

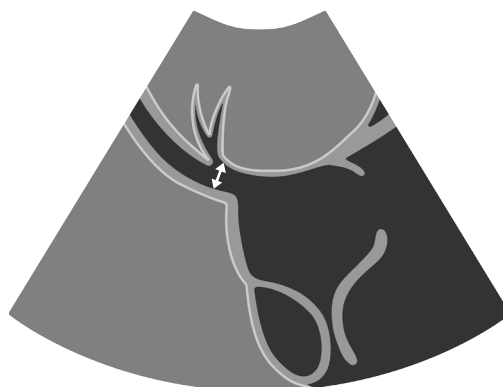
THE VENTRICLES AND PULMONARY PRESSURES

Measuring pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP)

To estimate the pulmonary artery systolic pressure perform the following:

- Measure the peak velocity of the tricuspid regurgitation and note the peak pressure difference.
- Add them together, as long as there is no pulmonary stenosis or right ventricular outflow obstruction.
- Assess the IVC and use this table to estimate the right atrial pressure, either as a range or a mean value depending on the preference of your echo lab.

	Normal 0–5 mmHg or mean 3 mmHg	Intermediate 5–10 mmHg or mean 8 mmHg	High 10–20 mmHg or mean 15 mmHg	
IVC diameter (cm)	≤ 2.1	≤ 2.1	> 2.1	> 2.1
Collapse with sniff	> 50%	< 50%	> 50%	< 50%



References and further reading:

Rudski LG, Lai WW, Afilalo J, et al. 2010. Guidelines for the echocardiographic assessment of the right heart in adults: A report from the American Society of Echocardiography endorsed by the European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, and the Canadian Society of Echocardiography. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr*. **23**:685–713.