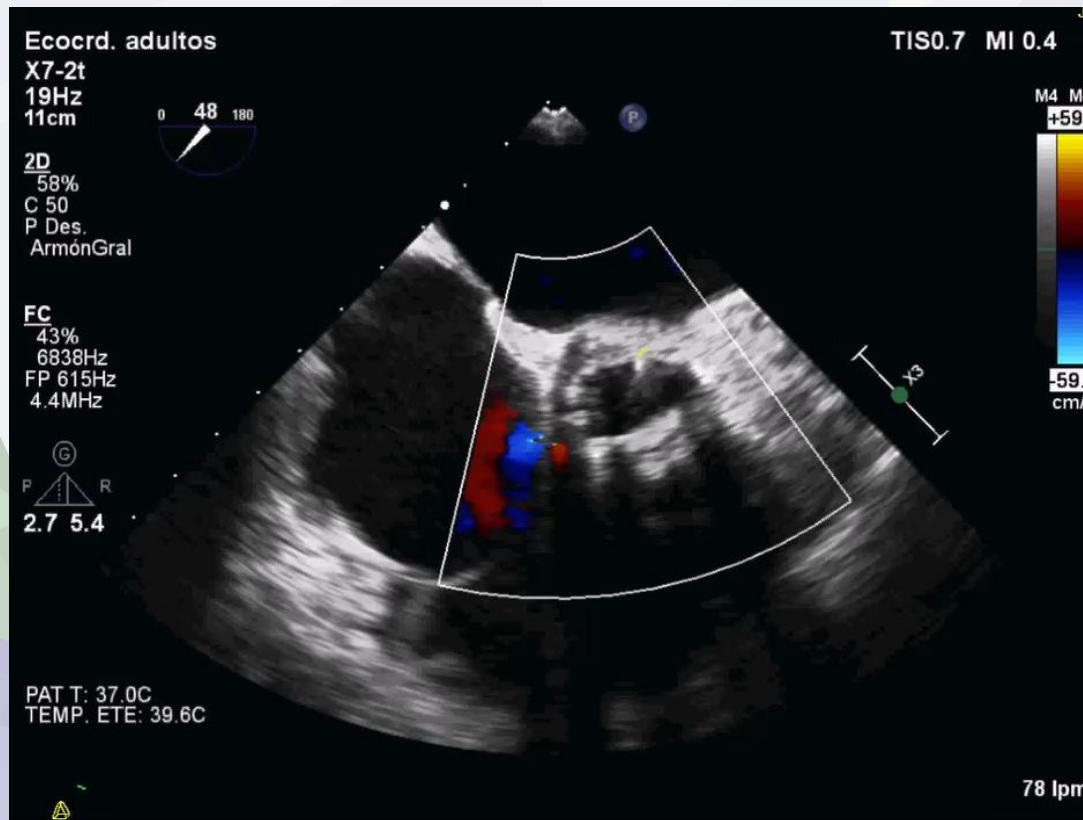


Confirmación del paso de la guía (flechas negras) a
través de la válvula aórtica nativa calcificada
(flechas blancas)

