

POLYGRAPHY

Evaluation of systolic time intervals

POLYGRAPHY – simultaneous recording of several physiological parameters using various non-invasive or invasive methods

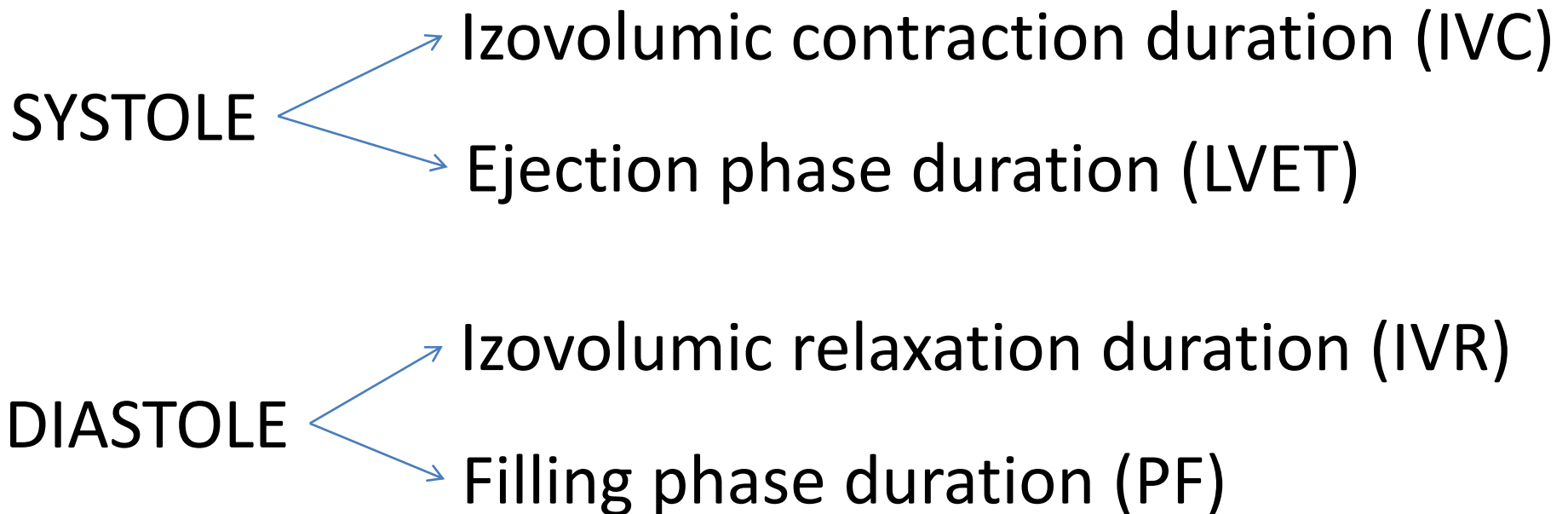
PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY - recording of heart sounds

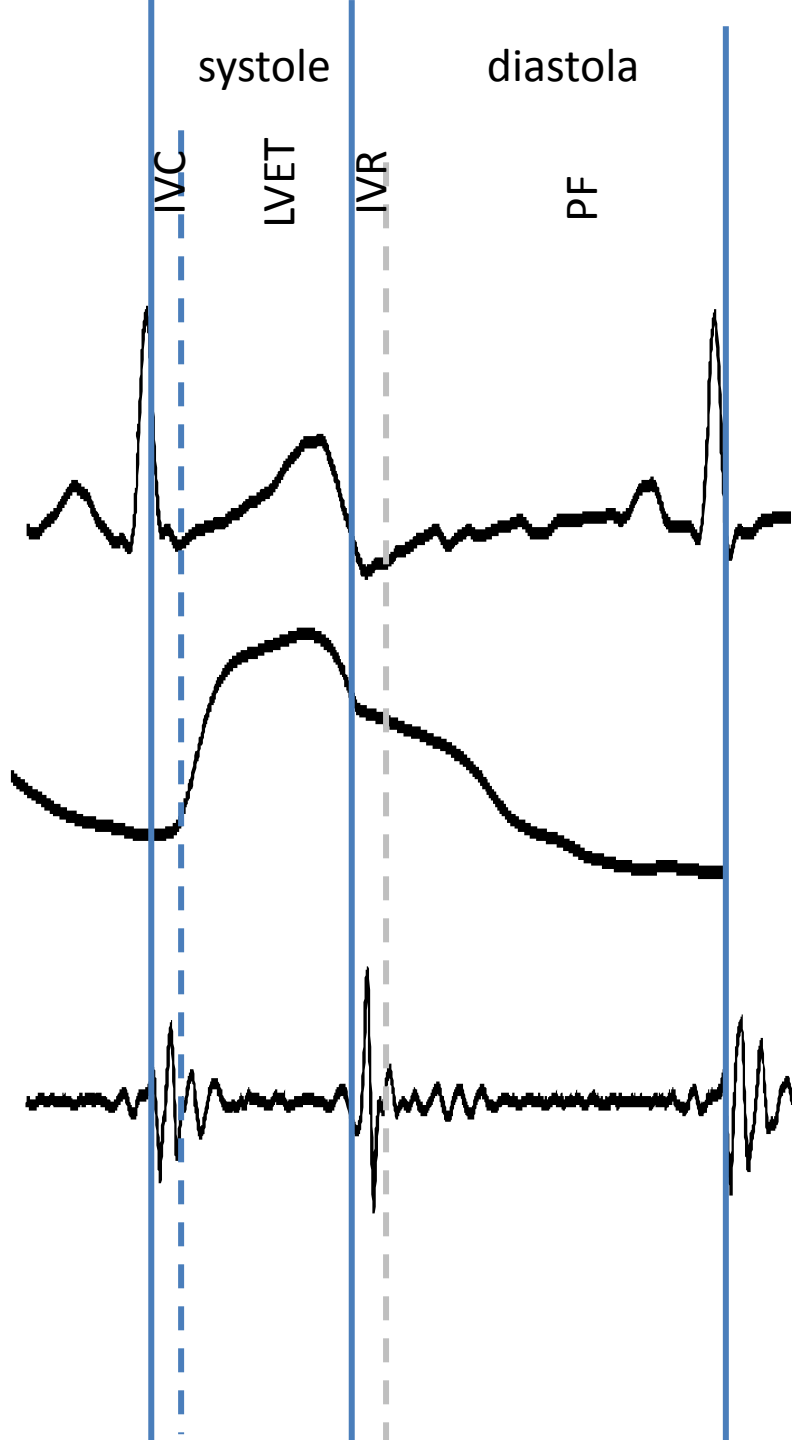
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY - recording of cardiac electrical activity

