ASE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Guidelines for the Use of Echocardiography in the Evaluation of a Cardiac Source of Embolism

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Embolism from the heart or the thoracic aorta often leads to clinically significant morbidity and mortality due to transient ischemic attack, stroke or occlusion of peripheral arteries. Transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography are the key diagnostic modalities for evaluation, diagnosis, and management of stroke, systemic and pulmonary embolism. This document provides comprehensive American Society of Echocardiography guidelines on the use of echocardiography for evaluation of cardiac sources of embolism.

It describes general mechanisms of stroke and systemic embolism; the specific role of cardiac and aortic sources in stroke, and systemic and pulmonary embolism; the role of echocardiography in evaluation, diagnosis, and management of cardiac and aortic sources of emboli including the incremental value of contrast and 3D echocardiography; and a brief description of alternative imaging techniques and their role in the evaluation of cardiac sources of emboli.

Specific guidelines are provided for each category of embolic sources including the left atrium and left atrial appendage, left ventricle, heart valves, cardiac tumors, and thoracic aorta. In addition, there are recommendation regarding pulmonary embolism, and embolism related to cardiovascular surgery and percutaneous procedures. The guidelines also include a dedicated section on cardiac sources of embolism in pediatric populations. (J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2016;29:1-42.)

Keywords: Cardioembolism, Cryptogenic stroke, Cardiac mass, Cardiac tumor, Cardiac shunt, Vegetation, Prosthetic valve, Aortic atherosclerosis, Intracardiac thrombus

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Abbreviations	Prevention and	Alternative Imaging Not Recommended 10
2D = Two-dimensional	Treatment 4 Role of Echocardiography	Thromboembolism from the Left Atrium and LAA 10 Pathogenesis of Atrial Thrombogenesis and Thromboembolism 10
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