



Results: In all, 853 subjects (age 0 days-17 years; 45% females; BSA 0.12-2.12 m²) were studied. The Haycock formula was used when presenting data as predicted values (mean \pm 2 SDs) for a given BSA and within equations relating echocardiographic measurements to BSA. The predicted values and Z-score boundaries have been presented.

Conclusions: We report pediatric echocardiographic nomograms for multiple proximal abdominal aorta parameters including pulsed-wave Doppler peak systolic velocities, deceleration time, systolic-diastolic wave duration and two-dimensional vessel diameter variations. Our results demonstrate significant variations of these functional indexes with age that should be taken into account in clinical practice. At lower ages, steeper and shorter pulsed-wave Doppler peak velocity and limited pulsatility should be expected as physiologic findings.

Figure 1: z-score charts of abdominal aorta pulsed-wave Doppler peak systolic velocity and systolic deceleration time.