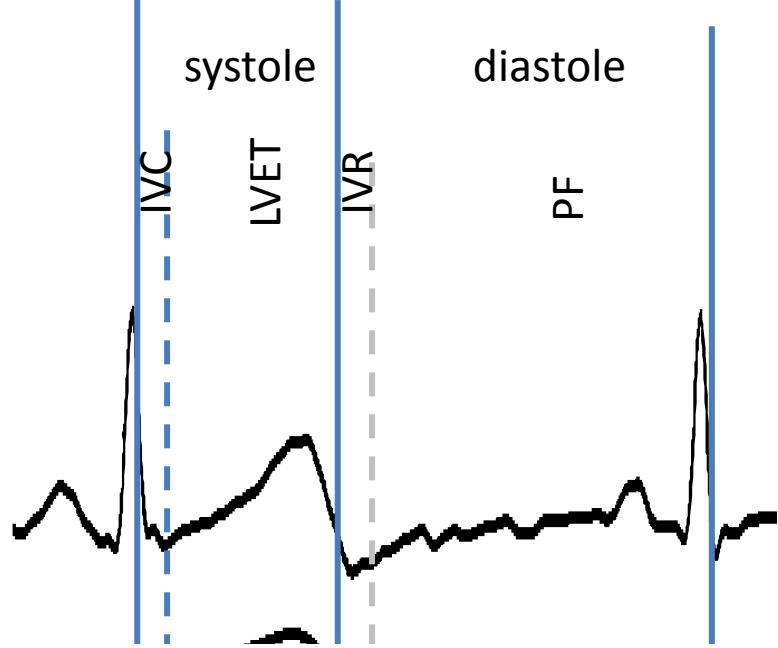
SPHYGMOGRAPHY - graphical record of the arterial pulse

!pulse recorded on a. carotis is shifted in time axis regarding aortal pulse!

CARDIAC CYCLE

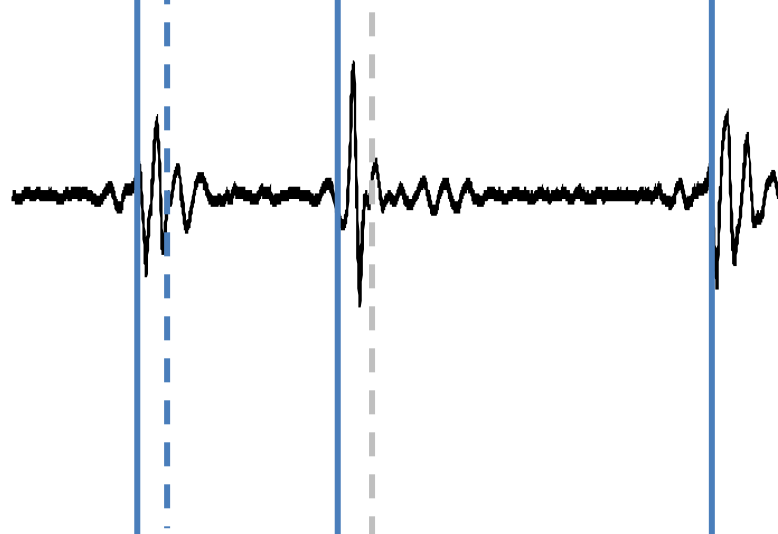
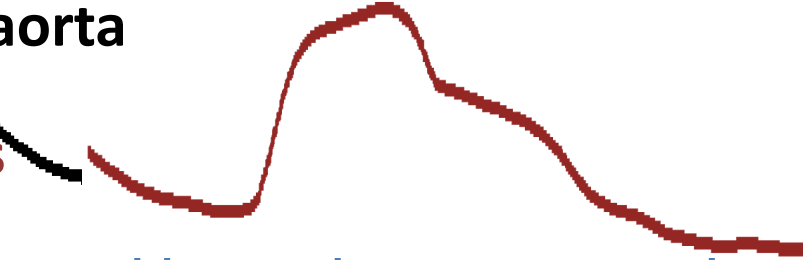




