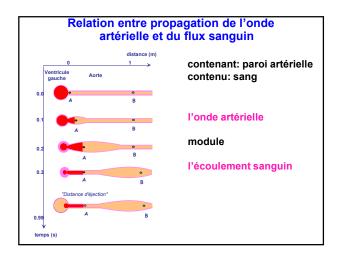
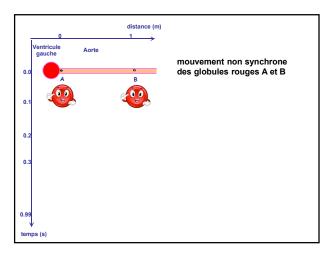
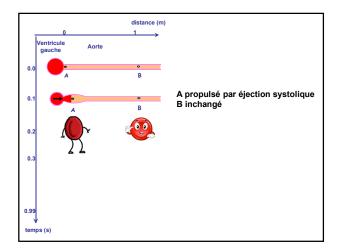
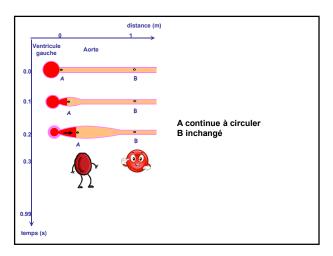


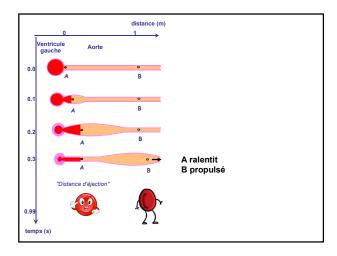
# Onde réfléchie onde de pouls se réfléchit en distalité sur les résistance artériolaires et les les bifurcations retour au niveau aorte initiale au moment précis de la fermeture de la valve aortique ⇒ surcroît de pression avec double effet bénéfique: - contribue à la fermeture de sigmoïdes aortiques - favorise la perfusion coronaires - ostia en regard des valves sigmoïdes - perfusion diastolique

