

Sanger Heart & Vascular Institute

SHVI Echocardiography Appropriateness Test

Office/Hospital_

| Patient: | _ Date: Previous Date of Echo: |
|--|---|
| Symptoms: | MR #: |
| SUSPECTED CARDIAC ETIOLOGY - GENERAL | AORTIC DISEASE |
| □ Dyspnea/shortness of breath (1) □↑ BNP (2) □ Murmur (34) □ Palpitations □ Abnl CXR (2) □ Syncope (9) □ Abnl ECG (2) □ TIA/CVA (1) □ | |
| | ADULT CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE |
| RESPIRATORY FAILURE | Eval of known or suspected congenital heart disease: |
| Eval respiratory failure with suspected cardiac etiology (26) | (92) |
| HYPERTENSION | NATIVE VALVULAR STENOSIS |
| Initial eval suspected hypertensive heart disease (67) | Aortic Mitral Tricuspid Pulmonic |
| ARRHYTHMIAS | ☐ Initial eval of suspected valvular stenosis (34) ☐ Re-evaluation for change in clinical status (37) |
| SVT (5) VT (5) Atrial fibrillation (5) Frequent PVC's or exercise induced PVC's (4) | Routine surveillance (≥ 1yr) of moderate to severe valvular stenosis (41) Routine surveillance (≥ 3yrs) of mild valvular stenosis (39) |
| HEART FAILURE | NATIVE VALVULAR REGURGITATION |
| ☐ Initial eval known or suspected CHF (systolic or diastolic) (70) ☐ Re-evaluation to guide therapy (73) ☐ Re-evaluation in patient with change in clinical status (71) ☐ Re-evaluation after optimal therapy to determine candidacy for device therapy (76) | □ Aortic □ Mitral □ Tricuspid □ Pulmonic □ Initial eval of suspected valvular regurgitation (34) □ Re-evaluation for change in clinical status (37) □ Routine surveillance (≥1yr) of moderate to severe valvular regurgitation (46) |
| CARDIOMYOPATHY | PROSTHETIC VALVE |
| Eval for: Restrictive Infiltrative Genetic Hypertrophic (86) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy Re-evaluation in patient with change in clinical status OR to evaluate therapy (87) | ☐ Initial eval of prosthetic valve for establishment of baseline after implantation (47) ☐ Re-evaluation for suspected dysfunction, thrombosis or change in clinical status (50) ☐ Routine surveillance (≥ 3yrs) post implantation (49) |
| Screening for first degree relatives (90) | INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS |
| THERAPY WITH CARDIOTOXIC AGENTS | ☐ Initial eval of suspected endocarditis with positive blood cultures or a |
| Baseline and serial re-evaluation in pts undergoing therapy with cardiotoxic agents (91) PULMONARY HYPERTENSION | new murmur (52) Re-evaluation of endocarditis in pts with any of following: virulent organism, severe hemodynamic lesion, aortic involvement, persistent bacteremia, change in clinical status, or symptomatic deterioration (55) |
| ☐ Eval of known or suspected pulmonary hypertension (15) ☐ Surveillance > 1 yr to re-evaluate (17) | MI/ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME |
| Re-eval of pulmonary hypertension with change in status or to guide therapy (18) | Active chest pain (during exam) w/non-diagnostic clinical markers (21) Pt. without chest pain with ischemic equivalent or lab markers of MI (22) |
| PACING DEVICE EVALUATION | ☐ Initial eval post MI (24) ☐ Re-evaluation post MI during recovery phase (25) |
| ☐ Pt with pacing device with symptoms possibly due to suboptimal pacing device settings or re-evaluate for dyssynchrony and/or revision of paces settings (78) | Suspected complications post MI: |
| EVALUATION OF CARDIAC TRANSPLANT / VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICE | HYPOTENSION OR HEMODYNAMIC INSTABILITY |
| Determine candidacy for VAD (81) Optimization of settings or eval for complications of VAD (82,83) Monitoring for rejection in transplant recipient (84) | Eval of hypotension or hemodynamic instability of uncertain or suspected cardiac etiology (19) |
| Evaluate cardiac structure and function in potential donor (85) | PULMONARY EMBOLISM |
| INTRACARDIAC AND EXTRACARDIAC STRUCTURES AND CHAMBERS | Eval of known or suspected pulmonary embolism to guide therapy |
| Eval cardiac source of embolus (58) | (not to establish diagnosis) (29) Re-eval after thrombolysis or thrombectomy to assess RV or PA pressure (31) |
| Eval cardiac mass or suspected thrombus (57) Eval of pericardium (effusion, constriction, post cardiac surgery) (59) | MISCELLANEOUS |
| Re-eval of pericardial effusion to guide management (61) | <u>(200)</u> |
| | |
| TEE* | |
| PRE-CARDIOVERSION | COMMON USES |
| Evaluate precardioversion/radiofrequency ablation (112) | Evaluation of suspected acute aortic pathology (dissection/transection) |
| EMBOLIC EVENT | (104) |
| Evaluate for cardiovascular source of embolic event (119) | Guidance during percutaneous cardiac intervention (103) |
| MISCELLANEOUS | Determine mechanism of regurgitation suitability for repair (106) Manage/diagnose endocarditis with moderate to high pretest probability |
| | (108) |
| | Re-eval of prior TEE for interval change (ie resolution thrombus etc.) (101) |

 ${}^{\star}\mathsf{TEE}$ is indicated for TTE indications IF TTE images are suboptimal.