

# Anatomy for 3D Transesophageal Echocardiography

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#### Conflict of Interest

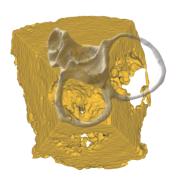
No conflicts of interest with respect to the content of this presentation.

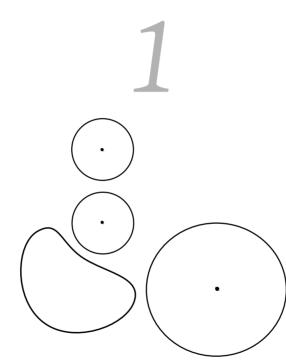
Research funding from Peter Munk Cardiac Center Foundation.

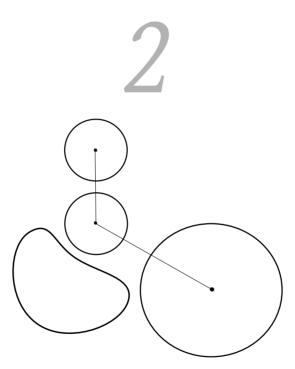
### Objectives

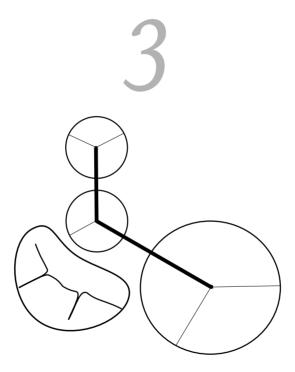
- 1. Visualize the structure, position and orientation of the **heart base** in the thorax
- 2. Visualize the chambers, great vessels in relation to the heart base
- 3. Position common 3D views in relation to the heart base

