ການກວດລະບົບຫົວໃຈເສັ້ນເລືອດໃນເດັກ

ເອກະສານນີ້ສໍາລັບ ແພດເດັກ, ແພດກາຍຍະ, ຊ່ຽວຊານ ແລະ ນັກສຶກສາແພດ ເພື່ອເປັນໂຕແບບໃນການກວດລະບົບຫົວໃຈເສັ້ນເລືອດຢ່າງເປັນຂັ້ນຕອນ. ມັນສາມາດເປັນທິດທາງທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນສະເພາະທາງຄີລນິກທີ່ເໝາະສົມ ມັນສາມາດນໍາໃຊ້ທັງໃນການສິດສອນ ແລະ ການຮຽນ ເພື່ອພັດທະນາການກວດກາໃຫ້ດີຂຶ້ນ

- ภามภะภรูม
 - o ລ້າງມື
 - ທ່າຂອງຄົນເຈັບ
 - ຫ້ອງກວດທີ່ແສງສະຫວ່າງ ພຽງພໍ
 - ອຸປະກອນ: stethoscope ຟັງ, ເຄື່ອງວັດແທກອົກຊີ, ເຄື່ອງແທກຄວາມດັນ(ເພື່ອວັດແທກຄວາມດັນເລືອດ,ຖ້າມີ)
 - ອະທິບາຍກຽ່ວກັບການກວດໃຫ້ແກ່ເດັກ ແລະ ຄວບຄົບຂອງເດັກຮັບຮູ້
- ການສັງເກດທົ່ວໄປ
 - ເດັກແຂງແຮງດີ ຫຼື ວ່າເຈັບປ່ວຍ
 - ກໍາແຫຼ້ ຫຼື ບໍ່ກໍາແຫຼ້ (ດ້ວຍການວັດແທກຄ່າອົງຊີເຈນ)
 - ອາການຊີວິດ
 - ຄວາມດັນເລືອດ: ກວດເບິ່ງທັງ 4 ບ່ອນ (ແຂນ ແລະ ຂາທັງ 2 ເບື້ອງ)
 - ຖ້າຜິດປົກກະຕິ >10mmHg ແຕກຕ່າງກັນລະຫວ່າງທາງດ້ານເທິງ ແລະ ດ້ານລຸ່ມ
 (ຖ້າວ່າດ້ານເທິງ BP > 10mmHg ຫຼາຍກວ່າ BPດ້ານລຸ່ມ,
 ອາດເປັນພາວະທີ່ມີການຕີບຕັນຂອງເສັ້ນເລືອດເຕັ້ນໃຫຍ່ aorta)
 - ການເອົາອົກຊີ: ເບິ່ງທັງ 4 ບ່ອນ (ແຂນ ແລະ ຂາທັງ 2 ເບື້ອງ)
 - ການເຕີບໂຕ (ນ້ຳໜັກ/ລວງສູງ ຫຼື ນ້ຳໜັກ/ອາຍຸ)
 - ລັກສະນະຮູບຮ່າງຜິດປົກກະຕິ
 - ໜ້າຕາຜິດປົກກະຕິ ເຊັ່ນ. ຄວາມຜິດປົກກະຕິທາງກຳມະພັນ (Trisomy 21)
- ພາກສ່ວນເກາະຫ້ອຍ (ດ້ານເທິງ ແລະ ດ້ານລຸ່ມ)
 - ເລັບມື: ຄືໄມ້ຕີກອງ, ຮອຍຈໍ້າເລືອດ, ເລືອກອອກໃນເລັບມື
 - o ບໍລິເວນຝາມື: Janeway lesions, Osler's nodes (ອາການຂອງເຫຍື່ອຫຸ່ມຫົວໃຈຊັ້ນ ໃນອັກເສບ(endocarditis))
 - ຜິວໜັງ: ຈຸດຈ້ຳເລືອດ
 - ການລູບຄຳ
 - ຄຳກຳມະຈອນຢູ່ແຂນ ແລະ ແອບແອຂາ
 - ອັດຕາ ແລະ ຄວາມແຮງ
 - ການເຕັ້ນຂອງກຳມະຈອນຢູ່ແຂນ ແລະ ກຳມະຈອນຢູ່ແອບແອຂາ
 - ລຸບຄຳເບິ່ງການບວມຂອງຕີນ
- ຫົວ ແລະ ຄໍ
 - o ເບິ່ງ JVP (ຂຶ້ນຢູ່ກັບອາຍຸ, ທ່າຂອງຄົນເຈັບຢູ່ໃນທ່ານັ່ງ 45 ອົງສາ)
 - ລັກສະນະໜ້າຕາຜິດປົກກະຕິ