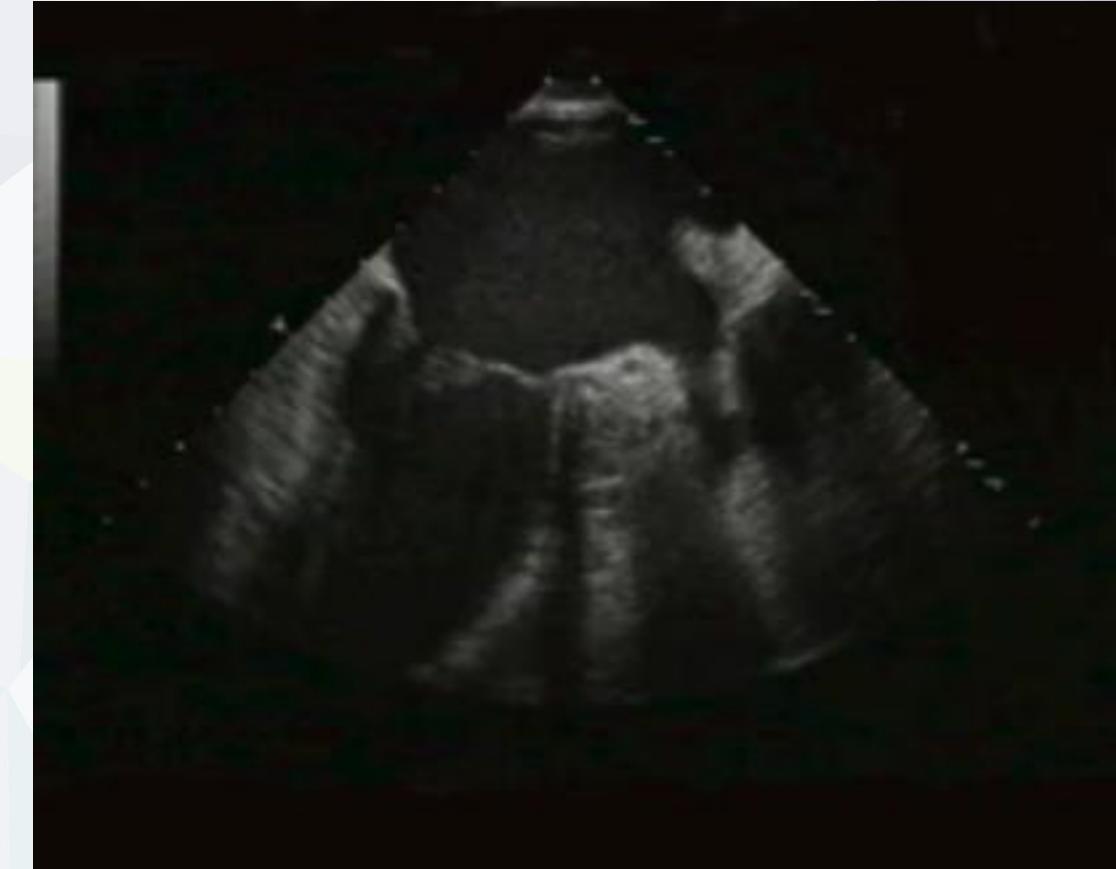
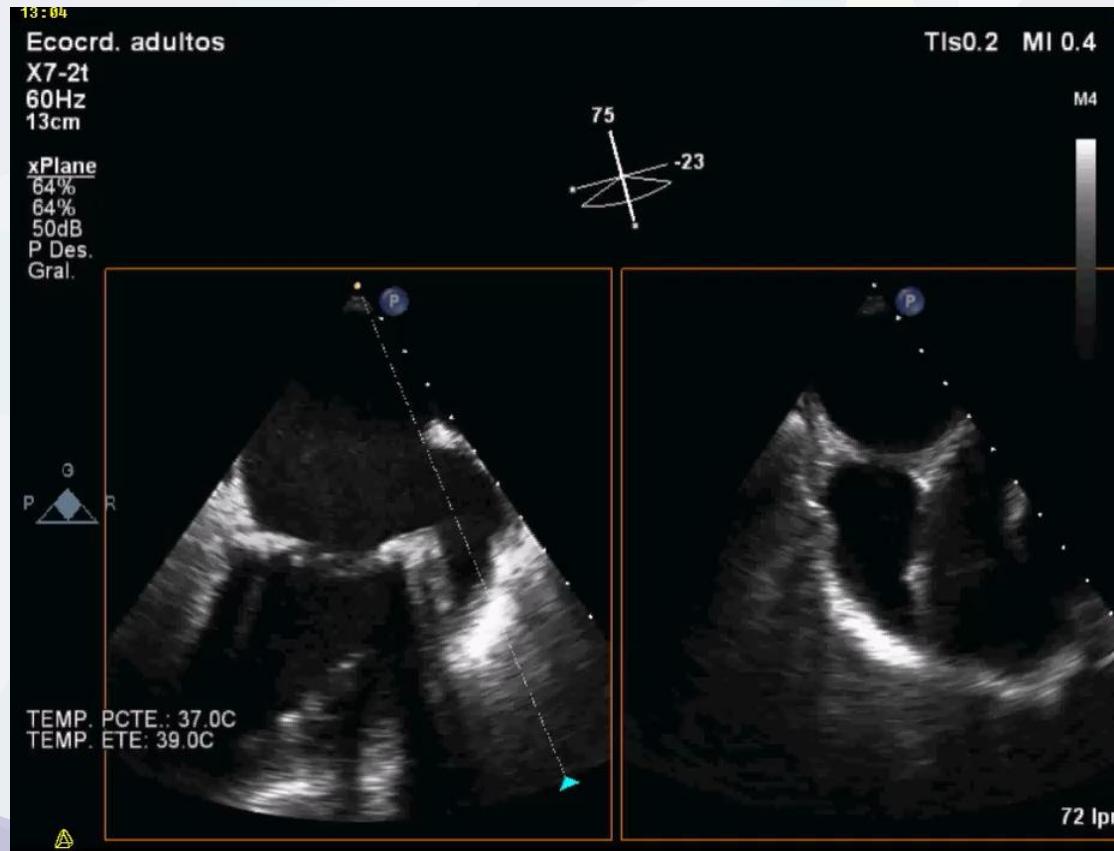
Laura Romo del Prado

