

## **Analysis & Probability/Algebra: Cardiovascular Specialist Boise Heart Clinic**

**Job Description:** Active cath lab and cardiovascular surgeon at the hospitals and clinical physician of primary or secondary heart disease at Boise Heart Clinic, P.A.

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### **Problem:**

#1 A man comes to the hospital and needs a medication based on his body size. He weighs 170 lbs. The Doctor prescribes Dobutamine, which stimulates the heart to increase the number of contractions and increases strength of contraction of heart muscle to pump blood more effectively. He needs to be given 10 mg/kg every minute of this medication intravenously.

If we put 500 mg of Dobutamine in one liter of normal saline, how much solution do we need to give per hour?

#2 A 59-year old man comes to the Boise Heart Clinic short of breath. Dr. Lee hears a heart murmur and suspects the patient's aortic valve is tight. He orders an echocardiogram (ultrasound of the heart) to find the valve area of the aortic valve. If it is too tight, he will have surgery to replace the valve.

You must calculate the aortic valve area:

CSA = cross sectional area  $CSA = \pi r^2$

AVA = aortic valve area  $LVOT \times CSA / AO$

LVOT = minimal flow (before blood goes through the valve)

AO = maximum flow (after blood goes through the valve)

**$\pi = 3.14$**

LVOT = 1.0 m/sec

AO = 5.8 m/sec

LVOT Diameter = 2.5 cm

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**See problem for details.**

### Solution:

**#1** (Include diagrams as needed)

How much Dobutamine does this man need per min?

$$2.2 \text{ lbs} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$170 \text{ lbs} \div 2.2 \text{ lb/kg} = 77.3 \text{ kg}$$

$$77.3 \text{ kg} \times (10 \text{ mg/kg})/\text{min} = \mathbf{773 \text{ mg/min}}$$

How many liters per min?

$$(1,000 \text{ ml} \div 500 \text{ mg}) \times 773 \text{ mg/min} = 155 \text{ ml/min} = \mathbf{1.55 \text{ liters/min}}$$

How many liters per hour?

$$1.55 \text{ l/min} \times 60 \text{ min/hr} = \mathbf{93 \text{ l/hr}}$$

**#2** (Include diagrams as needed)

$$CSA = \pi r^2 = 3.14(2.5\text{cm} \div 2)^2 = 4.9\text{cm}^2$$

$$r = LVOT \text{ DIAM} \div 2$$

$$AVA = LVOT \times CSA \div AO$$

$$AVA = (1.0\text{m/sec})(4.9\text{cm}) \div 5.8\text{m/sec} = .85 \text{ cm}^2$$

Aortic valve area ranges:

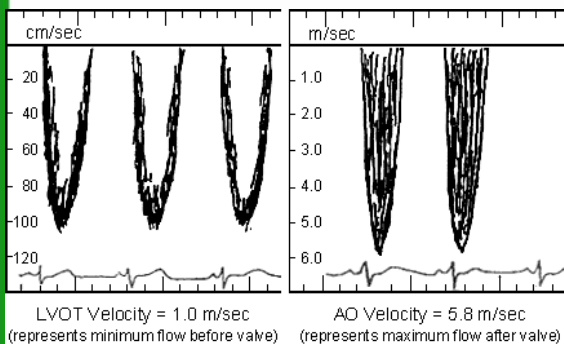
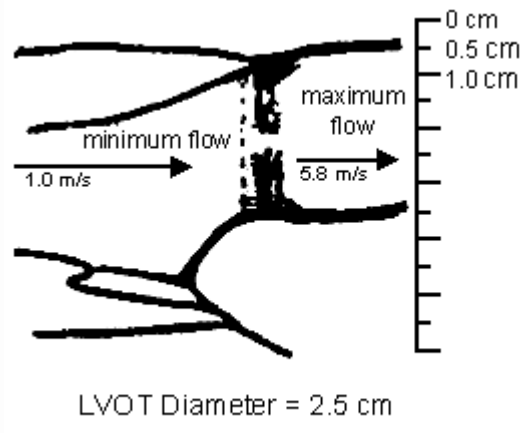
Normal - 2.6 cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.6 cm<sup>2</sup>

Mild - 1.6 cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.2 cm<sup>2</sup>

Moderate - 1.2 cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup>

Severe - 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup> to 0.8 cm<sup>2</sup>

Critical - less than 0.75 cm<sup>2</sup>



This patient has now been diagnosed with severe aortic stenosis. He will have echocardiograms to monitor the tightness of the valve. He will probably have a valve replacement in the near future.