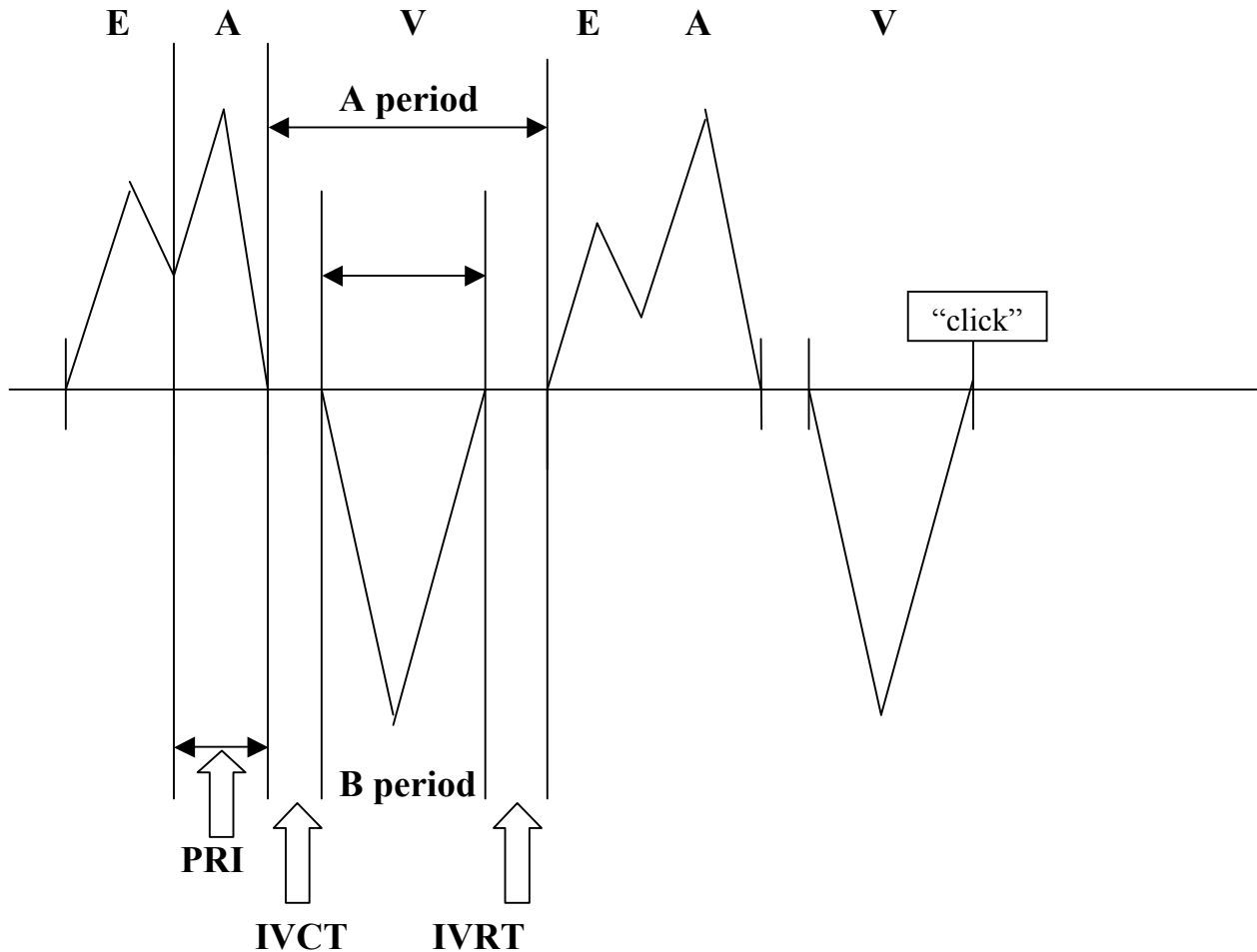


Global Myocardial Performance Index: $A-B/B = \text{Tei Index}$



PRI = P-R Interval as on an ECG: Beginning of the A wave to the closing “click”

Mechanical AV Interval = beginning of the A wave to the beginning of the V wave and includes the Isovolumetric Contraction Time (therefore $PR < AVI$ in msec.)

E wave of the Mitral Valve is the passive ventricular filling. The **A** wave of the Mitral Valve atrial filling “kick” which add to cardiac output in the stiffer heart of the fetus
V wave of the Aortic Valve or Pulmonic Valve during ventricular ejection

A period: from the closure of the mitral valve to the next opening of the mitral valve (or the tricuspid valve) which includes isovolumetric contraction, ejection and isovolumetric relaxation times, using the “clicks” of opening and closing valves through the sound beam. **B period**: Only ventricular ejection time into either the ascending aorta or main pulmonary artery (Note: Heart Rates effect the RV Tei Index : TV should = RVOT HR)

IVCT & **IVRT**: **I**sovoulmetric **C**ontraction & **I**sovoumetric **R**elaxation **T**imes

Tei Intervals for RV and LV in the fetus range from 0.33 to 0.6 at term (Abn > 0.6)

(DCWood)