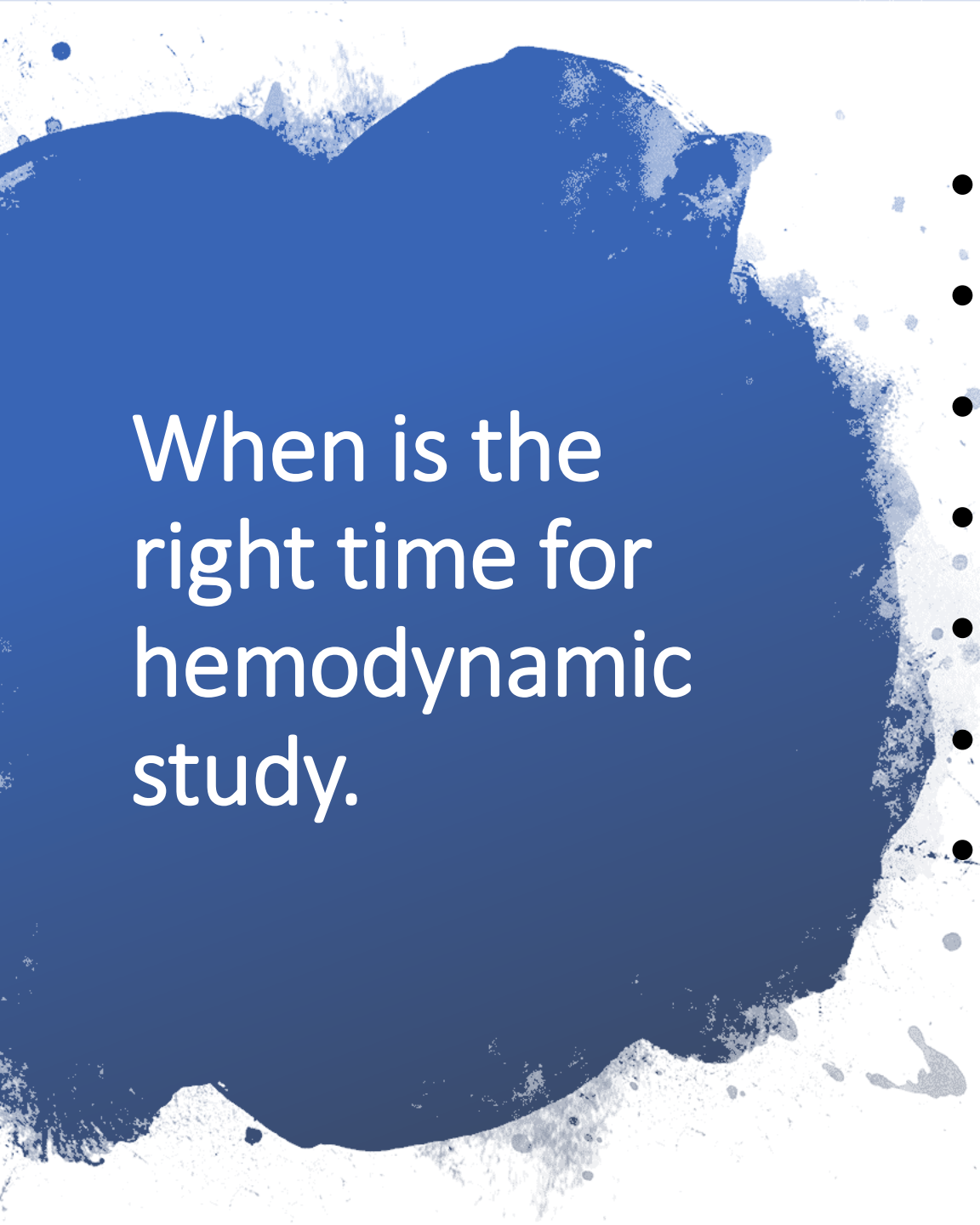


Hemodynamics

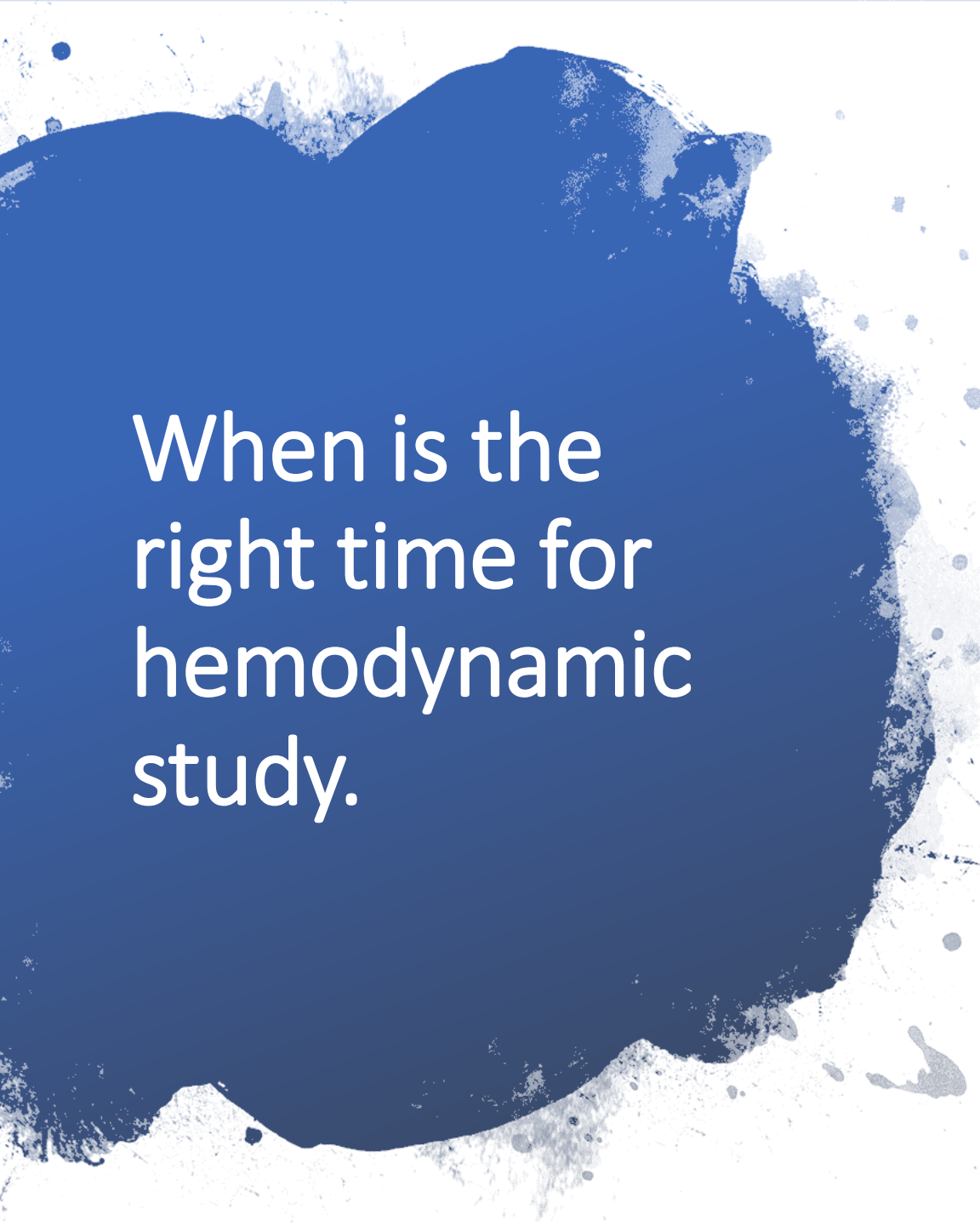
- Binyamin Ben avraham , MD
- Heart Failure Unit
- Rabin Medical Center





When is the
right time for
hemodynamic
study.

- The egg or the chicken PHT
- When to Tx
- Pulmonary vasodilators.
- LVAD or Tx
- To evaluate the Rt side for lung Tx.
- Diastolic dysfunction.
- AHF



When is the
right time for
hemodynamic
study.

- Control the BP
- Zero calibration.
- True wedge pressure.
- Exercise or volume challenge.
- Use of inotropes.
- Pulmonary vasodilators.
- Thermodilution VS fick.
- Expiration.

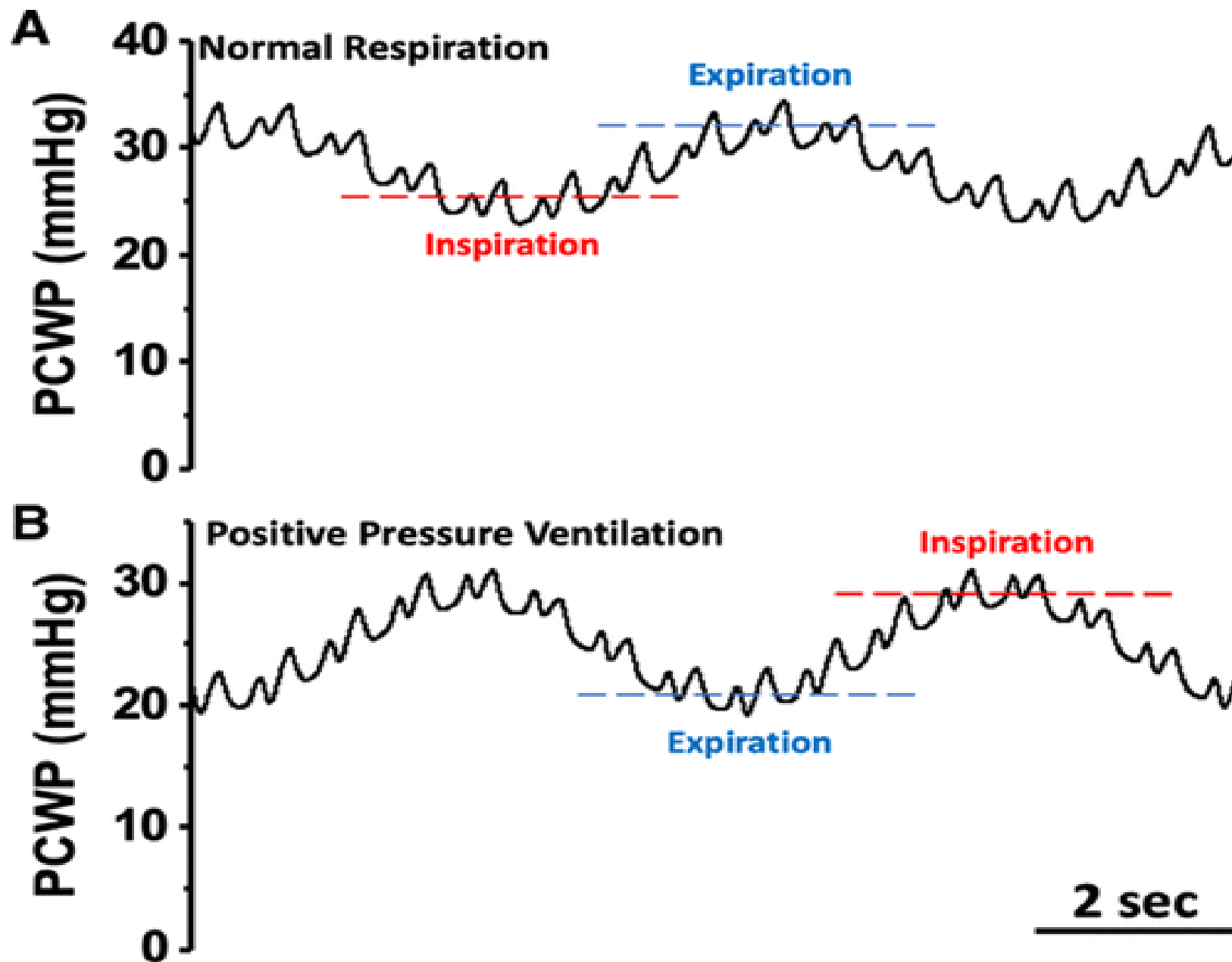
Limitations

Thermodilution

- Not accurate in TR
- Overestimated cardiac output at low output states

Fick

- VO_2 is often estimated by body weight (indirect method) rather than measured directly
- Large errors possible with small differences in saturations and hemoglobin.
- Measurements on room air