4. VÁLVULA AÓRTICA: TAVI

RESULTADO

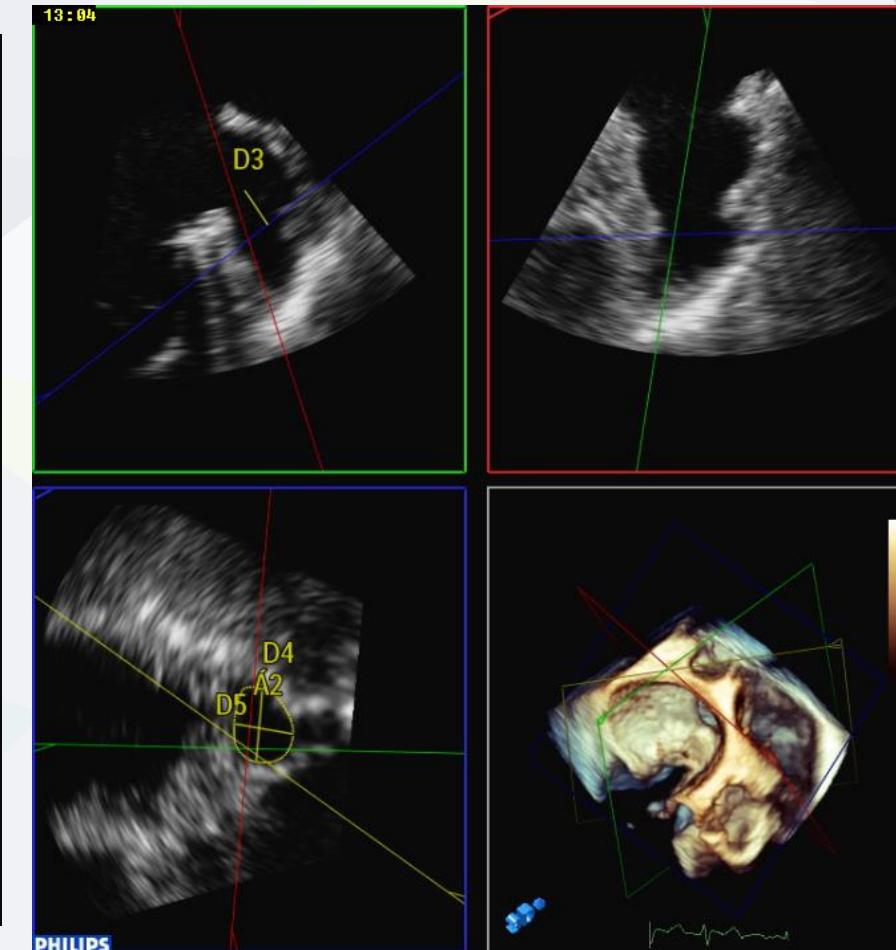
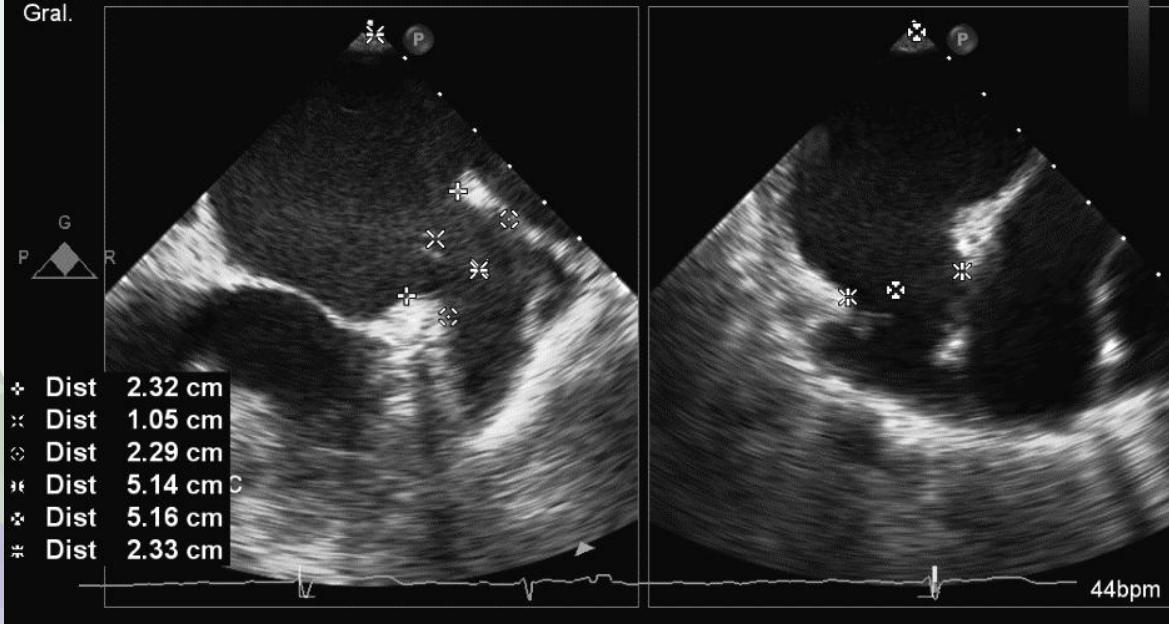


