



## A Note on Echocardiogram and its Types

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### ABSTRACT

An echocardiogram uses sound waves to create images of your heart. This routine examination allows your primary care physician to monitor your heart rate and blood flow. Your primary care physician can use images from an echocardiogram to diagnose heart disease. Echocardiography can help differentiate cardiomyopathies, for example, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, enlarged cardiomyopathy, and many more. The use of stress echocardiography can also help determine if any chest pain or related side effects are related to heart disease. The biggest advantage of echocardiography is that it does not produce and does not have any known risks or side effects.

**Keywords:** Intense coronary disease, pulverising, coronary arteries.

### INTRODUCTION

Not only can an echocardiogram be able to make ultrasound images of heart structures, but it can also create accurate blood flow to the heart with Doppler echocardiography, using pulse or continuous Doppler wave. This allows for both normal and abnormal blood tests for the heart. The Shading Doppler, along with the external Doppler, is used to visualize any abnormal contact between the left and right sides of the heart, any blood flow through the valves, and to measure. Transthoracic echocardiogram i.e., in this common type of echocardiogram: The sonographer spreads the gel on the gadget, the sonographer presses the transducer steadily on your skin, points the ultrasound column to your chest in your heart, and transducer records wave fluctuations of noise. If your lungs or ribs are blocked from viewing, you may need a limited number of advanced technicians installed with a vein. The development specialist, who is more secure and more tolerant, will make your heart designs more clearly visible to the monitor. Image of your heart with a normal echocardiogram, your PCP may suggest a transesophageal echocardiogram. Doppler echocardiogram: The sound waves change as they cross the platelets that travel through your heart and arteries. These changes (Doppler signals) can help your PCP by measuring the speed and volume of blood flow to your heart. Doppler procedures are widely used in transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiograms. Doppler techniques can also be used to diagnose problems with

blood flow and heart rate in your heart's channels - something a normal ultrasound cannot detect. The blood flow shown on the screen is colored to assist your primary care physician in identifying any problems. Stress echocardiogram: Some heart problems - especially those involving the blood vessels in your heart - occur during exercise. Your primary care physician can give you a pressure echocardiogram to diagnose coronary studies. However, the echocardiogram cannot provide data about any cardiovascular blockade. In pressure echocardiogram: Ultrasound images of your heart are taken earlier and follow whether you are walking on a treadmill or riding an exercise bike. In the event that you are unable to exercise, you may receive a prescription for your heartbeat as if you were running.

### CONCLUSION

An echocardiogram uses sound waves to create images of your heart. This routine examination allows your primary care physician to monitor your heart rate and blood flow. Your primary care physician can use images from an echocardiogram to diagnose heart disease. Echocardiography can help differentiate cardiomyopathies, for example, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, enlarged cardiomyopathy, and many more. The use of stress echocardiography can also help determine if any chest pain or related side effects are related to heart disease. The biggest advantage of echocardiography is that it does not produce and does not have any known risks or side effects.

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