RV and LV evaluation

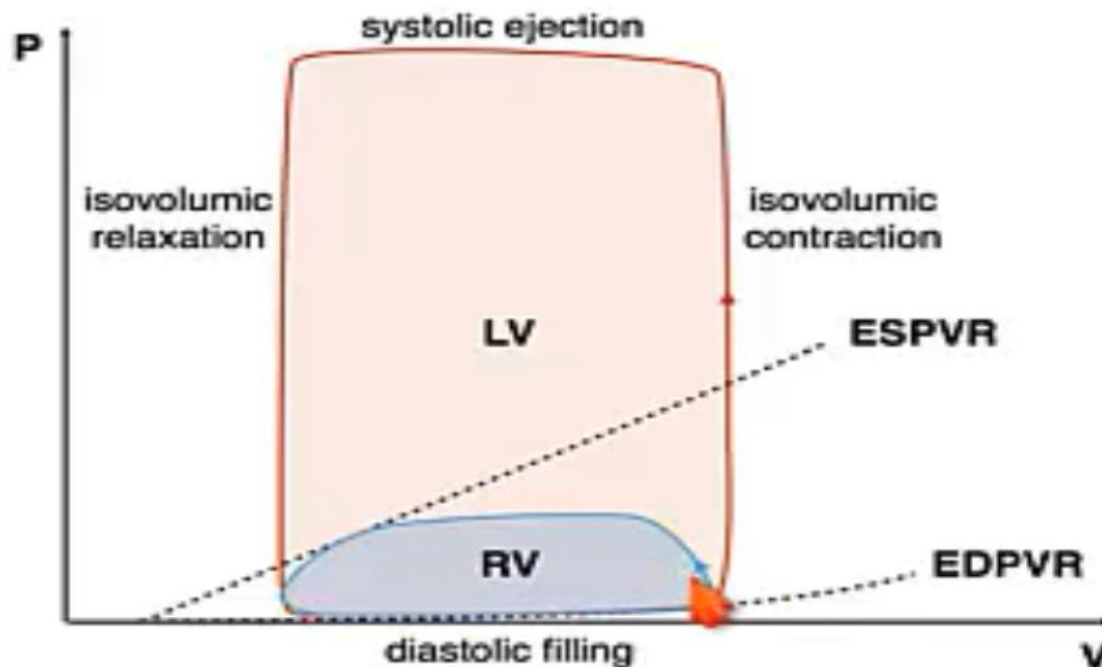
- Biological biomarkers
- Echocardiography
- Hemodynamic evaluation



hemodynamic

- What exactly are we trying to measure ?

Pressure-Volume loops: Left and right ventricle comparison



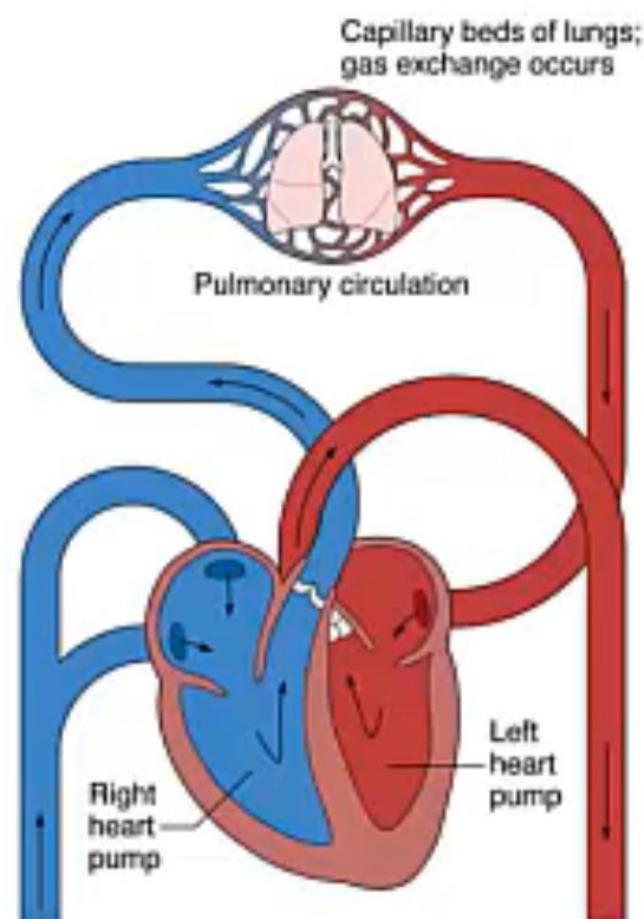
Left Ventricle

Higher pressures
Clearly defined
isovolumetric periods

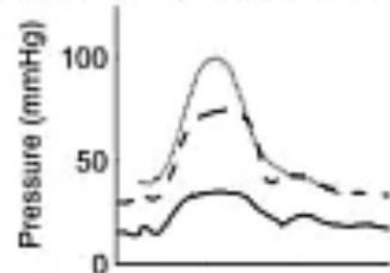
Right Ventricle

Low pressure
Same stroke volume
More triangular in shape

But the pulmonary circulation is not independent of the right ventricle



Pulmonary Circulation



Hemodynamic Δ s:

- ↑ mean pressure
- ↑ pulse pressure

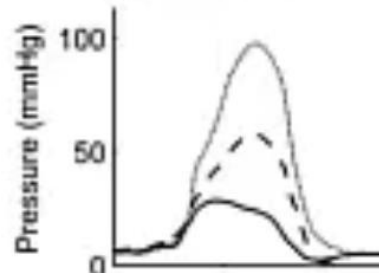
Structural Δ s:

- ↓ Diameter of resistance vessels
- ↑ Stiffness

RV-PA
interaction

COUPLING

Right Ventricle



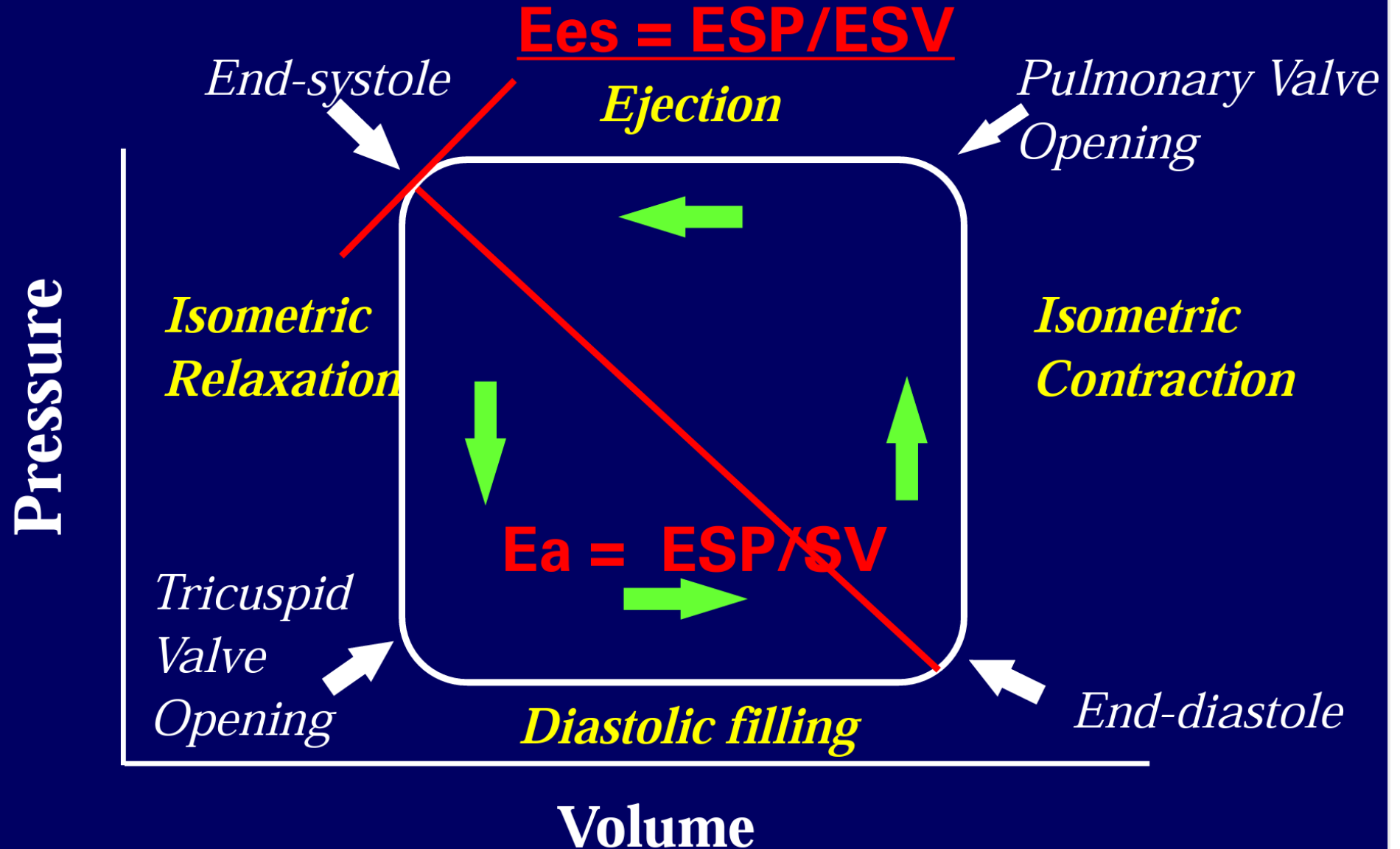
Hemodynamic Δ s:

