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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

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Pediatrics 1997;99:616

DOI: 10.1542/peds.99.4.616

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Recognizing Normal Heart Murmurs: A Logic-based Mnemonic

A logic-based mnemonic for the auscultatory diagnosis of nonpathologic murmurs, which I developed for teaching medical students and house staff, is presented with the hope of improving the auscultatory skills of primary care pediatric practitioners. The objective is positive identification of nonpathologic murmurs rather than diagnosis by exclusion. The auscultatory features of these murmurs are largely determined by their causative mechanisms. The logic, therefore, is based on an understanding of these mechanisms so that the listener will know why these murmurs have their characteristic sound features and specifically what to listen for. The logic can also be used in explaining nonpathologic murmurs to parents. The mnemonic device should reduce the need for rote memorization.

Heart murmurs are present in most pediatric patients, and almost all are nonpathologic. Yet, the most common reason for referral to many pediatric cardiologists is for the evaluation of a heart murmur, two thirds of which are deemed normal.^{1,2} I believe that improving the accuracy of auscultation by primary care practitioners and improving their confidence in recognizing normal murmurs will decrease referrals to pediatric cardiologists, without underreferral of patients with heart disease. This outcome would be of significant psychologic and economic benefit to patients and their families.

In referring to nonpathologic murmurs, the commonly used terms are innocent, functional, and normal. I prefer the latter. Perhaps, because "normal" is a less technical, more familiar word to parents, to me it seems easier for them to understand and accept the benign nature of these murmurs with this terminology. The formulation of the logic begins with a consideration of causative mechanisms.

GENESIS OF HEART MURMURS

A heart murmur is a continuous series of sounds, with a variable number of different sound wave frequencies present at each instant. The wave frequency content of a murmur determines, to a large extent, its quality, pitch, and loudness.

The auditory quality of a murmur, an important element in differential diagnosis, is related to its spectrum or mix of frequencies. The clinical assessment of quality, however, is subjective, and there is no consensus on a descriptive terminology. In 1955, McKusick et al,³ using spectral phonocardiographic analysis of heart murmurs, linked quality to frequency mix and classified murmurs as either "musical" or "noisy." A musical murmur, similar to a musical tone, has only a fundamental frequency and

one or more harmonic overtones. A noisy murmur has a mix of random, harmonically unrelated frequencies. Building on this terminology, my practice is to describe the quality of a murmur by choosing the appropriate adjective from the following continuum: musical; somewhat musical; or slightly, moderately, or very noisy.

The pitch of a murmur is directly related to its frequency level and is described as low, medium, or high. Loudness is, in part, directly related to frequency level and is graded from 1 to 6.

Doppler echocardiography has been able to demonstrate the characteristics of blood flow in different parts of the heart and great vessels. In a flow channel that is straight and unobstructed, red blood cells are flowing in tandem, at about the same velocity. This type of flow is termed laminar or nondisturbed. As a flow channel narrows, flow velocity increases. When a certain level of constriction occurs, or if flow velocity increases sufficiently, flow characteristics at this point change. Laminar flow is disrupted, and red blood cells move simultaneously in different directions and with different velocities, creating disturbed or turbulent flow.

A heart murmur is produced when the contractions of the heart, and the associated pulsatile blood flow, produce enough tissue vibrations to be audible on the surface of the chest. The means by which these vibrations or sound waves are generated, and the identity of the tissues that vibrate, have been studied since murmurs were first described and are still being debated.⁴⁻⁶ Murmurs have been ascribed to vibrations produced directly by disturbed or turbulent blood flow, to indirect effects of turbulent flow such as vibration of vessel walls, and to direct vibration of structures such as the myocardial wall, valves, chordae, papillary muscles, and ventricular bands or false tendons.