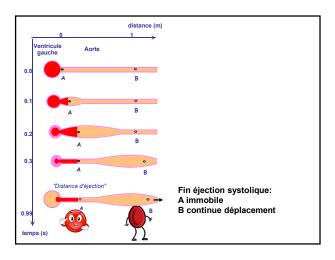


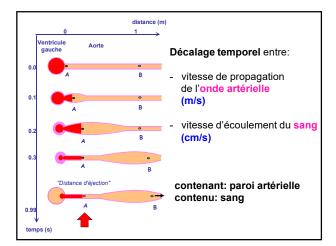


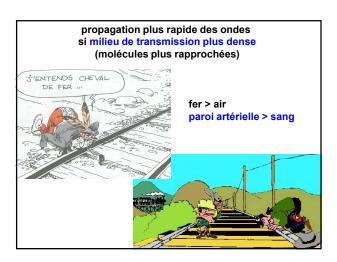


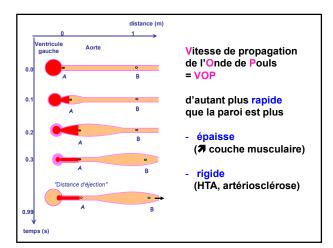


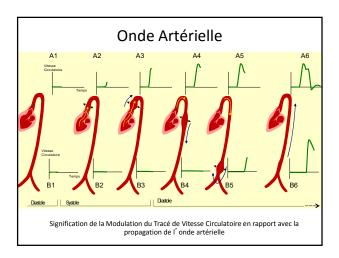


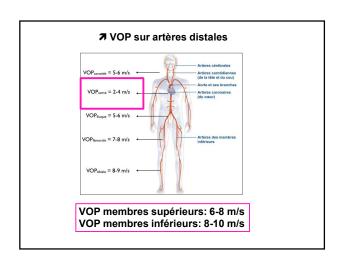


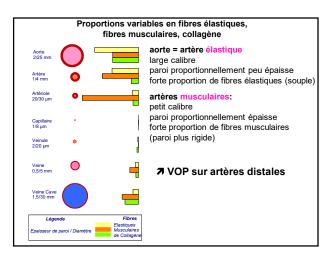


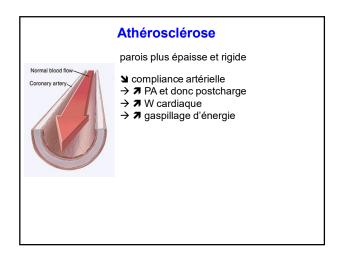


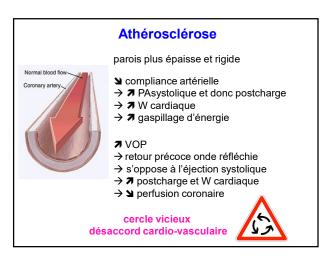


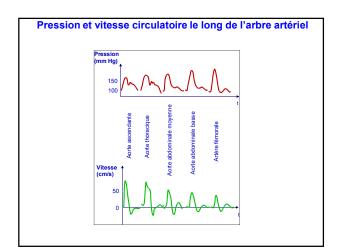


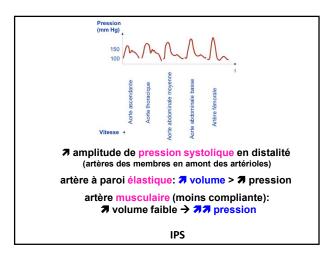


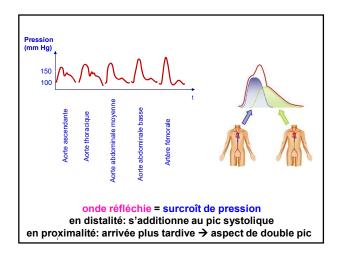


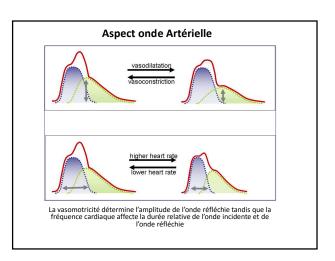


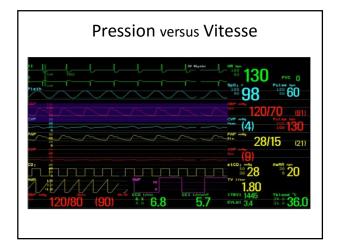


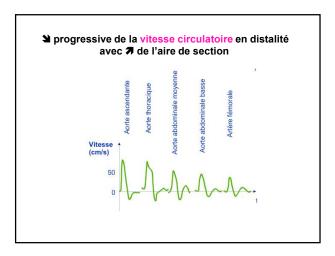


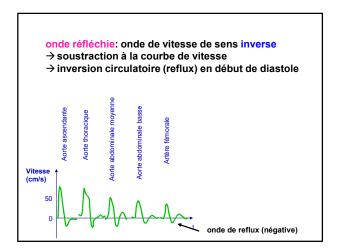