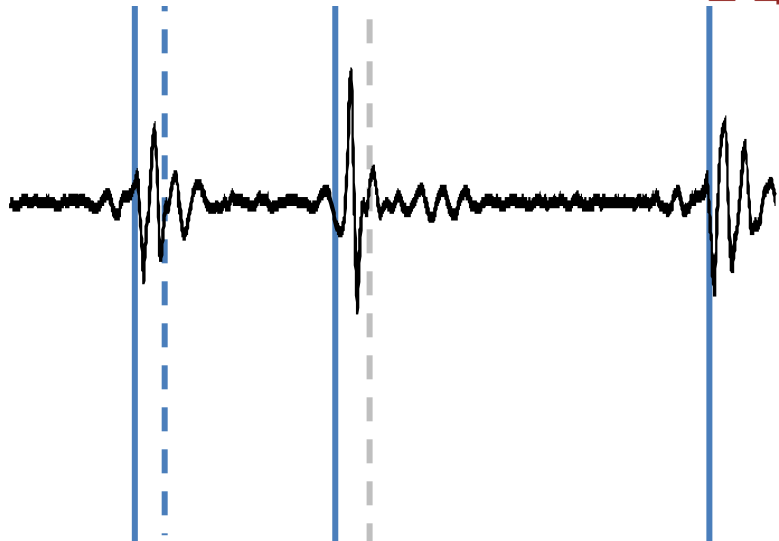
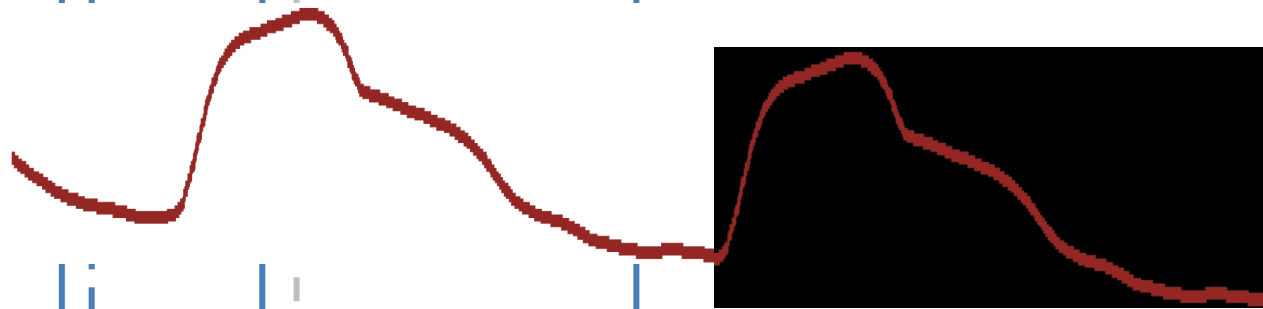
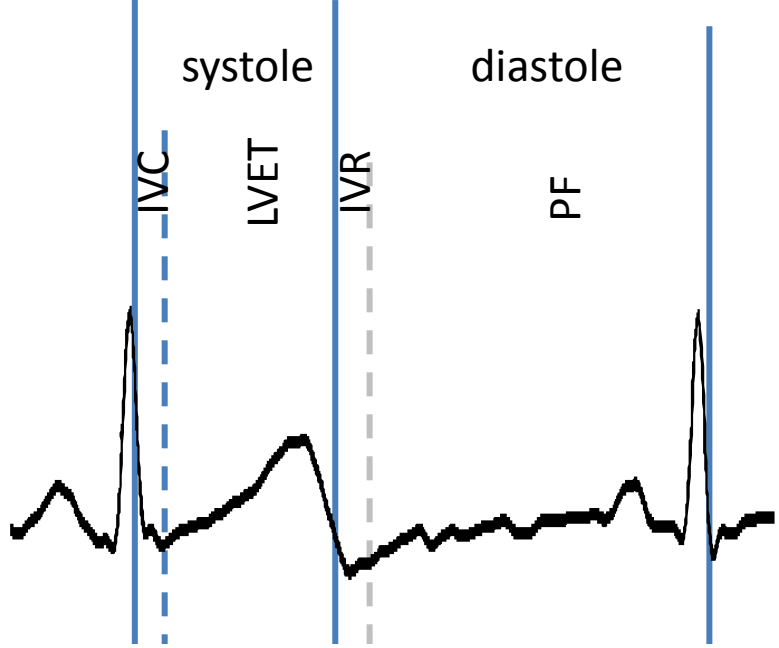