It seems reasonable to me to assume that some murmurs are produced by a single mechanism and others by more than one, and that the auditory characteristics of a murmur would be determined by its underlying mechanism(s). Disturbed blood flow, because it produces a wide spectrum of non-harmonically related sound frequencies, would produce a noisy murmur, with the degree of noise being related to the degree of flow disturbance. A vibrating structure that produces a narrow spectrum of harmonically related frequencies would produce a purely musical murmur.⁷ A combination of disturbed flow and a harmonically vibrating structure would produce a noisy murmur that has a musical component.

In the normal heart, Doppler echocardiography demonstrates that blood flow through the cardiac chambers and valve orifices occurs in a predominantly laminar fashion. However, there are sites along the blood flow pathway that I term "disproportionate-sized connections." At these sites, either a smaller blood vessel is connected to a larger one, or a larger vessel branches into a smaller one, or a cardiac chamber is connected to a smaller caliber great vessel. In 1959, Bruns⁴ called these sites "discontinuities" and theorized that they can increase the velocity of blood flow at these points and can cause

Received for publication May 3, 1996; accepted Sep 23, 1996.
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sufficient flow disturbance to produce a murmur. Many studies since then, using such techniques as intracardiac phonocardiography and echo and Doppler, have supported this concept. The velocity of blood flow at these sites, however, still remains within the normal range, below that which would be seen with flow through a pathologically narrowed valve or vessel. Thus the degree of blood flow disturbance (and the noisiness of the murmur produced) remains low and in general is not detectable by standard Doppler echocardiographic techniques. Also, this change in flow velocity could create vibrations in adjacent soft tissue structures, which could further contribute to sound generation. Concurrent harmonic vibration of a solid tissue structure could add a musical quality to the murmur.

NORMAL HEART MURMURS

My logic-based mnemonic for normal heart murmurs therefore begins with the concept that in the normal pediatric heart, at sites with disproportionate-sized connections, there is an increase in flow velocity, which can generate flow disturbance and tissue vibrations to produce audible sound.

There are five such sites, and these can be remembered easily by following the course of blood flow through the heart from the systemic veins to the aorta:

1. The connection of the jugular, subclavian, and innominate veins to the superior vena cava;
2. The connection of the right ventricle to the main pulmonary artery;
3. The connection of the main pulmonary artery to the right and left pulmonary artery branches;
4. The connection of the left ventricle to the aorta; and
5. The connection of the aortic arch to the brachiocephalic vessels.

Sound waves resulting from the changes in flow at each of these five sites are transmitted to different, specific areas on the surface of the chest or neck (Figure). Murmurs in these five areas in healthy pediatric patients were identified and well described more than 50 years ago.⁵ Formal follow-up studies⁸⁻¹⁰ and empiric clinical observation over the years have confirmed the benign nature of these murmurs.

Because their predominant causative mechanism is the same, the five normal murmurs have the following generic auscultatory characteristics:

1. The four murmurs produced by arterial connections are all midsystolic; the one murmur produced by venous connections is continuous through systole and diastole and often has diastolic accentuation;
2. The murmurs are not louder than grade 3 of 6 (moderately loud);
3. The pitch is low to medium; and
4. The murmurs are slightly or moderately noisy, never very noisy, and may have a musical component, if, as we postulate, there is also a harmonically vibrating structure.

