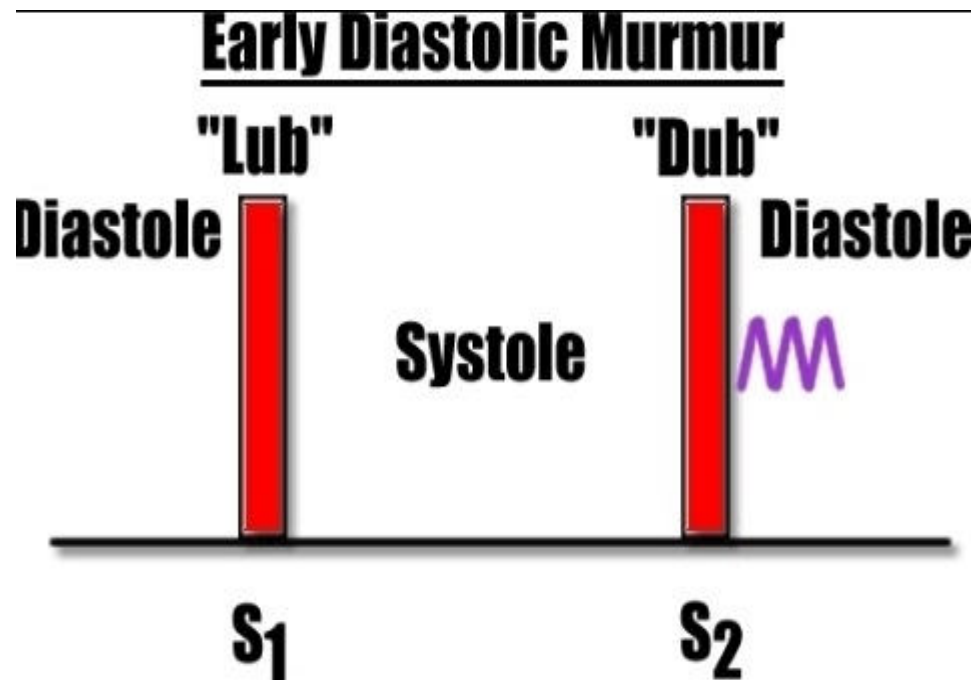


DIASTOLIC MURMURS

- Murmurs which occur during any part of diastole are known as diastolic murmurs.
- Due to accelerated or turbulent flow across the mitral or tricuspid valves.
- Low pitched noises that are often difficult to hear & should be evaluated with bell of stethoscope.

EARLY DIASTOLIC MURMUR

- Confined to early diastole which begins with S2



- Causes- aortic & pulmonary regurgitation

features	AR	PR
site	Right 2 nd intercostal space	Left 2 nd intercostal space
Accentuation with respiration	On expiration	On inspiration

MID DIASTOLIC MURMURS

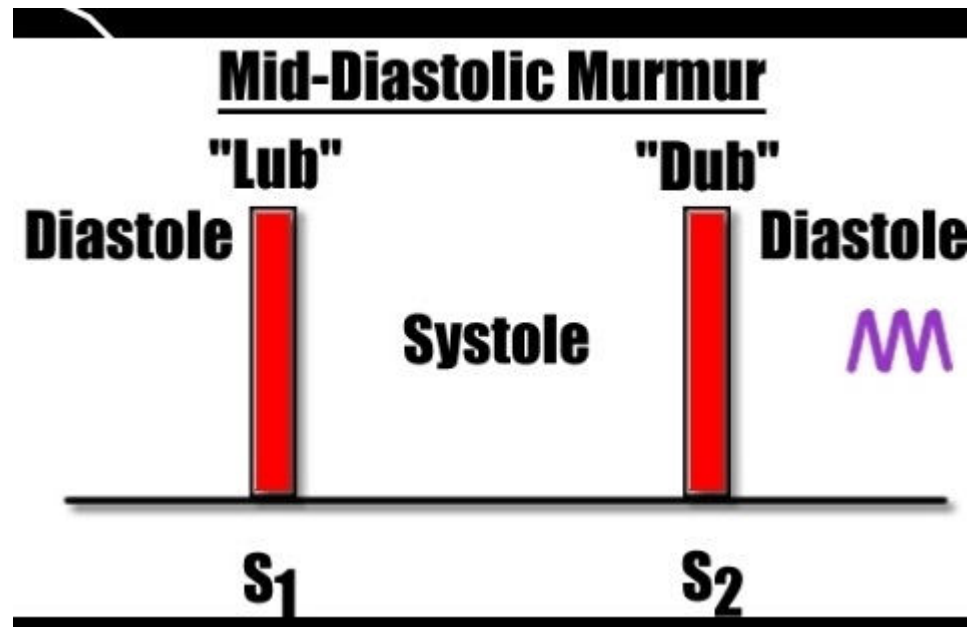
- Begins at a clear interval after S2 & ends before S1.
- Causes – mitral stenosis (located at apex & axilla), Tricuspid stenosis (left sternal edge), increased flow across the