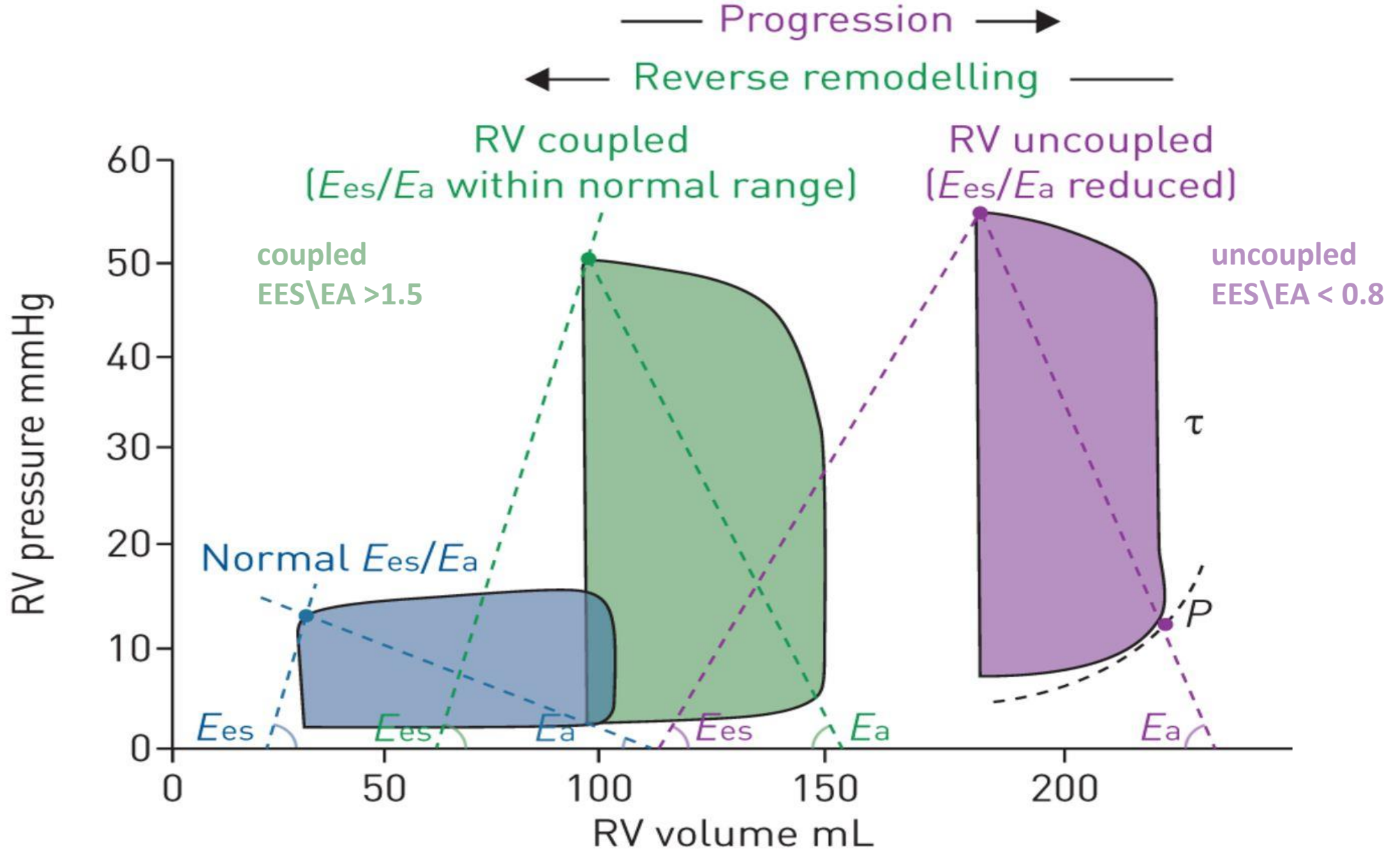
- ↑ systolic pressure
- Δ RV waveform

Structural Δ s:

- ↑ EDV

Coupling RV function to the pulmonary circulation



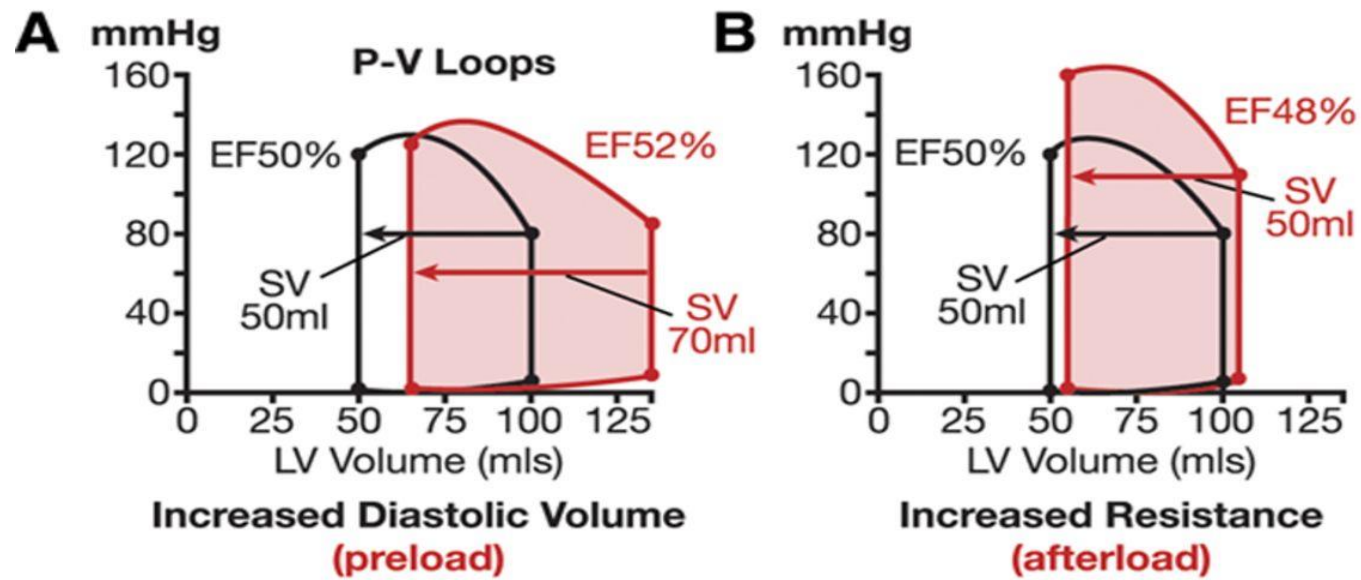


Pathophysiology of the right ventricle and of the pulmonary circulation in pulmonary hypertension: an update

Anton Vonk Noordegraaf, Kelly Marie Chin, François Haddad, Paul M. Hassoun, Anna R. Hemnes...

European Respiratory Journal 2018; DOI: 10.1183/13993003.01900-2018

Cardiac Loads



Remodeling in Cardiomyopathy

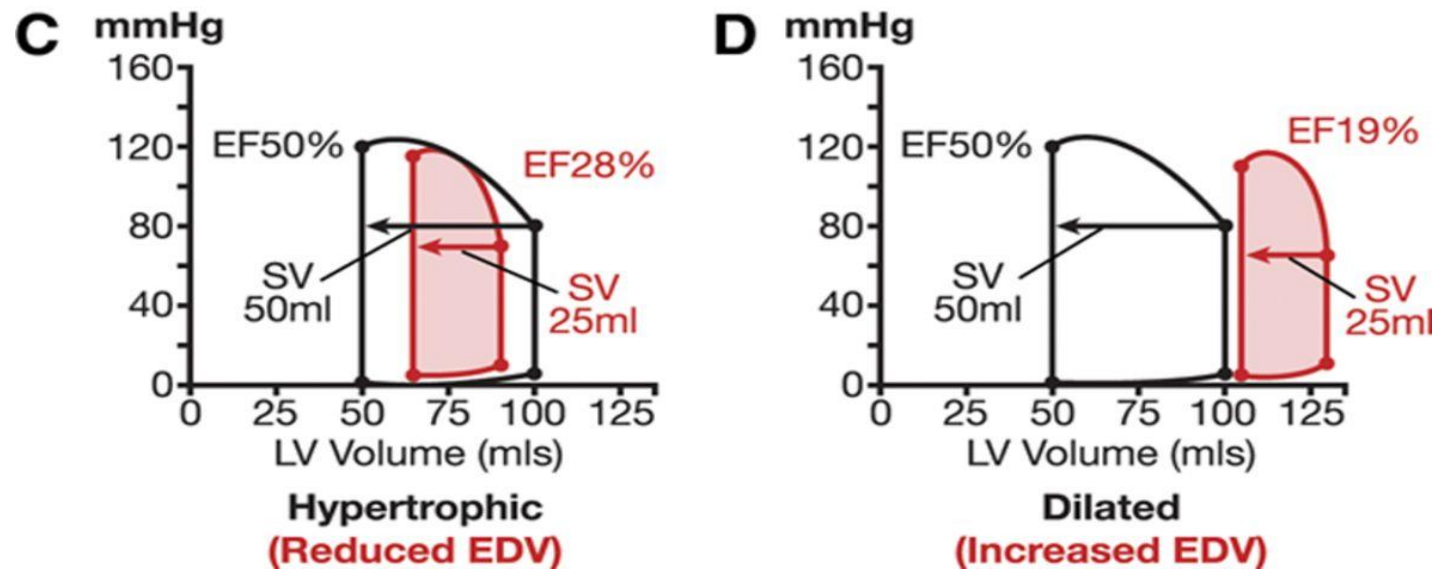
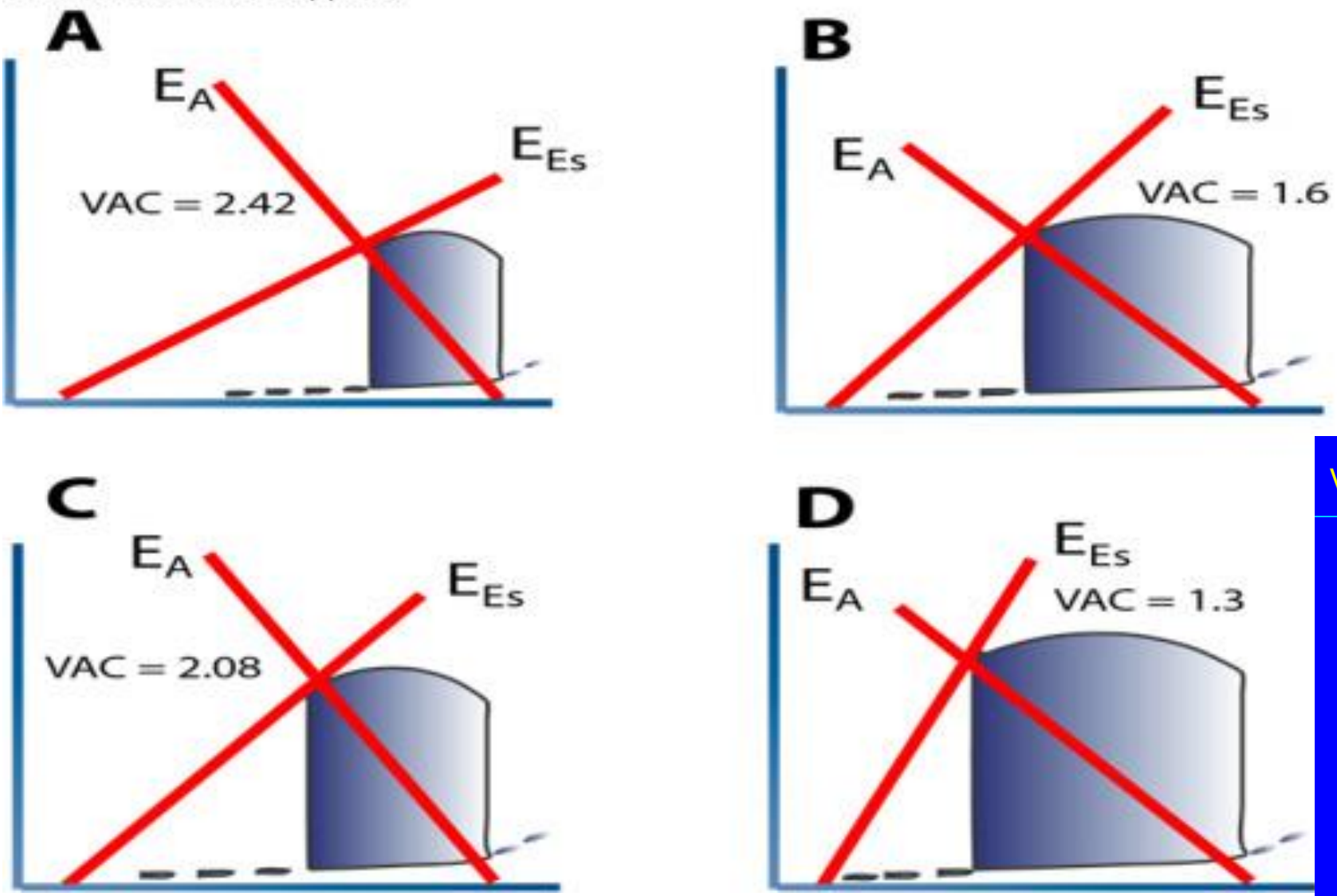


Fig. 1. VAC measurements: A: Baseline VAC 2.42 Ees depression; B: After Levosimendan, Ees restoration and Ea decrease; C Ea sudden increase after vasoactive administration; D VAC restored after beta blockers applied.

