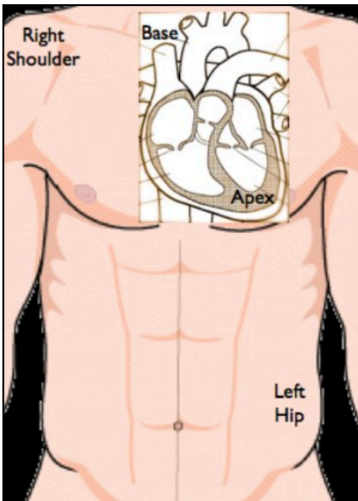


## Cardiac Ultrasound Reference Sheet



### 4 Views

- Parasternal Long
- Parasternal short
- Apical
- Subxiphoid

### Assessment of LV Fxn:

- Severely depressed (EF < 30%)
- Mild-moderately depressed (EF = 30-55%)
- Normal (EF > 55%)
- Hyperdynamic (EF > 70%)

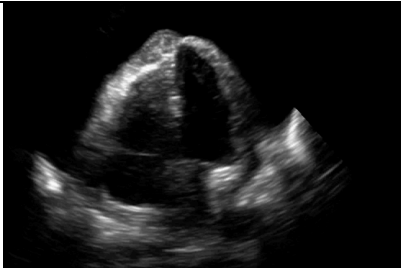
### Pericardial Effusion

#### Tamponade Hallmarks:

- RV free wall inversion during ventricular diastole
- Right atrial inversion during ventricular systole
- Increased respiratory variation of mitral or tricuspid inflow velocities (inspiratory decrease >25% on mitral inflow or >40% on tricuspid inflow), dilated IVC with decreased respirophasic variation



Image: Both pleural and pericardial effusion present. Note pleural effusion tracking lateral to descending aorta and pericardial anterior.

"Small" (<0.5cm)	Moderate (0.5-2.0cm)	Large (>2cm)
		

**RV Dilatation:** typical RV is smaller than LV, with a ratio of 0.6:0.1, if RV is = to LV size, consider it moderately dilated, if it is larger than LV, consider it severely dilated. RV pressure overload can cause septal flattening (figure 3.)

Normal RV	Enlarged RV	Septal Flattening