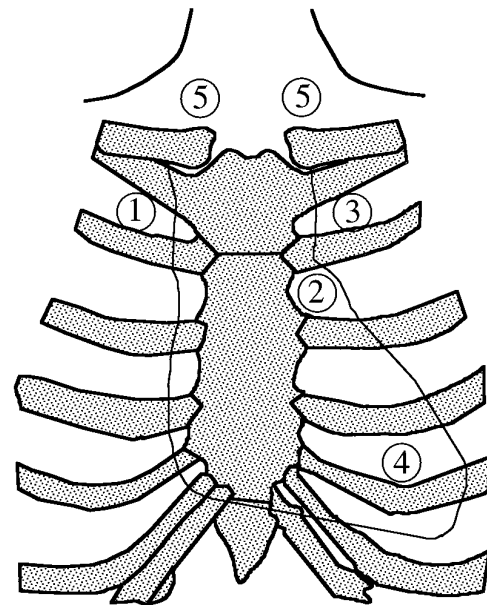


Figure. View of anterior chest wall with outline of cardiac silhouette superimposed on rib cage. Numbers indicate, in the course of blood flow through the heart, from systemic veins to the aorta, where each of the following five normal heart murmurs is heard best: 1, venous hum murmur (connection of jugular, subclavian, and innominate veins to the superior vena cava); 2, pulmonary flow murmur (connection of the right ventricle to the main pulmonary artery); 3, neonatal physiologic peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis murmur (branching of the main pulmonary artery); 4, precordial vibratory or Still's murmur (connection of the left ventricle to the aorta); and 5, supraclavicular or carotid bruit (connection of brachiocephalic vessels to the aortic arch).

In addition to these generic features, each of the normal murmurs has individual characteristics. The latter are determined by the type of disproportionate-sized connecting structures, their location in the circulatory system and within the chest, and the direction of transmission of the flow disturbance they create. In the course of blood flow through the heart, again, from the systemic veins to the aorta, the commonly used names and the individual features of the five normal murmurs are:

1. Venous hum murmur (connection of jugular, subclavian, and innominate veins to superior vena cava): continuous, often with diastolic accentuation; best heard below the right clavicle; may be transmitted to the left upper chest; disappears completely in the supine position, which differentiates it from the murmur of a patent ductus arteriosus or an arteriovenous fistula.
2. Pulmonary flow murmur (connection of right ventricle to main pulmonary artery): best heard in the second intercostal space at the left sternal border; may be transmitted slightly upward and downward; wide, fixed splitting of the second heart sound suggests the murmur is not normal and could be caused by an atrial septal defect.
3. Neonatal physiologic peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis murmur (branching of main pulmonary artery): best heard over the upper left sternal border; transmitted well to both infraclavicular areas, axillae, back, and slightly down the left sternal border; disappears in the first year.

4. Precordial vibratory or Still's murmur (connection of left ventricle to aorta): best heard medial to or at the apex; transmitted medially to the low and mid-left sternal border; typically has a much more musical component than any of the other normal murmurs, and often described in as varying terms, such as "vibratory," "twanging string," "groaning," and "moaning."
5. Supraclavicular or carotid bruit (connection of brachiocephalic vessels to aortic arch): best heard in the neck above the clavicles, usually bilateral; may be transmitted downward to infraclavicular areas.

CLINICAL APPLICATION

The generic and individual characteristics of the five normal murmurs that have been described are based on auscultation with the patient supine, at rest, and in a quiet room. A healthy child who is febrile, fearful, crying, or hyperactive will have an increased heart rate and cardiac output. The latter can produce more disturbed blood flow, make a normal murmur louder, noisier, less musical, and mislead the examiner into thinking the murmur is pathologic. Therefore, if the conditions of the examination are not optimal, the patient should be reevaluated.

In healthy individuals there are some sites with disproportionate-sized connections, such as the pulmonary veins entering the left atrium, which, perhaps because of poor transmission of sound waves, do not produce murmurs.

The fact that normal murmurs may coexist, although noted in the literature,¹¹⁻¹³ has, in my opinion, not been sufficiently emphasized. It is not unusual to hear a venous hum, a pulmonary flow murmur, a precordial vibratory murmur, and a supraclavicular bruit at the same time in a healthy child.

Although the objective is positive identification of the five normal murmurs, the clinician should also be aware of, and listen for, auscultatory clues suggesting cardiac disease. A recent study of patients referred to pediatric cardiologists for evaluation of a heart murmur¹⁴ identified six "cardinal clinical signs," which, if present, were independent statistical, but not absolute, predictors of cardiac disease. Of these the most significant, in my experience, are a pansystolic murmur, a harsh-quality murmur, an abnormal heart sound, and an early or midsystolic click. Less predictable, again, in my experience, is their fifth sign, a murmur of grade 3 or more in intensity, because normal murmurs can be moderately loud (grade 3). Similarly, their sixth sign, a murmur best heard over the upper left sternal border, is common in the healthy neonate. To this list I would add a diastolic murmur and a continuous murmur (other than a venous hum), which should always be considered pathologic.

