

Prognostic of myocardial performance index in patients with ischemic heart disease

Thesis submit in partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Cardiology

by

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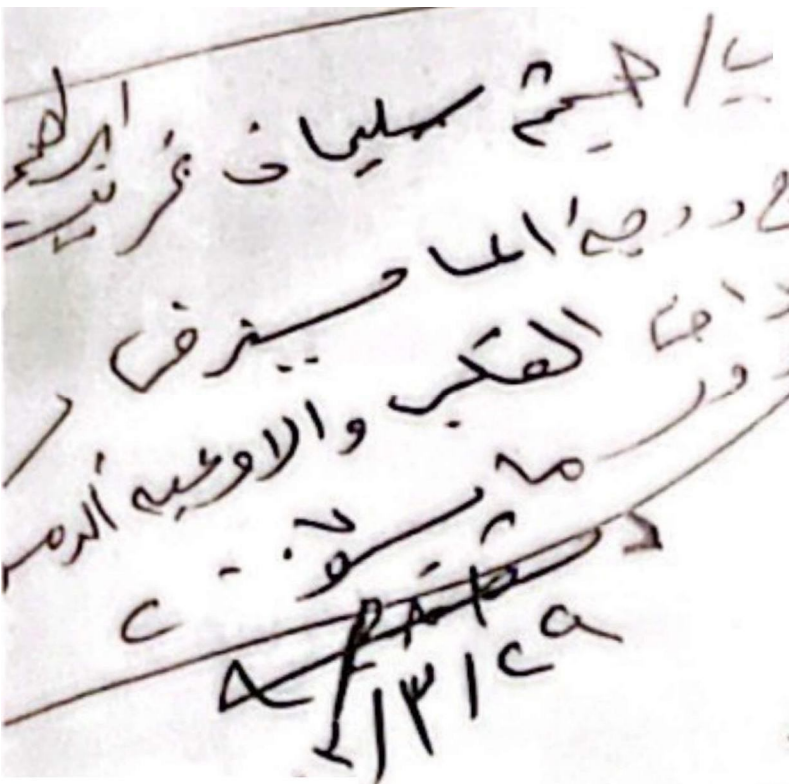
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Handwritten Arabic text, possibly a signature or note. The text is written in black ink on a light-colored background. It includes the name 'Waleed Ammar' and the date '13/1/2010'. There are also some other words and symbols, including a large 'A' and some numbers.

English Summary

Estimation of Myocardial performance is always a field for Enovation. Accurite estimation or tricular contractile functions of utmost importance in deciding the whole man "gement and 2cting prognosis. Many parameters were developed to estimate the myocardial Functions and with ry newly discovered limitation to these parameters others were developed.

One of the recent indices used to estimate both systolic and diastolic myocardial functions is myocardial performance index MPI which used time intervals to estimate myocardial performance. calculated by adding IVCT+IVR I and dividing it by ET with a normal value of 0.4. MPI is less 2ndent on heart rate and it is reproducible and easy to obtain, but it has its limitations like the ence of arrhythmias, conduction defects and pacemakers or when Doppler images of sufficient ity cannot be acquired. Furthermore, it is affected to some degree by loading conditions.

Myocardial infarction is one of the wide spread diseases on earth, it affects wide range of tints and affects their life style. Since myocardial ischemia affects both systolic and diastolic ions, the use of MPI in estimating changes in myocardial performance during active ischemia and treatment is very useful and offers great information about patient prognosis.

Aiming at the verification of its significance in determining prognosis in myocardial infarction nts, we studies 37 patients who had recent myocardial infarction and measured MPI for these nts by conventional echocardiography and TDI. We also had the chance to repeat this study for 15 nts who had coronary intervention in our hospital.

Comparing and correlating with other well established parameters of estimation of left icular functions like LVESD, LVEF, WMSI and S wave and CT of TDI analysis we found that MPI had ye correlations with all these parameters and was comparative in estimating changes in global