Beverley Young's Heart

In early November 2020, I was admitted to hospital and diagnosed with a rare heart condition that was caused by Rheumatic Fever, which I had contracted during my childhood. The Cardiologist gave me the grim result that I would require "Open Heart Surgery."

The testing revealed a large floating clot inside my heart, a malfunction of the Mitral Valveand Atrial Fibrillation. The Cardiologist was considering Open Heart Surgery immediately. However, the surgeon advised against this procedure as he considered it to be too dangerous at that point in time. I stayed in hospital for a week; I was placed on a Warfarin Blood Thinning Programme and Heart Drugs. I then started taking "NANO SOMA" three times per day underneath the tongue. I also went on a weekly basis to a Japanese Acupuncturist and had a session of Cranial Osteopathic Therapy.

A month later, prior to the proposed surgery, I had a second Echo Ultrasound conducted, which revealed the clot had vanished and the Mitral Valve was improving. The Cardiologist said that all surgery will be cancelled for the moment and in six months' time, I'd be re-assessed with a third ECO Ultrasound and ECG.





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Dr. Sarjit Singh

03 Nov 2020 15:08 Echocardiography

Patient Details Study Information

Name: YOUNG, BEVERLEY Referred by:

DOB: 12 Sep 1957 CC

YOU00303 Sonographer: Brad Himing

Height: 158 cm Weight: 48 kg Image quality: Fair - Diagnostic images

ECG: Atrial fibrillation
Location: ECC at Pindara

Clinical Indication: New AF.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Normal left ventricular size with moderate systolic dysfunction, EF=35%.

- 2. Regional wall motion abnormalities see text.
- 3. Severe left atrial dilatation. Thrombus noted in the left atrium, see text.
- 4. Rheumatic appearance of mitral valve, gradients likely overestimated due to heart rate, see text.
- 5. Moderate tricuspid regurgitation.
- 6. Mildly dilated right ventricular size with mild systolic dysfunction, RVSP=31mmHg.

COMMENTS:

The left ventricle is normal in size with moderate systolic dysfunction, EF=35%. The inferoseptal wall appears at least hypokinetic. The left ventricular ejection fraction is moderately impaired at 32 %. There is normal left ventricular wall thickness. The patients atrial fibrillation makes assessment of diastolic function difficult.

The right ventricle is mildly dilated with mild systolic dysfunction. Right ventricular systolic pressure is 31mmHg assuming RAP of 3mmHg.

The left atrium is severely dilated in size by volume criteria. Indexed LA volume =105 ml/m². There is a large stationary thrombus noted in the left atrium with SEC clearly visible.

The right atrium is mildly dilated. RAA =23 cm². The interatrial septum appears intact.

The aortic valve is trileaflet with trivial regurgitation.

The mitral valve is rheumatic in appearance with severe stenosis visually. The mean gradient is 10mmHg and the MVA is 0.9cm² but note elevated heart rates which tend to overestimate gradients.

The pulmonary valve is normal with normal doppler flow.

There is moderate tricuspid regurgitation.

There is a small pericardial effusion noted adjacent to the left ventricle 0.9cm.

The IVC is normal in size and responsive to inspiration indicating normal RA pressure.

The ascending aorta is normal size at 3.0 cm. The descending aorta and aortic arch appear normal.

Reported By: Dr. Stirling Carlsen



| 2D ECHO | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| LV Diastolic Diameter PLAX | 4.6 cm | LV Ejection Fraction SIM | 32.2 % |
| LV Systolic Diameter PLAX | 3.7 cm | IVS Diastolic Thickness | 0.89 cm |
| LV Fractional Shortening PLAX | 0.21 | LVPW Diastolic Thickness | 0.77 cm |
| LV Ejection Fraction Teich | 0.42 | LA Systolic Diameter LX | 8.1 cm |
| LV Ejection Fraction Mod 4C | 0.39 | LVOT Diameter | 1.9 cm |
| M-MODE | | | |
| Body Surface Area | 1.4 m ² | | |
| DOPPLER | | | |
| AV Peak Velocity | 87 cm/s | MV Peak Gradient | 16.4 mmHg |
| AV Peak Gradient | 3 mmHg | MV Mean Gradient | 9.2 mmHg |
| AV Mean Gradient | 2 mmHg | MV Pressure Half Time | 237 ms |
| AV Velocity Time Integral | 14.2 cm | MV Area PHT | 0.93 cm ² |
| LVOT Peak Velocity | 68.3 cm/s | MV Velocity Time Integral | 57.5 cm |
| LVOT Peak Gradient | 1.9 mmHg | PV Peak Velocity | 51 cm/s |
| LVOT Mean Gradient | 1 mmHg | PV Peak Gradient | 1 mmHg |
| LVOT Stroke Volume | 32.2 cm ³ | TR Peak Velocity | 266 cm/s |
| AV Area Cont Eq vti | 2.3 cm ² | TR Peak Gradient | 28.2 mmHg |
| AV Area Cont Eq pk | 2.3 cm ² | LVOT Velocity Time Integral | 11.1 cm |
| Mitral E Point Velocity | 1.8 m/s | | |