5. CIERRE OREJUELA



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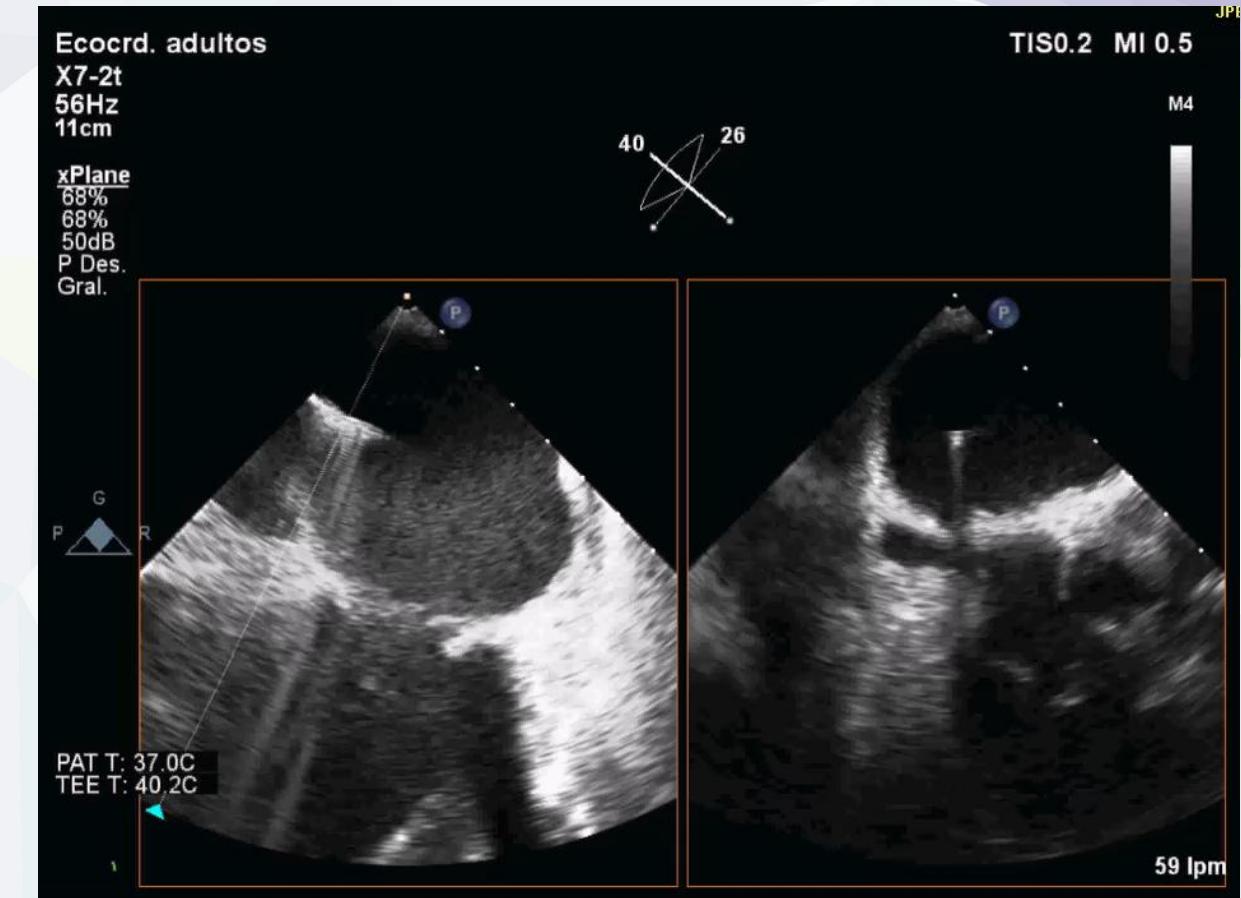
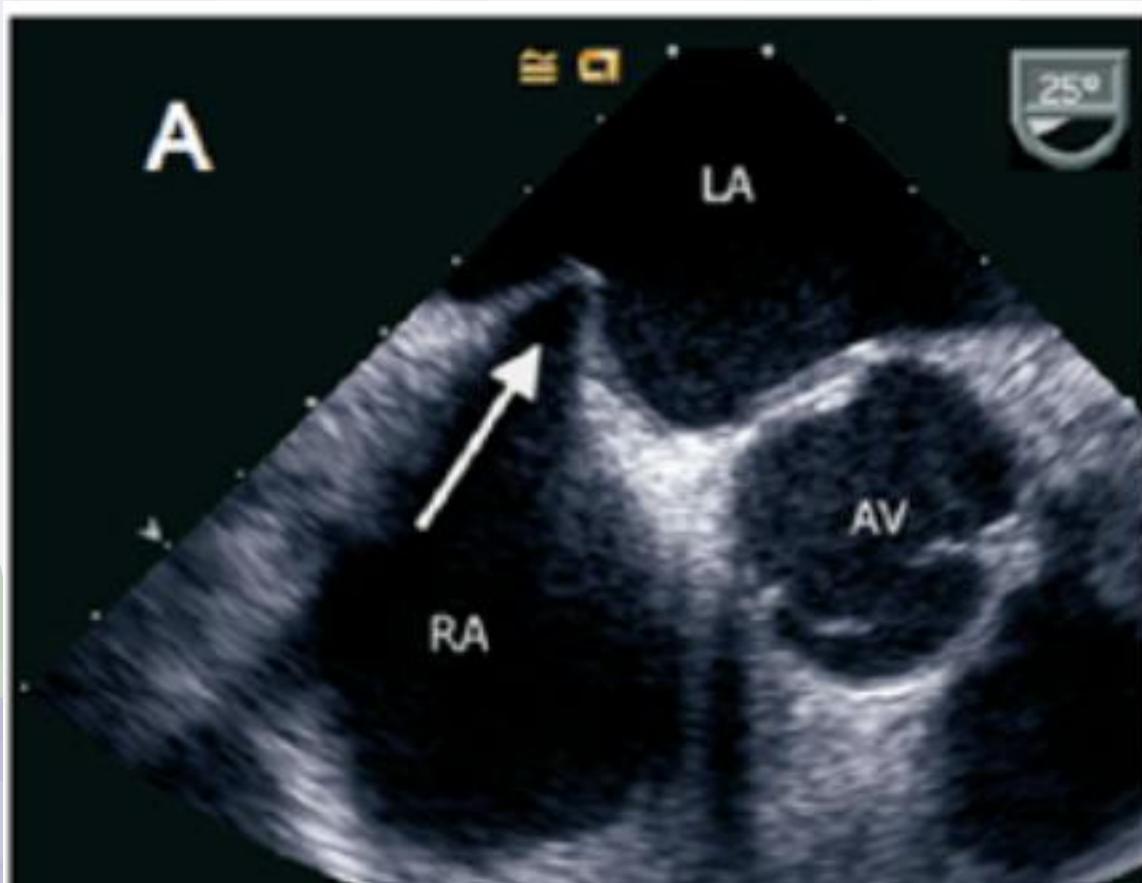
Ecocrd. adultos