- ເຊັ່ນ. ຄວາມຜິດປົກກະຕິທາງກຳມະພັນ Trisomy 21(Downs syndrome)
- o ຕາ (ເຫຍື່ອເມືອກຕາຈືດ ແລະ ມີ icteric sclera)
- ປາກ (ການກຳແຫຼ້ສູນກາງ, ແຂ້ວແມງ)
- ເພດານປາກແຫວ່ງ ແລະ ຮີມສົບ (ກຽ່ວກັບພວກພະຍາດຫົວໃຈມາແຕ່ກຳເນີດ)
- ໜ້າເອິກ(ດ້ານໜ້າ)
 - ການສັງເກດ
 - ຮອຍແປ້ວ, ສະເຫມີກັນ, ຈອມຫົວໃຈ
 - ການລູບຄຳ
 - ຈັງຫວະການເຕັ້ນ (ລັກສະນະ ແລະ ຕຳແໜ່ງ)
 - ປົກກະຕິຄວນຢູ່ໃນລະຫວ່າງກະດູກທີ 4-5thບໍລິເວນ intercostal ໃນ ເສັ້ນແບ່ງກາງຂອງ clavicular
 - Heaves (ບໍລິເວນ parasternal ແລະບໍລິເວນ substernal)
 - Thrills (ບໍລິເວນ suprasternalແລະ ບໍລິເວນ supraclavicular)
 - ການຝັງ (4 ຈຸດ ແລະ ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍ, ຟັງດ້ານຫົວໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ຫົວນ້ອຍ)
 - ຈຸດທີ່ຟັງ
 - จอมฑิอใจ
 - ລຸ່ມຊ້າຍກະດູກມີດ (LLSE)
 - ເທິງຊ້າຍກະດຸກມີດ (LUSE ຫຼືບໍລິເວນ pulmonary)
 - ເທິງຂວາກະດຸກມີດ (RUSE ຫຼື ບໍລິເວນ aortic)
 - ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍໄປບໍລິເວນຂໍ້ແຮ້ ແລະ ເສັ້ນເລຶອດເຕັ້ນຄໍ
 - ຟັງເພື່ອ
 - ຄວາມແຮງຂອງ S1 ແລະ S2, ຄວາມແຮງຂອງS2(ປົກກະຕິກັບການຫາຍໃຈ)
 - ສຽງຜີ່ວ (systolic/diastolic,ລະດັບ,ຈຸດທີ່ດັງທີ່ໄດ້ຍິນ)
 - S3 (ໃນຈັງຫວະຄືສຽງມ້າແລ່ນ) ຫຼື S4
 - ສຽງອື່ນໆ (ສຽງຄຼິກ, ສຽງຮຸກຖຂອງເຍື້ອຫຸ່ມຫົວໃຈ)
 - ປ່ຽນໄປຕາມທ່າ:
 - ທຳອິດແມ່ນກວດຄົນເຈັບໃນທ່ານອນຫງາຍ, ຈາກນັ້ນກວດໃນທ່ານັ້ງ
 (ເພື່ອປຽ່ນລັກສະນະຂອງສຽງຜີ່ວ)
- ໜ້າເອິກ (ໂດຍທີ່ວໄປ)
 - สั่ງเกิด: ภามขายใจ
- ປອດ (ສຽງຄາງແຕກ, ອາການຂອງເບື້ອງຊ້າຍ ຫຼື ພະຍາດຫົວໃຈຊຸດໂຊມ)
- ການກະຈາຍສຽງຜີ່ວ (ດ້ານຫຼັງ)
- ດຳນຫຼັງ
 - o ການບວມບໍລິເວນ Sacral(ເບື້ອງຂວາ ຫຼື ພະຍາດຫົວໃຈຊຸດໂຊມ)
- ທ້ອງ
 - ทับ
- ຕັບໃຫຍ່ (ຫົວໃຈຊຸດໂຊມເບື້ອງຂວາ)
- ຄຳຫາແຮງສະທ້ອນໃນບໍລິເວນຕັບ (ກໍລະນີມີວານ ຕຼີຄັດສ໌ປິດຊຸດໂຊມ)

