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Adult Echocardiography Review

2nd edition

Study Alert

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On page 85 (question 300), the question should read:

300. A 70-year-old male presents for an echocardiogram with a history of myocardial ischemia. The echocardiogram demonstrates a rounded and poorly contracting apex **in the septal, anterior, and lateral segments**. Based on this finding, which artery is most likely to have an arterial blockage greater than 60%?

On page 139 (question 480), the question should read:

A patient presents with a large pericardial effusion. The instrumentation is set to a slow sweep speed for the Doppler signal and the respirometer is activated. **On inspiration** It is noted that the mitral E-peak velocity is 48 cm/sec on one beat that is with expiration and 10 cm/sec on a subsequent beat with inspiration. These findings are suggestive of:

On page 158 (question 559), the question should read:

559. Resting echocardiography of a 32-year-old, well-conditioned athlete demonstrates that the septal wall is 1.4 cm and the left ventricular posterior wall 1.6 cm. These measurements. . . .

On page 214 (answer to question 116), the explanation should read:

116. A. Marfan syndrome.

*Marfan syndrome, cystic medial necrosis, collagen vascular disease, and hypertension are all associated with aortic aneurysms. Choice B, Ebstein anomaly, is a congenital malformation in which the tricuspid valve is displaced inferiorly from its normal location. Choice C, Down syndrome, is associated with endocardial cushion defects. **Choice D, hypotension, is not a risk factor for aortic aneurysm.** Choice E, Williams syndrome, is associated with supravalvular aortic stenosis and branch pulmonary stenosis, not aortic aneurysm.*

On page 245 (answer to question 300), the explanation should read:

300. A. Left anterior descending artery and/or circumflex artery.

In the parasternal short-axis view at the level of the apex, the right coronary artery (RCA) or the left anterior descending artery (LAD) is seen providing blood flow to the inferior segment, the LAD is seen providing blood flow to the septal and anterior segments, and the LAD or circumflex artery (CX) is seen providing blood flow to the lateral segment. Increasing age is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease and coronary artery disease. (See Part 9, Tutorial 1, "Coronary Artery Territory and Cardiac Wall Segments.")

On page 246 (answer to question 306), the explanation should read:

306. E. Secundum atrial septal defect.

These findings are consistent with a secundum ASD. (See Part 9, Tutorial 13, "Atrial Septal Defects.")

On page 310 (Tutorial 2, "The Athletic Heart"), the text should read:

In the schematic, notice the left ventricular wall thickness, which may measure at the upper limits of normal or higher, ranging between 1.2 and 1.6 cm.