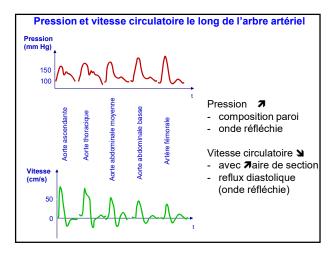


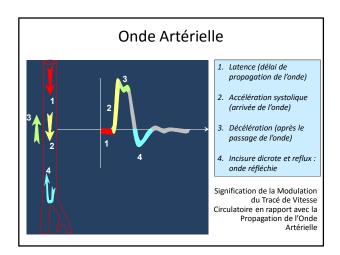


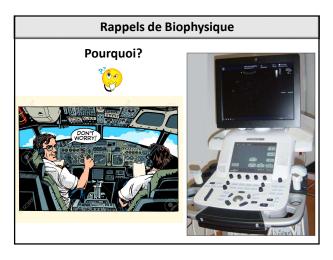


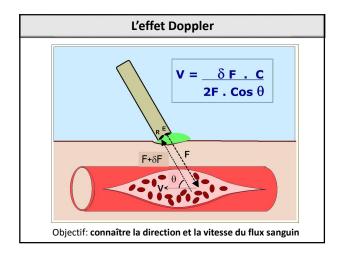


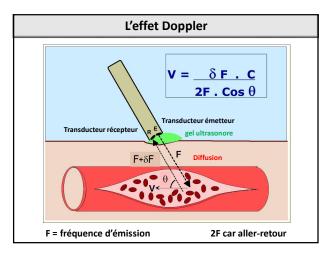


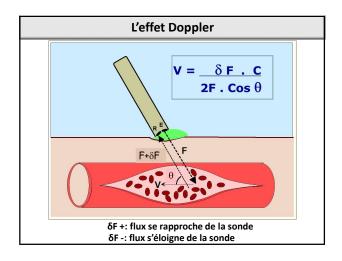


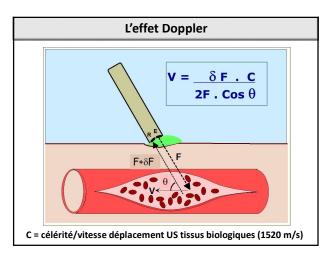


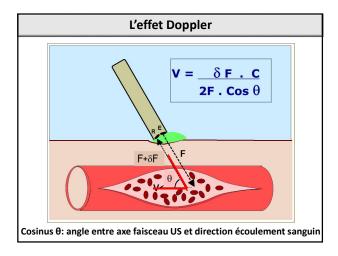


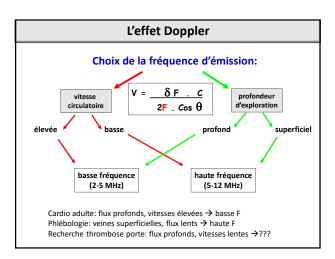


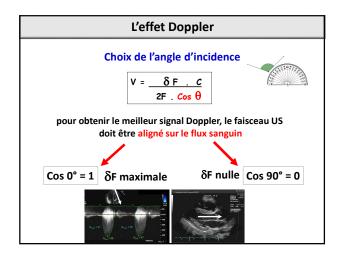


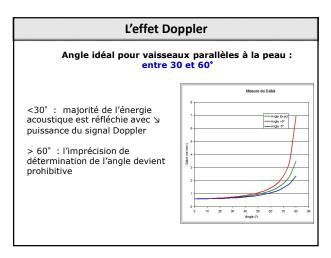


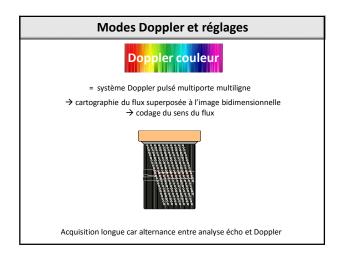


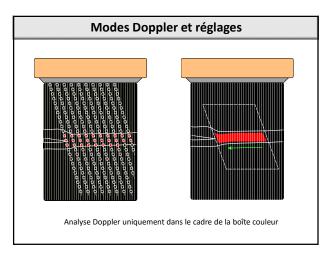


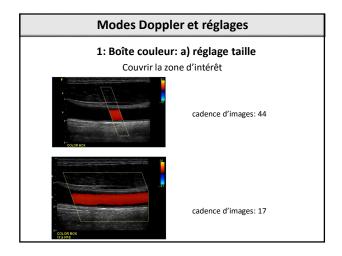


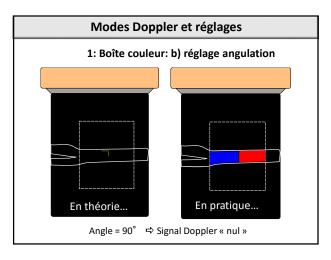


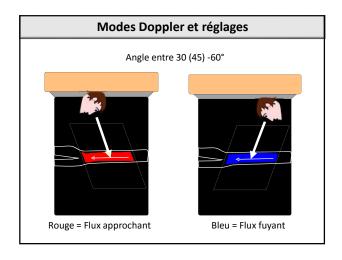


