



**THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EJECTION FRACTION
PERCENTAGE BETWEEN ES TECK AND
ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY**

MOM LUANG TANNAPAT DEVAKULA

**MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
ANTI-AGING AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE**

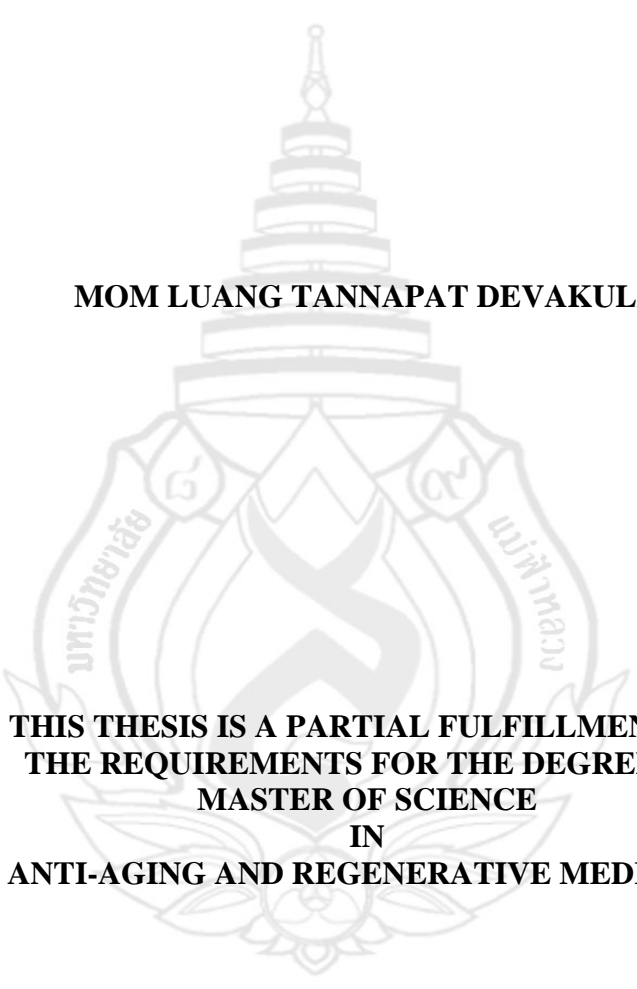
**SCHOOL OF ANTI-AGING AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE
MAE FAH LUANG UNIVERSITY**

2012

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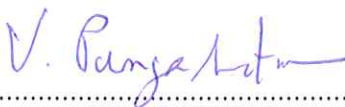
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Mom Luang Tannapat Devakula

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Advisor	Dr. Karnt Wongsuphasawat

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to measure the correlation between ES Teck and echocardiography in the ejection fraction percentage to evaluate the accuracy and precision of new technology medical device of ES Teck. 75 Male and Female subjects with the age of 35 years or above who attended gold package for health check up at Vejthani Hospital were recruited. The data was kept for three months to record the ejection fraction percentage of ES Teck and echocardiography in the same day.

Correlation of the data obtained were analyzed by using Pearson correlation test. The correlation of all ejection fraction percentage (%EF) between ES Teck and echocardiography were significantly correlated ($p < 0.05$, $r = 0.312$) at confident interval of 95%. Moreover in normal %EF (55-75%), result showed very significant correlated ($p < 0.01$, $r = 0.482$) at confident interval of 99% whereas the result in abnormal %EF was also correlated with statistical significant but in different confident interval.

ES Teck was a medical device that give an accurate %EF as compared with echocardiography. It had a very strong reliable in the normal range of %EF. Therefore, ES Teck was a beneficial device to determine the heart failure by the screening of %EF. ES Teck concluded to be the pre-screening device to evaluate the heart condition before the patients face the symptoms of heart diseases accordingly. Also, ES Teck can be used as a guideline to assist the physician in selecting the proper management for the patient.

Keywords: ES Teck/Echocardiography/%Ejection Fraction (%EF)

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and Rationale of the Study

Today, the important question that we need to pay close attention to was how many people die each year? Why they had die? Was there any other illness affecting the living? What was the level of healthcare service effectiveness? From World Health Organization, in year of 2008, reported that top 10 cause of death in the world was ischemic heart disease followed by stroke and other cerebrovascular disease. Globally, many peoples got a degenerative disease in the younger age. Their common risk factors as we know were overweight or obesity, sedentary lifestyle, unhealthy diet, tobacco smoked, overused of alcohol, rising of blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol or triglyceride. All these factors were the leading cause of cardiovascular disease.

When the peoples got sick, they tried to seek out the best care that was harmless and useful to them. Thus, to reduce the side effect and reach to the benefit of compliance, new drugs had been manufactured. Also, many medical instruments from worldwide market were invented to promote the maximum accuracy, safety to the user and took less time to test in order to detect an early abnormality of the diseases.

For the cardiovascular diseases, there were many standard instruments that could detect the heart and vascular problem. For example, electrocardiography (EKG) used to screen the abnormality of heart rhythm or ischemic pattern. Exercise Stress Test (EST) was more accurate to detect the severity of ischemia than electrocardiography. But in EST, the patient needed to used a high exertion of energy to achieved testing time. Another instrument was the echocardiography which simply called Echo. It was the ultrasound of the heart. It could help to screen the heart chamber or abnormalities of heart valve. This test would be more comfortable to test in the elderly patients or those who had the joint problems. It measured the ejection fraction percentage (%EF) that used to determines how well your heart pumps with each beat. EF was associated with systolic dysfunction. Therefore, patients with heart failure usually reduced the ejection fraction.

Nowadays, there were many patients running through the Universal Health Coverage Service from Ministry of Public Health in Thailand. In 2009, the ratio of Thai healthcare practitioner to patient was 1: 1,985 patients in the public hospital. Thai healthcare practitioner needed to work harder and more carefully on the patient's management against the time in order to get the right diagnosis and treatment. Therefore, the aim of this research was to seek out how to screen an early abnormality prior signs and symptoms begin. Nowadays, there were plenty of new technology in the medical tools that could initially screen the optimal health profiles. If this medical

tools were working well, it could help the healthcare practitioner to reduce the misdiagnosis.

This research was designed based on the above rationale to study the correlation between new medical technology instrument with standard instrument. If this two instruments had statistically significant correlation, this could help the healthcare practitioner to initially screen the cardiovascular condition.

1.2 Reasons for Conducting Human Study

ES Teck was designed for the human used and it was non-invasive to human.

1.3 Research Objectives

To measure the correlation between ES Teck and echocardiography in the ejection fraction percentage.

1.4 Research Questions

Did ES Teck had an equal accuracy and precision when compared to echocardiography ?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

There was statistically significant correlation between ejection fraction when compared between ES Teck and echocardiography.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The symptoms caused by cardiovascular disease result most commonly from the abnormal heart rate and rhythm, disturbance of heart contraction and relaxation, or blockage of blood circulation. Most common manifestation were chest discomfort, angina, dyspnea, orthopnea, and palpitation. When the patient came, important medical history needed to be record followed with the systematic physical examination. When the physician suspected the cardiovascular abnormality, they required for the blood test, electrocardiography and/or chest x-ray. Furthermore, they used the echocardiography to assess the heart condition. An echo detected and

measured valvular disease, heart size, blood flow, clots inside the heart, ejection fraction, heart wall motion, pressures inside the heart, and more. When all data was analyzed, the physician planned the management for the problem. But if ES Teck had equal accuracy and precision when compared to echocardiography, this instrument could assist the physician to get the right diagnosis and treatment as well.

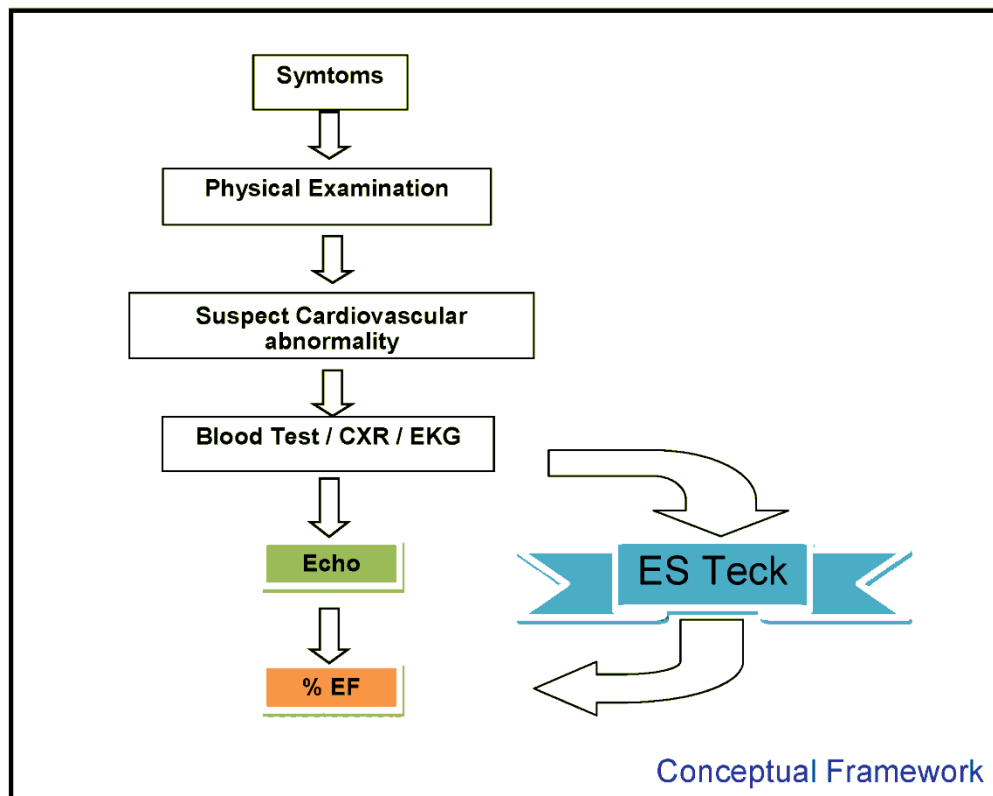


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework of Study

1.7 Contribution of the Study

The benefit of this study in anti-aging practice helped to screen the cardiovascular condition in order to seek out hidden abnormality prior the patients complained about their symptoms.

This study could be used as a guideline to assist the physician in selecting the proper management for the patient.

The information in this study might be utilized by other researchers for further investigation of ES Teck technology that would be a monitoring tool in the future.

1.8 Scope of Research

Subject recruited from the executive healthcare center in Vejthani hospital who chose the gold program for health check-up of which echocardiography was included. To select the subjects, both male and female with the age of 35 years old up are recruited in the research. Subject needed to examine echocardiography first and wait for 30 minutes to examine the ES Teck in the same day.

1.9 Terms and Definition

1.9.1 ES Teck

A noninvasive medical device that measured several physiological parameters from the different main regulatory mechanism of the body.

1.9.2 Echocardiography

A medical instrument that showed a graphic outline of the heart's movement that could assessed overall of the heart function such as heart chamber size, valvular motion and abnormality, wall thickness, septal defect and pericardial effusions.

1.9.3 % Ejection Fraction (%EF)

A measurement for the fraction of blood ejected by the ventricle which calculated from

$$EF = [(EDV - ESV) / EDV] * 100$$

EDV = end-diastolic volume

ESV = end-systolic volume

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 Anatomy of Heart

Heart was located in the center of the thorax. The shape was like a blunt cone. The size was about human fist of its owner. The height and width in average were about 12 cm long and 9 cm wide (5.0 inches by 3.5 inches). Adult male heart weighed about 250 to 390 gm. and the female heart weighed about 200 to 275 gm. (Wynsberghe, Noback & Carola, 1995).

Human heart was divided into four chambers which were two superior atria and two inferior ventricles. There was a septal wall to divide heart into left and right side. It also had a heart valves to divide heart into atria and ventricles. The four valves in the heart were two atrioventricular valves which locate between atria and ventricles known as mitral valve and the tricuspid valve. Another two semilunar valves which locate in the arteries leaving the heart were the aortic valve and the pulmonary valve (Wynsberghe et al., 1995). The heart wall was made up of three layers. The outer layer is called epicardium. The middle layer called myocardium and the last layer is called endocardium (Wynsberghe et al., 1995).

There were five great vessels of the heart. The largest arteries and veins of the heart formed the beginning of the pulmonary and systemic circulations. The vessels carrying oxygen-poor blood from the heart to the lungs were the pulmonary arteries. Those returning oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart were the pulmonary veins. Draining venous blood from the upper and lower parts of the body to the heart were the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava. The artery carrying highly oxygenated blood away from the heart was the aorta. It is called the ascending aorta as it extends upward from the left ventricle, the aortic arch where it bended (arches), and the descending aorta as it continued downward. There were two main coronary arteries. The left main coronary artery and the right coronary artery which arised from the Aorta. The left main coronary artery divided into the left anterior descending branch and the left circumflex arteries. Each artery supplied blood to different parts of the heart muscle and the electrical system (Wynsberghe et al., 1995).

2.2 Physiology of Heart

The cardiac events that occurred from the beginning of one heartbeat to the beginning of the next were called the cardiac cycle. Each cycle was initiated by spontaneous generation of an action potential in the sinus node. This node was located in the superior lateral wall of the right atrium near the opening of superior vena cava, and the action potential travelled rapidly through both atria and thence through the A-V bundle into the ventricles. Because of a special arrangement of the conducting system from the atria into the ventricles, there was a delay of more than 1/10 second between passage of the cardiac impulse from the atria into the ventricles. This allowed the atria to contract ahead of the ventricles, thereby pumped blood into the ventricles before the strong ventricular contraction. Thus, the atria acted as primer pumps for the ventricles, and the ventricles then provided the major source of power for moving blood through the vascular system (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

The cardiac cycle consisted of a period of relaxation called diastole, during which the heart filled with blood, followed by a period of contraction called systole. Blood normally flowed continually from the great veins into the atria; about 75 percent of the blood flowed directly through the atria into the ventricles even before the atria contract. Then, atrial contraction usually caused an additional 25 percent filling of the ventricles. Therefore, the atria simply function as primer pumps that increased the ventricular pumping effectiveness as much as 25 percent. Yet the heart continued to operate satisfactorily under most conditions even without this extra 25 percent effectiveness because it normally had the capability of pumping 300 to 400 percent more blood than was required by the body. Therefore, when the atria failed to function, the difference was unlikely to be noticed unless a person exercises; then acute signs of heart failure occasionally developed, especially shortness of breath. (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

During ventricular systole, large amounts of blood accumulated in the atria because of the closed A-V valves. Therefore, just as soon as systole was over and the ventricular pressures fell again to their low diastolic values, the moderately increased pressures in the atria immediately push the A-V valves open and allowed blood to flow rapidly into the ventricles. This was called the period of rapid filling of the ventricles. The period of rapid filling lasted for about the first third of diastole. During the middle third of diastole, only a small amount of blood normally flows into the ventricles; this was blood that continues to empty into the atria from the veins and passes on through the atria directly into the ventricles. During the last third of diastole, the atria contracted and gave an additional thrust to the inflow of blood into the ventricles; this accounts for about 25 percent of the filling of the ventricles during each heart cycle. (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

During diastole, filling of the ventricles normally increased the volume of each ventricle to about 110 to 120 milliliters. This volume was known as the end-diastolic volume. Then, as the ventricles empty during systole, the volume decreased about 70 milliliters, which was called the stroke volume output. The remaining volume in each ventricle, about 40 to 50 milliliters, was called the end-systolic volume. The fraction of the end-diastolic volume that was ejected was called the ejection fraction, usually equal to about 60 percent. (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

When the heart contracted strongly, the end-systolic volume fell to as little as 10 to 20 milliliters. On the other hand, when large amounts of blood flowed into the ventricles during diastole, their end-diastolic volumes became as great as 150 to 180 milliliters in the normal heart. And by both increasing the end-diastolic volume and decreasing the end-systolic volume, the stroke volume output could at times be increased to about double normal. (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

2.3 Incidence of Cardiovascular Diseases

Globally, about 57 million people died each year. Almost 15% of these deaths occurred in children under the age of 5. Child deaths occurred in Africa and South East Asia about 74% (World Health Organization, 2011b).

