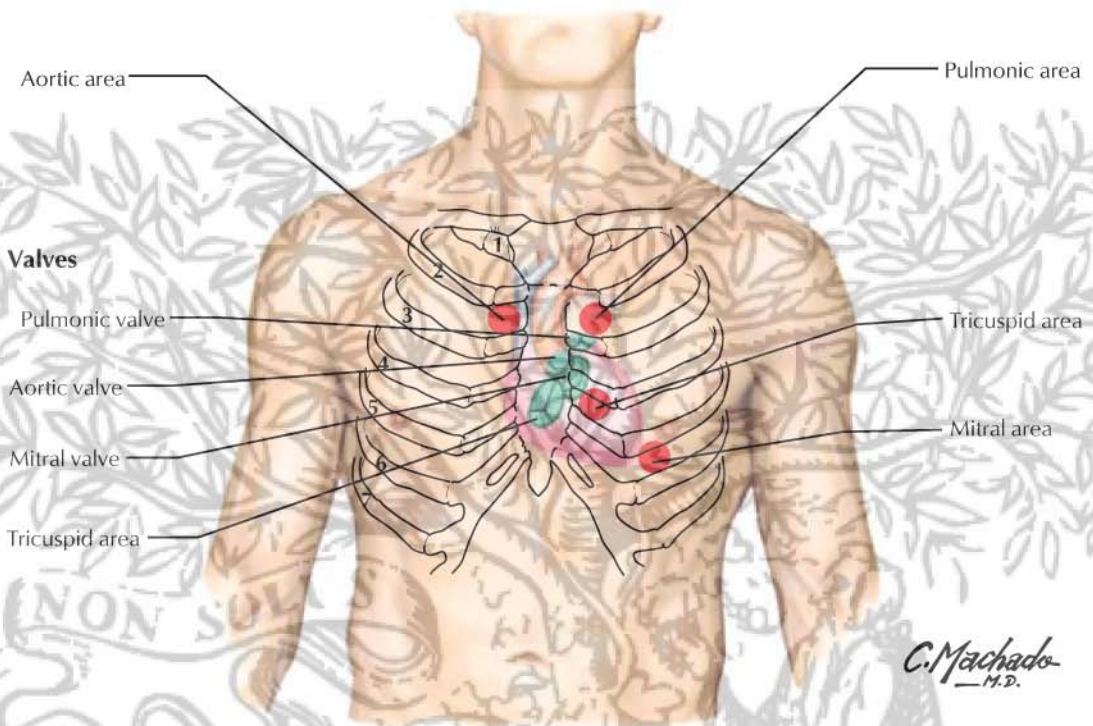


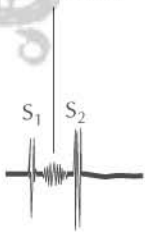
Cardiac Auscultation

Precordial areas of auscultation



Diagrams of murmurs

Innocent murmur



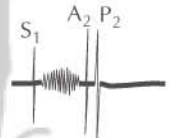
Innocent murmur with widely split S₂



Systolic murmur from increased pulmonic flow followed by fixed, widely split S₂ (Atrial septal defect)



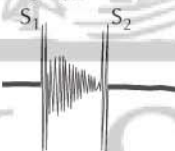
Systolic murmur followed by widely split S₂



Murmur and ejection click (pulmonary hypertension)



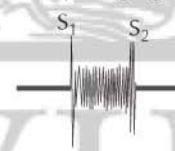
Holosystolic murmur (acute mitral regurgitation)



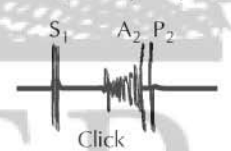
Systolic murmur (chronic mitral regurgitation) with S₃ and S₄ (dilated cardiomyopathy)



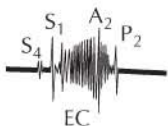
Holosystolic murmur (IVSD or mitral or tricuspid regurgitation)



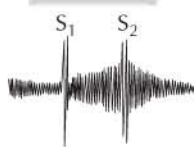
Late systolic murmur following midsystolic click (mitral prolapse)



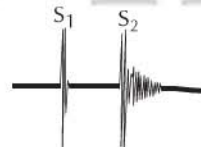
Ejection sound followed by a murmur that extends through A₂ with widely split S₂ and the presence of S₄ (moderate pulmonary stenosis)



Continuous murmur (patent ductus arteriosus)



Diastolic murmur (aortic or pulmonary regurgitation)



Long diastolic murmur following opening snap (mitral stenosis)