begining of aorta

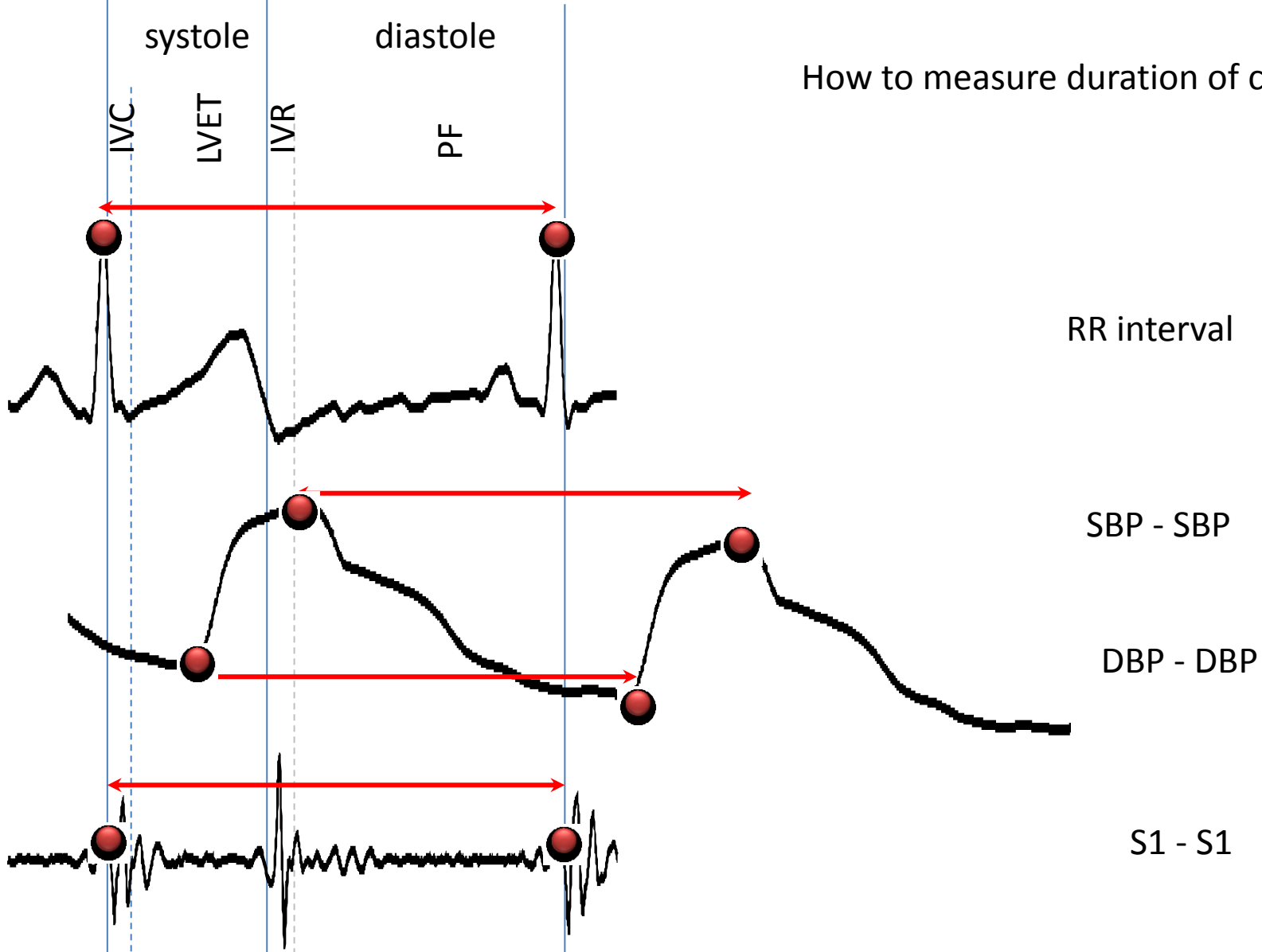
!!! a. carotis



How to measure duration of cardiac cycle?



How to measure duration of cardiac cycle?