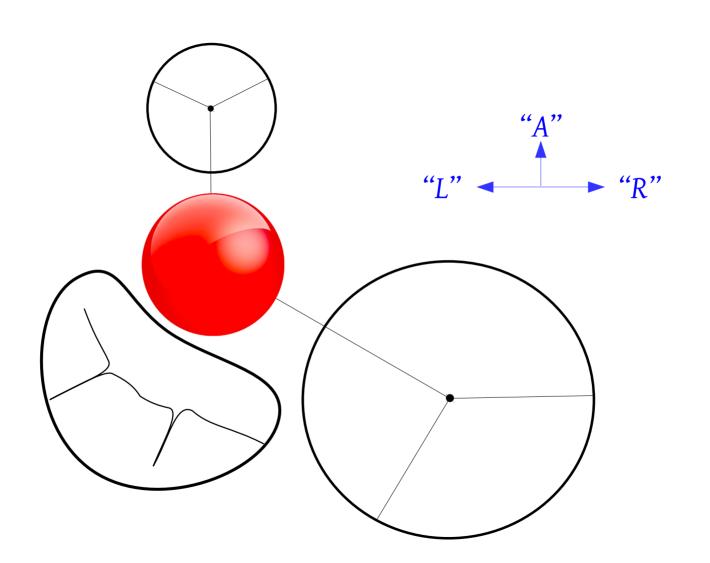


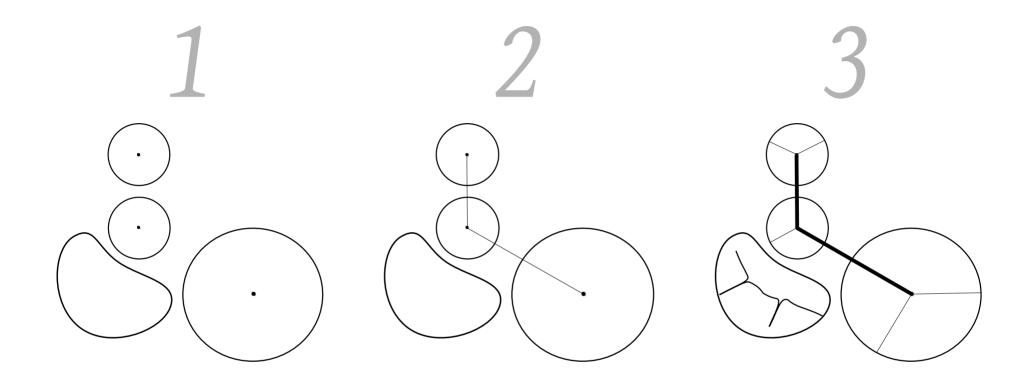


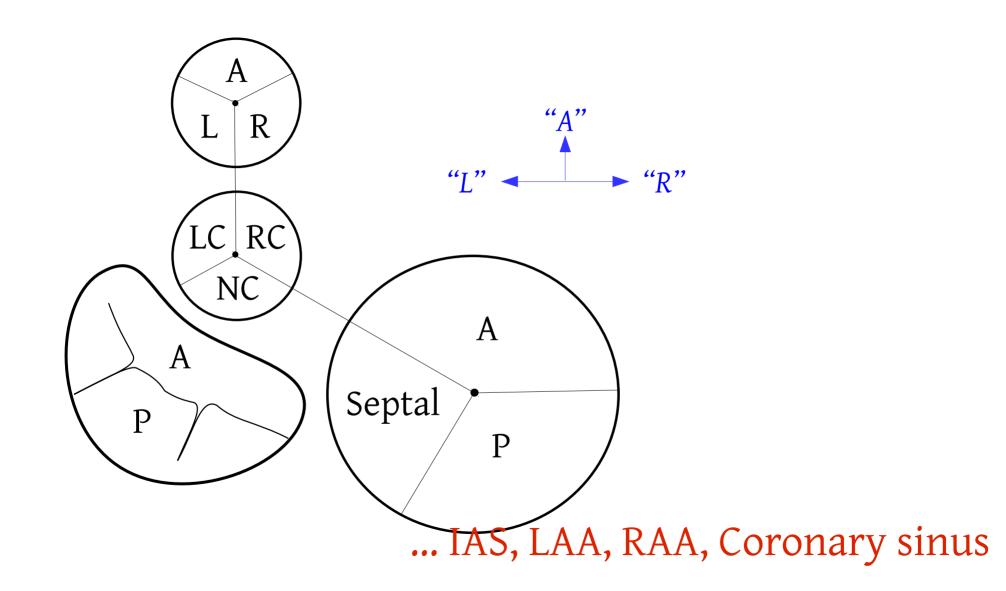


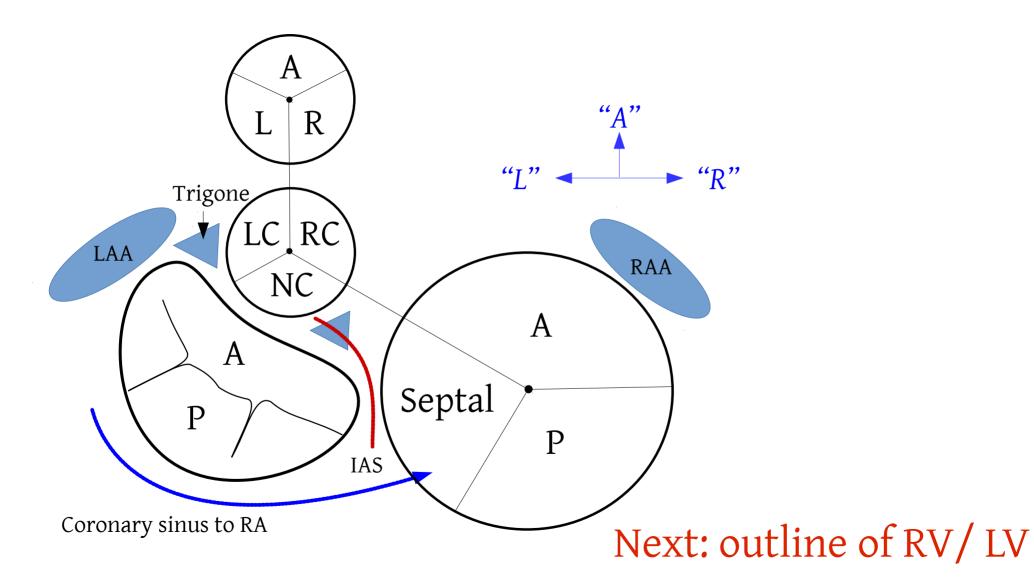


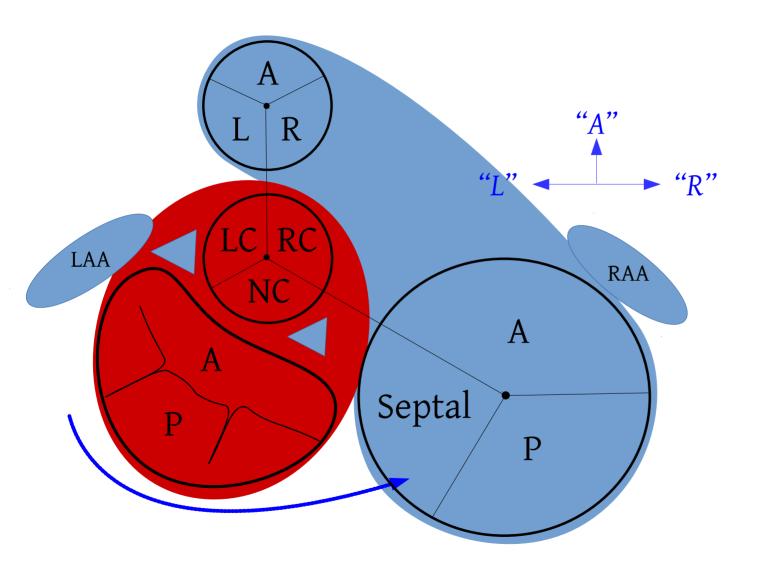


