

Fyzikální vyšetřování v kardiologii

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Fyzikální vyšetření srdce

- Pohled
- ~~Poklep~~
- Pohmat : pulsace - srdeční hrot. Víry.
- Poslech

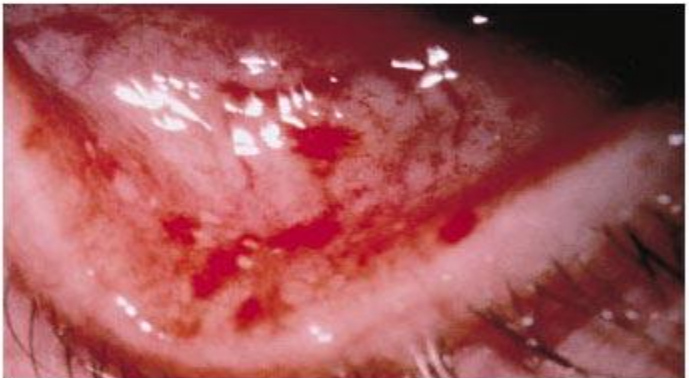
Pohled

- Konfigurace hrudníku, voussure, zvedavý úder hrotu...
- Cyanóza periferní, centrální
- Facies mitralis
- Zvýšená náplň krčních žil
- Otoky dolních končetin