systole

diastole

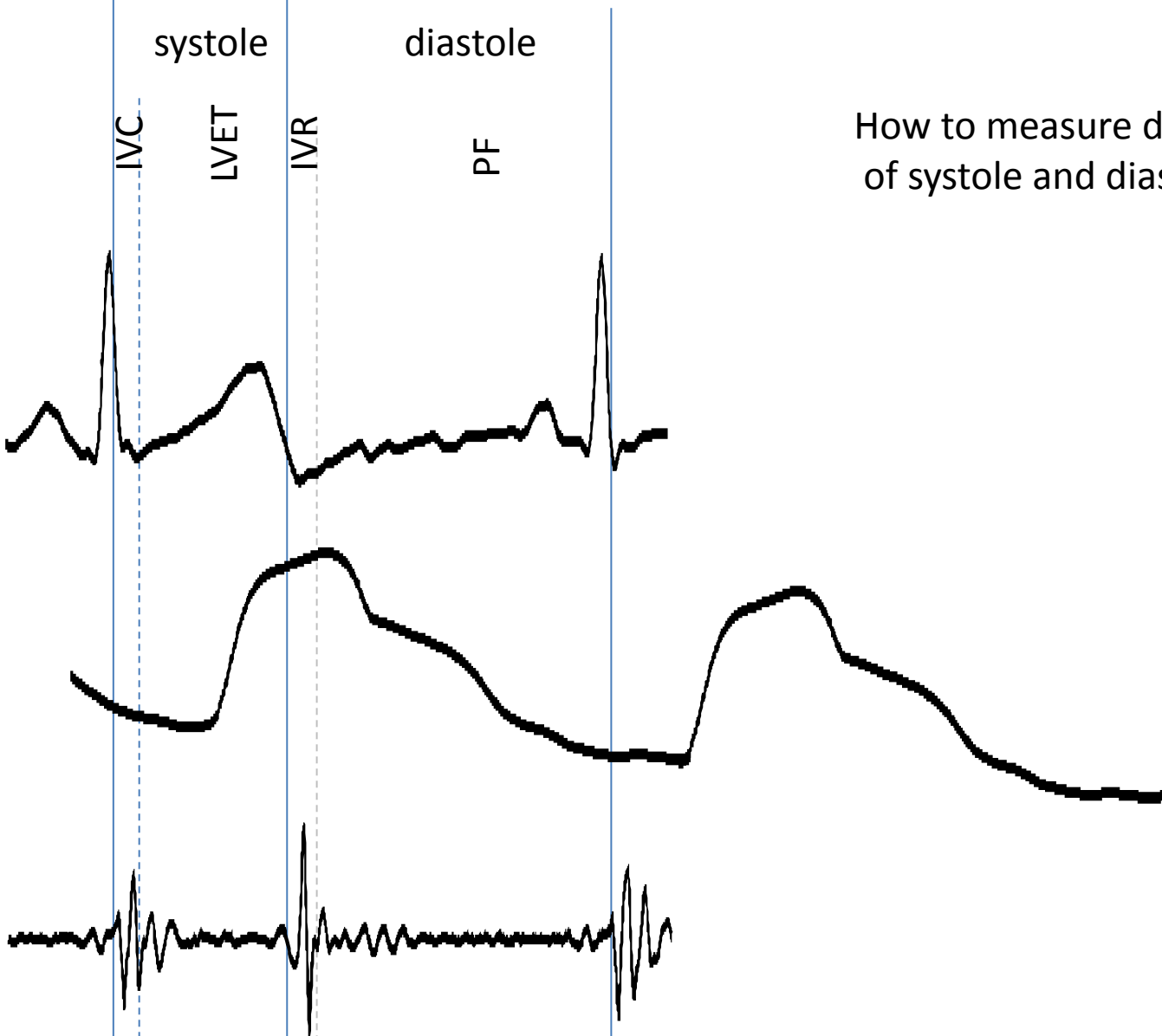
IVC

LVET

IVR

PF

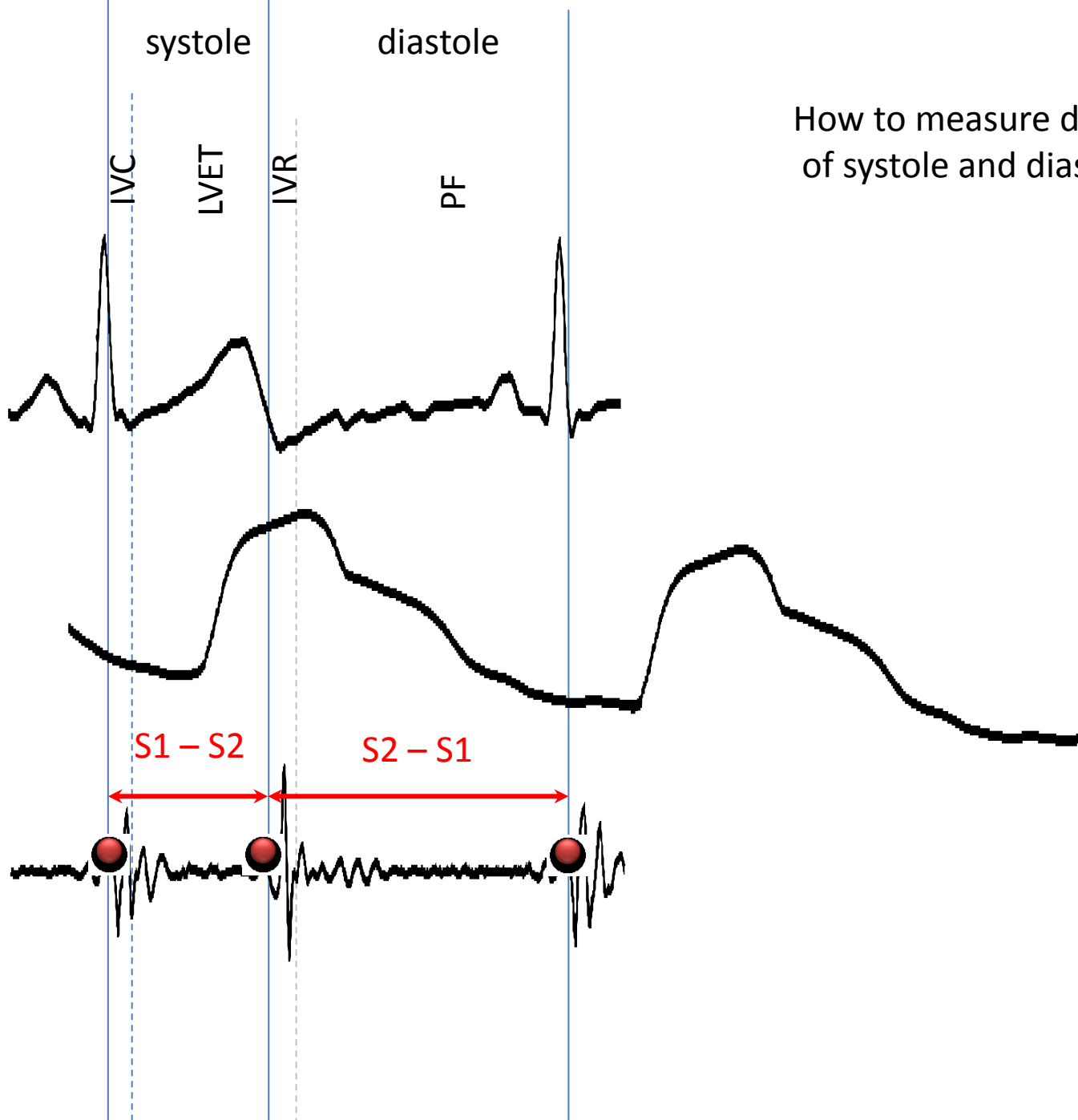
How to measure duration of systole and diastole?