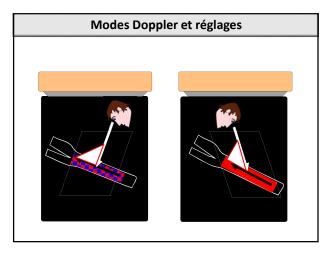


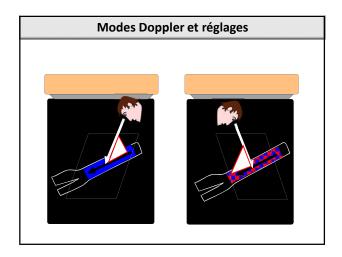


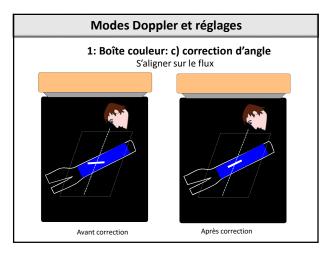


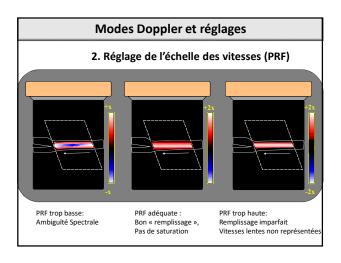


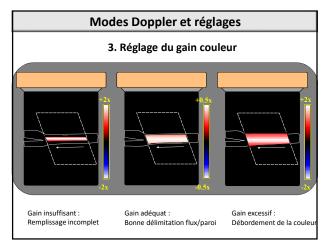


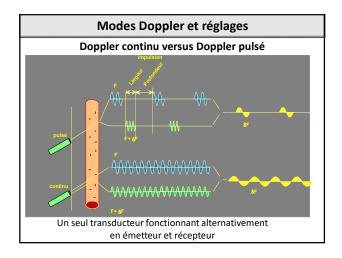


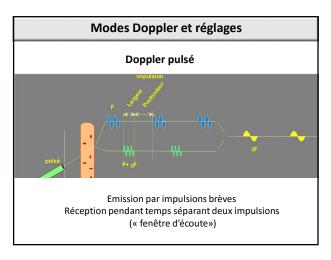


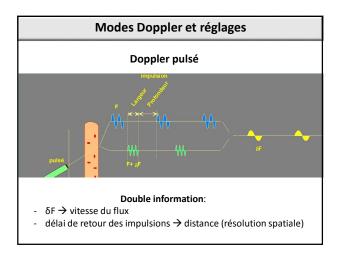


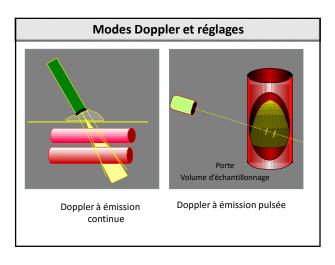


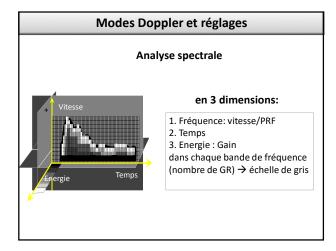


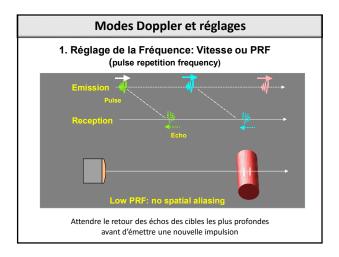


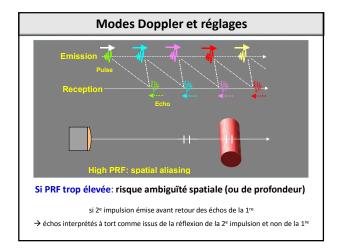


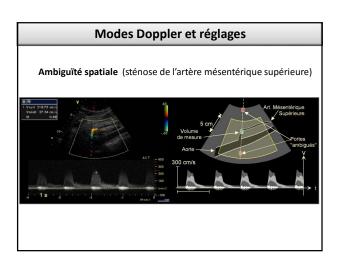


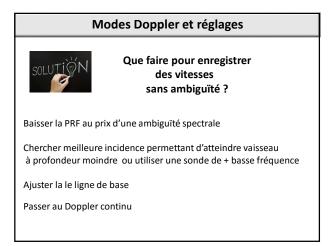


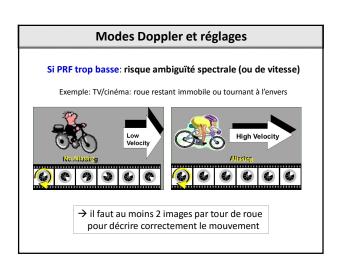