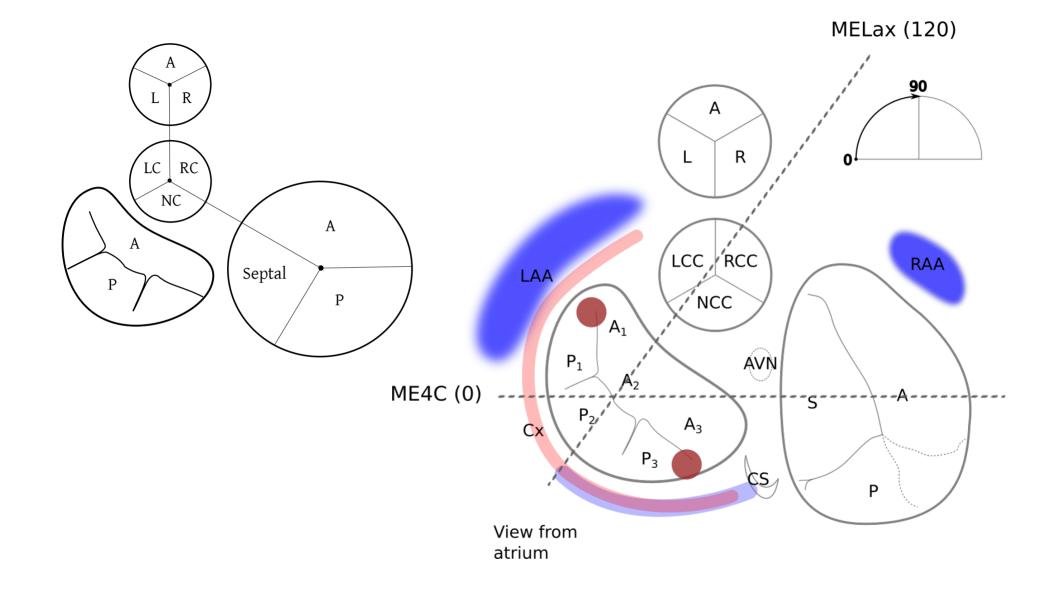


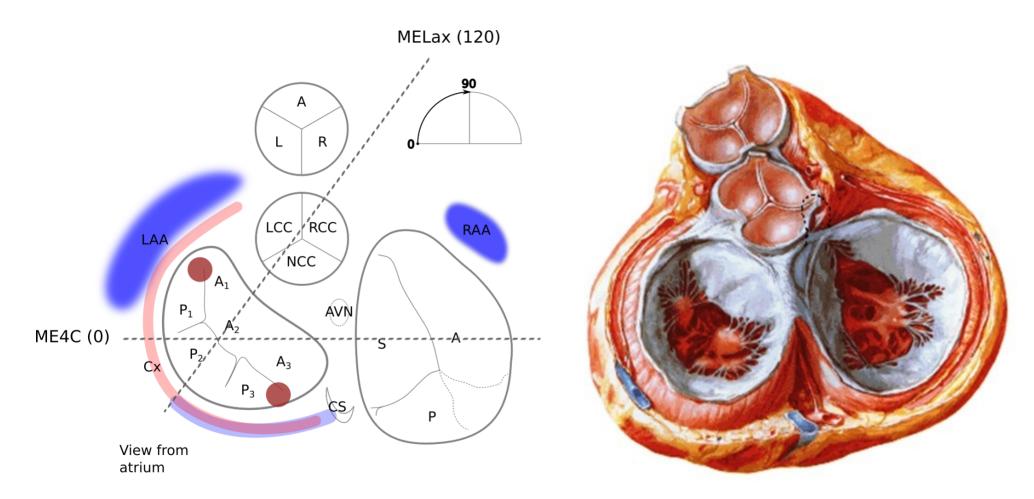








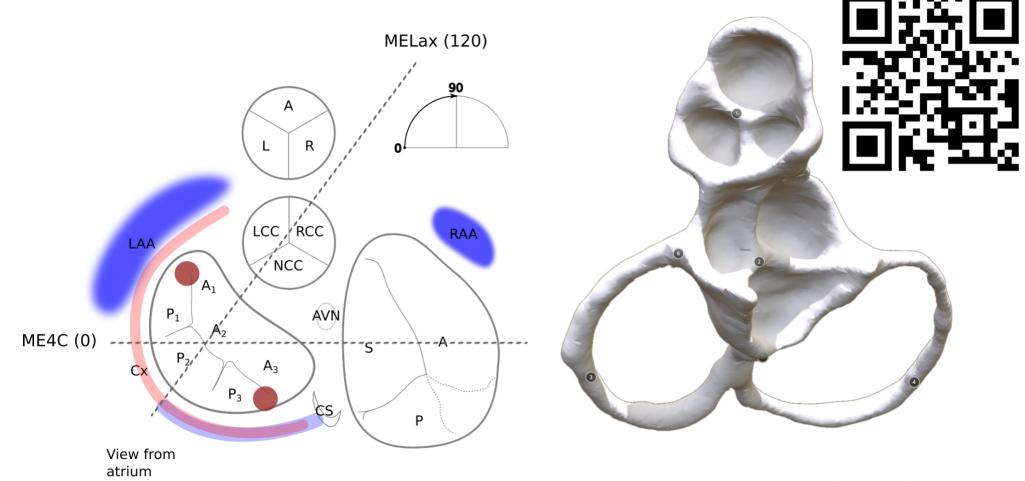




Frank Netter

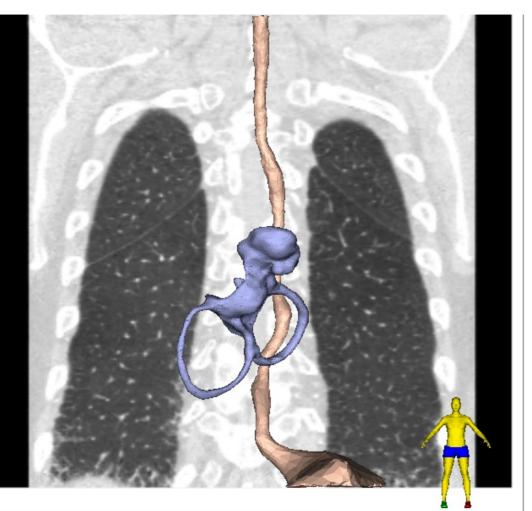
# Fibrous Skeleton Front Left (5) Trigones Right