A



B



C



D

Osler's nodes

Tender, s/c
nodules

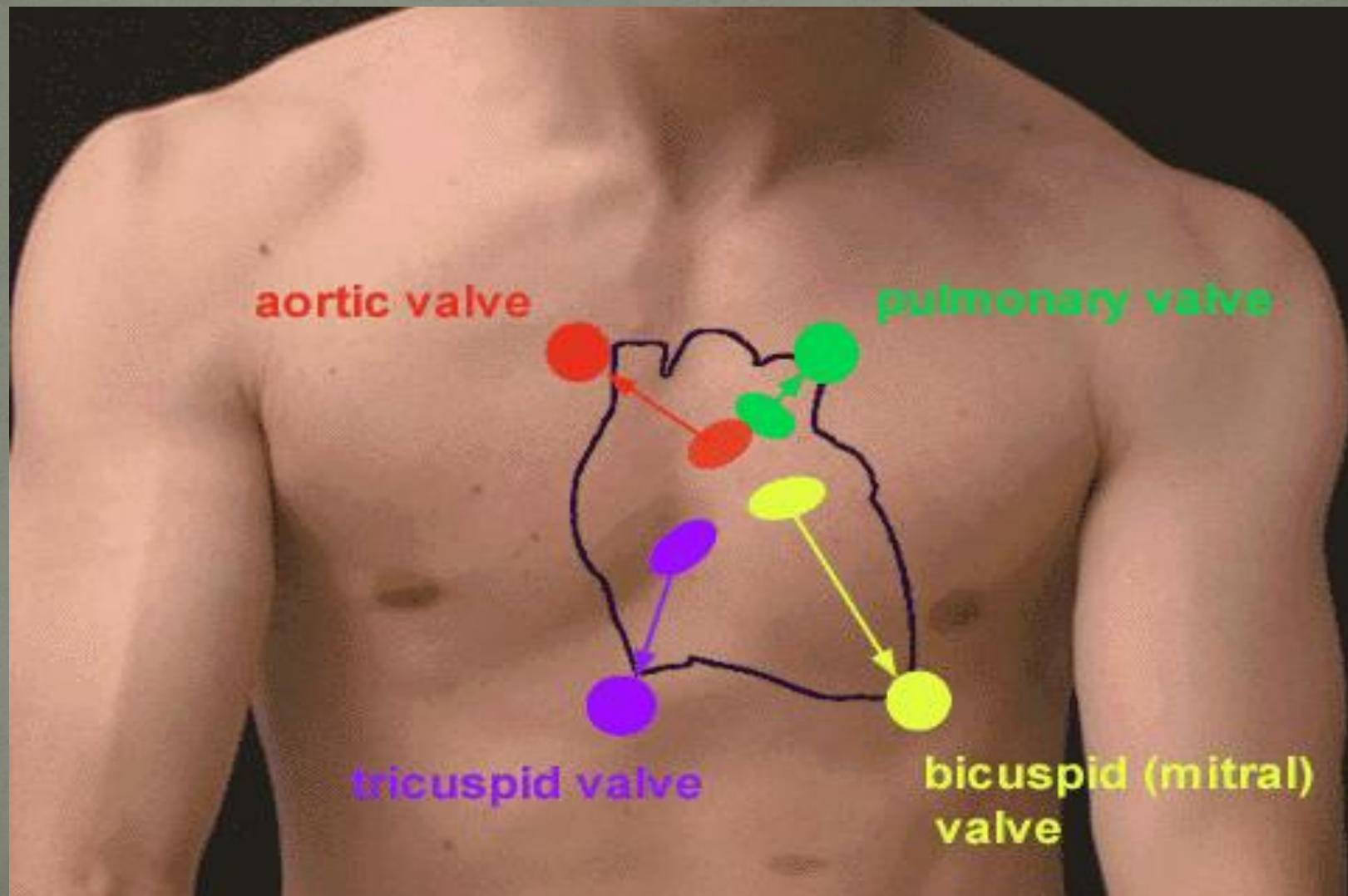
Janeway lesions

Nontender
erythematous,
haemorrhagic,
or pustular
lesions often
on palms or
soles.

Odchylky pulsu

- Pulsus paradoxus
- Pulsus alternans
- Pulsus parvus et tardus
- Pulsus magnus, frequens et celer (mrštný Corriganův)

Poslechová místa



Ozvy

- Akcentace - I.ozvy (MS), II.ozvy (plicní hypertenze), fixní rozštěp II.ozvy (DSS)
- Cval (prodiastolický, presystolický, sumační)
- Klik - časně systolický (stenóza Ao, P), pozdně (redundance cípů)
- Mitrální otevírací zvuk

Popis šelestu

- Systolický/diastolický, maximum, propagace,
- Intenzita (1-6)
- Charakter (frekvence, podrobnější popis)
- Změna v souvislosti s polohou, manévry, léky...

TABLE 8-6**Factors Affecting the Loudness of Heart Murmurs**

Increased intensity

High cardiac output (hyperdynamic) states

Thin chest wall

Narrow thoracic diameter; for example, "straight back," pectus excavatum

Anemia (decreased blood viscosity)

Tortuous aorta (close to chest wall)

Decreased intensity

Obesity

Muscular or thick chest wall

Obstructive lung disease

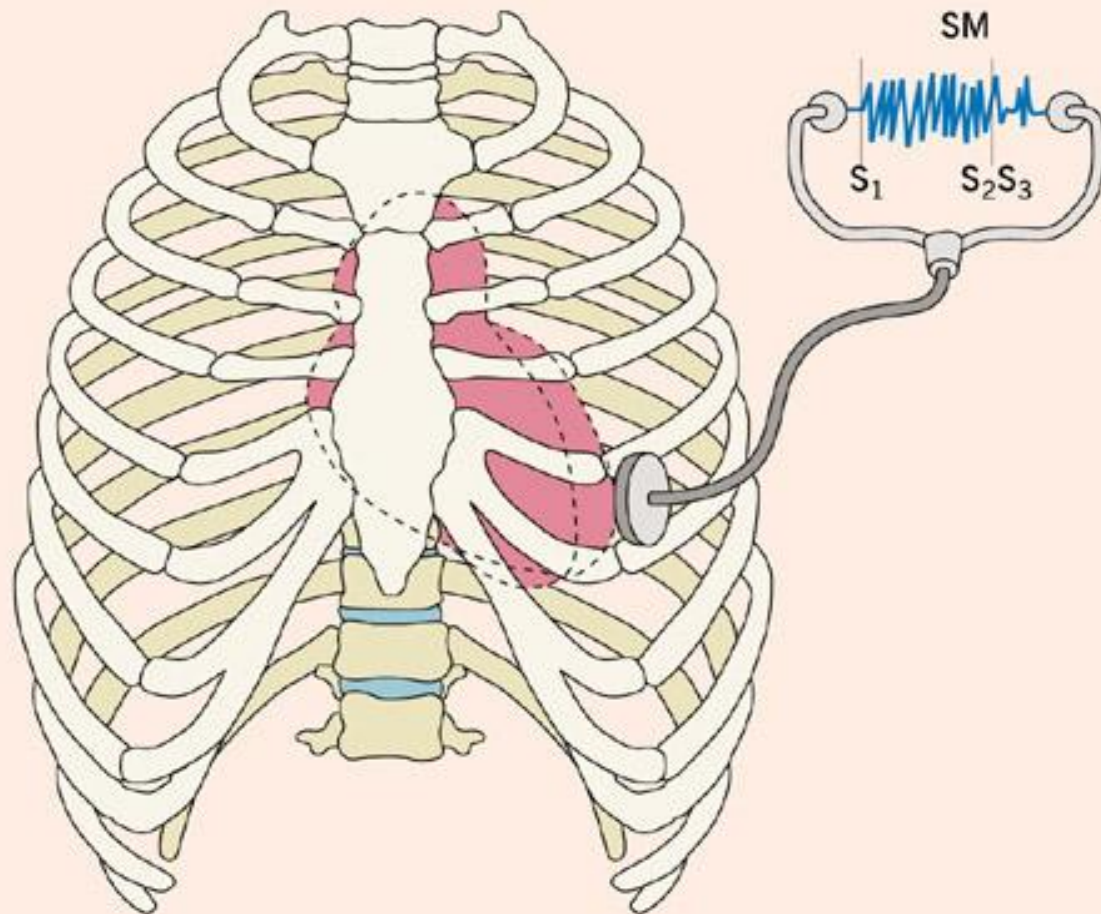
Barrel chest (increased anteroposterior diameter)

Pericardial thickening or fluid

Decreased cardiac output (congestive heart failure, low ejection fraction)

From Abrams J: Synopsis of Cardiac Physical Diagnosis, 2nd ed. Boston, Butterworth Heinemann, 2001, p 115.

DIAGNOSIS OF SEVERE MITRAL REGURGITATION IN MVP



PATIENTS WITH FINDINGS IN AORTIC STENOSIS

ECG



Doppler echocardiography aortic jet

Velocity (m/s)
2
4
6
8



Pressure difference
 $= P_2 - P_1 = (4 \times \text{Velocity of flow})^2$

Phonocardiogram



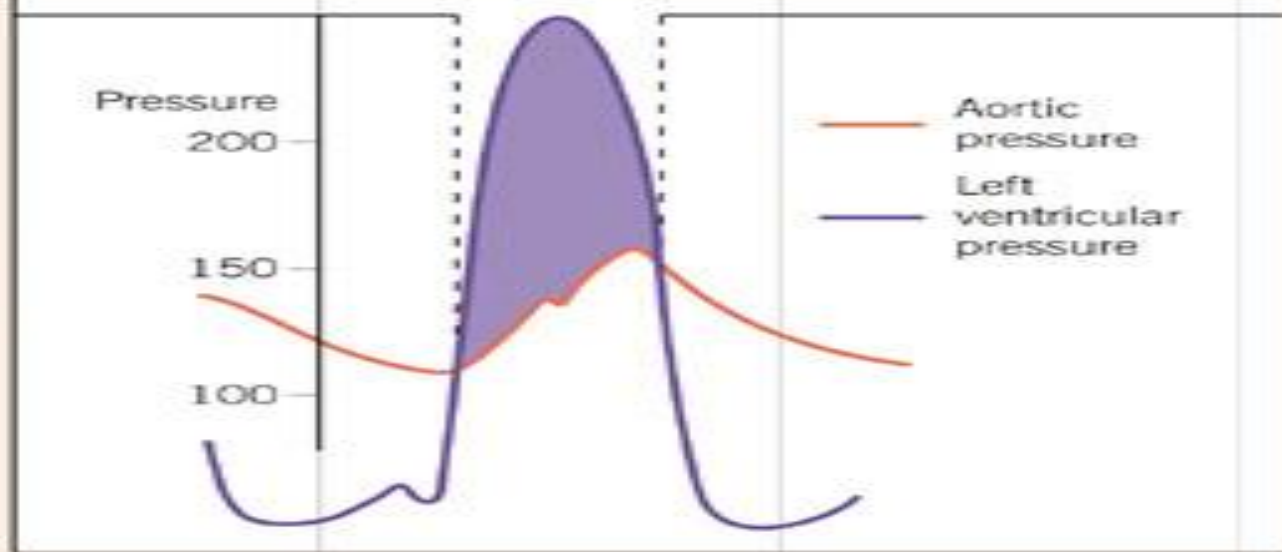
Late-peaking
crescendo-
decrescendo
systolic murmur