X7-2t
56Hz
11cmxPlane
63%
63%
50dB
P Des.
Gral.

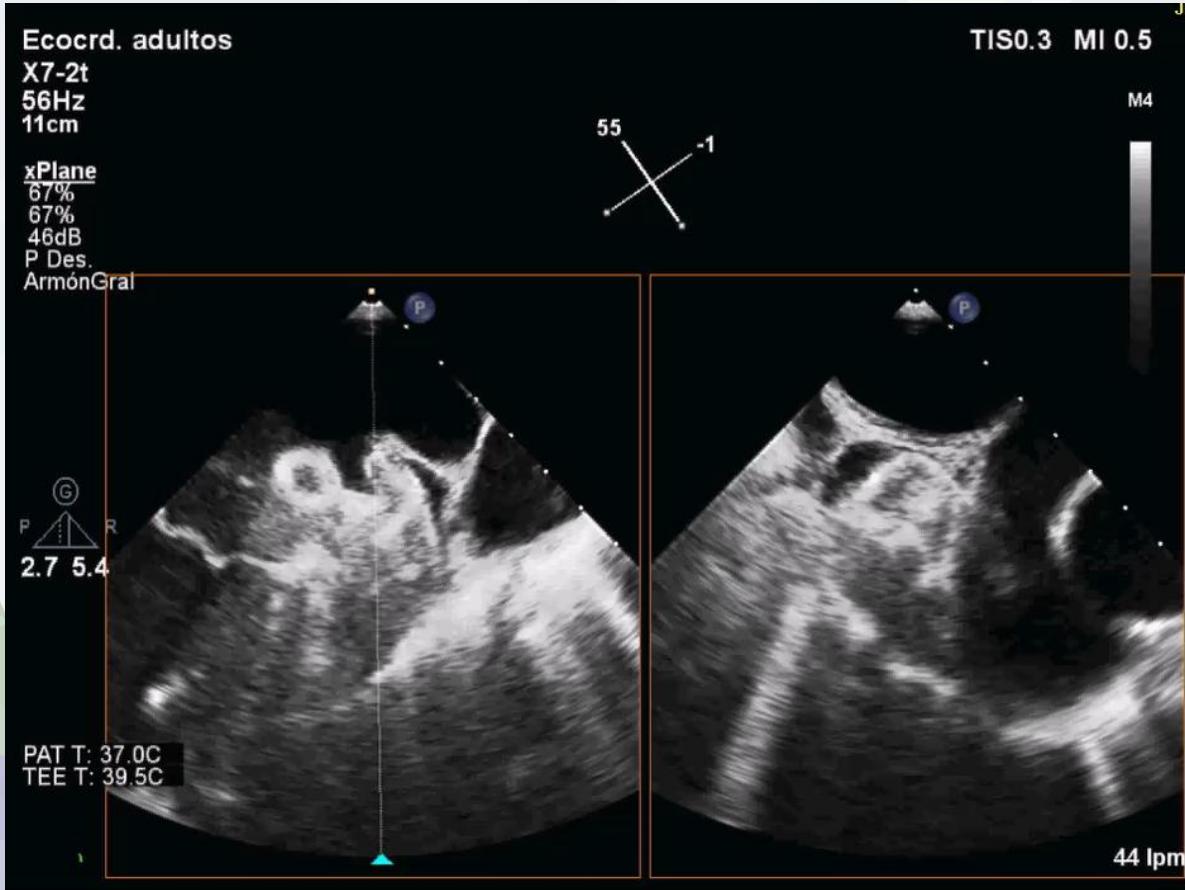
ESTUDIO PRE
Laura Romo del Prado

5. CIERRE OREJUELA

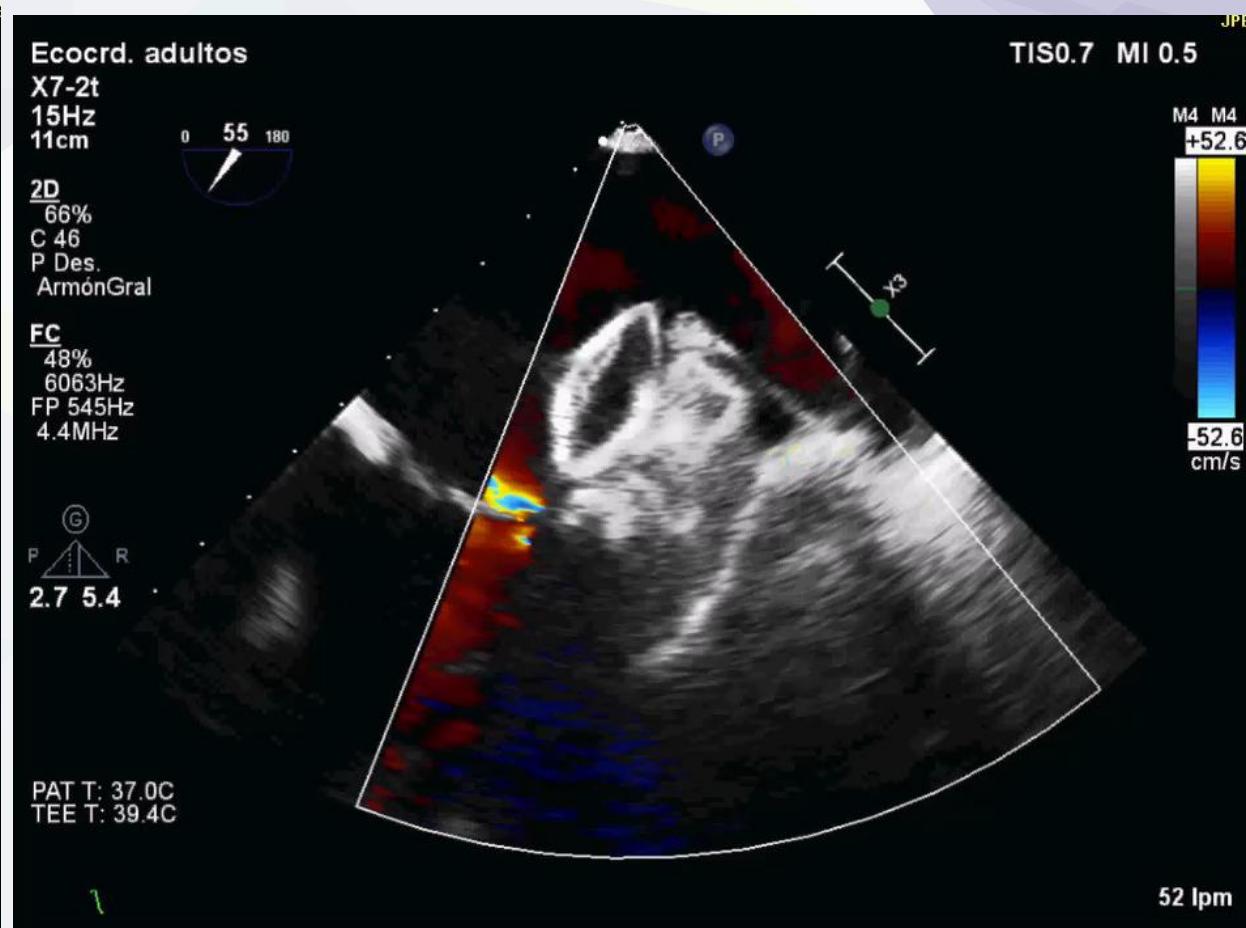
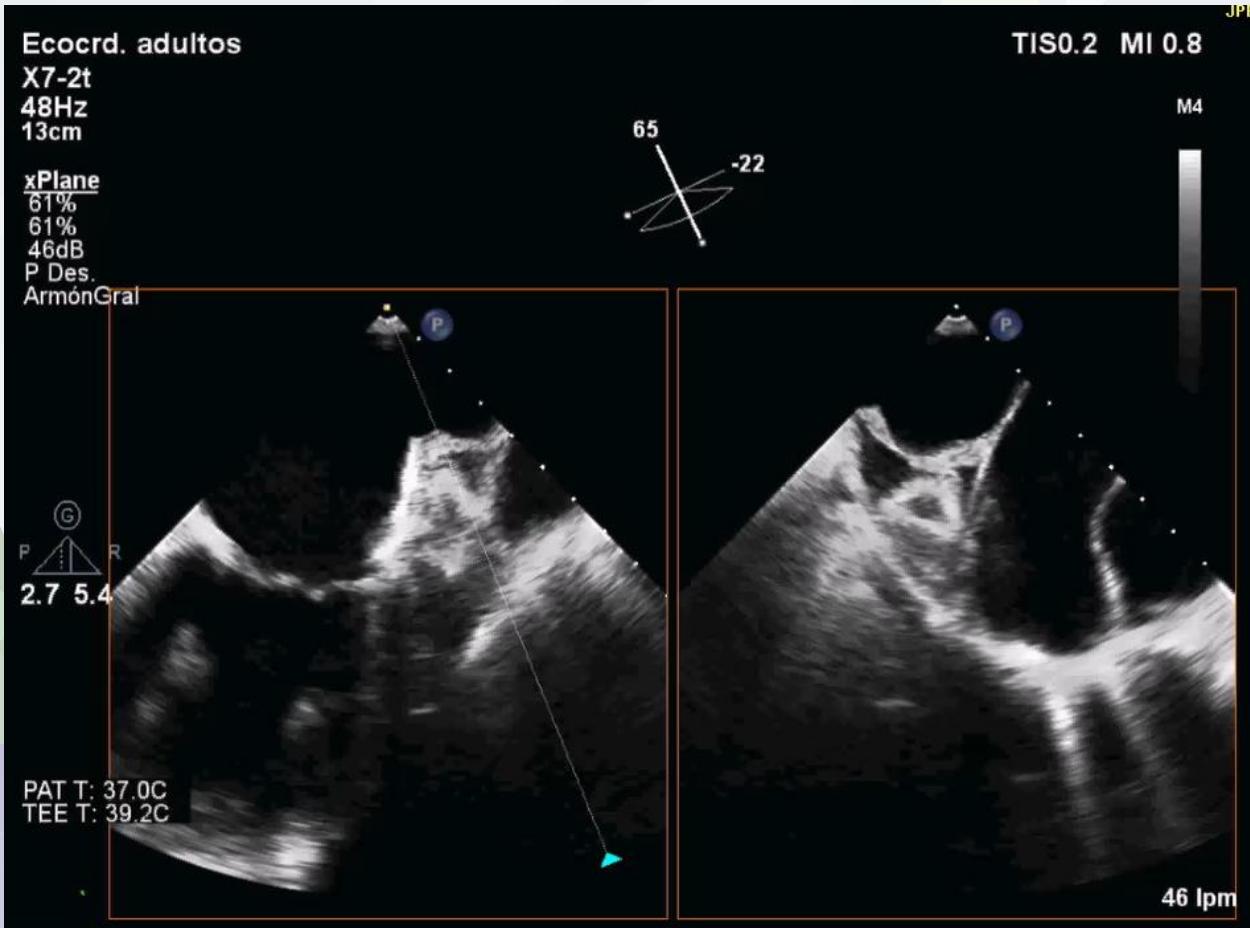
PUNCIÓN TRANSEPTAL