systole

diastole

How to measure duration of systole and diastole?



systole

diastole

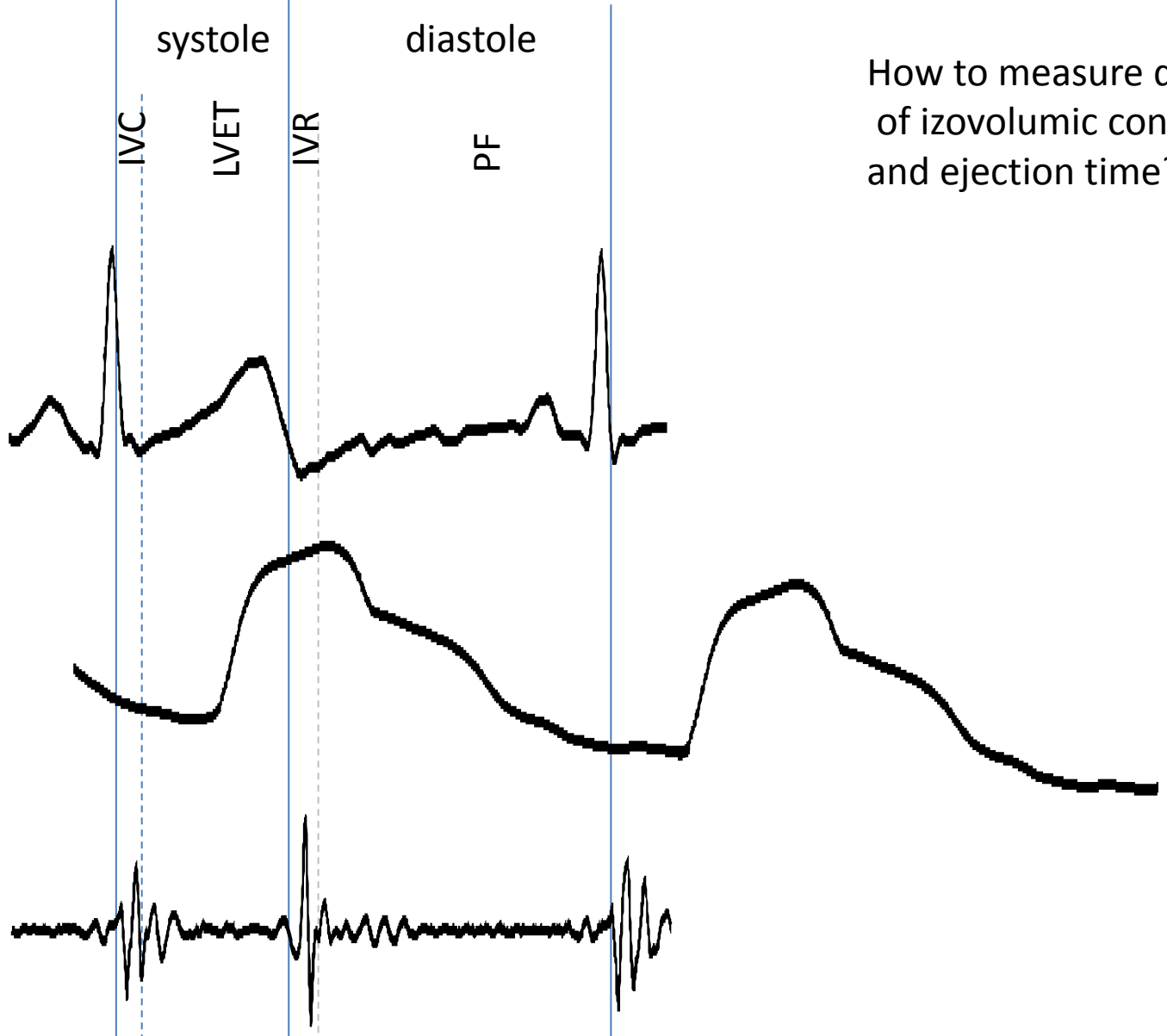
IVC

LVET

IVR

PF

How to measure duration of izovolumic contraction and ejection time?