Single second
heart sound

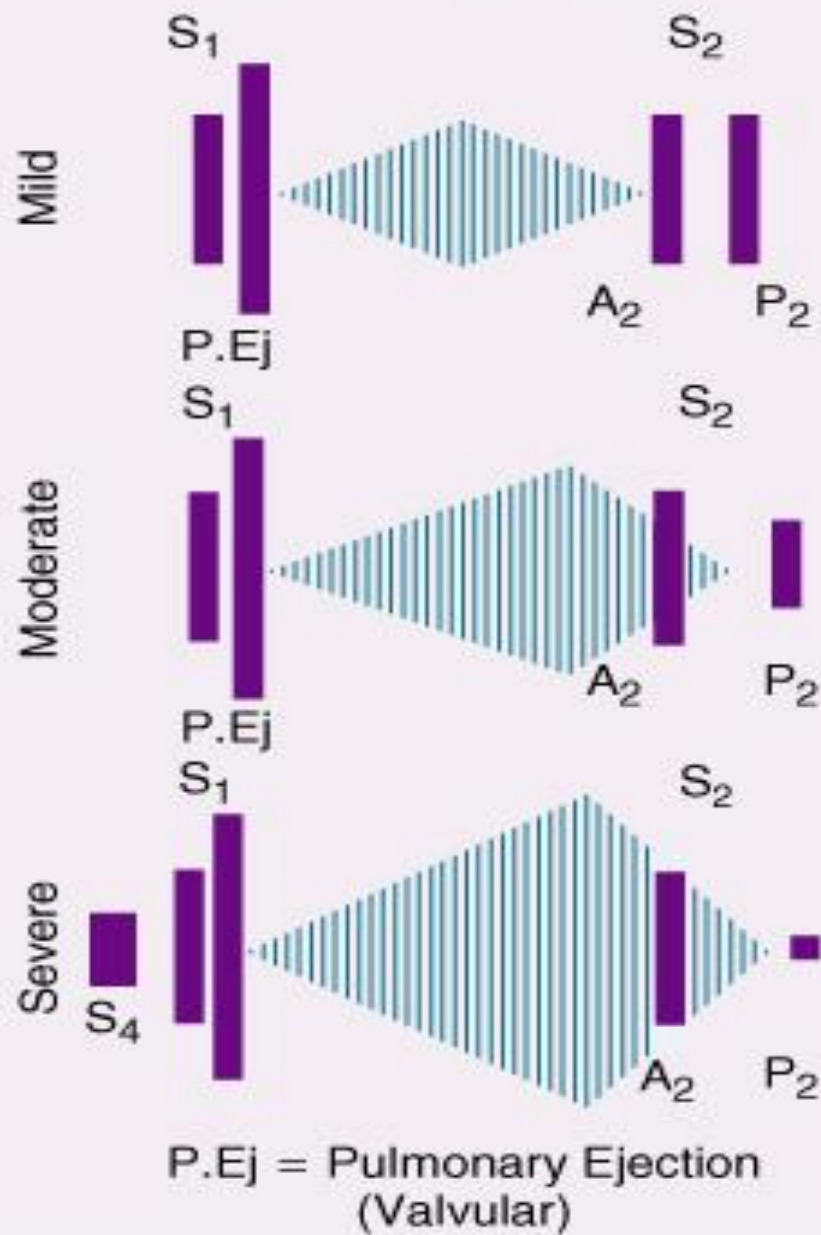
Delayed and low-volume carotid upstroke