Age standardized death rate (per 100,000 populations) in 2008 from WHO are as following.

Table 2.1 Incidence of Cardiovascular Diseases

Country	Death rate	Country	Death rate
Malawi	2,344	USA	505
Central Africa	2,080	UK	462
Afghanistan	1,978	Finland	447
Somalia	1,902	Germany	441
Ethiopia	1,763	Norway	425
Myanmar	1,475	Canada	401
Loas	1,253	France	398
India	1,147	Australia	378
Thailand	935	Switzerland	371
China	731	Japan	349
UAE	517		

From. World Health Organization. (2008a). **Age standardized death rate in year 2008.** Retrieved August 10, 2011, from http://gamapserver.who.int/gho/interactive_charts/mbd/as_death_rates/atlas.html

Global Health Observatory (GHO) of WHO concerned for four main noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases which were the leading cause of mortality in the world. The number of people afflicted had increased. About 36 million of the 57 million global deaths in 2008 were due to NCDs. Premature NCD mortality was about 29% of NCD deaths in low- and middle-income countries in 2008 occurred before the age of 60. (World Health Organization, 2008c).

Table 2.2 Leading Causes of NCD Deaths in 2008

Leading causes	NCD deaths in 2008
Cardiovascular diseases	17 million (48% of all NCD deaths)
Cancers	7.6 million (21% of all NCD deaths)
Respiratory diseases, including asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4.2 million
Diabetes	1.3 million

From. World Health Organization. (2008b). **Death from Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs)**. Retrieved August 10, 2011, from http://www.who.int/gho/ncd/mortality_morbidity/ncd_total_text/en/index.html

Table 2.3 Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes Deaths in 2008

Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes deaths per 100,000 (age-standardized estimate)			
Locations	Time Period	Male	Female
Malawi	2008	674	500
Central African	2008	476	520
Thailand	2008	343	280
UAE	2008	309	204
USA	2008	190	122
UK	2008	166	102
Japan	2008	118	65

From. World Health Organization. (2008d). **Mortality, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes deaths rate**. Retrieved August 10, 2011, from <http://apps.who.int/ghodata/?vid=2490>

Risk factors was about 80% of premature heart disease, stroke and diabetes can be prevented. In fact, cardiovascular disease was the most life threatening that urgently needed to be diagnose.

2.4 What are Cardiovascular Diseases?

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) were a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels and include (World Health Organization, 2011a):

2.4.1 Coronary heart disease-disease of the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle

2.4.2 Cerebrovascular disease-disease of the blood vessels supplying the brain

2.4.3 Peripheral arterial disease-disease of blood vessels supplying the arms and legs

2.4.4 Rheumatic heart disease- damaged to the heart muscle and heart valves from rheumatic fever, caused by streptococcal bacteria

2.4.5 Congenital heart disease-malformations of heart structure existing at birth

2.4.6 Deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism-blood clots in the leg veins, could dislodged and moved to the heart and lungs

2.5 How to Detect Cardiovascular Disease

To assess the heart disease, the health history taking, physical examination and proper investigation were very important. Dyspnea was one of the cardinal manifestations of diminished cardiac reserve. Chest discomfort might resulted from myocardial ischemia. (Fauci et al., editors, 1998)

2.5.1 General and Specific Examination:

A physical examination in all system not only in the cardiovascular system to make we knew other health problem that might be hidden.

2.5.2 Blood Test:

indicated some degree of myocardial infarction and seeked for other risk factor to the cardiovascular diseases eg. Diabetic mellitus or Dyslipidemia.

2.5.3 Electrocardiography (ECG or EKG):

painless investigation that knew the real time of heart rhythm, showed an abnormalities of electrical impulse or an ischemic pattern of the heart.

2.5.4 Chest X-Ray (CXR):

Used in the evaluation of pulmonary, cardiac, and mediastinal diseases and traumatic injury.

2.5.5 Exercise Stress Test (EST):

Was a screening tool used to test the effect of exercise on your heart. It was the most often done to evaluate for coronary artery disease.

2.5.6 Echocardiography:

Used to evaluate heart chamber size, valve motion and abnormality, wall thickness, septal defect and pericardial effusions.

2.5.7 Cardiac Catheterization and Angiography:

A procedure that used a special dye (contrast material) and x-rays to see how blood flows through your heart.

2.5.8 Cardiac Computed Tomography:

Commonly called CT scan, used to visualize the heart anatomy, coronary circulation, and great vessels.

All these usually provided important information to permit the correct interpretation of symptoms. As outlined by the New York Heart Association, the elements of a complete cardiac diagnosis included consideration of the underlying etiology, anatomic abnormalities, physiologic disturbances and the extent of functional disability.

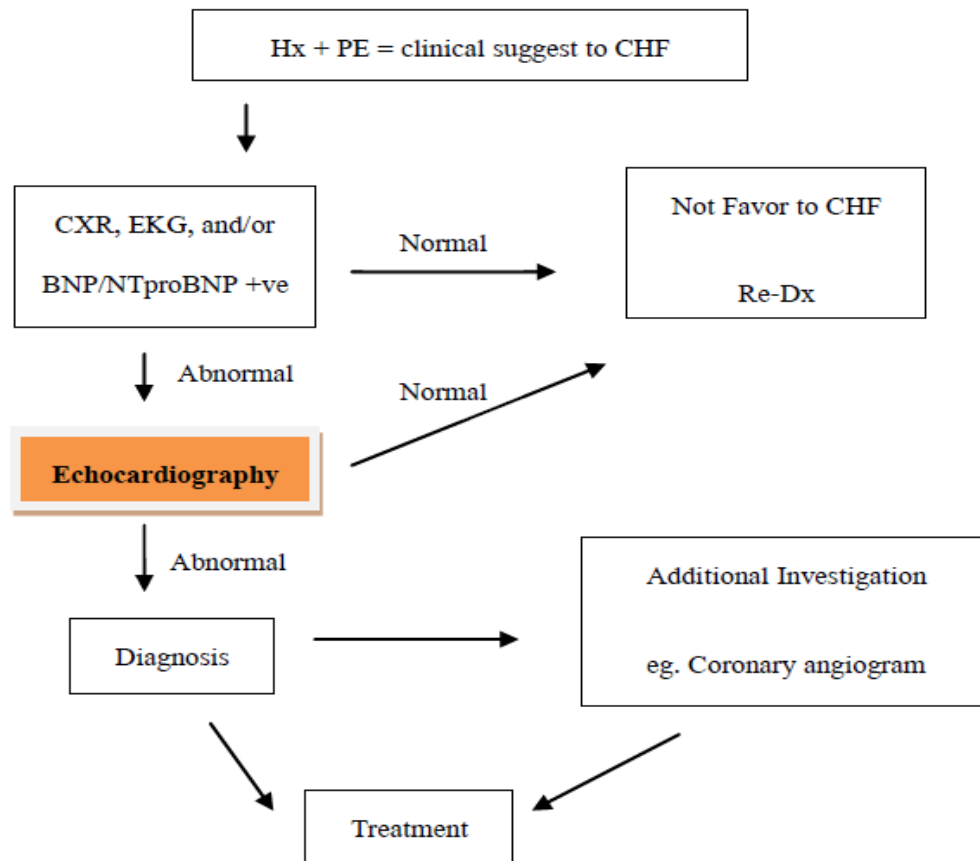
2.6 Echocardiography

Angina Pectoris or chest pain was the most life-threatening symptom of ischemic heart disease. Even though the chest pain was the important sign of myocardial infarction, it could be a sign for other heart diseases such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, valvular stenosis, aortic dissection, pericarditis, mitral valve prolapsed and acute pulmonary embolism as well.

Thus, echocardiography was one of the most widely used diagnostic tests for heart disease. It was the noninvasive and had no known risks of side effects that gave helpful information about your heart. It measured the heart size, shape and motion. It detected a valve disease, blood flow, clots and pressure inside the heart. It also gave the percentage of ejection fraction to know the status of heart pumps. It helped to detect the presence and assessed the severity of any wall ischemia that may be associated with coronary artery disease. Echocardiography also helped determine whether any chest pain or associated symptoms were related to heart disease.

Those were some diseases or conditions that used echocardiography to help in diagnosis. Valvular stenosis, valvular regurgitation, mitral valve prolapsed, ventricular performance, cardiac source of emboli, endocarditis, congenital heart disease, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, pericardial effusion and congestive heart failure.

This was the guideline to evaluate congestive heart failure by using echocardiography from The Heart Association of Thailand under the Royal Patronage.



From. The Hearth Association of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H. M. the King. (n.d.). แนวทางการปฏิบัติมาตรฐานเพื่อการวินิจฉัยและดูแลรักษาผู้ป่วยภาวะหัวใจล้มเหลว. Retrieved July 30, 2011, from http://www.thaiheart.org/images/column_1291454908/CHFGuideline.pdf

Figure 2.1 Guidelines for Congestive Heart Failure

2.7 Ejection Fraction

The ejection fraction (EF) was an important measurement in determining how well your heart could pumped out the blood and in diagnosed and tracked the heart failure. It was a measurement of how much blood the left ventricle pumps out with each contraction. The normal heart's ejection fraction was range from 55 to 70

percent. For example, the ejection fraction of 60 percent meant that 60 percent of the total amount of blood in the left ventricle was pushed out with each heartbeat. You could have a normal ejection fraction reading and still have heart failure. If the heart muscle had become so thick and stiff that the ventricle held a smaller-than-usual volume of blood, it might still seem to pump out a normal percentage of the blood that enters it. In reality, though, the total amount of blood pumped wasn't enough to meet your body's needs. A result of EF under 40 might be evidence of heart failure or cardiomyopathy. An EF between 40 and 55 indicated damage, perhaps from a previous heart attack, but it might not indicate heart failure. In severe cases, EF could be very low. On the other hand, EF higher than 75 percent could indicate a heart condition like hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. (American Heart Association, 2011).

There was a study of 66-year-old woman admitted to the hospital because of cardiac and renal failure. The patient had a dyspnea on exertion and leg edema developed. An echocardiography showed an ejection fraction of 56% with biventricular hypertrophy, left atrial dilatation (55 mm in the greatest dimension), elevated left atrial pressure, a left ventricular ejection fraction of 56%, and an estimated right ventricular systolic pressure of 49 mmHg. The echocardiogram was ordered for the investigation of left ventricular function and to exclude valvular abnormalities in this patient, who presented with symptoms of congestive heart failure (Raje, Steele, Lawrimore, Johri & Sohani, 2011).

There was another study of the comparison of invasive and non-invasive measurements of haemodynamic parameters in patients with advanced heart failure. Measurement of haemodynamic parameters using a Swan-Ganz catheter was of clinical importance in patients with advanced heart failure; however, its applicability was limited due to its invasiveness. They examined 25 patients with advanced heart failure (20 men, age: 64 ± 11 years, New York Heart Association class III/IV: 88/12%, left ventricular ejection fraction: $37 \pm 20\%$), 13 (52%) demonstrated decompensated heart failure. In conclusion of the study, the results suggested that a non-invasive method for haemodynamic monitoring could be applied in clinical practice in patients with advanced heart failure (Sokolski et al., 2011)

2.8 ES Teck

ES Teck was a device that measure several physiological parameters from the different main regulatory mechanism of the body and the state of the internal environment (living tissues) to provide an estimation of the Homeostasis of the patient. This system was a programmable electoro medical system (PEMS) which was composed of USB plug and played hardware device including six tactile electrodes and cables. A direct current of 1.28V was applied between six tactile electrodes placed symmetrically on the forehead, hands, and feet of the subject. Each electrode was alternatively cathode and anode (bipolar mode), which permitted the recording of 22 segments from the human body (Nguyen & Kurtz, 2006; Schoeller, 2000). The intensity was transmitted with a numeric form for each segment to an informative program. Background of this used technique were the electrical Bio Impedance Analysis (BIA) and Bio Impedance Spectrometry (BIS).

The Bio Impedance Analysis (BIA) was used in many applications like the estimated of the body composition and water balance but also in cardiology and imaging. The Bio Impedance Spectrometry (BIS) was used for estimated the body composition and water balance but also for estimated the neurotransmitters. The specificity of the technique was the utilization of a voltage of 1.28 V in direct current (DC) that cannot cross the cellular membranes and capillaries and therefore could only reach the interstitial fluid (interstitial tissue), whose intensity, resistance, and conductivity could be measured. These facts were confirmed by the research of Kanai and Maijer that the cellular membrane and capillaries behave as one capacity because of dielectric properties, so a direct current cannot penetrated its membranes and circulated solely in the interstitial fluid. The tissues constituted an electrolytic environment; conduction of electric current was assured by the ionic porters, under the effect of a tension applied between two electrodes. The conductivity was also related to the volume (water content) of the space traversed (intersitital fluid).

The normal range of interstitial fluid sodium concentration was from 121.6 to 129 mmol/L and it should be corresponding in intensity (Cottrell equation) from 12.4 to 20 μ A. The volume of interstitial fluid was related with the total weight: normal range 16% \pm 3 of the total weight and the size of this space (inter capillary distance): 80 \pm μ m. Estimate tissue of oxygen delivery related to the inter-capillary distance and resistance.

The electrical impedance of a living tissue could be continuously measured in order to determine its patho-physiological evolution. Some pathology like ischemia, infarct or necrosis implies cellular alterations that were reflected as impedance changes. The bio impedance monitoring had been proposed for ischemia detection. In most cases, the event was detected or monitored because an alteration of the extra-intracellular volumes occurred. It illustrated how ischemia was monitored by bio impedance measurements. During the normoxic condition, a significant amount of low frequency current was able to flow through the extracellular spaces. When ischemia and the following lack of oxygen (hypoxia) was caused by any means, the cells were not able to generate enough energy to feed the ion pumps and extracellular water penetrated into the cell. As a consequence, the cells grew and invaded the extracellular space. This caused a reduction of the low frequency current that yielded an impedance modulus increase at this low frequency. Thus, the bio impedance measurement at low frequencies was an indicator of the tissure ischemia.

This simplistic description of the ischemia-impedance relationship could be not correct for cells containing gap junctions. In those cases of myocardium, the observed impedance increased at low frequencies mostly attributed to the closure of the gap junctions (Gersing, 1998). One study stated that the evolution of the impedance modulus at 1 kHz. for six impedance probes inserted in a beating pig heart subjected to regional ischemia. Three of them were within a normoxic area and the other three are within the area influenced by the ischemia (Min, Ollmar & Gersing, 2003). The necrosis processed that follows a long ischemia period could also be detected because the loss of membrane integrity allowed continuity between the extra and intra-cellular media and, consequently, the impedance magnitude at low frequencies decreases (Haemmerich et al., 2003).

By using the spectrometry technique and in particular the chronoamperometry, the ES teck system made the calculation and estimated the interstitial fluid electrolytes and interstitial fluid H⁺ concentration according to the ionic flux (diffusion coefficient of the ions) (EIS Scan, 2008).

ES Teck can be used to screen or check many human system as the following:

2.8.1 Nervous System-showed the cerebral tissue at frontal lobes and limbic systems, neurotransmitters.

2.8.2 Cardiovascular System-showed the blood pressure and ischemic indicator eg. Blood volume, mean arterial pressure, cardiac output, systemic vascular resistance include heart failure indicator eg. %Ejection fraction.

2.8.3 Respiratory System-showed the respiratory rate and gases balance eg. % spO₂, PaCO₂ and PaO₂.

2.8.4 Digestive System-showed the perfusion of digestive organs.

2.8.5 Urogenital System-showed the total body water, extra-intracellular water, tissue perfusion of uterus, prostate or bladder.

2.8.6 Autonomic Nervous System-showed the sympathetic and parasympathetic activities.

2.8.7 General Metabolic Function-showed the balance of electrolytes

2.8.8 Hormonal System-showed the thyroid, parathyroid, and pancreatic activities.

2.8.9 Chiropractic-showed the tissue indicator for vertebra.

2.8.10 Oxidative Stress Indicators-showed the balance of MDA, SOD₂, glutathione reductase and more.

2.8.11 Suggestion of further laboratory tests

2.8.12 Personalized Diet and micronutrition-showed the suggestion of personal diet and supplements.

2.8.13 Exercise and Sport Indicators

2.8.14 Lifestyle and Fitness Evaluation

The study about the comparative relationship of insulin resistance in Type 2 Diabetic patients between ES Teck screening test and serum analysis had no statistically significant changes with the precision of ES Teck at 92.86 % and 93.55 % ($p = 0.712$ and $p = 0.309$) (Wasichaya Khanla, 2011).

Another study used the Electro Interstitial Scan (EIS) to perform bioimpedance measurements to follow up the efficacy of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) treatment in subjects (recruited 38 women, 21 men with aged 17-76 years) diagnosed to have major depressive disorder. We Baseline Clinical Global Impression scores and EIS (electrical conductivity and dispersion α parameter) measurements were done before starting SSRI therapy. Treatment follow-up was undertaken using EIS bioimpedance measurements and by treatment response based on the Hamilton Depression Scale and Clinical Global Impression, every 15 days for 60 days. At day 45, we classified the patients into two groups, ie, Group 1, including treatment responders, and Group 2, including nonresponders. At day 60, patients were classified into two further groups, ie, Group 3, comprising treatment responders, and Group 4, comprising nonresponders. Electrical conductivity measurement of the forehead pathway using EIS has a high specificity and sensitivity at day 45 ($P < 0.0001$), when comparing treatment responders and nonresponders, but decreases at day 60 ($P < 0.16$). The EIS electrical dispersion α parameter of the forehead pathway has a high specificity and sensitivity at day 45 ($P < 0.0001$) when comparing treatment responders and nonresponders, and increases at day 60 ($P < 0.0001$). The EIS system may be a noninvasive, easily administered, low-cost technique that could be used as an adjunct to DSM-IV and Clinical Global Impression

scores for monitoring of efficacy of treatment in patients with major depressive disorder (Alexeev & Kuznecova, 2011).

In the study of new marker using bioimpedance technology in screening for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children as an adjunct to conventional diagnostic methods (Caudal, 2011), 60 children without any ADHD symptoms (group1) and fifty-two children diagnosed with ADHD following psychiatric examination (group 2) underwent an examination with the EIS system. Statistical analysis was performed to compare the conductivity measurements at the level of the forehead electrodes, using independent t-tests and a receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) to determine the specificity and sensitivity of the test. The mean of the conductivity measurements of two pathways between the forehead electrodes (From left forehead to right forehead and from right forehead to left forehead) in the ADHD group was 33.11 micro Siemens (range 2–113 micro Siemens). This was significantly higher ($P < 0.001$) than mean of the conductivity measurements of two pathways between the forehead electrodes of the control group (2.75 micro Siemens, range 1.75–27.4 micro Siemens). In terms of the ROC results, comparing the 2 groups using the reference of the mean of conductivity measurements of two pathways between the forehead electrodes, the test shown a specificity of 98% and sensitivity of 80 % and $P = 0.0001$ (95% confidence interval) with a cutoff value at 7.4 micro Siemens. In conclusion, the EIS marker related to the conductivity measurements of the forehead pathway has a high specificity and high sensitivity.



CHAPTER 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Population and Sample Size

Study population: Male or female, age of 35 years old up who attended health check up at Vejthani Hospital and agreed to join the study during September to November 2011.

3.2 Sample Size Calculation

Sample size is defined by the following formula

$$n_0 = \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2}{4d^2}$$

n = Number of sample size

d = Maximum error that may occurred or absolute precision; in this case, use d = 10 % In another words, when the sample size was calculated, the percentage error allowed was equal to 5 %.

Z = Critical standard score which was the value for which the cumulative probability is 1- α ; therefore was equal to 1.645

Set confident interval at 95 % $\alpha = 0.05$

Calculate the sample size value:

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.645)^2}{4(0.1)^2} = \frac{2.706035}{0.04} = 67.65 \sim 68$$

Therefore, the minimum value of the sample size in the study was 68. Set allowance for 10% drop out rate. Hence, total sample size was 75 subjects.

3.3 Type of Research

A human exploratory research

Study Variables : Independent variable are tests by ES Teck and echocardiography
: Dependent variable is the percentage of ejection fraction

3.4 Selection of Sample

3.4.1 Inclusion criteria

3.4.1.1 Subject in Vejthani Executive Healthcare Center for gold package check-up program.

3.4.1.2 Male or female at the age of 35 ups.

3.4.1.3 Each subject voluntarily agreed to participate in the research and signed informed consent form at the beginning of the study.

3.4.2 Exclusion criteria

3.4.2.1 Subject had a dermatological lesions such as wound or cuts in the area to contact with the electrodes

3.4.2.2 Subject had excessive perspiration.

3.4.2.3 Subject had a cardiac pacemaker or any implanted electronic or metallic devices.

3.4.2.4 Subject had a limb deformity.

3.4.2.5 Subject who was unable to stay seated for 3 minutes eg. Parkinson disease.

3.4.2.6 Pregnant women and breast feeding mother.

3.4.2.7 Subject who was anxious or panic during the test.

3.4.2.8 Subject with strong alcohol, tranquilizer or stimulants one night prior the test.

3.5 Research Tools

3.5.1 ES Teck (E.I.S-BF) (EIS-01-USB V.1.6)

3.5.2 Echocardiography (Phillip) Series IE 33

3.5.3 Informed Consent Form

3.5.4 Medical Questionnaire

3.5.5 Medical Check-up Note

3.5.6 % EF Record Form

3.5.7 Self-assessment, Satisfaction Questionnaire

3.6 Research Procedure

3.6.1 Recruited subject into the research used the inclusion criteria as guideline.

3.6.2 Investigator explained the purpose and procedure of the research to subjects.

3.6.3 Investigator got subject to sign informed consent form and filled in the personal data in research record form.

3.6.4 Investigator checked vital signs and interviewed subjects on general information, lifestyles, medical history include a physical examination.

3.6.5 Investigator recorded all data in the research recorded form.

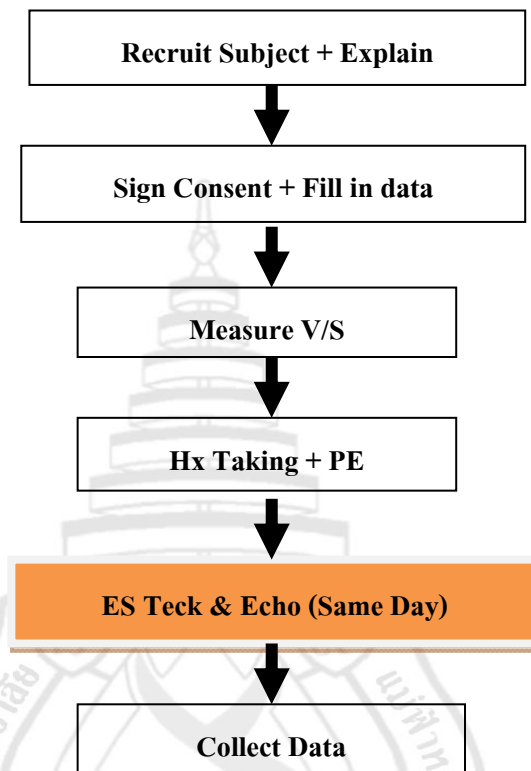


Figure 3.1 Investigator Recorded All Aata in the Research Recorded Form

3.7 Discontinuation Criteria

3.7.1 Subject had a personal reason to withdraw the study.

3.7.2 Subject was exhausted to finish the examination.

3.8 Result Evaluation

3.8.1 Measured percent of ejection fraction (%EF)

3.8.2 General assessment by researcher

3.9 Data Collection

Investigator performed data collection upon each subject visit.

3.10 Statistics Used for Data Analysis

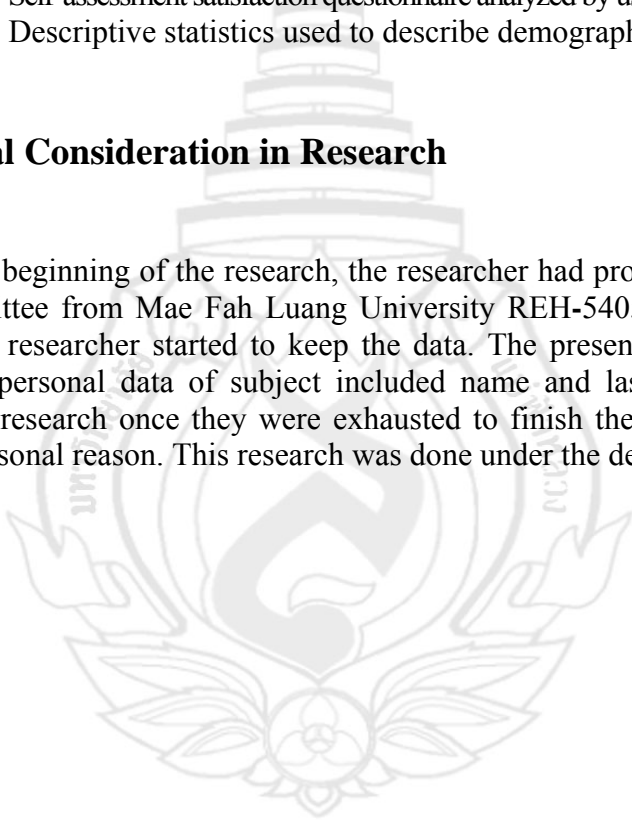
3.10.1 Statistical analysis was conducted to compare the %EF obtained from both method (instruments). Pearson correlation tests are used, if data conformed with normal distribution. If not, Spearman correlation tests are used.

3.10.2 Self-assessment satisfaction questionnaire analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

3.10.3 Descriptive statistics used to describe demographic data of volunteers.

3.11 Ethical Consideration in Research

At the beginning of the research, the researcher had proposed the thesis to the ethical committee from Mae Fah Luang University REH-54059. After the proposal approved, the researcher started to keep the data. The presentation of this research enclosed the personal data of subject included name and last name. The subjects withdrew the research once they were exhausted to finish the examination or when they had a personal reason. This research was done under the declaration of Helsinki.



CHAPTER 4

Result

Result of the study was analyzed and reported in three section, subject characteristics data, study result and patient satisfaction.

Table 4.1 Subject Characteristics

			N = 75(%)
Gender	Male		24(32%)
	Female		51(68%)
Age	Age Gr. 1	35-44	9(12%)
	Age Gr. 2	45-54	20(26.7%)
	Age Gr. 3	55-64	23(30.7%)
	Age Gr. 4	65-74	19(25.3%)
	Age Gr. 5	> 75	4(5.3%)
	Min 35	Max 86	Mean±SD 57.96 ±11.735
Nationality	Thai		6(8%)
	Arab		69(92%)

Subjects were mostly female, 68%. Age range were in range of 35-86 years of age, with a mean of 57.96 years of age. Nationality were mostly Arab, 92%.

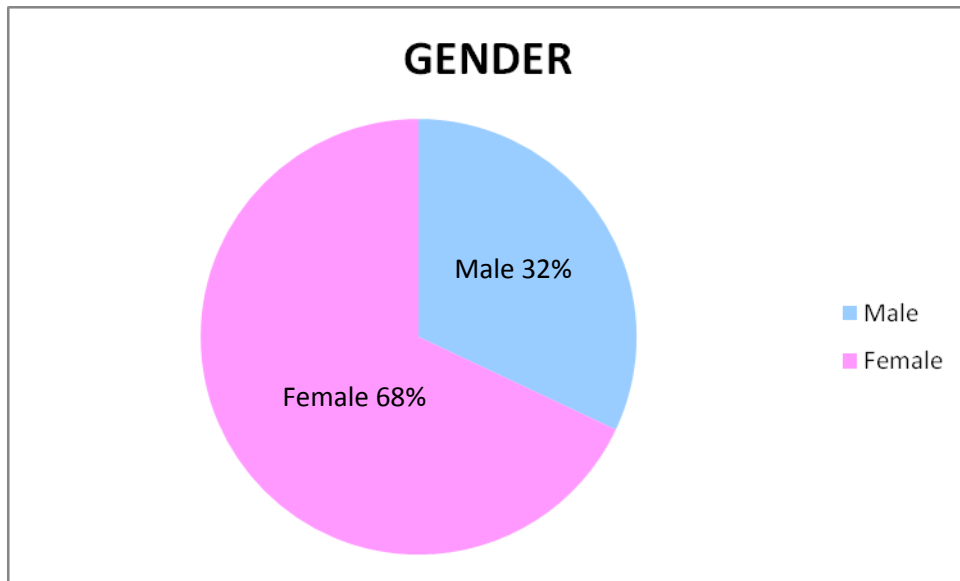
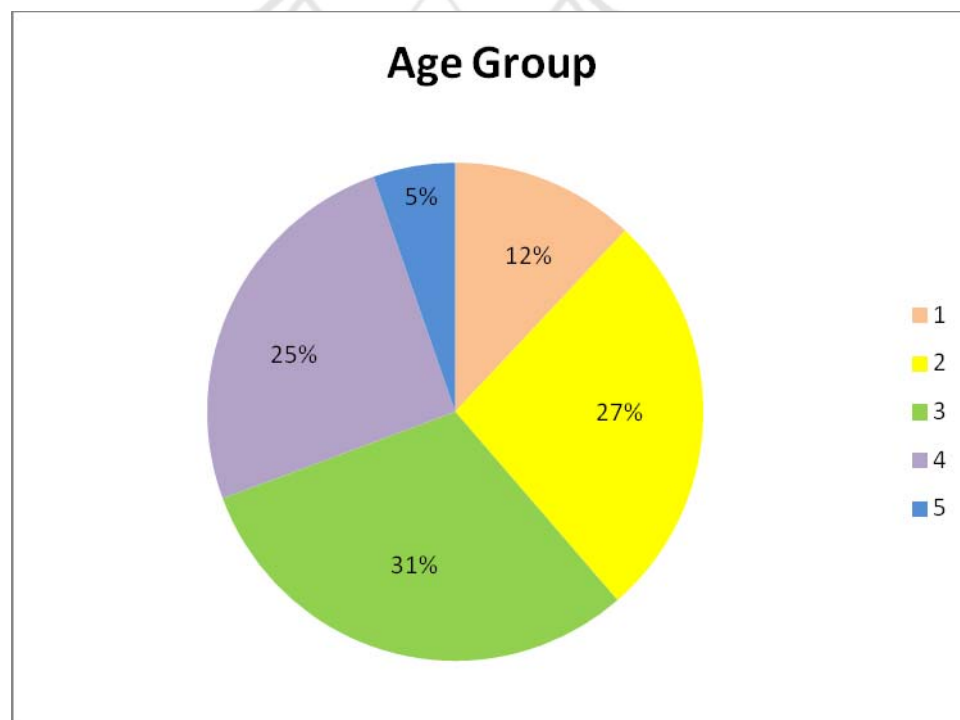


Figure 4.1 Subject Characteristic for Gender



Note. 1=age 35-44, 2=age 45-54, 3=age 55-64, 4=age 65-74, 5=age>75

Figure 4.2 Subject Characteristic for Age Group

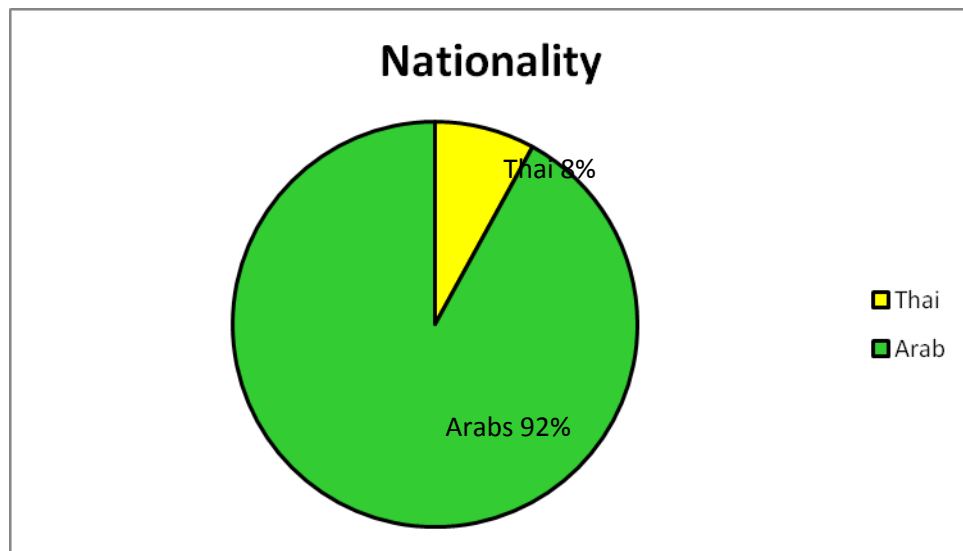


Figure 4.3 Subject Characteristic for Nationality

Data analysis showed the result of normal distribution by Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The correlation for parametric variables was analyzed by using Pearson correlation test. The correlation of all ejection fraction percentage (%EF) between ES Teck and echocardiography were significantly correlated ($p < 0.05$, $r = 0.312$) at confident interval of 95% as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echo in All Subjects

Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echocardiography in all subjects	
%EF-ES vs %EF-Echo	0.312 $p < 0.05$ * ($p = 0.003$)
N	75

Note. * Significant

In normal value %EF (55-75%) result showed very significant correlated ($p < 0.01$, $r = 0.482$) at confident interval of 99% as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echo in Normal %EF

Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echocardiography in normal %EF	
%EF-ES vs %EF-Echo	0.482 p < 0.01 * (p=0.001)
N	36

Note. * Very Significant

In abnormal value of %EF (< 55% or > 75%) result was correlated with statistical significant but in confident interval of 90% (p<0.1, r=0.214) as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echo in Abnormal %EF

Correlation of %EF between ES Teck and Echocardiography in abnormal %EF	
%EF-ES vs %EF-Echo	0.214 p < 0.1 * (p=0.095)
N	39

Note. * Significant

In subject self assessment data, this research were analyzed by using the descriptive statistic. The data were divided into two parts. The first part evaluated on the satisfaction of procedure between ES Teck and echocardiography on comfortability, speed and simplicity. Subjects were strongly agreed on comfortability in ES Teck (66.7%) more than echocardiography (57.3%) as shown in figure 4.4. In the fast speed procedure, subjects were strongly agreed in ES Teck (70.7%) more than echocardiography (48%) as shown in figure 4.5. Last procedure on simplicity, subjects were strongly agreed in ES Teck (69.3%) more than echocardiography (54.7%) as shown in figure 4.6.

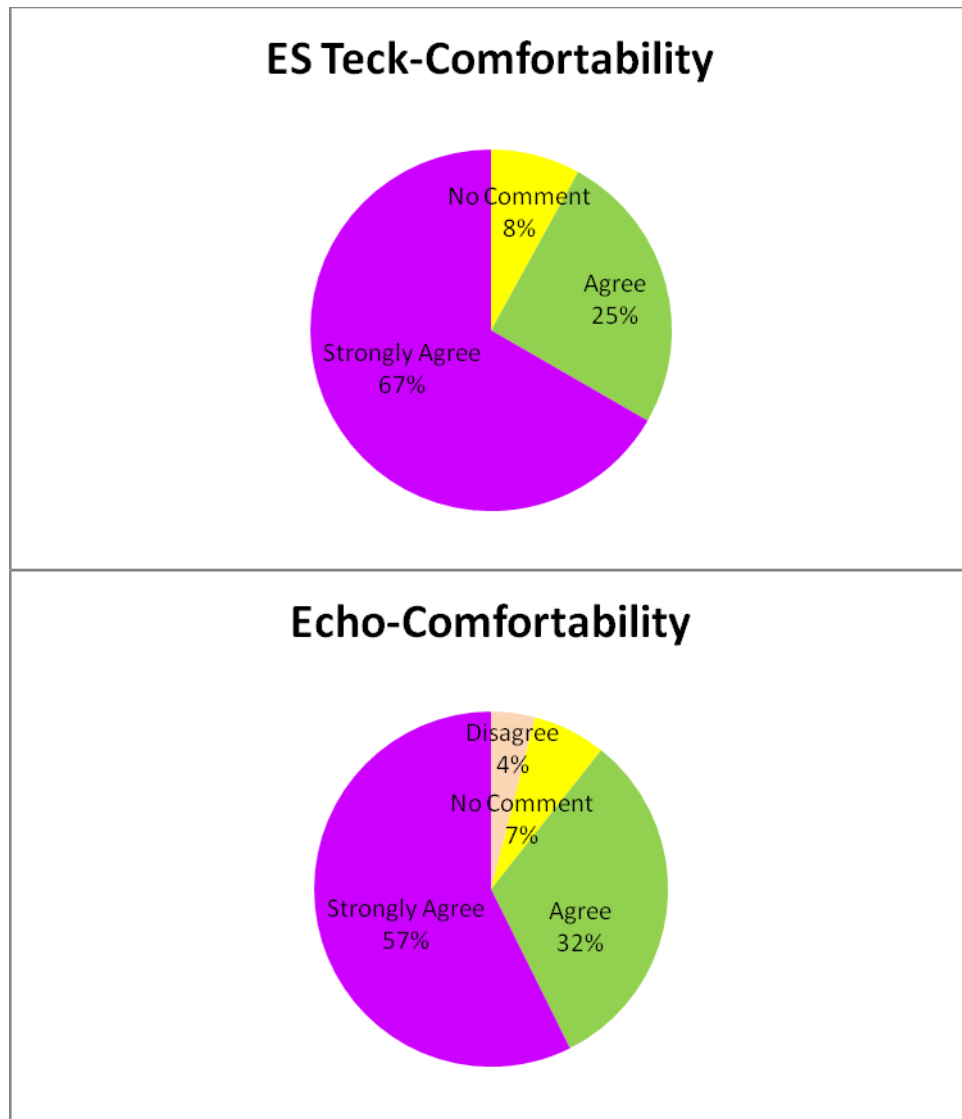


Figure 4.4 Satisfaction Data of Comfortability between ES Teck and Echo

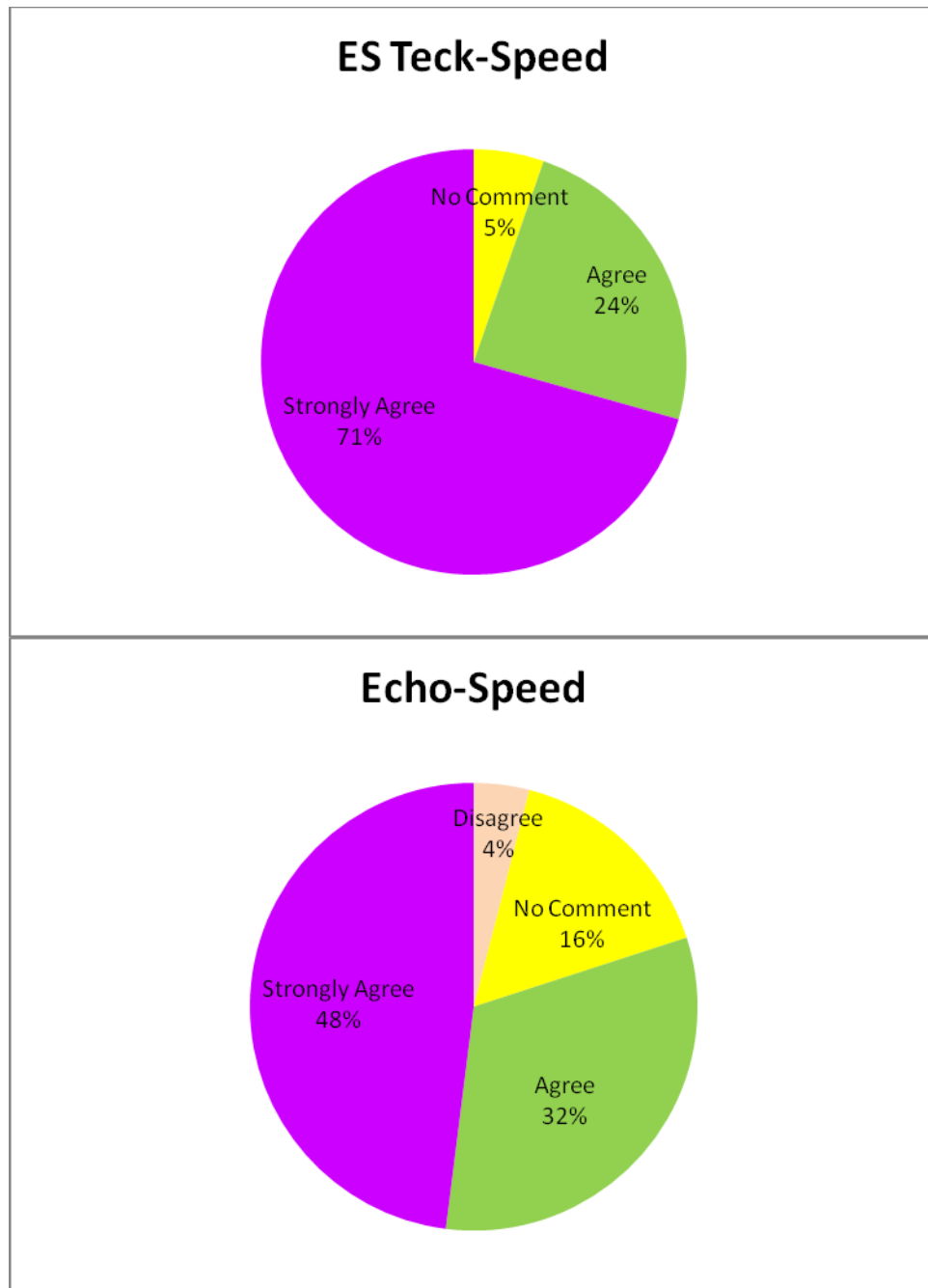


Figure 4.5 Satisfaction Data of Speed between ES Teck and Echo

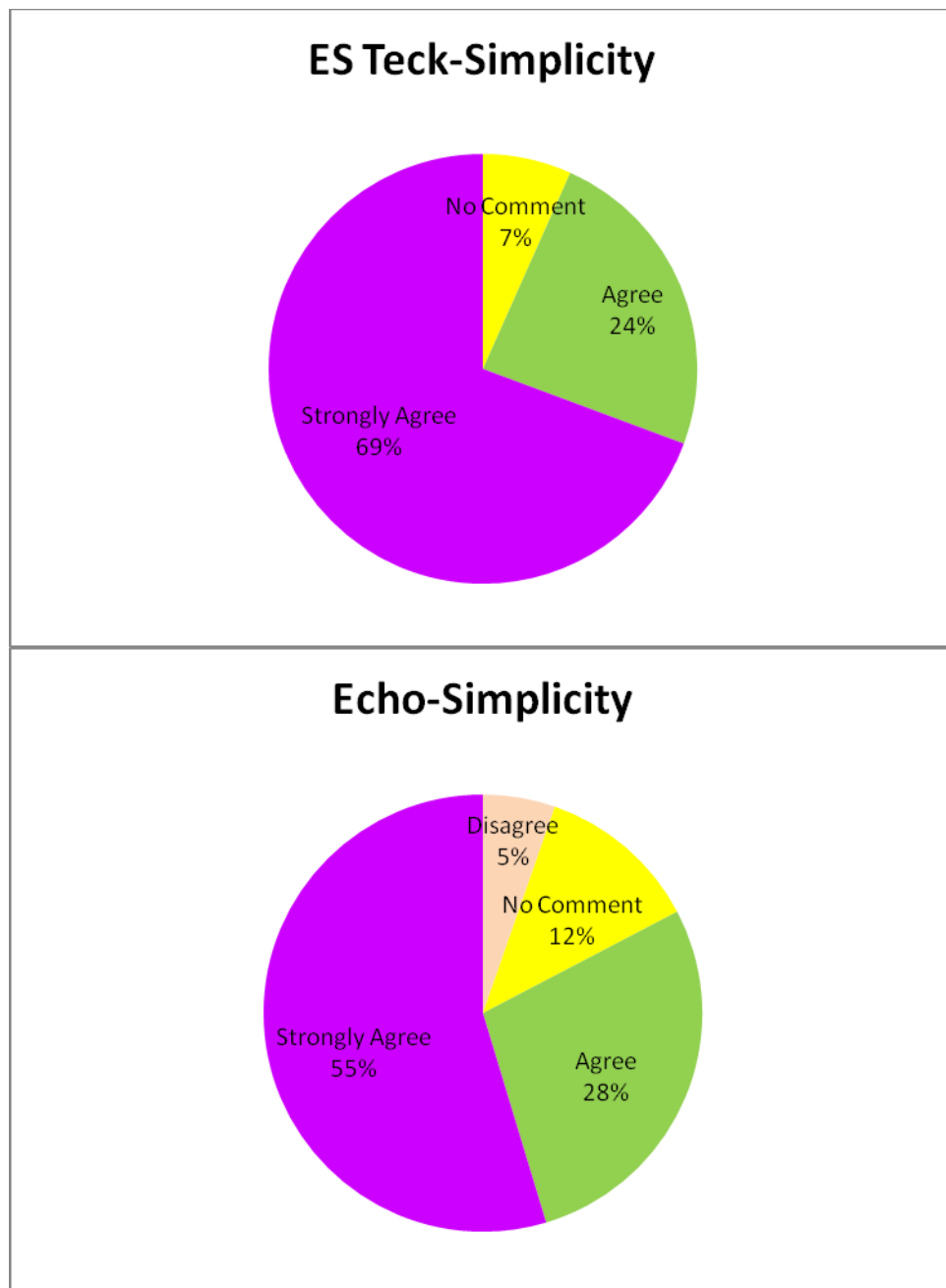


Figure 4.6 Satisfaction Data of Simplicity between ES Teck and Echo

The second part of self assessment data was the evaluation on overall satisfaction of ES Teck. The result of overall satisfaction on ES Teck, mostly were very satisfied for 52%, satisfied for 41.3% and indifferences for 6.7% as shown in figure 4.7. Rating score by subjects were range from 1 to 10, 66.7% score for 10, 17.3% score for 9, 13.3% score for 8 and 2.7% score for 7 as shown in figure 4.8. In the willingness to recommend ES Teck by subjects, percentage are 42.7% for definitely will recommend, 41.3% for will recommend and 16% for no comment as shown in figure 4.9.



Figure 4.7 Overall Satisfaction of ES Teck

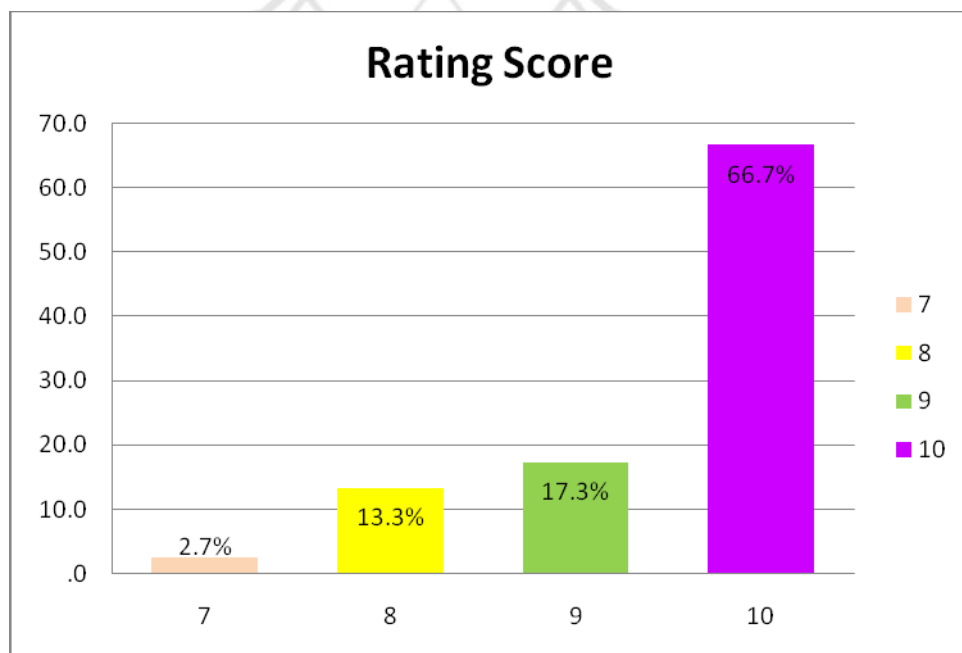


Figure 4.8 Rating Score of ES Teck

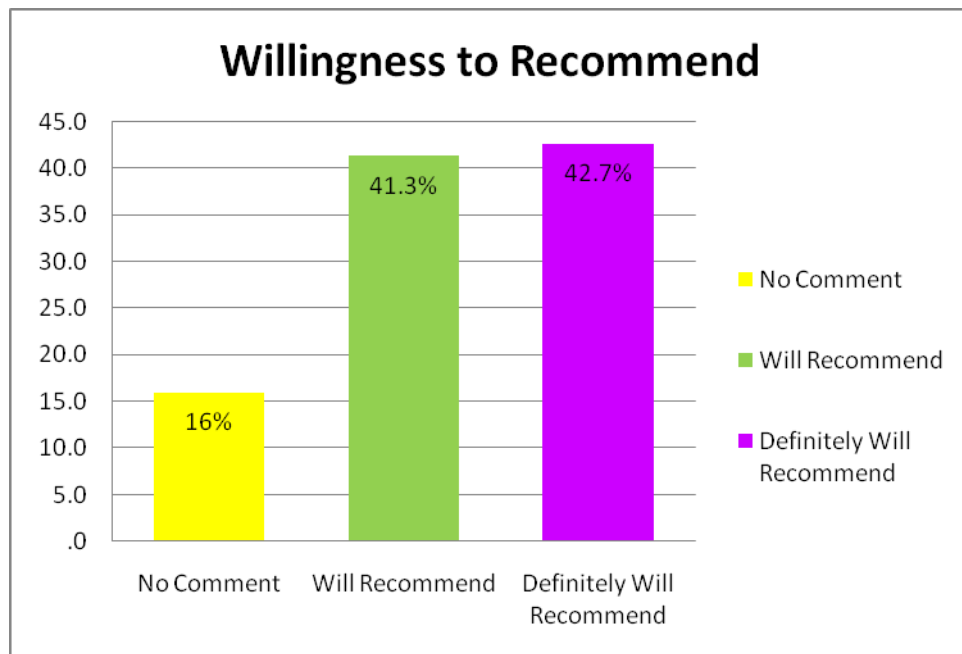


Figure 4.9 Willingness to Recommend ES Teck

The group statistical test for ES Teck procedure on comfortability, speed and simplicity included overall satisfaction, rating score and willingness to recommend by gender and nationality were compared by using independent T-test .

The response on comfortability from using ES Teck were relatively high in both male and female (4.33, 4.71 from maximum score of 5) as shown in figure 4.10.

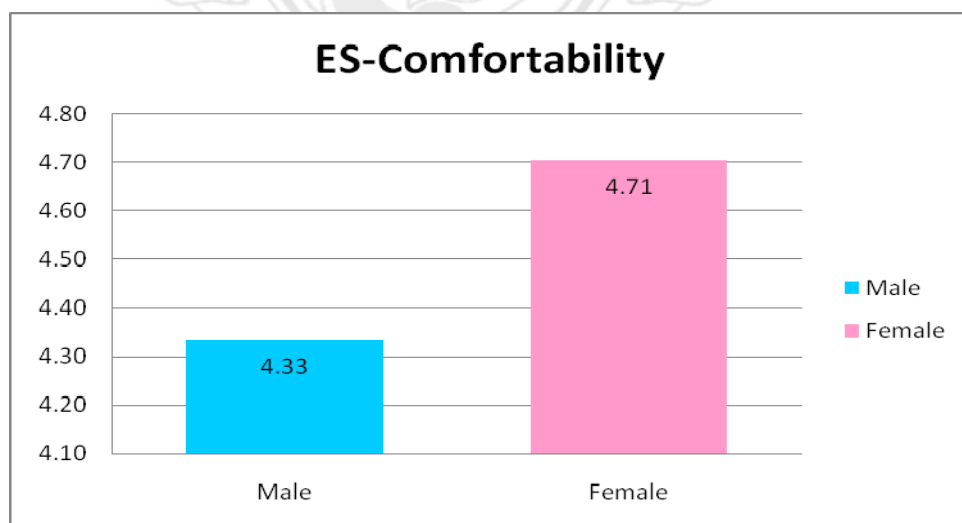


Figure 4.10 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Comfortability between Male and Female

The speed procedure in ES Teck by male and female are 4.38 and 4.78 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.11.

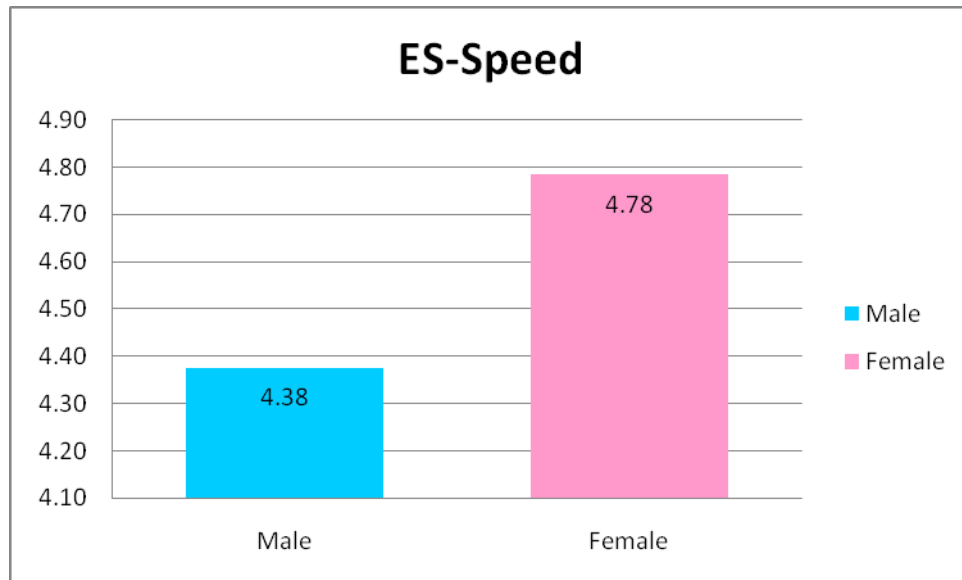


Figure 4.11 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Speed between Male and Female

The perception on simplicity of the procdure by male and female are 4.38 and 4.75 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.12.

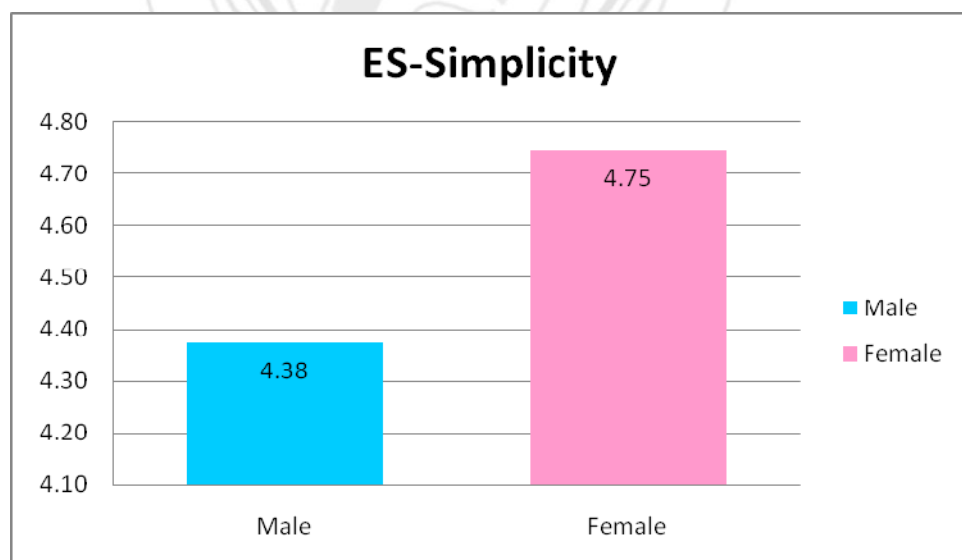


Figure 4.12 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Simplicity between Male and Female

The overall satisfaction on ES Teck by male and female are 4.17 and 4.59 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.13.

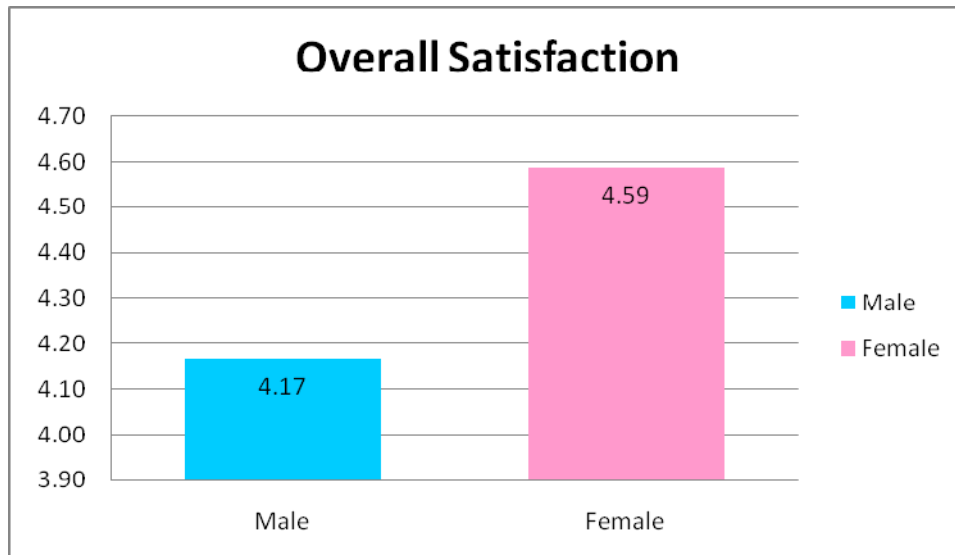


Figure 4.13 Overall Satisfaction of ES Teck between Male and Female

The rating score of ES Teck by male and female are 9.17 and 9.63 from maximum score of 10 as shown in figure 4.14.