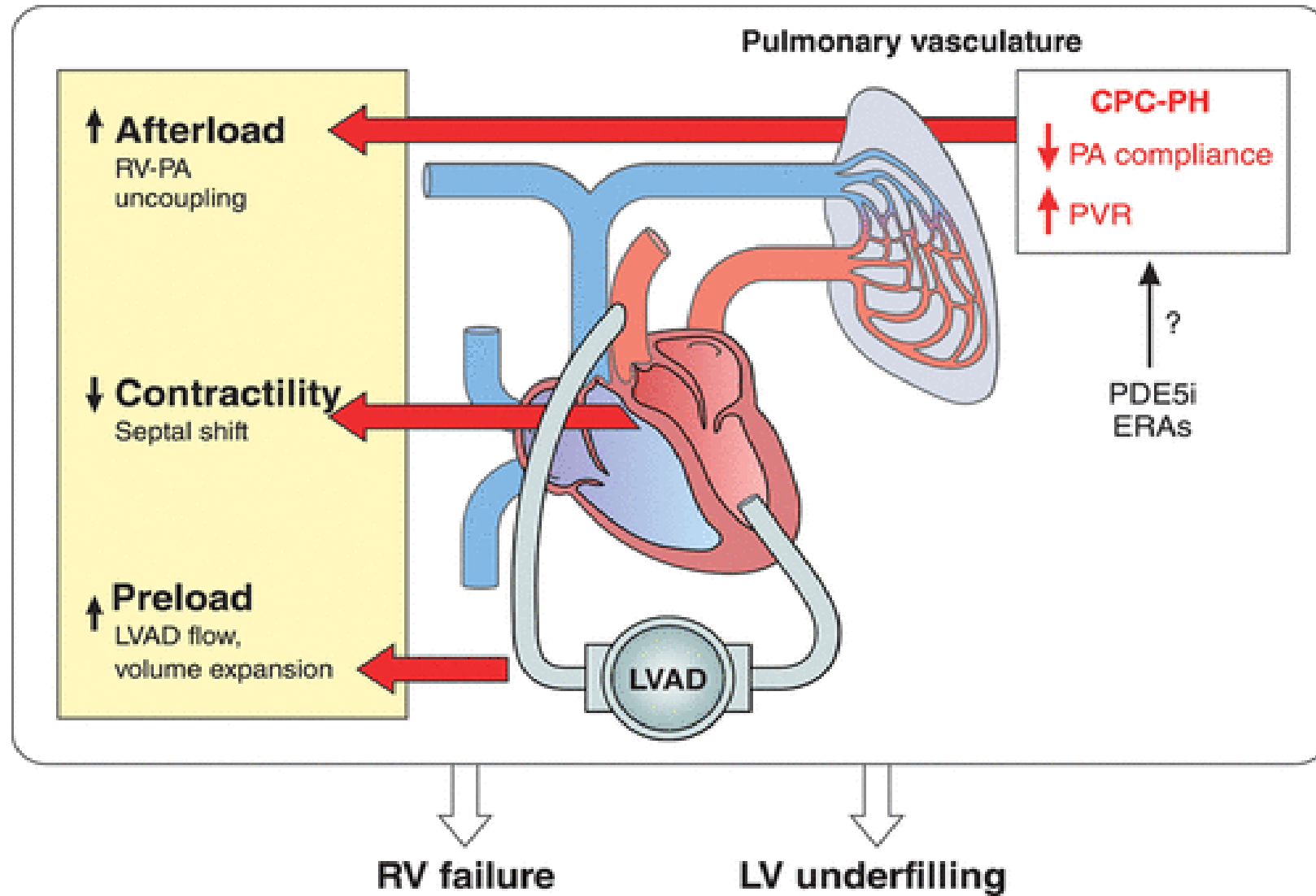


Ventricular-arterial coupling – ratio of elastances

$VAC = E_A / E_{LV}$ with volumes indexed for body surface area

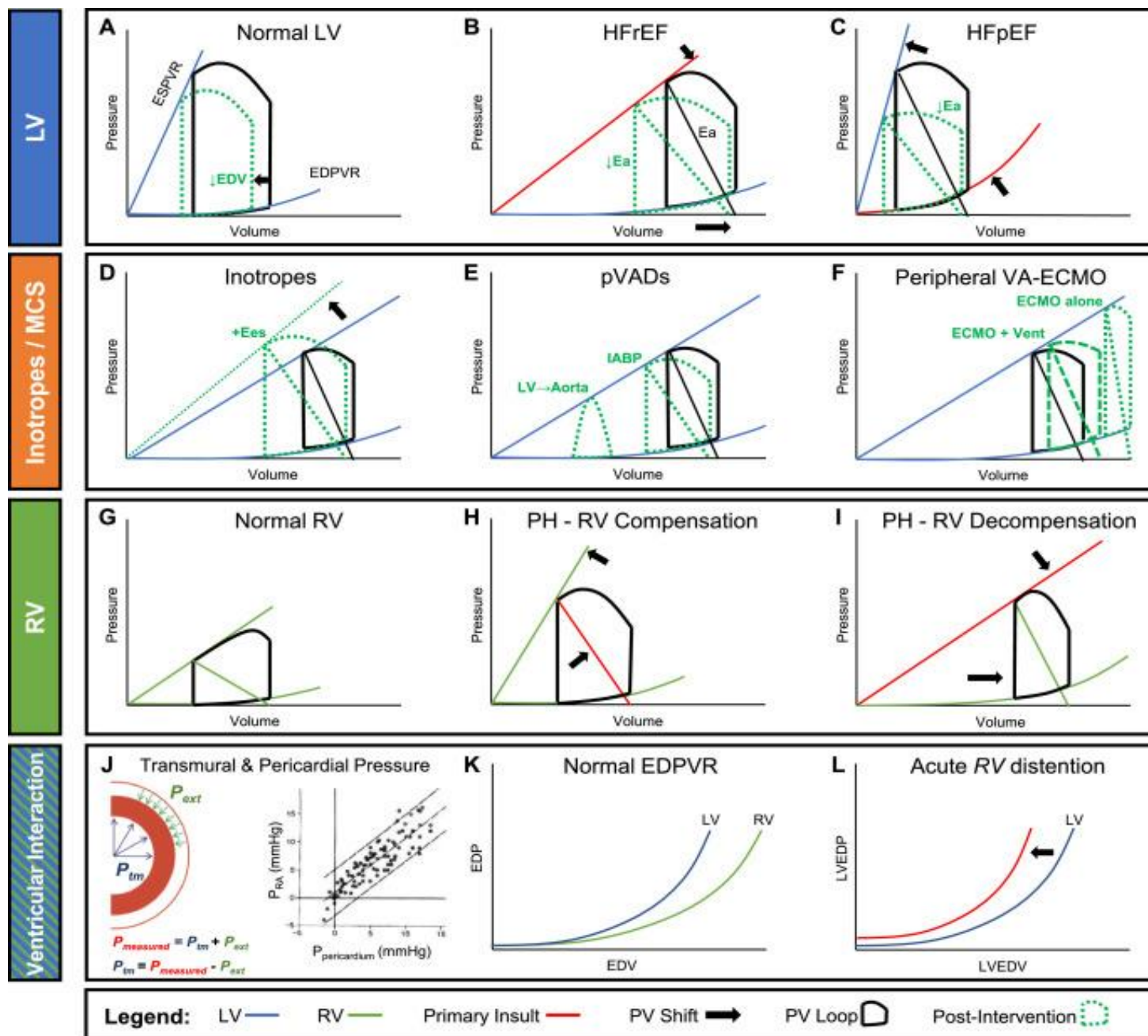
- Greatest efficiency when elastances are matched
- Optimal transfer of blood from LV to aorta
- BP, LV pressure, and CO are maintained in a physiological range
- Normal ratio $\sim 1.0 \pm 0.36$
- Normal E_A 2.2 ± 0.8 mmHg / ml
- Normal E_{LV} 2.3 ± 1.0 mmHg / ml

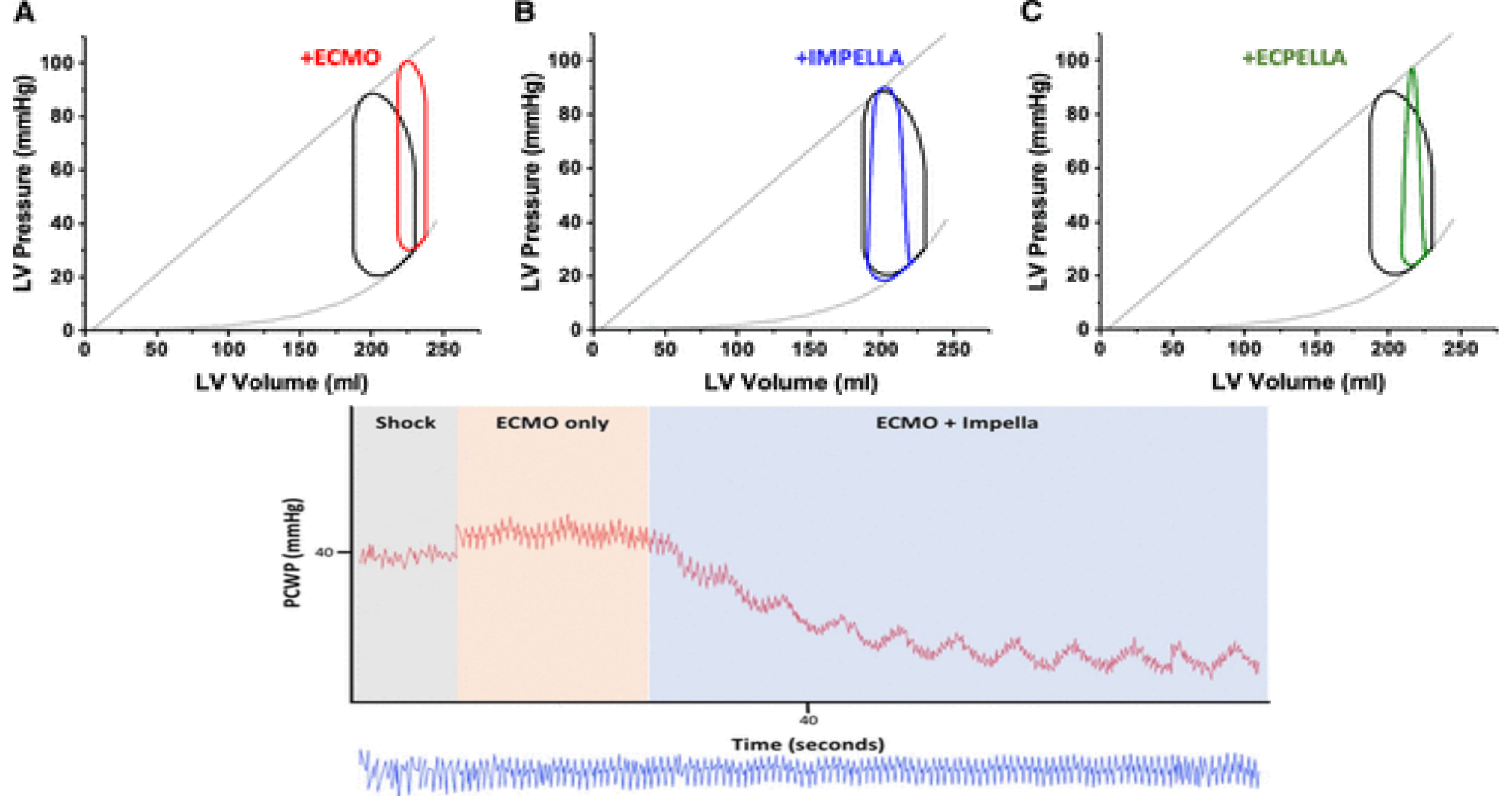
Chantler PD et al, J Appl Physiol 2008;105:1342-51