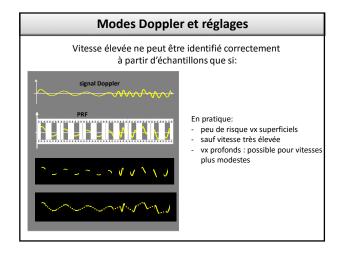


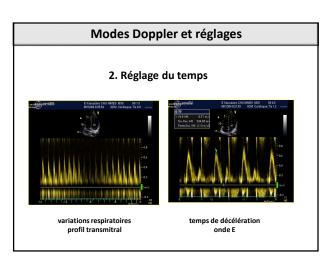


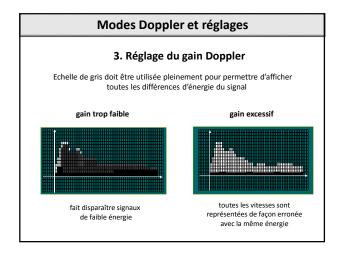


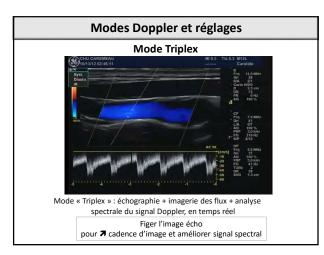


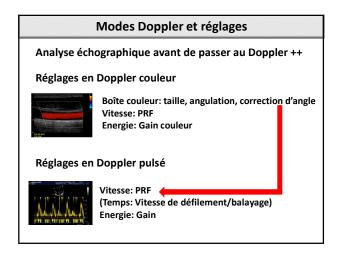


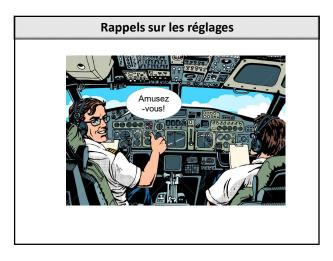




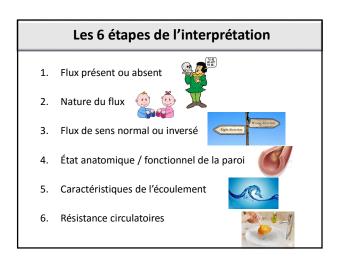


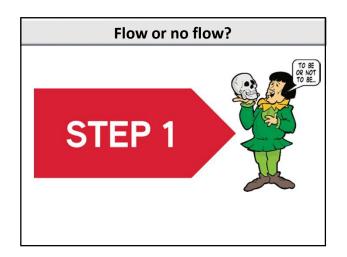


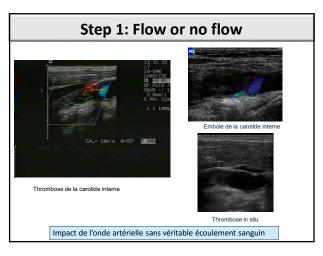


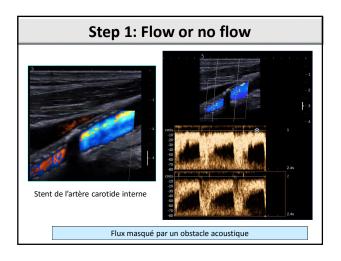


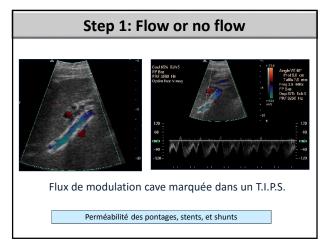




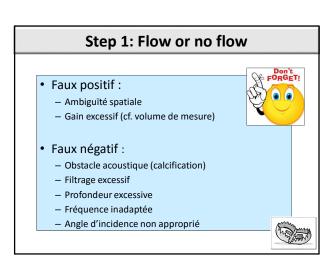


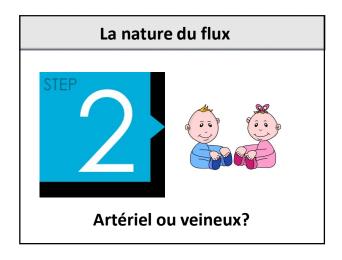


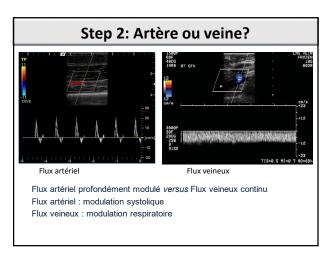




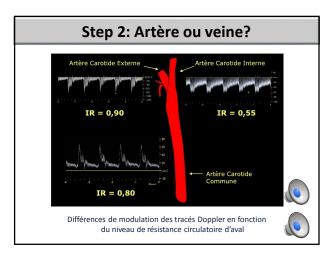


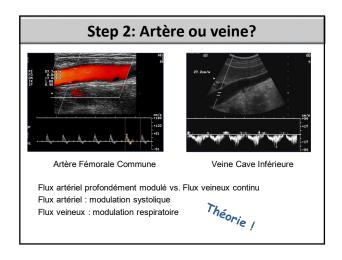