In summary, the heart should be declared normal by a primary care practitioner when the history and general examination do not suggest heart disease, when one or more of the five normal murmurs is clearly identified, and when there are no auscultatory findings to suspect an abnormality. I agree with published studies^{1,15} that a confirmatory chest radio-

graph, electrocardiogram, or echocardiogram is not necessary. If there is doubt about the murmur being normal, then it has been shown^{2,16} that the most cost-effective next step is not laboratory testing but direct referral to a pediatric cardiologist.

CONCLUSION

The auscultatory positive recognition of normal heart murmurs is an important part of the pediatric examination, and if auscultation is done well by the primary care practitioner, it benefits the patient and the family and is very cost effective. In my experience, teaching and learning this skill can be more successful if it is based on an understanding of the mechanisms that are thought to produce normal murmurs and that are responsible for their auditory characteristics.

A mnemonic device has been presented to facilitate the recall of the five normal murmurs, based on the observation that each of these murmurs is related to a specific site along the path of blood flow through the heart, from the systemic veins to the aorta. Each of these sites has in common the feature that a larger vessel or chamber is directly connected to a smaller vessel or chamber, a characteristic termed disproportionate-sized connections, with the potential for creating disturbed blood flow, tissue vibrations, and a corresponding, very recognizable murmur.

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Bilateral Subdural Hematomas in a Newborn Infant

Subdural hematomas in the neonate are unusual, with a difficult delivery accounting for most cases. As obstetric methods have improved, the incidence of this complication has declined, making subdurals even less common.¹ Automobile accidents or assaults involving the mother are an even rarer cause of fetal subdural hematomas and are nearly always associated with skull fracture.² One study reported a high incidence of subdural hematomas without skull fracture in stillborn fetuses of Samoan mothers. Although domestic assault of the mothers was considered, this could not be confirmed in any case.³ There is only one case report of a newborn infant with subdural hematomas secondary to trauma without a skull fracture.⁴ In this case, the mother reported being beaten and immediately noticed an absence of fetal movements. A full-term infant was then delivered via cesarean section and had a left subdural hematoma that, on aspiration, was acute in nature. We report here a case of a 34-week premature infant with bilateral chronic subdural hematomas of various ages secondary to maternal abuse. The infant remained in utero for a significant period of time after the trauma occurred. The case is unusual in light of the absence of skull fracture or other injury and the amount of time elapsed between injury and delivery.

CASE STUDY

Baby girl K was the 2138-g product of a 34-week gestation born by cesarean section to a 25-year-old gravida 7, para 3, aborta 3 African-American woman. The mother's past medical history was significant for chronic hypertension. High blood pressures were noted during the pregnancy and the mother was treated with Aldomet until 2 weeks before delivery. The pregnancy was otherwise uncomplicated. The mother's prenatal screens were: blood type A negative/anti-D antibody positive, rubella immune, Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test negative. Gonorrhea and chlamydia cultures were negative. Hepatitis B antibody was negative, as was a group B streptococcus screen done 26 days before delivery. The mother received incomplete prenatal care and denied substance abuse.

On the day before delivery, the mother noted decreased fetal movements and was admitted to the obstetrics unit. Her physical examination was unremarkable with the exception of several healed linear scars on her arms. A biophysical profile was done which was scored 8 out of 10. The mother's blood pressure was 170/85 and she was started on hydralazine and Aldomet. A repeat profile the next day was scored 2 out of 10. Because of the worsening profile, the decision was made to deliver the child via cesarean section. The amniotic sac was artificially ruptured at delivery, producing a normal amount of clear amniotic fluid. At

delivery, the patient was blue with poor tone and respiratory distress. She was successfully resuscitated with positive pressure ventilation for 30 seconds and was noted to be more vigorous. The Apgar scores were 6/10 at 1 minute and 8/10 at 5 minutes. Grunting and flaring were noted. After 10 minutes of life, the infant continued to grunt and flare and was noted to have a room air pulse oximetry of 88 percent. Because of her prematurity and respiratory distress, the patient was transferred to the neonatal intensive care unit.