Cpc-ph – combined pre-post pulmonary HTN

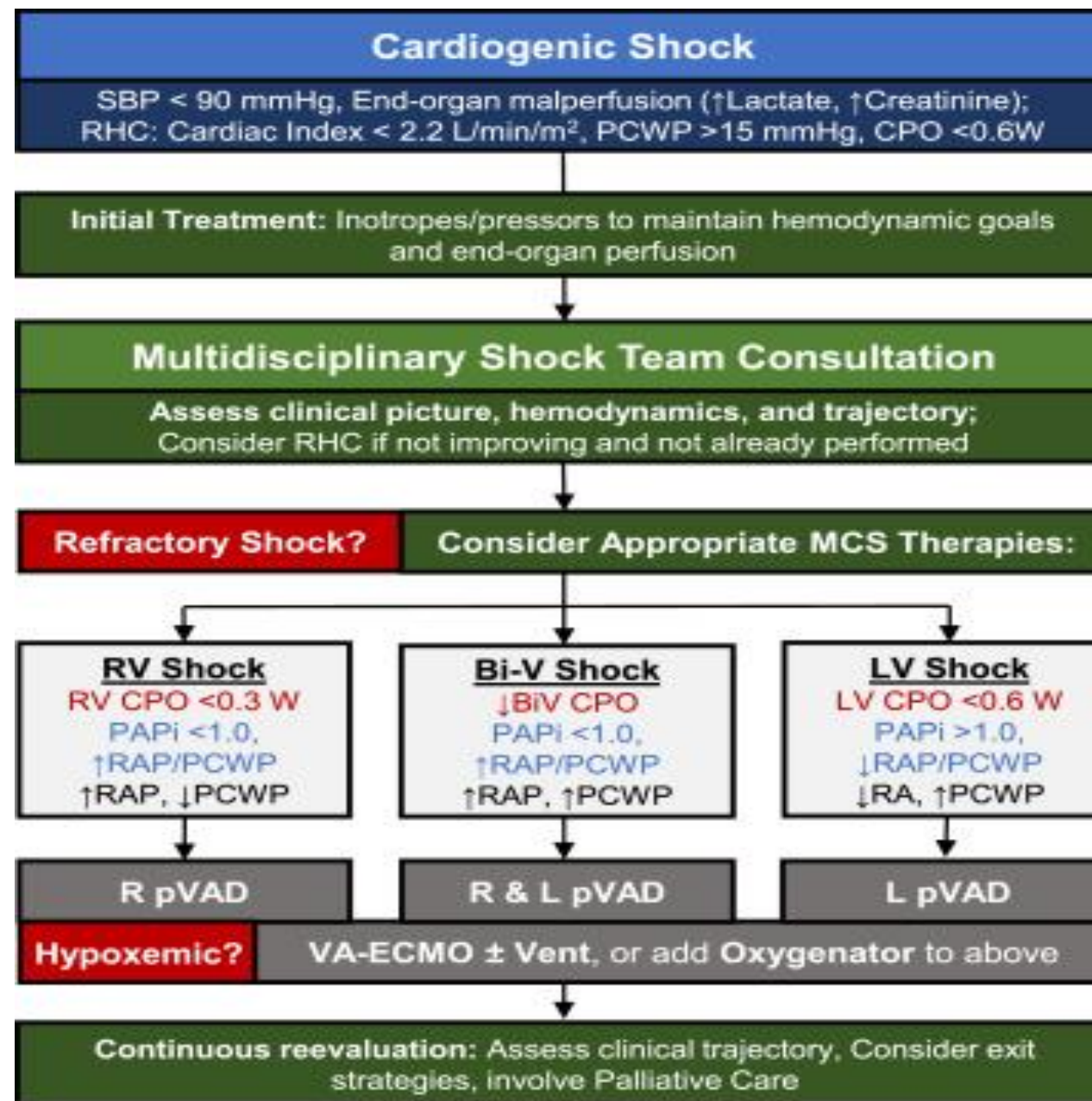
Intersection of Pulmonary Hypertension and Right Ventricular Dysfunction in Patients on Left Ventricular Assist Device Support
Circulation: Heart Failure. 2018;11

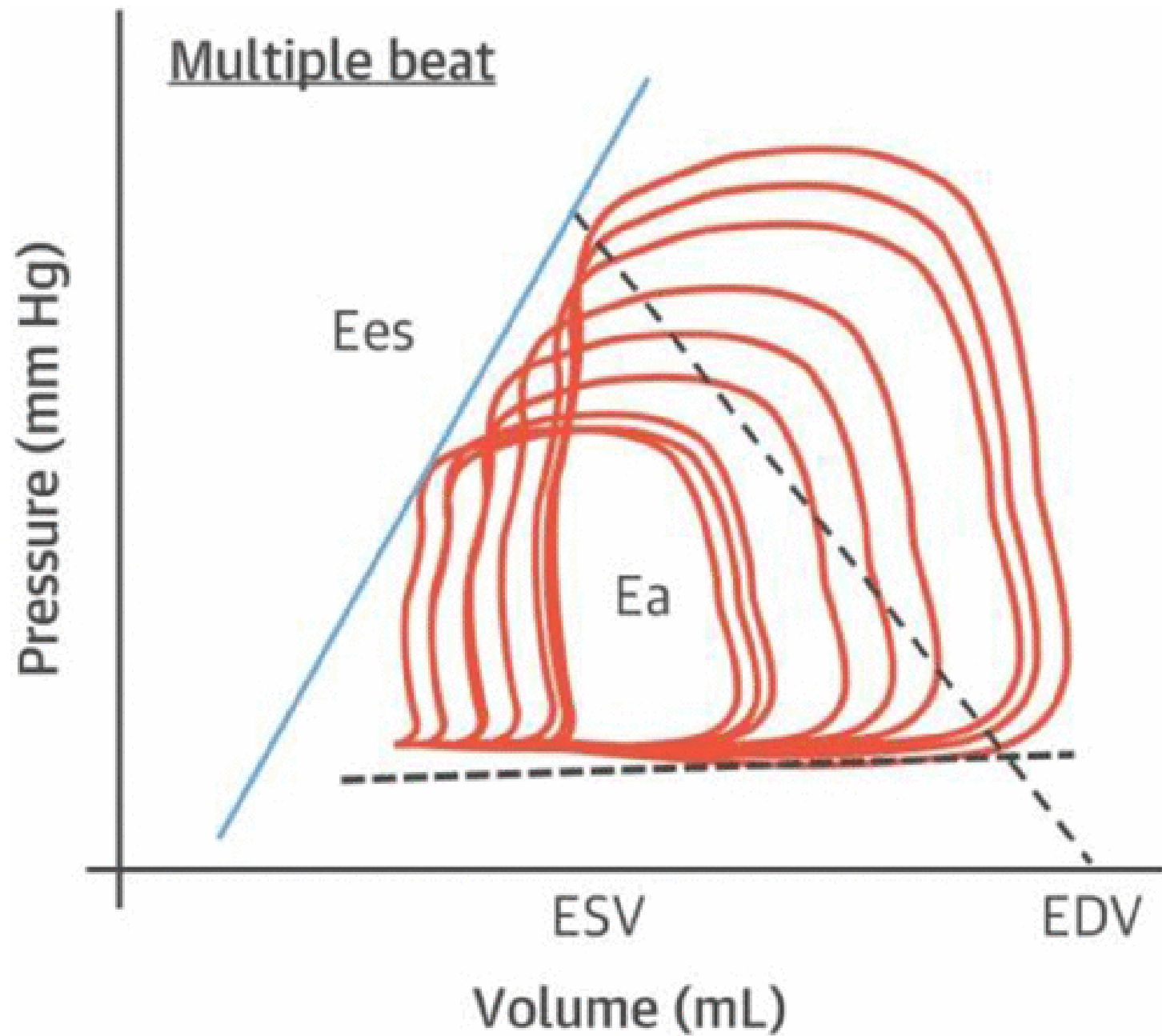




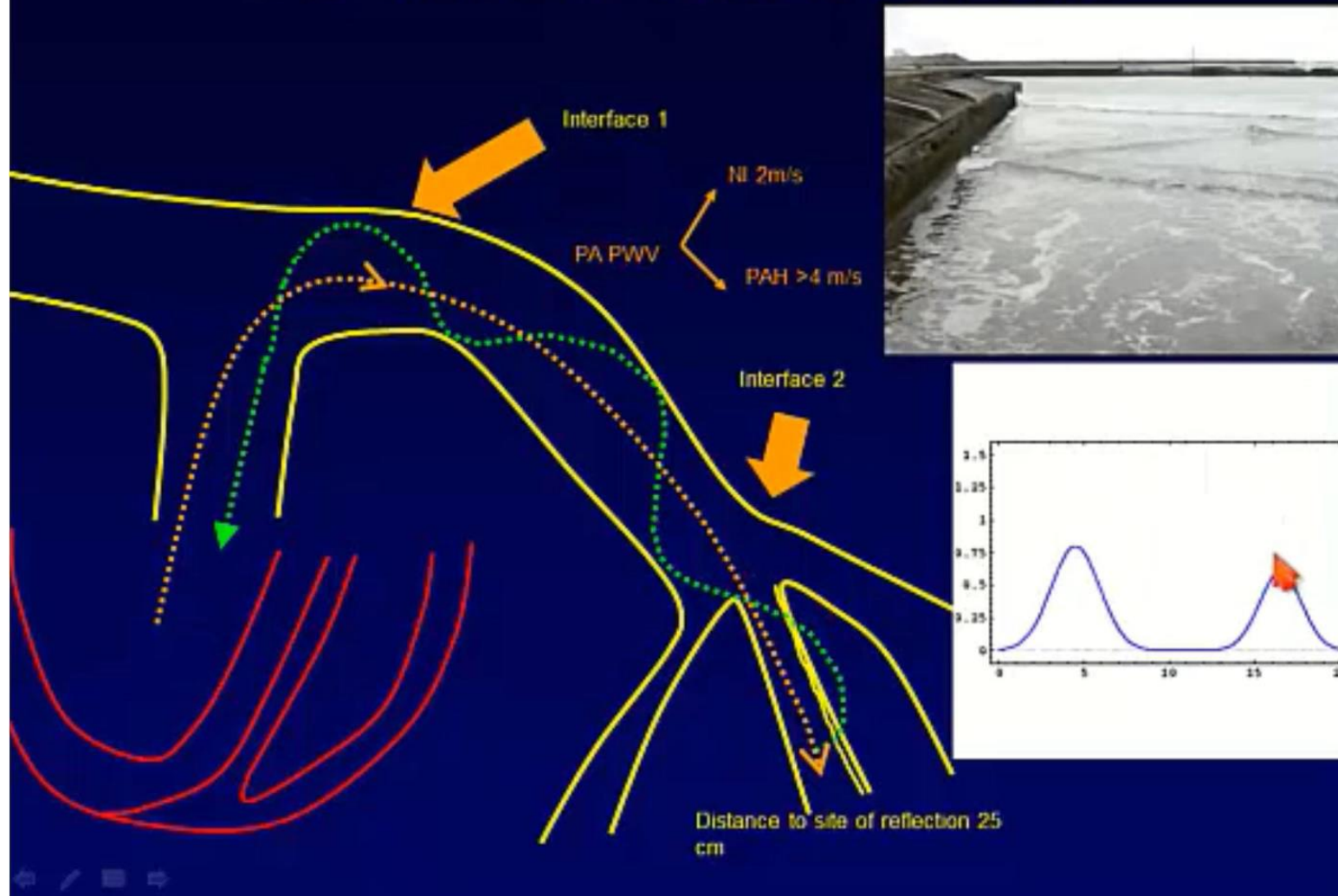
Value of Hemodynamic Monitoring in Patients With Cardiogenic Shock Undergoing Mechanical Circulatory Support

