WELLNESS CAROTID IMT REPORT

Name:	SAMPLE PATIENT	Date:	08/17/2010 14:40	Location:	9999SAM
DOB:	01/25/1970	Age:	40R	Ethnicity:	Hispanic
Ordering Physician:	Sample MD, Doctor				
Sex:	M	Ht:	1.85	Wt;	93
Sonographer:	Sample RVT Songrapher				

Risk Factors - Family h/o isch ht dz, Family h/o other cv cond

	Left CCA	*Right CCA*
Minimum	0.76	0.8
Maximum	0.85	0.87
Average	0.8	0.83

Findings:

Right Carotid: Mildly increased CIMT but no stenosis.

Left Carotid: Mildly increased CIMT but no stenosis.

CONCLUSIONS:

The carotid intimal-medial thickness measurement is age and gender specific. This patients thickness has been compared to the worlds largest data base to judge if the thickness is abnormal.
Francois Duboc has increased thickness of the carotid intimal-media and is at increased future risk for CVA or MI.
Atherosclerotic risk factor modification is important.
Follow up in three years.

Patient Information:

Prevention and detection of the coronary artery disease and stroke is complex. Normal or thin Carotid IMT does not completely exclude coronoary artery disease, it only indicates it is less likely. The results of this test should be interpreted in conjunction with your medical history, known risk factors, other test results and symptoms.

Plaque Vulnerability

Soft plaque are small pools of cholesterol that have collected to the walls of an artery. They are soft as opposed to hard calcified plaque. When soft plaque becomes inflamed, they can rupture releasing their contents into the blood stream. This event triggers the formation of a blood clot that can block the blood flow through the artery leading to a heart attack or stroke.

Intima-Media Thickness

The Intimal Media Thickness (IMT) measurement is an accurate way of viewing the effect of atherosclerosis or hardening of the arteries is having on you. The thicker the measurement, the more disease is present. Studies show that in about 70% of the time disease effects both carotid and coronary arteries.

Percent Stenosis:

Stenosis is the narrowing of the arteries. Our analysis simplifies the extent of your stenosis in greater than 50% or less than 50%.

Density Assessment Scale

Soft plaque is the most dangerous because it can break loose and travel through the bloodstream. Calcified plaque is hard and mixed in a combination of hard and soft plaque.

Reading Physician MD FACC

Electronically Signed: