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CARDIAC

TAPSE

TRICUSPID ANNULAR PLANE SYSTOLIC EXCURSION

The TAPSE calculation is used to help diagnose right ventricular dysfunction.

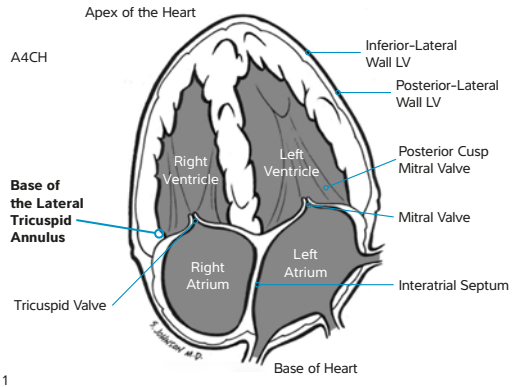

Fig. 1

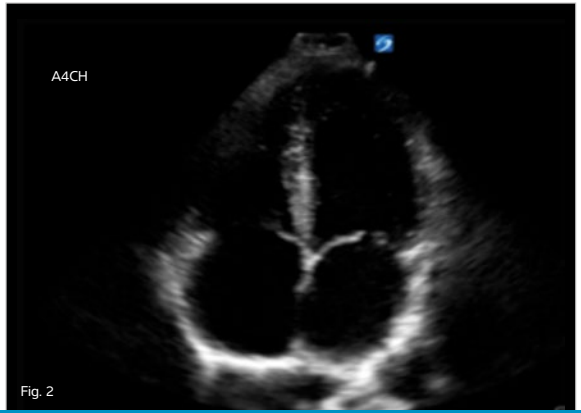

Fig. 2

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CARDIAC

TAPSE

TRICUSPID ANNULAR PLANE SYSTOLIC EXCURSION

TAPSE is the distance the right lateral tricuspid annulus travels towards the apex during the systolic phase of the heart (when the ventricles are emptying).

This measurement assumes that the entire right ventricle's longitudinal systolic function is represented by the height the base of the annulus travels during the emptying or systolic phase of the right ventricle and has been shown to have a good correlation to right ventricle ejection fraction.

TAPSE aids in the diagnosis of certain lung or right-sided heart disease such as; pulmonary hypertension, congested heart disease, ischemia, infarction, tricuspid valvular disease or left to right shunts.

Required measurement:
Max vertical height of lateral tricuspid annulus.

Performing measurement:
Obtain an apical four-chamber heart view (A4CH) (Fig. 2).

- Place the M-Mode curser through the base of the lateral tricuspid annulus (Fig. 3).
- Measure the vertical height using the TAPSE measurement tool. Measure at peak systole to the base of annulus (Fig. 4 and 5).
- TAPSE normal value: 16mm and greater.
- This is a vertical height measurement (noted in horizontal and vertical dotted lines (Fig. 5).

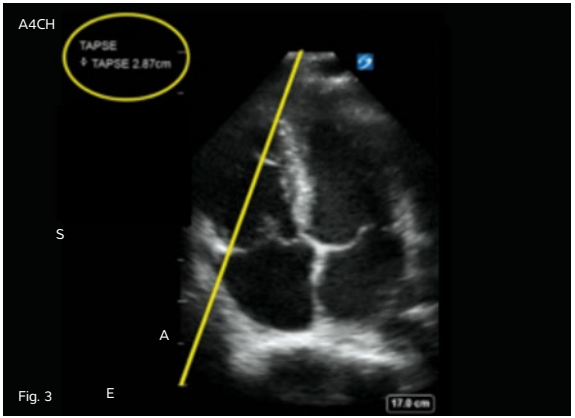

Fig. 3

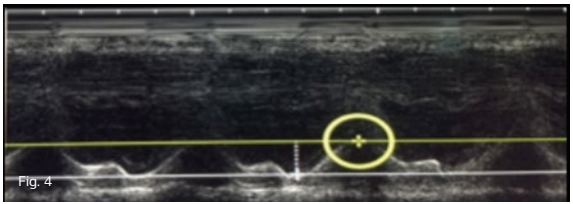
Fig. 4

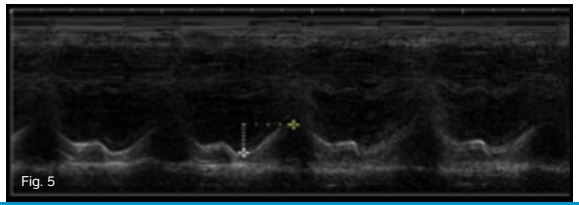
Fig. 5