Pressure
200
150
100

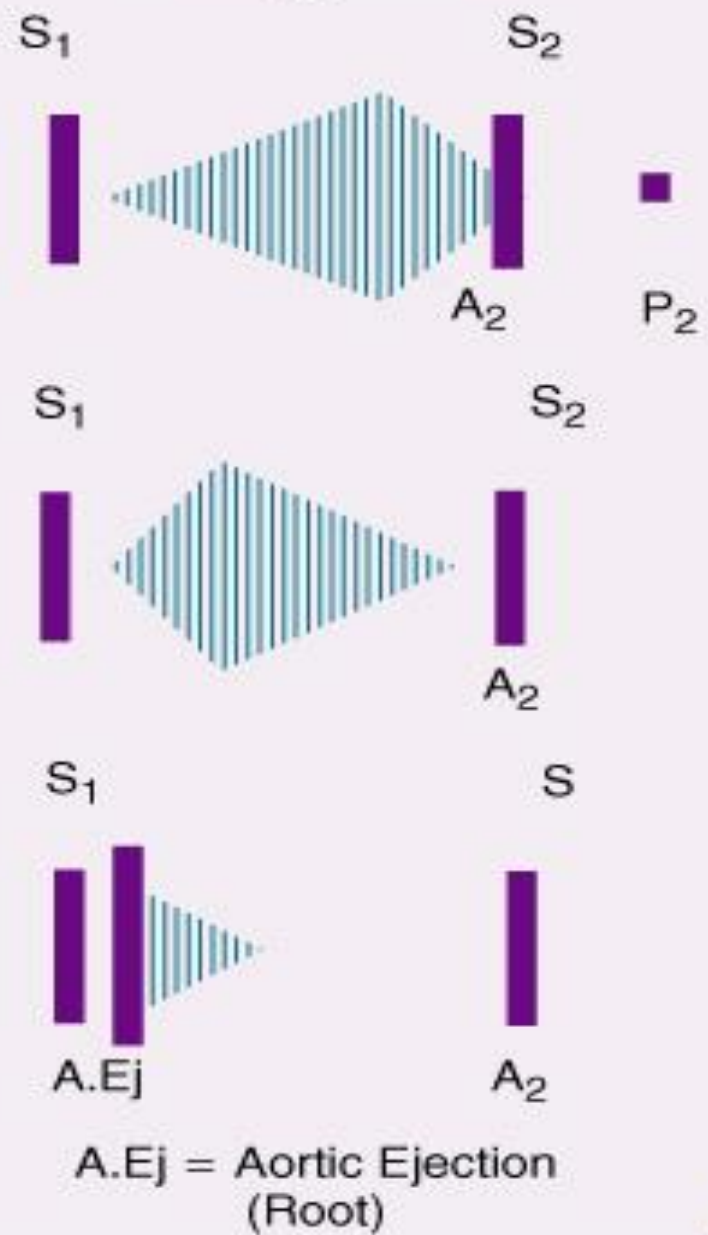
Aortic pressure
Left ventricular pressure