- 0 ป้าๆ
 - ป້າງໃຫຍ່ ພົບໃນການອັກເສບຊັ້ນໃນຂອງເຍື່ອຫູ່ມຫົວໃຈ
- ກຳມະຈອນແອບແອຂາ (ຖ້າບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ກວດໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ)
- ອື່ນໆ (ຖ້າໄດ້ໃຊ້)
 - o ການກວດຍ່ຽວ(ມີເລືອດໃນນ້ຳຍ່ຽວ ໃນ SBE)
 - o ການກວດຊ່ອງເບິ່ງພື້ນຕາ (ອາດຜິດປົກກະຕິໃນ SBE)

RESOURCES:

ລະດັບຄວາມແຮງຂອງສຽງຜີ່ວ:

ລະດັບ 1	ສຽງຜົ່ວຄ່ອຍໆ, ອາດແມ່ນຄົນທີມີປະສົບການໃນການຟັງຈຶ່ງຈະຟັງອອກ
ละกับ 2	ສຽງຜີ່ວຄ່ອຍ,ຟັງໄດ້ງ່າຍ
ລະດັບ 3	ແຮງກ່ອນລະດັບ2, ແຕ່ບໍ່ມີ thrill
ລະດັບ 4	ງ່າຍໃນການໄດ້ຍິນ, ສົມທັບກັບການລູບຄຳໄດ້ແຮງສັ່ນສະທ້ອນຂອງສຽງຜິ່ວ
ละกับ 5	ສຽງຜີ່ວດັງແຮງ, ໄດ້ຍິນໂດຍໃຊ້ stethoscopeວາງບໍ່ຈຸໜ້າເອິກກໍໄດ້ຍິນ
ລະດັບ 6	ສຽງຜີ່ວດັງແຮງຫຼາຍ, ໄດ້ຍິນໂດຍທີ່ບໍ່ໃຊ້ stethoscope

^{*}ລະດັບ 4 thrill ສາມາດລູບຄຳ ໃນຈອມຫົວໃຈ, ບໍ່ແມ່ນຕ່ຢູ່ຈຸດຈະລອກຄໍ ຫລື ເທີງກະດຸກໄມ້ຄານ

ການຈຳແນກສຽງຜິວທີ່ເກິດຈາກພາວະປົກກະຕິ ແລະພາວະພະຍາດຫົວໃຈ

	Innocent murmur	ພະຍາດຫົວໃຈ
ປະຫວັດ	ເດັກ(> 2ປີ)	ອາຍຸ (<1 ປີ)
	ບໍ່ມີອາການສະແດງອາການທີ	ມີປະຫວັດຄອບຄົວເປັນພະຍາດຫົວໃຈມາແຕ່ກຳເນີດ.
	ຜິດປົກກະຕິ	ມີປະຫວັດການລ້ຽງດຸລ້ຳບາກ ແລະນ້ຳຫນັກບໍ່ຂື້ນ.
		ມີປະຫວັດເປັນພະຍາດ rheumatic fever.
ສຽງຜີ່ວ	ສຽງຜີ່ວທີ່ຄ່ອຍ (ລະດັບ1-2)	ສຽງຜີ່ວແຮງ (ລະດັບ 3 ຫຼືແຮງກວ່ານັ້ນ)
	ສຽງຜິ່ວທີ່ສັ້ນໃນຊ່ວງຫົວໃຈ	ສຽງຜິ່ວທີ່ຍາວໃນຊ່ວງຫົວໃຈບິບຕົວ ຫຼືຊ່ວງຄາຍຕົວ
	ບິບຕົວ	ມີສຽງແຮງໃນທ່າທີນັ່ງ (ສືມທຽບໃນຕອນກວດທ່ານອນ)
	ອາດມີການກະຈາຍເບົາໆ	
	ສຽງດັງຄ່ອຍລົງໃນທ່ານັ່ງ	
	ເມື່ອທຽບກັບທ່ານອນ	
ອື່ນໆທີ່ພິບ	ກຳມະຈອນ ແລະ	ອາການຊີວິດຜິດປັກກະຕິ
	ອາການຊີວິດທີ່ປົກກະຕິ	ກຳມະຈອນຜິດປົກກະຕິ
		ຕັບໃຫຍ່
		ອື່ນໆ
		ມີຄວາມຜິດປົກກະຕິຕັ້ງແຕ່ກຳເນີດຫຼືລັກສະນະຮູບຮ່າງຜິດປົກກະຕິ