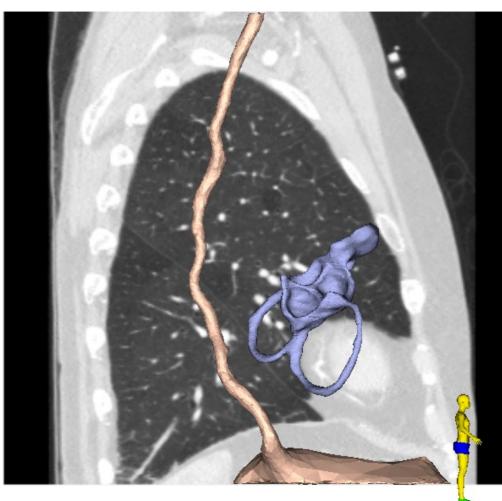
Zimmerman (1966)



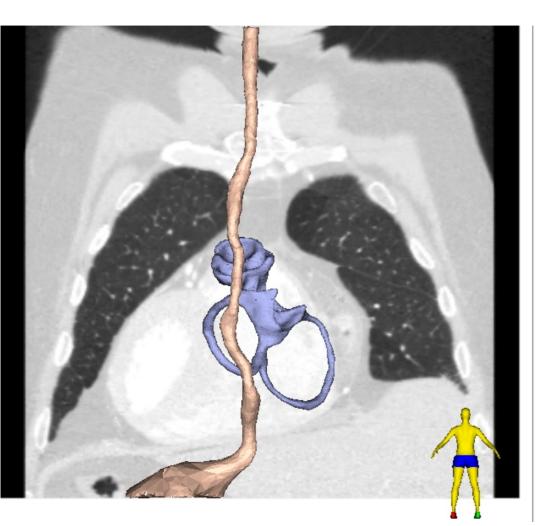
CT – based Model - https://skfb.ly/6LGwF

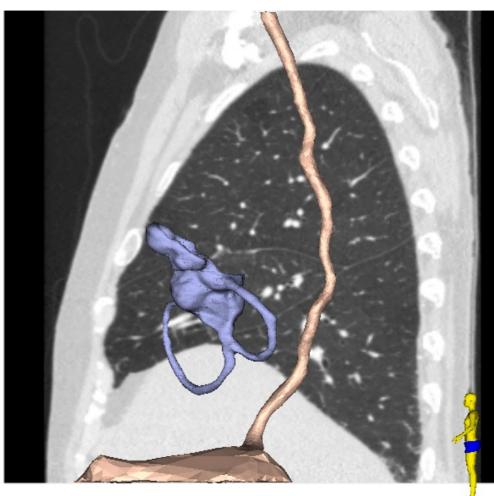
### Position of the heart base in the thorax





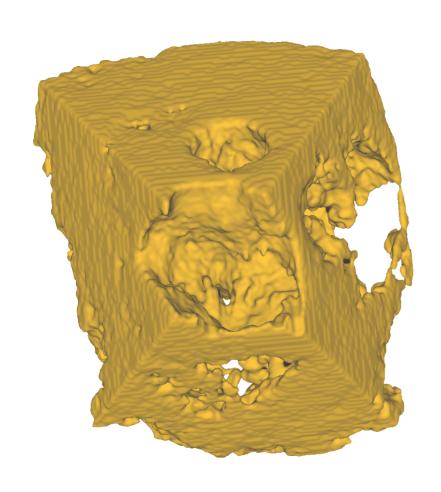
### Position of the heart base in the thorax