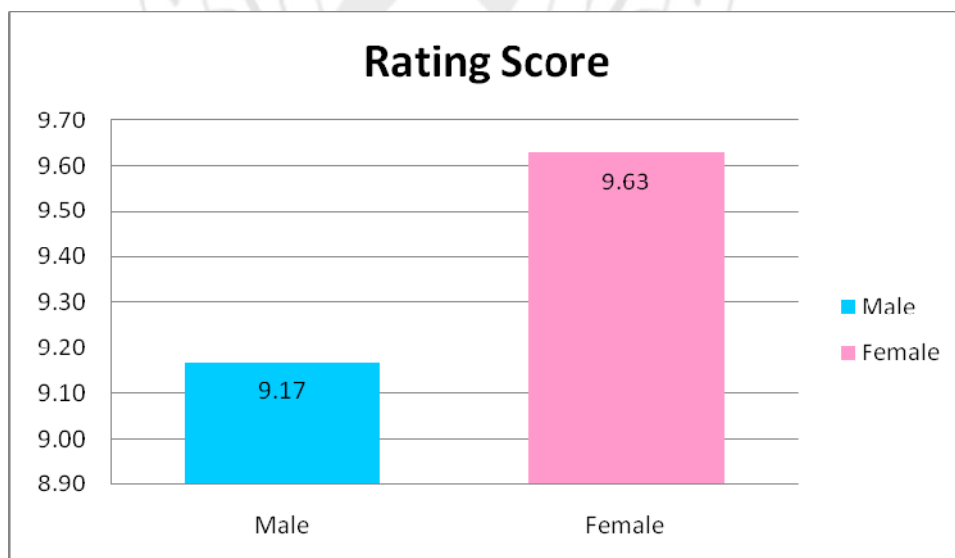


Figure 4.14 Rating Score of ES Teck between Male and Female

The willingness to recommend ES Teck by male and female are 3.88 and 4.45 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.15.

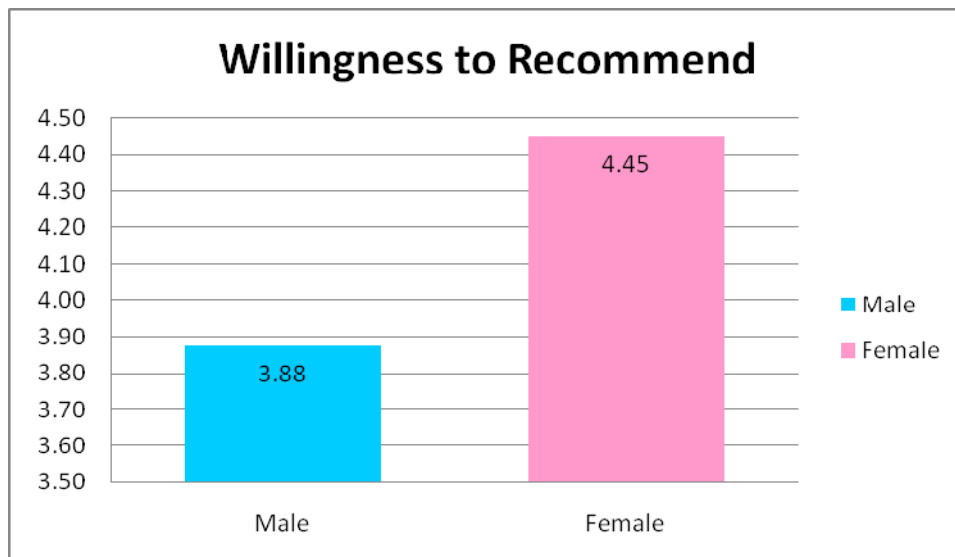


Figure 4.15 Willingness to Recommend ES Teck between Male and Female

The result of ES Teck satisfaction by male and female are relatively high. However, there was no statistically significant differences between male and female in the rating score. But in overall satisfaction and willingness to recommend, there were a statistical significant differences between male and female as shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Satisfaction of ES Teck between Male and Female

Satisfaction of ES Teck between Male and Female	
Overall Satisfaction	p=0.013
Rating Score	p=0.057
Willingness to Recommend	p=0.002
Independent T-Test, Confident Interval 95%	

As compared ES Teck in statistic group of nationality, the comfortability procedure in ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are relatively high (4.50, 4.59 from maximum score of 5) as shown in figure 4.16.

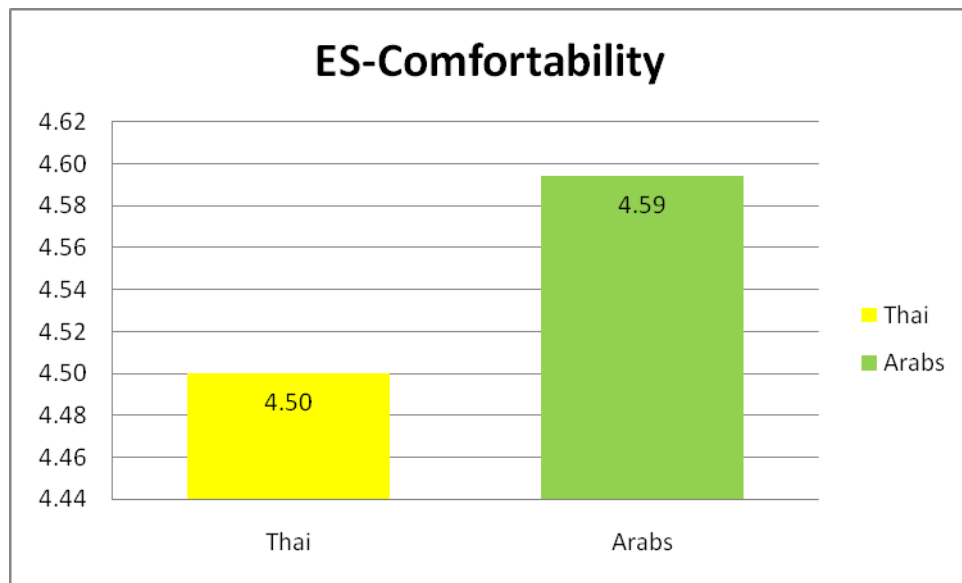


Figure 4.16 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Comfortability between Thai and Arabs

The speed procedure in ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are 4.50 and 4.67 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.17.

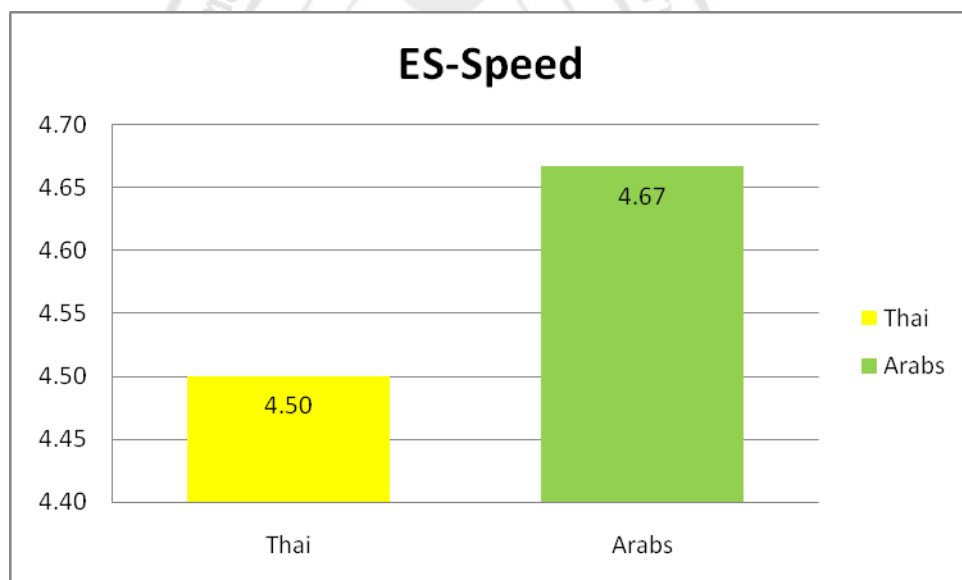


Figure 4.17 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Speed between Thai and Arabs

The simplicity procedure in ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are 4.50 and 4.64 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.18.

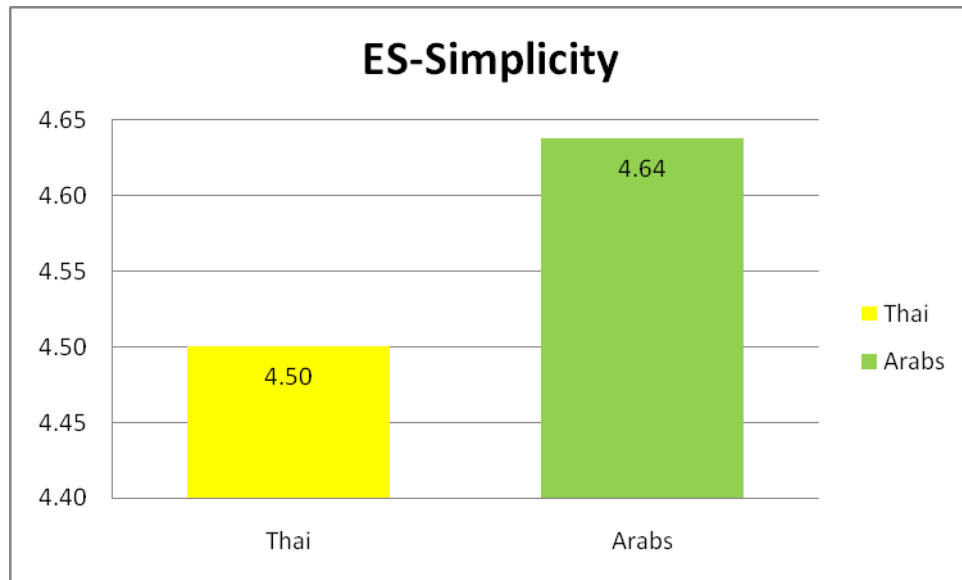


Figure 4.18 Satisfaction of ES Teck in Simplicity between Thai and Arabs

The overall satisfaction on ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are 4.33 and 4.46 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.19.

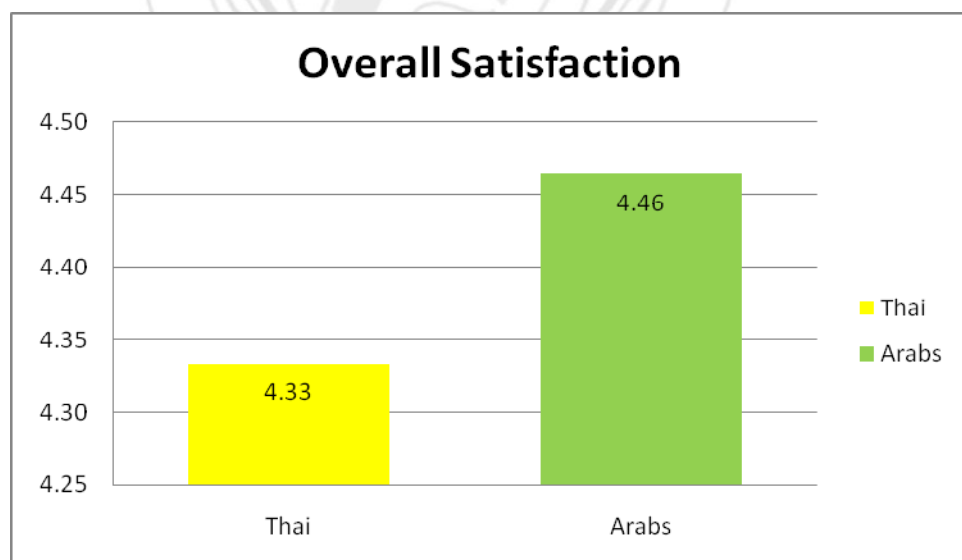


Figure 4.19 Overall Satisfaction of ES Teck between Thai and Arabs

The rating score of ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are 9.17 and 9.51 from maximum score of 10 as shown in figure 4.20.

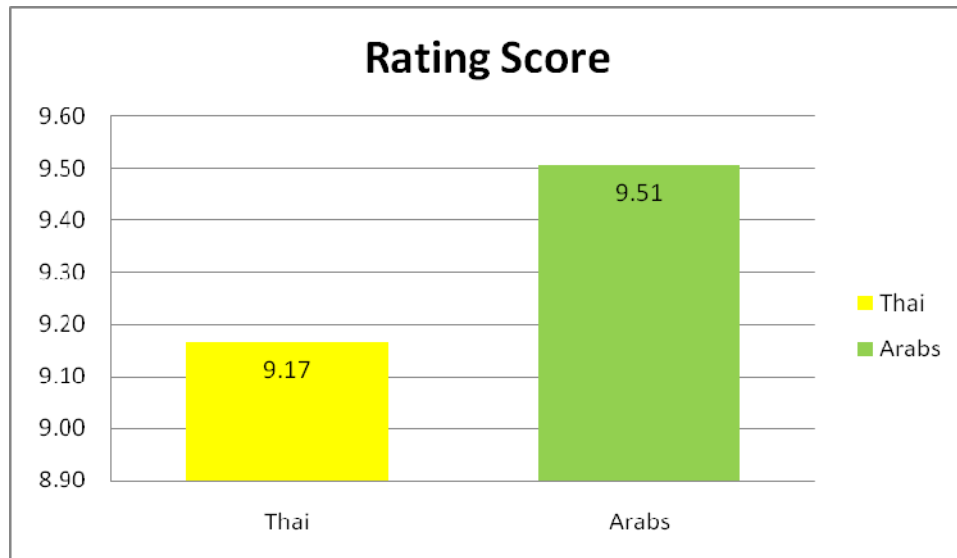


Figure 4.20 Rating Score of ES Teck between Thai and Arabs

The willingness to recommend ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are 4.00 and 4.29 from maximum score of 5 as shown in figure 4.21.

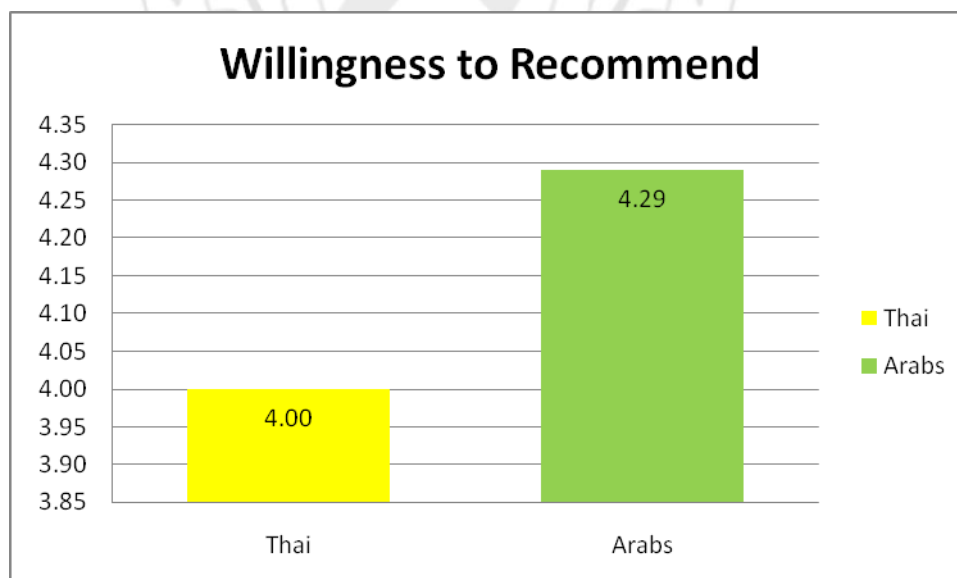


Figure 4.21 Willingness to Recommend ES Teck between Thai and Arabs

The result of satisfaction in ES Teck by Thai and Arabs are relatively high. But there was no statistically significant differences between Thai and Arabs on overall satisfaction, rating score and willingness to recommend as shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Satisfaction of ES Teck between Thai and Arabs

Satisfaction of ES Teck between Thai and Arabs	
Overall Satisfaction	p=0.581
Rating Score	p=0.443
Willingness to Recommend	p=0.471
Independent T-Test, Confident Interval 95%	



CHAPTER 5

Conclusion, Discussion and Comment

5.1 Discussion

ES Teck was a modern medical device used to screen multi-system in human. The result could come out rapidly within 5 minutes to screen whole human system include cardiovascular system. World Health Organization (2008b) reported that top 10 cause of death in the world was ischemic heart disease which was the life-threatening condition to everyone. Hence, this research was designed to study the correlation between new medical technology instrument (ES Teck) with standard instrument (Echocardiography) in order to evaluate the ejection fraction percentage by determining how well your heart can pumping out the blood and in diagnosing and tracking heart failure.

It was found from this study that ejection fraction percentage (%EF) between ES Teck and echocardiography were significantly correlated. It was very significant correlated in normal value of %EF. Furthermore, in abnormal value of %EF result was also correlated with statistical significant but in different confident interval. This research determined that ES Teck had an equal accuracy and precision when compared to echocardiography. It also considered that once ES Teck show the normal %EF, the result seem to be normal in echocardiography. On the other hand, once ES Teck show abnormal %EF, the physician must practically re-confirm with the standard medical device by echocardiography.

From the satisfaction assessment, subjects strongly agreed in the procedure of comfortability, speed and simplicity in ES Teck more than echocardiography. Majority were very satisfied to ES Teck. 66.7% of subjects were given a full score of 10 to ES Teck. Subjects about 84% were highly recommended ES Teck to others. Satisfaction of ES Teck are relatively high in female than male. However, there was no statistically significant differences between male and female in the rating score. In overall satisfaction and willingness to recommend, there were a statistically significant differences between male and female which defined that male was less talkative than female in order to recommend ES Teck to others. Also, male was rarely expressed his satisfaction. In nationality, Arabs showed a high satisfaction in ES Teck more than Thai but there was no statistically significant differences between Thai and Arabs on overall satisfaction, rating score and willingness to recommend. Arabs favored ES Teck more which could be from the reason that this new technology device was first seen with them. ES Teck were rarely seen in United Arab Emirates.

Recently, many researcher reviewed the comparison of ES Teck with various objectives. There was one studied done by Wasichaya Khanla (2011) to compare ES Teck with HOMA (serum) in insulin resistance subjects. The results showed an accuracy

of ES Teck as compared with HOMA (serum) (DM type II patient = 92.86%, $p=0.712$ with controlled group = 93.55%, $p=0.309$).

Another research done by Sumit Techasouksant (2011) was to compare blood test for thyroid hormone with ES Teck in normal subject. The result showed the significant correlations between ES Teck with serum thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) ($p=0.007$). ES Teck had the highly sensitivity of 100% with 88% specificity. Last research of ES Teck compared with serum DHEAs in healthy volunteers done by Patchamol Masakul (2011) also showed the result of correlated with statistical significant ($p<0.001$).

Thus, the comparison of ES Teck with various objectives showed significantly correlation. Therefore, ES Teck was another choice of medical instrument to screen the heart condition.

5.2 Conclusion

ES Teck was a medical device that could give an accurate %EF as compared with echocardiography. It had a very strong reliable in the normal range of %EF. Therefore, ES Teck was a beneficial device to determine the heart failure by the screening of %EF. This device was favored in all gender for Thai and Arabs on comfortability, speed and simplicity to each step of examination. ES Teck concluded to be the pre-screening device to evaluate the heart condition before the patients face the symptoms of heart diseases accordingly. Also, ES Teck can be used as a guideline to assist the physician in selecting the proper management for the patient.

5.3 Recommendation of Future Study

This research has less subject for Thai as compare with Arabs. In the future study, it would be more beneficial to recruit more Thai patient in expectation of seek out the hidden abnormality prior the patient complain about their heart symptoms.

%EF could be compare to the separate group of degenerative disease like hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia to look for correlation of %EF in ES Teck and echocardiography.

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Informed Consent Form

หนังสือให้ความยินยอมเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัย

เขียนที่.....

วันที่.....

ข้าพเจ้า.....อายุ.....ปี อยู่บ้านเลขที่..... ถนน
.....หมู่ที่.....แขวง/ตำบล.....เขต/อำเภอ.....จังหวัด
.....

ขอทำหนังสือนี้ให้ไว้ต่อหัวหน้าการวิจัยเพื่อเป็นหลักฐานแสดงว่า

- ข้อ 1 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบถึงโครงการวิจัยของ แพทย์หญิง หม่อมหลวงธัญญ์นภัส เทวกุล และ ดร.กานต์ วงศ์สุภสวัสดิ์ เรื่องการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบค่าเปอร์เซ็นต์อีเจกชั่นแฟรคชั่น โดยวิธี อีเอสเทค กับ การตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง
- ข้อ 2 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายเกี่ยวกับวัตถุประสงค์ วิธีการวิจัยถึงประสิทธิภาพความปลอดภัย รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะได้รับการวิจัยโดยละเอียดแล้ว
- ข้อ 3 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับรองจากผู้วิจัยจะเก็บข้อมูลส่วนตัวของผู้ถูกทำวิจัยเป็นความลับจะเปิดเผย เฉพาะผลสรุปเท่านั้น
- ข้อ 4 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบจากผู้วิจัยแล้วว่าหากมีอันตรายใดอันเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ผู้ถูก ทำการวิจัยจะได้รับการรักษาพยาบาลโดยไม่มีค่าใช้จ่าย
- ข้อ 5 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบว่าไม่มีสิทธิในการบอกเลิกการร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้ และไม่มีผลกระทบ ต่อการดูแลรักษาที่จะพึงได้รับต่อไป
- ข้อ 6 ผู้ดำเนินการวิจัยได้อธิบายเกี่ยวกับรายละเอียดต่างๆประโยชน์ที่จะได้รับการวิจัย รวมทั้งความเสี่ยงที่อาจเกิดขึ้นให้ได้รับทราบ
- ข้อ 7 ข้าพเจ้ายินดี เข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ ตามเงื่อนไขและวิธีการที่กำหนดและชี้แจงแล้วโดย ผู้ดำเนินการวิจัยโดยไม่มีข้อเรียกร้องอื่นใด

ข้าพเจ้าได้อ่านและเข้าใจข้อความในหนังสือนี้ทั้งหมดแล้วเห็นว่าถูกต้องตามเจตนาของข้าพเจ้า
จึงได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญพร้อมหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยและต่อหน้าพยาน

ลงชื่อ.....

(.....)

ผู้ยินยอม

ลงชื่อ.....

(พญ.ม.ล.ธัญญ์นภัส เทวกุล)

หัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย

ลงชื่อ.....

(.....)

พยาน

ลงชื่อ.....

(.....)

พยาน

หมายเหตุ

1. กรณีผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย ไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ ให้ผู้วิจัยอ่านข้อความในหนังสือให้
ความยินยอมนี้ให้แก่ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัยฟังจนเข้าใจแล้ว และให้ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย
ลงนาม หรือพิมพ์ลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือรับทราบ ในการให้ความยินยอมดังกล่าวด้วย
2. กรณีผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย เป็นชาวต่างชาติ ไม่สามารถเข้าใจภาษาได้ดีพอ ให้ล่ามอ่าน
ข้อความในหนังสือให้ความยินยอมนี้ให้แก่ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัยฟังจนเข้าใจแล้ว และให้
ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัยลงนาม หรือพิมพ์ลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือรับทราบ ในการให้ความยินยอม
ดังกล่าวด้วย

APPENDIX B

Information Sheet to Patient (Subject)

เรียน ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกท่าน

คนไข้ได้รับเชิญจากแพทย์หัวหน้าโครงการให้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบค่าเปอร์เซ็นต์อ็อกซิเจนในเลือดด้วยวิธีออสเทคกับการตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง ดังนั้นเมื่อคนไข้ได้ตกลงเข้าร่วมการศึกษาแล้ว จึงขอเรียนชี้แจงให้คนไข้ทราบถึงเหตุผลและรายละเอียด ของการศึกษานี้

1. ชื่อโครงการวิจัย คือ เปรียบเทียบค่าเปอร์เซ็นต์อ็อกซิเจนในเลือดด้วยวิธีออสเทคกับการตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง

2. วัตถุประสงค์และวิธีการวิจัย

2.1 วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย เพื่อเปรียบเทียบค่าเปอร์เซ็นต์อ็อกซิเจนในเลือดด้วยวิธีออสเทคกับการตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง

2.2 วิธีการวิจัย

เกณฑ์ในการคัดเลือกเข้าการศึกษา

2.2.1 คนไข้เพศหญิงและเพศชาย ที่มีอายุ 35 ปีขึ้นไป

2.2.2 เป็นคนไข้ของโรงพยาบาลเวชธานี ที่มาตรวจสุขภาพโปรแกรมทอง ที่ศูนย์ตรวจสุขภาพ

2.2.3 คนไข้สมัครใจเข้าร่วมการศึกษา รับทราบข้อมูล และได้ลงชื่อเป็นลายลักษณ์อักษร

2.2.4 นิ้วมือ-นิ้วเท้าของคนไข้ต้องไม่พิการ ต้องมีวิญะร่างกายที่ครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์

2.2.5 คนไข้ต้องไม่มีบาดแผล ผื่น หรือ ลักษณะของผิวหนังอักเสบในบริเวณที่ต้องติดอุปกรณ์การตรวจ

2.2.6 คนไข้ต้องไม่ใส่อุปกรณ์ที่เป็นโลหะต่างๆในร่างกาย เช่น เครื่องกระตุ้นไฟฟ้าหัวใจ หรือมีการผ่าตัดใส่เหล็ก น็อต หรือตะปู เพื่อเชื่อมยึดกระดูกให้ติดกัน

2.2.7 คนไข้ต้องสามารถนั่งอยู่นิ่งๆขณะที่ตรวจได้นานกว่า 3 นาที

2.2.8 คนไข้ต้องไม่ใช้สารเสพติดใดๆ และห้ามดื่มสุรา ภายใน 12 ชั่วโมงก่อนมาตรวจ

2.2.9 คนไข้หญิงต้องไม่ตั้งครรภ์ หรือกำลังให้นมบุตร

2.2.10 คนไข้ต้องไม่ตื่นกลัวง่ายขณะที่ทำการตรวจ

วิธีการศึกษา

การศึกษาวิจัยนี้ คนไข้ที่ร่วมวิจัยทุกคนจะต้องได้รับทราบถึงโครงการวิจัยและขั้นตอนการวิจัยพอสังเขป และเซ็นในหนังสือให้ความยินยอมเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัย จากนั้นให้กรอกข้อมูลประวัติเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพโดยรวมของคนไข้ในอดีตจนถึงปัจจุบันจากแบบสอบถามการเจ็บป่วยที่จัดไว้ให้ จากนั้นคนไข้ทุกคนจะต้องได้รับการวัดความดันโลหิต และชีพจรก่อนที่จะพบแพทย์ เพื่อที่จะซักประวัติและตรวจร่างกายโดยละเอียดจากแพทย์หัวหน้าโครงการ ต่อไปคนไข้จะต้องไปตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง หรือ เครื่องอัลตราซาวด์หัวใจ ที่ศูนย์หัวใจของโรงพยาบาลเวชธานีโดยอายุรแพทย์ที่เชี่ยวชาญโรคหัวใจ หลังจากนั้นคนไข้จะกลับขึ้นมาที่แผนกศูนย์ตรวจสุขภาพ เพื่อที่จะมาตรวจต่อด้วยเครื่องอีเอสเทค โดยคนไข้จะต้องเว้นช่วงเวลาห่างกัน 30 นาทีขึ้นไปในการตรวจเครื่องมือทั้งสองนี้ หัวหน้าโครงการจะเป็นผู้อธิบายผลตรวจโดยดูที่ค่าเปอร์เซ็นต์อีเจกชั่นแฟรคชันของทั้งสองเครื่อง และจะเป็นผู้เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลที่ได้มาทั้งหมดเพื่อนำไปวิเคราะห์ผลต่อไป หลังจากที่คนไข้ได้ตรวจเสร็จแล้ว แพทย์จะให้ใบประเมินความพึงพอใจต่อเครื่องมือทางการแพทย์ที่คนไข้ได้ตรวจไปทั้งสองเครื่อง เพื่อแพทย์ผู้ทำวิจัยจะได้นำไปใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลต่อไป หากคนไข้มีข้อสงสัยเกี่ยวกับวิธีการศึกษาวิจัย แพทย์หัวหน้าโครงการจะแจ้งให้คนไข้ทราบและยินดีตอบคำถามต่าง ๆ ที่คนไข้สงสัยโดยละเอียด

3. ความเป็นมาของโครงการ ที่ทำให้ต้องศึกษาเรื่องนี้

ในปี 2551 องค์การอนามัยโลกได้รายงานว่าสถานการณ์ของโรคที่พบมากที่สุดอันดับหนึ่งของโลก คือ โรคหัวใจขาดเลือด รองลงมาคือ โรคหลอดเลือดสมอง โดยมีปัจจัยเสี่ยงมาจาก คนที่มีน้ำหนักเกินเกณฑ์มาตรฐาน สูบบุหรี่ ดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีแอลกอฮอล์ ขาดการออกกำลังกาย มีความดันโลหิตสูง มีน้ำตาล หรือไขมันในเลือดสูง ซึ่งปัจจัยเสี่ยงเหล่านี้ทำให้เกิดโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือดตามมา และภาวะนี้เป็นกลุ่มโรคที่เป็นปัญหาสำคัญทางด้านสาธารณสุขของไทยในปัจจุบัน

การตรวจผู้ป่วยโรคหัวใจหรือสงสัยว่าจะมีโรคหัวใจ มีตั้งแต่ การตรวจร่างกายทั่วไป การตรวจเลือดซึ่งสามารถบอกได้ในกรณีที่เกิดกล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตาย และเป็นการตรวจดูปัจจัยเสี่ยงอื่นๆ ของโรคหัวใจ เช่น เบาหวาน ไขมันในเลือดสูง เป็นต้น การตรวจคลื่นไฟฟ้าหัวใจ เอ็กซเรย์ปอด รังสีทรวงอก สอนหัวใจและฉีดสีดูหลอดเลือดหัวใจ และการตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง (อัลตราซาวด์หัวใจ) โดยดูขนาดของหัวใจ เห็นการทำงานของลิ้นหัวใจ บอกความสามารถในการบีบตัวคลายตัวของหัวใจได้ดี ดังนั้นการตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง นับว่าเป็นการตรวจที่มี