ພະຍາດສົມທຶບກັບມີບັນຫາກຽ່ວກັບຫົວໃຈ:

- Trisomy 21 (Downs syndrome) ເປັນພະຍາດທີ່ພົບເຫັນຫຼາຍ ແລະ ເປັນພະຍາດທີ່ສຳຄັນຫຼາຍ
 - o 50% ຂອງເດັກທີ່ມີ Trisomy 21 ຈະມີຫົວໃຈພິການ
- ລວມທັງອື່ນໆ: Noonan, Turner, Marfan's, DiGeorge, VACTERL association

ອາການຂອງພາວະອັກເສບທົ່ວໄປອື່ນໆ, ກຽ່ວກັບອາການສິນຂອງຫົວໃຈ (ບໍ່ມີໃນວີດີໂອນີ້)

- ພະຍາດ ຄາວາສະກີ
 - ການອັກເສບເສັ້ນເລືອດກັບມີອາການສິນຂອງຫົວໃຈ
 - ຜຶ່ນແດງຕາມຜິວຫນັງ,ມີອາການຫລອກຕາມມື ແລະຕີນ
 - ກ້ອນກະດັນຕາມບໍລິເວນກ້ານຄໍ, ຕາແດງ,ພາວະເຍື່ອເມືອກມີການປ່ຽງແປງ,ອາການໄຂ້ ແລະບໍລິເວນບ່ອນສັກຢາວັກຊິນບວມແດງ
- ພະຍາດປ່າດຶງຄໍ່ຫົວໃຈ
 - ອາການຂອງຫົວໃຈອັກເສບ(ສຽງຜິ່ວ ຫຼື ສຽງຮຸກຖຸຂອງເຍຶ່ອຫຸ່ມຫົວໃຈ), ຜິ່ນແດງຂອງຜິວໜັງ,
 ກ້ອນໂນນຕາມຜິວໜັງ, ອັກເສບ ແລະເຈັບຄໍ່,ອາການເຄື່ອນເໜັງແບບຜິດປົກກະຕິທີ່ເອີ້ນວ່າ
 ພາວະ chorea, ອາການໄຂ້.

Paediatric Cardiovascular Examination

This list is for pediatricians, physicians, residents and medical students as a guide for the steps in the clinical examination of the cardiovascular system.

It should be adapted to the specific clinical setting and to the child – if they are going to get upset it is best to auscultative before disturbing them.

It can be used for both teaching and learning to improve examination technique.

- Prepare
 - Wash hands
 - Position patient
 - Adequate exposure (chest) and lighting
 - Equipment: stethoscope, oximeter, sphygmomanometer* (for BP measurement, if available)
 - o Briefly explain examination to child, parents and family
- General inspection
 - Unwell/well
 - Cyanotic or acyanotic (confirm with oxygen saturations)
 - Vital signs
 - Blood pressure: check all 4 extremities
 - Abnormal if >10mmHg difference between upper limbs and lower limbs (if upper limb BP > 10mmHg than lower limb BP, suggestive of coarctation of aorta)
 - Oximetry: check all 4 extremities
 - Growth (Weight/Height or Weight/Age)
 - Dysmorphic features
 - Facial features eg. Trisomy 21
- Extremities (upper and lower limbs)
 - Nails: clubbing, splinter haemorrhages
 - Palmar surfaces: Janeway lesions, Osler's nodes (signs of endocarditis)
 - Skin: Petechiae
 - Palpation
 - Radial and femoral pulses
 - Rate and strength
 - Radio-radial delay and radio-femoral delay
 - Ankle oedema
- Head and neck
 - JVP (depending on age, sitting at 45 degree position)
 - Characteristic facial features (dysmorphism)
 - eg. trisomy 21 (Downs syndrome)
 - Eyes (conjunctival pallor and icteric sclera)
 - Mouth (central cyanosis, dental caries)
 - Cleft palate and lip (associated with CHD)
- Chest (anterior)
 - Inspection
 - Scars, symmetry, apex pulsation
 - Palpate
 - Apex beat (quality and position)