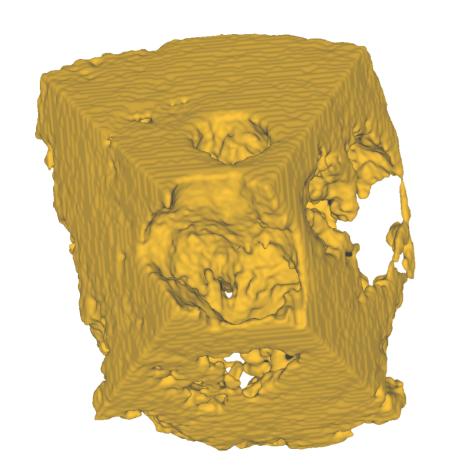


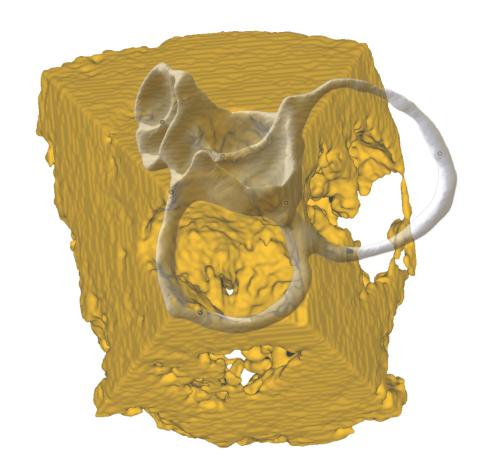


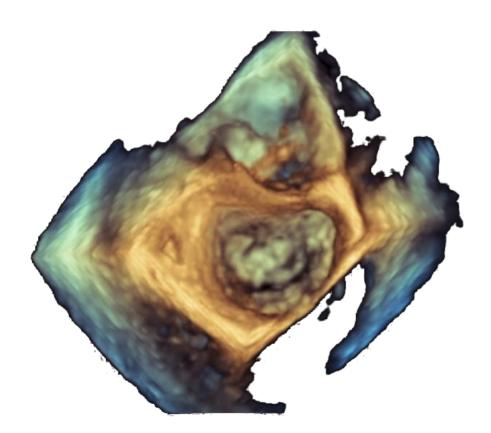


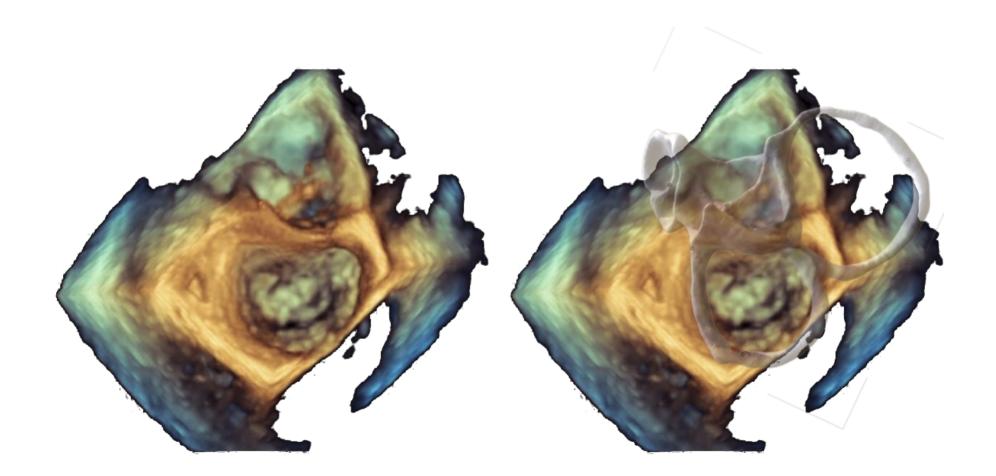


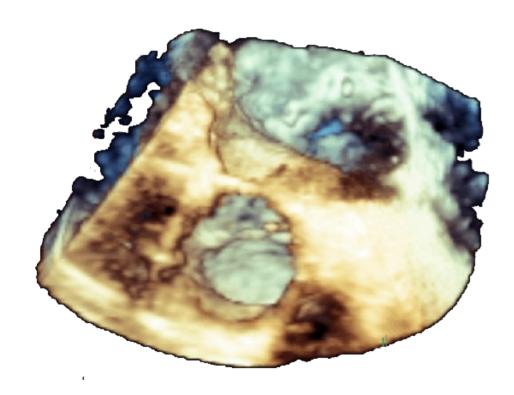


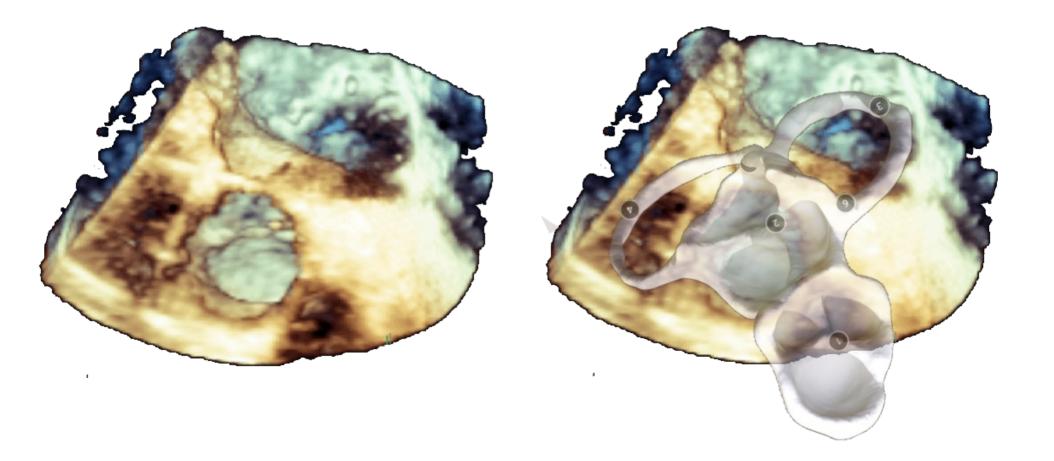


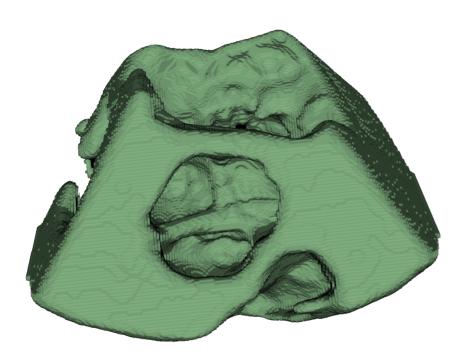


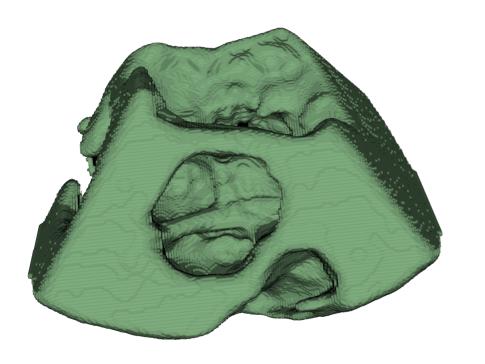


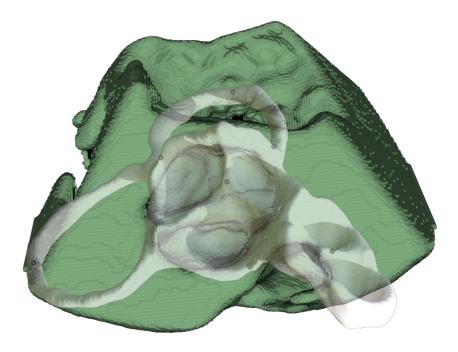


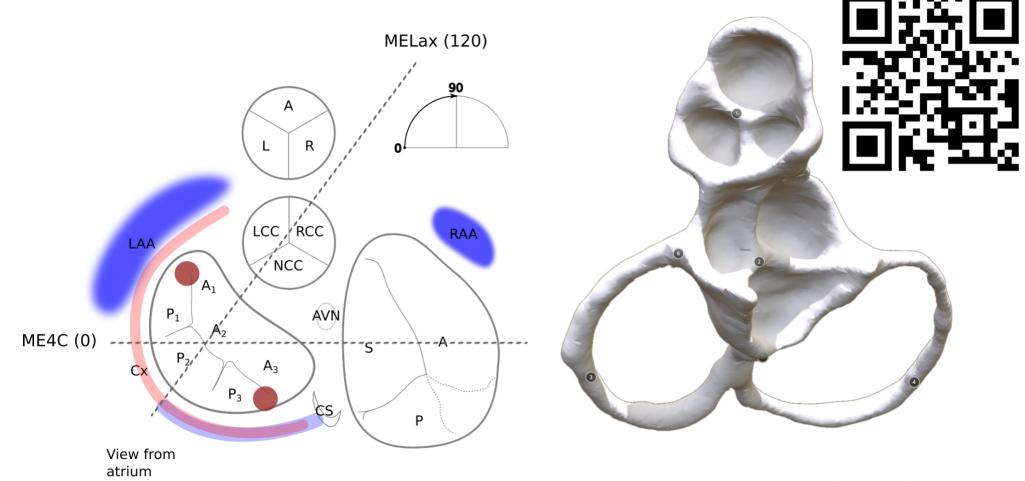












CT – based Model - https://skfb.ly/6LGwF

Guidelines for Performing a Comprehensive Transesophageal Echocardiographic Examination: Recommendations from the American Society of Echocardiography and the Society of Cardiovascular

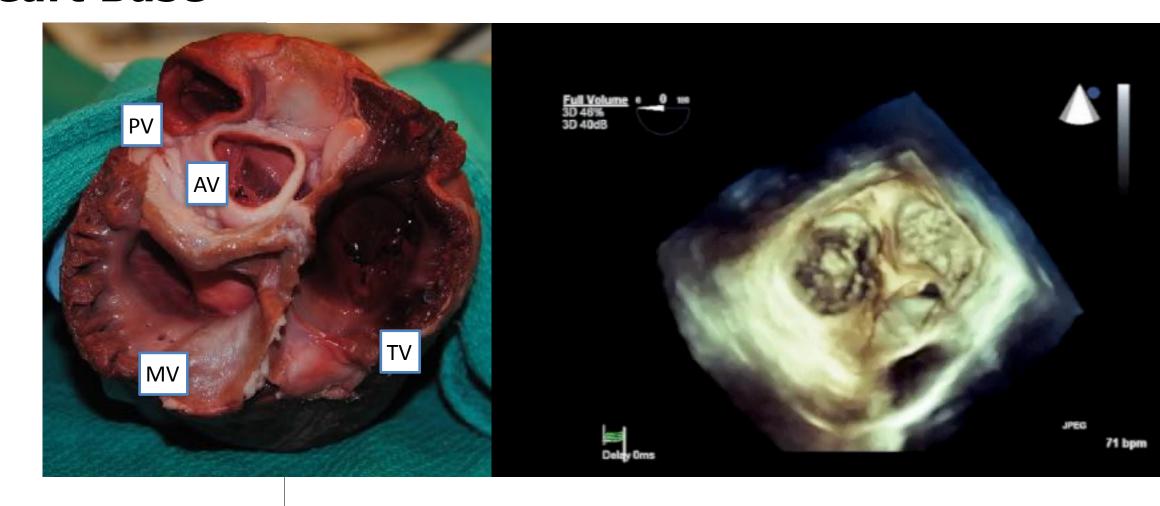
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Left Ventriçle	1. Obtain a view of the left ventricle from the 0°, 60°, or 120° mid-esophageal positions 2. Use the biplane mode to check that the left ventricle is centered in a second view 90° to the original. 3. Acquire using wide-angle, multi-beat mode
Right Ventricle	1. Obtain a view of the right ventricle from the 0° mid-esophageal position with the right ventricle tilted so that it is in the center of the image  2. Acquire using wide-angle, multi-beat mode
Interatrial Septum	Of with the probe rotated to the interactial septum  Acquire using narrow-angle, single-beat or wide-angle, multi-beat modes  Of with the probe rotated to the interaction of the inter
Apriic Valve	1. Obtain a view of the aortic valve from either the 60" mid-esophageal, short-axis view or the 120" mid-esophageal, long-axis view 2. Acquire using either the narrow-angle, single-beat or the wide-angle, multi-beat modes