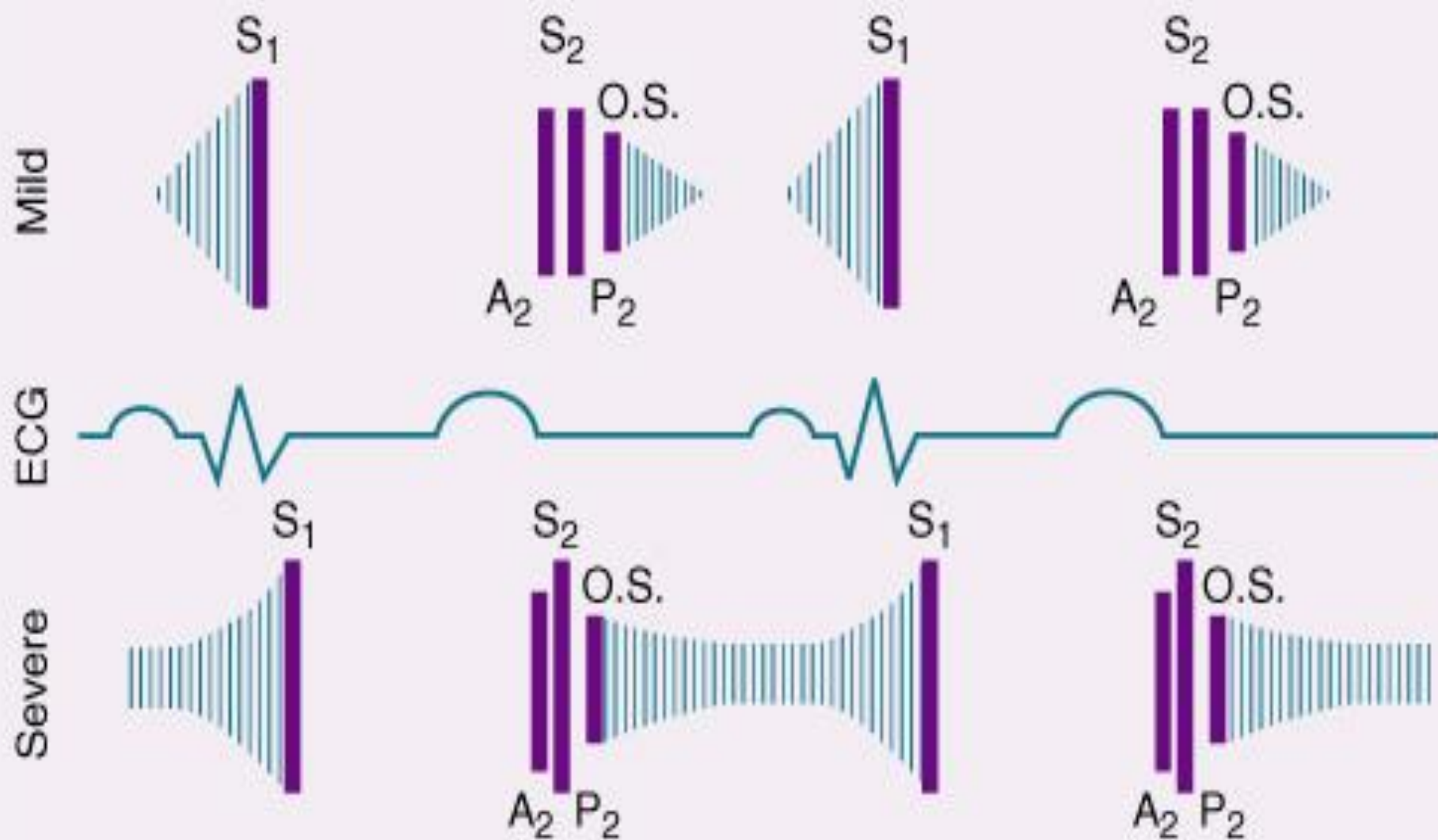
Pulmonic Stenosis



Tetralogy of Fallot








Diastolic Filling Murmur (Rumble) Mitral Stenosis



Aortální regurgitace

- Vysokofrekvenční diastolický šelest s max. v Erbově bodě (event. Flintův šelest)
- Pulsus magnus, frequens et celer - Corriganův p., (Musset, Quincke, Traube, Duroziez)
- Velká tlaková amplituda

Diagnosis	Systolic Murmur	Second Sound	Effect of Posture		Amyl Nitrite	Phenyl-ephrine
			Erect	Squatting		
1. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy		Variable ie - reversed partially reversed narrow or normal	Changes in intensity of systolic murmur			
			↑	↓	↑	↓
2. Mitral regurgitation		a. Pure severe	↓	↑	↓	↑
b. Papillary muscle dysfunction		↑↓	↑	↓	↑	
c. Billowing posterior leaflet		↑↓	↑	↓	↑	
d. Rheumatic of moderate degree		↓	↑	↓	↑	
3. Valvular aortic stenosis		mild to mod partially reversed	↓	↑	↑	—
		marked reversed	↓	↑	↑	—
4. Ventricular septal defect		slightly wide	— ↓	↑	↓	↑
5. Innocent vibratory systolic murmur		normal	↓	—	↑	↓