ประโยชน์มากในการตรวจวินิจฉัยโรคหัวใจโดยที่คนไข้ไม่ต้องออกแรง ไม่ต้องจับตัว และไม่ต้องโดนรังสี

ส่วนเครื่องอีเอสเทค คือเครื่องมือที่ทันสมัยที่เริ่มนำมาใช้ในปัจจุบัน เป็นเครื่องมือที่สามารถช่วยตรวจประเมินการทำงานของระบบต่างๆในร่างกายได้เป็นอย่างดี ไม่ว่าจะเป็น การดูสารอนุมูลอิสระ และสารต้านอนุมูลอิสระ ระบบประสาท ระบบทางเดินหายใจ ระบบทางเดินอาหาร ระบบทางเดินปัสสาวะ ระบบอวัยวะสืบพันธุ์ รวมถึงการประเมินระดับฮอร์โมน สารสื่อประสาทในสมอง ระบบกระดูกและข้อของกระดูกสันหลัง และที่สำคัญคือ ระบบหัวใจและหลอดเลือด โดยจากระบบนี้จะทำการประเมินว่าหัวใจบีบตัวดีหรือไม่ จากค่า อิเล็กชั่นแฟรคชั่น ซึ่งเป็นค่าเดียวกันกับที่ตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง

ปัจจุบันนี้จะพบว่าคนที่เจ็บป่วยต่างพยายามมองหาการรักษาที่ได้ผลดีที่สุดภายใต้ความปลอดภัยสูงสุดต่อตัวเอง ดังนั้นจึงทำให้หลายๆบริษัทพยายามที่จะคิดค้นผลิตยาต่างๆที่มีผลข้างเคียงต่ำออกมาใช้กับคนไข้ อีกทั้งยังมีอุปกรณ์เครื่องมือทางการแพทย์มากมายที่มีความแม่นยำสูงที่จะเข้ามาช่วยในการตรวจวินิจฉัยโรคของแพทย์

หากจะมามองในสถานการณ์ปัจจุบันนี้ มีคนเจ็บป่วยเพิ่มขึ้นมากมาย โดยเฉพาะในโรงพยาบาลของรัฐที่มีคนไข้เข้ามาใช้บริการมากมายในแต่ละวัน ซึ่งถ้ามาเปรียบเทียบสัดส่วนอัตราค่าจ้างของแพทย์ที่มีอยู่ในปัจจุบันต่อปริมาณคนไข้ในโรงพยาบาลของรัฐที่มาตรวจ ก็จะเท่ากับแพทย์ 1 คน ต่อ คนไข้ 1,985 คน ซึ่งถือว่าเป็นจำนวนคนไข้ที่มากที่แพทย์คนหนึ่งต้องรับผิดชอบ ดังนั้นแพทย์จะต้องทำงานแข่งกับเวลา เพื่อที่จะดูแลคนไข้ให้ได้รับการวินิจฉัยและการรักษาที่ถูกต้อง ซึ่งก็จะมีโอกาสเสี่ยงกับคนไข้ที่อาจจะได้รับการดูแลที่ไม่ทันเวลา

ดังนั้นการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ก็เพื่อเปรียบเทียบความแม่นยำของเครื่องมือทั้งสองเครื่อง เพื่อที่หากผลวิจัยนี้ออกมามีความแม่นยำในการตรวจที่ไม่แตกต่างกัน ก็จะสามารถนำเครื่องอีเอสเทคมาเป็นเครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการคัดกรองการบีบตัวของหัวใจ เพื่อเฝ้าระวังโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือดได้

4. สถานที่และระยะเวลาที่ต้องทำการวิจัยกับอาสาสมัคร

ทำการศึกษาวิจัยที่โรงพยาบาลเวชธานี ซอย ลาดพร้าว 111 ถนน ลาดพร้าว เป็นระยะเวลาติดต่อกัน 3 เดือน

5. ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะเกิดขึ้นกับอาสาสมัครและผู้อื่น

5.1 เพื่อใช้เครื่องมืออีเอสเทคในการคัดกรองความผิดปกติที่เกี่ยวกับโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือดที่อาจซ่อนเร้นอยู่โดยที่คนไข้ยังไม่มีอาการ

5.2 เพื่อให้เครื่องมืออีเอสเทคเป็นอีกเครื่องมือหนึ่งที่ช่วยแพทย์ในการตัดสินใจเลือกการดูแลรักษาคนไข้ที่เหมาะสมต่อไป

5.3 เพื่อให้นักวิจัยท่านอื่นที่สนใจเครื่องมืออิเล็กทรอนิกส์ ได้นำข้อมูลไปประกอบในการค้นคว้าวิจัยเครื่องมือต่อไปในอนาคต

6. ความเสี่ยงหรือผลข้างเคียงที่จะเกิดขึ้นต่ออาสาสมัคร

ไม่มีความเสี่ยงหรือผลข้างเคียงใดๆที่จะเกิดขึ้นต่ออาสาสมัครในระหว่างที่ทำการวิจัย เนื่องจากเครื่องที่นำมาใช้ศึกษาทั้งสองเครื่องมีความปลอดภัยสูง และถูกออกแบบมาใช้กับมนุษย์เท่านั้น

7. ขอบเขตการดูแลรักษาความลับของข้อมูลต่างๆ ของอาสาสมัคร

ข้อมูลต่างๆของคนใช้จะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยเฉพาะข้อมูลที่ได้สรุปผลหลังเสร็จสิ้นโครงวิจัยแล้วเท่านั้น ประการสำคัญที่คนใช้ควรทราบคือ ผลการศึกษานี้ใช้สำหรับวัตถุประสงค์ทางวิชาการเท่านั้น โดยข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลต่างๆจะถูกเก็บไว้ในคอมพิวเตอร์และไม่มี การเผยแพร่สู่สาธารณชน ขอรับรองว่าจะไม่มีการเปิดเผยชื่อของคนใช้ตามกฎหมาย

8. การดูแลรักษา ค่าตอบแทนอาสาสมัคร และค่ารักษาพยาบาล ค่าชดเชย กรณีเกิดอันตรายหรือผลที่ไม่พึงประสงค์จากการวิจัยแก่อาสาสมัครที่ผู้วิจัยจัดให้

ไม่มีเนื่องจากเครื่องมือที่นำมาใช้ศึกษาทั้งสองเครื่องมีความปลอดภัยสูง ไม่มีอันตรายใดๆที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับคนใช้

9. สิทธิของอาสาสมัครที่สามารถถอนตัวจากโครงการวิจัยได้ทุกเมื่อ โดยไม่กระทบต่อการดูแลรักษาที่พึงได้รับตามปกติ

การเข้าร่วมการศึกษานี้เป็นไปโดยสมัครใจ คนใช้อาจจะปฏิเสธที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอนตัวจากการศึกษานี้ได้ทุกเมื่อ

10. กรณีมีเหตุจำเป็นหรือฉุกเฉิน กรุณาติดต่อ

พญ.ม.ล.ธัญญ์ภัส เทวกุล (หัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย) โรงพยาบาลมหาวิทยาลัยแม่ฟ้าหลวง กรุงเทพมหานคร 38/11-13 อ.โศกเพลส สุขุมวิท 21 ถ.อ.โศก วัฒนา คลองเตย กรุงเทพฯ 10110 โทร 08 1920 4318

APPENDIX C

Medical Questionnaire

Patient Name: _____

HN:..... EN:..... Visit Date:.....

Gender: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____ Y _____ M _____ D _____

Location:

Doctor:

Plan:

Allergy:.....

แบบสอบถามก่อนตรวจสุขภาพ

น้ำหนัก.....

ประวัติโรค				
	ไม่เคยเป็น	เคยเป็น	จำนวนปี	การรักษา
โรคหัวใจ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
เส้นเลือดหัวใจตีบตัน	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
อัมพฤกษ์, อัมพาต	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
ไขมันในเส้นเลือดสูง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
วัณโรค	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
ความดันโลหิตสูง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
โรคไตเรื้อรัง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
โรคเบาหวาน	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
โรคติดเชื้อทางเพศสัมพันธ์	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
โรคความผิดปกติทางร่างกาย	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
โรคความบกพร่องทางร่างกาย	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เป็นมา.....ปี	
ประวัติส่วนตัวของท่าน				
	ไม่มี	มี		
ประวัติการตั้งครรภ์	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>รอบเดือนครั้งสุดท้ายเมื่อ.....	
การผ่าตัด	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	เคยผ่าตัดชนิด.....	
ประวัติการแพ้ยา	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	แพ้ยาชื่อ.....อาการ.....	
ยาที่ใช้ประจำ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	มียาชื่อ.....	
สูบบุหรี่	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	สูบบุหรี่.....มวนมาเป็นระยะเวลา.....ปี เลิกสูบบุหรี่.....เดือน/ปี	
ดื่มแอลกอฮอล์	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ดื่มเบียร์ / สุรา / ไวน์ จำนวน.....ครั้ง / อาทิตย์, ครั้งละ.....แก้วหรือขวด	
ออกกำลังกาย	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ออกกำลังกาย.....ความถี่.....ครั้ง/อาทิตย์, เวลา.....นาฬิกา/ครั้ง	
ประวัติการเจ็บป่วยในครอบครัว เพื่อการประเมินโรคทางพันธุกรรม				
	ไม่มี	มี	เกี่ยวข้องกับ	
เส้นเลือดหัวใจตีบตัน	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
อัมพฤกษ์, อัมพาต	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
ความดันโลหิตสูง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
เบาหวาน	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
ไขมันในเส้นเลือดสูง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
โรคหลอดเลือดตีบตี้นี้	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
โรคเบาหวาน	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
โรคความดันโลหิตสูง	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
โรคความผิดปกติทางร่างกาย	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
โรคความบกพร่องทางร่างกาย	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

APPENDIX D

Medical Check-up Note

Page 1

Check-up Medical Note

Patient:.....
 HN:..... EN:..... Visit Date:.....
 Gender:..... Date of Birth:..... Age:.....Y.....M.....D.....
 Location:.....
 Doctor:.....
 Plan:.....
 Allergy:.....

Level..... Program.....

BW (kg)	Ht (cm)	BMI	T (°C)	P (BPM)	R (/min)	BP (mmHg)	Status on arrival:	<input type="checkbox"/> Walk	<input type="checkbox"/> Wheelchair	<input type="checkbox"/> Stretcher
							Purpose:	<input type="checkbox"/> Walk-in	<input type="checkbox"/> F/U	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
New Allergy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not known <input type="checkbox"/> Yes.....							General appearance: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair to good			
Symptoms.....							<input type="checkbox"/> Poor (specify).....			
Pain: <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Score..... Location.....							Interpreter: <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Name.....			
<i>(If score ≥ 4, see Outpatient Nursing Record)</i>										
Pain Assessment Tool: <input type="checkbox"/> FRS <input type="checkbox"/> NRS <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....										
Fall Risk: <input type="checkbox"/> Low risk <i>(Standard prevention)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High risk <i>(High risk fall prevention)</i>							Assessor..... Date..... Time.....			
Chief complaint (CC).....							Social History			
Present Illness (PI).....							Occupation.....			
							Stressors.....			
							Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
							Specify.....			
Current Medications.....							Smoking <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
							Specify.....			
Past history.....							Exercise <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
							Specify.....			
Ob & Gyn history							Drug abuse <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
							Specify.....			
Immunization (5 Years)							Family History <input type="checkbox"/> None			
							<input type="checkbox"/> DM.....			
Hepatitis B <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes.....							<input type="checkbox"/> HT.....			
							<input type="checkbox"/> Dyslipidemia.....			
Tetanus <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes.....							<input type="checkbox"/> CAD.....			
							<input type="checkbox"/> Cancer.....			
Influenza <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes.....							<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....			
Other.....										

Page 2

Check-up Medical Note

Patient.....
 HN: EN: Visit Date:
 Gender: Date of Birth: Age:YMD
 Location:
 Doctor:
 Plan:
 Allergy:

Visual Acuity <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Without Glasses Right Eye 20 / <input type="checkbox"/> With Glasses <input type="checkbox"/> With Contact Lens Left Eye 20 /		Color blindness <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal
Systemic Examination Skin <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Head/Face <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Eye/ENT <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Neck <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Chest <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal Heart <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal Breast <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Abdomen <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Extremities <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Neurology <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		Pertinent Physical Findings
Assessment or diagnosis	
Plan of treatment	
PFE:	Education Needs <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Education to <input type="checkbox"/> Patient <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)..... Barriers <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes..... Readiness and Willingness <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Education <input type="checkbox"/> Disease/illness <input type="checkbox"/> Medication <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... Instruction document given to patient <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Education Perception <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, notify.....	
Discharge Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Admit..... <input type="checkbox"/> Refer..... <input type="checkbox"/> Consult..... Follow up <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes When,..... <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent signs and symptoms to contact hospital Preparation for next visit <input type="checkbox"/> No need <input type="checkbox"/> NPO <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Physician's Signature Code Date (Printed Name) Time :		

APPENDIX E

%EF Record Form

Table to Record % of Ejection Fraction						
No.	Date	Patient's name	HN	% EF		Additonal Details
				Echo	ES Teck	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

APPENDIX F

Satisfaction Questionnaire

แบบประเมินความพึงพอใจ หลังการตรวจด้วยเครื่องมืออัลตราซาวด์ (ES Teck)		HN			
และ การตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง (Echocardiography)		Date			
ส่วนที่ 1 ความเห็นเกี่ยวกับเครื่องมือที่ตรวจหัวใจ					
กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ในช่องที่ตรงกับความเห็นของท่าน					
การตรวจหัวใจด้วยคลื่นเสียงความถี่สูง (Echocardiography)	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	เฉยๆ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
ความสะดวกสบายขณะที่ตรวจ					
ความรวดเร็วในการตรวจ					
ไม่ยุ่งยากในการตรวจ					
การตรวจด้วยเครื่องมืออัลตราซาวด์ (ES Teck)	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	เฉยๆ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
ความสะดวกสบายขณะที่ตรวจ					
ความรวดเร็วในการตรวจ					
ไม่ยุ่งยากในการตรวจ					
ส่วนที่ 2 ความเห็นทั่วไปเกี่ยวกับการรักษา					
โดยรวมแล้ว ท่านมีความพอใจกับการตรวจด้วยเครื่องมืออัลตราซาวด์ (ES Teck) เพียงใด	พอใจมาก	พอใจเล็กน้อย	เฉยๆ	ไม่ค่อยเล็กน้อย	ไม่พอใจ อย่างยิ่ง
ท่านคิดว่า ต่อไปจะแนะนำเครื่องมืออัลตราซาวด์ให้คนอื่นมาตรวจหรือไม่	แนะนำ อย่างยิ่ง	แนะนำ	เฉยๆ	ไม่แนะนำ	ไม่แนะนำ อย่างยิ่ง
ถ้าคะแนนเต็มคือ 10 คะแนน ท่านจะให้ <input type="text"/> (กรุณาเติมตัวเลขคะแนน ในช่อง)					