Abhinav Saxena, A. Reshad Garan, Navin K. Kapur, William W. O'Neill, JoAnn Lindenfeld, Sean P. Pinney, Nir Uriel, Daniel Burkhoff and Morton Kern





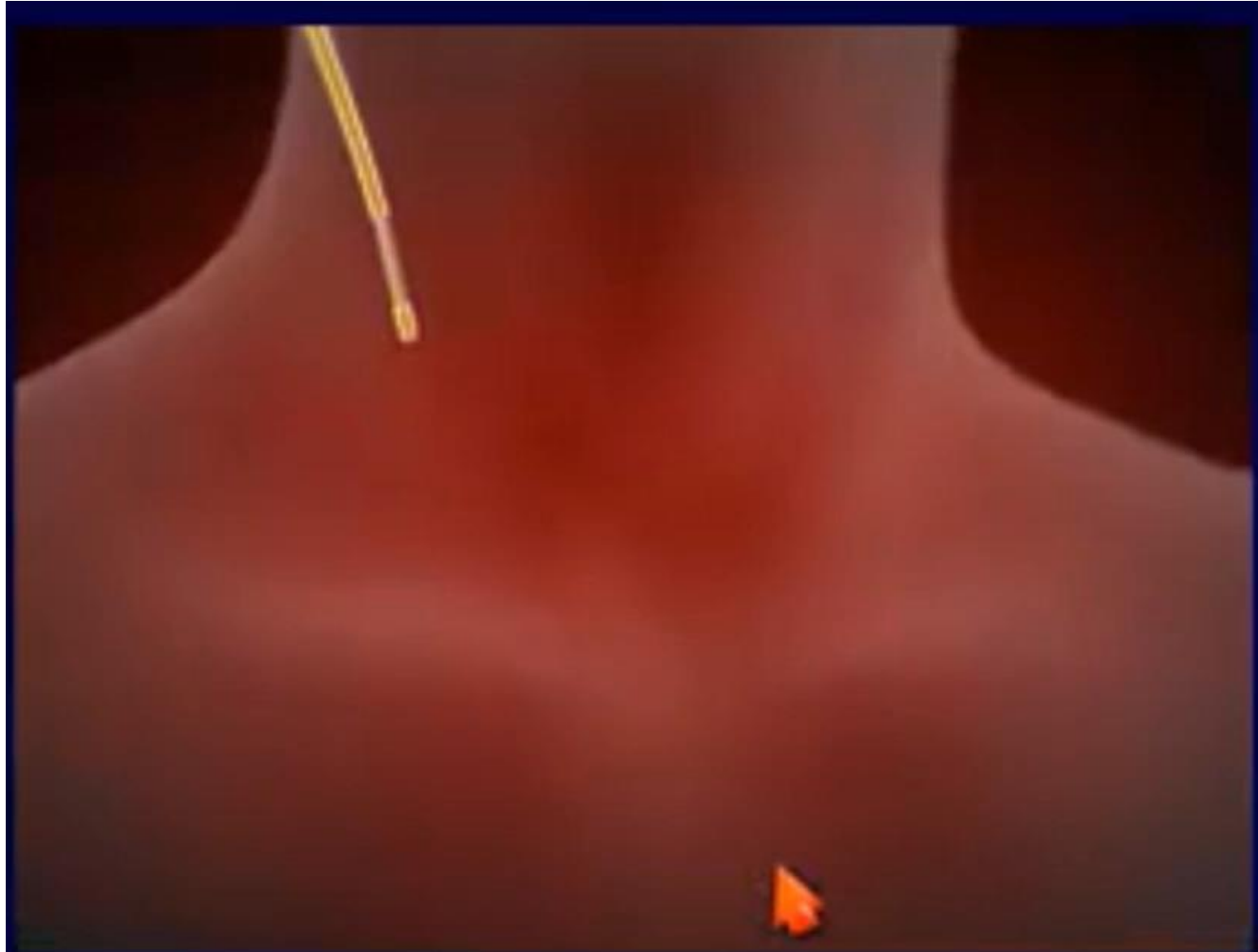
The Arterial Circuit as Load





Hemodynamic study

Hemodynamics



Parameters	Normal range
Central venous pressure (CVP)	3–8 mm Hg
Right atrium pressure (RAP) mean	0–8 mm Hg
Right ventricle pressure (RVP) systolic	15–30 mm Hg
Pulmonary artery pressure (PAP)	
systolic	15–30 mm Hg
mean	8–20 mm Hg
diastolic	3–12 mm Hg
Pulmonary wedge pressure (PCWP)	4–15 mm Hg
Left atrium pressure (LAP) mean	2–12 mm Hg
Left ventricle end-diastolic pressure	5–12 mm Hg

Parameter**Abbreviation****Normal Range**

Central Venous Pressure

CVP

0-5 mmHg

Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure

PAWP

6-12 mmHg

Cardiac Index

CI

2.4-4.0 L/min/m²

Stroke Index

SI

20-40 ml/m²

Systemic Vascular Resistance Index

SVRI

25-30 wood units

Pulmonary Vascular Resistance Index

PVRI

1-2 wood units

Oxygen Delivery

DO₂520-570 ml/min/m²

Oxygen Uptake

VO₂110-160 ml/min/m²

Oxygen Extraction Ratio

O₂ER

0.2-0.3

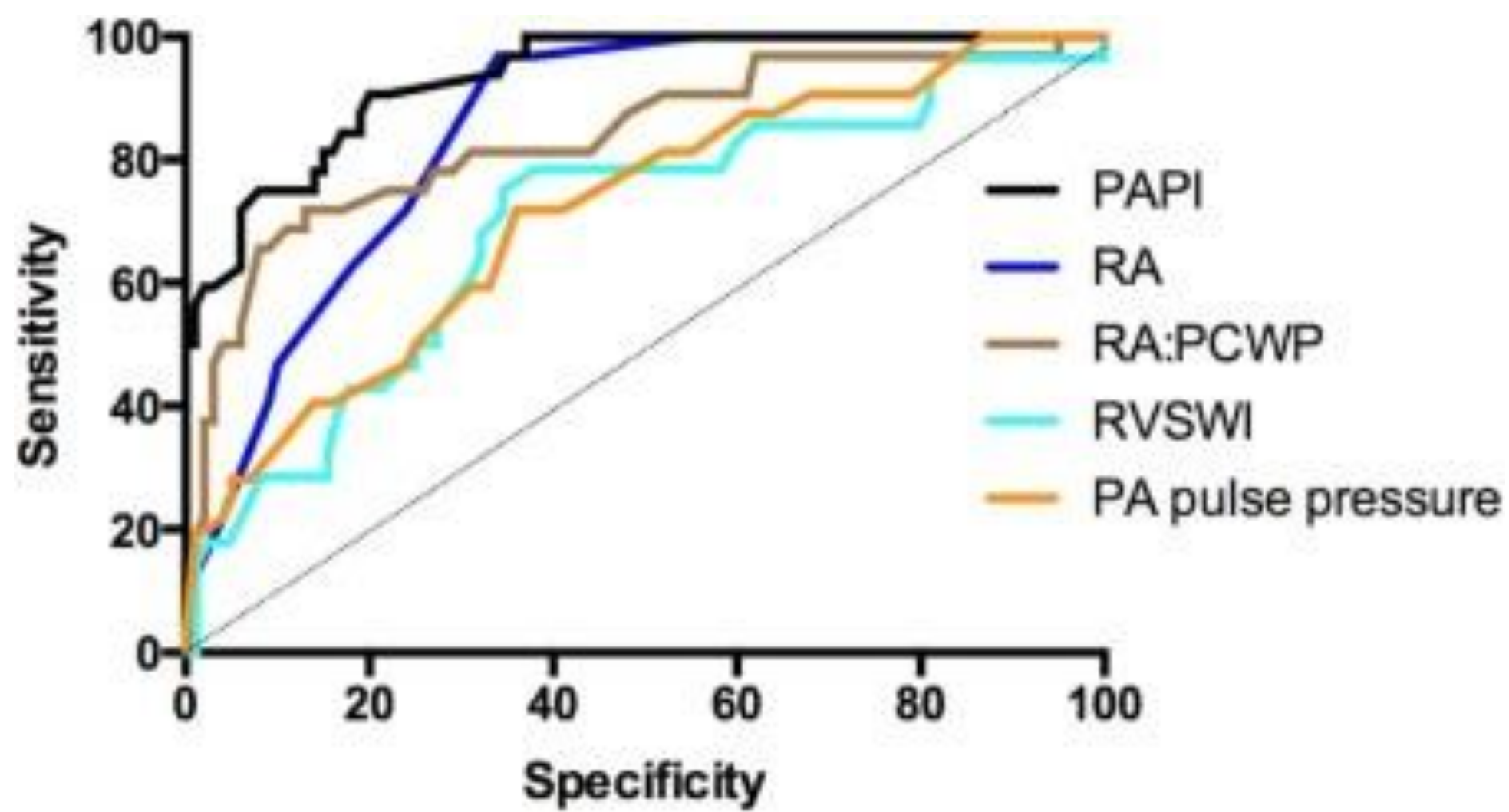
RV evaluation

- $TAPSE \backslash SPAP > 0.36$
- $SV \backslash ESV > 0.86$
- $RA \backslash PCWP < 0.63$
- **$RVSWI > 400 \text{ (PA-RA)} \times CI \times 1000 \backslash HR$**
- **$PAPI > 2 \text{ (SPA-DPA)} \backslash MEAN \text{ RA}$**