mitral valve

MR, AR, VSD, PDA

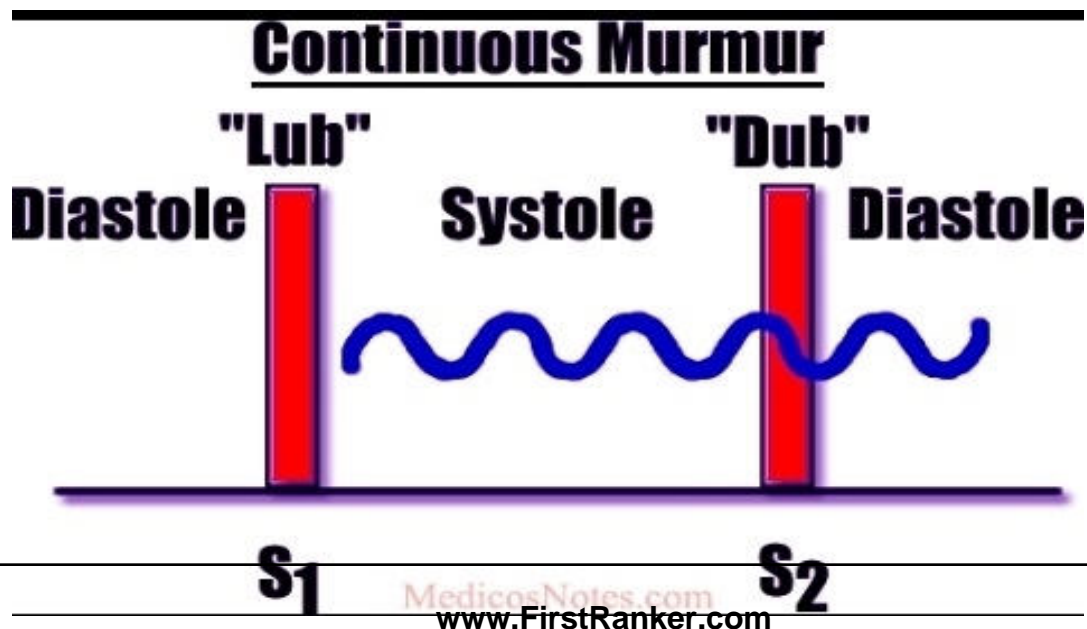
tricuspid valve

TR, ASD



CONTINUOUS MURMURS

- One that begins in systole & extends through S2 into part or whole of the diastole.
- Rare in adults.



Causes

High to low pressure shunts

PDA
Tricuspid atresia
Pulmonary atresia
Coronary
arteriovenous fistula
Arteriovenous fistula
(systemic &
pulmonary)

Due to rapid blood flow through normal vessels

Cervical venous hum
Mammary souffle
Hemangioma
Hyperthyroidism

Normal flow through constricted arteries

Coarctation of aorta
Carotid stenosis
Pulmonary artery
stenosis
Renal artery stenosis
Coeliac artery stenosis