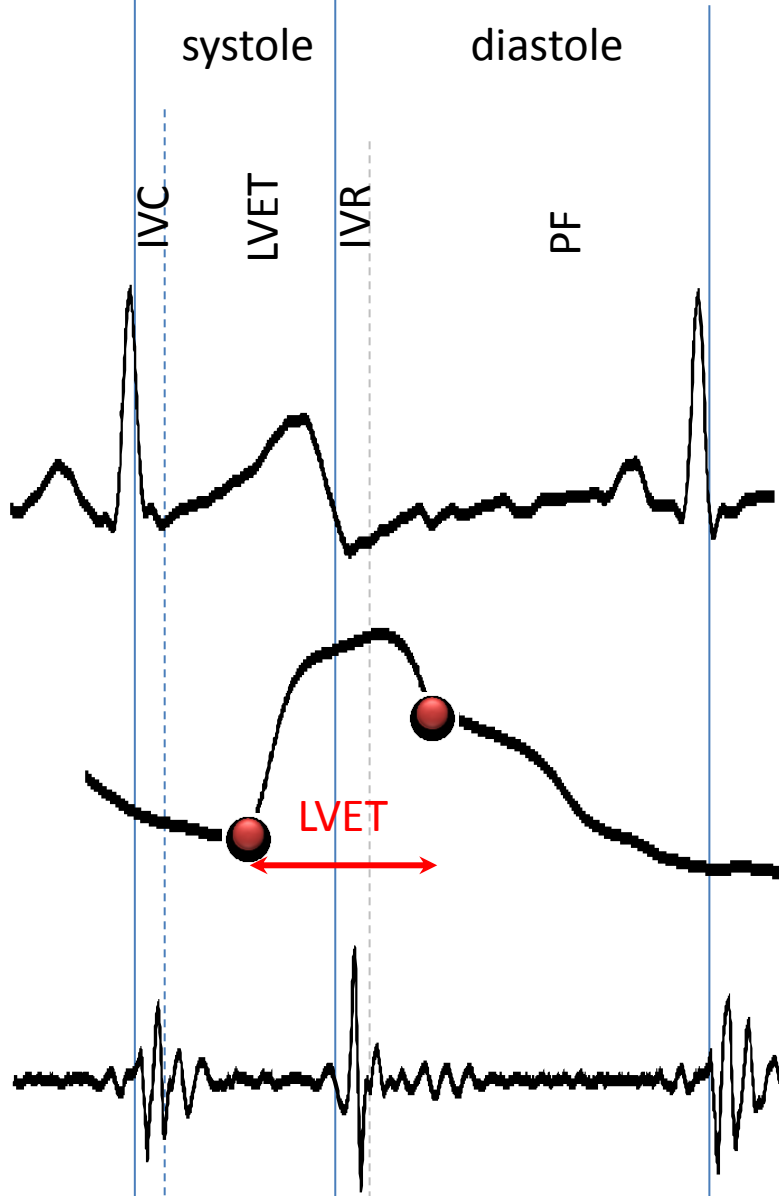


systole

diastole

How to measure duration
of izovolumic contraction
and ejection time?

LVET = left ventricle ejection time



IVC

LVET

IVR

PF

LVET

IVC from aortal sphygmography
(S1 – DBP)

By computing because of time shift:
 $IVC = \text{systole} - \text{ejection phase} = S1S2 - LVET$

