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**STUDY OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC PREDICTORS  
ON CLINICAL STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH  
HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY**

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Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HC) is a complex genetic cardiac disorder with heterogeneous clinical course and expression. Exertional dyspnoea and disability usually occur due to the impairment of diastolic function. The aim of this study is to determine the echocardiographic predictors of severe heart failure in patients with HC.

**Methods** 98 patients (male 21, female 77) with sinus rhythm were enrolled into our study. Parameters as age, sex, left atrium diameter, mitral inflow Doppler as E wave deceleration time (EDT), E/Ea (mitral inflow E wave/LV septal mitral annular systolic tissue Doppler velocity), and LV outflow obstruction et al were assessed.

**Results** Clinical symptoms defined as NYHA classification are correlated with echocardiographic and clinical parameters as female ( $p=0.01$ ), age ( $p=0.009$ ), left atrium diameter ( $p=0.03$ ), EDT ( $p=0.001$ ), E/Ea ( $p=0.001$ ), LV outflow obstruction ( $p=0.001$ ). And LV outflow obstruction, E/Ea and EDT were the independent predictors for severe heart failure symptoms.

**Conclusion** Diastolic dysfunction determined with left atrium diameter, EDT, E/Ea and afterload increases as results of LV outflow obstruction may affect the symptomatic status in HC patients.