Table 5. Hemodynamic Assessment of RH Function

Hemodynamic Parameters Associated With RV Function

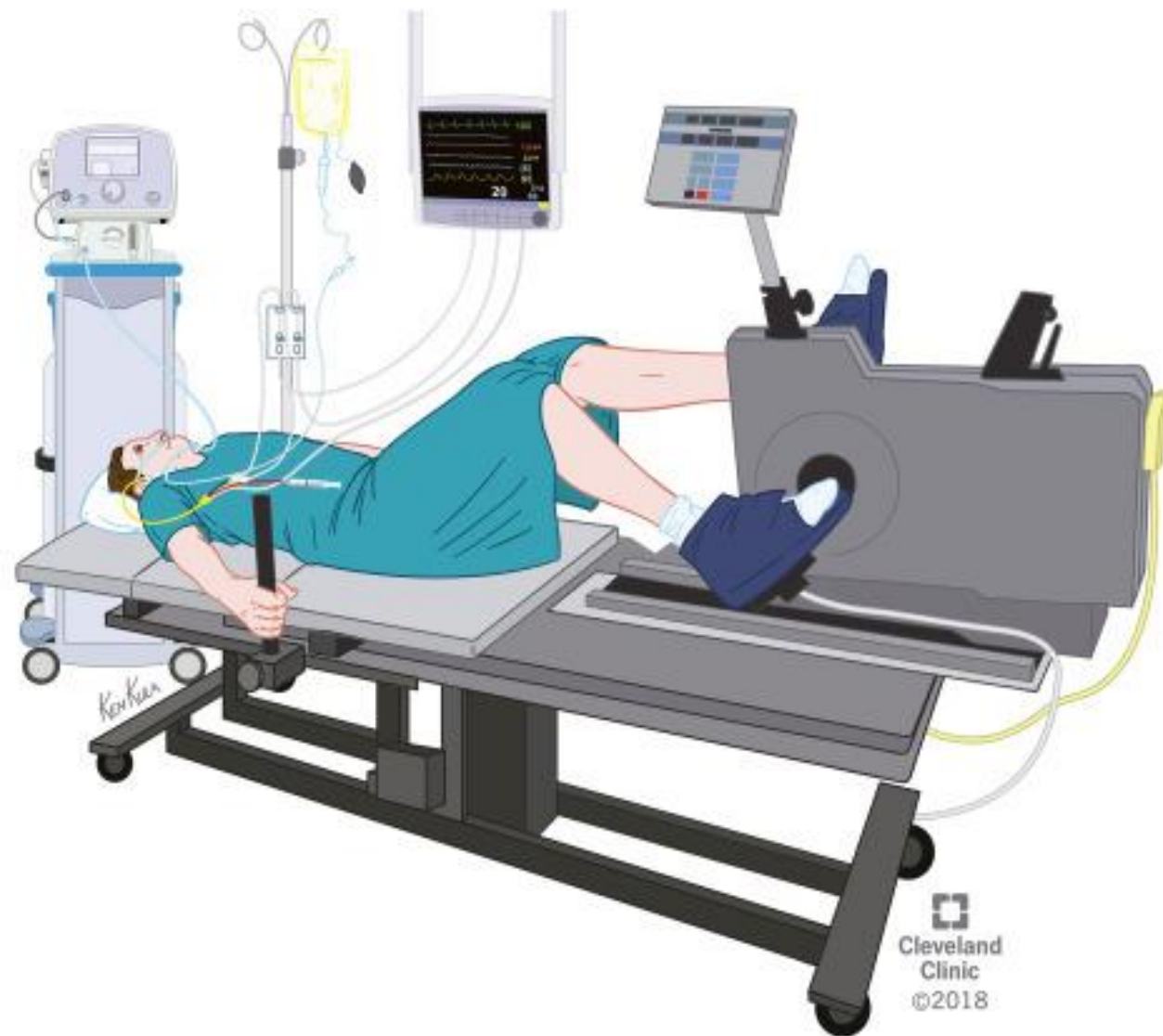
Variable	Calculation	Thresholds Associated With Clinical Events in Specific Populations
RAP	RAP (or CVP)	>15 mm Hg (RHF after LVAD) ^{83,201}
Right-to-left discordance of filling pressures	RAP:PCWP	>0.63 (RHF after LVAD) ⁷⁶ >0.86 (RHF in acute MI) ²⁰²
PA pulsatility index	(PASP-PADP)/RAP	<1.0 (RHF in acute MI) ²⁰³ <1.85 (RHF after LVAD) ²⁰⁴
RV stroke work index	(MPAP-CVP)×SVI	<0.25–0.30 mm Hg·L/m ² (RHF after LVAD) ^{205,206}
PVR	(MPAP-PCWP)/CO	>3.6 WU (RHF after LVAD) ²⁰⁷
PA compliance	SV/(PASP-PADP)	<2.5 mL/mm Hg (RHF in chronic HF, RV-PA coupling in PAH) ^{26,115}





Diastolic dysfunction

- Control the BP
- Zero calibration.
- True wedge pressure.
- Exercise or volume challenge.




 Cleveland
 Clinic
 ©2018

↓ RV afterload	↑ RV preload	↓ RV preload	↑ RV contractility	PH cause
Nitric oxide	Fluid bolus	Sitting	Exercise	Pulmonary angio
Prostacyclin analogues	PLR	Diuretics	Dobutamine	Thoracic pressure estimation
			RV DDD pacing?	

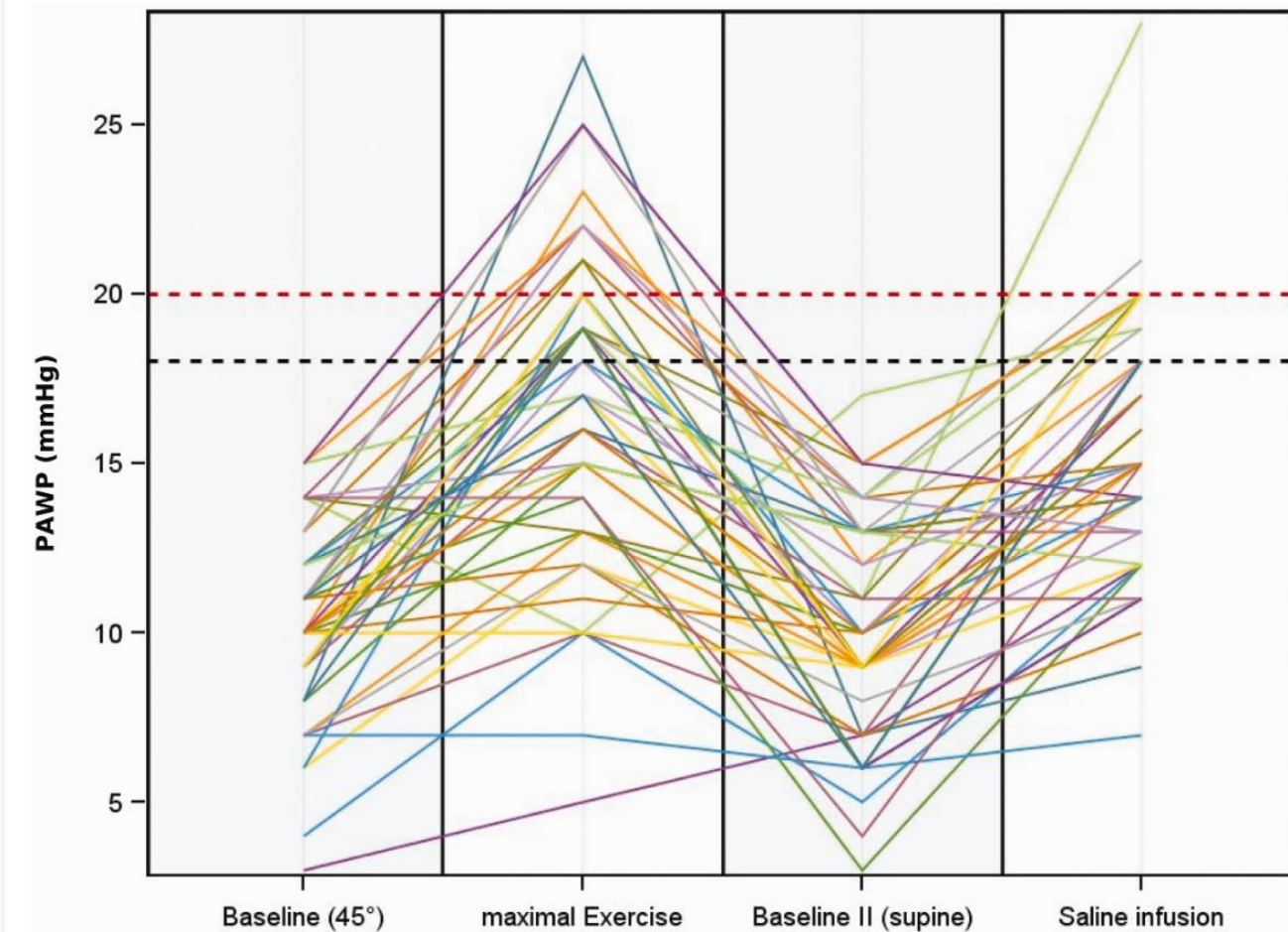


Fig. 2. Course of PAWP at rest, during exercise, at second baseline and after fluid challenge in the entire patient group ($n = 49$).

PAWP: pulmonary artery wedge pressure.

Exercise and fluid challenge during right heart catheterisation for evaluation of dyspnoea , pulmonary circulation

Ralf Ewert, Alexander Heine, [...], Annegret Müller-Heinrich, Tom Bollmann, Anne Obst, Susanna Desole, Christine Knaak, Beate Stubbe, Christian F. Opitz, and Dirk Habedank 2022

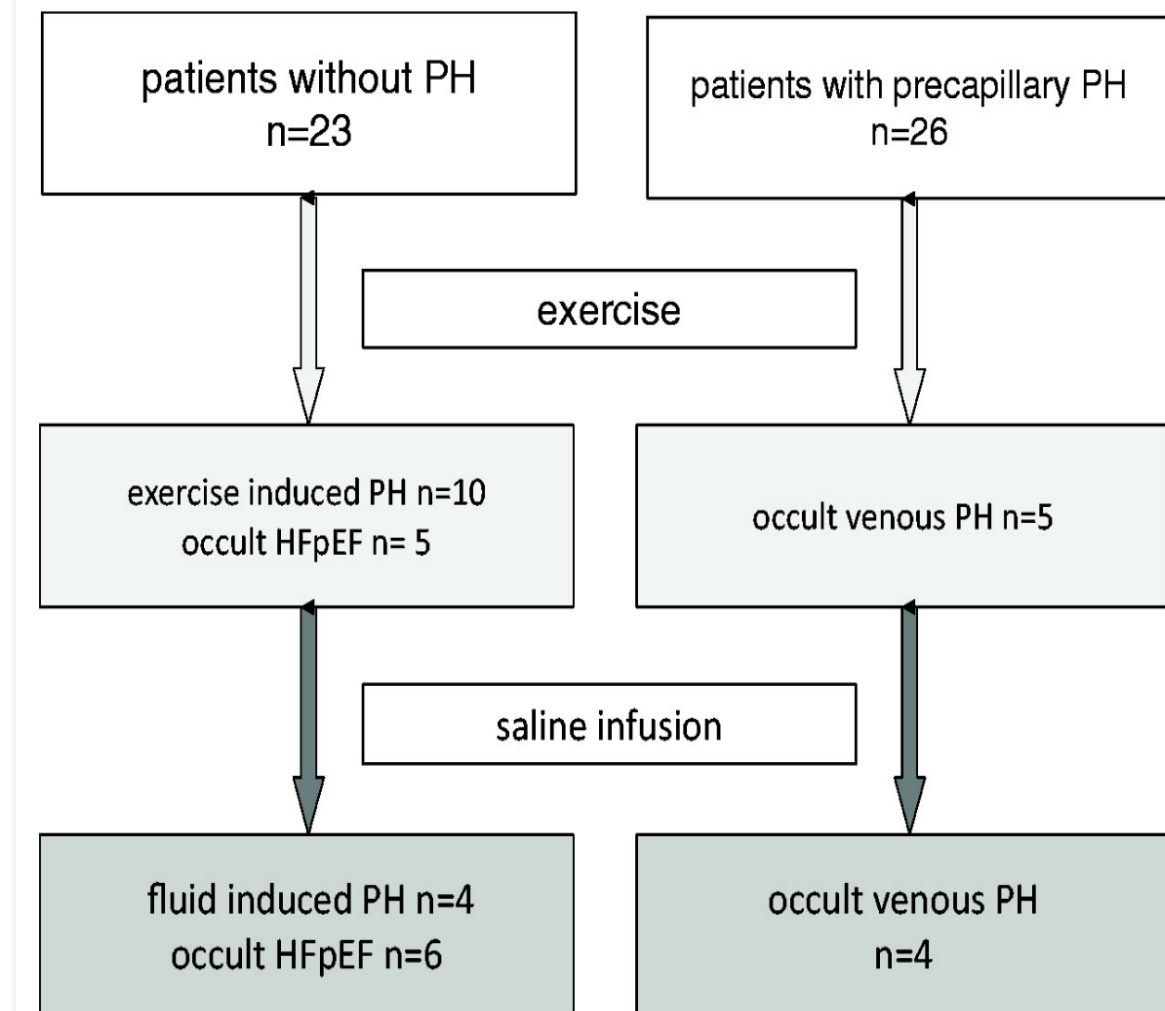


Fig. 3. Summary of results after exercise and after fluid challenge.