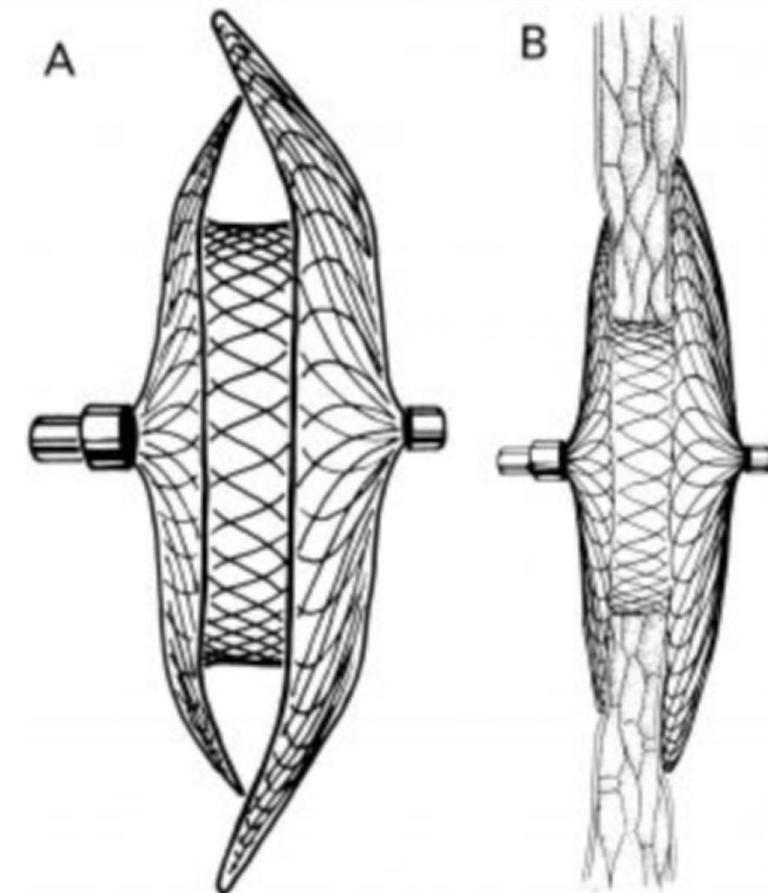
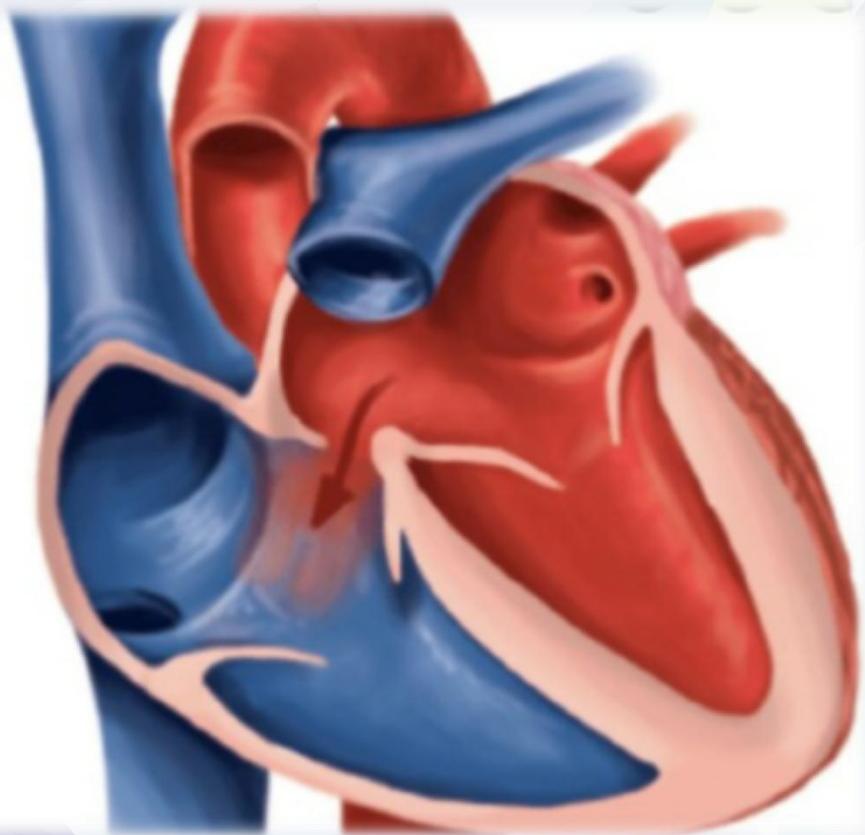
5. CIERRE OREJUELA LIBERACION



