Proposed Agenda (150 minutes, intended for a Saturday session):

The course will open with a rapid-fire assessment of several pre-recorded scans/images that illustrate key concepts in HCM imaging.

I. Structural Pathology and Pathophysiology of HCM and Visualization of Pathology with Echocardiography

II. Echocardiographic Techniques and Tips to Optimize:
   - Establishment of the diagnosis of HCM
   - Determination of the hypertrophy pattern and measurement of LV wall thickness
   - Assessment for the presence of LV apical hypertrophy and apical aneurysms
   - Assessment of LV systolic and diastolic function
   - Assessment of mitral valve structure, motion, and function, including detection of systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the valve
   - Assessment for diastolic dysfunction with parameters such as E/A ratio, deceleration time of E wave, tissue Doppler imaging (E' wave), and LA size
   - Assessment of Global Longitudinal Strain (GLS) with speckle-tracking echocardiography
   - Assessment of LVEF and presence and severity of LVOTO, determining peak LVOT gradient at rest and during provocation (e.g., Valsalva maneuver, exercise); use color Doppler and continuous-wave Doppler as needed
   - Assessment for abnormalities in the aortic root and ascending aorta
   - Ultrasound Enhancing Agents

III. When is TEE Needed?

IV. Quick Hits:
   - The REMS Program for Mavacamten: Imaging Requirements (Focus on Systolic Dysfunction)
   - CMR and Multimodal Imaging in HCM: A Brief Primer
   - Is There a Role for Artificial Intelligence in HCM Imaging?

V. Q&A