- Normally should be located within the 4-5th intercostal space in the mid-clavicular line
- Heaves (parasternal and substernal regions)
- Thrills (suprasternal and supraclavicular regions)
- Auscultation (4 locations and radiation, listen with diaphragm and then bell)
 - Where to listen
 - Apex
 - Left lower sternal edge (LLSE)
 - Left upper sternal edge (LUSE or pulmonary area)
 - Right upper sternal edge (RUSE or aortic area)
 - Radiation (mid-axillary line and carotid)
 - What to listen for
 - S1 and S2 intensities, splitting of S2 (normal with respiration)
 - Murmurs (systolic/diastolic, grade, location it is loudest)
 - S3 (in gallop rhythm) or S4
 - Other sounds (ejection click, pericardial rub)
 - Optional (change with position)
 - Examine first while supine, then listen when sitting up (for change in murmur characteristics)
- Chest (general)
 - Inspect: work of breathing
 - Auscultate
 - Lung (crepitations, sign of left or congestive heart failure)
 - Murmur radiation (to back)
- Back
 - Sacral oedema (right or congestive heart failure)
- Abdomen
 - Liver
 - Hepatomegaly (right heart failure)
 - Pulsatile liver (tricuspid regurgitation)
 - Spleen
 - Splenomegaly in subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE)
 - o Femoral pulses (if not done earlier)
- Other (if available)
 - Urinalysis (haematuria in SBE)
 - Fundoscopy (can be abnormal in SBE)

RESOURCES

Grading of the intensity of heart murmurs:

Grade 1	Faint murmur, may only be heard by experienced examiner
Grade 2	Soft murmur, easily heard
Grade 3	Louder than grade 2, but no thrill
Grade 4	Easily heard, with associated palpable praecordial thrill
Grade 5	Very loud murmur, heard with stethoscope placed only lightly on the chest
Grade 6	Extremely loud murmur, heard with stethoscope off the chest

*grade 4 thrill should be palpable on the praecordium, not only suprasternal/supraclavicular to satisfy criteria

Differentiating innocent murmur from pathological murmur (associated with cardiac disease)

	Innocent murmur	Cardiac disease
History	Older child (> 2years)	Young age (<1 year)
	Asymptomatic	Family history
		Poor weight gain/feeding
		History of rheumatic fever
Murmur	Softer murmur (Grade 1-2)	Louder murmur (Grade 3 or louder)
	Short systolic murmur	Holosystolic/pansystolic or diastolic
	Minimal radiation	component
	Softer when sitting up (compared to	Louder when sitting up (compared to
	supine)	supine)
Other findings	Normal vital signs and pulses	Abnormal vital signs
		Abnormal pulses
		Hepatomegaly
		Other congenital abnormalities or
		distinctive features

Syndromes associated with cardiac problems:

- Trisomy 21 (Downs syndrome) is the most common and important syndrome
 - o 50% of children with Trisomy 21 will have cardiac defects
- Others include: Noonan, Turner, Marfan's, DiGeorge, VACTERL association

Signs of general inflammatory conditions, with cardiac complications (not covered in the examination video):

- Kawasaki disease:
 - Vasculitis with cardiac complications
 - o Polymorphous rash, desquamation of hands and feet.
 - Cervical lymphadenopathy, conjunctivitis, mucous membrane changes, fever, BCG reaction
- Acute rheumatic fever
 - Signs of carditis (murmur or pericardial rub), rash (erythema marginatum), subcutaneous nodules, arthritis and arthralgia, Sydenham's chorea, fever

Glossary of terms:

	Definition	Associations
Clubbing	Increased distal finger tip mass and increased longitudinal and transverse nail plate curvature (see picture below)	Can be associated with cardiovascular, respiratory (pulmonary TB) or liver disease
Dysmorphic	Abnormal features noted from birth	Trisomy 21 is the most