5. CIERRE OREJUELA RESULTADO



6. CIERRE CIA

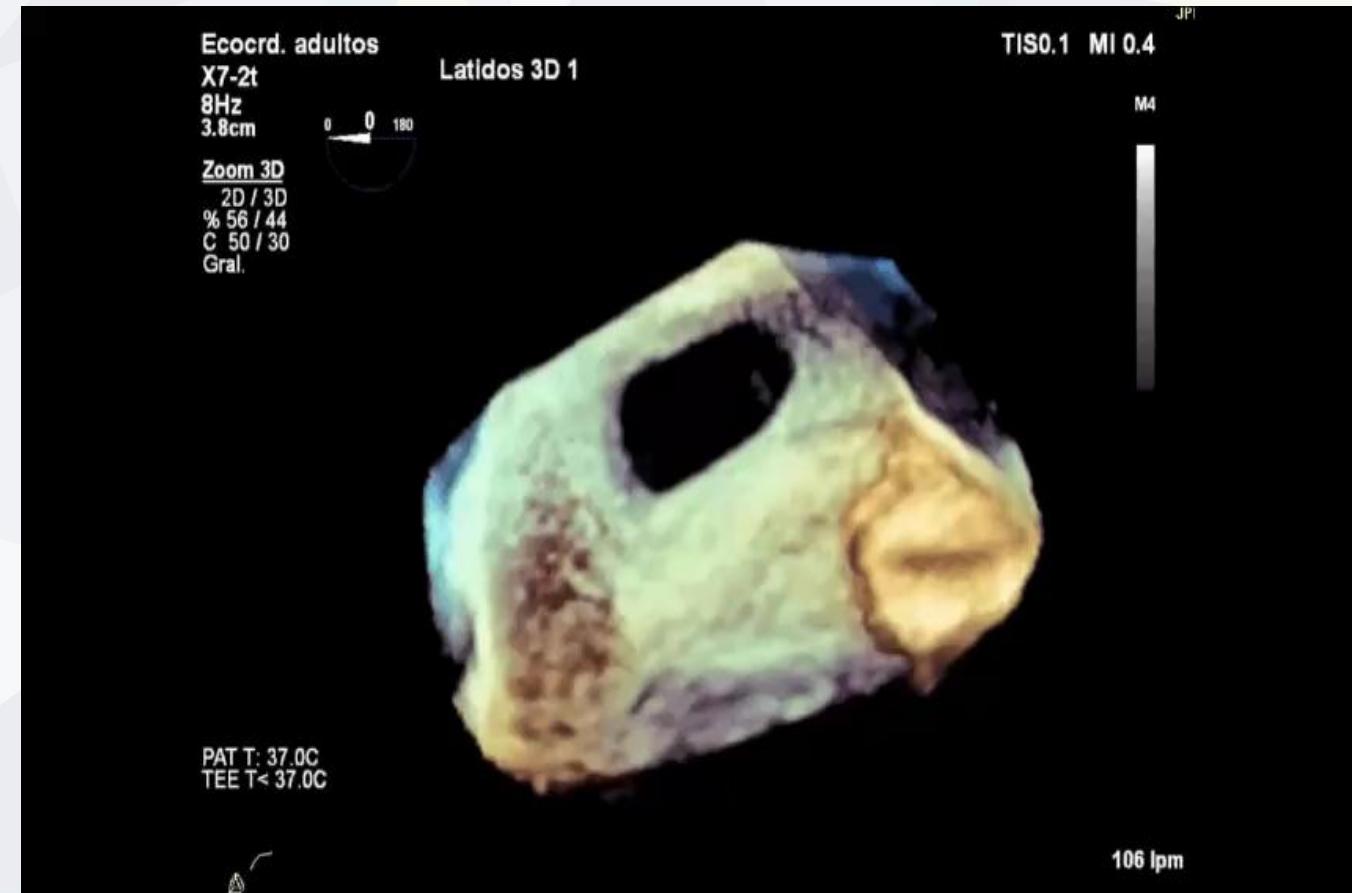


6. CIERRE CIA

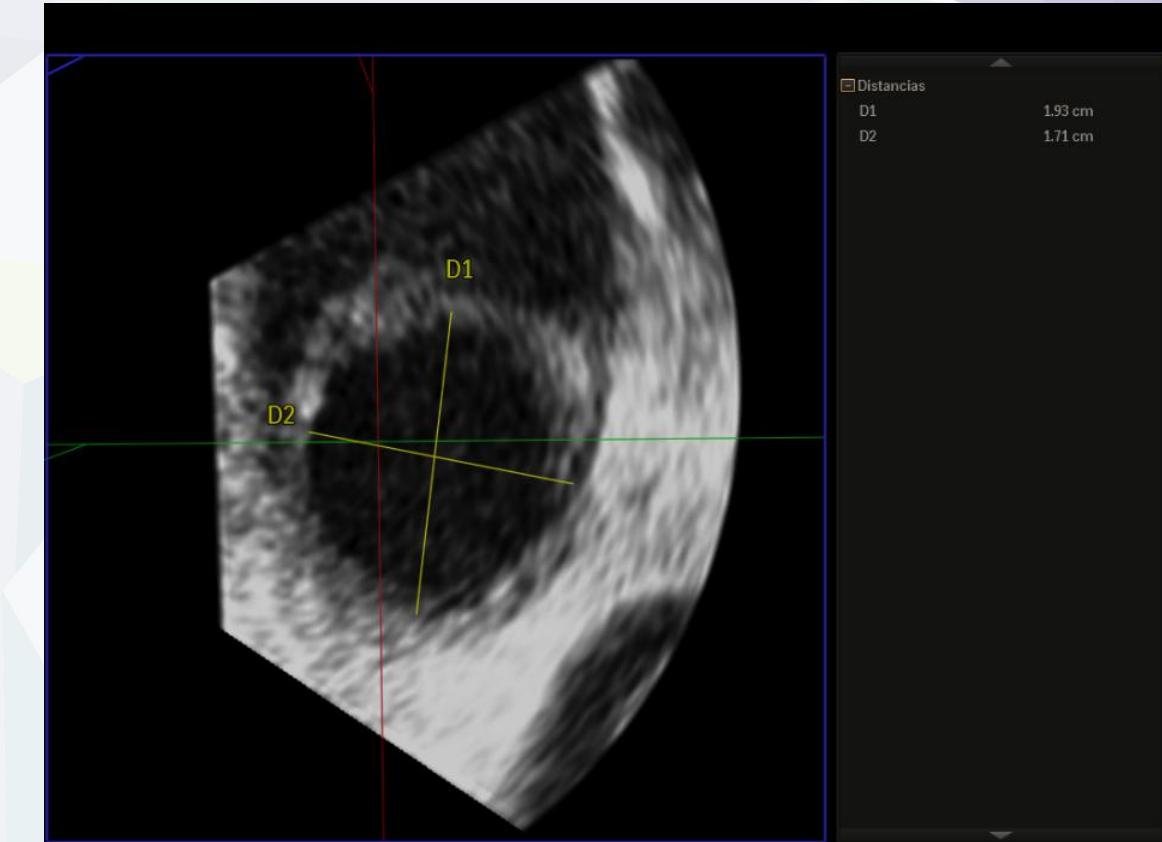


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6. CIERRE CIA