When admitted to the intensive care unit, it was noted that the respiratory distress and oxygen requirement had resolved. Baby girl K's physical examination at that time was significant for a weight of 2138-g (25th percentile), length of 44.5 cm (50th percentile), and head circumference of 33 cm (greater than the 95th percentile). Her pulse was 160 beats per minute and her respirations were 41 breaths per minute. Blood pressure was 55/33. She was noted to have a large anterior fontanel, large posterior fontanel, and widely split cranial sutures. The remainder of the examination was normal.

The initial laboratory work was significant for an O negative blood type with a negative antibody screen. The hematocrit was 23.2% (0.232) and the reticulocyte count 22.3% (0.223). The total bilirubin was 3.5 mg/dL (60 μ mol/L) with a direct fraction of .4 mg/dL (6.8 μ mol/L). The partial thromboplastin time was normal at 37 seconds as was the prothrombin time at 12.5 seconds. The fibrinogen level was 254 mg/dL (2.5 g/L) and the D-dimers were slightly elevated at 2-4 mg/L. Electrolytes and urine toxicology screen were normal.

Because of her anemia, an umbilical venous catheter was placed and an exchange transfusion was performed which increased the hematocrit to 43% (0.43). A head ultrasound performed on the first day of life revealed large bilateral subdural hematomas (Fig 1). Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of the cranium were then performed. These scans revealed large bilateral subdural hematomas of varying ages with significant compression of the underlying brain (Figs 2 and 3). Neurosurgery was consulted and the hematomas were surgically drained. A coagulopathy evaluation, including assays of von Willebrandt's factor, Factor XIII, and platelet function was normal.

Upon further questioning, baby girl K's mother admitted that the child's father had physically assaulted her numerous times throughout the pregnancy. She described approximately 8 beatings during the 6 months that she knew she was pregnant. The beatings usually involved her being struck in the face and chest as well as being shoved to the ground. She was also frequently kicked from behind. The mother stated that she was only struck in the abdomen on one occasion, though on one other occasion she struck her abdomen on a piece of furniture as she fell after being pushed. She also describes having vaginal bleeding and abdominal pain throughout the pregnancy that were frequently brought on by a beating. The mother stated that this infant had fewer fetal

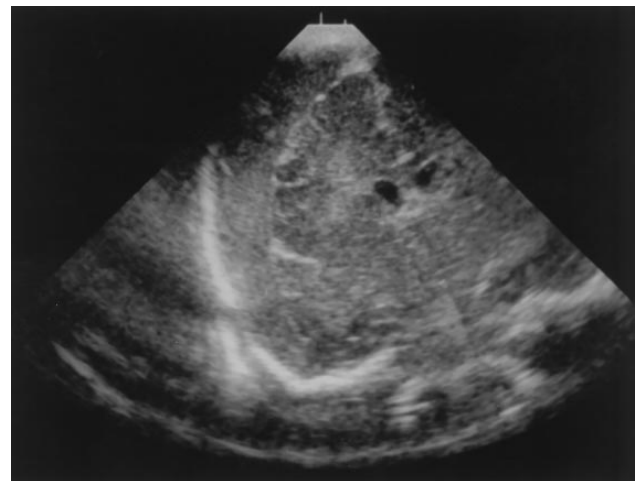


Fig 1. Head ultrasound on the first day of life. Coronal ultrasound image obtained through the anterior fontanel demonstrates mixed echogenicity separating the surface of the brain from the overlying calvarium, consistent with a subdural hematoma. A similar collection was noted on the contralateral side (not shown).

Received for publication Apr 1, 1996; accepted Jul 29, 1996.

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