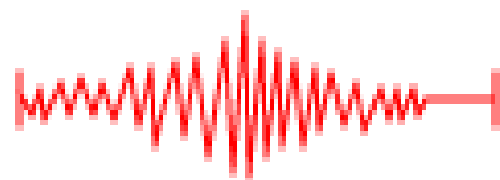
— No change from control ↑ ↑ Degree of increase ↓ ↓ Degree of decrease

Šelesty

- **Austin – Flint** : šelest MS bez o.s. AML tlačén regurgit. proudem u AR do LK
- **Graham – Steel** : pulmonární regurgitace u těžké plicní hypertenze (při MS...)
- **DSK** – systol.regurgitační šelest, zvl. u menších defektů
- **DSS** – ejekční šelest nad AP
- **Koarktace aorty** : TK, pulsace na DK

"Continuous" murmurs

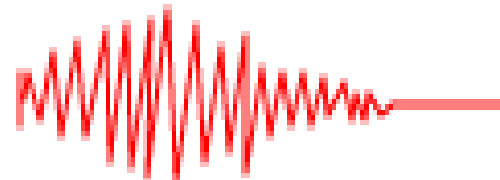
Aortopulmonary



S₁

S₂

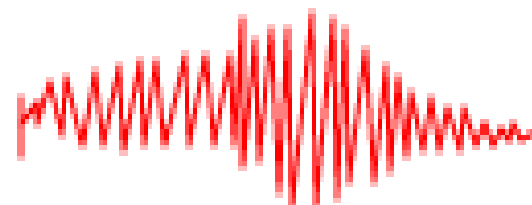
Arterial



S₁

S₂

Venous



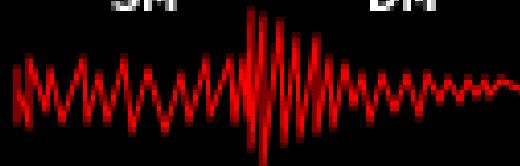
S₁

S₂

Holosystolic-early diastolic murmur

SM

DM



S₁

S₂

TABLE 8-7**Differential Diagnosis of Continuous Thoracic Murmurs (in Order of Frequency)**

Diagnosis	Key Findings
Cervical venous hum	Disappears on compression of the jugular vein
Hepatic venous hum	Often disappears with epigastric pressure
Mammary souffle	Disappears on pressing hard with stethoscope
Patent ductus arteriosus	Loudest at second left intercostal space
Coronary arteriovenous fistula	Loudest at lower sternal borders
Ruptured aneurysm of sinus of Valsalva	Loudest at upper right sternal border, sudden onset
Bronchial collaterals	Associated signs of congenital heart disease High-grade coarctation Brachial pedal arterial pressure gradient
Anomalous left coronary artery arising from pulmonary artery	Electrocardiographic changes of myocardial infarction
Truncus arteriosus	
Pulmonary artery branch stenosis	Heard outside the area of cardiac dullness
Pulmonary arteriovenous fistula	Same as above
Atrial septal defect with mitral stenosis or atresia	Altered by the Valsalva maneuver
Aortic-atrial fistulas	

Adapted from Sapira JD: The Art and Science of Bedside Diagnosis. Baltimore, Urban & Schwartzberg, 1990.

J.Widimský,sr.: Onemocnění srdce. In V.Kordač:Vnitřní lékařství. Praha, Avicenum 1988

- „Anamnéza spolu s pečlivým fyzikálním vyšetřením je základem, z něhož vycházíme při konstrukci diagnostického programu v jednotlivých konkrétních situacích... Ošetřující lékař se nesmí ztratit v záplavě kvantitativních údajů, které nám dnešní diagnostické možnosti poskytují“.