6. CIERRE CIA ESTUDIO PRE



6. CIERRE CIA INTRAPROCEDIMIENTO

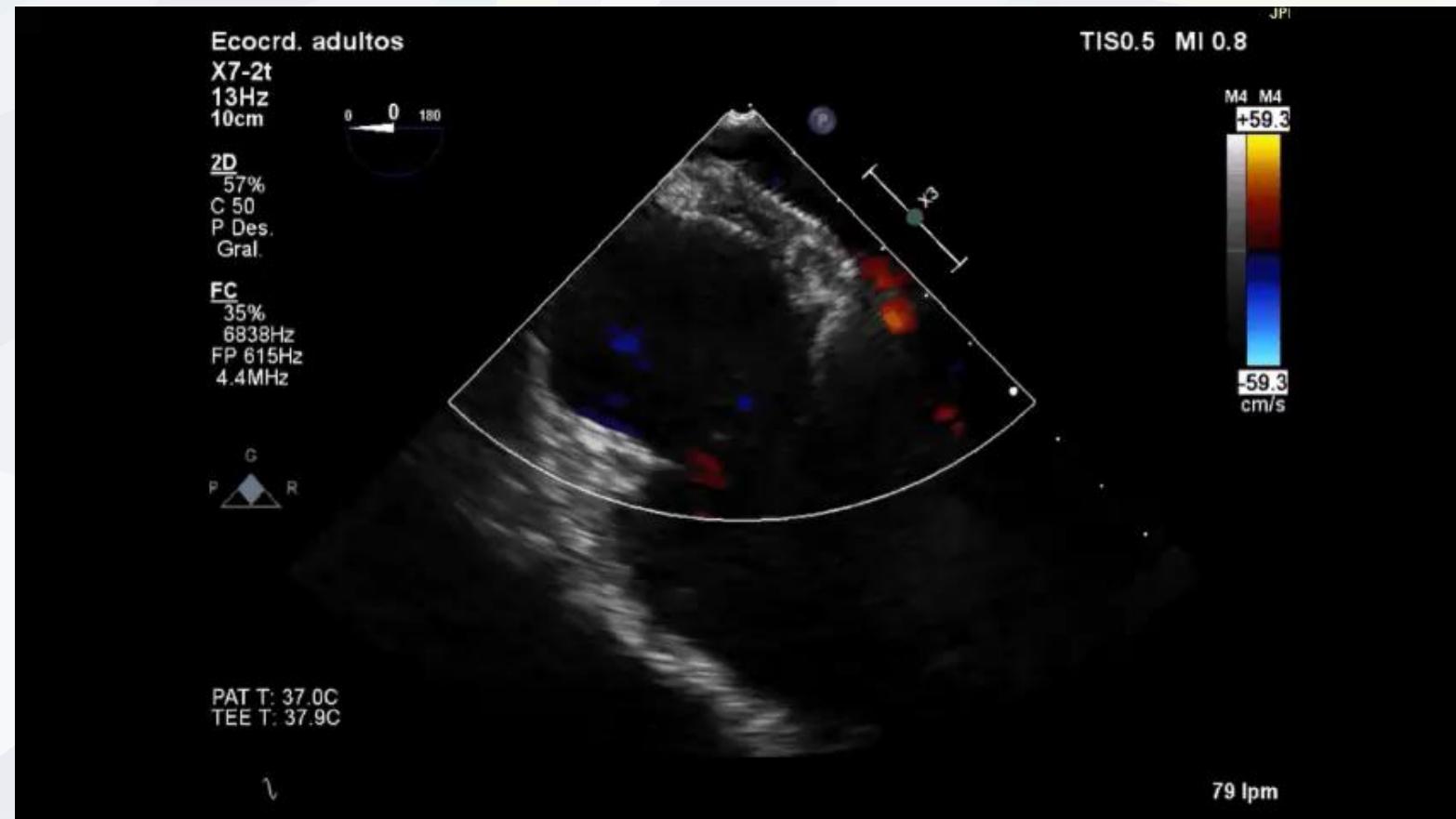


PASO GUIA Y CATETER

LIBERACIÓN



6.CIERRE CIA RESULTADO





**¡¡MUCHAS
GRACIAS!!**

Laura Romo Del Prado