



Heart test frequency is determined by predicted heart risks based on age and heart conditions.

A child with TS (infant to 16-year-old) who has:

- a narrowing of the aorta (coarctation of the aorta/ CoA) and/or
- an aortic valve with 2 leaflets (bicuspid aortic valve or BAV) and/or
- high blood pressure

and a

- TS Z-score less than 3 (aortic measurements), her risk is moderate, and she should repeat the echocardiogram or MRI every 1-2 years.
- TS Z-score more than 3 (aortic measurements), her risk is high, and she should repeat the echocardiogram or MRI at least once per year.

If she does not have a coarctation of the aorta, a bicuspid aortic valve, or high blood pressure and her:

- TS Z-score is less than 3 (aortic measurements), her risk is low, and a pediatric cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram or MRI every 3-5 years.
- TS Z-score is more than 3 (aortic measurements), her risk is moderate, and a pediatric cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram or MRI every 1-2 years.

An adult with TS (16 years or over) who has:

- a narrowing of the aorta (coarctation of the aorta/ CoA),
- a valve that has 2 leaflets instead of 3 (bicuspid aortic valve, or BAV),
- high blood pressure

and

- ASI (aortic size index) is less than 2, your risk is low, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram every 5-10 years.
- ASI (aortic size index) is 2.0 to 2.3, your risk is moderate, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram every 2-3 years.
- ASI (aortic size index) is more than 2.3, your risk is high, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram every 6 months to 1 year.

If you do not have coarctation of the aorta, bicuspid valve, or high blood pressure and:

- ASI (aortic size index) is less than 2, your risk is low, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram every 5-10 years.
- ASI (aortic size index) is 2 to 2.3, your risk is moderate, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram every 3-5 years.
- ASI (aortic size index) is more than 2.3, you have a moderate heart risk, and a cardiologist should repeat the echocardiogram at least once a year.