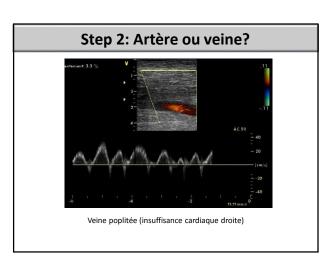


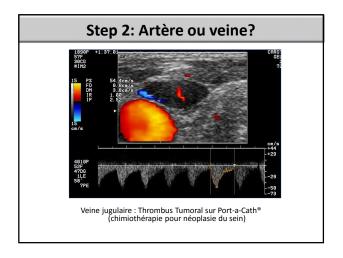




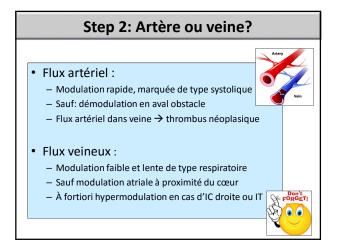


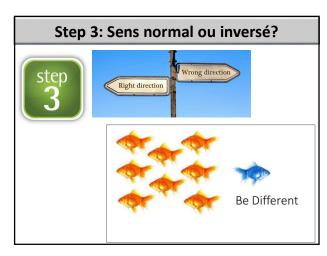


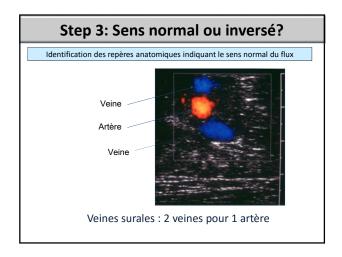


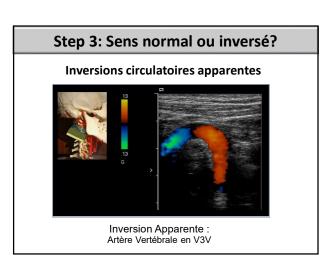


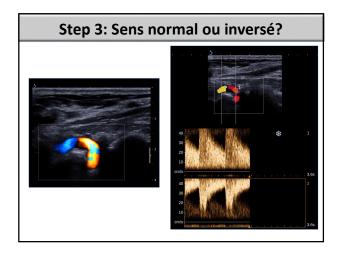


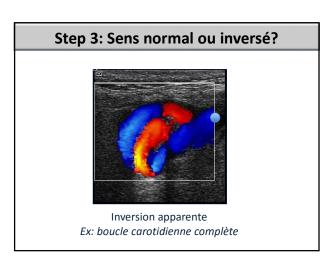


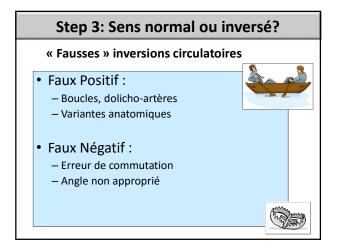


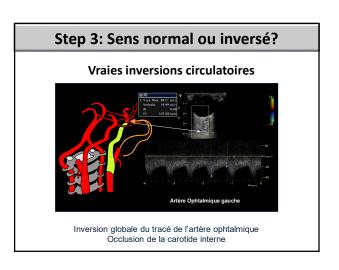


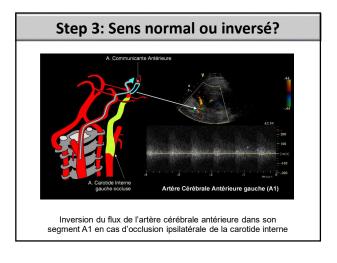


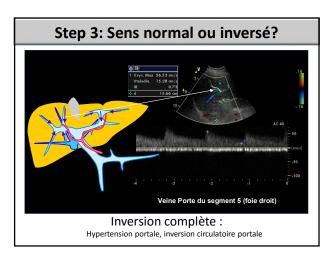


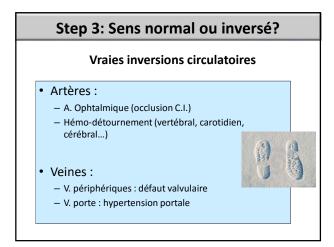


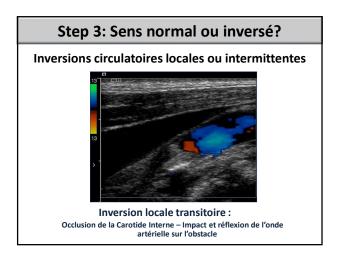


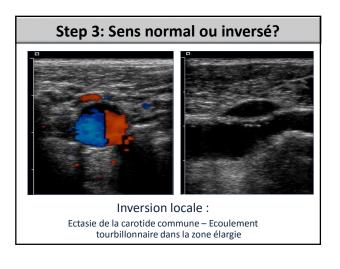


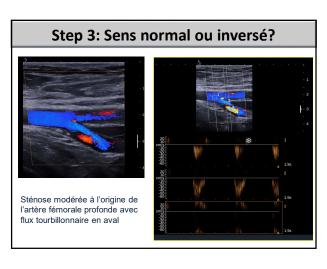


