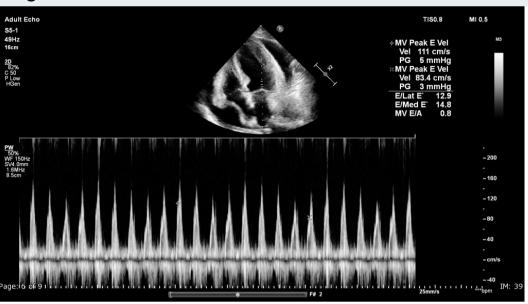
Cardiac: Case 5 cont.

Prompt

Please generate a structural report according to these images.





GPT-4V

Image 1 (Echocardiogram):

Modality: Echocardiography (Adult Echo)

View: Parasternal short axis and pulsed wave Doppler of mitral inflow

Observations:

Two-dimensional echocardiogram shows the left ventricular chamber. The myocardium appears to be of normal thickness without any obvious regional wall motion abnormalities visible in this particular view.

The Doppler image below shows the mitral inflow pattern with E and A waves. The values provided suggest:

MV Peak E Velocity: 111 cm/s MV Peak A Velocity: 83.4 cm/s

E/A ratio is approximately 1.3, which is within the normal range for many adults.

E/Lat E': 12.9 and E/Med E': 14.8 indicating the diastolic function of the heart.

No valvular regurgitation or stenosis is evident in this view.

Image 2 (Abdominal Ultrasound):

Modality: Ultrasonography (Adult Echo)

View: Likely a subcostal or intercostal view, given the visualization of liver, spleen, and possible pleural effusion. Observations:

The liver parenchyma appears echogenic without any obvious focal lesions in this view.

There's a fluid collection (labeled as "FF") adjacent to the liver, which could represent free fluid or ascites.

The spleen appears to be of normal size and echotexture. No focal lesions are visible.

A fluid collection, labeled as "PLEURAL EFFUSION", is seen adjacent to the spleen, indicating the presence of fluid in the pleural space.

Reference answer

Moderate circumferential pericardial effusion measuring 1.4cm in diastole. Mild bilateral pleural effusion left more than right. There is right ventricular outflow tract diastolic collapse and right atrial systolic collapse. No abnormal respiratory variations of transmitral flow. Normal inferior vena cava with more than 50% inspiratory collapse. Normal left ventricular systolic function.