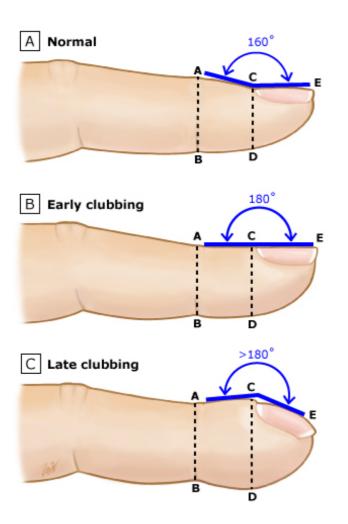
features	(congenital) that are usually associated	common syndrome with
	with a genetic cause	cardiac problems
Heave	A heave is visible and/or palpable pulsation	
	of the chest wall	
Janeway	Non-tender erythematous macules on	Infective endocarditis
lesion	palms and soles	
	(see picture below)	
Jugular venous	In the older child, can be used as an	May be elevated in high right
Pressure (JVP)	estimate of the central venous pressure	atrial pressures, due to heart
	and right atrial pressure.	failure or cardiac tamponade
	Best examination is when looking at the	
	right internal jugular vein, as this vessel is	
	most closely related to the SVC.	
	(See picture below)	
Osler's	Tender red-purple nodules on palms and	Infective endocarditis
nodules	soles	
	(see picture below)	
Radiation	Murmur audible in location, usually away	Eg. mitral regurgitation
	from praecordium	murmur is characteristically
		heard in mid-axillary line
		This is described as radiation
		to the axilla
Radio-radial	In normal circulation, all pulses should be	Coarctation of the aorta or
delay	palpable at the same time.	vascular ring
	On palpation of radial pulses, detect a	
	delay (ie. not in time) Right radial before left radial.	
Radio-femoral	On palpation of radial and femoral pulses,	Coarctation of the aorta
delay	detect a delay (ie. not in time)	Coarctation of the aorta
uciay	Radial pulse, then femoral pulse.	
Splinter	Due to emboli, small non-blanching red-	Infective endocarditis
haemorrhages	brown colour marks under the nail.	estive endocarantis
	(see picture below)	
Th. 211.	A thrill is the feeling associated with a loud	High grade murmur
Thrills	A tillili is the reciling associated with a loud	i iligii giaue iliuliliui

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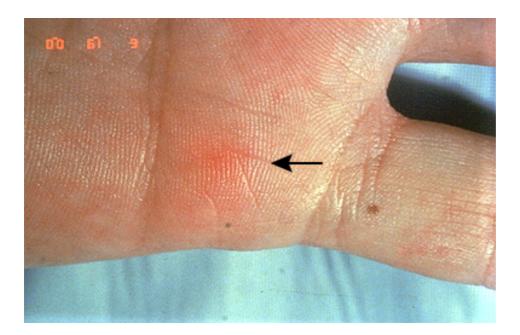
Clubbing (UpToDate):



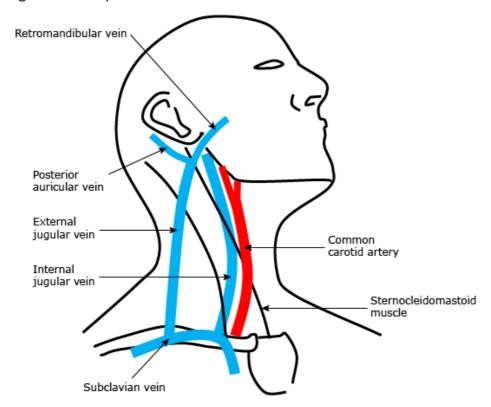
Clubbing (UpToDate):



Janeway lesions (UpToDate):



Jugular venous pressure:

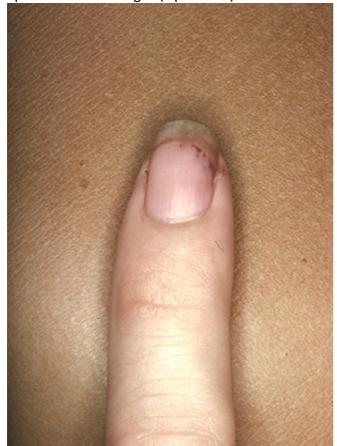


Osler's nodes

Cardiovascular Exam Guideline for Lao PDR - finalised February 2018 (Joint project between UHS, University of Melbourne and Lao Pediatric Association)



Splinter haemorrhages (UpToDate):



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References:

- 1. Up to Date, Cardiac Examination
- 2. Clinical Examination: A Systematic Guide to Physical Diagnosis 5th Edition Nicholas Talley Simon O' Connor
- 3. Examination Paediatrics, 4th Edition. Wayne Harris.