systole

diastole

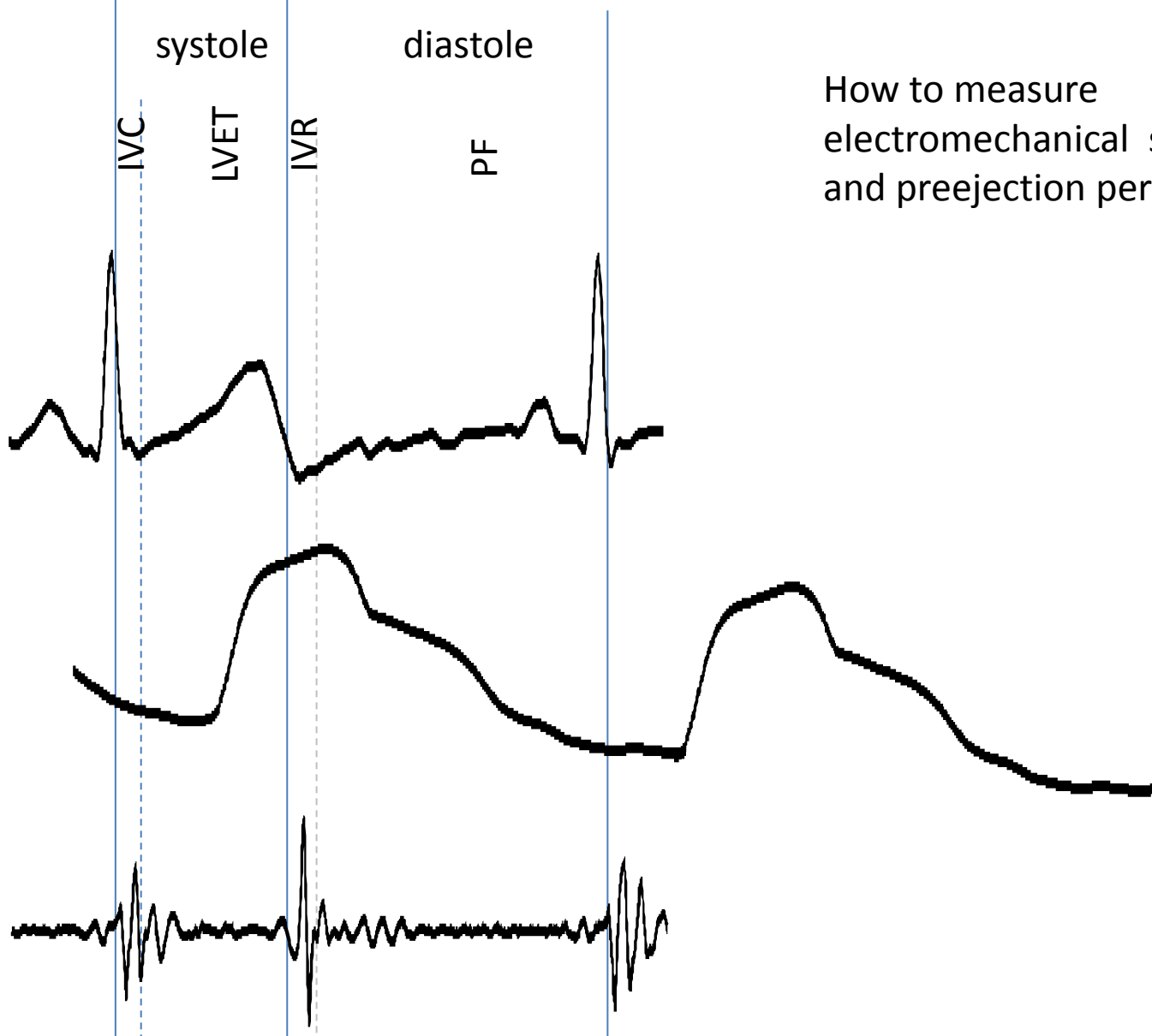
IVC

LVET

IVR

PF

How to measure
electromechanical systole (QS_2)
and preejection period (PEP)?



systole

diastole

How to measure
electromechanical systole (QS2)
and preejection period (PEP)?

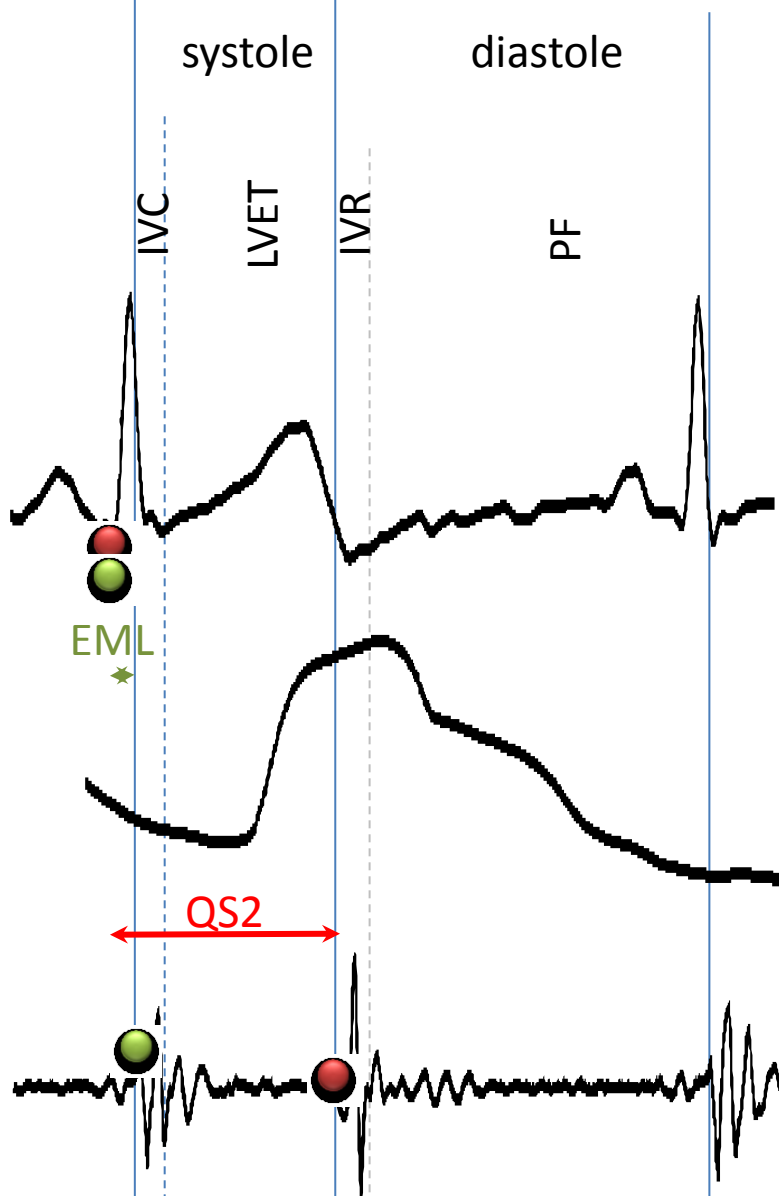
electromechanic systole QS2

preejection period from aortal
sphygmography (Q – DBP)

By computing because of time shift:
 $PEP = QS2 - LVET$

electromechanical latency (EML) can be
measured: $Q - S1$

In other case by computing
 $EML = QS2 - S1S2$



What does an index dP/dt mean?

What does an index dP/dt mean?

INDEX of CONTRACTILITY

In clinics: the maximal speed of the pressure increase during IVC (immediately before opening of aortal valve, at the end of IVC)

In practicals: average speed of pressure increase during IVC:

Pressure difference between the end
and the beginning of IVC

Duration of IVC

=

DBP - 8

IVC

(8 mmHg approximately corresponds to the pressure in the end of diastole, beginning of the left ventricular systole, and the left atrial pressure)