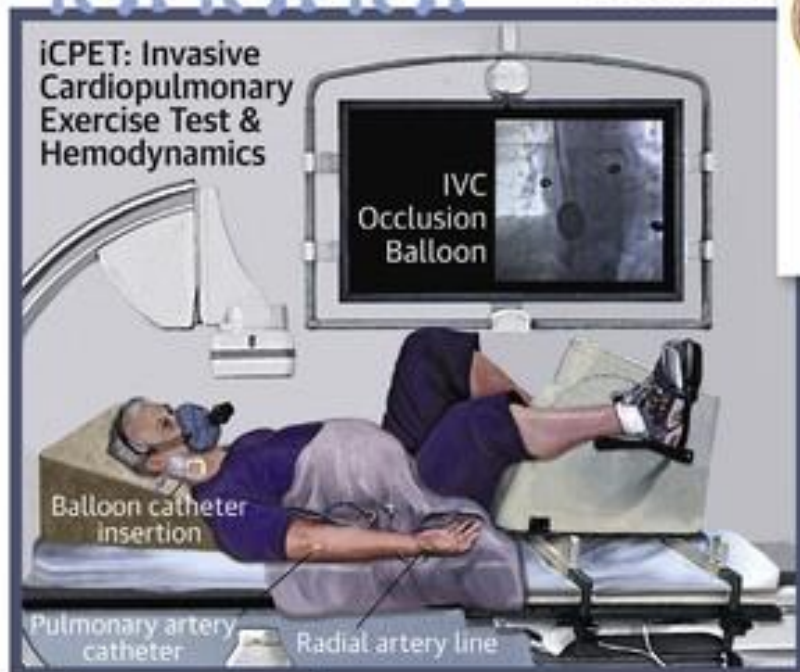
PH: pulmonary hypertension; HFpEF: heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.



Partial IVC Occlusion



iCPET: Invasive
Cardiopulmonary
Exercise Test &
Hemodynamics



Balloon inflation
within the inferior
vena cava during
exercise maintains
PA diastolic
@ 25mmHg

Randomized

Control

Balloon

Balloon

Control

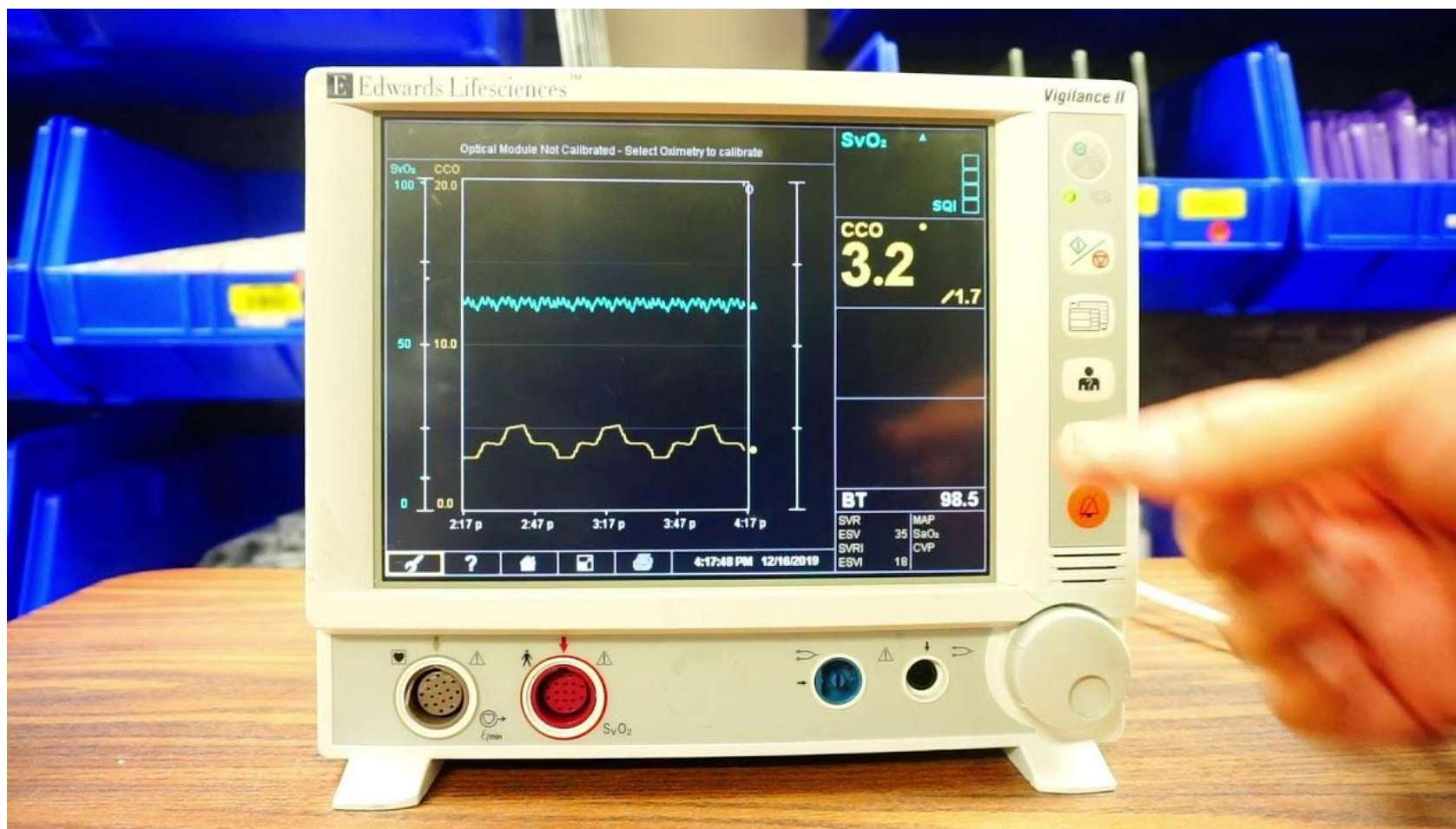
Balloon
Inflation
Causes

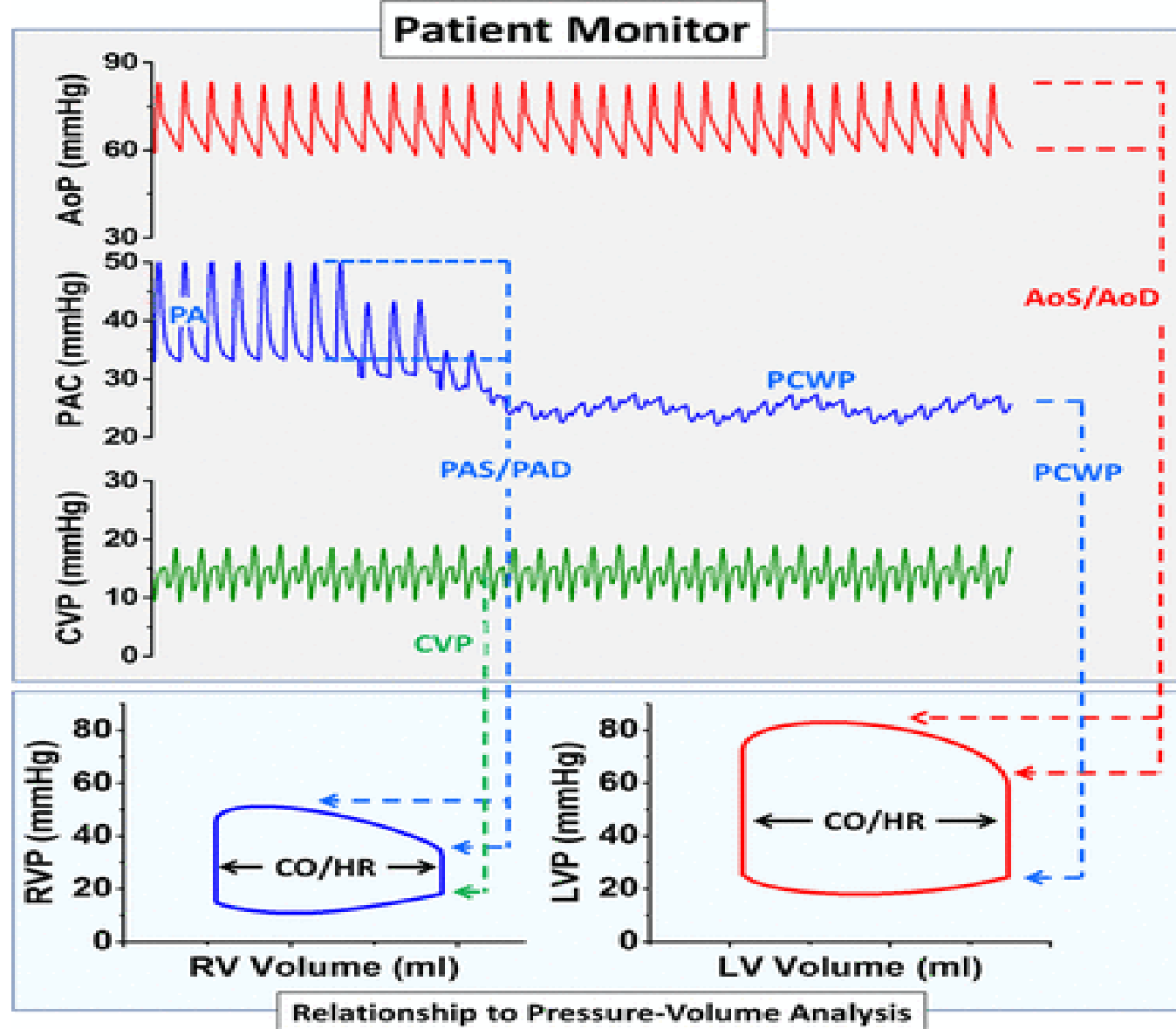
- Right Atrial Pressure: ↓
- PA Pressure: ↓
- Cardiac Output: No change
- Minute Ventilation: ↓
- Respiratory Rate: ↓
- Exercise Times: Trend ↑



Continuous monitoring of hemodynamics

- When to use ?





Derived Parameters

$$\text{LVSW} = \text{MAP} \times \text{SV}$$

$$\text{RVSW} = \text{PAPm} \times \text{SV}$$

$$\text{CPO} = \text{CO} \times \text{MAP}$$

$$\text{PAI} = (\text{PAS} - \text{PAD}) / \text{CVP}$$

Value of Hemodynamic Monitoring in Patients With Cardiogenic Shock Undergoing Mechanical Circulatory Support

Abhinav Saxena, A. Reshad Garan, Navin K. Kapur, William W. O'Neill, JoAnn Lindenfeld, Sean P. Pinney, Nir Uriel, Daniel Burkhoff and Morton Kern