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Mitral Valve	<ol> <li>Obtain a view of the mitral valve from the 0°, 60°, 90° or 120° mid-esophageal views</li> <li>Use the biplane mode to check that the mitral valve annulus is centered with the acquisition plane in a second view 90° to the original.</li> <li>Acquire using narrow-angle, single-beat mode</li> </ol>
Pulmonic Valve	1. Obtain a view of the pulmonic valve from either the 90° high-esophageal view or the 120° mid-esophageal, 3-chamber view rotated to center the pulmonic valve  2. Acquire using narrow-angle, single-beat mode
Tricuspid Valve	1. Obtain a view of the tricuspid valve from either the 0° to 30° mid-esophageal, 4-chamber view tilted so that the valve is centered in the imaging plane or the 40° transgastric view with anteflexion  2. Acquire using a narrow-angle, single-beat mode

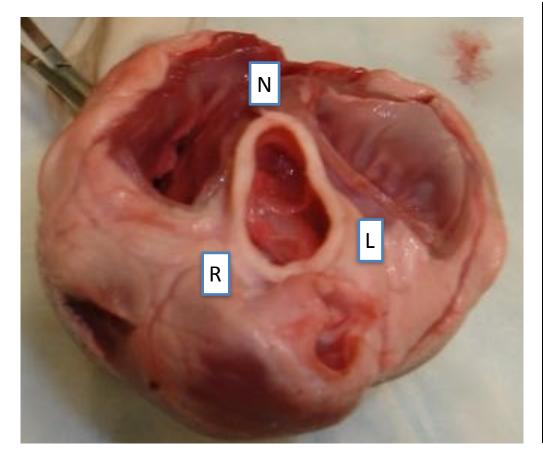


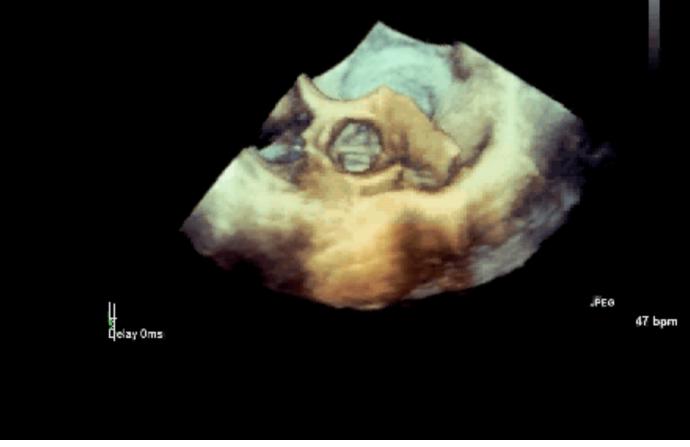
#### **Heart Base**





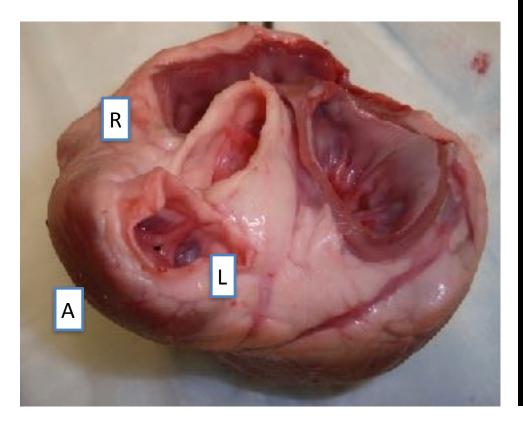
### AV





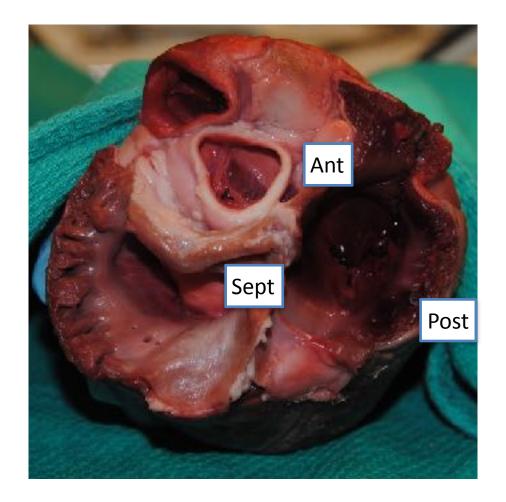


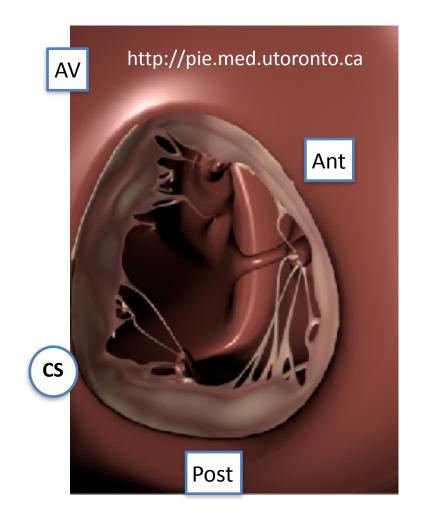
# PV



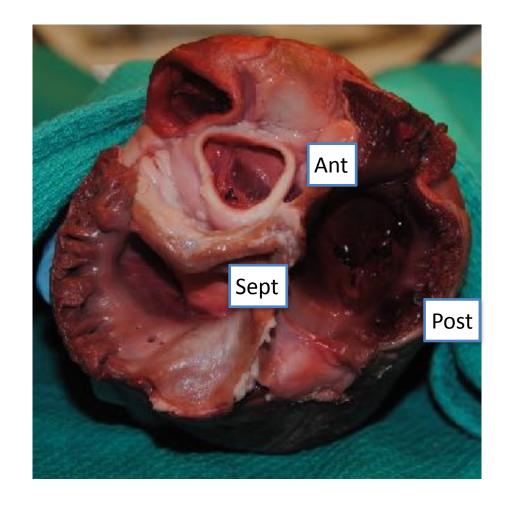


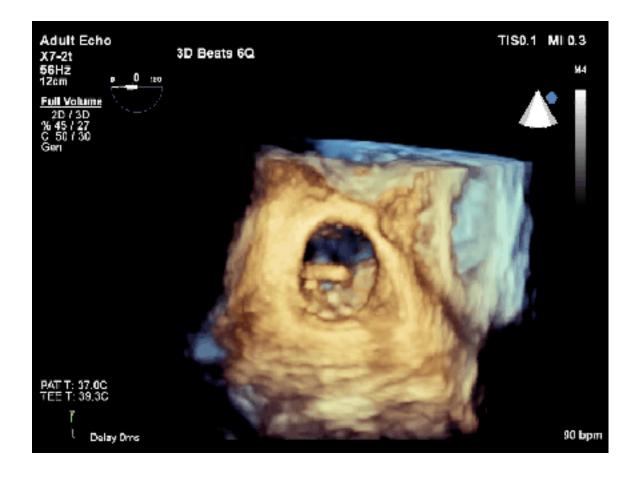




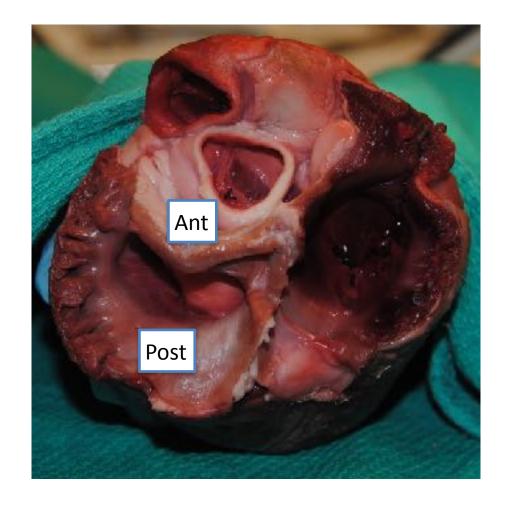


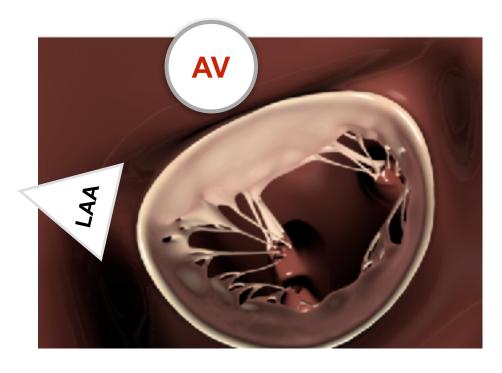






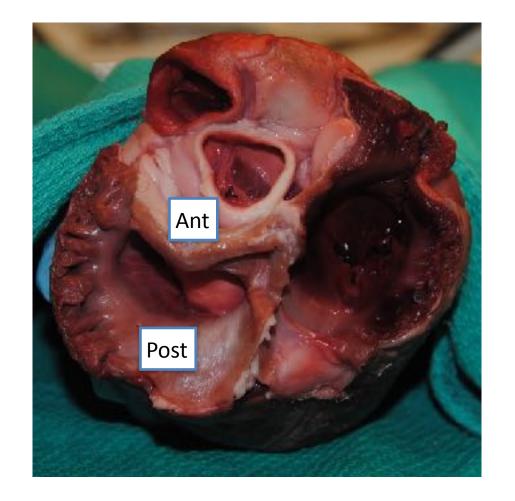






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#### Thank you Very much

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