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07/12/2020 14:34 **Echocardiography**

Patient Details Study Information

Name: YOUNG, BEVERLEY Referred by: Dr Ben Hunt

DOB: 12/09/1957 CC

> YOU00303 Sonographer: Caroline Brown

Height: 157 Weight: 48 Image quality: Fair - Diagnostic images cm kg

> ECG: Atrial fibrillation

Location: Pindara

Clinical Indication: Atrial fibrillation. Rheumatic mitral stenosis. Left atrial thrombus.

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1. Normal left ventricular size and preserved systolic function in the setting of atrial fibrillation. EF 50 to 55 %
- 2. Normal left ventricular wall thickness.
- 3. Marked left atrial dilatation with no evidence of thrombus documented in previous study.
- 4. Rheumatic mitral valve with moderate stenosis based on mean gradient of 7 mmHg at rate of 65 bpm.
- 5. Aortic sclerosis; no stenosis; mild regurgitation see report.
- 6. Mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation.
- 7. Normal right ventricular size with low normal function (RVSP 23 mmHg).

COMMENTS:

The left ventricle is normal in size with preserved systolic function in the setting of atrial fibrillation. The ejection fraction is visually estimated at 50 to 55 % There is normal left ventricular wall thickness.

The right ventricle is normal in size (base 3.4 cm) with low normal systolic function (RVS' 9). Right ventricular systolic pressure is ~ 26 mmHg assuming RAP of 3mmHg.

The left atrium is severely dilated. LAV= 89 ml/m². There is some evidence of spontaneous echo contrast in the left atrium, however, there is no evidence of left atrial thrombus seen in previous study.

The right atrium is normal in size. The interatrial septum appears intact.

The aortic valve is trileaflet with sclerosis, consider rheumatic involvement, however, there is no stenosis and mild regurgitation.

Rheumatic mitral valve with reduced leaflet opening. Moderate stenosis in the setting of atrial fibrillation with mean pressure gradient of 7 mmHg at rate of 65 bpm. No significant regurgitation.

The pulmonary valve appears normal with no significant abnormality.

The tricuspid valve is structurally normal in appearance, with mild to moderate regurgitation.

The pericardium appears normal.

The IVC is normal in size and responsive to inspiration indicating normal RA pressure.

The ascending aorta is normal in size at 30 mm. The descending aorta and aortic arch appear normal.

Reported By: Dr. John Meulet



| 2D ECHO LV Diastolic Diameter PLAX | 4.6 cm | LVOT Diameter | 1.8 cm |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| IVS Diastolic Thickness | 0.9 cm | LA Volume Index | 94.7 ml/m ² |
| | | LA volume index | 94.7 1111/111 |
| LVPW Diastolic Thickness | 0.89 cm | | |
| M-MODE | | | |
| Body Surface Area | 1.4 m ² | | |
| DOPPLER | | | |
| AV Peak Velocity | 113 cm/s | AV Area Cont Eq vti | 2.2 cm ² |
| AV Mean Velocity | 85.8 cm/s | AV Area Cont Eq pk | 2.1 cm ² |
| AV Peak Gradient | 5.1 mmHg | MV Peak Gradient | 12.3 mmHg |
| AV Mean Gradient | 3 mmHg | MV Mean Gradient | 6.8 mmHg |
| AV Velocity Time Integral | 22.6 cm | MV Pressure Half Time | 280 ms |
| LVOT Peak Velocity | 93.2 cm/s | MV Area PHT | 0.79 cm ² |
| LVOT Mean Velocity | 66.1 cm/s | MV Velocity Time Integral | 63.2 cm |
| LVOT Peak Gradient | 3.5 mmHg | TR Peak Velocity | 271 cm/s |
| LVOT Mean Gradient | 2 mmHg | TR Peak Gradient | 29.4 mmHg |
| LVOT Stroke Volume | 50 cm ³ | LVOT Velocity Time Integral | 19.6 cm |
| | | | |