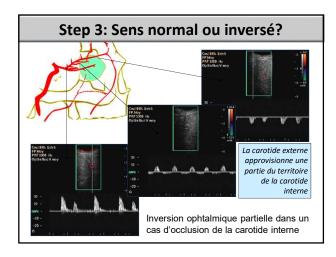


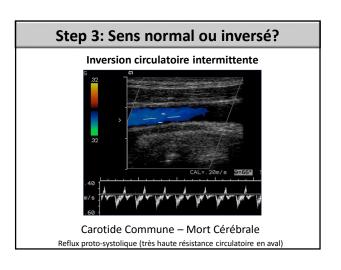


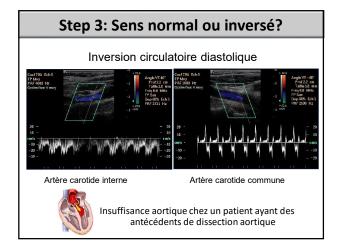


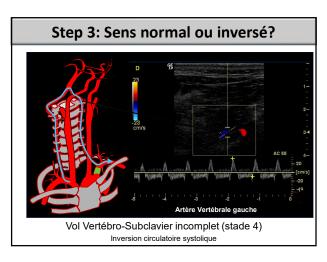


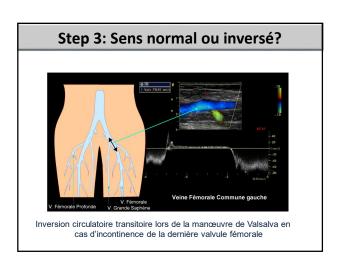


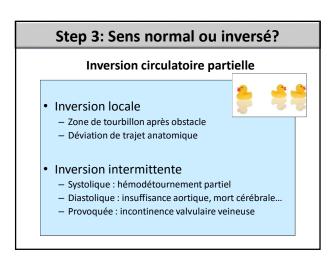


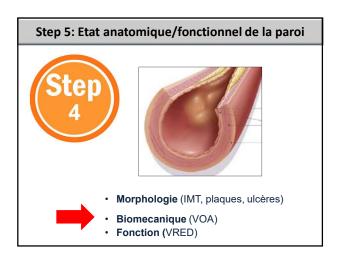


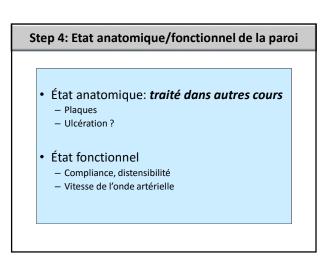












## Step 4: Etat anatomique de la paroi

### Évaluation du risque pathogène

- · Présence de lésions hypo- ou anéchogènes
- · Occupant plus de 50% du volume de la plaque
- · ± Surface anfractueuse
- · + Cape fibreuse absente
- Degré de sténose



## Step 4: Etat fonctionnel de la paroi | Pubper | Pubper

## 

